

Better Buildings Residential Network Peer Exchange Call Series: Voluntary Initiative on Incentives: Toolkit Training Webinar

Call Slides and Discussion Summary March 26, 2015



Agenda

- Call Logistics and Introductions
- Opening Poll
- Residential Network and Peer Exchange Call Overview
- Poll on Incentives Experience
- Designing Incentives Toolkit:
 - Toolkit Overview, Jonathan Cohen, U.S. DOE
- Featured Speakers:
 - Brian Kennedy, Austin Energy
 - Dana Fischer, Efficiency Maine
- Q&A and Discussion
- Closing Poll





Call Participants

- Applied Home Performance Solutions
- Arlington County, VA
- Austin Energy
- Bonneville Power Administration •
- Center for Energy and Environment
- City of Takoma Park
- CLEAResult
- Community Development Department
- Community Office for Resource Efficiency
- Center for Sustainable Energy

- Efficiency Maine
- Energy Efficiency Specialists, LLC
- Environmental Design/Build
- International Center for Appropriate and Sustainable Technology
- Mass Department of Energy Resources
- Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
- University of Illinois
- Wisconsin Energy Conservation Corporation





Opening Poll Results

- Which of the following best describes your organization's experience with the call topic (incentives)?
 - Very experienced/familiar 54%
 - Some experience/familiarity 23%
 - Limited experience/familiarity 23%
 - No experience/familiarity 0%
 - Not applicable 0%





Better Buildings Residential Network

- <u>Better Buildings Residential Network</u>: Connects energy efficiency programs and partners to share best practices to increase the number of American homes that are energy efficient.
 - <u>Membership</u>: Open to organizations committed to accelerating the pace of existing residential upgrades. Commit to providing DOE with annual number of residential upgrades, and information about benefits associated with them.
 - Benefits:
 - Peer Exchange Calls
 - Tools, templates, & resources
 - Newsletter updates on trends

- Recognition: Media, materials
- Optional benchmarking
- Residential Solution Center

For more information & to join, email <u>bbresidentialnetwork@ee.doe.gov</u>.

- Better Buildings Residential Network Group on Home Energy Pros Join to access:
 - Peer exchange call summaries and calendar
 - Discussion threads with energy efficiency programs and partners
 - Resources and documents for energy efficiency programs and partners

http://homeenergypros.lbl.gov/group/better-buildings-residential-network





Better Buildings Residential Network Group on Home Energy Pros Website







Where to Find the New Incentives Toolkit



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF



Peer Exchange Call Series

- Calls are held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at 12:30 and 3:00 ET
- Calls cover a range of topics, including financing & revenue, data & evaluation, business partners, multifamily housing, and marketing & outreach for all stages of program development and implementation
- Upcoming calls:
 - March 26, 3:00 ET: Fostering Behavior Change in the Energy Efficiency Market
 - April 9, 12:30 ET: Residential Energy Efficiency Messaging
 - April 9, 3:00 ET: The Future is Here: Smart Home Technology
 - April 23, 12:30 ET: Community Organizing and Outreach
 - April 23, 3:00 ET: Developing State Energy Efficiency Alliances
- Send call topic ideas to <u>peerexchange@rossstrategic.com</u>.





Peer Exchange Call Summaries

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Discussion: Challenges and Solutions Overcoming Challenges - Solutions: Access trusted, local messengers Engage your satisfied customers as champions to turn them into "lifetime customers" Invite people to make a pledge with a few simple EE activities they can take Connect with the right local partners (Connecticut) conducted "community asset mapping") Directly involve the homeowner through DIY work or as energy efficiency demonstration homes to help them feel engaged (San Diego demonstration homes) Minimize paperwork to make it easier to participate Better ENERGY Poll Results

Participant Poll: Which of the following best describes your program's experience with energy efficiency behavior change efforts?

- Currently implementing: 31%
- Planning to implement: 31%
- Thinking about it: 19%
- Haven't thought about it: 0%
- Not applicable: 19%



How do you eat an elephant? One bite at a time. A slight shift in perspective goes a long way.

Understanding how EE can solve a financial, public relation, or customer service problem for the utility is the right place to start.





