Certificate No. H-123456



Certification Date: Sept. 17, 2020

High-Performing Home

12345 Great Place Ave, Hagerstown, MD 21740-1352

Silver

This home's high-performing asset specifications can be found in the Pearl Certification Report and Appraisal Institute's Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum that accompany this certificate.

W. Casey Murphy Pearl VP of Quality Management Mountain View Solar

Michael McKechnie Certifying Contractor





Pearl Home Certification Report





Contractor

Mountain View Solar (304) 258-4733 mtvsolar.com

Homeowner

C. Lydian Miles-Monaghan



What You Need to Know

This home has many high-performing features, including its solar panels, heat pump water heater, heat pump, led lighting and attic hatch.

This home will be healthier, more comfortable, cleaner and quieter, and cost less to operate, than most Maryland homes.



This Pearl Silver home has verified high-performing assets for a number of features that enhance the quality of life for its owners. Pearl Silver Certified: it's what value *feels* like.

Certification Level



W

Building Shell: **172** / 300 points



Heating and Cooling: **224** / 360 points

Silver 758 Pearl Points



Baseload: **187** / 240 points



Home Management: **175** / 300 points

U.S. Homes Eligible for Pearl Certification Levels





Special Performance Features of This Home



Attic Hatch: Very Well-insulated



Heat Pump: Top 3% of electric-heated homes

This home's attic hatch has been insulated. Attic hatches are often the weakest link in a home's attic insulation, and can disproportionately impact a home's heat loss and heat gain. If an uninsulated attic hatch represents only 1% of an attic's surface area, it can decrease the attic's overall R-value by 27%.

This home's heat pump is one of the most energy efficient sold. Its year round energy savings will be significant compared to most homes' heating and cooling equipment.



Heat Pump Water Heater: Top 1% of MD homes



LED Lighting: Very efficient lighting

This home has an highly efficient heat pump water heater, offering significant savings. ENERGY STAR certified heat pump water heaters can save a household of 4 approximately \$330 per year on its electric bills compared to a standard electric water heater and over \$3,500 over the lifetime of the unit.

More than half of this home's lights are LED bulbs, which not only use less energy, but also produce better light along the color spectrum, are dimmable, and last a very long time.



Solar panels : Top 1% of U.S. homes



Materials Warranty: Top 1% of Warranties

Energy reliance, energy security, and sustainable living are three reasons why solar panels are gaining in popularity. They also keep energy costs down for the homeowner – particularly when utility bills keep rising.

The materials warranty, sometimes referred to as the product or equipment warranty, provides peace of mind that the manufacturer will replace your panels in the rare event that they stop functioning. The majority of solar materials warranties are for 10 years. This panel's warranty is in the top tier of panels, exceeding 99% of available warranties.

Special Performance Features of This Home



Efficiency:
Top 10% of Efficiency

Inverter :
Above average warranty

A solar panel's efficiency rating indicates the percentage of the sun's energy falling on the panels that is converted into usable electric energy. Your panels considerably exceed the industry average of 16.6% efficiency, placing them near the top of available technology. The inverter converts the electricity generated by the panels from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC), allowing it to be used in the home. The manufacturer supports this system's inverter(s) with a warranty that meets or exceeds industry standards.



Energy Storage : Top 1% of U.S. homes

Batteries enhance this home's resiliency by providing clean, quiet backup power. Batteries can also significantly reduce energy costs, especially when paired with a solar system or when the local utility has a variable rate structure. Batteries can also help to maintain power quality, protecting electronic devices within the home.

About Pearl Certification

Pearl Certification is a national firm that provides third-party certification of **high-performing homes:** homes with "performance assets" that make them healthy, safe, comfortable, energy and water efficient.

Pearl's certification system enables home buyers to see and understand the value of a home's high-performing assets when the home is sold. Research from across the U.S. shows that third-party home performance certifications like Pearl's add an average of 4% to the sale price of high-performing homes, compared to similar homes lacking these assets.

Pearl is the only private certification firm to sponsor the U.S. Department of Energy's prestigious Home Performance with ENERGY STAR program.

Pearl is a National Association of Realtors (NAR) REach Accelerator company.

The Science Behind Pearl Certification

Pearl's certification system is based on building science. It was developed in consultation with national experts on energy efficiency and home performance, and with technical assistance from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). This system is approved for use in the Department of Energy's Home Performance with ENERGY STAR program.

Pearl's certification system takes into account how well an asset like insulation or a cooling system was installed. It also takes into account tools that allow a homeowner to view, understand, and improve their home's performance.

For more information on Pearl's Certification, please email us at: cs@pearlcertification.com, or visit our website at www.pearlcertification.com

PEARL'S PARTNERS

Pearl works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy and many of the nation's leading real estate, appraisal, contracting, and building science organizations.











OVERVIEW OF PEARL CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

Pearl certifies a home's performance assets, such as insulation, heating and cooling, lighting, appliances, smart home devices, and solar energy.

Building Shell

The building shell consists of the roof and attic, exterior walls, windows, doors, and basement or crawlspace. These assets provide an air, moisture, and thermal barrier that separates the inside from the outside.

















Attic

Rim Joist Floors & Foundation

Windows

Doors

Air Sealing

Heating and Cooling

A home's heating and cooling systems include furnaces, air conditioners, and heat pumps. This equipment heats and cools air, water, or steam. The ducts or pipes that circulate the air, water or steam through the home are also a part of the heating and cooling system.









Cooling Heating

Heat Pump

Distribution System

Baseload

A home's baseload includes devices that run year-round, not just in the heating or cooling season. Water heaters, refrigerators, dishwashers, clothes washers, lighting, and other features contribute to a home's baseload.

















Ventilation

Water Heating Clothes Dryer

Dish Washer

Clothes Washer

Refrigerators

Lighting

Pool Pumps

Home Management

A home's management assets include "smart" devices that control heating and cooling systems, lighting, and other technologies: dashboards that provide information about energy use; and plans for improving the home's performance assets.





Smart Home Devices

Planning

Solar, Batteries, and Electric Vehicle Readiness

Solar panels, batteries, and electric vehicle charging: Pearl certifies if a home is pre-wired for these high-performing assets or has them installed. Our system captures critical information needed for appraisers. Pearl points are not awarded for these assets.









