



Panel Discussion: Water Conservation as an Alternative Water Supply

The Role of the Demand Side Planning and Management Process

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Analogy??

- Is water conservation an alternative water supply?
- Are hybrid cars an alternative source of fuel?

Water Conservation Must Be Considered

- Conservation must now be a serious consideration for water management
 - Economic costs of water supply development are rising
 - Environmental trade-off's are more important
 - Institutions and regulators require more alternatives
- Water supply planning must pay more attention to demand



Demand Management as a Planning Process

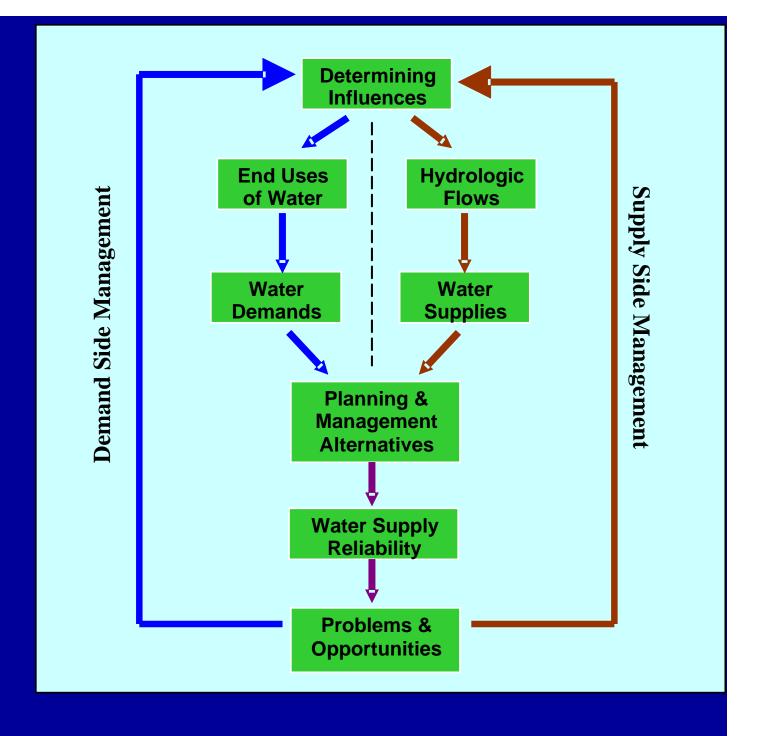
- Demand-side planning and management (DSPM) is a set of activities designed to
 - Provide a better understanding of how and why water is used
 - Forecast human demands for water supplies
 - Develop prospective water-using efficiency (demand reduction) measures
 - Evaluate the benefits and costs of efficiency measures as an alternative or complement to supply development



DSMP and Reliability

Demand Side

- •How is water used?
- What are future needs?
- Are there beneficial measures to suppress demand?



The Basic Building Blocks

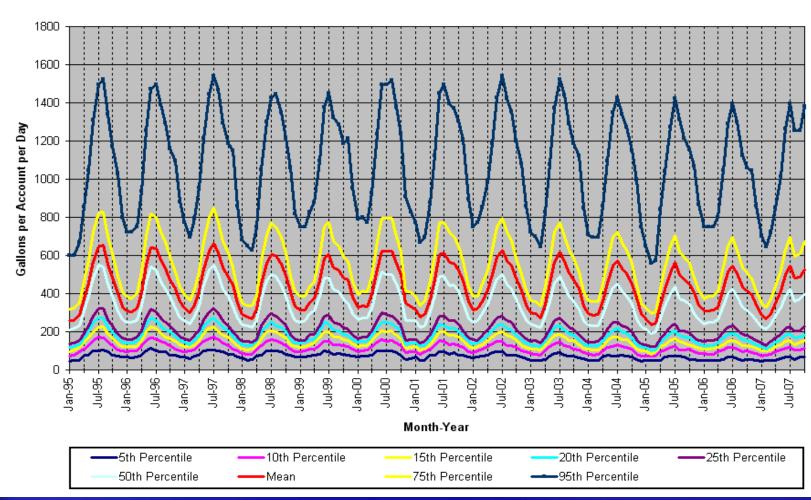
- Baseline Studies and Demand Profiling
- Water Demand Forecasts
- Formulation of Efficiency Measures
- Program Evaluation

