Table 8.13 Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Programs, 1989-2002

Year	Actual Peakload Reductions [1] (megawatts)			Energy Savings (million kilowatthours)	Costs (thousand dollars [4])
	Energy Efficiency [2]	Load Management [3]	Total		
1989	NA	NA	12,463	14,672	872,935
1990	NA	NA	13,704	20,458	1,177,457
1991	NA	NA	15,619	24,848	1,803,773
1992	7,890	9,314	17,204	35,563	2,348,094
1993	10,368	12,701	23,069	45,294	2,743,533
1994	11,662	13,340	25,001	52,483	2,715,657
1995	13,212	16,347	29,561	57,421	R2,421,284
1996	14,243	15,650	29,893	61,842	1,902,197
1997	13,326	11,958	25,284	56,406	1,636,020
1998	13,591	13,640	27,231	49,167	1,420,920
1999	13,452	13,003	26,455	50,563	1,423,644
2000	12,873	10,027	22,901	53,701	1,564,901
2001	13,027	11,928	24,955	54,762	R1,630,286
2002	13,420	9,516	22,936	54,075	1,625,537

[1] The actual reduction in peak load reflects the change in demand for electricity that results from a utility demand-side management (DSM) program that is in effect at the time that the utility experiences its actual peak load as opposed to the potential installed peakload reduction capacity. Differences between actual and potential peak reduction result from changes in weather, economic activity, and other variable conditions.

[2] "Energy Efficiency" refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. These programs reduce overall electricity consumption, often without explicit consideration for the timing of program-induced savings. Such savings are generally achieved by substituting technically more advanced equipment to produce the same level of end-use services (e.g., lighting, heating, motor drive) with less electricity. Examples include high-efficiency appliances, efficient lighting programs, high-efficiency heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems or control modifications, efficient building design, advanced electric motor drives, and heat recovery systems.

[3] "Load Management" includes programs such as "Direct Load Control," "Interruptible Load Control," and, "Other Types" of DSM programs. "Direct Load Control" refers to program activities that can interrupt consumer load at the time of annual peak load by direct control of the utility system operator by interrupting power supply to individual appliances or equipment on consumer premises. This type of control usually involves residential consumers. "Interruptible Load Control" refers to program activities that, in accordance with contractual arrangements, can interrupt consumer load at times of seasonal peak load by direct control of the utility system operator or by action of the consumer at the direct request of the system operator. It usually involves commercial and industrial consumers. In some instances, the load reduction may be affected by direct action of the system operator (remote tripping) after notice to the consumer in accordance with contractual provisions. "Other Types" are programs that limit or shift peak loads from on-peak to off-peak time periods, such as space heating and water heating storage systems.

[4] Nominal dollars.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Note: This table reports on the results of DSM programs operated by electric utilities. The decrease since 1998 in peakload reductions from DSM programs can be attributed in part to utilities cutting back or terminating these programs due to industry deregulation. Some State governments have created new programs to promote DSM. Examples include the "Energy $mart Loan Fund" administered by the New York Energy Research and Development Authority and the "Efficiency Vermont" program of the Vermont Public Service Board. Data on energy savings attributable to these non-utility programs are not collected by the Energy Information Administration.

Web Page: For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelelectric.html.

Sources: • 1989 and 1990—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • 1991 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2002* (December 2003), Tables 9.1, 9.6, and 9.7.