Solar Photovoltaic

Solar Inverter Electric Vehicle Ready Home

Batteries

Building Shell



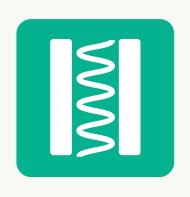
Platinum Level: 244
This Home: 172
Average Home: 150

Attic and Roof



Attic Hatch	R-10 or higher
Estimated R-Value	R-27
Insulation Depth (in inches)	8
Insulation Type (predominant)	Cellulose - Loose Fill
Installation Quality	Grade I

Wall Insulation



Estimated R-Value	R-9
Insulation Depth (in inches)	3
Insulation Type (predominant)	Fiberglass - Batt
Installation Quality	Grade I

Heating and Cooling



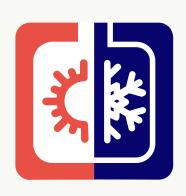
Platinum Level: 292
This Home: 224
Average Home: 180

Heat Pump: System 1



Туре	Air Source Heat Pump
SEER	16
Compressor	Two-stage
Maintenance Schedule	Premier Maintenance Contract
ENERGY STAR®	Yes
Indoor Unit Manufacturer	Daikin
Indoor Unit Model Number	DV31PTCC14
Outdoor Unit Manufacturer	Daikin

Heat Pump: System 2



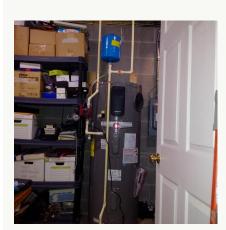
Туре	Mini-split Heat Pump
SEER	16
Compressor	Variable-speed
Indoor Unit Manufacturer	Sanyo
Indoor Unit Model Number	KHS0971
Outdoor Unit Manufacturer	Sanyo
Outdoor Unit Model Number	CH0971

Baseload



Platinum Level: 195
This Home: 187
Average Home: 120

Water Heating



Fuel	Electricity
Heat Pump	Yes
Tank Size	Less or equal to 55 gallons
Energy Factor	3.5
ENERGY STAR®	Yes
Manufacturer	Rheem
Model Number	PROPH50 T2 RH350 D
Warranty Term	10 Years

Lighting



Prevalence of CFLs	10%
Prevalence of LEDs	90%

HOME ASSET DETAILS

Photovoltaic System



Type of Ownership: Utility Name: Utility Rate: Owned Potomac Edison \$.11 kWh

Array #1 Panel Specifications



Electricity Offset	70 %
System Size (kW)	15.6
Panels Installation Date	01/2018
Energy Production (kWh)	22,451
Source of Energy Production Estimate	Measured Production
Manufacturer	Solarworld
Warranty on Panels (years)	25
Efficiency Rating	16.290 %

Your solar array is made up of one or more solar panels, which absorb the sun's energy and transform it into electrical energy. Your inverter transforms the direct current (DC) power generated by the panel into alternating current (AC) power that you can use in your home. Your panel's efficiency rating indicates the percentage of the sun's energy falling on your panels that is converted into usable electric energy under specified conditions. The higher your panel's efficiency rating, the more effective they are at converting sunlight into energy.

Panel efficiency ratings have been increasing due to technological innovation. Most panels have efficiencies in the 12% to 15% range, although top performing panels may have an efficiency above 20%. (Note that a high-efficiency panel may not be the right solution for all homeowners; a home with a large available roof space may be able to obtain all the solar energy it needs from a large number of lower-efficiency panels.)

HOME ASSET DETAILS

Photovoltaic System



Type of Ownership: Utility Name: Utility Rate: Owned Potomac Edison \$.11 kWh

Array #1 Inverter Specifications



Number of Inverters Per Array	2
Age (years)	1
Inverter Installation Date	01/2018
Wattage	10000
Inverter Manufacturer	SolarEdge
Warranty Term (years)	12
Warranty Offered By	SolarEdge

The inverter is less visible than the solar panels, but it's just as important. The inverter converts the electricity generated by the panels from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC), allowing it to be used in the home. Inverters typically have a shorter life than panels. The length of a warranty is one indication of its quality. Manufacturers typically offer five- to ten-year warranties on inverters, although some offer longer warranties of up to twenty-five years.

HOME ASSET DETAILS

Photovoltaic System



Type of Ownership: Utility Name: Utility Rate: Owned Potomac Edison \$.11 kWh

Array #1 Installation Warranty



Years in business	11
Installer NABCEP Certified ?	Yes
Workmanship Warranty (years)	5
Warranty Offered By	mtvSolar

The quality of the work used to install solar panels on the roof is an important and often overlooked feature of a home's PV system. A poor installation job can damage the roof or even result in loss or damage to the solar panels. High-quality contractors stand behind their installation with a warranty. A ten-year warranty is generally a good one and indicates that the installer has confidence in the quality of their work.

HOME ASSET DETAILS

Photovoltaic System



Type of Ownership: Utility Name: Utility Rate: Owned Potomac Edison \$.11 kWh

Array #1 Energy Storage/Batteries



Battery Type	Lead Acid
Age (years)	0
Battery Installation Date	01/2018
Storage Capacity (kWh)	12
Battery Manufacturer	DEKA
Warranty Term (years)	10

HOME ASSET DETAILS

Photovoltaic System



Type of Ownership: Utility Name: Utility Rate: Owned Potomac Edison \$.11 kWh

Array #2 Panel Specifications



Electricity Offset	30 %
System Size (kW)	8.54
Panels Installation Date	07/2020
Energy Production (kWh)	11,529
Source of Energy Production Estimate	HelioScope
Manufacturer	REC
Warranty on Panels (years)	25
Efficiency Rating	18.300 %

Your solar array is made up of one or more solar panels, which absorb the sun's energy and transform it into electrical energy. Your inverter transforms the direct current (DC) power generated by the panel into alternating current (AC) power that you can use in your home. Your panel's efficiency rating indicates the percentage of the sun's energy falling on your panels that is converted into usable electric energy under specified conditions. The higher your panel's efficiency rating, the more effective they are at converting sunlight into energy.

Panel efficiency ratings have been increasing due to technological innovation. Most panels have efficiencies in the 12% to 15% range, although top performing panels may have an efficiency above 20%. (Note that a high-efficiency panel may not be the right solution for all homeowners; a home with a large available roof space may be able to obtain all the solar energy it needs from a large number of lower-efficiency panels.)



Efficiency Rating

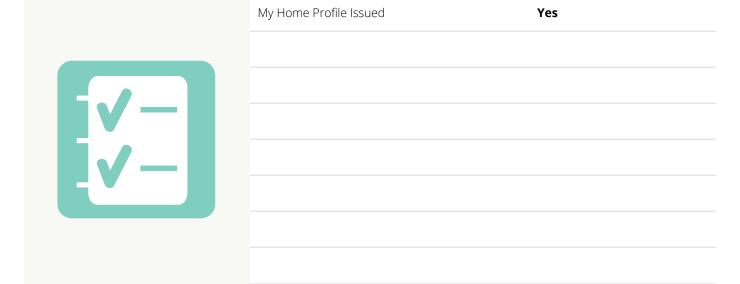


Home Management



Platinum Level: 244
This Home: 175
Average Home: 150

Planning



Home Management



Platinum Level: 244
This Home: 175
Average Home: 150

This home will have a "My Home Profile" account. This account gives the owner a tool to understand, manage, maintain, and improve the home's performance.

