Home Energy Scoring Tool:
Assessor Training
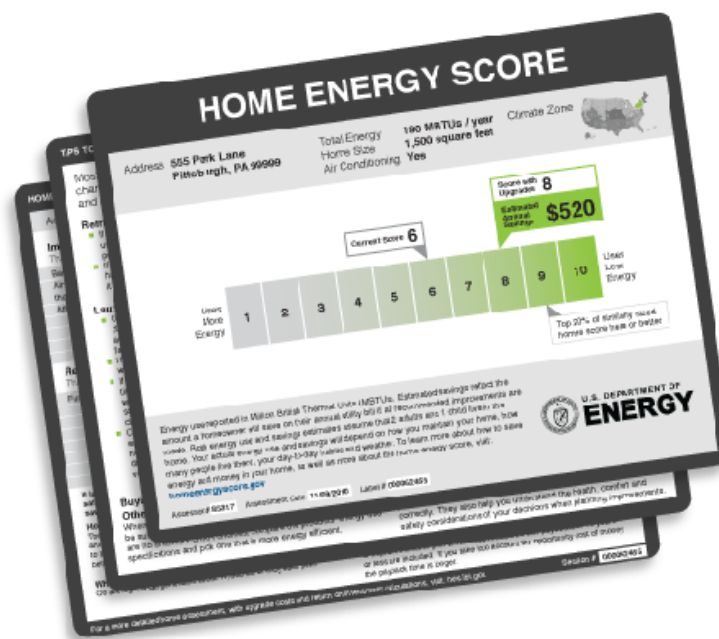
Program Background

- Homeowners and buyers need credible and actionable information before they can undertake energy improvements.

- Toward that end, the Department of Energy (DOE) has developed the Home Energy Score – a low cost, high value assessment that can be provided as a stand-alone service or as an add-on to energy audits and home inspections.

- To generate a Home Energy Score, qualified assessors must use the Home Energy Scoring Tool – an easy to use software tool developed by DOE through the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

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How to Become a Qualified Assessor

- You must
  1) Be certified by the Building Performance Institute (BPI) or by a Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) Provider
  2) Provide certification documentation to DOE
  3) Complete this online training, and
  4) Receive a passing grade on the test that follows.

     You will need a password to access the test.

     This was/will be provided by DOE after receiving certification documentation

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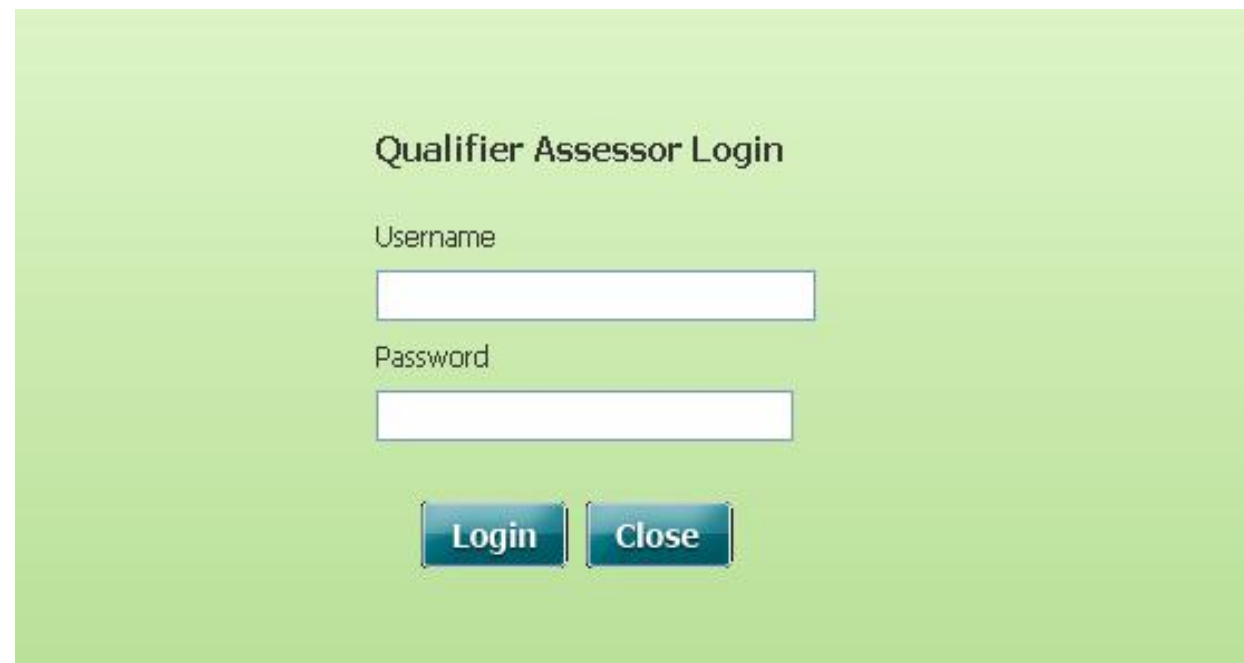
Where to Submit Proof of Certification

- Send proof of current certification -- document produced by BPI or RESNET Provider indicating the start and end dates of your certification – to DOE via email or fax.

- If you choose to fax the document(s), send a brief email as well with the subject "Faxed Certification".
  - Email: homeenergyscore@sra.com
  - Fax: 240-223-5501

- Provide full contact information and service territory information with the documents

- Updated documents will need to be sent at the time of certification renewal.

