

*The
Status of Utility
Demand-Side
Management Activities
in South Carolina
for 1997*

A report to
the South Carolina General Assembly
prepared by
the South Carolina Energy Office
of the State Budget and Control Board
Division of Regional Development
in cooperation with
the South Carolina Public Service Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes demand-side management (DSM) activities for electric and natural gas utilities in South Carolina for 1997. Two basic themes emerge: (1) savings from demand-side management programs are declining, many existing programs are being eliminated, and new programs are not being implemented; and (2) there is a great deal of variation among the utilities in the degree to which they participate in demand-side activities.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of the report is to describe demand-side options for meeting energy needs in South Carolina, with the hope of encouraging further implementation of demand-side management practices. Demand-side management refers to the use of cost-effective conservation, efficiency, and load management in order to reduce the demand for and cost of energy services. Demand-side management is a resource option that complements power supply. It not only saves customers money, but also helps utilities reduce pollution and avoid more costly supply-side investments. Demand-side activities are used to reshape energy use and demand, thus providing an important component of the energy resource mix. These activities are intended not only to delay the expense of power plant construction, but also to reduce air-polluting emissions and expenditures for fuel.

FINDINGS

Submittals were received from 45 of the 46 electric utilities operating in the state. Data was received from 13 of the 19 natural gas suppliers operating in the state.

Electricity

The demand for electricity in South Carolina is projected to grow over 17 percent between 1997 and 2002, or over 3 percent annually. Utilities can take both supply- and demand-side approaches to meet this growth in demand. There are two basic goals of demand-side activities: reducing the peak demand for electricity; and reducing the overall amount of energy used.

Reductions in Peak Electricity Demand

Statewide peak demand in 1997 was 13,070 MW. Demand-side management reduced peak demand by 5 percent, or 715 MW, equivalent to reducing the need for the capacity of almost nine 80 MW combustion turbines.

Application of DSM peak reduction principles by the utilities varies markedly; by 2002, Carolina Power & Light (CP&L) plans to reduce its peak demand by about 10 percent through demand-side management, while most other utilities will achieve significantly less.

Reductions in Electricity Consumption

Over 68.5 million MWh of electricity was used in 1997, at an expense to South Carolinians of almost \$4.8 billion. Demand-side activities reduced this total consumption figure by 0.13 million MWh, equivalent to \$9 million in utility bill savings for consumers. This 0.18 percent savings represents only a tenth of the 1997 national average of 1.8 percent reduction of consumption through demand-side management. Due to the elimination of existing programs, the already meager contribution of demand-side activities to the reduction of electricity consumption is projected to decrease substantially by 2002.

Qualified Facilities

Qualified facilities include industrial cogenerators and independent power producers using renewable fuel sources. They currently provide 417 MW of power, meeting 3.2 percent of system peak demand. Duke Power is projecting the addition of a large cogeneration facility in Cherokee County in 1998. This facility will significantly increase capacity from qualified facilities in the state.

Natural Gas

There are two categories of demand-side activities for natural gas: (1) load building and fuel substitution programs; and (2) conservation and load management programs. During 1997, reported reduction in peak demand through demand-side management was 2,507 dekatherms (DT). Annual consumption was reduced by 10,562 DT, about 2 percent. These numbers are small as most activities were focused on load building programs. Natural gas utilities project that demand-side management activities will grow marginally over the next five years.

CONCLUSION

DSM programs cut peak load by 5 percent in 1997, and this percentage is expected to decline over the next five years. Savings from DSM programs designed to reduce overall energy consumption are very small and decreasing at an even faster rate than peak load management savings. Carolina Power & Light and Duke Power are the most active participants in demand-side management, but there is considerable variation among South Carolina utilities in the degree to which they apply demand-side management

Due in part to the pending restructuring of the power industry, the future of demand-side management activities by South Carolina utilities appears bleak. The result will be higher energy use, higher utility bills, and higher air pollution.

THE STATUS OF UTILITY DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR 1997

This report provides demand-side information submitted by retail distributors of electricity and natural gas in South Carolina, including investor-owned utilities, Santee Cooper, electric cooperatives, and municipalities. The report includes actual data from calendar years 1993 through 1997, and projected data from 1998 through 2002.

Demand-side management refers to the use of cost-effective conservation, efficiency, and load management in order to reduce the demand for and cost of energy services. Demand-side management is a resource option that complements power supply. It not only saves customers money, but also helps utilities minimize pollution and avoid more costly supply-side investments. Demand-side activities are used to reshape energy use and demand, thus providing an important component of the energy resource mix. These activities are intended not only to delay the expense of power plant construction, but also to reduce air-polluting emissions and expenditures for fuel.

Demand-side programs are a clear alternative to supply-side options. For example, a utility may project additional demand of 300 MW. The utility can build a new generating plant (supply-side), or it can fund programs that will encourage customers to save 300 MW of energy (demand-side). The utility must determine which is cheaper: building and operating a new plant; or promoting efficiency. Each utility's long-range plan should provide for a mix of both supply-side and demand-side options.

Two basic themes emerge: (1) savings from demand-side management programs are declining, many existing programs are being eliminated, and new programs are not being implemented; and (2) there is a great deal of variation among the utilities in the degree to which they participate in demand-side activities.

BACKGROUND

The South Carolina Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 1992 requires all utilities to report annually on demand-side activities. This is the sixth annual report on demand-side activities implemented by the suppliers of electricity and natural gas throughout South Carolina. This report was prepared by the South Carolina Energy Office in cooperation with the South Carolina Public Service Commission and meets the requirements of the South Carolina Code Section 58-37-30(A) & (B), as enacted by the South Carolina Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 1992.

The overall purpose of this report is to describe demand-side alternatives for meeting electric and gas needs in South Carolina, and to present that information to the people of the state, its elected officials and the utilities themselves, with the hope of encouraging further implementation of demand-side management practices.

Primarily, the report presents compiled information on the status of demand-side activities throughout the state, as well as near-future projections. This information can be used for the following: assessing alternatives for satisfying the ever-increasing demands for power; discerning long-range air quality options; and statewide energy planning. Purposes of the report are further discussed in Appendix C.

FINDINGS

The retail suppliers of electricity or natural gas are required annually to submit information on each of their demand-side programs as both qualitative and quantitative data. A format was provided to each electric and natural gas supplier for data submission (see Appendix I for blank format, and for explanation, Appendix D).

Submittals were received from 45 of the 46 electric utilities operating in the state, including four investor-owned electric utilities, Santee Cooper, 20 electric cooperatives and 20 municipalities. Only the City of Newberry did not respond. For purposes of completeness, their data was extrapolated from the previous year.

Data was received from 13 of the 19 natural gas suppliers operating in the state, including three of the four major suppliers. Of the 13, five reported the existence of programs for residential, commercial or industrial customers, and eight reported no existing programs or plans for the implementation of demand-side programs. The data for Piedmont Natural Gas and Laurens CPW was extrapolated from last year's information as they did not respond.

The names of the electricity and natural gas companies submitting data are provided in Appendix B.

Electricity

Peak demand for electricity in South Carolina is projected to grow over 14 percent by 2002, while total electricity consumption is projected to grow over 16 percent by 2002. Electric utilities can take both supply-side and demand-side approaches to meet this growth of demand.

On the supply side, utilities can increase the supply of electricity in one of three ways: by building new plants; increasing the output, efficiency, and service life of existing plants; or purchasing electricity from other utilities or qualified facilities.

On the demand side, they can modify the demand for electricity through use of various activities designed to cause consumers to change the timing of electricity use and the amount of electricity use.

Electric utilities have used demand-side activities for many years in South Carolina. There are two general goals of demand-side activities: (1) reducing the peak demand for electricity; and (2) reducing the overall amount of electricity used. The peak system demand is measured in megawatts (MW) and usually occurs during the late afternoon of summer months in South Carolina. Each distributor is responsible for providing as much power as needed to meet the peak demand on its system. In South Carolina, demand-side activities mainly reduce the peak power demand, and, to a much lesser extent, the total amount of electricity that needs to be generated.

Reductions in Peak Electricity Demand

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution, by utility, of the annual system peak demand for South Carolina in 1997. All municipalities that distribute electricity are grouped together and shown as a single source. Similarly, all electric cooperatives are grouped as a single source. The investor-owned utilities and Santee Cooper are shown separately, as each represents a sizable portion of the distribution of electricity. The sum of these sources is the actual amount of the annual system peak demand for 1997, which was 13,070 MW.

The remaining slice of the chart represents the combined effects of all demand-side activities from each distributor in reducing the demand for electricity. In 1997, this amounted to 715 MW, or 5.5 percent of the 13,786 MW total peak demand that would have existed had there been no DSM programs. Had demand-side activities not been in place, distributors of electricity in South Carolina would have been obliged to provide 715 MW of additional electricity during the annual system peak, an amount equivalent to the production of almost nine 80 MW combustion turbines. Unfortunately, the 715 MW peak reduction in 1997 is a decrease of 51 MW from the 766 MW peak reduction in 1996.

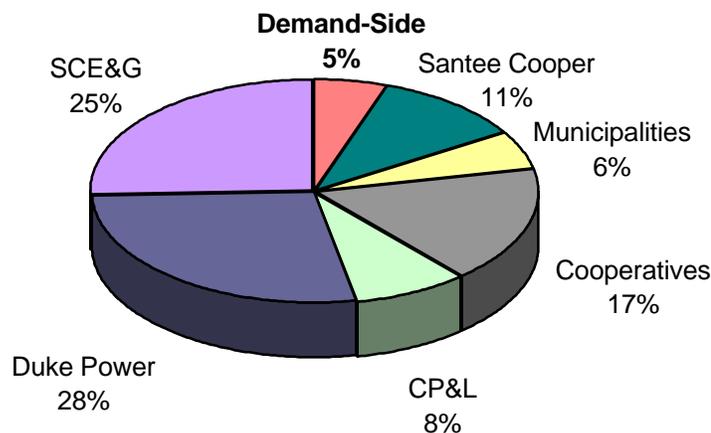


Figure 1. Distribution Sources of Supply to Meet Annual 13,786 MW Peak Demand in 1997

Figure 2 shows the growth in peak system demand (in MW) for all utilities, compared to the effects of demand-side activities. Peak growth is calculated against a base year, 1988, when peak demand was 10,801 MW. Growth in peak demand is a major cause of higher energy bills, due to the expense of building new plants to meet higher demand. By increasing demand-side activities, utilities can reduce the need for new power plants and minimize customers' future bills. As reported in the data received for the 1997 report, the growth in system peak is projected to grow 27 percent between 1993 and 2002, while the growth in reduction due to demand-side management is only projected to grow 13 percent between 1993 and 2002.