The "My Home Profile" account access is expected in 2020. Interested in learning more? Please visit yourhomeprofile.com

Homeowners wanting to make smart home improvements that can add value to their property use Pearl's certification for guidance. Descriptions of upgrades relevant to this home can be found in its My Home Profile, as well as general information on expense and complexity. Suggested improvements lower energy or water costs, and increase comfort and indoor air quality. Homeowners may also

choose to work with a Pearl Network Contractor who can create a Home Investment Plan with more specific advice on what home performance assets should be considered for upgrade or replacement.

For more information on Pearl's certification, email at: cs@pearlcertification.com, or visit our website: www.pearlcertification.com

Appendix A: Appraisal Institute's Green and Energy Efficiency Appraisal Addendum

Instructions to homeowner or listing agent:

High-performance features can add significant value to a home. Recent studies have indicated that improvements such as air sealing and insulation, high efficiency heating and cooling systems, and other "green" and energy efficient features can add 3-9% onto a home's value, if verified by a third party.

A home may be appraised for different reasons:

- Mortgage refinance
- To discontinue mortgage insurance if the home's value has increased enough, the homeowner may have sufficient equity in the home to no longer need insurance
- Immediately prior to selling a home to assist in pricing the home
- · As part of the home sale process to meet the buyer's lending requirements

Pearl Certification has an AI REPORTS® License Agreement with the Appraisal Institute.

The following appendix can be provided to an appraiser to assist him or her in valuing the home. As stated in the Addendum:

"The objective of this Addendum is to standardize the communication of the high performing features of residential properties. Identifying the features not found on the 1004 form provides a basis for comparable selection and analysis of the features. Builders, contractors, homeowners, and third party verifiers are encouraged to complete this Addendum and present to appraisers, agents, lenders, and homeowners."

The Appraisal Institute makes no representations, warranties or guarantees as to, and assumes no responsibility for, the data, analysis or work product provided by the individual appraiser(s) or any other individual in the specific contents of the Al Reports®



Client File #:		Appraisal File #:	
Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum			
Client: C. Lydian Miles-Monaghan			
Subject Property: 12345 Great Place Ave			
City: Hagerstown		State: Maryland	Zip: 21740-1352

Additional resources to aid in the valuation of green properties and the completion of this form can be found at http://www.appraisalinstitute.org/education/green_energy_addendum.aspx

The appraiser hereby certifies that the information provided within this addendum:

- Has been considered in the appraiser's development of the appraisal of the subject property only for the client and intended user(s) identified in the appraisal report and only for the intended use stated in the report.
- Is not provided by the appraiser for any other purpose and should not be relied upon by parties other than those identified by the appraiser as the client or intended user(s) in the report.
- Is the result of the appraiser's routine inspection of and inquiries about the subject property's green and energy efficient features.

 Extraordinary assumption: Data provided herein is assumed to be accurate and if found to be in error could alter the appraiser's opinions or conclusions.
- Is not made as a representation or as a warranty as to the efficiency, quality, function, operability, reliability or cost savings of the reported items or of the subject property in general, and this addendum should not be relied upon for such assessments.

Green Building: The practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's lifecycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. This practice expands and complements the classic building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort (US EPA). High Performance building and green building are often used interchangeably.

Six Elements of Green Building: A green building has attributes that fall into the six elements of green building known as (1) site, (2) water, (3) energy, (4) materials, (5) indoor environmental quality, and (6) maintenance and operation. The energy and water elements are the most measurable elements of green or high performance housing. Appraisers need savings amounts to develop an income approach to support energy efficient contributory value.

THIRD-PARTY VE	RIFICATIONS	(See types defined in §	glossary).		
The following verified i	tems are conside	red within the appraisal analy	sis of the subject property:		
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):		☐ Indoor airPLUS ☐ WaterSense ☐ ENERGY STAR		
	Energy Department (DOE):		☐ Zero Energy Ready Home (ZERH)		
Green Certification Certifications attest that the home meets certain minimum thresholds.	Home Innovation Research Labs NGBS Home Remodel: Home Innovation Research Labs NGBS New Home:		□ Bronze □ Silver □ Gold □ Emerald		
	Living Building Challenge (LBC):		☐ Living Building Certified ☐ Petal Certification		
	Passivhaus Standard:		☐ PHI Low Energy ☐ EnerPhit ☐ Passive House		
	Passivhaus Institute US:		☐ PHIUS+ 2015		
	USGBC LEED:		☐ Certified ☐ Silver ☐ Go	old Platinum	
	Other: Pearl Ce	rtification			
	Date Verified: 09/17/2020	Certificate of Efficiency Impr Organization URL: Other: www.pearlcertification		ABOVE VALID ONLY IF CHECKED: O Verification reviewed on site Verification attached to this report	
Energy Label Labels disclose the state of the home's	RESNET'S HERS Rating (0 to 150): Sampling Rating Projected Rating Confirmed Rating		Estimated energy savings for this home: \$ /year CkWh rate dated Energy Savings includes electricity, heating & cooling. Score below 100 indicates energy costs are expected to be lower than average code-built home. HERS Index Report occupancy estimates energy cost based on number of bedrooms plus one. Only a "confirmed rating" is diagnostically tested.		
	DOE's Home Energy Score Score (1 to 10): Official Score Unofficial Score		Estimated energy savings for this home: \$ /year CkWh rate dated Energy Savings includes electricity, heating & cooling. Score above five indicates energy costs are expected to be lower than average local home. Home Energy Score estimates energy cost based on state average energy rates and the home's energy features.		
energy assets.	Other Energy Score: Pearl Score Range (0 to 1200): 758		Estimated energy savings for this home: \$ /year CkWh rate dated Describe energy label system: Pearl's score is approved for use in the Department of Energy's Home Performance with ENERGY STAR program.		
	Date Verified: 09/17/2020	Score or Rating Version: Organization URL: www.resnet.us www.homeenergyscore.gov www.pearlcertification.com		ABOVE VALID ONLY IF CHECKED: ☐ Verification reviewed on site ⓒ Verification attached to this report	
Verified Energy Improvements Only include improvements with verified documentation.	Explain energy-r Cost of improve		ed in attached "Pearl Home Ce	rtification Report"	
	Date Verified: 09/17/2020	Certificate of Efficiency Improvements Version: Organization URL: www.energystar.gov/homeperformance Other: www.pearlcertification.com		ABOVE VALID ONLY IF CHECKED: ☐ Verification reviewed on site ⓒ Verification attached to this report	
Completed by: W. Case	ey Murphy	Title: Vice-Preside	ent of Quality Systems	Date: 09/17/2020	

