

New York State - Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard
Working Group 2 – Program Summaries

Program Name: Peak Load Management Program

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Administering Entity: NYSERDA

Targeted Sector: Commercial and Industrial

Funding years	Funding Source	Total Budget (Millions)	Cumulative Funds Spent (Millions)	Current Annual Expenditures (Year Millions)	Energy Savings As of June 2007		Demand Savings As of June 2007		Total Resource Cost (TRC) Results*
					Cumulative (MWh)	Current Annual (MWh)	Cumulative System Coincident Load Reduction (MW)	Current System Coincident Load Reduction (MW)	
13	SBC	82.7	40.9	5.9	127,800	21,400	475.4 MW	11.8 MW	1.3 (permanent measures) 2.5 (curtailable load)
2	SWP	39.4	2.8	2.8			5.1 MW	5.1MW	1.3 (permanent measures) 2.5 (curtailable load)

* Or similar measure performance (e.g. TMET). Include description of cost test(s), identify if the analysis is retrospective or prospective and include any reference or links to on-line documents on evaluation as appropriate.

Program Description: The Peak Load Management Program (PLMP) is a resource acquisition program targeted at system-coincident peak demand reduction. Procured demand reduction is a combination of permanent (energy efficiency), load curtailing or shifting, and demand response. See 2006 annual report:

http://www.nysерda.org/publications/SBC_Evaluation_Report_web.pdf and most recent quarterly evaluation: http://www.nysерda.org/Energy_Information/SBC/sbcjune2007.pdf.

Relationship to Staff Preliminary Proposal:

Not discussed in detail.

Current status:

- PLMP has worked with 213 entities, including utilities, ESCOs, DR providers and contractors to develop projects at over 1,000 facilities with approximately \$300 million in capital investments.
- PLMP has collaborated with NYISO, PSC Staff and utilities to develop successful demand response (DR) programs, to support market infrastructure (e.g helping to increase the number of DR providers) and to foster customer knowledge and participation.

Barriers, challenges, gaps:

- Contractor and customer knowledge and participation in economic DR is not nearly as strong as for reliability-based DR.
- Typical lease structures in multi-tenant buildings can create a split incentive that undermines the economic incentive to participate in DR.
- NYISO program rules and regulations established by DEC (e.g. DG regulations) or PSC (e.g. metering requirements) can have a large impact DR program activity.

Ramp-up potential, limitations, where help is needed to fulfill potential:

- Substantial ramp-up potential.

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- Additional funding, staff and support contractors are needed to ramp up resource delivery.

Co-benefits:

DR and load management can be cost-effective means to offset or defer the need for new peak generation and, in some cases, T&D infrastructure. The cost-effectiveness of DR and load management means it often serves as an entry point for contractors to then market and capture further energy benefits through efficiency and integrated projects.