



Potential Impacts from EISA on the Residential Lighting Sector

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What is EISA?

- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007



What is EISA? (continued)

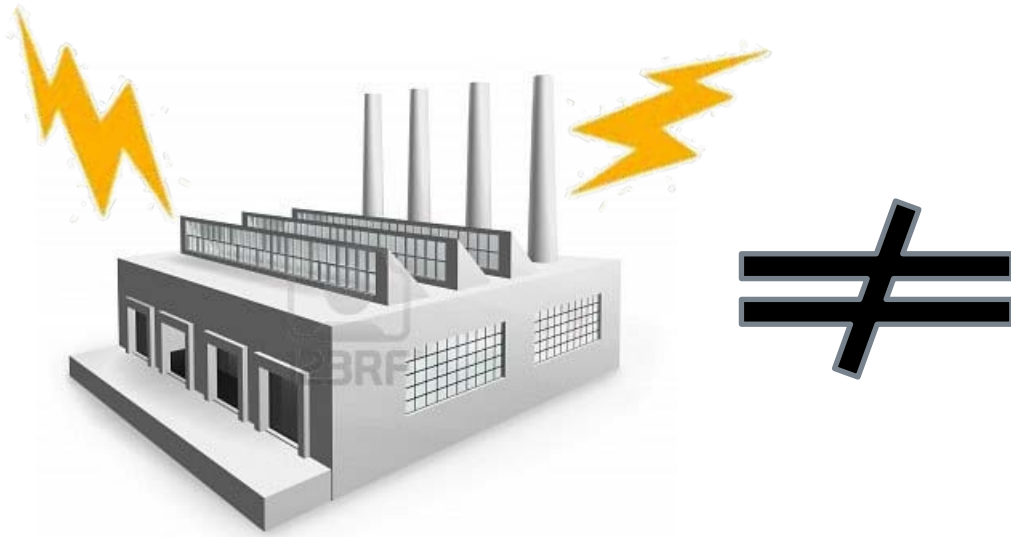
Current Wattage	Rated Lumen Ranges	Maximum Rated Wattage	Minimum Rated Lifetime	Color Rendering Index	Effective Date
100	1490-2600	72	1,000 hours	80	1/1/2012
75	1050-1489	53	1,000 hours	80	1/1/2013
60	750-1049	43	1,000 hours	80	1/1/2014
40	310-749	29	1,000 hours	80	1/1/2014

Source: Energy Independence and Security Act Legislation

Various Perspectives

- In-depth interviews with:
 - Lighting professionals
 - Residential Construction professionals
 - Lighting Manufacturers
 - Lighting Retailers
- In-person focus groups with residential customers

Gap



Overall EISA Trends

- Which products will succeed?
- What will success depend on?



Potential Consumer-Related EISA Trends

- Purchasing preferences and satisfaction TBD
 - In one study, when asked, consumers said...
 - Most likely to: stockpile incandescents
 - Least likely to: purchase CFLs
 - More than half willing to try new technologies

Consumers and CFLs



“CFLs are blobby”

“Poor light quality”

“Mercury – ahh!!”

“Don’t turn on fast”

“Sometime normal light bulbs will become illegal and I will be forced to buy those coil ones that don’t work”

LEDs

- Cost-effectiveness ranges
 - LEDs should be priced 10-15% above CFLs or \$10-20 to be cost-competitive (based on multiple manufacturer interviews, not hard numbers)
- Changing technology
- Concerns about quality



Retailer-Related EISA Trends

- Majority aware of EISA
- Customer feedback – upset about changes
- Stockpiling trends
- Working with utilities and manufacturers to provide in-store education through end-cap displays and staff education

Manufacturer-Related EISA Trends

- Many new technologies
- Rapidly-changing market, will be price and marketing dependent
- See need for more direct install and/or giveaways
- Halogens, CFLs, and lower wattage incandescents are predicted for near-term
- Halogens, CFLs, and LEDs are predicted for longer-term

Lighting Designers and Architects

- Aesthetics important (not bills)
- Appropriate controls for purpose
- Designers do not like CFLs (more acceptable to architects):
 - Poor light quality
 - Poor aesthetics
 - Poor dimming capability
- Potential for LEDs



Lighting Designers and Architects (continued)

- Education needed for consumers and electrical contractors
 - All need training: lighting demos, show rooms, technical details
- Education needed for designer and architects
 - Lighting contractors need continuing education credits
 - Aware of curriculum and options

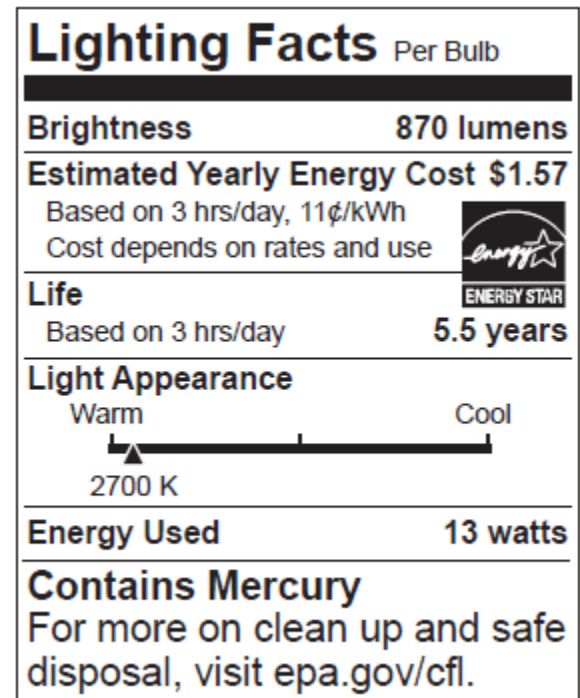
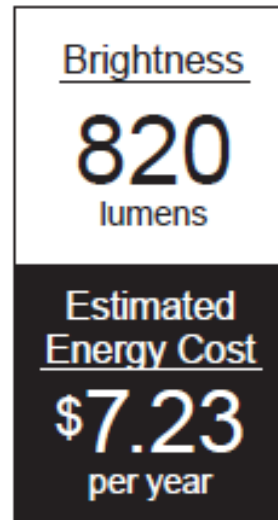
CFL Utility Programs



- Still valid, potentially a one-year lag
- Less savings potential, but still valid savings
- Will likely continue until at least 2013
- Increase direct install programs and giveaways

Industry Guidance Needs

- Federal Trade Commission
- Lumen Coalition
- ENERGY STAR®
- Utilities
- Research institutions



Implications

- Future lighting programs will include a mix of technologies, applications, and delivery
- More elements of portfolio design (and risk management) will be applied to residential lighting programs
- The mix will be critical – and changing – matching technologies to services, delivery, providers, and incentives

Discussion

- Changes in consumer purchasing behavior
- Changes in manufacturing
- Potential implications for energy-efficiency programs

Questions?