Subject Property:	12345 Great Place Ave, Hagerstown, MD 21740-1352 Appraisal File #:							
EFFICIENCY FEATURES (Water, Energy, and Environmental. See types defined in glossary).								
The following items are considered within the appraisal analysis of the subject property:								
Insulation	☐ Fiberglass Blown-In ☐ Foam Insulation							
Building Envelope	Envelope Tightness: Unit: CFM25 CFM50 ACH50 ACH50 ACH natural Instructions: Insert the rating as a number that could be 0.5 to 7ACH50 or higher. The lower the number, the more air tight the envelope. Building Codes for area show maximum Envelope Tightness allowed based on the climate zone. Not all areas have adopted a building code. http://bcap-energy.org/							
Windows	■ENERGY STAR®	• Low E	☐ High Impact	□ Storm	☐ Double Pane ☐ Triple Pane	☐ Tinted	☐ Solar Shades	
Day Lighting	# of Skylights: # of Solar Tubes: 0 Other (Described Tubes: 0 % of lighting LE							
ENERGY STAR® Appliances	ENERGY STAR®:: ☐ Dishwasher ☐ Refrigerator ☐ Washer/Dryer ☐ Other Energy Source: ☐ Propane ☐ Electric ☐ Natural Gas ☐ Other (Describe): Note: ENERGY STAR® appliances do not result in an ENERGY STAR® Home.							
Water Heater	Size: <=55 gallons Tankless			Solar (next p	page) 🗹 Heat Pump 🔲 Coil			
HVAC & Related Equipment Describe in comments area.	High Efficiency HVAC SEER Efficiency Rating % AFUE* % *Annual Fuel-Utilization Efficiency **Efficiency **Heat Pump Efficiency Rating: COP: HSPF: SEER:16.0 EER:			Thermostat/Controllers? Programmable Thermostat? Auxiliary Heat Source? Radiant Floor Heat? Geothermal? Electric Vehicle Ready? (car charger) Yes No Yes No Yes No				
Indoor Environmental Quality	 □ Energy (ERV) or Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV) □ Other Measured Whole-House Ventilation Device (See glossary) □ Humidity Monitoring Device installed □ Active □ Passive 							
Water Efficiency	□ Reclaimed Water System (Describe): □ Rain Barrels Used in Irrigation □ Greywater reuse system □ Cistern size: gallons □ Water Saving Fixtures □ Location of cistern:							
Utility Costs	Annual Utility Cost: \$ /year, based on: to (full year). Includes (check all that apply): Electric Heating Water Other:				# Of Occupants:			
Comments Include source for information provided in this section.	The following property has a number of high-performing features as detailed in the Pearl Certification report. With the cooperation and approval of the Appraisal Institute, Pearl Certification has an AI REPORTS® License Agreement. The Appraisal Institute makes no representations, warranties or guarantees as to, and assumes no responsibility for, the data, analysis or work product provided by the individual appraiser(s) or any other individual in the specific contents of the AI Reports®							

Client File #:

Client:

Completed by: W. Casey Murphy

C. Lydian Miles-Monaghan

The objective of this Addendum is to standardize the communication of the high performing features of residential properties. Identifying the features not found on the appraisal form provides a basis for comparable selection and analysis of the features. Builders, contractors, homeowners, and third party verifiers are encouraged to complete this Addendum and present to appraisers, agents, lenders, and homeowners. Complete the pages that apply to the property appraised and provide to appraiser prior to the completion of an appraisal. Provide the Addendum to the lender at the time of loan application to assist them in understanding the property type so an appraiser with sufficient knowledge of this property type will be engaged to provide an appraisal to meet secondary mortgage market guidelines.

Title: Vice-President of Quality Systems

Date: 09/17/2020

	_		
Subject Property: 12345 Gr	Great Place Ave, Hagerstown, MD 21740-1352	Appraisal File #:	

Solar Panel	Solar Panels						
The following items are considered within the appraisal analysis of the subject property:							
Solar Photovoltaic (Electric) System							
	Array #1 Array #2 (if applicable)						
Type of Ownership	□ Leased	☐ Leased Owned ☐ *Solar Loan with UCC Filing ☐ Purchase Power Agreement (PPA) If solar loan has UCC Filing, it is considered personal property and should not be included in market value.					
Panel Specification s	System Size: 15.6000 kW (1kW = 1000 Watts) Age of Panels: 3 years Energy Production: 22451 kWh Source of Energy Production Estimate: Measured Production Manufacturer: Solarworld Warranty on Panels: 25 years	System Size: 8.5400 kW (1kW = 1000 Watts) Age of Panels: 3 months Energy Production: 11529 kWh Source of Energy Production Estimate: HelioScope Manufacturer: REC Warranty on Panels: years					
Array Placement Affects energy production. *Orientation	Location (roof, ground, etc.): Ground ☑ Fixed Mount ☐ Tracking Mount Tilt / Slope: 32 *Azimuth: 190	Location (roof, ground, etc.): Roof ☑ Fixed Mount ☐ Tracking Mount Tilt / Slope: 25 *Azimuth: 190 *Orientation (direction panels face):					
Inverter Specification s	Number of Inverters per Array: 2 Age: 3 years Wattage: 10000 watts Manufacturer: SolarEdge Warranty Term: 12 years	Number of Inverters per Array: Age: Wattage: watts Manufacturer: Warranty Term: years					
Energy Storing Batteries	Battery Type: ☐ Lithium-ion ☐ Lithium-ion Polymer ☑ Lead Acid ☐ Lead Calcium ☐ AGM ☐ GEL Manufacturer: DEKA Storage Capacity: 12.0 kWh Warranty Term: 10 years Battery age: 3 years						
Name of Utility Company:	Potomac Edison	Charge / kWh from \$.11/ kWh Utility					
	Solar Thermal Water Heating System						
Type of System:	Active: ☐ Direct ☐ Indirect Passive: ☐ Integral collector ☐ Thermo-syphon	Storage Tank Size	Gallons:				
Collector Type:	☐ Flat-Plat ☐ Integral ☐ Evacuated-Tube Solar	System Age	Years:				
Back-Up System:	☐ Conventional Water Heater ☐ Tankless On Demand ☐ Tankless Heat Pump	Warranty Term					
Solar Energy Factor (SEF):	*Rating ranges 1 to 11. Higher number is more efficient.	Manufactur er					
Comments Discuss incentives available for new panels, condition of current panels, and any maintenance issues. If leased, provide the	Discuss source of information and define other renewable energy sources, such as wind, hydropower, biomass power, etc. Note: Leased solar PV systems and Power Purchase Agreements should not be included in the value of the real property as these systems generally are considered personal property. If a system is a lease or a PPA the terms must be provided to the appraiser for analysis. Appraisers must analyze the effect any of the terms of the lease or PPA have on the price buyers are willing to pay for the property.						

