

High Performance Home Cost Data Addendum

Below is a summary of the builder's incremental costs beyond local code, related to energy efficient and/or sustainable components of this property. This information is provided for real estate professionals such as appraisers and brokers, as well as prospective homebuyers.

Instructions to Builder/Realtor/Owner:

Please fill out page 1 summary with data from pages 2 - 3

Property Data	
Property Address	
Property Tax ID#	
Representative Name <i>Builder / Owner / Realtor</i> (circle one)	
Representative phone/email	

Home Energy Rating Performance Label			
Performance Label		Score	
Est. Energy Costs		<i>Monthly / Annual</i> (circle one)	
Benchmark: <i>Regional Average / Same size built to code / Same size existing / HERS 100</i> (circle one)		Benchmark Score	

Home Certification Information			
Certification		Level	

Summary of High Performance Features and Incremental Costs <i>Above a Code-Built Home or Standard Practice</i>	
	\$
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	\$
Total	\$

Home Energy Rating Performance Label	
Energy Performance Score (EPS®)	
Home Energy Rating System (HERS)	
Home Energy Score (HER)	
Other (please specify)	

Third-party Certification	Certification
Earth Advantage® Home Certification / Remodel / Net Zero / Net Zero Ready	
LEED® for Homes	
ENERGY STAR®	
PHIUS - Passive House Institute U. S.	
Other (please specify)	

Please fill out incremental cost above code or standard practice

(Copy all entries to the summary on Page 1)

The following energy efficient or green features were added to this home under the categories below. Each respective category has been assigned a cost according to construction, installation, process or procurement.

Durability Strategies	
Plywood (versus OSB)	\$
Rainscreen Wall System with 3/8" Air Space	\$
Window and Door Sill Pan Flashing System	\$
40-Year Roofing Materials	\$

Wall Framing and Insulation	
Exterior Rigid Wall Insulation	\$
Structural Insulated Panel System (SIPS)	\$
Insulated Concrete Forms System (ICF)	\$
Blown-in Fibrous Wall Cavity Insulation (versus cost of batt insulation)	\$
Spray Foam Insulation	\$

Heating and Cooling		
Air Conditioning	Efficiency:	\$
Furnace	Efficiency:	\$
Heat Pump	Efficiency:	\$
Ductless Heat Pump System	Efficiency:	\$
Heat Pump: Geothermal or Water Source	Efficiency:	\$
Integrated Space/Water Heating System: Turbonic/Hydronic		\$
Sealed and Tested Ductwork		\$
Heat or Energy Recovery Ventilators		\$

Appliances		
Water Heater: Tankless	Efficiency:	\$
Water Heater	Efficiency:	\$
Clothes Washer		\$
Refrigerator		\$
Dishwasher		\$

Air Quality		
Air Filtration System		\$
Mechanical Ventilation	Type:	\$
Green-labeled Carpet and Padding		\$
Central Vacuum System		\$

Indoor Water		
High Efficiency Toilet (1.28 gpf or dual flush)		\$
On-Demand Hot Water		\$

Irrigation		
Low-volume Irrigation System		\$
Rainwater Collection		\$

Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic		
Photovoltaic (solar electric system)	Capacity KW:	\$
Photovoltaic: Planning for Future Installation		\$
Solar Hot Water System		\$
Solar Hot Water: Pre-plumbed		\$

Innovative Measures		
		\$
		\$
		\$
		\$
Total		\$

Glossary/Clarifications

Home Energy Rating Performance Labels

Energy Performance Score (EPS™)

Range: 0 – 200+ (lower score represents less energy used)

Represents: Annual energy use prediction in mBTU/ year

Benchmark (USA outside Oregon): State average home or other regional average

Benchmarks (within Oregon): Same size home built to code (new), similar sized home (existing)

Home Energy Rating System (HERS)

Range: 0 – 150+ (lower score represents improvement in overall efficiency)

Represents: Efficiency of home compared against a computer-simulated reference home conforming to the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) standards, which is assigned a HERS Index Score of 100. The homes efficiency improvement = 100 - HERS score. (For example: House with a HERS score of 75 is 25% more efficient than the benchmark 2006 IECC house of the same size.)

Benchmark: HERS =100

Home Energy Score (HES)

Range: 1-10 (higher score represents higher efficiency)

Represents: A score of 10 indicates that the home has excellent energy performance.

