



CHRS

Capitol Hill Restoration Society

News

February 2026

Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture to Highlight Future of City Planning

By Angie Schmidt and Gary Peterson

James Darius Ball, director of Future Cities at the National Building Museum, will give the Capitol Hill Restoration Society’s Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture at 7 pm on Wednesday, February 11, at the Hill Center, 921 Pennsylvania Avenue SE. The event is free and open to the public.

Ball’s lecture will deal with future cities and how the power of public imagination and collective vision is shaping the future of urban life. The presentation will spotlight Coming Together, the National Building Museum’s first major exhibition of their Future Cities initiative, which examines how American cities are reimagining and reshaping their downtown districts in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ball has a background in sustainable development, building science and community engagement. He brings a rich experience and passion to questions of urban identity and opportunity.

The Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture is named for former CHRS president Dick Wolf, a city planner and activist who championed the cause of historic preservation. The lecture series features themes of historic preservation and urban planning in Washington, DC.

A short membership meeting will precede the lecture at 6:45 pm and a reception will follow the presentation. Reservations are not required, but are encouraged so that we can plan. Registration is via Eventbrite or by email to caphrs420@gmail.com. ★



COURTESY IMAGE

James Darius Ball, director of Future Cities at the National Building Museum.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES

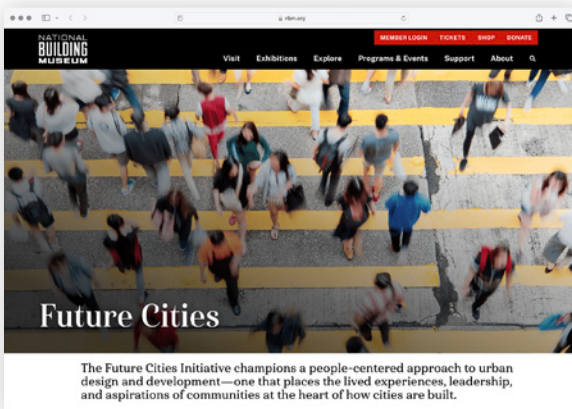
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The Future Cities initiative explores innovative approaches to creating sustainable, vibrant, healthy, urban environments.

2026 Photo Contest

By Matt Handverger and Marci Hilt

Do you have an outstanding photo of our neighborhood? If you do, we invite you to send it in to our annual photo contest, which is now open for entries. We are looking for the best shots of our neighborhood—from its beautiful homes to great parks and everything in between.

All photos will be considered for this juried contest and we encourage all ages to apply. The submission deadline is Sunday, March 1, 2026. Photos must be of the Capitol Hill community. Anyone can participate in the contest as long as the photos were taken in the historic neighborhood. There will also be a student/youth section and all of them will be inherent winners.

Here are the rules:

1. Photos must have been taken in Capitol Hill.
2. Photos must be submitted via the form on chrs.org (in the highest resolution possible) by 11:59 pm on March 1, 2026.
3. Each submission must include a title, the photographer's name, email address, and a note if they are over or under 18.
4. Individuals can submit no more than two photos. We will only look at the first and second submissions an individual has submitted.

Members of the CHRS photo subcommittee will cull submissions to roughly 10 images that will then go to the judges.

The winning photographs will be displayed at the Coldwell Banker Realty office at 350 7th Street SE—just down the street from Eastern Market. All young person/student entries will be displayed. We will hold an opening reception in April and the photos will be displayed for at least one month.

In addition to having their photo displayed, the first-place winner will receive free tickets to the May 2026 House and Garden Tour. Honorable mentions will receive a free annual membership to CHRS. ★

CHRS Seeks Nominations for the Board of Directors

By Beth Purcell

The CHRS Elections Committee (Chair Beth Purcell, Gary Peterson and Chuck Burger) is seeking nominations of individuals who wish to be considered for positions for the 2026–2027 CHRS Board of Directors. These positions include President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, each for one-year terms; and four At Large Members for two-year terms. Nominations for the 2026–2027 CHRS Board will be announced at the end of April and postcard ballots will be mailed to CHRS members in May.

