



You might wonder what the difference is between BPA's Momentum Savings analysis and NEEA's savings analysis. There are many similarities—both collect market data and look at all the energy efficiency in the market. In many ways, the work that BPA does to quantify Momentum Savings is complementary to NEEA's work to estimate savings, and BPA and NEEA work closely and collaboratively together to avoid duplication of effort and properly account for the region's energy efficiency savings.

The two main distinctions:

1. **Different Scope:** NEEA tracks the market adoption of products, practices and services in markets that NEEA has in the past or is currently working in. In contrast, BPA's Momentum Savings market analysis looks at all the efficient and inefficient options in a broad market category.
  - a. For example, in BPA's non-residential lighting research, BPA tracks all lamp technologies and applications, measuring the total market change across many technologies competing in different applications. In contrast, NEEA tracks the linear fluorescent market and the market adoption, and resulting savings, of targeted products that are a focus of their reduced-wattage T8 program. These efforts are complementary, with NEEA being able to estimate their market influence by quantifying savings, and BPA being able to quantify the total reduction in energy use across all of non-residential lighting. NEEA and BPA collaborate and share data freely, allowing both analyses to be stronger as a result. If NEEA expands scope in lighting, then the region could decide to have the total market measured at NEEA.
2. **Different baselines:** NEEA forecasts and reports energy savings using two different baseline methodologies. The first is the NEEA methodology, which was established when NEEA was formed and is still used today. In 2010, NEEA started forecasting and reporting savings using a second methodology that aligns with the Northwest Power

and Conservation Council (Council) baseline methodology. NEEA funders have the option to choose which of these baseline methodologies they would like NEEA to use when forecasting and reporting savings. The NEEA methodology establishes a market baseline and a 20 year baseline forecast of what would happen without any market intervention, at the start of a market transformation initiative. In order to avoid double counting of energy savings when multiple programs are working in the same market, NEEA reports net market effects savings. This is net of savings reported through a local utility, BPA or Energy Trust of Oregon program and the baseline forecast. NEEA reports remaining savings when using the Council methodology. Remaining Savings are the total regional savings above the Power Plan baseline less the savings claimed through local programs by BPA, the Energy Trust of Oregon and utilities. They include savings from market transformation work and include momentum savings. BPA does analysis for internal reporting that breaks remaining savings into Net Market Effects and Momentum Savings estimates.