A score of 1 indicates the home needs extensive energy improvements.

Home Certifications

Earth Advantage® Homes & Remodel

New Homes certification levels: Silver, Gold, Platinum

Remodel certification levels: Silver, Gold, Platinum or Pillar - Energy, Health, Land, Materials, Water

Focus of certification: Energy efficiency, healthy indoor air quality, resource efficiency, environmental responsibility, structural durability and water conservation

Earth Advantage® Net Zero & Net Zero Ready

Certification levels: Certified

Focus of certification: Energy efficiency, onsite energy production, healthy indoor air quality, resource efficiency, environmental responsibility, structural durability and water conservation

ENERGY STAR® New Homes

Certification levels: Certified

LEED® for Homes

Certification levels: Certified, Silver, Gold, Platinum

Focus of certification: Energy efficiency, healthy indoor air quality, resource efficiency, environmental responsibility, structural durability and water conservation

PHIUS – Passive House Institute US

Certification levels: Certified

Focus of certification: Energy efficiency, healthy indoor air quality and structural durability

High Performance Features

Durability Strategies

Plywood (versus OSB)

Install plywood sheathing as part of the wall or roof structure.

Rainscreen Wall System with 3/8" Air Space

A rainscreen wall is a moisture-management system incorporating exterior cladding, a 3/8-inch air cavity, flashings, and a drainage plane (building paper or housewrap). The cavity is open at the top and bottom for drainage of liquid water and ventilation of water vapor.

Window and Door Sill Pan Flashing System

Install windows and doors with sill pans or flexible flashing (peel and stick) materials at sills, side flashing that extends over sill flashing, and top flashing that extends over side flashing and integrate with the weather barrier.

40-Year Roofing Materials

Install a durable roof with a 40 or longer year warranty or roof with a tested and documented comparable performance of the product.

Wall Framing and Insulation

Exterior Rigid Wall Insulation

Install continuous rigid exterior wall insulation. Common types include foam and mineral wool.

Structural Insulated Panel System (SIPS)

Build with SIPS panels on the walls and/or roof. Structural Insulated Panels (SIPs) typically consist of expanded polystyrene panels, faced on each side with oriented strand board (OSB). Other types of rigid foam or sheathing may be used.

Insulated Concrete Forms System (ICF)

Build foundation walls or above grade walls with ICF. Insulating concrete forms are typically made from EPS (expanded polystyrene) foam insulation with cavities for placing concrete. The forms remain in place to serve as insulation for the walls.

Ceiling Insulation – Upgraded

Install ceiling insulation to levels higher than required by local building code. This may consist of higher levels of insulation and/or the installation of modified raised heel roof trusses to facilitate the required space to install higher levels of insulation at the roof wall intersections

Blown-in Fibrous Wall cavity Insulation versus cost of batt insulation

Install blown-in fibrous insulation (Blown-in Cellulose / Blown-in Fiberglass) in wall cavities.

Spray Foam Insulation

Install spray foam (high density or low density) insulation in attic, walls, floor or foundation.

Heating and Cooling Systems

Air Conditioning | Efficiency rating: SEER or EER

Install Air Conditioning System with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Furnace | Efficiency rating: AFUE

Install Furnace with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Heat Pump | Efficiency rating: HSPF

Install a Heat Pump with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Ductless Heat Pump System | Efficiency rating: HSPF

Install a Ductless Heat Pump with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Heat Pump: Geothermal or Water Source | Efficiency rating: COP EER

Install a Geothermal or Water Source Heat Pump with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Integrated Space/Water Heating System: Turbonic/Hydronic

Install a Integrated Space/Water Heating System with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code. Integrated systems may be boilers, high performance water heaters, solar-assisted water heaters or variable-speed, air-source heat pumps.

Sealed and Tested Ductwork

Seal all joints and openings in the forced air heating system's ductwork with mastic paste. Testing is conducted by a certified duct performance tester such as ENERGY STAR® verifier, HERS rater, BPI certified professional, or similar.

Heat or Energy Recovery Ventilators

Install a Heat Recovery Ventilators (HRVs) or Energy Recovery Ventilators (ERV's) as a whole house fresh air ventilation system.

Appliances

Water Heater – Tankless | Efficiency rating: EF

Install a Tankless Water Heater with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Water Heater | Efficiency rating: EF

Install a Water Heater with an efficiency rating higher than required by local building/mechanical code.

