

Better Buildings Neighborhood Program

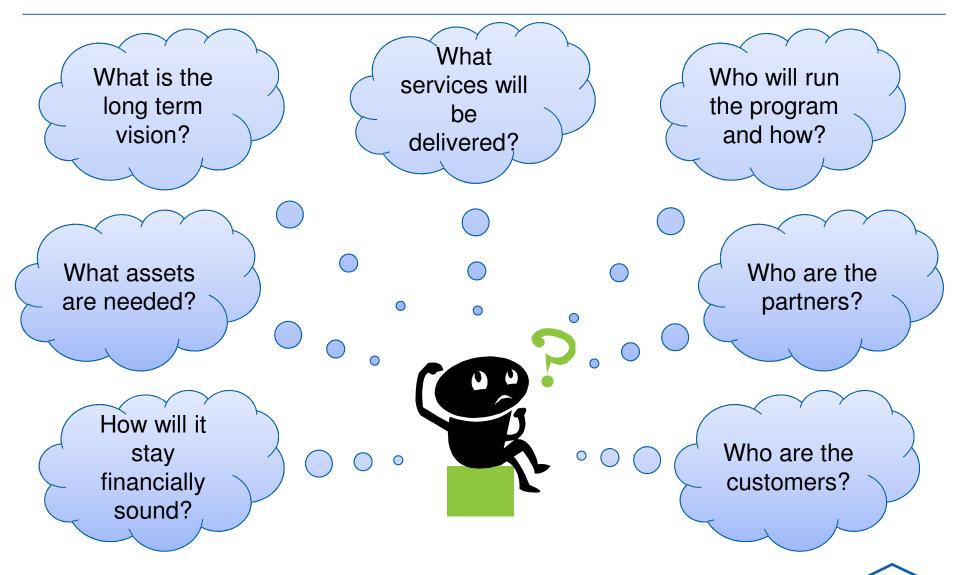
Overview of Business Planning and Business Models

October 25, 2011

Opening Plenary

Key Business Planning Questions





Business Plans



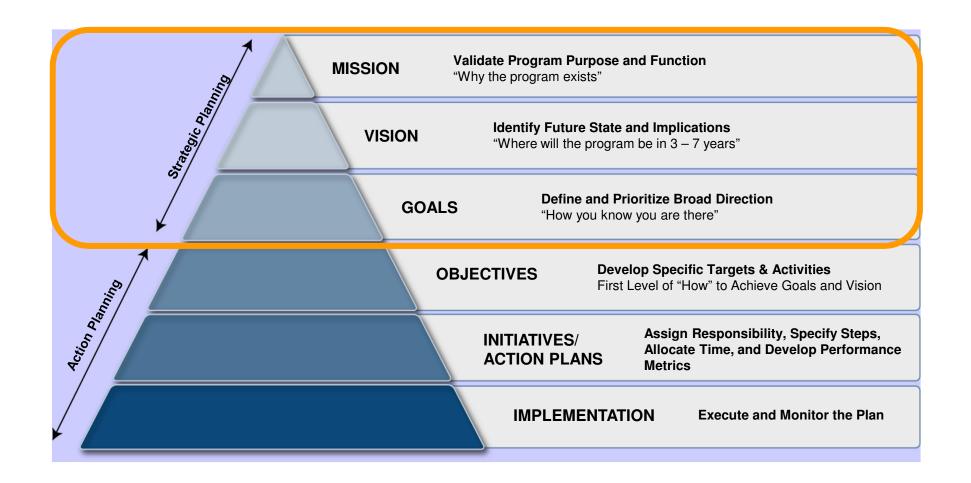
- Program Strategy describes the direction of the program and how progress will be measured
- Business Model describes how the program will operate
- Partnerships describes the organizations that the program is working with and what each partner's role is

Business Plan Outline

- Program Strategy
 - Mission
 - Vision
 - Goals
- Business Model
 - Governance Strategy
 - Financial Strategy
 - Asset Strategy
 - Service Offering Strategy
 - Customer Strategy
- Partnerships
 - Engagement Strategy

Program Strategy Development





Mission



Characteristics of a Good Mission

- ▶ Captures the soul of the program
- ▶ Reason for existence
- Defines contribution and value
- Inspires change
- ▶ Long-term in nature
- Easily understood
- ls **not** a description of products, outputs or target customers

Sample Mission

Grow the number of sustainable energy efficiency markets across the country

5

Vision



Characteristics of a Good Vision

Paints a picture with words, is easily understood, and inspires action 3-5 year timeframe

Expresses where a program wants to be, not how it is to get there

Both action and customer oriented

Based on a common understanding of the market context and the agreed upon probable future scenario

Sample Vision

A self-sustaining market for building energy efficiency upgrades that results in economic, environmental, and energy benefits across the United States

