

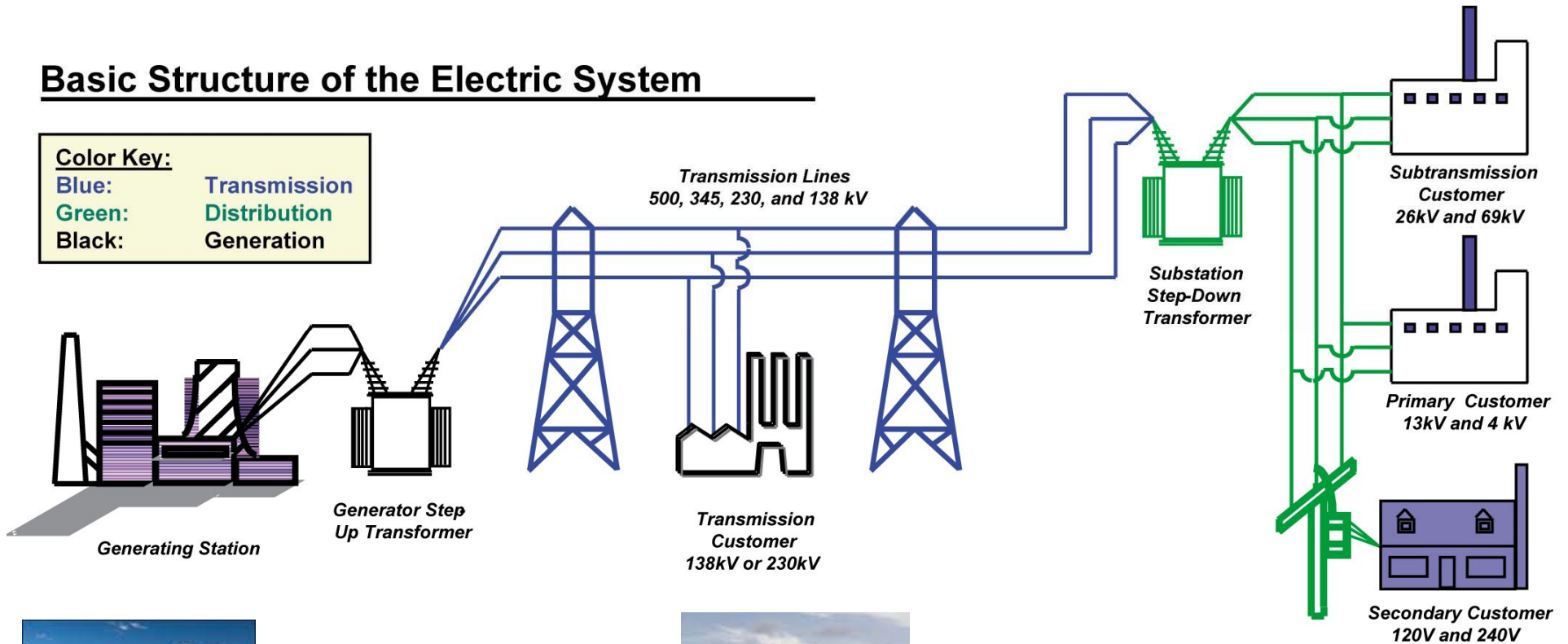
Lessons to be Learned from Industry: Demand Research and Modeling