If you wish to be considered, recommend someone, or find out more about the duties of each position, please contact the CHRS office at (202) 543-0425 or email caphrs420@gmail.com. A member of the Elections Committee will respond. Each nomination must include the position for which the person wants to be considered and their resume. Nominations must be submitted by the end of the day on March 27, 2026. ★

Capitol Hill Restoration Society (CHRS)

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Environment* Joanna Kendig
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Historic Preservation* Beth Purcell
House Tour Eaton, Krieger & Schmidt
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Public Safety* Vacant
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NEWSLETTER

Marianne Klein and Kelly Vielmo, Editors

WEBMASTER

Vacant

OFFICE MANAGER

Jill Uvena Cullinane

To reach any of the above, please contact the CHRS office at (202) 543-0425 or via e-mail at: caphrs420@gmail.com.

ABOUT CHRS

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society is a nonprofit, volunteer organization devoted to protecting, preserving, and celebrating our historic Capitol Hill neighborhood.

Founded in 1955, CHRS is a pioneer in the urban preservation movement. CHRS was instrumental in securing Capitol Hill's designation in 1976 as a national historic district. Since then, CHRS has worked continuously to protect historic spaces and to enhance life on the Hill.

CHRS is driven by members who love their neighborhood and want to preserve and share the dynamic story of Capitol Hill for future generations. Come join us!

Learn more and join at chrs.org

Zoning Briefs

By Nick Alberti

On January 7, 2026, five members of the CHRS Zoning Committee met to discuss three cases. Representatives from one case participated to present their proposals. The Committee voted to support all 3 cases.

BZA #21386, 1332 Corbin Place NE. The Committee voted to support (5-0) the applicant's request for a special exception for the rear yard requirements of Subtitle E § 207.1 and a special exception for the lot occupancy requirements of Subtitle E § 210.1.

The applicant is proposing to construct a third story and a three-story with basement rear addition to an existing, attached two-story with basement principal dwelling unit in the RF-1 zone. Lot occupancy will increase from 50.3% to 62.0%, which is consistent with the 70% maximum allowed by a special exception in the RF-1 zone. The rear yard will be reduced from 16.7' to 15.8', where 20' is required. To date, no letters of support have been filed from neighbors.

The BZA hearing is currently scheduled for January 28, 2026.

BZA #21401, 1378 C Street NE. The Committee voted to support (5-0) the applicant's request for a special exception for the roof top or upper floor element requirements of Subtitle E §204.1. The applicant is proposing to construct front and side additions to an existing, semi-detached two-story principal dwelling unit in the RF-1 zone.

The committee notes that the applicant will be adding a corner bay projection on the front of the residence and a second bay projection on the 14th Street side of the residence into the 'parking'

portion of the lot. Both projections have received DDOT approval.

The proposal includes removing portions of the existing cornices and replacing them with similar cornices consistent in style, dimension and appearance to the original construction. To date, four letters of support from neighbors have been filed, including one from an adjacent neighbor.

The BZA hearing is currently scheduled for January 28, 2026.

BZA #21422, 1529 A Street NE. The Committee voted to support (5-0) the applicant's request for a special exception for the lot occupancy requirements of Subtitle E § 210.1. The applicant is proposing to construct a one-story deck, plus rear basement addition, to an existing, attached two-story plus basement principal dwelling unit in the RF-1 zone.

Lot occupancy will decrease from 72.1% to 66.3%, which is consistent with the 70% maximum allowed by a special exception in the RF-1 zone. The committee notes that to date no letters of support from neighbors have been filed.