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Accessing the Home Energy Scoring Tool

- After completing the test,
  - Press "Finish" button following the last question to receive notification of pass/fail
  - If you score 80 or greater, you pass
  - and will receive a username and password by email to access the Home Energy Scoring Tool

- During the pilot stage of the program
  - Only those directly involved with the pilots will be certified
  - QA's may not provide scores outside the pilot area
  - Usernames will be 6 digits
  - Passwords will be randomly generated
  - Neither the username nor password can be changed
  - If you misplace your username or password, contact Home Energy Score via email at homeenergyscore@sra.com

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Accessing the Home Energy Scoring Tool

Qualifier Assessor Login

Username

Password

Login   Close

- Go to homeenergyscore.lbl.gov and click on Login in the upper right part of the screen.
- Enter your DOE provided user name and password
- Click on Login to go to the Home Energy Score Dashboard
- If you have trouble logging in contact the DOE administrator at homeenergyscore@sra.com.

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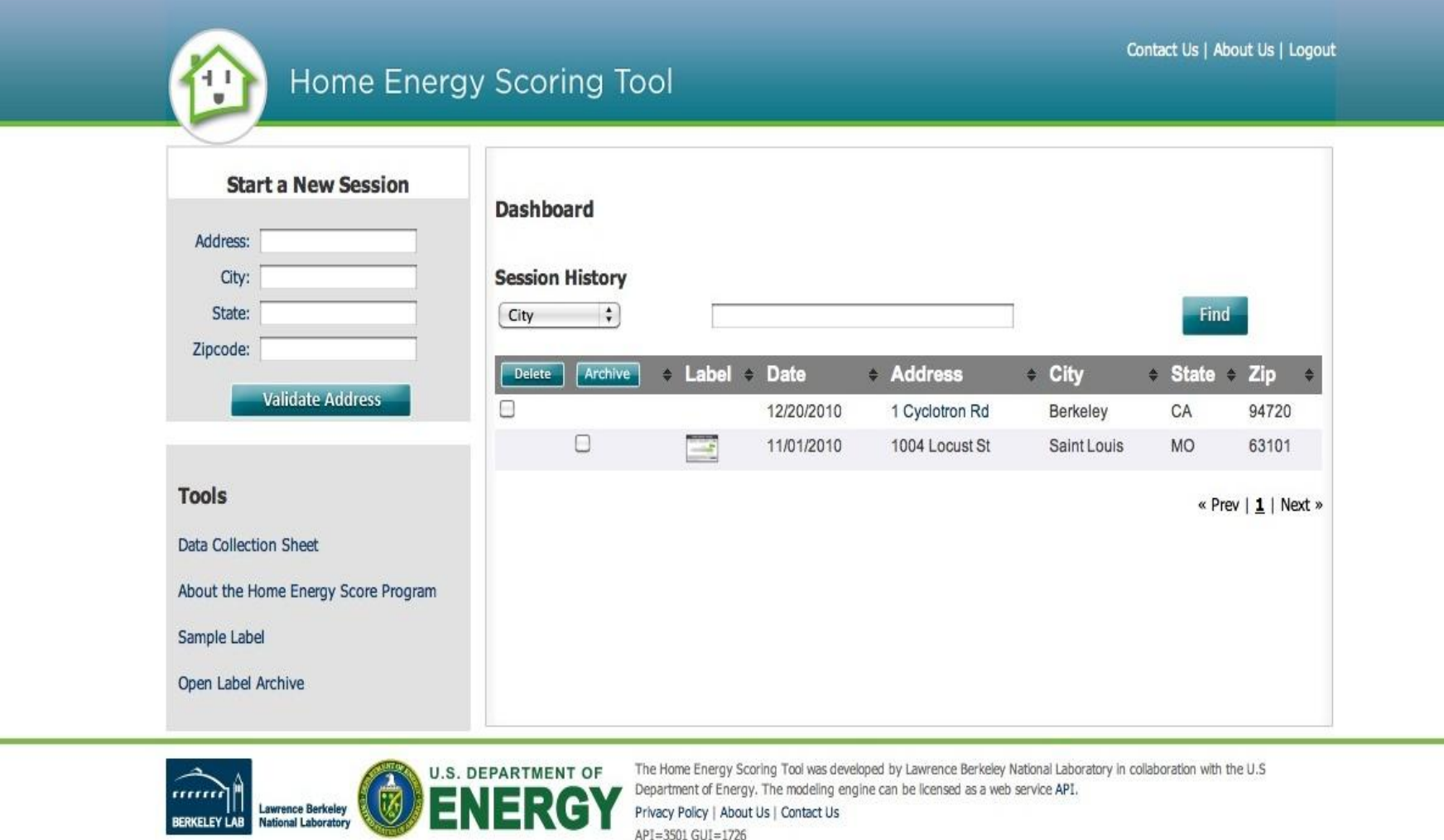ENERGY | Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

Troubleshooting

- If you have questions about the appropriate values to use during data entry, click on the next to that entry. This will provide further information.

- If you have questions that cannot be addressed as indicated above, click on Help (upper right of screen), then "Let us Know" at the bottom of the pop-up page.

- Complete the form that appears and the help desk will respond by email.

- The form will request the session id. This can be found by putting the mouse pointer over the address of the troublesome record on the dashboard screen and reading the last 7 digits of the web address displayed in the lowest left corner of the screen.

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Scoring Tool Dashboard

- At the Dashboard, you can --
  - Start a new session
  - Access all sessions previously entered
  - Archive previous sessions
  - Delete sessions still in process (prior to generating a score)
  - Sort existing records by various criteria
  - Download worksheets
  - Review program information
  - See a sample label

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Starting a New Session

- To start a new session
  - Input the address information for the house on the left side of the screen
  - Click "Validate Address"
    - The address will be standardized
    - If the address will not validate, this is likely due to zip code mismatch
      - Go to usps.com and click on Find a Zip Code to find the correct address format

Start a New Session

Address:

City:

State:

Zipcode:

Validate Address

Tools

Data Collection Sheet

About the Home Energy Score Program

Sample Label

Open Label Archive

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Navigation

- Use the navigation links on the left or buttons along the bottom of the screen (Next; Save and Exit; Previous) to move through the data entry process.
- The data must be entered in order. Starting with About this Home and finishing with Systems.
- After completing a section and moving to the next, a green check will appear in the navigation box on the left if all necessary fields have been entered.
- You may save the data at any point by clicking on Save and Exit. This will save any entered data and take you to the dashboard.