- Program Implementation
- Water Use Monitoring



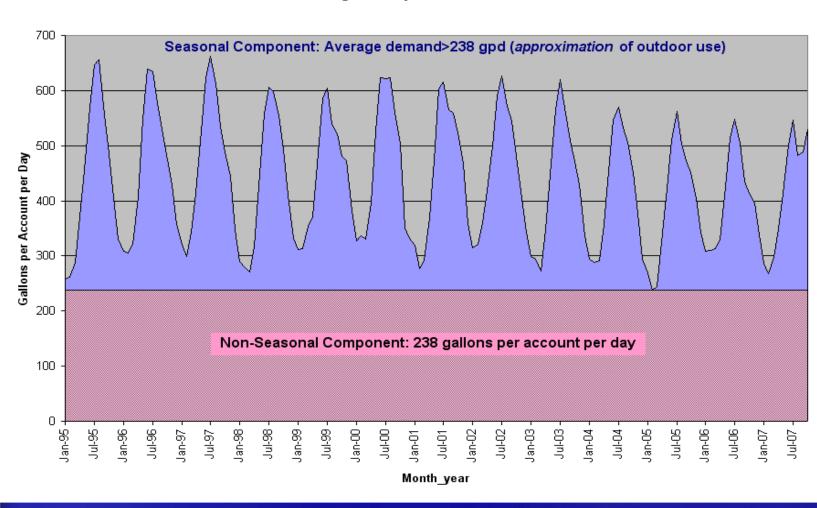
How and Why Does Water Use Vary

Distribution of Per Account Water Use for Single Family Accounts



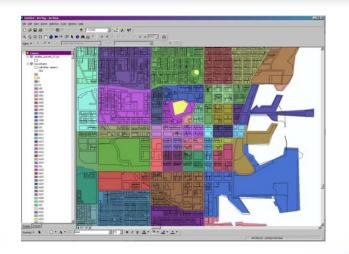
What is the indoor/outdoor split

Single-Family Seasonal Use



Supporting Databases

- Geospatial data linkages
 - Water use
 - Property characteristics
 - Weather reporting stations
- Customer surveys
 - Pre-program
 - Post-program
 - Direct information
 - Supports both process and impact evaluations







What Influences Demand Over Time?

- Demand Drivers
 - Population
 - Housing
 - Employment and Economic Activity
- Unit rates of consumption
 - Income
 - Price
 - Weather
 - Efficiency
 - Passive
 - Active

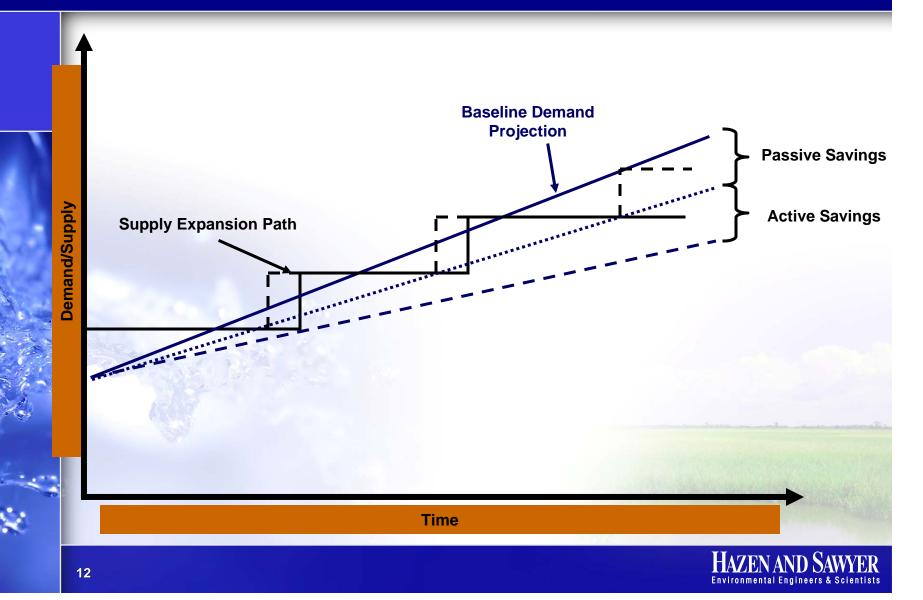


Forecasting is Fundamental to Evaluating Needs

- Baseline forecast gives "without-project" future scenario(s)
- Alternative "with-project" forecasts
 - Effects of passive conservation
 - Incremental effects of active conservation
- In conjunction with current and planned supplies,
 presents a set of conditions against which one can
 assess benefits of conservation



Demand Forecast as Organizing Framework



Net Economic Benefit Criterion

Discounted Benefits from Conservation

VS.

Discounted Costs from Conservation

- Lower variable costs
 - Chemicals
 - Energy
- Deferred capital costs

- Implementation costs
 - Hardware
 - Labor
- Customer costs

Net economic benefits



Cost-effectiveness Criterion

Conservation Savings
\$ per

1000 gallon

VS.

Additional Supply
\$ per
1000 gallon



Evaluation Emphasis and Orientation

Orientation		
Emphasis	Ex Ante	Ex Post
Process	Plan/Formulate Implementation	Measure & Verify Participation
Impact	Forecast Water Savings	Measure & Verify Water Savings

Formulated vs. Realized



Closing Comments and Observations

- Is water conservation worth investing in?
 - Depends on your current and long-term outlook
 - Answer requires considerable amount of evaluation work
- Water conservation can be "purchased" in smaller chunks
- Supply additions are typically lumpy (big chunks)
- Augmenting supplies requires a lot of lead time
- Demand management as a risk reduction measure



Some Outstanding Questions for the Panel and Audience

- Does long-term efficiency reduce ability to respond to acute water shortages?
- Can consumer preferences be accommodated or must we inevitably restrict certain "non-essential" uses of water?
- How do water pricing strategies best fit into demand management?
- What are the benefits and costs of regulating water withdrawals?
- How are environmental benefits of water efficiency best communicated and integrated into evaluating programs?