Poll #2 Results: Range of Incentive Experience

- What types of incentives has your organization used?
 - Rebates or reduced cost/free offers 90%
 - Contractor: training subsidy, equipment, productivity, etc. **90%**
 - Financial: low interest rates, credit enhancements, etc. **70%**
 - Non-financial incentives: public recognition, gifts, etc. **70%**
 - Have not used incentives 10%





Voluntary Initiative on Incentives: Designing Incentives Toolkit Overview



Designing Incentives Toolkit – Background and Purpose

- Definition Incentives provide motivation to potential customers to take a certain action by:
 - Lowering the risk,
 - Decreasing the cost, or
 - Offering additional benefits beyond those resulting directly from home energy upgrades

Toolkit Purpose:

- Address the challenges and opportunities of using incentives to increase the volume of home energy efficiency upgrades
- Residential Network members chose this topic as a priority

Better Buildings

Designing Incentives Toolkit

BETTER BUILDINGS RESIDENTIAL NETWORK

his Better Buildings Residential Network toolkit addresses the challenges and opportunities of using incentives to increase the volume of home energy upgrades. The topic was chosen as a priority by Residential Network members, who also served on a working group that reviewed this toolkit.

Residential energy efficiency programs offer incentives as a way to encourage action from homeowners or other stakeholders in their local energy upgrade market. This toolkit will help with decisions like how much is enough and what to incentivize. When aligned with program goals, incentives can be a very useful tool in achieving home energy upgrades.

Definition

Incentives provide motivation to potential customers to take a certain action by lowering the risk, decreasing the cost, or offering additional benefits beyond those resulting directly from the home energy upgrades. Many residential energy efficiency programs have found incentives to be an effective way to overcome market barriers, attract customer and contractor attention, and encourage homeowners to invest in home energy assessments and upgrades.

The incentive needs to be high enough to make something happen, but you need to understand what it is that you actually want to

have happen. 77

— Dana Fischer Efficiency Maine

Design

A program's incentive design is ideally based on the desired outcome, budget, and local market barriers. Incentives can be used to achieve a range of outcomes, including:

- Motivate homeowners to sign up for the program immediately.
- Motivate homeowners to move beyond the first step, which is usually a home energy assessment, and complete the process quickly.
- Increase the amount of energy savings achieved in each home.
- Support the development of the home performance industry in a new market.

Incentives can be financial or non-financial. Financial incentives might pique interest in a program, but funding for financial incentives is typically limited, so programs need to carefully prioritize if, what, and how much to incent. Although large dollar incentives can spur demand, even these incentives can be ineffective if the program design does not offer a smooth, easy, and positive experience for participants and contractors.

Non-financial incentives can motivate customers to complete a home energy upgrade by helping them overcome barriers or receive validation for their actions, which can result in positive testimonials and word of mouth referrals.

Learn more at betterbuildings.energy.gov/bbrn

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Toolkit Contributors – Thank You!

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Incentive Design

- Incentive design should consider:
 - Desired outcome
 - Budget
 - Local market barriers
- Potential outcomes:
 - Motivate homeowners to sign up for the program immediately
 - Motivate homeowners to move beyond the first step (e.g., energy assessments) and complete the process quickly
 - Increase the energy savings in each home
 - Support the development of the home performance industry in a new market





Incentives Tips (1 of 3)

- Evaluate Your Program's Market to Develop Incentive Options
 - Assess the market, target audience, and past incentive history by engaging stakeholders before setting and committing significant resources to incentives
 - Match incentives with desired outcomes
 - Tiered incentives can give more choice to consumers than a one-size-fits-all approach
 - Take into account age, type, and other characteristics of the local building stock and design incentives appropriate to these building types





Incentives Tips (2 of 3)

- Engage Partners for Assistance With Introducing Incentives
 - Align program incentives with utility and other federal, state, or local incentives and policies to leverage resources
 - Appliance rebates and recycling programs
 - Solar and energy efficiency
 - Water and energy efficiency
 - Ensure your programs are not competing with existing efforts
 - Engage contractors in incentive plans—they are essential to a successful rollout
 - Pilot incentives with a small group of potential customers before rolling them out through an entire program to work out the kinks





Tips for Incentives (3 of 3)

- Analyze the Process and Make Improvements Where Necessary
 - Create a process map of how the incentive would work that takes into account each step and staff role, which will help troubleshoot, and should be updated as the process is updated
 - Expect to revise plans based on market realities and feedback