Clothes Washer

Install an ENERGY STAR® certified Clothes Washer

Refrigerator

Install an ENERGY STAR® certified Refrigerator

Dishwasher

Install an ENERGY STAR® certified Dishwasher

Air Quality

Air Filtration System

Install an Air Filtration system as part of the heating or ventilation system. Filter used should have a MERV rating to determine the filter's effectiveness. Filtration systems should be capable of both cleaning particulates and distributing the filtered air to multiple locations within the home.

Mechanical Ventilation

Install a whole house ventilation system to provide air exchange from the outdoors to the indoor air. 24 hour programmable timer is installed and connected or is integrated within the ventilation system.

Types:

HRV – Heat Recovery Ventilator

ERV – Energy Recovery Ventilator

Supply - Duct or Duct/Fan combination which supplies fresh outdoor air to the living space.

(Typically, outdoor air is introduced into the return side of the forced air HVAC system.)

Exhaust – An exhaust fan centrally located, running continuously or connected to a 24-hour programmable timer

Balanced – Exhaust and supply systems connected to a 24 hour programmable timer.

Green-Labeled Carpet and Pad

Install carpet certified with one of the Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Green Label certifications

Central Vacuum

Install a Central Vacuum. Central vacuum systems incorporate a motor and dust receptacle which is fixed with pipes installed within house structure (walls, floor or ceilings). It is typically installed in the garage, basement, or utility room to minimize occupant exposure to motor noise and emissions.

Indoor Water

High-Efficiency Toilet (1.28 gpf or dual flush)

Install a Water Sense qualified toilet (1.28 gallons per flush) or Water Sense qualified dual flush toilet.

On-Demand Hot Water

Install a small pumping system to deliver hot water to the faucet quickly. A manual switch must be installed to activate the pump. This is not a typical hot water recirculation system in which a pump runs constantly to keep hot water immediately available to all fixtures.

Irrigation

Low-Volume Irrigation System

Install a low-volume irrigation that slowly applies water to a plant's root zone. It is a form of micro-irrigation that includes drip and low volume irrigation systems.

Rainwater Collection

Large storage tanks (500 -1000 gallons capacity) are filled with rainwater, typically from roof surfaces. The collected rainwater is then used to water the landscape when required.

Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic

Photovoltaic (solar electric system)

Photovoltaic (PV) panels convert the sun's energy to electricity. PV systems can be connected to the utility distribution system or independent. The components for a residential, utility-tied system typically include panels (PV modules) and an inverter/controller. Off-grid systems will have storage batteries and charge control devices. PV panels are mounted on the roof or on the ground

System Capacity: KW (Note the system's rated capacity which is typically 1-8 KW for residential systems.)

Photovoltaic: Planning for future installation

Design and construct the house for the future installation of a photovoltaic system.

1. The house should be oriented with a clear roof slope that faces within 30 degrees of true south.
2. The south-facing roof slope should be free of all obstructions that would interfere with the placement of PV panels, including plumbing stacks, skylights, roof vents, etc.
3. Reserve 300 sq. feet or more in a rectangular shape on the roof.
4. Space should be available near the electric panel for mounting an inverter and for making electrical connections (48 inches of clear horizontal space should be enough.)
5. There should be one free space for an additional breaker in the service panel.
6. Install metal conduit for future installation of wires.
7. Place a sign on electrical panel indicating the house is "Photovoltaic Ready".

Solar Hot Water System

A solar water heater consists of a solar panel facing south or within 30° of south. A collection fluid (water or anti-freeze) is heated in the collector and circulates to a storage tank. The pre-heated water from that tank flows into the main water heater, which allows the primary tank to use less energy to heat the water. The complete system consists of collectors, storage tank, heat exchanger, water pump, and controls.

Solar Hot Water: Pre-Plumbed

Install water lines to serve a solar water heater so that a complete system can be installed later.

1. The roof must be oriented to the south and strong enough to support the weight of solar collectors.
2. Reserve 70 sq. feet of roof area for installation of system.
3. Space must be allowed to position a storage tank, heat exchanger, pump, and controls next to the standard water heater.
4. Pipes must be sized and located for the collectors and other equipment.
5. All plumbing lines must be pressure tested.
6. All plumbing lines must be insulated to R4.
7. Sensor wires shall run parallel to piping and attach securely to the outside of insulation.
8. Place a sign near the water heater indicating that the house is "Solar Ready".