The BZA hearing is currently scheduled for February 11, 2026. ★

Historic Preservation Briefs

By Beth Purcell

The Historic Preservation Review Board (HPRB or the Board), considered the following cases at its virtual hearing on December 18, 2025. HPRB is responsible for determining if proposed changes to a building are consistent with the DC Preservation Act. A “concept review” is a preliminary determination of a building owner’s plan to alter the building, and if the concept is approved, the owner will return to the HPRB for a final review.

The Board approved these cases on its consent calendar:

- **232 Kentucky Avenue SE**, HPA 26-74, concept/addition, front entry stair
- **315 A Street NE**, HPA 26-76, permit/rear addition

The next CHRS Historic Preservation Committee meeting will be held on Monday, February 2 at 6:30 pm (see Calendar for more information). ★

Interested in learning more about historic district designation?
Contact CHRS at info@chrs.org.

Thank You, CHRS Supporters!

CHRS wishes to thank the following donors for their invaluable support:

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Individual

Jessica Connelly
Joan Evans
Lawrence A. Johnston
Eric Konopka
Katarina Matovic
David McFarland
Marcia Montgomery
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How Paint Color Shapes Historic Interiors

By Libby Quaid

Say you'd love to refresh a room with a new paint color—it's tricky in a Capitol Hill row house, where light may come from only one direction at certain times of day. Enter Linda H. Bassert of Masterworks Design, speaker at our January Preservation Café.

During the free online talk, available now through our website, Bassert explained how paint color can transform the look, feel and function of a room, including in an older home.

Bassert is the color consultant used by Tech Painting and Image Painting, two companies you find frequently on Capitol Hill. But she is an independent consultant, too, and is an award-winning designer of window treatments.

Here are some of the top tips from Bassert's presentation:

- **Start with inspiration, not paint color.** Assess art, rugs, fabric, tile or stone. Then let paint color tie elements together rather than leading the design.
- **Choose color based on how you use the room.** Stronger colors work for energetic spaces, while bedrooms and restful rooms benefit from softer ones.
- **Transition colors at corners**—light and shadow at corners make changes feel natural. Use color value to shape space. Lighter colors can look closer while deeper ones recede.
- **Contrast matters for crown molding and trim.** The crown and ceiling should differ in value to make the ceiling appear higher. Paint the backs of built-in bookcases to add depth, with deeper colors to add balance and dimension. Paint soffits to match and recede into walls.
- **Sample paint correctly:** use foamcore boards and view color away from existing walls.
- **Evaluate throughout the day** to see how light affects your choices.

And if exterior color is a more pressing concern? Bassert presented on exterior paint color in 2022, and that talk is available online as well. Find Preservation Cafés on our website under Events & Tickets.

Follow us on Eventbrite and on our social media channels for notice of our next Preservation Café. ★

CHRS Leads Walking Tour of Capitol Hill for the Embassy of the Netherlands

By Beth Purcell

On January 19, 2026 an employee at the Embassy of the Netherlands hosted the embassy's management team at his house on Capitol Hill for dinner. He wanted them to learn about Capitol Hill as a neighborhood and so he asked if CHRS would lead a walking tour of Capitol Hill. We were honored to be asked and agreed to offer this tour.

We began at the Washington Navy Yard at the Latrobe Gate, described the burning of the Navy Yard during

the War of 1812 and the lives of Navy Yard workers, their strike for shorter hours in 1835 and the Snow Riot. We admired gable-roofed houses, John Phillip Sousa's birthplace on G Street, Federal row houses and the Maples at 628 South Carolina Avenue SE, an amazing Georgian house. At the end we posed for a selfie with the Maples in the background.

CHRS also offers this tour to members and to the public as the "Civil War and Before." ★



IMAGE COURTESY RON LINKER

Black History is Integral to Capitol Hill

By Libby Quaid

African Americans have played an integral role in DC since its earliest days. For February, Black History Month, we'll tell you here about Black history at just a few places on Capitol Hill. You can find many more on our social media channels.



House of Representative John Lewis

This 1887 row house on 3rd Street SE was the Washington home of Representative John Lewis of Georgia from 1988 until his death in 2020.