Examples of Resources Linked in the Designing Incentives Toolkit

- Case Studies: Spotlight on Portland, Oregon: Use Incentives to Get Attention and Encourage Deep Savings
- Database: Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE)
- Fact Sheets: Ideas to Incentivize Contractors and Build a Strong Workforce
- Interviews: Equipment Lease Program Breaks Down Barriers for Cincinnati Contractors
- **Presentations:** Effective Incentive Structures
- Reports: Customer Incentives for Energy Efficiency Through Program Offerings
- **Template**: Small Town Energy Program (MD) Request for Incentives Form
- **Tips:** Motivate Action Through Financial Incentives and Limited Time Offers
- Webcast: Designing Effective Incentives to Drive Residential Retrofit Program Participation

And many more in the Toolkit!





Find Resources in the Incentives Toolkit and the Residential Program Solution Center

Web portal of residential EE upgrade program resources, & lessons learned to plan better, avoid reinventing the wheel.

- BB Neighborhood Program, Home Performance with ENERGY STAR Sponsors+
- Provides:
 - o Step-by-step guidance
 - o **Examples**
 - o **Tools**
 - o Templates
 - o Lessons learned
 - Best practices
 - o **Tips**
- Continually add content to support residential EE upgrade programs member ideas wanted!



https://bbnp.pnnl.gov/





Program Experience: Brian Kennedy, Austin Energy



Program Experience: Austin Energy

- Austin Energy's Clean Energy Accelerator program was part of the original ARRA-funded Better Buildings grant program.
- To begin the program the "Best Offer Ever" incentives program was rolled out quickly and with a bang (>560 upgrades in less than six months!)
 - The successful launch required comprehensive pre-planning. Austin Energy developed process flow-charts, which they paired with workload management scheduling software, to allow for efficient and nimble scheduling.
 - To meet the high and sudden demand for energy assessments, Austin Energy lined up several "overflow" BPI-certified contractors to perform assessments when the program inspectors were at capacity.
 - Even with the significant planning the program encountered unanticipated issues, such as expiring loan preapprovals, and had to quickly develop new internal processes.
 - See the Case Study for more details on the Best Offer Ever: <u>http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/betterbuildings/neighborhoods/pdfs/cs_austin_s</u> <u>ervicedelivery.pdf</u>
- After the initial launch, Austin Energy rolled out seasonal incentives (e.g., winter bonus) to promote a steady stream of projects throughout the year, which was important to program contractors.





Program Experience: Dana Fischer, Efficiency Maine



Efficiency Maine

A Few Key Rebate Design Concepts in Practice

Dana Fischer Residential Program Manager







Increase the rate of adoption of cost-effective efficiency measures and equipment upgrades as much as possible with the lowest allocation of public dollars per unit of verifiable energy savings.

"Project would not have been done but for the influence of the program."

 Homeowner would do nothing or buy lower cost option even though the energy savings of the upgrade would more than pay for itself in the course of the measures useful life.



Rebate criteria should seek to limit free-ridership as much as possible. Rebate must be large enough to solicit a change in behavior by enough participants to overcome any natural free-ridership and all program costs and then some. (2x)

- Rebates on "Energy Star" boilers when the average boiler being installed is "Energy Star." <u>Not cost-effective.</u>
- Rebates on *Best-In-Class boilers* increases adoption of systems that are available but not frequently installed despite the fact that they pay for themselves over time.
- Rule of thumb: rebate should typically be less than the incremental cost of the "lost opportunity" upgrade unless kick-starting adoption of a new technology or service.



Program design and rebate dollar values must be tied to a number of factors including the total and incremental cost of projects or measure, lifetime energy savings, the behavior that needs to be overcome, consumer energy education, market inertia, purchase decision psychology, and program budget availability. And it changes over time.

LED and CFL Lightbulb Example: Buying lightbulbs is an impulse buy. Bring the shelf cost of CFL's and LED's close to the price of incandescent bulbs and they fly. No marketing needed.

Ever moving, ever requiring tuning.

Can be turned on and off. ;)



Rebate criteria should seek to align the interests of consumers, contractors and the program.