Title: Vice-President of Quality Systems

Completed by: W. Casey Murphy

Date: 09/17/2020

Client:	C. Lydian Miles-Monaghan	. Lydian Miles-Monaghan					
Subject Property:	2345 Great Place Ave, Hagerstown, MD 21740-1352		Appraisal File #:				
Location - Site							
The following items a	The following items are considered within the appraisal analysis of the subject property:						
Walk Score	re Score Source: http://www.walkscore.com Other:			re.com Other:			
Public Transportat	ion Bus Distance: Blocks	□ Train	Distance: Blocks	☐ Subway Distance: Blocks			
Site	Orientation (front faces): East/West North/S		Landscaping: ☐ Water Efficient ☐ Natural ☐ Pond/Lake on site ☐ Rain Garden				
Comments	Comments						
Incentives – Am	Incentives – Amount of Incentive and Terms						
The following items a	The following items are considered within the appraised value of the subject property and based on effective date of value.						
Federal	Federal						
State	ate						
Local	Local						
Comments	the incentives that offset concession in sales comp Incentives are typically fo the appraisal process. Inc	Incentives offset cost and should be reported and described in the cost approach section of the report. Clearly identify the incentives that offset the gross cost of construction to meet appraisal standards. Incentives are typically not a sales concession in sales comparison approach since they do not transfer with the property and are not paid by the seller. Incentives are typically for a specified period and only those available as of the date of value should be addressed in the appraisal process. Incentives may be available to offset repairs or deferred maintenance items as well. Incentives, rebates, and tax credits for most U.S. properties can be found at www.dsireusa.org					

The objective of this Addendum is to standardize the communication of the high performing features of residential properties. Identifying the features not found on the appraisal form provides a basis for comparable selection and analysis of the features.

Title: Vice-President of Quality Systems

Date: 09/17/2020

- Builders, contractors, homeowners, and third party verifiers are encouraged to complete this Addendum and present to appraisers, agents, lenders, and homeowners. Appraisers typically do not have sufficient information to complete this addendum without builder, contractor, or third party verifier documentation.
- Attach this completed document to the MLS listing to provide sufficient detail on sales and listings to assist buyers, appraisers, and real estate agents in understanding the high performance features of the property.
- Complete the pages that apply to the property appraised and provide to appraiser prior to the completion of an appraisal.

Completed by: W. Casey Murphy

• Provide the Addendum to the lender at the time of loan application to assist them in understanding the property type so an appraiser with sufficient knowledge of this property type will be engaged to provide an appraisal to meet secondary mortgage market guidelines.

Client:	C. Lydian Miles-Monaghan	Client File #:	
Subject Property:	12345 Great Place Ave, Hagerstown, MD 21740-1352	Appraisal File #:	

Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum Additional Resources

Appraised Value and Energy Efficiency: Getting it Right. This document provides links to resources in understanding the secondary mortgage market guidelines on appraisals of energy efficient and green features. It addresses the following:

- · What can builders do?
- For Buyers: Assuring a competent appraiser for your home
- For Lenders: A sample letter that should be completed and provided to the lender at the time of mortgage application alerts the lender to the special features that requires an appraiser with knowledge of the property type. https://www.appraisalinstitute.org/assets/1/29/Al-BCAP_Flyer.pdf

PV Value®. PV Value® is a discounted cash flow (Income Capitalization Approach) to valuing energy produced. The solar PV system inputs on this form are necessary to use this program. www.pvvalue.com

Residential Green Valuation Tools. A textbook resource for completing the Al Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum is available. It can be purchased at the following website: http://www.appraisalinstitute.org/residential-green-valuation-tools/

Glossary

ASHRAE 700 / ICC National Green Building Standard (NGBS): An ANSI-approved residential green building standard developed by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) and the International Code Council (ICC). It is applicable to single and multifamily projects, renovations and additions and residential land development. To comply, all buildings must incorporate sustainable lot development techniques and address energy, water & material resource efficiency and indoor environmental quality. Also, all owners must be educated about building operation and maintenance. https://www.nahb.org/en/research/nahb-priorities/green-building-remodeling-and-development/icc-700-national-green-building-standard.aspx

Building Envelope: The building envelope is everything that separates the building's interior from the exterior. This includes the foundation, exterior walls, roof, doors and windows. The envelope rating should be compared to the local building code requirements for this rating to identify a structure that exceeds the building code.

Energy Recovery Ventilation System (ERV) or Heat Recovery Ventilators (HRV): These systems provide fresh air without wasting all the energy already used to heat the indoor air. By recovering sensible (heat) or latent (moisture) energy from the stale indoor air, they offer fresh air ventilation with reduced energy loss.

ENERGY STAR Certified New Homes: EPA's ENERGY STAR certified homes are independently verified to be at least 15 percent more efficient that code-built homes, and include additional energy efficiency measures that can deliver savings of up to 30 percent compared to standard new homes. More than just a collection of ENERGY STAR products, an ENERGY STAR certified home includes a comprehensive package of energy efficiency systems and features that work together to deliver better performance, including a High-Efficiency Heating & Cooling System, a Complete Thermal Enclosure System; a Water Protection System; and Efficient Lighting & Appliances. www.energystar.gov/newhomes

ENERGY STAR Products: Behind each blue label is a product, building, or home that is independently certified to use less energy and cause fewer of the emissions that contribute to climate change. Today, ENERGY STAR is the most widely recognized symbol for energy efficiency in the world. In order to earn the label, ENERGY STAR products must be third-party certified based on testing in EPA-recognized laboratories. In addition to up-front testing, a percentage of all ENERGY STAR products are subject to "off-the-shelf" verification testing each year. The goal of this testing is to ensure that changes or variations in the manufacturing process do not undermine a product's qualification with ENERGY STAR requirements. https://www.energystar.gov/about/origins_mission

Geothermal: A geothermal heat pump uses the constant below ground temperature of soil or water to heat and cool your home. http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/geothermal-heat-pumps

HERS Index: The Home Energy Rating System (HERS) Index is an industry standard by which a home's energy efficiency is measured. It's also the nationally recognized system for inspecting and calculating a home's energy performance. A qualified third party certifier assesses the house based on its physical characteristics. The energy estimates from this assessment may vary depending on the lifestyle of the occupants, increasing utility expenses, and changes in the maintenance or characteristics of the energy features. There are three rating types: sampling rating, projected rating, and confirmed rating. A Sampling Rating is an application of the Home Energy Rating process whereby fewer than 100% of a builder's new homes are randomly inspected and tested to evaluate compliance with a set of threshold specifications. A Projected Rating: A Rating Type that encompasses one individual dwelling or dwelling unit and is conducted in accordance with Section 5.1.4.3.1 through 5.1.4.3.5 of the ANSI/RESNET/ICC Standard 301. A Confirmed Rating is a rating type that encompasses one individual dwelling unit and is conducted in accordance with Sections 5.1.4.1.1 through 5.1.4.1.3. More information: http://www.resnet.us/hers-index. The ANSI standard utilized in the HERS Index is posted at https://codes.iccsafe.org/public/chapter/content/7324/.