Lewis was a leader of the civil rights movement that worked to end legalized segregation in the US. He led the first Selma to Montgomery march in 1965 across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where state troopers and police beat Lewis and other marchers. His skull was fractured and he bore scars from the Bloody Sunday attack for the rest of his life. Lewis, an organizer of the 1963 March on Washington who was part of the Freedom Rides and Nashville sit-ins, chaired the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee from 1963 to 1966.

Lewis said it was important to engage in “good trouble, necessary trouble” to accomplish change. He was elected to Congress from Georgia’s 5th

Congressional District in 1986, and in 1988, he and his wife, Lillian, bought this 1887 Queen Anne Victorian row house designed by architect J.G. Meyers and built by John J. Shayne.

Lewis lived here when he was in Washington until his death in July 2020. He had announced in December 2019 that he had been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer.

House of Civil Rights Official Ruth Bates Harris



TOP: The home of John Lewis. BOTTOM: John Lewis being awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama in 2011. RIGHT: The home of Ruth Bates Harris.



Ruth Bates Harris lived in this house on E Street NE. Harris was already nationally known from her work as head of D.C.’s Council on Human Relations when NASA asked her to lead a newly established office of equal employment opportunity.

But NASA fired Harris for blowing the whistle on discriminatory hiring practices. She had produced a blistering report saying NASA’s minority hiring program was a “near-total failure” and ranking it far behind other government offices and private companies in employment of

Fired Equality Official

United Press International
Ruth Bates Harris, the agency's highest ranking black woman, says she was dismissed after she and two co-workers charged the agency with the worst record in government for neglecting women and blacks.



RUTH BATES HARRIS

Mrs. Harris said that she will talk to the Civil Service Commission, "not to see what can be done, but to force the agency to carry out a more equitable policy of hiring minority groups."

Mrs. Harris and the two men who filed the report with NASA, felt that getting a man to take the place of a woman was a precedent.

Mrs. Harris, who served as deputy assistant administrator for equal opportunity of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said in a telephone interview that she was given the choice of resigning or being dismissed with severance pay. She decided to be dismissed and Friday was her last day on the payroll.

On charges, she said, she made in a report, submitted last Sept. 21 to James C. Fletcher, the NASA administrator. Her report said that 20 percent minority employees — blacks, Spanish-speaking, Asians and American Indians — while the entire federal government has 20 percent minority employees.

Washington Junior College of Music

The towering black Richardsonian Romanesque house on Maryland Avenue NE was once the home of a large, thriving community of black musicians, the Washington Junior College of Music.

In searching for information about the school, we found a 2012 post by *The House History Man* blog, written by Paul K. Williams, describing how James and Gustavia Eubanks bought the house in 1947 and ran the music school there.

The blog post and newspaper stories we found didn't specify that the school was only for black students. A newspaper account said the school was co-educational and non-sectarian. But historical photos make clear this was an African American community. The pictures stand in contrast to a 1931 newspaper clipping from the *Washington Afro-American* newspaper saying James Eubanks' pupils included "nearly fifty white children who come from some of the best homes in the city."

The blog post said Eubanks, a pianist, had expanded his teaching studio into "a full-fledged school" in 1930 (newspaper accounts vary, but it was around that time). He graduated from Frelinghuysen University, a school for African Americans in the Shaw neighborhood, as well as Temple University School of Music and the Von Schumann University of Music in Washington, according to the blog.

The *Washington Post* wrote that one of the best-known students of the college was Bill Harris, longtime guitarist of the rhythm-and-blues group the Clovers. The *Post* said Harris' 1956 album is considered the first album of solo jazz guitar.

The blog post's historic images of the house and school were provided by the Eubanks' granddaughter, Andrea Kelly. The home was designed in 1892–1893 by the prolific Appleton Prentiss Clark Jr. for developer John H. Buscher.