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About This House

- Enter:
  - Inspection Date
  - Year Built
  - Number of bedrooms (room with a closable door or door frame and a closet)
  - Number of stories above ground level
  - Average Floor to Ceiling Height – this is the average for the conditioned floor area.
  - Conditioned Floor Area (total square feet for all conditioned space)
  - Compass direction that the front door faces

Date

Assessment date
Enter date the on-site energy assessment was conducted.

12/20/2010

Home details

Year built
1700 - present year (YYYY)

1961

Number of bedrooms
A bedroom is defined as a room with a closable door (or door frame) and a closet.

3

Stories above ground level

2

Interior floor-to-ceiling height

8 feet

Conditioned floor area (all stories combined)?
square feet

1900

Direction faced by front of house

West

- The scoring tool will calculate house dimensions based on the conditioned square footage, number of floors above grade, foundation type and assumes a wall ratio of 5:3 (front to side).

- If a basement is <u>unfinished but conditioned</u>, it should be <u>included</u> in the conditioned floor area value.

- The tool can model houses that use electricity, natural gas, propane and/or fuel oil. It can not model wood, solar or other "non-conventional" fuels.

House Airtightness

- Under House Airtightness: Choose one method

  (A) Input blower door leakage number in cfm50

  OR

  (B) Choose Yes or No to the question "Does the house have weatherstripping and/or caulking to prevent air leakage. (In other words has the house been air sealed?)

- If a blower door leakage number is input, it will override the answer to the weatherstipping question.

Airtightness

Air leakage rate ❓

Does the house have weatherstripping and/or caulking to prevent air leakage? ❓

- OR - ○ Yes ⦿ No/Don't Know

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Roof and Attic Intro

- The Tool can only use non-zero insulation information for either the attic or the roof, <u>not</u> both

- For the attic or roof that is not being modeled, enter the insulation level as "R-0, no insulation".

- If there are multiple types, use your best judgment to best define the way the house works.

- Use a UA calculation to determine valid R-values (example calculation provided below).

Roof

- Use the drop down boxes to describe the roof characteristics
  - Choose the roof type that covers more than 50% of the house footprint and use a calculated average (UA) insulation value.
- Enter the roof absorptance as a decimal number between 0 and 1.
  - For new roofs, the homeowners may have this number.
  - For older roofs, estimate based on the color, where black is 0.90 and white is 0.50.
- If the attic floor is the insulated surface, enter R-0 for the roof insulation

Roof

Roof construction ❓
Select batt insulation rating for roof [not attic floor] (choose only one radio button for construction/insulation combination)

Construction	Roof (Standard Roof)
Exterior Finish	Clay Tile
Insulation Level	R-0 (no insulation)

Absorptance of exterior surface of the roof ❓
Acceptable range for the text box is 0-1.

0.85

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Roof Characteristics

- Roof Construction
  - Standard Roof
  - Standard Roof with Radiant Barrier
  - Standard Roof with Expanded Polystyrene Sheathing
- Exterior Finish
  - Composition Shingles
  - Wood Shakes
  - Clay Tiles
  - Concrete Tiles
  - Tar and Gravel

Example Absorptance

Roof Aborptance Help

If you have the manufacturer's measured reflectivity (or albedo), enter the value of (1 - reflectivity). Otherwise, estimate the value using the following (use the manufacturers measured reflectance if the roof uses "cool-color" materials).

0.35	White	Smooth building material surfaces covered with a fresh or clean, stark white paint or coating.
0.55	Light	Masonry, textured, rough wood, or gravel surfaces covered with a white paint or coating.
0.70	Medium	Off-white, cream, buff, or other light-colored brick, concrete block, or painted surfaces and white-chip marble-colored roofs.
0.8	Medium dark	Brown, red, or other dark colored-brick, concrete block, roofs with gravel, red tile, stone, or tan to brown shingles.
0.9	Dark	Dark brown, dark green, or other very dark-colored painted, coated, or shingled surfaces.

Close

This shows some example absorptance values and is also an example of the help screens that are found by clicking on the ⟨?⟩ on the data entry screens.

Attic

Attic

Attic or ceiling type ❓
If the house has an attic, answer the next question.

-Select- ⌄

Insulation level of the attic floor ❓
Select batt insulation rating

-Select- ⌄

- Attic
  - Choose the ceiling type that covers more than 50% of the house footprint:
    - The Attic or ceiling types are: unconditioned, conditioned, or cathedral
  - Then choose the insulation level of the attic floor: Pick from the drop down values between None and R-60

Roof and Attic Reminder

- You must enter information for roof and attic but:

  - <u>Remember</u> the scoring tool will provide an incorrect answer if both the roof and attic have non-zero insulation values.

  - <u>Remember</u>, if there are multiple ceiling or roof types, give an estimation that most closely reflects how the house works.

    - For example, if there are two attic spaces -- one with R11 insulation and one with R-30 -- perform a UA calculation to determine the proper insulation level to use as the average R-value for the total ceiling area (see example calculation below).

