

Table 8.2 – Demand-Side Management

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Load Management Peak Load Reductions (MW) ¹	NA	NA	10,027	11,928	9,516	9,323	9,260
Energy Efficiency Peak Load Reductions (MW) ²	NA	NA	12,873	13,027	13,420	13,581	14,272
Total Peak Load Reductions (MW)	NA	13,704	22,901	24,955	22,936	22,904	23,532
Energy Savings (Million kWh)	NA	20,458	53,701	54,762	54,075	50,265	54,710
Costs (Million 2004\$) ³	NA	1,562	1,694	1,723	1,690	1,325	1,557

Sources: 1980-2003 - EIA, *Annual Energy Review 2004*, DOE/EIA-0384(2004) (Washington, D.C., August 2005), Table 8.13; 2004 - EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2004 Tables*, (Washington, D.C., December 2005), Table 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.6, and 9.7 <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epat9p1.html>

Notes:

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

¹ Load management includes programs such as direct load control and interruptible load control; and, beginning in 1997, "other types" of demand-side management programs. "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.

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. From 1989 to 1996, energy efficiency includes "other types" of demand-side management programs. Beginning in 1997, these programs are included under load management.

³ Historical data converted to 2004 dollars using EIA *Annual Energy Review 2004*, Appendix D.