CONTINUED PAGE 8

TOP: News coverage of NASA's firing of Ruth Bates Harris in 1973. BOTTOM LEFT: A class photo from the Washington Junior College of Music. BOTTOM RIGHT: The building that housed the college is a private residence today.



Architect Lewis Wentworth Giles Sr.

Lewis Wentworth Giles Sr. was a prominent African American architect in DC, designing more than 1,000



buildings over a career spanning nearly 60 years. Giles designed this home on 10th Street SE in 1939 for

Herbert V. Hudgins, who with his wife and three children shared the house with an Italian immigrant, his wife and his two children.

You can find a biography of Giles and an account of his work in the DC Architects Directory maintained by the Office of Planning, which compiled biographies of 100 significant early architects whose work contributed to the city's development and appearance.

Giles went to Armstrong Technical High School in DC after his family

moved from Amelia County, Virginia, and Giles' father was one of the city's first black police officers. In 1914 Giles enrolled in the University of Illinois, which admitted black students into its architectural study program. Giles helped found Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity on campus. Giles was drafted into the U.S. Army during World War I, according to a biography on the website blackarchitectsarchive.org.

Giles returned to DC and worked as a draftsman for Isaiah T. Hatton. Hatton's sudden death in 1921 resulted in suspicion of Giles, who was jailed for several days but then released, according to the website.

Giles designed dwellings in every quadrant of DC, including many two-story apartment buildings. He worked with his son, architect Lewis Wentworth Giles Jr., from 1953–63, and he died in 1974 following an injury while he was inspecting a building.

House of Author John H. Paynter

Author John H. Paynter lived in this house on A Street NE. Paynter wrote nonfiction and poetry and was well-known for his 1930 book *Fugitives of the Pearl*.

The book, based on his earlier serialized account, was about the Pearl incident, the largest known nonviolent attempt to escape slavery in American history. It happened here in DC: Seventy-seven people aboard the schooner, the Pearl, sailed away from the wharf in Southwest in April 1848, intending to escape to freedom in New Jersey. But they were captured near Point Lookout, Maryland.

Paynter was a descendant of the Edmonson family, which had six members on the ship. The freedom of the two Edmonson sisters on the Pearl was purchased with funds raised by the Brooklyn, New York, church led by abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher.

Paynter was a real estate investor and Navy veteran who traveled the world; his autobiography, *Joining the Navy, or Abroad with Uncle Sam*, was about his time after enlisting as a

cabin boy in the US Navy in 1884. The book's foreword was written by W.E.B. DuBois.

BOTTOM LEFT: This home on 10th Street SE was designed by Lewis Wentworth Giles Sr. (TOP).

BOTTOM RIGHT: The home of John H. Paynter on A Street SE is not the only famous building on the block—the house with the mansard roof to the left was the home of famed abolitionist Frederick Douglass.



The Lovejoy School

You may know the Lovejoy Lofts as an example of adaptive reuse, with the old Lovejoy School converted into condos. But did you know it was built as a school to serve black children, and that its history goes back to Reconstruction?



The first Lovejoy School building, as of 1870, was at 18th and B (now Independence) Streets SE. Then a new six-room Lovejoy School building, designed by Adolph Cluss, opened in 1872 at 12th and D Streets NE. A new larger school building, designed by architect Robert Stead, replaced it in 1902.

At its dedication in 1902, according to *The Hill is Home*, many Capitol Hill residents joined in the ceremony.



Recitations of poetry, music and addresses by prominent citizens filled the program.

They recalled the story of the school's namesake, white abolitionist Elijah Parish Lovejoy. A Presbyterian minister and newspaper editor,

Lovejoy was murdered by a pro-slavery mob out to destroy his printing press in 1837 in Alton, Illinois.



The building was expanded in 1924, serving high school students on Capitol Hill until the school closed in 1988, according to *The Hill is Home*. DC schools were desegregated after the 1954 *Bolling v. Sharpe* decision by the Supreme Court, which released the ruling along with the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision on the same day.