Foundation

Foundation

Foundation type ❓   -Select- ▾   Insulation level of the floor above the basement or crawlspace ❓ -Select- ▾

Select batt insulation rating

Foundation insulation level ❓   -Select- ▾

- Foundation
  - Choose the Foundation Type that underlays more than 50% of the house footprint:
    - Basement - conditioned or unconditioned
    - Crawlspace – vented or unvented
    - Slab-on-grade
  - Use the Insulation Level fields to describe the amount of insulation – you may need to use both fields to properly describe existing conditions e.g. conditioned crawlspace with insulation against the crawlspace ceiling would need entries in both fields.
    - For a crawlspace or basement:
      - » Use the drop downs next to the entry "Insulation level of the floor above the basement or crawlspace" to indicate the insulation installed in the joist spaces above the unconditioned space
    - For a basement, crawlspace or slab-on-grade
      - » Use the drop downs next to the entry "Foundation insulation level" to indicate the R-value of any insulation along the slab edge or foundation walls.

Foundation Information

- The scoring tool will accept only one foundation type. If there are multiple foundation types, use your best judgment and a UA calculation to best characterize the energy use of the house with one set of values.

- If the basement has heating equipment and/or an uninsulated distribution system (ducts or pipes), the basement should be considered conditioned.

Example UA calculation

- A house has two attic spaces. The first is 600 sq. ft. and is insulated to R-11 using fiberglass batts. The second is 350 sq. ft. and is insulated to R-38 using blown cellulose. Remember R = 1/U and U = 1/R

- What is the calculated R-value for the combined area?
  - R-11 = U-0.091 and R-38 = U-0.026
  - UA = 0.091 * 600 sq. ft. + 0.026 * 350 sq. ft.
  - UA = 54.6 + 9.1 = 63.7
  - U = 63.7 / (600 sq. ft. + 350 sq. ft.) = 0.067
  - R = 1/U = 1/0.067 = 14.9

OR

  - UA = A/R = 600 sq. ft./11 + 350 sq. ft./38 =
  - UA = 54.5 + 9.2 = 63.7
  - U = 63.7 /(600+350) = 0.067
  - R = 1/U = 1/0.067 = 14.9

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Walls

- Wall Information –
  - Indicate whether the walls are the same on all sides using the Yes/No buttons at the top
    - If they are the same, complete one set of inputs.
    - If at least one is different, complete 4 sets of inputs
  - Use the drop down boxes to describe the wall characteristics
  - Right and left are determined by facing the front of the house from the street

Walls

Is the wall construction the same on all sides? ⊙ Yes ○ No
Selecting "Yes" sets all the walls to the type chosen above. If you
select "No" we will ask about the other walls on the next page.

Wall construction: front (or all sides same)
Select batt insulation rating (choose only one radio button for
construction/insulation combination)

Construction	Wood Frame
Exterior Finish	Stucco
Insulation Level	R-13 (5-6 inches)

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Wall Characteristics

- Construction types
  - Wood Frame
  - Wood Frame with Insulated Headers
  - Wood Frame with Expanded Polystyrene Sheathing (EPS)
  - Wood Frame with Insulated Headers and EPS
  - Wood Frame with EPS and Optimum Value Engineering (OVE)
  - Wood Frame with Optimum Value Engineering (OVE)
  - Structural Brick
  - Concrete Block
  - Straw Bale

- Exterior Finish Types
  - Wood Siding
  - Stucco
  - Vinyl Siding
  - Aluminum Siding
  - Brick Veneer
  - None

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Wall Information

- The tool allows only one wall type per side. If a side has multiple types, use your best judgment and a UA calculation to determine the appropriate values to be entered to properly characterize the wall with one set of values.

- Wall areas are automatically calculated by the software based on the house square footage, the foundation type, the number of floors above grade, the average ceiling height and the 5:3 aspect ratio (i.e. length along the front of the house compared to length along the side)

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Skylights

- Skylights
  - If the house has skylights click on the "Yes" radio button and use the drop down boxes to describe the skylight characteristics
  - If it does not, click "No"

- Skylights Characteristics
  - Panes
    - Single, Double, Triple
  - Frame Material
    - Aluminum, Aluminum with Thermal Break, Wood or Vinyl
  - Glazing Type
    - Clear, Tinted, Solar Control Low E, Solar Control Low E Argon Gas Fill, Insulating Low E, Insulating Low E Argon Gas Fill

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Windows

- Windows
  - Enter total window area for each side of the house
  - Determine Right and Left by facing the house from the street
  - Indicate if all windows are the same type on all sides
    - If yes, use the drop down boxes to choose the number of panes, the frame and glazing type for all windows
    - If no, complete 4 sets of drop down boxes to characterize the windows on each side of the house.
    - If there is more than one type of window on a house side, characterize all of them based on the type with the largest combined size

      OR
  - Input U-factor and SHGC (solar heat gain coefficient) in the boxes at the bottom of the screen, if that information is available

Windows

Window area: front 72.00

Window area: right 36.00

Window area: back 72.00

Window area: left 36.00

Are the window types the same on all sides? ⊙ Yes ○ No
Selecting "yes" sets all windows to the type chosen below.
If you select "No" we will ask about the other windows data by clicking on the side of house radio button.

Window type: front (or all sides same)   Panes | Double-pane |
Choose only one radio button for glazing/frame combination.

Frame Material | Wood or Vinyl |

Glazing Type | Clear |

U-Factor: front (0.01:5.00)
Enter specifications into the field at right. For new windows, these numbers can be found on the NFRC label.

Solar heat gain coefficient: front (0.00:1.00)
Enter specifications into the field at right. For new windows, these

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Windows and Skylights

- Remember, if there are multiple window or skylight types, enter information about the one that makes up more than 50% of the total area.

- Include glass door area in the window size

- Note: There is no entry for a single paned window with a storm window. To characterize these indicate 2 panes of glass.