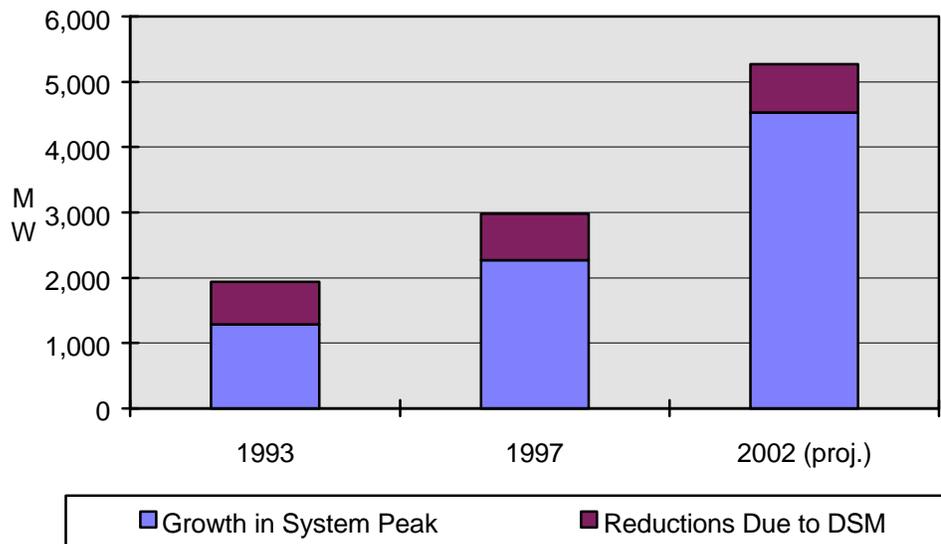


Figure 2. Growth in Peak Demand and Effect of Demand-Side Activities (in MW)

Three categories of electric utility DSM programs, contribute nearly all the energy savings:

- Load management programs will provide 58 percent (433 MW) of the peak demand reductions in 2002.
- Energy efficiency programs, in addition to reducing overall consumption, are projected to account for almost 19 percent (140 MW) of the total peak demand reduction in 2002.
- Standby generation will account for 20 percent (150 MW) of the total peak demand reduction in 2002.

The combined effect of these peak-reducing demand-side activities for all utilities is only expected to increase 27 MW over the next five years.

Further discussion of these peak-reducing demand-side activities is provided in Appendix F.

Figure 3 depicts the total amount of peak savings, by distributor, over a ten-year period. The chart includes actual data for 1993 to 1997 and projected data for 1998 to 2002. Savings from demand-side management are projected to increase slightly from 1997 to 2002, but, nevertheless, savings in 2002 will be 15.5 percent less than the peak savings of 879 MW in 1995.

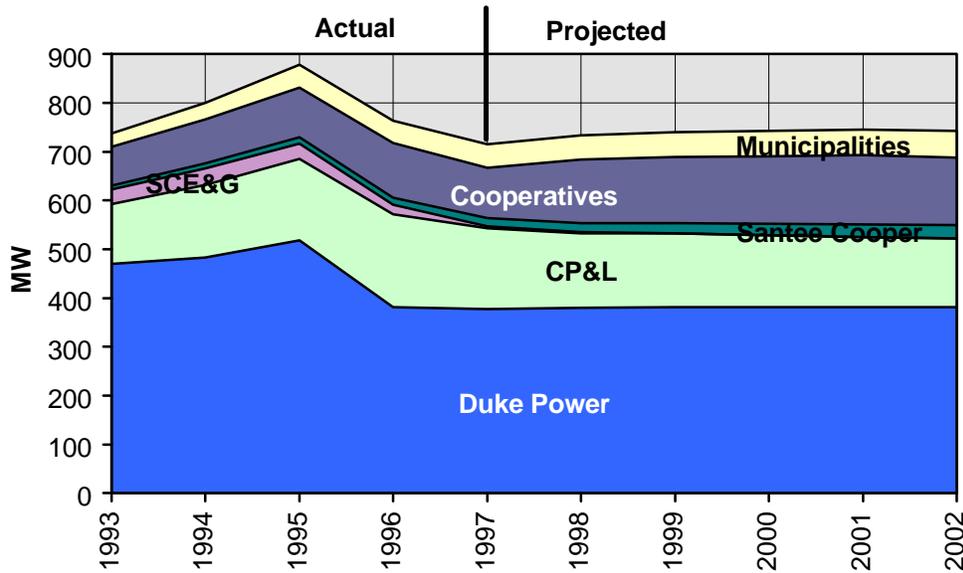


Figure 3. Peak MW Avoided Due to Demand-Side Activities

Moreover, planned future savings are being scaled back. Figure 4 conveys the change in utilities' projections. In the 1993 DSM report, utilities projected total savings from peak would be 1,008.10 MW in 1998. The 1994 report reflected a dramatic cutback in projections: the 1998 projection for savings from peak due to demand-side activities fell to 783.36 MW. The 1995 report showed a further drop-off, to 766.45 MW projected as total savings from peak in 1998. And the 1996 report dropped to 731.69 MW projected as total savings from peak in 1998. The current report shows a slight increase to 735.30 MW projected as total savings from peak in 1998, 272.8 MW less than the projection published in the 1993 report (thus representing a 27 percent reduction).

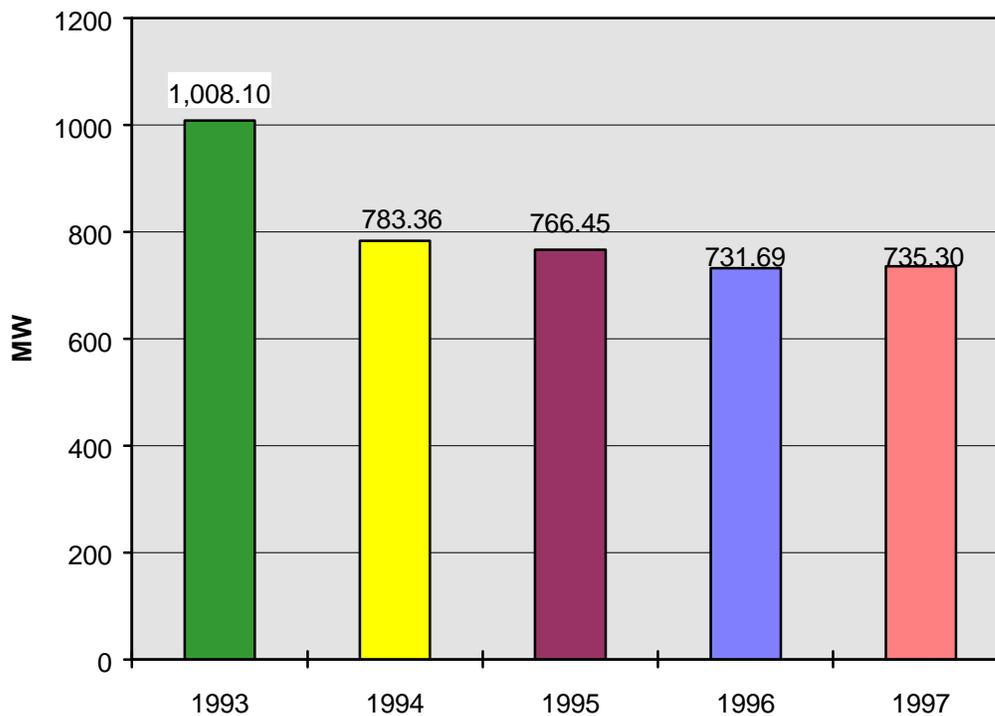


Figure 4. Changes in Projections for 1998 of Total MW Saved from Peak, 1993-1997

In the three years since the 1994 DSM Report, projections have shrunk by over nine percent. Figure 5 documents the changes among the various utilities' DSM programs between the 1994 and 1997 reports, with reference to projections for 1999. SCE&G and the municipalities report the greatest changes. Their projections for savings from peak through DSM programs fell 100 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Duke Power and the CP&L also revised their projections downward, while Santee Cooper and the cooperatives increased their projections. Taken as a whole, however, the electric utilities, during a three-year period, cut back their projections for 1999 load management reductions from peak MW by 9.1 percent.

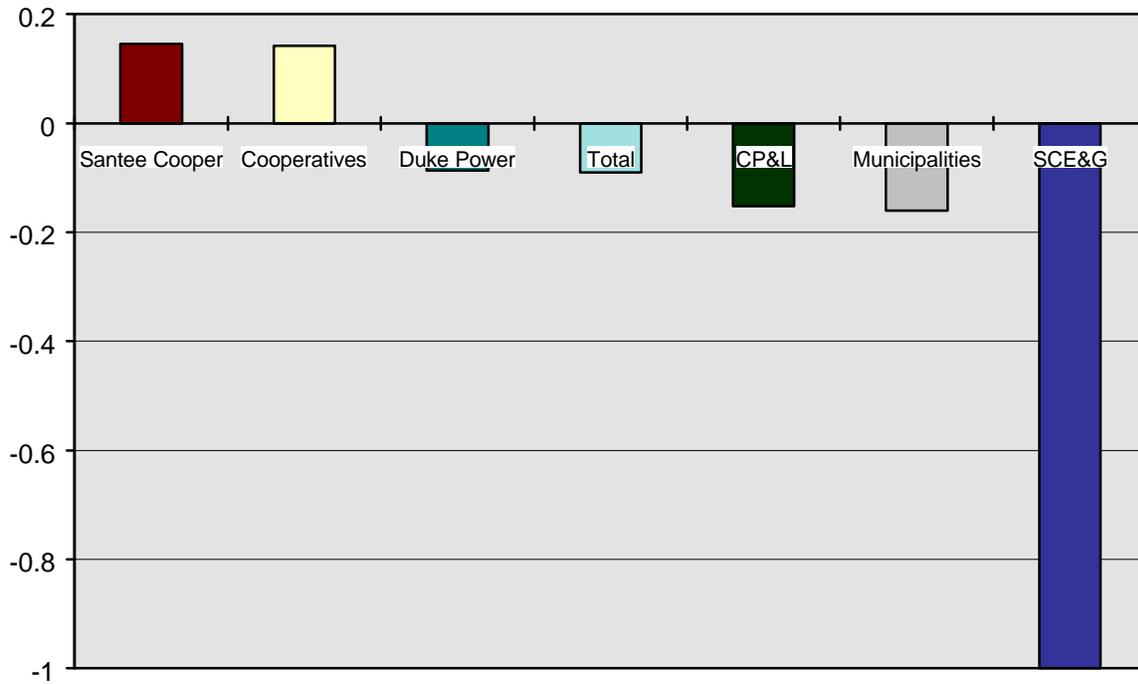


Figure 5. Change in Projections for 1999 Savings from Peak Through DSM, 1994-97

Figure 6 depicts the percentage of peak demand projected to be accounted for by demand-side management programs for the year 2002 for the investor-owned utilities, Santee Cooper, the municipalities, and the electric cooperatives. CP&L is slated to reduce its peak demand by 10 percent through demand-side activities, and Duke projects a nine percent peak reduction.