The group photo above is from a 75th anniversary celebration at Lovejoy in 1939, which comes from the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History archives. ★

TOP LEFT, CENTER: The renovated Lovejoy School building today.
TOP RIGHT: A 75th anniversary celebration at Lovejoy from 1939.
CENTER: A picture of Lovejoy School from a 1911 *Washington Post* clipping.
BOTTOM LEFT: The original Lovejoy building at 12th and D Streets NE, designed by Adolph Cluss.

Composting for a Cleaner Neighborhood and a Healthier Planet

By Joanna Kendig

As residents of Capitol Hill, we enjoy many benefits of living in our walkable, historic row house neighborhood. One benefit is knowing that our food scraps are being put to good use through composting.

We have many ways for diverting those potato peels and kale stems from the solid waste stream and all of them include important environmental benefits. Organic materials, trapped and oxygen-deprived in a landfill, produce various gases including methane, the most potent of greenhouse gases. Composting with proper aeration limits creation of those gases.

Here are some of our available composting options:

Residential Curbside Collection by DPW

This Food Waste Collection Program for single-family homes involves weekly compost pick-up from your house. Currently the program serves 9,000 households citywide. It is projected to expand to 12,000 households this year. For more information and to join the waitlist, go to the Zero Waste DC website at: zerowaste.dc.gov/curbsidecomposting.

Food Waste Drop-off

There are 12 staffed drop-off sites in DC, including one in front of Rumsey Pool during the Saturday farmers market (9 am to 1 pm). There is also a “smart bins” drop-off program, which provides food drop-off bins and is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In our neighborhood, there

are a total of five such bins, four in Ward 6 and one in Ward 7. These programs are run by DPW. For more information, go to the Zero Waste DC at zerowaste.dc.gov/foodwastedropoff.

Community Compost Cooperatives

Throughout DC, there are over 50 compost cooperatives managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), set up to process food and garden waste. Six of those are located on Capitol Hill. They are run by volunteers and local residents. To join, you need to attend a training session and commit to an hour of volunteering per month. For more information, go to the DPR Community Compost Cooperative Network at dpr.dc.gov.

Home Composting

For those with backyards, home composting is an option. Compost bins are available from many sources. The District offers technical information about home composting at: zerowaste.dc.gov/homecomposting. ★



IMAGE COURTESY DC DPW

Food drop-off bins are available across the city and are accessible 24/7 with a code or the app.

Have a House for the Tour? Tell Us!

We are looking forward to spring and the House and Garden Tour! We are pleased to announce that the Tour this year is going to focus on the southeast part of the Hill—the tour is going to be in an area stretching from A Street SE to Virginia Avenue SE, bordered by 1st and 9th Streets. We could use a few more houses and/or gardens. If you are interested in having your home (or think one of your neighbor’s homes should) be part of the Tour, you can reach out to us at caphillhousetour@gmail.com.

As always, we will be looking for lots of docents and house captains for the Tour. No experience is required and training will be provided. All docents will receive a complimentary pass for the Tour. Please mark your calendar for May 9–10! ★

Solar Energy in DC: An Update

By Joanna Kendig, with Sukrit Mishra & Selah Goodson Bell, Solar United Neighbors

In July 2025, the DC Council finalized the District’s budget for 2026. Since the federal tax credit for solar panel installation expired on December 31, 2025, the financial case for solar is shifting for residents of Washington, DC.

Fortunately, the incentives to keep solar affordable for nonprofit organizations remain, but the budget still cuts more than \$200 million from key clean energy and environmental programs, like the Sustainable Energy Trust Fund. Many of these programs were explicitly designed to help income-eligible families access and benefit from rooftop and community solar.

The 2026 budget also extends DC governmental buildings’ exemption from complying with Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) to 2029, delaying the clean energy transition and foregoing crucial opportunities to build out more local solar.