Home Energy Score (HES): The Home Energy Score, developed and managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), is a national system that allows homes to receive an energy rating, like the MPG rating available for cars. The Home Energy Score uses a 10-point scale to reflect how much energy a home is expected to use under standard operating conditions. The Home Energy Score uses a standard calculation method and considers the home's structure and envelope (walls, windows, foundation) and its heating, cooling, and hot water systems. Only Assessors who pass DOE's Simulation Training can provide the Home Energy Score. www.HomeEnergyScore.gov

Indoor airPLUS: EPA's Indoor airPLUS is a voluntary EPA label for new homes that integrate a set of construction practices and technologies to reduce indoor air pollutants and improve the indoor air quality in a new home beyond minimum code requirements. It is only available to homes that first meet ENERGY STAR® Certified Home requirements. http://www.epa.gov/indoorairplus

LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design is a green certification program created by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). As an internationally recognized mark of excellence, LEED provides building owners and operators with a framework for identifying and implementing practical and measurable green building design, construction, operations and maintenance solutions. http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx? CMSPageID=1988

Living Building Challenge: Created by the Living Future Institute, the Living Building Challenge is the world's most rigorous proven performance standard for buildings. People can use the regenerative design framework to create spaces that, like a flower, give more than they take. Living Building Challenge certification requires actual rather than modeled performance. Therefore, projects must be operational for at least twelve consecutive months prior to evaluation. https://living-future.org/lbc/basics/

Low E: "Low emissivity" indicates a coating is added to the glass surface. The coating allows visible light to pass through the glass while stopping radiant heat energy from entering the building by passing through the glass. Approximately 40% of the sun's harmful ultra violet rays are blocked and insulation enhanced. https://energy.gov/energysaver/energy-efficient-windows

NGBS Small Project Remodel: Run by the Home Innovation Research Labs, this program certifies whole house and small project remodels as energy efficient. Unlike the Whole–House Remodel, the Small Project certification is prescriptive. Chapter 12 of the National Green Building Standard includes a list of mandatory practices, related to materials use, sustainable products, energy efficiency, and indoor environmental quality. A Home Innovation Accredited NGBS Green Verifier gives a final inspection to verify Small Project certification. During inspection, the Verifier will ensure the applicable practices have been met.

http://www.homeinnovation.com/services/certification/green_homes/remodeling_certification/remodel_home_certification_process

NGBS Whole Home Remodel: Run by the Home Innovation Research Labs, this program certifies whole house and small project remodels as energy efficient. Certification of a whole-building remodel requires demonstrating that there has been a minimum of a 15% reduction in energy consumption and at least a 20% reduction in water consumption over the pre-remodel condition. There are some mandatory practices that must be met. A minimum number of points must be obtained from practices related to Lot Design, Resource Efficiency, Indoor Environmental Quality, and Homeowner Education.

http://www.homeinnovation.com/services/certification/green_homes/remodeling_certification/remodel_home_certification_process

Passivhaus Standard: German standard for low energy homes that began in the 1980s. Passivhaus is a rigorous, voluntary standard for energy efficiency in a building, reducing its ecological footprint. It results in ultra-low energy buildings that require little energy for space heating or cooling. The Passive House Institute (PHI) is an independent research institute that has played an especially crucial role in the development of the Passive House concept - the only internationally recognized, performance-based energy standard in construction. http://passiv.de/en/

Passive House Institute US (PHIUS): Buildings designed and built to the PHIUS+ 2015 Passive Building Standard consume 86% less energy for heating and 46% less energy for cooling (depending on climate zone and building type) when compared to a code- compliant building. PHIUS+ 2015 is the first and only passive building standard based upon climate-specific comfort and performance criteria aimed at presenting a cost-optimized solution to achieving the most durable, resilient, and energy-efficient building possible for a specific location. http://www.phius.org/home-page

Passive Solar: Passive solar is technology for using sunlight to light and heat buildings with no circulating fluid or energy conversion system. http://rredc.nrel.gov/solar/glossary. A complete passive solar building design has the following five elements: (1) aperture (collector) (2) absorber (3) thermal mass (4) distribution (5) control. http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy01osti/27954.pdf

Rain Garden: A rain garden is a depressed area in the landscape that collects rain water from a roof, driveway or street and allows it to soak into the ground. Planted with grasses and flowering perennials, rain gardens can be a cost effective and beautiful way to reduce runoff from your property. Rain gardens can also help filter out pollutants in runoff and provide food and shelter for butterflies, songbirds and other wildlife. More complex rain gardens with drainage systems and amended soils are referred to as bio-retention. https://www.epa.gov/soakuptherain/rain-gardens

SEER: Seasonal energy efficiency ratio - The higher the SEER rating, the more energy efficient the equipment is. A higher SEER can result in lower energy costs. https://energystar.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/212111387-What-is-SEER-EER-HSPF-

Smart House: A smart house is a home that has highly advanced, automated systems to control and monitor any function of a house – lighting, temperature control, multi-media, security, window and door operations, air quality, or any other task of necessity or comfort performed by a home's resident. http://architecture.about.com/od/buildyourhous1/g/smarthouse.htm

Water Heaters: Types are described here: http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/solar-water-heaters.

WaterSense: EPA released its Final Version 1.1 WaterSense New Home Specification. This specification will be effective January 1, 2013 and establishes the criteria for new homes labeled under the WaterSense program and is applicable to newly constructed single-family and multi-family homes. http://www.epa.gov/watersense/new_homes/homes_final.html

Whole Building Ventilation System: A whole building ventilation system assists in a controlled movement of air in tight envelope construction. Whole building ventilation equipment is often a part of the forced air heating or cooling systems. There are various methods of providing whole home ventilation including a heat recovery ventilator (HRV) or an energy recovery ventilator (ERV). Four primary types of systems here: https://energy.gov/energysaver/whole-house-ventilation

Zero Energy Ready Home (ZERH): To qualify as a DOE Zero Energy Ready Home, a home shall meet certain minimum requirements, be verified and field-tested in accordance with HERS Standards by an approved verifier, and meet all applicable codes. Builders may meet the requirements of either the Performance Path or the Prescriptive path to qualify a home. http://energy.gov/eere/buildings/zero-energy-ready-home

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms

AFUE: It's important to choose an energy-efficient, ENERGY STAR rated heating system with a high annual fuel utilization efficiency (AFUE) rating. The higher the AFUE, the more efficient your new heater will be. The AFUE rating is determined by taking the amount of fuel the furnace will use in a year and comparing that to the amount of heat generated by the furnace. An older furnace that has a 70% rating uses 70% of its fuel to make heat. A newer gas fired furnaces are required to have a minimum AFUE rating of 80%. An ENERGY STAR rated furnace will have an AFUE of 90% or higher.

ACH50: This term is a measurement of a home's leakiness, and it refers to "Air Changes per Hour" (ACH). ACH means the number of times a home exchanges its volume of indoor air with the outside. Contractors use a "blower door test" for leakiness, and do so at a negative pressure of 50 pascals; hence, energy auditors record the value as ACH50. If an average home has a 15 ACH50, it means the home will exchange its entire volume of air 15 times an hour with the outside. Very efficient and well—sealed homes can be as low as 1 ACH50.