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Heating & Cooling

- Heating & Cooling Equipment
  - Type of Heating/Cooling System: choose the fuel and distribution type
  - Enter either the equipment efficiency or the install date
  - Heating efficiency is AFUE or HSPF, air conditioning is SEER or EER
    - AFUE should be entered as a number between 1 and 100
  - If you enter date and efficiency, the date will override efficiency with a statistical default value

Heating

Type of heating system ❓

Central gas furnace ▲▼

Heating System Efficiency

Year installed ❓
NOTE: Selecting a year installed will overwrite the efficiency value entered below with a representative value for systems sold in that year.

1998 ▲▼

- OR -

Efficiency value ❓
Efficiency units are the AFUE (%) for most furnaces or Heating Seasonal Performance Factor (HSPF - typical range: 7.0 - 9.0) for a heat pump.

82.60

Cooling

Type of cooling system ❓

None ▲▼

Cooling System Efficiency

Year installed ❓
NOTE: Selecting a year installed will overwrite the efficiency value entered below with a representative value for systems sold in that year.

N/A (Use efficiency field) ▲▼

- OR -

Efficiency value ❓
Efficiency units are SEER for central air conditioners and electric heat pumps and EER for room air conditioners.

0.99

Duct Condition

Answer these questions only if there is forced air HVAC (heating <u>OR</u> cooling).

- Duct Location – choose the location where more than 50% of ducts are installed
- Are the ducts insulated? – Choose Yes or No
- Are the ducts sealed? – If they have not been sealed with mastic, UL181 tape, or the aerosol sealing method the answer should be "No".

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Domestic Hot Water (DHW)

Hot Water

Water heater fuel ❓   –Select– ▾

Water Heater Efficiency

Year installed ❓   Energy Factor ❓
NOTE: Selecting a year installed will overwrite the
efficiency value entered below with a representative
value for systems sold in that year.

N/A (Use efficiency field) ▾   – OR –   [ ]

Boiler

Does the boiler also provide the domestic hot water?
❓
NOTE: Answer only if home has a boiler

–Select– ▾

- ## Hot Water System
  - Choose the appropriate fuel – fuel oil, natural gas, electricity or propane
  - Enter Year Purchased or Energy Factor
    - Year purchased overrides Energy Factor
    - Enter Energy Factor as a decimal number less than 1 (e.g. 0.55)
  - Does the boiler also provide domestic hot water?
    - Answer only if there is a boiler (< 4% of existing buildings have this system)
    - Choose No, Tankless Coil or Indirect Tank from the drop down choices

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Multiple Systems

- The tool will accept only one heating, cooling and hot water system.

- If there are multiple systems, use a system size weighted average to determine the efficiency to enter.

- For example, if there is a 100,000 btu furnace at 80% and a 60,000 btu furnace at 90%, the "combined" efficiency would be:
  - $(100{,}000 * 0.8 + 60{,}000 * 0.9) / (100{,}000 + 60{,}000)$
  - $(80{,}000 + 54{,}000) / 160{,}000$
  - $134{,}000 / 160{,}000$
  - 83.75%
  - Round up to 84

- If the there are multiple systems using different fuels, characterize the largest one.

Asset Summary

- After entering all data, click on "View Summary" at the bottom or left side of the screen
- This will display a summary of the information that was entered.
- Entry errors are indicated with red font messages. Click on "Edit" in the associated section header to go directly to the area that needs correction.
- Once all required values are correct, click "Generate Label" at the bottom of the screen.

Asset Summary

About this Home — Edit

Assessment Date	12/31/1969
Address	100 Main Street
City	Long Beach
State	California
Zipcode	90004

Home details

Year built	Missing Required Value
Number of bedrooms	Missing Required Value
Stories above ground level	Missing Required Value
Conditioned floor area (all stories combined) ?	Missing Required Value
Direction faced by front of house	Missing Required Value

Airtightness

Air leakage rate	Missing Required Value
Does the house have weatherstripping and/or caulking to prevent air leakage?	Missing Required Value

Roof, Attic & Foundation — Edit

Roof

Roof construction	Missing Required Value
Absorptance of exterior surface of the roof	Missing Required Value

Attic

Attic or ceiling type	Missing Required Value
Insulation level of the attic floor	Missing Required Value

Foundation

Foundation type	Missing Required Value
Insulation level of the floor above the basement or crawlspace	Missing Required Value
Foundation insulation level	Missing Required Value

Walls — Edit

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Before Submission

Warning: This is your last chance to change the data entered for this home. Once a Home Energy Score label is created, the data from this session will be locked. If this home is evaluated again, a qualified assessor must begin a new home energy score session and submit all required data once again.

By clicking "Ok", I confirm that I have conducted an in-person assessment of this home and that the information I provided is accurate.

Are you sure you want to continue?

- The alert message above will pop up when you click Generate Label
  - By clicking "OK", you attest that the inputs are, to the best of your knowledge, accurate and correct.
  - Once it is submitted, data for this session can <u>not</u> be modified.
- If you want to go back and change values, click "Cancel".
- Once you click "OK" the Score cannot be changed for this run.
- If multiple Scores have been provided for the same address (e.g. after improvements), the one with the most recent date is the Score for that house.

Home Energy Score Report

- The tool produces four separate documents:
  - (1) Home Energy Score
  - (2) Useful Tips
  - (3) Customized Recommendations
  - (4) Summary Page of Inputs

- You <u>must</u> provide <u>all four</u> of these documents to the customer, <u>unless</u>…
  - you are performing this assessment as part of a more comprehensive home energy audit <u>AND</u>
  - you are providing a different set of energy upgrade recommendations generated from a different software tool.

- If you meet these criteria and choose to provide your own list of recommendations, you <u>must still provide</u> the score, tips, and summary page to the customer.

Home Energy Score Report

- After generating the score documents, they can then be saved, printed or emailed by selecting among the icons on the page.