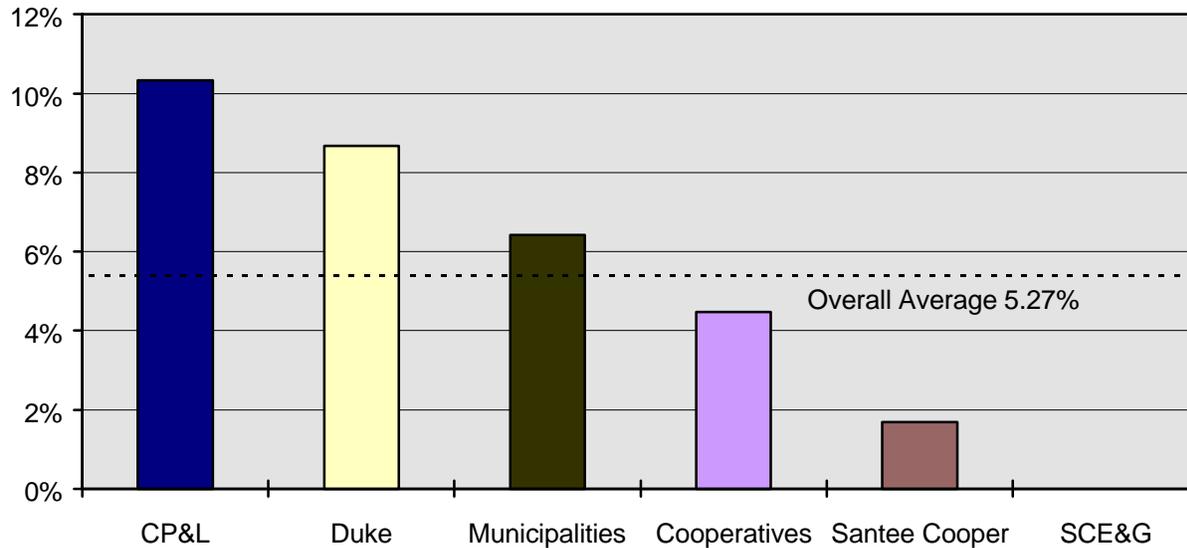


Figure 6. DSM as Percentage of Peak Demand, 2002 (Projected)

The municipalities report great variation in their demand-side management programs. Municipalities projecting better than average peak reductions for the year 2002 from demand-side programs are as follows: Gaffney, 28.8 percent savings from peak demand; Clinton, 13.7 percent; Easley, 11.1 percent; Rock Hill, 9 percent; Camden, 6.4 percent; Greer, 6.1 percent; Newberry 5.9 percent; and Greenwood 5.9 percent. Most of these savings come through peak shaving and standby generation programs maintained by the municipalities themselves, as opposed to customer-based programs. The other 13 municipalities forecast below average results for 2002; many report no demand-side activities whatsoever.

There is also considerable variation among the electric cooperatives, but less than among the municipalities. Above average demand-side management programs include those offered by the following: the Saluda River Electric Cooperative system (composed of five distribution cooperatives: Blue Ridge, Broad River, Laurens, Little River, and York), projecting peak savings of 6.4 percent in the year 2002; Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative, 6.8 percent; Lynchess River Electric Cooperative, 5.8 percent; and Berkeley Electric Cooperative, 5.7 percent.

Santee Cooper projects only a 2% reduction of peak demand, while SCE&G projects a negligible reduction in peak through DSM programs.

Complete details are in Appendix H.

Reductions in Electricity Consumption

The second goal of demand-side activities is to increase efficiency by reducing the overall amount of energy used over time (as opposed to the peak amount used at a given instant). This energy is measured in megawatt hours (MWh) and represents annual use. Whereas lowering of peak demand reduces the need for additional power plants, reducing the amount of energy used conserves fuel resources, reduces consumers' energy bills and reduces harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

Figure 7 shows the proportions of electricity distributed by utilities during 1997 along with the portion of consumption that was avoided due to the combined effect of all demand-side activities. Over 68.6 million MWh of electricity were used in 1997, at a cost to consumers of about \$4.8 billion. The combined effect of all demand-side activities was 0.13 million MWh saved, or a 0.18 percent reduction in the consumption of electricity for that year. Although this represents savings to consumers of about \$9 million per year, the 0.18 percent South Carolina reduction in consumption was only one-tenth of the 1997 national average of a 1.8 percent reduction in energy consumption from utility-sponsored demand-side activities. Had South Carolina utilities equaled the national average in reduction of consumption through utility programs, consumers would have saved \$90 million instead of \$9 million. (Appendix F provides a description of the various kinds of demand-side management programs implemented by South Carolina electric utilities.)

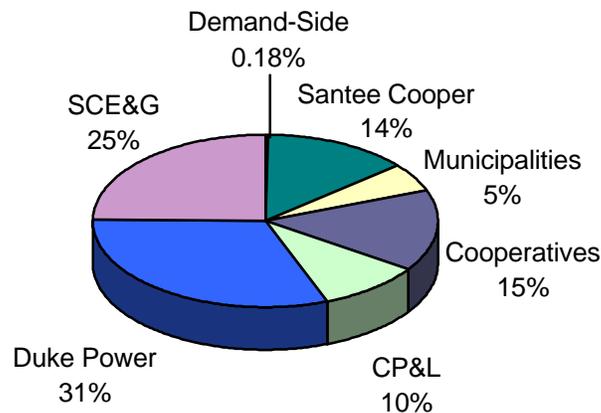


Figure 7. Distribution Sources of Supply for Electricity Consumption in 1997

Although the average unit residential price for South Carolina electric utilities is better than the average rates for 29 other states, South Carolina residential consumers rank sixth in the nation in the per household amount of money spent on electricity (*Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Utility Industry, 1996*, Edison Electric Institute). The high expenditures on electricity are the result of high consumption levels, not high rates. Demand-side management conservation

programs reduce consumption levels. Because of South Carolina’s high electricity use and high expenditures, increased energy conservation through cost-effective demand-side management programs has considerable potential for saving the state’s consumers many more millions of dollars.

Figure 8 compares the growth in total consumption with savings due to demand-side activities. Consumption growth is compared to a base year of 1988 when consumption was over 53 million MWh. Utilities could reduce the rise in customers’ bills by expanding demand-side activities. Instead, they have reduced demand-side activities.

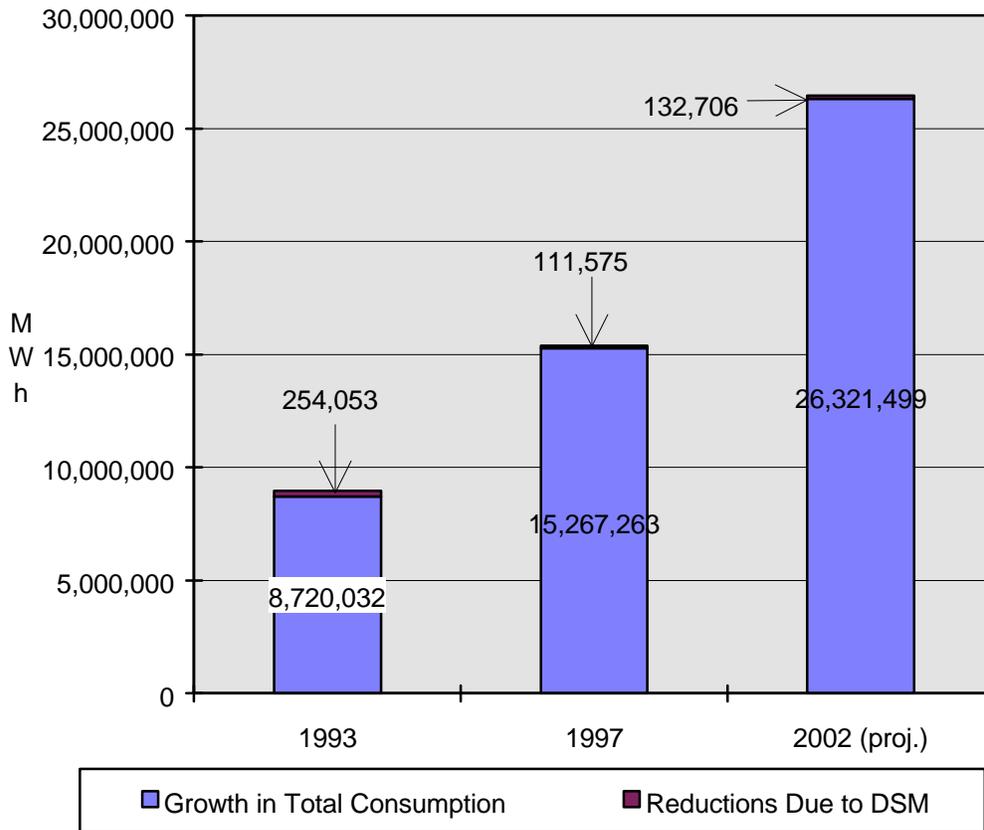


Figure 8. Power Supply Growth vs. DSM Savings (MWh)

Figure 9 depicts total electricity use avoided due to DSM activities over a ten-year period. Their cumulative effect is expected to decrease 54 percent from the 1996 peak. This reduction in avoided electricity use will cost consumers about \$11 million annually.