However, strong advocacy from the general public alongside energy and environmental organizations convinced the Council to block several attempts to push solar even further out of reach for most Washingtonians.

The final budget retained local property tax exemptions for schools, churches, and other nonprofits that go solar. This will weather the worst impacts of the budget cuts by maintaining lifelines to community solar projects that deliver financial, resiliency, and economic development benefits to their surrounding neighborhoods.

The Council also rejected an attempt to redirect leftover money in the Renewable Energy Development Fund (REDF)—which helps fund DC’s Solar for All program—to DC’s general spending account, ensuring

that unspent clean energy funds can still support solar in future budget cycles.

Finally, the Council blocked an attempt to further delay the Building Energy Performance Standard and Net Zero Energy Ready programs by six years to 2032. These programs require local buildings to increase their energy efficiency and use of onsite clean energy generation, helping the District reach its climate goals while improving local air quality and increasing local solar.

Rooftop and community solar are still common-sense energy solutions for Washingtonian households, despite the setbacks in the budget. Solar United Neighbors spearheads a campaign called Switch Together that helps homeowners access solar at significantly discounted prices, up to 22%, by organizing group purchases and streamlining the installer evaluation process.

The District also still boasts region-leading solar incentive programs, like net metering and solar renewable energy credits, that drastically reduce the payback period for rooftop solar while cutting down energy bills for participating customers and lowering costs for the entire utility system.

Net metering allows people with solar to get a fair credit on their electric bill for the energy they produce from their system. When solar panels generate more electricity than a home consumes, the excess energy flows back into the grid and the homeowner builds up a credit. At the end of the billing cycle, the utility calculates the “net” amount of electricity used (consumption minus what was sent back). The homeowner is then billed only for the net amount of electricity used.

Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) are essentially clean energy “vouchers,” one for every 1,000 kilowatt hour of electricity produced by a solar array, that utilities often have to buy to meet sustainability requirements set by the renewable portfolio standard (RPS). DC’s SREC prices are some of the highest in the country thanks to our trailblazing RPS, which includes a critical 15% carve out for local solar by 2041.

For row house neighborhoods like Capitol Hill, it is relatively easy to install solar panel arrays on our low slope roofs. And while federal tax incentives are gone, solar panels are still quite affordable. Our sun keeps giving and our local incentives are still available. ★

CHRS

Capitol Hill Restoration Society

420 10th Street SE
Washington, DC 20003

chrs.org

Mark Your Calendar!

Please check chrs.org for current information—cancellations or postponements will be posted as they are known.

CHRS

Capitol Hill Restoration Society

FEBRUARY

2 Monday, 6:30 pm
Historic Preservation Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

4 Wednesday, 7 pm
Zoning Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

10 Tuesday, 10 am
Communications Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

11 Wednesday, 7 pm
Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture, Hill Center,
921 Pennsylvania Avenue SE. Will be
preceded by a membership meeting
at 6:45 pm. Register via Eventbrite or
email caphrs420@gmail.com.

18 Wednesday, 6 pm
Board Meeting, Northeast Library,
330 7th Street NE.

MARCH

1 Sunday
CHRS 2026 Photo Contest deadline.
See chrs.org/photo-contest-2 for
information and entry form.

2 Monday, 6:30 pm
Historic Preservation Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

4 Wednesday, 7 pm
Zoning Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

10 Tuesday, 10 am
Communications Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

18 Wednesday, 6 pm
Board Meeting, Northeast Library,
330 7th Street NE.

APRIL

1 Wednesday, 7 pm
Zoning Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

6 Monday, 6:30 pm
Historic Preservation Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

14 Tuesday, 10 am
Communications Committee Meeting,
420 10th Street SE.

15 Wednesday, 6 pm
Board Meeting, Northeast Library,
330 7th Street NE.

**69th Annual CHRS
House & Garden Tour**
Mother's Day Weekend
May 9–10, 2026