





Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Why Market Transformation
- 3.MT Foundations
- 4. Group Exercise
- 5.Takeaways



Midwest Market Transformation Collaborative

Working together, MW Utilities can leverage resources, expand market impacts (and therefore savings!), and share costs

MT Collaborative provides a utility forum to:

- 1. Develop MT practices and methods
- 2. Develop MT initiatives (products & services)
- Facilitate the pooling of resources to implement MT initiatives



Midwest MT Collaborative Members

Current 2020 Members



















What's the big deal about Market Transformation?

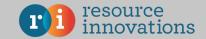
Challenges in Energy Efficiency

 Not enough cost-effective savings opportunities to meet the increasing energy efficiency portfolio savings goals

What is different about market transformation?

- 1. Leverages markets to get more savings
- 2. Targets <u>lasting market changes</u>
- 3. More cost-effective, when the market is large, and changes are lasting

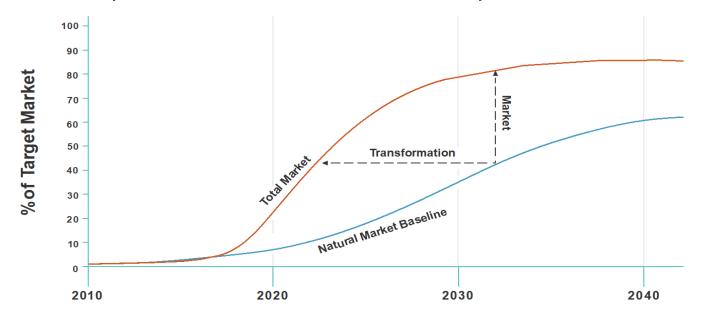
LEVERAGE BIG MARKETS TO UNLOCK THE OPPORUTNITY FOR BIG SAVINGS





What is Market Transformation?

Market Transformation (MT) is the <u>strategic process</u>
of <u>intervening in a market</u> to create <u>lasting change</u>
that results in the <u>accelerated adoption</u> of energy
efficient products, services, and practices





MT Success Story: Clothes Washers

- ENERGY STAR certified clothes washers only had a 2% market share in 1997
- NEEA developed programs to provide targeted incentives for clothes washers and promote through consumer awareness campaigns
- In 2006, market share increased to 50%, prompting NEEA to work with other partners to increase federal standards and increase the ENERGY STAR specifications
 - Most stringent standard reached 100% market share in 2011













MT Business Plan

- Documents the strategy, data and assumptions about the initiative at the time of launch
- Can evolve as knowledge of the market and the initiative evolves but is essential to prepare and guide launch of the initiative into the market
- Key components include:
 - Identification / description of the specific market to be targeted
 - Description of leverage points that catalyze transformation
 - Logic model or hypothesis of how the planned intervention will result in the desired market change
 - Market progress indicators
 - Savings baseline and projections



MT Criteria

Strong MT Logic:

 There must be the beginnings of a thoughtful logic model that clearly defines the market and defensibly links the present state of the market to the desired future state. There must be <u>identified market barriers</u> and <u>opportunities</u> that the <u>intervention strategies</u> can overcome to effectuate market change.

Lastingness:

 Initiatives that have the ability to cause lasting market changes through updates to codes, standards and equipment specifications are preferred over those that rely on softer mechanisms to assure long-term market change.

Leverage:

- Initiatives where there are opportunities for strong leverage points in the market.
 - A leverage point is an action/intervention where making a change with one market actor causes changes in multiple other market actors (aka: ripple or cascading effect)
 - Examples would be market leaders who control ~>25% of the market (or the actors who influence them)





Barriers

- Impediments that hinder the effective operation in a market. They can be related to the product, information availability, and customer preferences
 - Examples: Lack of awareness, few products on the market, lack of installers, product not a like-for-like replacement

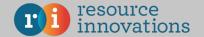




Opportunities

- Opportunities can positively impact the adoption or market change of the desired technologies
 - Examples: changing climate policies, new innovations, codes and standards, nonenergy benefits of the product/service







Intervention Strategies

- Directly attempting to change the market through specific actions
 - Examples: Marketing campaigns, installer trainings, incentives





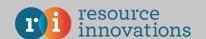






Interactive Exercise

- Opportunities: market opportunities are changes in the market or product that could positively impact the adoption or market change of the desired technologies. Examples include state/federal legislation, codes and standards revisions, non-energy benefits, and national organizations.
- Barriers: are impediments that hinder the effective operation in a market. They can be related to the product, information availability, and customer preferences.
- Leverage: identified changes to one market actor that will cause changes in multiple other market actors. Examples would be market leaders who control ~>25% of the market (or the actors who influence them)
- Lastingness: identified market changes that will ensure the market adjustment after the intervention activities stop. Codes, standards, and equipment specifications are examples of lastingness
- Intervention Strategies: actions or activities in the targeted market with the intention of accelerating the adoption of the technology or solution, to achieve the proposed outputs and outcomes











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