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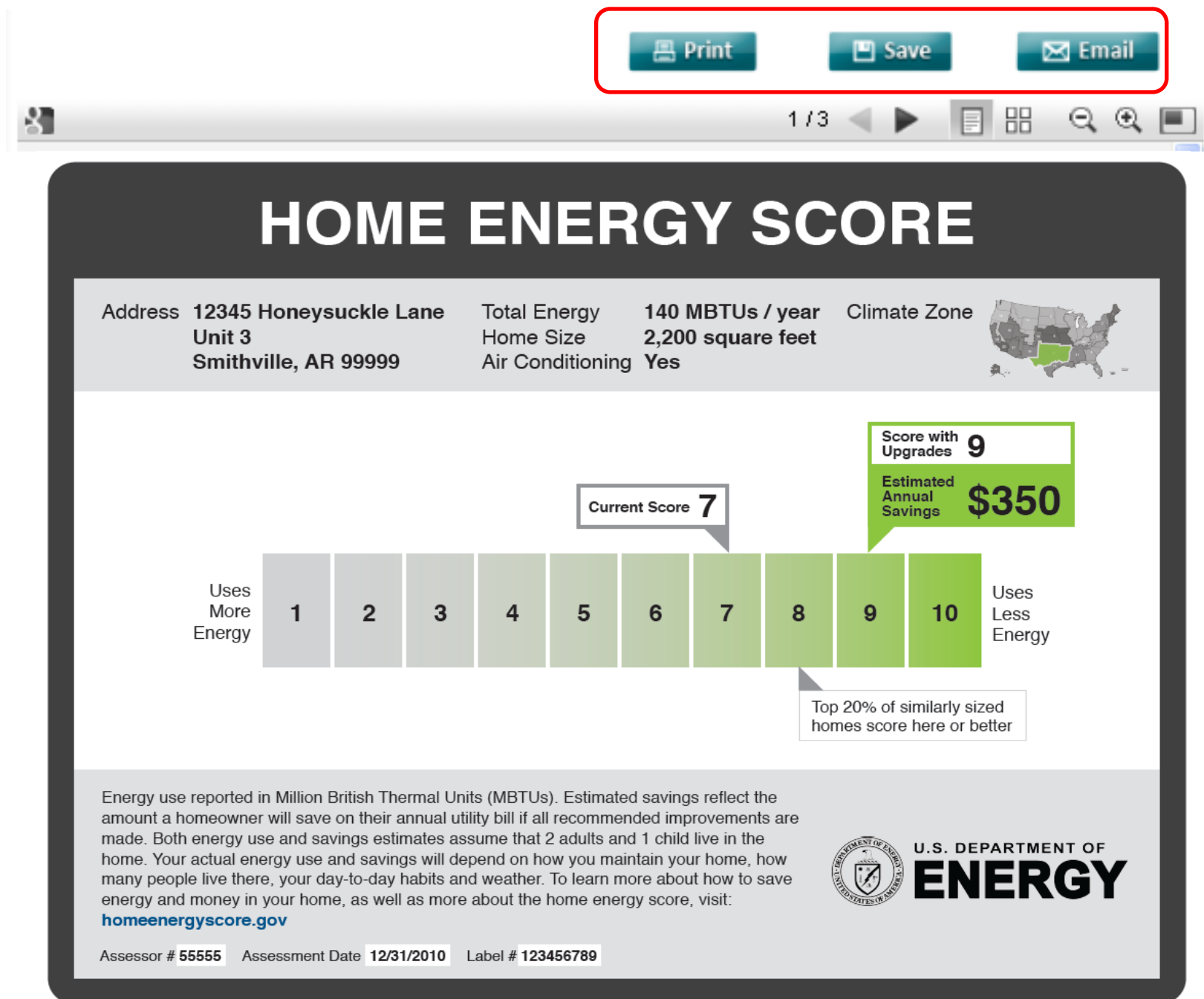
# Home Energy Score: Score Calculations

- Based on your inputs, the tool estimates total energy (**source energy** MBTUs) for the home, assuming certain standard conditions, such as 3 occupants.

- The tool then translates the total source energy into a score ranging from 1 to 10 where 10 is the best.

- The score is considered an "**asset**" score since it does NOT account for the behavior of the specific individuals currently living in the home.