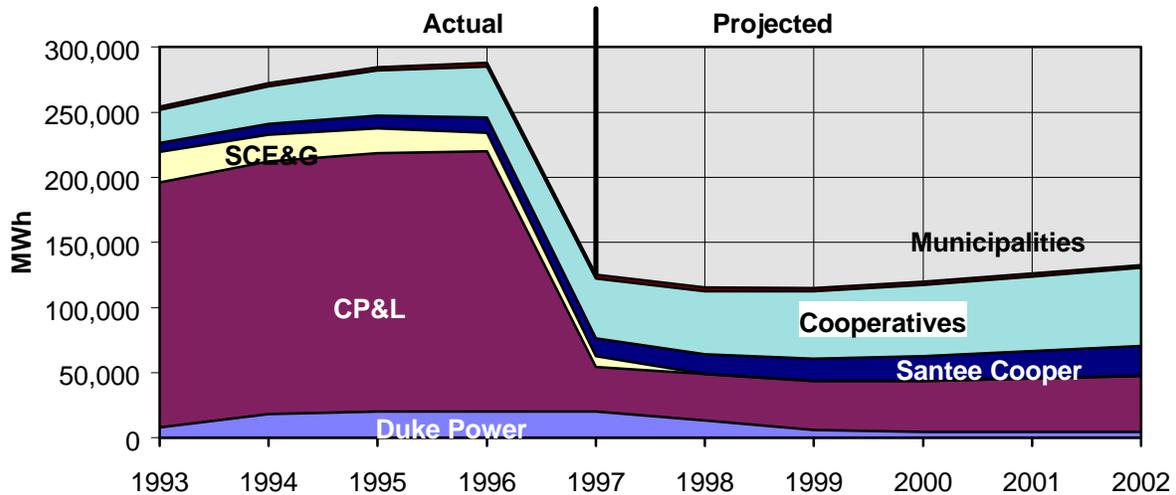


Figure 9. Annual MWh Avoided Due to Demand-Side Activities

Comparable to Figure 6, Figure 10 depicts energy savings in MWh from demand-side activities as a percentage of total power generation, as projected for the year 2002. CP&L projects that by 2002 demand-side activities will reduce its system’s total energy consumption by .56 percent, while the Coops project that their total consumption will be reduced by 0.45 percent. Santee Cooper, the municipalities and Duke project even lower savings. SCE&G projects no savings.

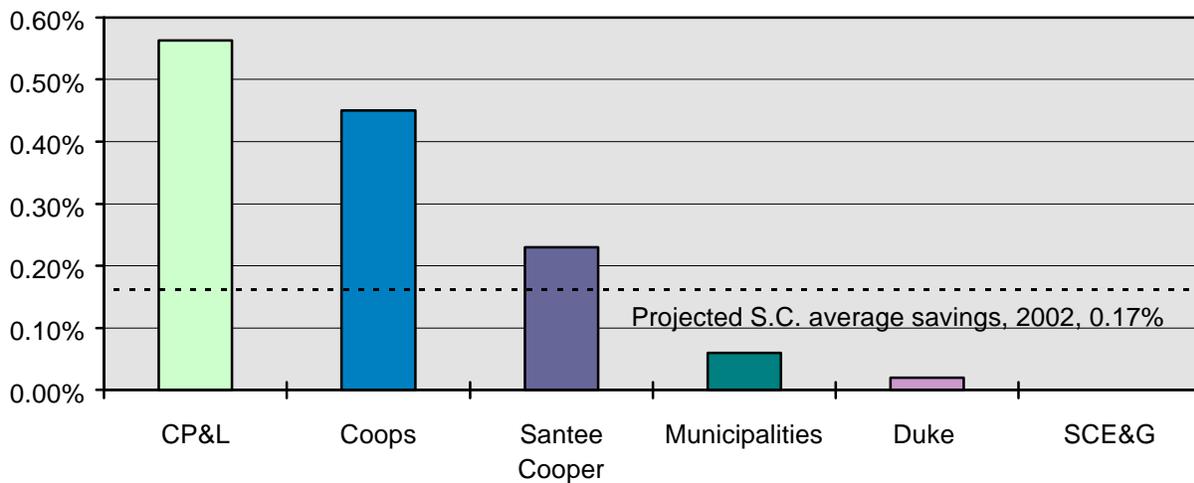


Figure 10. Energy Savings from DSM as Percentage of Total Generation, 2002 (Proj.)

Electric cooperatives projecting the most energy savings from demand-side activities for the year 2002 include: Horry and Mid-Carolina at 1.0 percent; Berkeley at 0.8 percent; Saluda River Electric Cooperative System at 0.6 percent; Black River at 0.5 percent; and Lynches River at 0.4 percent. The remaining 11 electric cooperatives project lower results for energy savings from demand-side activities for 2002.

Demand-side programs offered by the municipalities place little emphasis on overall energy savings. Only Gaffney (0.3 percent savings projected for 2002), Camden (0.2 percent savings), Easley (0.1 percent savings) and Rock Hill (0.1 percent) project significant activity.

Complete details are in Appendix H.

Qualified Facilities

The federal Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) allows end users who need to generate power for their facilities to make any excess power available to the electric utilities supplying those users. PURPA also allows private companies to generate and to supply electricity to public utilities if that power is generated using renewable energy resources. A Qualified Facility (QF), as defined by PURPA, includes industrial cogeneration facilities and such sources as independent power producers using renewable fuel sources, including wood wastes, incinerated municipal solid waste and small-scale hydro-electricity. Qualified facilities reduce the need for new power plants just as load management does, by reducing the demand on utilities' systems at peak times.

Figure 11 shows comparisons of total displacement from qualified facilities (QF) in South Carolina, purchases from qualified facilities, total peak, and total peak MW saved through demand-side activities.

Electricity from qualified facilities is classified into two categories: purchase, meaning the utilities purchase the power generated; and displace, meaning that the power is used by the facility itself, which would otherwise be using power from the utility’s grid. Displacement from qualified facilities, in other words, is analogous to the other demand-side activities detailed in this report, in that it contributes to reducing overall system peak. Purchase is a direct, non-utility addition to total system peak capacity.

In 1997, qualified facilities provided 244.22 MW of purchase power and 172.49 MW of displacement power, for a total of 416.71 MW of power, meeting 3.3 percent of system peak.

The DSM, QF displacement and QF purchase bands represent a total of 1,132 MW for 1997 and, with the addition of new QF capacity in the near future, 1,261 MW in 2002. This means that DSM, QF displacement and QF purchase have allowed utilities to avoid the need for four new 300 MW coal-fired power plants. If the DSM, QF displacement and QF purchase bands were larger, the need for additional power plants in the future would be even less.

A listing of qualified facilities and their generating capacities is included in Appendix G.

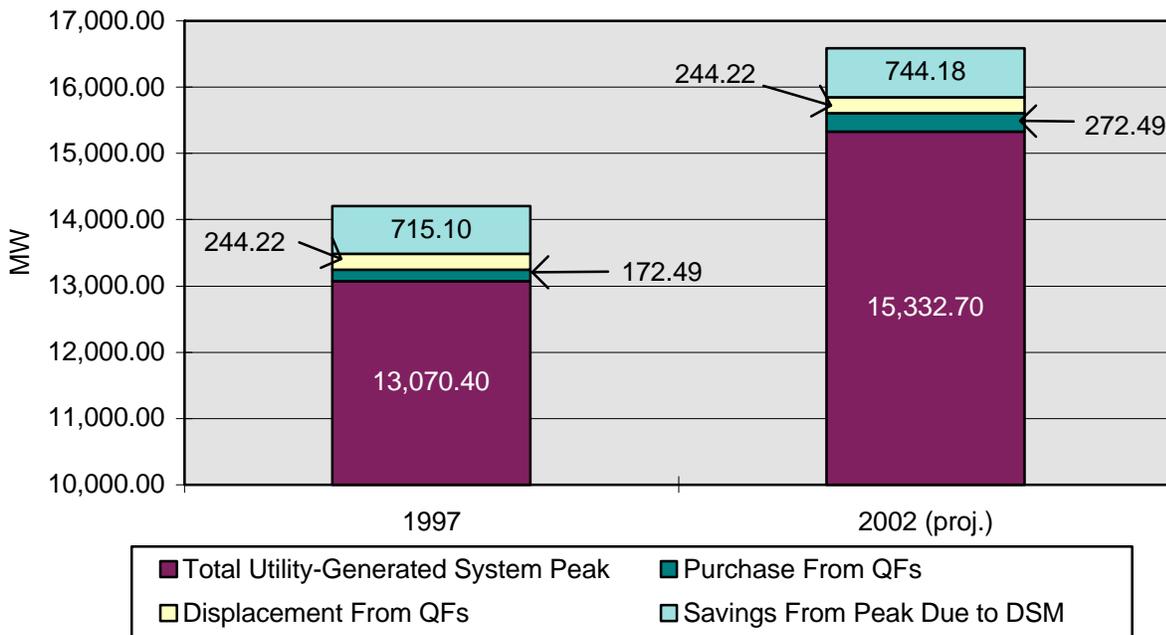


Figure 11. Total Capacity from Qualified Facilities and DSM vs. Total Peak

Duke Power added a large facility in Cherokee County in 1998. This will increase Duke’s annual energy from qualified producers by 100 MW by 1999.

Figure 12 shows the annual contribution of energy, measured in MWh, from both cogeneration facilities and renewable energy technologies for ten years, including actual data from 1993 to 1997 and projected data from 1998 to 2002. This includes energy purchased by utilities, but not energy that was displaced for internal consumption. As can be seen on the graph, the energy produced from these facilities has decreased three percent over the last five years, but because of additions to the Duke Power system, is projected to increase 80 percent over the next five years.