AC: This term is short-hand for "air conditioner," which is a piece of equipment that can generate cool air to make your home comfortable in warmer months. Heat pumps, a central AC, mini spits, and window units are kinds of air conditioners.

Blower Door Test: Professional contractors use a blower test to determine a home's leakiness (or conversely, its air tightness). To perform the test requires a large fan that pulls air from the house to create negative pressure and a special instrument called a manometer that reads the number of air exchanges your home has under industry standard conditions for testing.

CAZ Test: The term "CAZ" stands for "Combustion Appliance Zone," and it is a series of tests contractors perform on gas fueled equipment (furnace, stove, or water heater) for your safety. They will test the appliances for gas leaks, spillage, draft, and carbon monoxide backdrafting when the home is under what's known as "worst case" conditions (e.g., with the dryer, bathroom and oven exhaust fans running). If one or more of the appliances fail the test, your contractor will recommend how to solve for the apparent health and safety issue.

CFL: Compact fluorescent lightbulbs (CFLs) are more energy efficient than older incandescent lightbulbs, they do not add additional heat to a room, and they last longer too.

Conditioned Space: Rooms in your home which are insulated and heated or cooled by equipment are known as "conditioned space." Conditioned space can include an attic or basement, as well as other common living spaces like bedrooms, bathrooms, and your kitchen.

Cooling Load: This term refers to what percentage of the total use or load does a particular cooling unit and its associated duct system provide to the home. For example, if the home has a central air conditioner that provides cool air to the main portion of the home and a window unit that provides cool air to an addition, the cooling load would be a certain percentage split between them.

Duct Sealing CFM: Ducts are the tubes which connect your heating and cooling equipment to the floor or ceiling registers which allow the conditioned air into a room. Unfortunately, most homes have leaky ducts which waste a significant amount of energy and can cause comfort, mold, and mildew issues. Ducts should be sealed where they are connected or joined together, and they are tested based on the amount of leakage out of the ducts or air infiltrating (coming into) the ducts. The duct sealing cfm is a measurement of the efficiency of your ductwork.

Ductless System: Some heating and cooling equipment does not require ducts, such as radiant floor or radiator heat and window air conditioning units. They are known as "ductless systems."

Efficiency Factor: The efficiency factor of a water heater (sometimes referred to as the energy factor), describes a water heater's overall energy efficiency based on the amount of hot water it produces per unit of fuel consumed during a typical day. The water heater's efficiency factor is measured by its energy factor. The higher the number, the more efficient the water heater is. Electric water heaters with an EF of .93 or greater and gas water heaters with an EF of .62 or greater will be 10% more efficient than thestandard 40 gallon water heater.

Energy Management System: Energy Management Systems have been around for commercial properties for some time, but new technologies have made them applicable and affordable for homeowners to use as well. Energy management is really a process whereby you monitor and control the home's energy usage, with an eye towards conserving it. Typically a Home Energy Management System will include some hardware device as well as software to analyze the data the device picks up from the home's equipment. These systems differ from simpler monitoring devices in that with them, the homeowner can also control features of their home, such as thermostat temperature and lighting, remotely through a website or phone app. They can also provide a report of the home's overall energy performance by analyzing the data they monitor.

Energy Monitoring System: In contrast to an energy management system, and energy monitoring system includes devices which help a homeowner see and track energy usage for individual devices or for heating and cooling systems. They measure energy use, but do not manage it.

EPA Bypass Checklist: This term refers to a checklist created for ENERGY STAR homes that looks at a list of building details where thermal bypass, or the movement of heat around or through insulation, occurs due to gaps between the air barrier an insulation. If an insulation is installed according this checklist and can be documented, you are assured to receive the full benefit of that insulation's efficiency.

ENERGY STAR: ENERGY STAR is federal program overseen by the federal government's Environmental Protection Agency. It was designed to encourage greater energy efficiency and bill savings for homeowners through a certified labeling system on appliances and new homes. This program has saved billions of dollars for property owners since its launch in more than 20 years ago.

Filtration: This term refers to the filters which are fitted to a home's heating and cooling equipment. A filter's basic function is to protect the longevity of the equipment by protecting it from dust and other airborne particles. Some filters are also designed to improve the indoor air for occupants as well – removing pet dander, pollen, and other impurities from the air passing through the home's ventilation system.

Forced Air System: Any home that relies on ducts and vents to move heated or cooled air around has a forced air system

installed. Furnaces, central air conditioners, and heat pumps are all examples of forced air systems. Heating Load: This term refers to what percentage of the total use or load does a particular heating unit and its associated duct system provide to the home. For example, if the home has a furnace that provides heat to the first level and a heat pump that provides heat to the second level, the heating load would be a certain percentage split between them.

HEPA Filter: To be classified as a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter, a filter must meet the Department of Energy standard of removing a minimum of 99.7% of pollen and other particles from the air. HEPA filters can be especially effective in mitigating allergies and asthma triggered by indoor air pollutants.

HSPF: This terms stands for "Heat Seasonal Performance Factor," and it is used to measure a heat pump's efficiency. It measures the total heating output as compared to the total amount of energy used during the same period to create that heat. The higher the HSPF, the more efficient the unit. An ENERGY STAR unit must have an HSPF of an 8 or higher.

Home Performance with ENERGY STAR: Similar to the ENERGY STAR program for new homes and appliances, Home Performance with ENERGY STAR is a federal program designed to help homeowners of existing homes save money on their utility bills. Administered by the national Department of Energy (DOE), it is run by DOE approved sponsors who pre-qualify contractors for participation, perform independent quality assurance inspections, and issue a certificate of completion at the conclusion of qualifying projects.

Hydronic System: You are probably familiar with hot water radiators often found in older buildings – these are examples of a hydronic heating system. Some newer homes incorporate these systems (which can be glycol, water or electric) into the slab foundation or under tile floors.

LED: A "Light Emitting Diode" or LED is a special semiconductor device which emits light when electricity is passed through it. LEDs have a fuller light spectrum than CFLs, can turn on immediately, and their costs have come down dramatically in the past three years. LEDs are very energy efficient, and depending on the manufacturer and application, they can last for decades.

MERV: The Minimum Efficiency Rating Value or MERV of an air filter tells you how effective that filter is at removing indoor air pollutants from a home's ventilation system. MERV filters can be almost as effective as a HEPA filter, and they can be installed in more applications.

