KANSAS ENERGY EFFICIENCY DISCLOSURE

As required by KSA 66-1228

Kansas law requires the person building or selling a previously unoccupied new residential structure which is a single family or multifamily unit of four units or less shall disclose to the buyer or a prospective buyer, at any time upon request or prior to the signing of the contract to purchase and prior to closing if changes have occurred or are requested, information regarding the energy efficiency of the structure. For new residential structures that are completed and suitable for occupancy, but unsold, the completed disclosure form shall be made available to the buyer or a prospective buyer by the builder or seller when the residence is shown and at any other time upon request.

Common Address or Legal Description of Residence:

_____

_____

_____

Part 1: Builder *must* describe the following energy efficiency elements of this house:

	Actual Value	2006 IRC/IECC* Zone 4	2006 IRC/IECC* Zone 5
Wall Insulation R-Value	_____	R-13	R-19 *(or R-13 cavity + R-5 insulated sheathing)*
Attic Insulation R-Value	_____	R-38	R-38
Foundation Insulation R-Value			
Basement Walls	_____	R-10/13**	R-10/13**
Crawlspace Walls	_____	R-10/13**	R-10/13**
Slab-on-Grade	_____	R-10, 2 ft depth	R-10, 2 ft depth
Floors over Unheated Spaces	_____	R-19	R-30
Window U-Value	_____	0.40	0.35

	Actual Value	Current Federal Manufacturing Standards***
Water Heater		
Gas or Propane (Energy Factor)	_____	0.67 – (0.0019 × _____ ****) = _____
Electric (Energy Factor)	_____	0.97 – (0.00132 × _____ ****) = _____
Heating and Cooling Equipment		
Warm-Air Furnace (AFUE)	_____	0.78
Air Conditioner (SEER)	_____	13
Air-Source Heat Pump-Cooling (SEER)	_____	13
Air-Source Heat Pump (HSPF)	_____	7.7

[Note: Federal standards for geothermal heat pumps are not available.]

Part 2: Builder *may* provide the following additional information about this house:

☐ This residence has been/will be built to meet the energy-efficiency standards of the International Energy Conservation Code of 2006 (IECC 2006).

☐ This residence has received a Home Energy Rating (HERS) index score of 100 or less based on an energy audit performed in accordance with the Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Rating Systems Standards (July 1, 2006) by a rater certified by Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET).

☐ This residence is an Energy Star Qualified Home and has been verified and field tested in accordance with RESNET standards by a RESNET-accredited provider.

Seller Signature: _____ Date: _____

Seller Name and Address: _____

Buyer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Buyer Signature: _____ Date: _____

** See reverse for more information on existing standards and explanation of abbreviations.*

*** The first R-value applies to continuous insulation; the second to framing cavity insulation.*

**** Equipment meeting federal standards may not always be available.*

***** Insert rated storage volume in gallons.*

Information on Existing Standards and Explanation of Abbreviations

R-value = Thermal Resistance Rating of insulation materials. The higher the R-value, the better the material resists heat flow (i.e., the better it insulates).

U-value = Heat Loss Rating of windows. The lower the U-value, the less the window loses heat (i.e., the better it prevents heat loss).

Equipment Performance Ratings (the higher the number, the more efficient the equipment)

AFUE = **Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency:** used to rate gas or propane warm-air furnaces and small boilers.

SEER = **Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio:** performance indicator for residential air conditioners and air source heat pumps.

HSPF = **Heating Seasonal Performance Factor:** measures heating performance of air-source heat pumps.

Energy Star qualified homes are at least 15% more energy efficient than homes built to the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). Energy Star is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Energy.

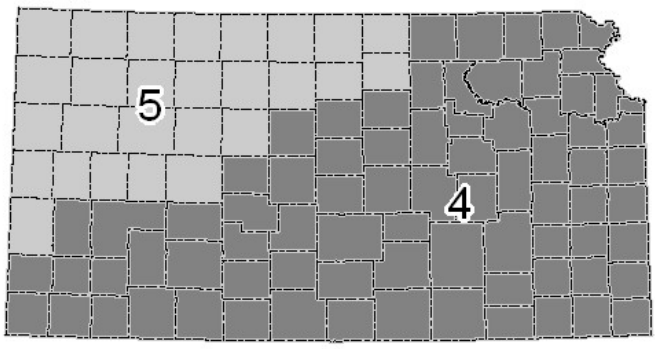
The International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), developed by the International Code Council, sets standards for energy efficiency in homes and commercial and industrial buildings. It is revised on a three-year cycle, with a supplement issue midway through each cycle.

The International Residential Code (IRC), developed by the International Code Council, brings together all building, plumbing, mechanical, fuel gas, energy, and electrical provisions for one- and two-family residences.

The HERS Index is a scoring system established by the Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) in which a home built to the specifications of the HERS Reference Home (based on the 2004 International Residential Code) scores a HERS Index of 100, while a net zero energy home scores a HERS Index of 0. The lower the score, the more energy efficient a home is in comparison to the HERS Reference Home. Each 1-point decrease in the HERS Index corresponds to a 1% reduction in energy consumption compared to the HERS Reference Home. Thus a home with a HERS Index of 85 is 15% more energy efficient than the HERS Reference Home and a home with a HERS Index of 80 is 20% more energy efficient.

RESNET Standards ensure that accurate and consistent home energy ratings are performed by accredited home energy rating systems nationwide; increase the credibility of the rating systems with the mortgage finance industry; and promote voluntary participation in an objective, cost-effective, sustainable home energy rating process. This accreditation process will be used by the mortgage industry to accept home energy ratings and by the states to assure accurate, independent information upon which a state may recognize the home energy ratings as a compliance method for state building energy codes; as qualification for energy programs designed to reach specific energy saving goals; and as a way to provide its housing market the ability to differentiate residences based on their energy efficiency. The Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Rating Systems Standards (July 1, 2006) can be found at ***http://www.natresnet.org/standards/mortgage/RESNET_Standards-2006.pdf***.

IECC Climate Zones 4 & 5



Zone 4

Allen	Edwards	Labette	Reno
Anderson	Elk	Leavenworth	Rice
Atchison	Ellsworth	Lincoln	Riley
Barber	Finney	Linn	Rush
Barton	Ford	Lyon	Russell
Bourbon	Franklin	Marion	Saline
Brown	Geary	Marshall	Sedgwick
Butler	Grant	McPherson	Seward
Chase	Gray	Meade	Shawnee
Chautauqua	Greenwood	Miami	Stafford
Cherokee	Harper	Montgomery	Stanton
Clark	Harvey	Morris	Stevens
Clay	Haskell	Morton	Sumner
Coffey	Hodgeman	Nemaha	Wabaunsee
Comanche	Jackson	Neosho	Washington
Cowley	Jefferson	Osage	Wilson
Crawford	Johnson	Ottawa	Woodson
Dickinson	Kearny	Pawnee	Wyandotte
Doniphan	Kingman	Pottawatomie	
Douglas	Kiowa	Pratt	

Zone 5

Cheyenne	Sheridan
Cloud	Sherman
Decatur	Smith
Ellis	Thomas
Gove	Trego
Graham	Wallace
Greeley	Wichita
Hamilton	
Jewell	
Lane	
Logan	
Mitchell	
Ness	
Norton	
Osborne	
Phillips	
Rawlins	
Republic	
Rooks	
Scott	

Form available on the Kansas Energy Office web site: http://kcc.ks.gov/energy/