Goals



Characteristics of Good Goals

Specific

Measurable

Achievable

Realistic

Timely

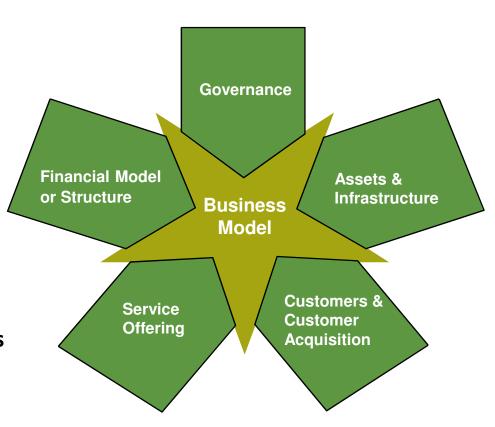
Sample Goals

- Upgrade more than 150,000 residential and commercial buildings to be more energy efficient
- Save consumers approximately \$65 million annually on their energy bills
- Achieve 15% to 30% energy savings from energy efficiency upgrades
- Reduce the cost of energy efficiency program delivery [by 20% or more]
- Create or retain approximately 30,000 jobs
- Leverage more than \$3 billion in additional resources

Better Buildings Business Models



- Characterize key business elements of major actors in the market:
 - Remodelers
 - HVAC Contractors
 - Home Performance Contractors
 - Retailers
 - Utility Program Administrators
 - Non-utility Program Administrators



Business Model Elements



Business Model Element	Description	Example Aspects
Governance	How an organization makes decisions	Not-for-profit board with executive directorRestrictions on use of grant funds
Financial Model or Structure	How an organization raises capital and sets performance targets	 Grant funding Revenue for services
Assets and Infrastructure	How an organization invests and brands itself	Business management softwareBrand
Service Offering	What goods & services a program markets & sells	Energy assessmentsQuality assurance
Customers and Customer Acquisition	Who an organization targets and how they reach them	 Home size less than 3,000 square feet Household Income levels greater than \$50,000

Governance



Aspect	Government Entity	Private Company or NGO			
Description	State or Local government	For-Profit or Not-for-Profit company			
Key Decision- Makers	✓ Federal Government✓ State Government✓ Local Government	 ✓ Owner ✓ Shareholders (if public) ✓ Board of Directors ✓ Executive Management 			
Sources of Financing	✓ Public Funds✓ Debt	✓ Public funds✓ Owner's equity✓ Debt✓ Venture capital			
Implications	 ✓ Products and services limited by government regulations ✓ Profit motive not as influential ✓ Typically more reporting requirements 	✓ Set product and service mix based on funder/leadership requirements			

DRAFT 10

Financial Model or Structure



Sample Income Statement		Income					
Revenues		\$XXXM	Statement Item	Description			
Cost of Goods Sold		\$XXXM		✓ Sources of revenue (e.g., grants,			
Gross Profit (Loss)		\$	Revenue	foundations, private investors)			
Selling, General, & Administrative (SG&A)			COGS	✓ Cost of Goods (and Services) Sold – vary based on program design and			
Wages	\$XXX			services provided			
Marketing Expense	\$XXX		Wages	✓ Mainly salary based with benefits ———————————————————————————————————			
Administrative	\$XXX			packages			
Other Overhead	\$XXX	(\$XXX)	Marketing	✓ May include advertising, and direct			
Interest Expense		(\$XXX)	3	community outreach campaigns			
Income before Taxes \$XXX		Administrative	✓ Typically high administrative costs for				
Income Taxes (S		(\$XXX)	Administrative	reporting requirements			
Net Income (Net Profit) \$XXX		Interest Expense	✓ As most funds are government and				
Key: Items that can be most influenced			ratepayer, interest expense is a limited concern				

11

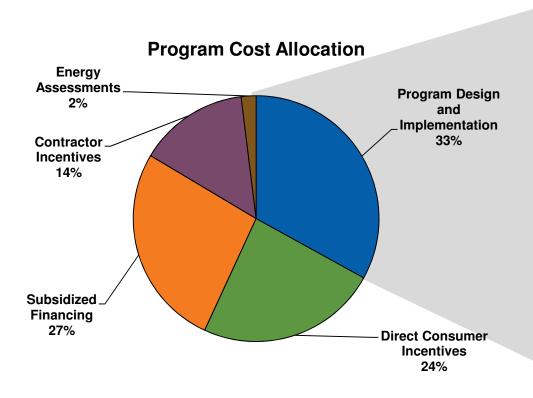
Assets and Infrastructure



- Two prominent assets:
 - Program software
 - Customer Relationship Management
 - Job Tracking Status
 - Reporting
 - Brand
 - Often unrecognized
 - Linked to consumer and contractor confidence
 - Critical for building and growing demand

Service Offering





Program Cost				
Cost Type	% of Design & Implementation			
Marketing/ Outreach	35%			
General & Admin	20%			
Technical Assistance to Customer	20%			
Program Oversight/Quality Assurance	15%			
Software	10%			

Customers and Customer Acquisition



Stage	Strategies Employed	Е	С	S
	Customer Referrals			
	Community Outreach			
	Internet search engine optimization			
Awareness/	Purchased Leads	N/A	N/A	N/A
Demand Creation	Public Relations			
(Marketing campaigns)	Advertising			
	Direct Mailing			
	Discount/Rebate			
	3 rd Party Referrals			
_	Trusted Source			
Engagement (Direct Interaction)	Customer Education			
	Customer Up-selling			
Conversion	Limited Duration Offers	•		
(Closing the Sale)	3 rd Party Validation			

Key: Effectiveness C Cost Effectiveness S Sustainability