

Objective Category	Objectives for Using Demand-side Resources ¹
Improve System Economics	Defer Capital Expansion – delaying the outlay of large capital investment in power system asset expansion through optimized utilization of existing assets. Demand-side resources can be managed to reduce peak loading (on a system-wide or facility-level) and thereby defer capital expansion, which is sized to support peak usage. Shift Load to lower cost period – utilizing demand-side resources to shift load from high price periods to lower price period, and thus improve system and/or customer-level economics. Serve Isolated Remote Load – deploying demand-side resources to substitute for building new lines to serve isolated or remotely located loads, especially under the obligation to serve load. Reduce Losses – utilizing demand-side resource capabilities for Voltage and VAR management, as well as phase balancing, to reduce distribution system losses.
Maintain and/or Enhance System Reliability	Reduce Facility Loading – grid facility (e.g., transformer, feeder, circuit, substations) load reduction using demand-side resources to avoid equipment overload. Provide Voltage Regulation – Utilizing active demand-side resources capable of power factor adjustment (e.g., PV with adjustable voltage output) by supplying reactive power to improve voltage levels on circuits). Theoretically, can also surgically use voltage-sensitive loads to improve voltage characteristics of a circuit by changing the mix of the load. Support System Restoration – utilizing demand-side resources for coordinated electric service restoration within the bounds of system operating constraints. Support System Protection- maintaining system dynamic security through fast response actions capable of responding to a system disturbance or fault within milliseconds (e.g., under-frequency load shedding). Provide Ancillary Service Capacity Reserve – demand-side resources with adequate direct load control, telemetry, and dispatch capabilities can provide emergency grid support and reserve services (e.g., spinning or non-spinning reserve). Provide Ramping and Balancing Energy – dispatchable demand-side resources can be applied to mitigate the system impact of variable energy resources, by providing ramping response and balancing energy services. Improve Distribution Phase Balancing - surgically applying demand-side resources to mitigate imbalance between the three phases of the distribution circuit. Provide for Micro-Grid Operation – Provide support for local supply under intentional and unintentional islanding conditions.
Enhance Customer Choice	Meet Customer Need – addressing growing customer demands to connect demand- side resources, with grid and tariff capabilities to connect and manage the resources, including plug-in electric vehicles (PEVs). Enhance Service Innovation – offering greater levels of choice for electric service to customers (e.g., subscriptions for demand, premium power, green power, etc.)
Environmental Compliance	Meet Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) – abiding by regulatory or energy policy mandates for renewable energy within a given region or jurisdiction. Customer and utility-based distributed renewable generation could be a major strategy element in meeting RPS requirements. Reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions – achieving net reductions in carbon emissions. Environmental concerns over carbon emissions are promoting conservation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other cleaner alternatives to traditional fossil-fired generation.

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¹ Demand-side resources include curtailable loads, distributed generation, storage, and renewable resources located on the customer-side of the meter; and can be used to create a dynamic change in electricity consumption coordinated with grid or market needs.