Rebates on BPI Assessment and Basic Air-sealing

- Low risk of free-riders with combination
- Rebate needs to be high enough to overcome perceived value of service verses cost to the consumer.
- Must provide a reasonable avenue for contractors to sell projects and make a profit and/or develop leads on larger jobs.
- Measure minimums must be flexible for all manner of circumstances, yet on average generate sufficient demonstrable energy savings to justify job cost and rebate.
- Customer needs to have enough skin in the game to care about results and seek value from contractor.





Assessment and Air Sealing Promotion

For an 18 month period from April 2012 to September 2013, a rebate was offered on completion of an energy assessment by a BPI auditor combined with a minimum of 6 hours of basic air sealing.

Average reduction in CFM50: 517 CFM50 reduction or 17% or ~70 gallons of oil.





Home Energy Savings Program Project Activity and Investment

Monthly Total Project Value





HESP Loan Program Activity

\$13 M has been provided to finance projects on more than 1100 homes including \$3.7 M to date in FY15 fiscal year.

Change in monthly loan volume occurs in line with uptake of rebates for more comprehensive projects.



Rebates are an important part of a balanced program

- Rebates are not effective in a vacuum but are demonstrated to be cost-effective to overcome market barriers when applied thoughtfully.
- The "Balance of System" cannot be underestimated or ignored. Build it, Fly it, Maintain it.
- Seek out and eliminate uncertainty to help the market.

Dana Fischer Residential Program Manager efficiencymaine.com



Program Experience: Lessons Learned from Efficiency Maine

- Incentives are not a silver bullet all of the necessary pieces to run a successful program need to be in place for incentives to work.
- Programs need to be good stewards public dollars for conservation are precious and need to be expended carefully to ensure that policy makers & utilities will continue to invest.
- Rebates should not promote free-ridership do not incentivize activities that would happen anyway.
- Incentives need to be designed to the programmatic goals identify what measures need to be promoted, and incentivize those.
- There is an incentive tipping point Incentives need to be high enough to motivate customer behavior, but not too high as to limit their cost effectiveness. The tipping point is related to how much homeowners are willing to pay for the measures themselves.





Discussion Questions

- What types of residential energy efficiency incentives has your organization tried or considered?
 - What incentive approaches have worked well for helping achieve your desired outcomes? What incentives have not worked well?
- What types of incentives work best for motivating homeowners to act? Are different types of incentives needed at different stages of the process (e.g., initial sign up vs. upgrade)?
- Has your program used contractor incentives? If so, for what purposes and how effective have they been?
- What challenges or barriers have you had with designing or implementing incentives for residential energy efficiency? How have you addressed those challenges?





Discussion Highlights: Program Experience with Incentive Levels

- In Austin, which has a growing rental-dominated housing market, programs must incentivize upgrades more heavily. Some multifamily projects paid 25%-30% of the total cost, and others only paid in 10%.
 - However, even in this environment, it's important for the building owner to be involved and be invested. Investment can include administrative time, groundskeeper time, resident outreach, etc. Austin Energy also provided marketing incentives for multifamily building owners.
- In Maine, incentives paid for 20-50% of project costs: lower for the replacement of broken equipment and incremental costs, and higher for whole-house retrofits, where equipment is not broken.
- To determine incentive levels for equipment, compare the standard market costs between less efficient equipment and best-in-class energy efficient equipment, and provide an incentive to help cover the difference.





Discussion Highlights: Successful incentive and marketing methods

- Examples of successful referral incentives:
 - Homeowners who referred other homeowners to an energy efficiency program received a free, high-value LED light bulb (no audit purchase necessary). (Wisconsin)
 - Homeowners who referred other homeowners to a ductless heat pump (DHP) program received \$50 for the referral, and \$50 off their own DHP installation. (Maine)
- Targeted, digital marketing (e.g., Google Ads, etc.) can be a highly effective marketing method.





Closing Poll Results

- After today's call, what will you do?
 - Seek out additional information on one or more of the ideas 57%
 - Make no changes to your current approach 29%
 - Other (please explain) 14%
 - Consider implementing one or more of the ideas discussed 0%





LET'S ALL MEET IN MAY!

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SAVE YOUR SPOT NOW:

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/betterbuildings/summit/

This Summit will bring together Better Buildings partners and stakeholders to exchange best practices and discuss future opportunities for greater energy efficiency in America's homes and buildings.

There will be time set aside for a specific Residential Network discussion and meet-up!





Thank you!

Please send any follow-up questions or future call topic ideas to: peerexchange@rossstrategic.com