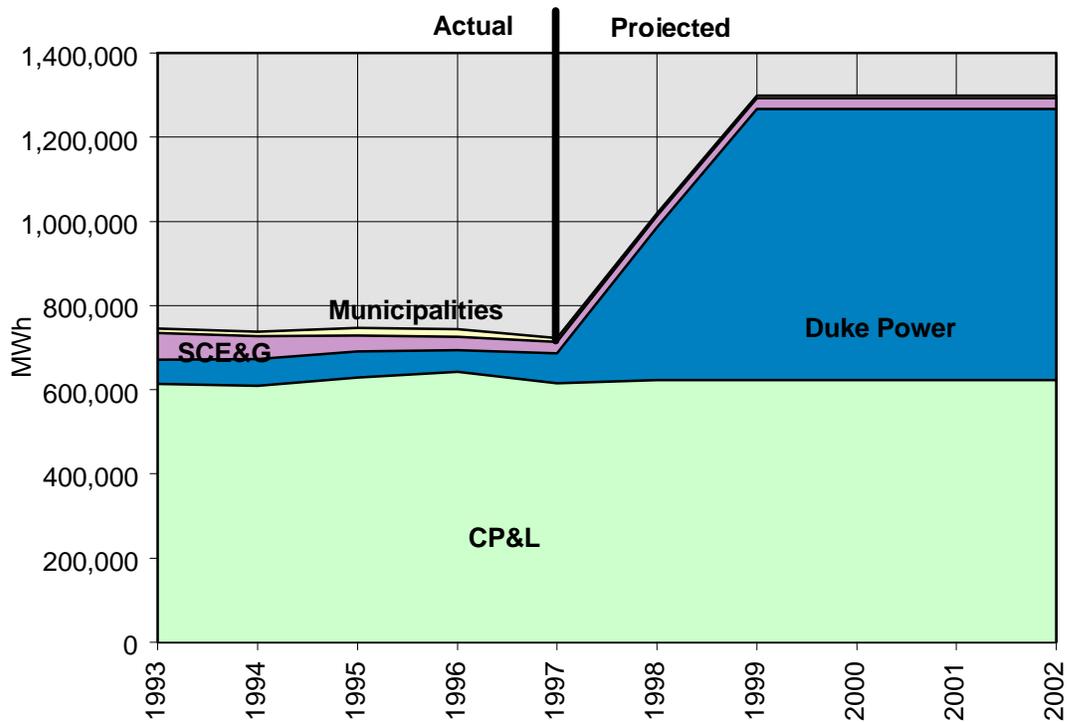


Figure 12. Annual Energy from Qualified Facilities

Natural Gas

The basic purpose of demand-side activities is to change energy-use decisions of customers in ways that are beneficial to both the customers and to the utility itself. Whereas electric utilities must meet their load instantaneously, natural gas suppliers have the ability to store gas and use interruptible contracts to maintain reliability. There are two categories of demand-side activities for natural gas: conservation and load management programs.

Conservation and load management programs encourage the consumer to use energy more efficiently. The major targeted groups are newly constructed residences, existing residences, commercial buildings, and industrial facilities. These programs promote the use of more effective building envelopes and high efficiency appliances and climate conditioning equipment.

The total number of customers participating in these activities in 1997 was 9,543, out of a total of 464,013 natural gas customers. During 1997, reported reduction in peak demand through demand-side management was 2,507 dekatherms (DT), or about one-half a percentage point. Annual consumption was reduced by 10,562 DT, or less than a hundredth of a percentage point.

Natural gas utilities project that load management demand-side management activities will grow only slightly over the next five years. By 2002, utilities are expecting a reduction of 2,970 dekatherms in the annual peak. Activities in the industrial sector contribute most of this peak reduction. Figure 13 depicts projected savings from natural gas DSM programs for the two utilities that provided significant projected savings.

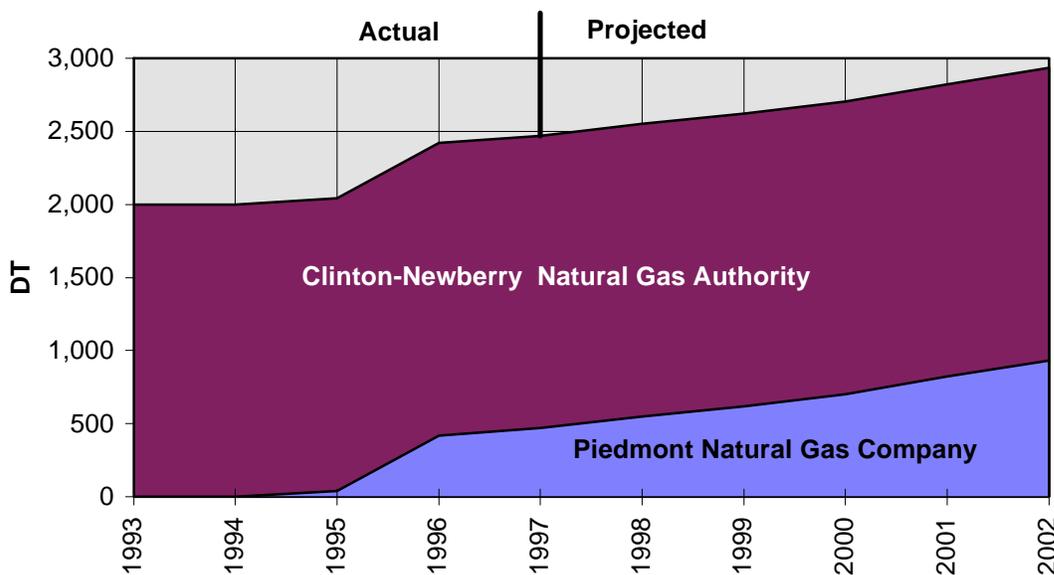


Figure 13. Peak DT Avoided Due to Demand-Side Activities

CONCLUSION

Electric utilities continually evaluate demand-side programs and create, modify, or eliminate them as required to meet generation and transmission system needs, revenue needs, and customer needs. Demand-side programs, which were used to shave five percent off peak demand during 1997 and reduce consumption by 0.18 percent, are drastically declining in use by utilities. Few new programs are coming on-line, and many previously existing programs have been and are being eliminated. Projections are being substantially scaled back from those reported previously. However, there is considerable variety among the utilities in the application of demand-side management.

The future of electric demand-side programs appears bleak in South Carolina due in part to the looming restructuring of the electric industry.

Demand-side programs help reduce harmful emissions. At the same time, they cut electric bills and improve economic productivity. However, investor-owned electric utilities are down grading their planned future use of conservation and load management programs. Programs that may make sense in a regulated market with government-guaranteed customer bases may not make as much sense in a deregulated market, at least in terms of payoff for stockholders. If a utility has no guarantee of continuing to be able to serve a customer in the future, it clearly has less incentive to spend money now to help that customer reduce its energy needs in the future.

In a highly competitive electricity marketplace, growth in energy sales will necessarily take precedence over the long-range energy efficiency programs in service areas, since there may be no service areas for generators. Similar to the deregulation situation of the telecommunications industry, consumers may be encouraged to use more, not less, electricity. Price-wise, there will be winners and losers; large industrial users will clearly be winners, but the nature of the wins and losses for other classes of consumers (e.g., residential users, rural and small-town consumers, low-income citizens) is yet to be determined.

The distinction between electric rates, as measured in cents per kWh, and electric bills, as measured in rates times number of kWh consumed, is important. South Carolinians have somewhat low average electric rates and somewhat high average electric bills. These high bills are due largely to high consumption.

In a competitive market, utilities may focus on keeping rates low, in order to attract customers. In order to maximize profits, they will encourage high sales volumes. Customers, on the other hand, will be impacted by their bills; the greatest determinant of bills is volume of use, not rates. The best way to keep bills down is through conservation and efficiency.

A dilemma lies in the concept of "cost-effective" demand-side management. A program which is cost-effective for a consumer is one which saves the consumer more money through reduction in consumption than it adds through increase in unit price. Thus, a cost-effective conservation program can, by increasing efficiency, raise unit costs but cut total utility bills if less electricity is consumed.

Cost-effective for a utility stockholder, on the other hand, means that the program adds more to the utility's profit than it adds to the utility's costs. Thus, in a competitive situation, the cost-benefit ratio for utility stockholders is quite different from the cost-benefit ratio for consumers. In a system of regulated monopolies, however, an enlightened and meticulous regulatory policy can bring the cost-benefit scenarios together into a win-win situation for all parties.

Yet to be determined are environmental impacts. Unlike the telecommunications industry, the electricity industry builds power plants and consumes fossil and nuclear fuel. It is quite possible that increased emphasis on greater sales over total territorial customer service will result in greater adverse environmental impacts associated with power plant construction and electricity generation, including impacts on air quality, water quality and natural resource preservation. It may be also be possible, however, to guide deregulation in such a way as to minimize adverse environmental impacts.

In any case, electric utilities increasingly cite the prospect of future deregulation as a reason for cutting back on future energy conservation activities.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) introduced competition into the electric industry in several ways. EPACT increased competition in the area of generation by establishing exempt wholesale generators (EWGs). It also resulted in issuance of FERC Order 888 in 1996, which requires transmission utilities to establish open access tariffs, thus requiring utilities to transmit, or wheel, power for third parties to wholesale customers. Although EPACT does not mandate transmission access for retail customers, states can authorize such access to and for retail electric customers. Deregulation legislation is pending in the South Carolina General Assembly.

There is no doubt that demand-side programs are declining, and there is no doubt that the deregulation issue is partially driving this decline. It remains to be seen whether conservation and load management programs that are cost-effective in a regulated market structure can be modified to continue to prosper in market structures of the future. New technology which allows such programs as time-of-day pricing for even the smallest customers, along with precise knowledge of the environmental nature of generation sources at any given time, may allow citizens to reap the benefits of competition without sacrificing the economic and environmental benefits of conservation and efficiency.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Definitions

Cogeneration systems produce both electricity and process steam or heat from a single fuel source. Cogeneration works best in industrial operations that use significant amounts of both electricity and process steam or heat on a relatively stable day-to-day basis.