- The dollar savings estimate represents that amount of money a typical homeowner in this home would save on their annual utility bills by making all of the upgrades recommended by the tool. Actual savings may be lower or higher depending upon a number of factors including occupant behavior.
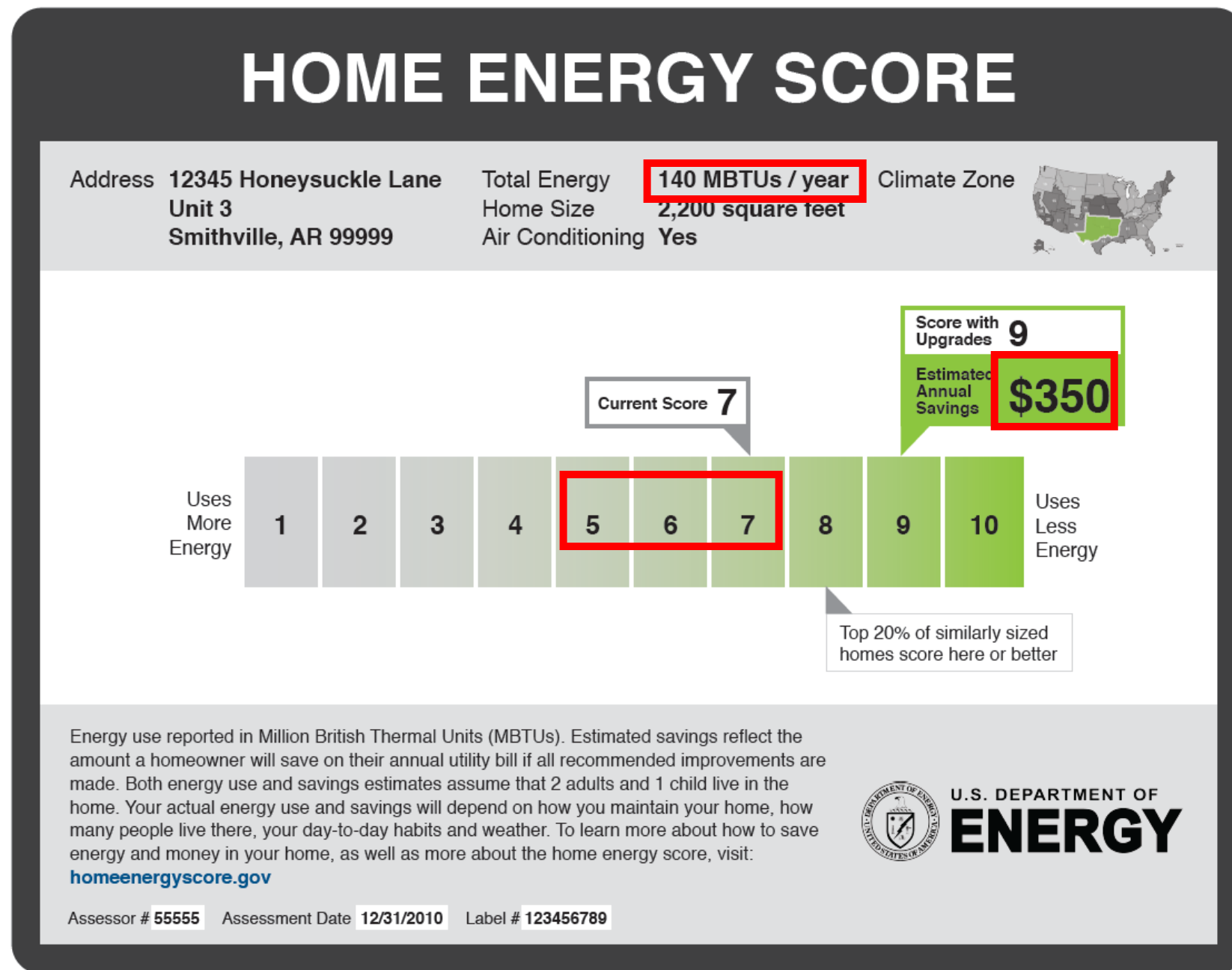
Source energy is the amount of energy needed at the house plus any additional energy needed to deliver and/or produce it. Electricity has a much higher source factor than natural gas or oil.

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House Size & Climate

- The tool does <u>not</u> factor house size into the score.

- However, the scale notes where the top 20% of similarly sized homes rank as a reference point.

- If the home is less than 2200 square feet, it is considered smaller; if it is more than 2200 square feet, it is considered larger.

- Typically, the top 20% of smaller homes score 9 or better; and the top 20% of larger homes score 8 or better.

- The score <u>does</u> take into account the climate.

  – For example, a home that scores an 8 in Minneapolis uses more energy than a home that scores an 8 in San Diego, given the climatic differences of those locations.
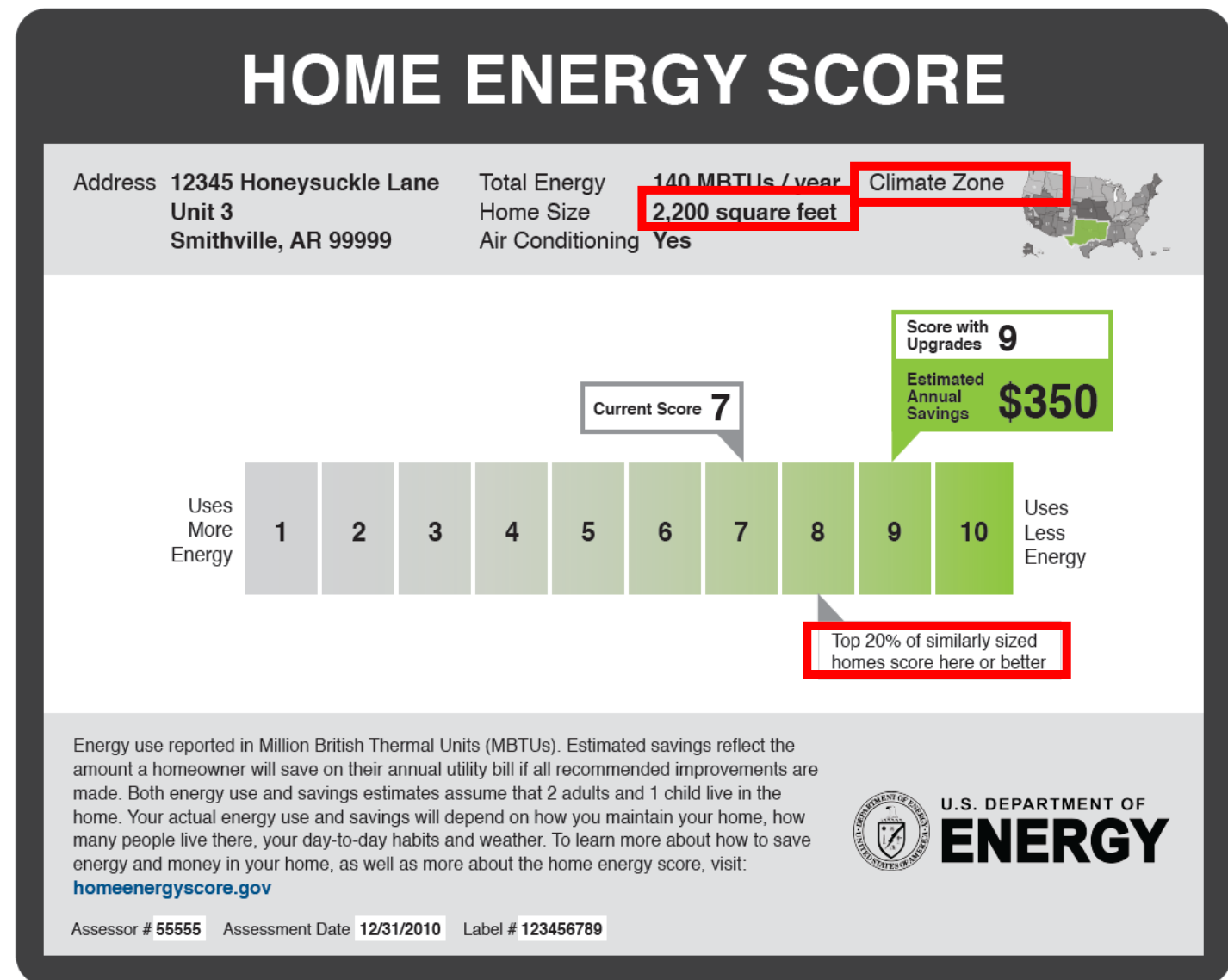
Recommendations