MERV # Typical controlled contaminant

- 1 4 Pollen, dust mites, cockroach debris, sanding dust, spray paint dust, textile fibers, carpet fibers
- 5 8 Mold, spores, dust mite debris, cat and dog dander, dusting aids
- 9 12 Legionella, Humidifier dust, Lead dust, Milled flour, Auto emission particulates, Nebulizer droplets
- 13 16 Bacteria, droplet nuclei (sneeze), cooking oil, most smoke and insecticide dust, most face powder, most paint pigments

Mini-Split: Mini-splits are a kind of heat pump or air conditioner, and they are often used in remodels or retrofits where adding ducts is impractical or impossible. Mini-splits are small and can be zoned for individual rooms.

Multistage Compressor: A multistage compressor provides many benefits over a single-stage compressor in an air conditioning unit. With a single-stage compressor, the system is either on or off, and when it is on it is functioning at 100% of its capacity. A multistage compressor is on more often but functions at around 80% of its capacity, which actually save energy (and money) in the long run. It also means less temperature spikes and greater comfort for the home's occupants.

Non-Programmable Thermostat: A thermostat is used to sense the temperature of the room and will turn on and off the heating or cooling equipment to reach the desired temperature setting. Although they are the least costly thermostat, non-programmable thermostats are imprecise compared to programmable or wi-fi thermostats, and they provide the homeowner with only one option for controlling over their temperature setting – to manually change it.

Photovoltaics: This terms applies to solar power generation and solar panels. A photovoltaic converts solar energy from the sun into a stream of electrons that provides power for buildings and devices.

Programmable Thermostat: A thermostat is used to sense the temperature of the room, and based on how it is programmed, it will turn on and off the heating or cooling equipment to reach the desired temperature setting. Programmable thermostats can have many settings (set points): ones for weekday and weekends, ones for when the house is unoccupied due travel, and even daily settings timed according to when you're asleep, awake, away at work, etc. Programmable thermostats can save homeowners money by not running heating and cooling equipment at times or temperatures when not needed.

R-Value: R-value indicates how well an insulative material resists heat flow, and the higher the R-value, the better it insulates.

RESNET Installation Grade: This grading system applies to insulation installs, and it lowers the operative R-value for insulation installs which are poorly done. Missing areas, compressed insulation, and voids all lower the performance of insulation and lower the grading of it as well.

Rim Joist: This component of your home is critical to air leakage, and it is the perimeter joist often referred to as the sill plate when it lies between the foundation and the walls. It is one of the first places a contractor will go to apply insulating foam to reduce air leakage.

Smart Thermostat: This device functions like a regular thermostat in that it controls the home's heating and cooling equipment. However, it is also "learning" thermostat - the software "learns" the preferences of the occupants based upon adjustments occupants make over time, and it automatically adjusts the temperature for comfort and energy bills savings. In addition, they can be controlled remotely by phone apps and other desktop software.

SEER: This terms stands for "Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio," and it measures the efficiency of a central air conditioner. The higher the SEER number, the more efficiently the unit will operate all season long. It is similar to the HSPF but applies to cooling. An ENERGY STAR heat pump or air conditioner must have a SEER of 14 or higher.

U-Factor: U-factor is a rating of how well the window insulates. Generally the numbers range from .25 – 1.0. The lower the value the better it insulates.

Unconditioned Space: This terms refers to rooms you have in your home which are not insulated and/ or heated or cooled. Most attics are unconditioned, as are garages, and some basements. If you have ductwork in an unconditioned space, it is important to seal and insulate it for maximum comfort and energy cost savings.

Wi-Fi Thermostat: A wi-fi thermostat controls when your heating and cooling equipment turns on just like any other thermostat; however, because it can connect to a home's internet router, the homeowner has the option of controlling it remotely through a phone or web application. Some models of wi-fi thermostats "learn" the patterns of the home's occupants and adjust their settings accordingly.

Appendix C: Solar Addendum

Your PV System Can Add Value to Your Home

Photovoltaic (PV) systems (or solar systems) save you money on electricity costs. But they can also increase the resale value of your home. Studies have consistently found that homes with PV systems sell for more than comparable homes without them. A large national study conducted by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in 2015, for example, found that PV panels added an average of \$4 per watt to a home's sales price. In other words, a typically-sized 5 kW (5,000 W) PV system can add \$20,000 to a home's value.

These numbers are averages, however. When the appraiser looks at a home, he or she isn't thinking about national averages, but about how that home's specific PV system will be valued by the local market.

Your Pearl Certification report is important because it can help the appraiser answer these questions. Most appraisers aren't experts on PV. This report provides the appraiser with key information about your PV system system that can be used estimate its value.

To understand how an appraiser will use your Pearl Certification Report, it is useful to understand the methods the appraiser uses to determine the value of a home and its features. There are three methods: the comparable sales, cost, and income-based approaches.

Comparable Sales

The Comparable Sales methods requires the appraiser to find similar homes which have sold with and without a PV system to perform a "paired sales analysis". The sales price of the home which sold without a PV system is compared to the home which sold with a PV system to determine the additional value that the PV system adds to the home.

Income-Based Approach

The Income-Based Approach requires the appraiser to calculate the net present value of the PV system. That is, the appraiser looks at the total future benefits that the homeowner will receive from the PV system over its useful life, and calculates what the value of those future benefits is right now. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory has worked with private firms to develop a method to calculate the net present value of a PV system: this method can be accessed and used for free at the PV Value website (www.pvvalue.com).

Cost Method

The Cost Method calculates the cost of replacing the PV system, and uses this cost as the basis for calculating the additional value that the system will add to the home. Depreciation and incentives that the homeowner received may also be considered. The appraiser is unlikely to rely solely on this method to determine the value of the PV system, but it is useful as a means of combining validating results from the comparable sales and income approaches.

Pulling it Together

Lending institutions recommend that appraisers use comparable sales method. However, an appraiser may not be able to use this method if few other recently-sold homes in the local market have had PV systems installed. Use of the comparable sales method may also be limited if detailed data about the size and other features of the PV systems on the sold homes is not available. As a result, experts recommend that appraisers consider the other two methods to determine a value when appraising PV systems.

The appraiser may use the Pearl Certification report in several ways. The data in the report will help the appraiser understand how your PV system compares to the PV systems on other homes sold in the area. If there are few or no comparable homes with PV sold in the area, the appraiser can use the data in this report to generate the Net Present Value, using the PV Value calculator or a similar system. If your report includes cost data, the appraiser can use that as a check to refine the other two methods.

Owned and Leased Systems

Fannie Mae and the Federal Housing Administration (the FHA) recognize that PV systems can add value to a home. However, there's an important qualification: both recognize the value of a PV system only if it is owned outright by the homeowner. If the system is leased from a third party, these institutions do not recognize that it will add value. This does NOT mean that a leased system is not a benefit to a buyer: the home's electricity costs will be lower as a result of the PV system than they would otherwise be. However, a home with a leased PV system may be less likely to see an increase in sales price from the system.

More Information

Additional information and resources on appraising solar panels can be found on Pearl's Appraiser page https://pearlcertification.com/appraiser-advantage/ and at the Appraisal Institute's website https://www.appraisalinstitute.org/