Demand-side management (DSM) refers to the use of cost-effective conservation, efficiency, and load management in order to reduce the demand for and cost of energy services. Demand-side management is a resource option that complements power supply. It not only saves the customer money, but also helps a utility achieve less pollution and avoid more costly supply-side investments.

Dekatherm (DT) is a unit of measurement of natural gas, equal to 1,000,000 BTUs, or 293 kWh.

Kilowatt (kW) is a measure of real power, equal to 1,000 watts. A common equivalent is that 3/4 kW is equal to one horsepower. Higher quantities are expressed in megawatts (MW), equal to one million watts. A typical coal-fired electric plant produces about 300 MW.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh) is a unit of electrical measurement indicating the expenditure of 1,000 watts for one hour. Higher quantities are expressed in megawatt-hours (MWh), or the expenditure of one thousand kilowatts for one hour.

Load management shifts demand for power from periods of peak demand to periods of less demand. Although this process may more efficiently utilize generation and transmission systems, and thus reduce the need for construction of generating and transmission facilities, it does not necessarily decrease the overall use of energy.

A **Qualified Facility** (QF) is defined by the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 and includes industrial cogeneration facilities and such sources as independent power producers using renewable fuel sources, including wood wastes and other biomass, incinerated municipal solid waste and small-scale hydro-electricity.

When **retail wheeling** occurs, end users of electricity may choose from among several power producers regardless of geographical location, and have the purchased power “wheeled” to them through existing transmission and distribution lines owned by utilities which may be different from the seller of the purchased power. Current ideas for restructuring the electric industry include proposals to permit retail wheeling.

APPENDIX B
Utility Participation in Survey

Electric Utilities

Central Electric Power Cooperative, 15 members:	City of Georgetown
Aiken Electric Cooperative	Greenwood Commission of Public Works
Berkeley Electric Cooperative	McCormick Commission of Public Works
Black River Electric Cooperative	Town of Due West
Coastal Electric Cooperative	Orangeburg Department of Public Utilities
Edisto Electric Cooperative	Town of Prosperity
Fairfield Electric Cooperative	Seneca Light and Water Plant
Horry Electric Cooperative	Town of Winnsboro
Lynches River Electric Cooperative	Piedmont Municipal Power Authority
Marlboro Electric Cooperative	City of Abbeville
Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative	Clinton Public Works
Newberry Electric Cooperative	Easley Combined Utility System
Palmetto Electric Cooperative	Gaffney Board of Public Works
Pee Dee Electric Cooperative	Greer Commission of Public Works
Santee Electric Cooperative	Laurens Commission of Public Works
Tri-County Electric Cooperative	City of Rock Hill
Saluda River Electric Cooperative, 5 members:	City of Union
Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative	Westminster Commission of Public Works
Broad River Electric Cooperative	Carolina Power & Light Company
Laurens Electric Cooperative	Duke Power Company
Little River Electric Cooperative	Lockhart Power Company
York Electric Cooperative	South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
Bamberg Board of Public Works	Santee Cooper (South Carolina Public
City of Bennettsville	Service Authority)
City of Camden	

Natural Gas Utilities

Chester County Natural Gas Authority	City of Fountain Inn
Clinton-Newberry Natural Gas Authority	Greenwood Commission of Public Works
Fort Hill Natural Gas Authority	Town of Blacksburg
Lancaster County Natural Gas Authority	South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
York County Natural Gas Authority	South Carolina Pipeline Corporation
Bamberg Board of Public Works	United Cities Gas Company
City of Bennettsville	

Not Responding

City of Newberry	Piedmont Natural Gas Company
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APPENDIX C

Purposes of the Report and Statutory Requirements

The basic purpose of this report is to describe alternative ways to manage the growth in energy demand in South Carolina, and to present that information to the people of the state, its elected officials and the utilities themselves.

Its second purpose is to stimulate an improved interest in pursuing demand-side activities wherever economically and environmentally prudent [S.C. Code, Section 48-52-210(B)(3)]. By increasing awareness about demand-side activities statewide, the report is intended to lead to expansion of these activities, and to lower energy use overall.

The third purpose of this report is to encourage utilities to maximize the use of cost-effective demand-side options in meeting the future energy needs of the citizens of South Carolina [S.C. Code, Section 48-52-420(5)].

There are several specific objectives that fulfill the stated purposes of this report:

- (1) To report the past, on-going and projected status of demand-side activities and purchase of power from qualified facilities [S.C. Code, Section 58-37-30(B)];
- (2) To report the proportion of energy generation that is avoided by the use of demand-side activities in South Carolina;
- (3) To report the numerical trends of the effects of demand-side activities.

These objectives are met in such a way as to minimize duplication of information reported by the retail suppliers of electricity and natural gas, appropriately using information already reported to other governmental entities.

APPENDIX D

Description of Data Requested from Utilities

Qualitative Data

Utilities were asked to discuss any modifications and/or changes in their demand-side management programs since the report on 1996 activities, and on the possible effects of retail wheeling

Quantitative Data

Two basic types of numerical data are provided: specific data on each demand-side activity and data on each supplier's system as a whole. This combination of data allows comparisons of the effect of demand-side activities to total system loads. The data describes energy used by retail customers, but not wholesale customers. This procedure is necessary to avoid double counting data when combined on a statewide basis.

Descriptions of the numerical data requested from suppliers of electricity are provided below. Descriptions for suppliers of natural gas closely follow the same structure, except for the units of data (i.e., dekatherms). The item numbers below correspond to the item numbers on Data Forms 1 and 2 (see Appendix I).

Data Requested For Each Demand-Side Activity

(1) *Total kW Saved (or avoided) from Annual Peak for this Demand-Side Activity*

This item requests the amount of kW saved by lowering the highest peak demand experienced during each calendar year through this demand-side activity. The sum of these values provides the total amount of generating capacity that was not needed due to the beneficial effects of demand-side activities.

(2) *Total Annual kWh Saved (or avoided) for this Demand-Side Activity*

This value represents the amount of energy in kWh saved over a calendar year from each demand-side activity. The sum of these values provides the total amount of annual generation that was avoided because of the beneficial effects of demand-side activities.

(3) *Proportion of Total Customers in Class for Whom this Demand-Side Activity Is Available*

This item identifies the percentage of retail customers in a particular class to whom a specific demand-side activity is available.

(4) *The Number of Customers Participating in this Demand-Side Activity*

This item specifically refers to the number of customers participating in this demand-side activity at or nearest the time of the annual peak demand.

Data Requested For Each Supplier's System as a Whole

(5) *Annual Peak System Demand in kW*

This item requests the total amount of retail energy demand in kW during the highest annual peak demand during each calendar year.

(6) *Total Annual System kWh Sales*

This value shows the total amount of annual generation in kWh that was used by retail customers.

(7) *Total Miles of Distribution Line*

This provides a measure of the relative size of the distribution system.

(8) *Total Number of Customers (all classes)*

(9) *Total Generation (kWh) Supplied from Qualified Producers or Avoided Due to Their Generation.*

This item is necessary to determine the contribution of total generation supplied from these producers. A listing showing the identity and generating capacity of each qualified producer on the supplier's system is necessary to track changes and assess the potential of this energy source. Qualified producers are those, such as cogeneration facilities, from which the utilities are required to purchase power under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA). Cogeneration systems produce both electricity and process steam or heat, from a single fuel source. Cogeneration works best in industrial operations that use significant amounts of both electricity and process steam or heat on a relatively stable day-to-day basis. Other qualified facilities in South Carolina include small-scale hydro electricity providers.

APPENDIX E

Discussion of Data

This report addresses reported demand-side activities in South Carolina only. However, two investor-owned electric utilities and one investor-owned natural gas utility also supply energy to customers outside of the state. Because demand-side data is collected on a system-wide basis, the percentage of demand-side activities for South Carolina was estimated. Carolina Power & Light Company applied a correction factor for each program based on historic progress in recent years. The data submitted by Duke Power Company was allocated on the basis of South Carolina retail demand as a percentage of total retail demand reflected in a recent jurisdictional study. Similarly, Piedmont Natural Gas, which supplies natural gas both in and outside of South Carolina, estimated demand-side data specific to the state.

Each group reported demand-side activities in various categories and customer classes. Some demand-side activities, such as load management programs, do not appreciably reduce the use of energy. Load management aims to shift the demand for power to periods of less demand. Although this may more efficiently utilize generation and transmission systems and thus reduce the need for construction of generating and transmission facilities, it does not necessarily decrease the overall use of energy. This report considers the energy values reported for each demand-side activity to be net values, thus reflecting the combined effect of decreases and increases in energy use from those activities that are determined to use more energy during the off-peak periods.

Accurately measuring the effect of demand-side activities is difficult because many variables can change the use of energy over a period of time. The measurement must determine the amount of energy that would have been used had the demand-side activity not been in effect. Sorting out which changes were attributable to demand-side activities and which were the result of other factors is not an exact process. The industry continues to research and to improve the estimates in order to enhance the reliability of future determinations of the impact of demand-side activities.

Of those natural gas utilities that indicated they had current or projected demand-side activities, the data was reported for various categories and customer classes. The conservation and load management programs reduce peak demand as well as the consumption of natural gas through the installation of high-efficiency appliances and weatherization improvements.

APPENDIX F

Categories of Electricity Demand-Side Management Programs

There are several categories of demand-side activities, each of which has its own effect upon the daily and seasonal electrical system load profile (the graph of electricity used versus elapsed time). The compiled numerical data for each of the categories described below is contained in Appendix H.

Conservation

Conservation programs are designed to entice consumers to use less electricity through changes in work and living habits, thereby reducing their need for electricity. Included in this category are public education and awareness programs that promote energy-reducing methods such as conservative thermostat settings, turning off appliances when not in use, and installing low-flow showerheads.

It is difficult to quantify the results of any one program, but many electric suppliers continue to conduct energy awareness advertising campaigns, demonstrations, and seminars for various classes of customers.

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency programs reduce energy consumption by encouraging consumers to use energy more efficiently. There are many programs available, and each program is intended for a specific group of electricity users. Some of the targeted groups are newly built residences, existing residences, industry, commercial buildings, and agricultural applications. These programs promote the use of more effective building insulation, high efficiency industrial equipment, high efficiency appliances and air conditioning equipment, and high efficiency lighting. Incentives consist of more favorable rate schedules, cash rebates, low interest loans, and technical assistance.