- The customized recommendations are divided into two types:
  - Those to be done now.
  - Those to be done when it is time to replace.
- The recommendations are prioritized by payback in years.
- For the replacement recommendations, the payback is based on how long it would take to recover the incremental cost of buying an efficient model rather than an inefficient model.
- Utility bill savings are calculated using average state utility rates.

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Tips

TIPS TO SAVE ENERGY AT HOME Home Energy Score | HES Session # XXXXXXXX | Page 2

Most home owners can reduce their energy bills and increase the comfort and safety of their home by changing some basic habits and doing more routine maintenance. Here are some easy ways to save energy and money. Savings from these measures are not included in the Home Energy Score.

Refrigerator/Freezer
- If your extra refrigerator is only used once in a while, unplug it and prop the door open when it's empty.
- If your extra refrigerator doesn't have much in it, consider replacing it with a smaller Energy Star model.

Laundry
- Use cold water to wash your clothes. Most detergents clean just as effectively and clothes don't fade as fast.
- Hang your clothes on a line to dry, when appropriate.
- If you use a clothes dryer, set the timer to Autodry so the dryer stops when your clothes are dry. This saves energy and is better for your clothes.
- Clean the dryer lint trap before each use. Clean the dryer vent hose every 6 months, more if you dry a lot of clothes. Be sure your vent hose is free of kinks.

Heating and Cooling
- Install a programmable thermostat.
- During the winter, lower the thermostat setting at night and when the house is empty.
- During the summer, raise the thermostat setting at night and when the house is empty.
- Avoid the desire to turn the thermostat temperature way up or way down to make the house warmer or colder. It doesn't heat or cool the house any faster but it uses more energy.
- Use ceiling fans alone or with air conditioning. Remember to turn them off when you leave.
- Change your furnace filter every two months (during summer too, if you have central air conditioning). Do it more frequently if you have pets or see that the filters are more than a little dirty.
- Bleed the air out of the radiators within a month of turning the boiler on each winter. Don't block vents and radiators with furniture.
- Install reflectors behind the radiators on outside walls.
- Keep about 2 feet of space cleared around your outside air conditioner/heat pump compressor.

Curtains and Blinds
- On summer days, close window shades and curtains on the south and west side of the house. On winter days, open them.
- On winter nights, close all window shades and curtains.

Lights
- When you leave a room, turn lights off.
- Replace incandescent bulbs with compact florescent lights (CFLs).

Computers and Other Electronics
- Use the energy saver settings on computers and other electronics so they go to sleep when you are not using them.
- Plug groups of electronics together into one power strip. Turn off the whole powerstrip off when they are not in use.

Water
- Fix leaky faucets and running toilets right away.
- Install low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators.

Buying and Replacing Appliances, Windows and Other Equipment
When you buy or replace appliances, windows or other equipment, be sure to pick ones that have an ENERGY STAR label. If there are no ENERGY STAR choices, compare the products' energy use specifications and pick one that is more energy efficient.

Whole House upgrades save energy and money and can make your home more healthy, comfortable and safe to live in.
For even bigger savings, ask a certified energy professional about "whole house" energy upgrades. Qualified professionals can help you pick the right kind and size of equipment and make sure it is installed correctly. They also help you understand the health, comfort and safety considerations of your decisions when planning improvements.

- The tool also provides one page of general tips for reducing home energy use.

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Summary Page

- The tool provides a summary page of the inputs so that the homeowner can have a record of the values the assessor used to generate the score.

- The Score is valid for three years if no energy upgrades (that relate to the data fields required by the tool) are made to the house.

- If you have trouble while using the Tool, click on Help, then "Let us Know" at the bottom of the page.
  - Complete the form, the help desk will respond by email.

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New or More Information

- If any energy-related characteristics of the house change (e.g. after retrofit) or you realize that an entry was incorrect, you will need to start over and re-enter the full set of data to get an updated or corrected Score.
  - The most recent dated score documents are regarded as the governing score for that property address
- The Home Energy Scoring Tool is linked to two other software tools created by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory: Home Energy Saver and Homer Energy Saver Pro (HES and HES Pro).
- If the homeowner would like additional recommendations that reflect their particular behavior, the HES or HES Pro websites allow the assessor or homeowner to model additional details about the home and homeowner operation. The inputs from the scoring tool assessment will automatically be uploaded into HES or HES Pro by entering the scoring session i.d. number. That number is located in the header of the Scoring Recommendations page.

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