

	Attributability	Difficulty	Responsibility	CPP Compliance	Achievability
<b>Approach 1</b> Total consumption (MWh consumed in 2020)	<b>Poor</b> – Total consumption tells us very little about efficiency.	<b>Low</b> – This is the simplest and easiest way to track progress.	<b>Unclear</b> – Any entity could track total consumption.	<b>None</b> – Little to no M&V requirements that would be acceptable to air quality regulators.	<b>Unlikely</b> – Given present economic and population trends, reducing total consumption by 10% of 2006 levels seems unlikely.
<b>Approach 2(a)</b> Consumption intensity (MWh/person)	<b>Satisfactory</b> – Usage per person accounts for population changes, but not other factors.	<b>Medium</b> – This requires gathering population/customer data from various sources, but is not too difficult.	<b>Shared</b> – Utilities and government will need to share information and responsibility with a heavier emphasis on non-utility programs.	<b>None</b> – Little to no M&V requirements that would be acceptable to air quality regulators.	<b>Likely</b> – Given present trends, the Commonwealth is about 25% of the way towards decrease this metric by 10% of its 2006 level.
<b>Approach 2(b)</b> (MWh/million \$ gross state product)	<b>Satisfactory</b> – Usage per dollar of gross state product accounts for economic changes, but no changes in population or weather.	<b>Medium</b> – This requires gathering economic data from sources such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which is usually delayed by a year, but is not too difficult.	<b>Shared</b> – Utilities and government will need to share information and responsibility with a heavier emphasis on non-utility programs.	<b>None</b> – Little to no M&V requirements that would be acceptable to air quality regulators.	<b>Likely</b> – Given present trends, the Commonwealth is about 33% of the way towards decrease this metric by 10% of its 2006 level.
<b>Approach 3</b> Annual savings (MWh/year)	<b>Good</b> – Annual savings reflect the sum of incremental savings that are still within their useful life. This measure is most meaningful in determining how much energy retail consumers are saving each year.	<b>High</b> – This approach means having a means to measure and verify that MWh saved are actually the result of energy efficiency policies and programs and may entail sophisticated statistical analysis and engineering modeling.	<b>Concentrated</b> – Utilities and program administrators will have the responsibility to report savings from their programs and conduct measurement and verification activities.	<b>Most</b> – It is likely that the MWh tracked under this approach would be eligible for use in Virginia’s plan to comply with the upcoming federal greenhouse gas emissions reduction regulations.	<b>Likely</b> – Given Dominion Virginia Power’s 2014 integrated resource plan, Dominion’s combination of planned, proposed and approved DSM programs would get Virginia 22% of the way towards meeting the 10% conservation goal.
<b>Approach 4</b> Cumulative savings (MWh saved over 4-5 year period)	<b>Good</b> – Requires the same degree of attribution as approach 4.	<b>High</b> – Requires the same measurement and verification practices as approach 4.	<b>Concentrated</b> – Will have the same distribution of responsibility as approach 3.	<b>Some</b> – Although able to track annual savings, cumulative savings are most relevant in determining cost savings as opposed to pollution abatement benefits of efficiency programs and policies.	<b>Very likely</b> – Because this goal is cumulative, annual savings are added together, and this becomes the easiest approach. Dominion’s planned, proposed and approved DSM programs would achieve 85% of required savings by 2020.