Over 135,000 customers participated in these activities in 1997, resulting in reductions of 104.302 MW of peak demand and over 122,290 MWh in energy consumption. Programs in the residential sector account for most of these reductions. Over 70 percent of the peak demand reductions in energy efficiency activities were the result of programs implemented by the electric cooperatives and Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L).

Load Management

Demand-side activities in this category reduce the instantaneous demand for electricity (MW) by limiting or discouraging use during periods of high demand. For many reasons, it typically costs more to supply power during peak periods. For example, some older, less efficient plants are only used to meet peak hour demand. Furthermore, other newer facilities are also only brought online during peak hour because they use more expensive fuel (e.g., natural gas or fuel oil). Therefore, transferring the use of energy to periods of lower demand allows the energy to be generated and distributed using more efficient, base-load generating plants. Typical load management activities include allowing direct, remote control of air conditioners and water

heaters, interruptible rate schedules for large customers, thermal energy storage systems using off-peak power, and time-of-use rates.

Over 230,000 customers participated in these activities in 1997, resulting in a reduction of the peak demand of 430 MW and a decrease in consumption of almost 856 MWh. The residential sector accounted for over half of the demand avoidance. Load management programs used by Duke Power Company accounted for about 80 percent of all peak demand reductions in this category.

Other Activities

Standby Generator Programs

Standby generation programs provide incentives for customers owning standby generators to utilize them during periods of high demand, thereby reducing the system peak demand. This is a generation displacement program similar to cogeneration, although this category is not a qualified source as defined by the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978. The requirements for these programs vary, but usually there is a payment from the electric company for the amount of capacity that is displaced by the generator as well as a fuel supplement payment based on kWh. Most suppliers require a minimum size generator in order to participate in the program as well as an agreement regarding the operation of the generator.

There were 12,322 customers using standby generation in 1997, resulting in a peak demand reduction of 164,765 MW, and energy use reduction of almost 1,149 MWh. The standby generator program offered by CP&L provided over 78 percent of the peak demand reductions from this activity in 1997.

Voltage Reduction

Voltage reduction programs reduce the supplied voltage of electricity to all customers, usually between two and five percent. Lowering the supplied voltage has the overall effect of reducing the demand for electricity. There is some controversy concerning the effects of this practice, and, as a result, it is used primarily as a last resort before interrupting the supply of electricity.

Some municipalities employ this practice for reducing the load during critical periods, thereby reducing the peak demand and energy consumption for all customers in each sector. This resulted in a 16,034 MW peak demand and 912,705 MWh annual consumption reduction in 1997.

APPENDIX G
Listing of Electricity Qualified Facilities - 1997

<u>Utility</u>	<u>Plant Owner</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>	<u>Capacity (MW)</u>	<u>Purchase/Displace</u>
CP&L	Stone Container	Florence	wood chip	68	Purchase
CP&L	Stone Container	Florence	wood chip	27	Displace
CP&L	LA-Z-Boy Chair	Florence	wood	0.5	Displace
CP&L	DuPont Chemical	Camden	coal	29	Displace
CP&L	Sonoco	Hartsville	coal	27	Displace
CP&L	Foster Wheeler	Charleston	refuse	8.7	Purchase
Duke	Aquenergy	Greer	hydro	0.42	Purchase
Duke	Aquenergy	Piedmont	hydro	1.05	Purchase
Duke	Aquenergy	Cateechee	hydro	0.45	Purchase
Duke	Aquenergy	Cateechee	hydro	0.5	Purchase
Duke	Aquenergy	Ware Shoals	hydro	6.3	Purchase
Duke	Pacolet River Power	Clifton	hydro	0.8	Purchase
Duke	Bluestone Energy	Clifton	hydro	1.25	Purchase
Duke	Bob Jones University	Greenville	diesel	4.5	Purchase (2MW) & Displace (2.5MW)
Duke	Pelzer Hydro Co.	Pelzer	hydro	2.02	Purchase
Duke	Pelzer Hydro Co.	Williamston	hydro	3.3	Purchase
Duke	BMW	Greer	gas	5	Purchase
Duke	Cherokee Cty. Cogen. Corp.	Gaffney	gas	100 (Proj.)	Purchase
Duke	Northbrook Carolina Hydro	Ware Shoals	hydro	1.5	Purchase

Utility	Plant Owner	Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Purchase/ Displace
Duke	Northbrook Carolina Hydro	Belton	hydro	3.5	Purchase
Duke	Northbrook Carolina Hydro	Greenville	hydro	2.4	Purchase
Duke	Unspecified Customer Self-Generation		N/A	74.2	Displace
SCE&G	Union Camp Corp.	Eastover	wood chip	97.5	Purchase (34MW)& Displace (63.5MW)
SCE&G	Westvaco Corporation	North Charleston	wood chip	48	Displace
SCE&G	Department of Defense	Parris Island	coal	3	Displace
Lockhart	Milliken & Co.	Pacolet	hydro	0.8	Purchase

APPENDIX H
Compiled Numerical Data on Demand-Side Activities

This appendix provides the basic data on demand-side management programs in South Carolina for 1993-2002, compiled from the utilities' 1997 reports to the SC Energy Office and/or to the Public Service Commission.

Electricity
System Totals by Cooperative

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Aiken Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Energy Savings (MWh)	1,066.5	1,194.0	1,453.5	1,537.5	1,596.0	1,600.5	1,630.5	1,665.0	1,702.5	1,741.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Berkeley Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	9.5	11.7	13.8	15.6	12.4	18.9	19.9	20.2	19.9	17.6
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.7
Energy Savings (MWh)	3,403.5	3,919.5	5,145.0	5,944.5	7,411.5	7,654.5	8,181.0	8,554.5	8,856.0	9,124.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Black River Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	3.5	4.6	5.4	5.7	4.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
Energy Savings (MWh)	1,500.0	1,720.5	2,091.0	2,281.5	2,569.5	2,604.0	2,643.0	2,704.5	2,754.0	2,802.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Coastal Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
Energy Savings (MWh)	73.5	90.0	159.0	172.5	171.0	168.0	168.0	171.0	174.0	178.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Edisto Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	534.0	595.5	687.0	756.0	816.0	822.0	819.0	834.0	849.0	865.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Fairfield Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
Energy Savings (MWh)	426.0	501.0	673.5	774.0	918.0	942.0	997.5	1,042.5	1,084.5	1,123.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Electricity
System Totals by Cooperative

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Horry Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	5.2	5.9	7.1	8.0	8.3	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3
Energy Savings (MWh)	2,301.0	2,692.5	3,576.0	4,435.5	5,692.5	5,974.5	6,264.0	6,630.0	6,954.0	7,257.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lynches River Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	4.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	4.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.8
Energy Savings (MWh)	621.0	678.0	871.5	973.5	1,120.5	1,150.5	1,204.5	1,246.5	1,279.5	1,309.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Marlboro Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Energy Savings (MWh)	159.0	169.5	198.0	220.5	258.0	259.5	270.0	279.0	285.0	294.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	6.4	8.0	9.3	10.1	9.4	11.8	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Energy Savings (MWh)	2,358.0	2,775.0	3,706.5	4,398.0	5,470.5	5,755.5	6,390.0	6,723.0	7,002.0	7,248.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Newberry Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palmetto Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	6.8	8.0	9.8	11.6	9.0	15.4	16.4	16.7	16.8	14.5
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	558.0	630.0	948.0	1,332.0	2,124.0	2,379.0	2,808.0	3,106.5	3,304.5	3,451.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Electricity
System Totals by Cooperative

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Pee Dee Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	562.5	657.0	960.0	1,239.0	1,558.5	1,612.5	1,701.0	1,776.0	1,836.0	1,888.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Santee Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	646.5	759.0	1,078.5	1,213.5	1,381.5	1,410.0	1,465.5	1,507.5	1,545.0	1,581.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.										
Savings From Peak (MW)	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Energy Savings (MWh)	283.5	346.5	457.5	528.0	591.0	606.0	640.5	664.5	681.0	697.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Central Electric Power Cooperative System (includes the 15 preceding members)										
Savings From Peak (MW)	52.7	61.8	72.0	79.5	70.4	93.5	97.5	98.9	99.1	93.6
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9
Energy Savings (MWh)	14,493.0	16,728.0	22,005.0	25,806.0	31,678.5	32,938.5	35,182.5	36,904.5	38,307.0	39,562.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saluda River Electric Cooperative System										
Savings From Peak (MW)	25.9	27.9	30.0	32.5	33.0	36.3	38.2	40.2	42.3	44.5
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4
Energy Savings (MWh)	10,663.2	11,703.3	12,543.4	13,445.5	14,412.5	15,449.0	16,560.0	17,751.0	19,027.8	20,398.1
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total Cooperatives										
Savings From Peak (MW)	78.6	89.8	102.0	112.0	103.3	129.8	135.7	139.2	141.5	138.1
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5
Energy Savings (MWh)	25,156.2	28,431.3	34,548.4	39,251.5	46,091.0	48,387.5	51,742.5	54,655.5	57,334.8	59,960.6
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4

Electricity
System Totals by Municipalities

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Bamberg Board of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City of Abbeville										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City of Bennettsville										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City of Camden										
Savings From Peak (MW)	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
Energy Savings (MWh)	295.0	231.3	298.1	295.1	298.1	307.2	316.4	325.7	335.0	344.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
City of Georgetown										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City of Newberry *										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.0	3.8	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Electricity
System Totals by Municipalities

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
City of Rock Hill										
Savings From Peak (MW)	11.1	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.2
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	9.6	11.4	10.2	10.2	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	758.2	809.1	674.3	592.0	781.3	810.0	830.0	850.0	870.0	890.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
City of Union										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clinton Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.7	1.8	4.4	4.6	5.0	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.7
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Easley Combined Utility System										
Savings From Peak (MW)	1.5	3.4	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	2.9	7.5	8.3	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	105.0	210.0	220.0	202.4	207.2	225.6	230.4	236.4	242.8	247.2
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gaffney Board of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	6.9	7.1	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	18.8	20.5	31.0	28.5	29.5	30.8	30.4	29.8	29.2	28.8
Energy Savings (MWh)	693.5	866.5	741.6	768.1	1081.1	780.0	780.0	780.0	780.0	785.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Greenwood Commission of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	8.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	6.8	26.8	24.5	26.3	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.7
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Electricity
System Totals by Municipalities

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Greer Commission of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	5.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laurens Commission of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCormick Commission of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orangeburg Department of Public Utilities										
Savings From Peak (MW)	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Energy Savings (MWh)	500.0	600.0	650.0	650.0	500.0	650.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seneca Light and Water Plant										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town of Due West										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Electricity
System Totals by Municipalities

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Town of Prosperity										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town of Winnsboro										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Westminster Commission of Public Works										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.19	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.2	3.5	4.4	5.4	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Municipalities										
Savings From Peak (MW)	27.9	33.9	47.9	46.5	48.2	52.0	53.4	54.2	55.1	56.1
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.8	4.8	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Energy Savings (MWh)	2351.7	2716.9	2590.8	2534.4	2892.3	2799.1	2189.8	2225.6	2261.8	2301.4
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

* Newberry did not report for 1997, so data shown is extrapolated from 1996 report.

Electricity
System Totals by Generating Utility

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Carolina Power & Light										
Savings From Peak (MW)	122.6	149.1	166.0	190.5	165.8	153.1	150.4	147.5	143.8	140.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	188,200.0	194,000.0	198,543.0	199,930.0	34,216.0	35,824.0	37,582.0	39,374.0	41,286.0	43,190.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Duke Power Company										
Savings From Peak (MW)	390.9	382.6	396.9	380.8	377.5	379.9	381.6	380.9	381.4	381.6
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7
Energy Savings (MWh)	7,745.0	18,405.0	20,092.5	20,092.5	20,092.5	13,186.5	6,205.5	4,412.5	4,412.5	4,412.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lockhart Power Company										
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Santee Cooper										
Savings From Peak (MW)	7.8	9.8	11.9	13.8	16.4	18.7	21.0	23.3	25.8	28.2
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
Energy Savings (MWh)	6,914.8	8,501.4	10,114.5	11,742.3	13,648.3	15,330.3	17,124.4	18,974.0	20,879.0	22,841.1
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SC Electric & Gas Company										
Savings From Peak (MW)	30.4	34.2	32.3	20.4	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	5,305.0	8,979.8	4,196.0	7,143.3	8,266.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Electricity
System Totals by Supplier

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Total Cooperatives									
Savings From Peak (MW)	78.6	89.8	102.0	112.0	103.3	129.8	135.7	139.2	141.5
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
Energy Savings (MWh)	25,156.2	28,431.3	34,548.4	39,251.5	46,091.0	48,387.5	51,742.5	54,655.5	57,334.8
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total Municipalities									
Savings From Peak (MW)	27.9	33.9	47.9	46.5	48.2	52.0	53.4	54.2	55.1
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	3.8	4.8	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Energy Savings (MWh)	2,351.7	2,716.9	2,590.8	2,534.4	2,892.3	2,799.1	2,189.8	2,225.6	2,261.8
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Carolina Power & Light									
Savings From Peak (MW)	122.6	149.1	166.0	190.5	165.8	153.1	150.4	147.5	143.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Energy Savings (MWh)	188,200.0	194,000.0	198,543.0	199,930.0	34,216.0	35,824.0	37,582.0	39,374.0	41,286.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Duke Power Company									
Savings From Peak (MW)	390.9	382.6	396.9	380.8	377.5	379.9	381.6	380.9	381.4
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9
Energy Savings (MWh)	7,745.0	18,405.0	20,092.5	20,092.5	20,092.5	13,186.5	6,205.5	4,412.5	4,412.5
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lockhart Power Company									
Savings From Peak (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Santee Cooper

Savings From Peak (MW)	7.8	9.8	11.9	13.8	16.4	18.7	21.0	23.3	25.8
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Energy Savings (MWh)	6,914.8	8,501.4	10,114.5	11,742.3	13,648.3	15,330.3	17,124.4	18,974.0	20,879.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

SC Electric & Gas Company

Savings From Peak (MW)	30.4	34.2	32.3	20.4	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of System Peak (%)	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Savings (MWh)	5,305.0	8,979.8	4,196.0	7,143.3	8,266.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As Percentage of Total System Energy (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ElectricityQualified Producers in South Carolina

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Cogeneration and Renewable Fuels Energy (MWh)	744,795.4	738,479.3	747,531.7	743,261.9	722,767.4	1,018,570.7	1,299,541.2	1,299,574.1	1,299,606.9

2002

138.1
4.5
59,960.6
0.4

56.1
6.4
2,301.4
0.1

140.0
0.1
43,190.0
0.6

381.6
8.7
4,412.5
0.0

0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0

28.2
1.7
22,841.1
0.2

0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0

2002

1,299,639.8

APPENDIX I
Form to Report Demand-Side Activities

The following is the form sent to the utilities by the South Carolina Energy Office to obtain information on demand-side activities.

**Reporting Demand-Side Activities
to the
South Carolina Energy Office**

[Pursuant to Section 58-37-30(B) of South Carolina Code]

QUANTITATIVE DATA:

1. Please use the attached forms to provide quantitative data on demand-side activities. The reporting period includes actual data for 1993 through 1997 and projected values for 1998 through 2002.
2. If you have no demand-side activities, please indicate this on the forms and return. We still need data on your customer base and system size.

NOTE: The quantitative data may be submitted as a LOTUS 1-2-3 or Microsoft EXCEL spreadsheet on a DOS-formatted diskette.

QUALITATIVE DATA:

1. Provide summary descriptions of each demand-side activity identified in this year's report.
2. Please attach any additional explanatory information you want included in this report.

If you would like a copy of the 1996 report, *The Status of Utility Demand-Side Management Activities in South Carolina for 1996*, or a copy of the data you filed last year, please contact The South Carolina Energy Office at 1-800-851-8899, or (803) 737-8030.

Demand-Side Activities

Data for Each Demand-Side Activity

Quantitative Data--

Name: _____

Provide system summary totals for 12-month periods (on a calendar year basis)

* using actual, or estimated actual, annual values for each of the previous 5 calendar years, January 1993 through December 1997.

* using projected annual values (using most probable economic assumptions with normal weather) for each of the next 5 calendar years, January 1998 through December 2002.

* and providing the following data:

DATA DESCRIPTION		ACTUAL					PROJECTED				
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
DEMAND SIDE ACTIVITY NAME:	(1) Total kW saved, or avoided, from annual peak for this demand-side activity.										
	(2) Total kWh saved, or avoided, from overall annual usage for this demand-side activity.										
	CUSTOMER CLASS:	(3) Proportion of total customers in class (%) for whom this demand-side activity is available.									
		(4) Number of customers participating in this demand-side activity.									
DEMAND SIDE ACTIVITY NAME:	(1) Total kW saved, or avoided, from annual peak for this demand-side activity.										
	(2) Total kWh saved, or avoided, from overall annual usage for this demand-side activity.										
	CUSTOMER CLASS:	(3) Proportion of total customers in class (%) for whom this demand-side activity is available.									
		(4) Number of customers participating in this demand side-activity.									

Demand-Side Activities

Overall System Data

Quantitative Data--

Name: _____

Provide system summary totals for 12-month periods (on a calendar year basis)

* using actual, or estimated actual, annual values for each of the previous 5 calendar years, January 1993 through December 1997.

* using projected annual values (using most probable economic assumptions with normal weather) for each of the next 5 calendar years, January 1998 through December 2002.

* and providing the following data:

DATA DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL					PROJECTED				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
(5) Annual MW peak system demand, excluding sales for re-sale (for projections, show expected values already reduced by demand-side effects).										
(6) Total annual system MWh, excluding sales for re-sale (for projections, show expected values already reduced by demand-side effects).										
(7) Total miles of distribution line in service area (in miles).										
(8) Total number of customers (all classes).										
(9) Total generation (kWh) supplied from qualified producers (IPP, cogeneration) or avoided due to their operation (NOTE: attach a list showing the identity and generating capacity of each qualified producer in the system).										

Natural Gas Demand-Side Activities

Data for Each Demand-Side Activity

Quantitative Data--

Name: _____

Provide system summary totals for 12-month periods (on a calendar year basis)

* using actual, or estimated actual, annual values for each of the previous 5 calendar years, January 1993 through December 1997.

* using projected annual values (using most probable economic assumptions with normal weather) for each of the next 5 calendar years, January 1998 through December 2002

* and providing the following data:

DATA DESCRIPTION		ACTUAL					PROJECTED				
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
DEMAND SIDE ACTIVITY NAME:	(1) Total therms or dekatherms saved, or avoided, from annual peak for this demand-side activity.										
	(2) Total therms or dekatherms saved, or avoided, from overall annual usage for this demand-side activity.										
CUSTOMER CLASS:	(3) Proportion of total customers in class (%) for whom this demand-side activity is available.										
	(4) Number of customers participating in this demand-side activity.										
DEMAND SIDE ACTIVITY NAME:	(1) Total therms or dekatherms saved, or avoided, from annual peak for this demand-side activity.										
	(2) Total therms or dekatherms saved, or avoided, from overall annual usage for this demand-side activity.										
CUSTOMER CLASS:	(3) Proportion of total customers in class (%) for whom this demand-side activity is available.										
	(4) Number of customers participating in this demand side-activity.										

Natural Gas Demand-Side Activities

Form 2

Overall System Data

Quantitative Data--

Name: _____

Provide system summary totals for 12-month periods (on a calendar year basis)

* using actual, or estimated actual, annual values for each of the previous 5 calendar years, January 1993 through December 1997.

* using projected annual values (using most probable economic assumptions with normal weather) for each of the next 5 calendar years, January 1998 through December 2002

* and providing the following data:

DATA DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL					PROJECTED				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
(5) Annual DT peak system demand, excluding sales for re-sale (for projections, show expected values already reduced by demand-side effects).										
(6) Total annual system DT, excluding sales for re-sale (for projections, show expected values already reduced by demand-side effects).										
(7) Total miles of distribution line in service area (in miles).										
(8) Total number of customers (all classes).										