Urban Water Demand Roundtable
Arizona State University

Prof. Kenneth Gillingham

Analogies Between Electricity & Water Markets

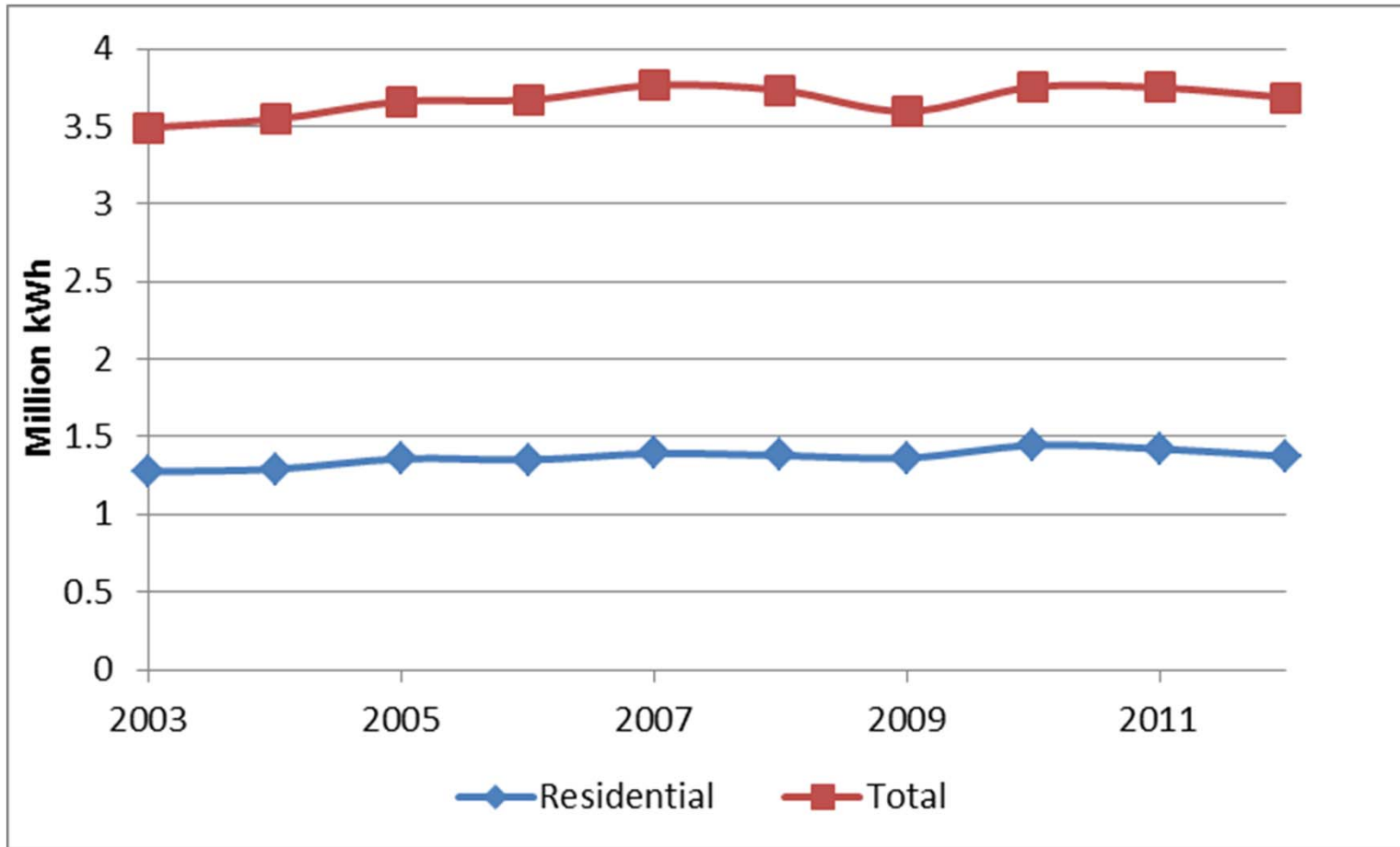
Basic Structure of the Electric System



Some Key Features of Electricity Markets

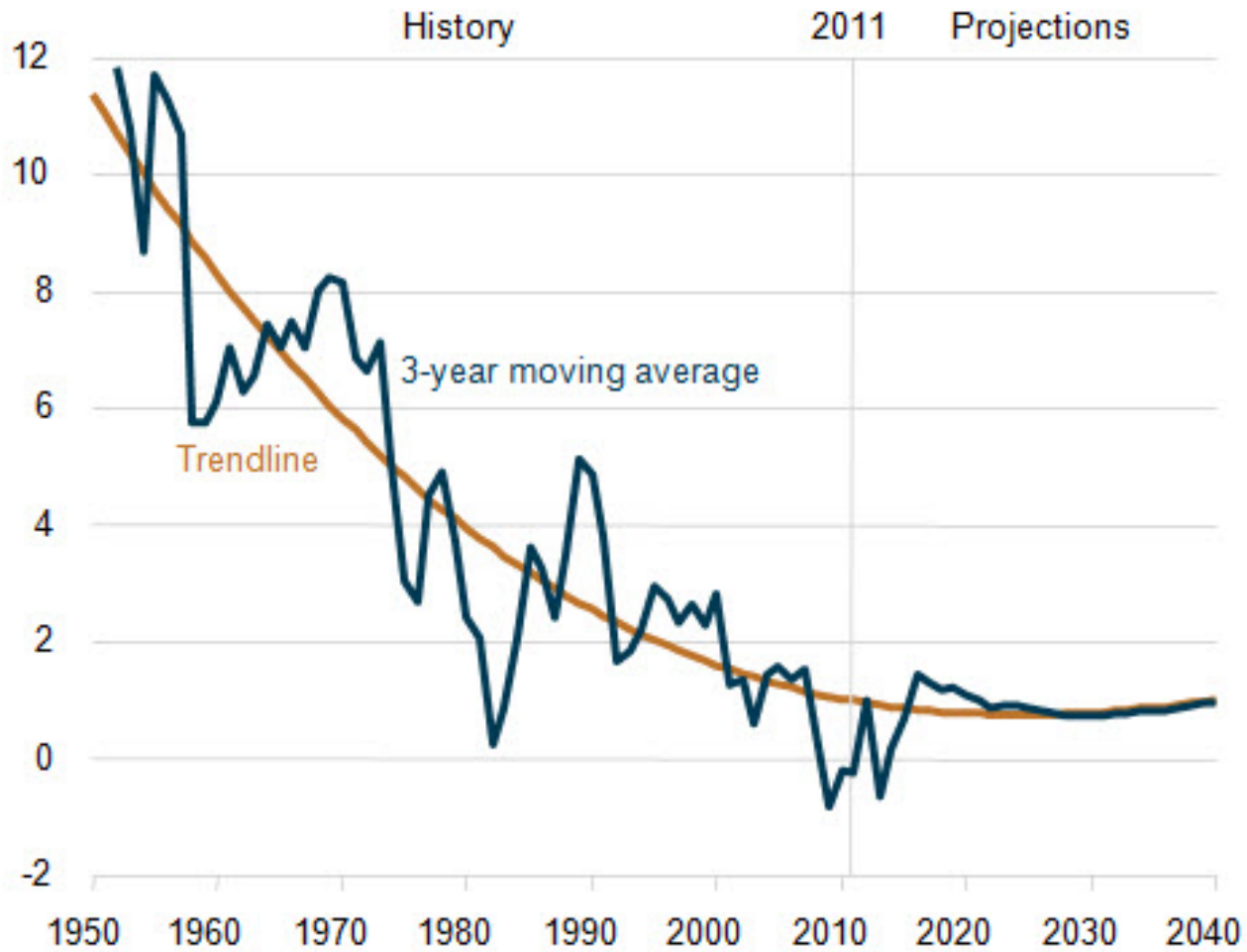
- Major (costly) infrastructure investments involved
 - Fixed costs
 - Cost for every kWh produced
 - Variable costs
- *Declining* central generation demand in some (not all) places -

U.S. Electricity Demand Over Time



Source: EIA (2013)

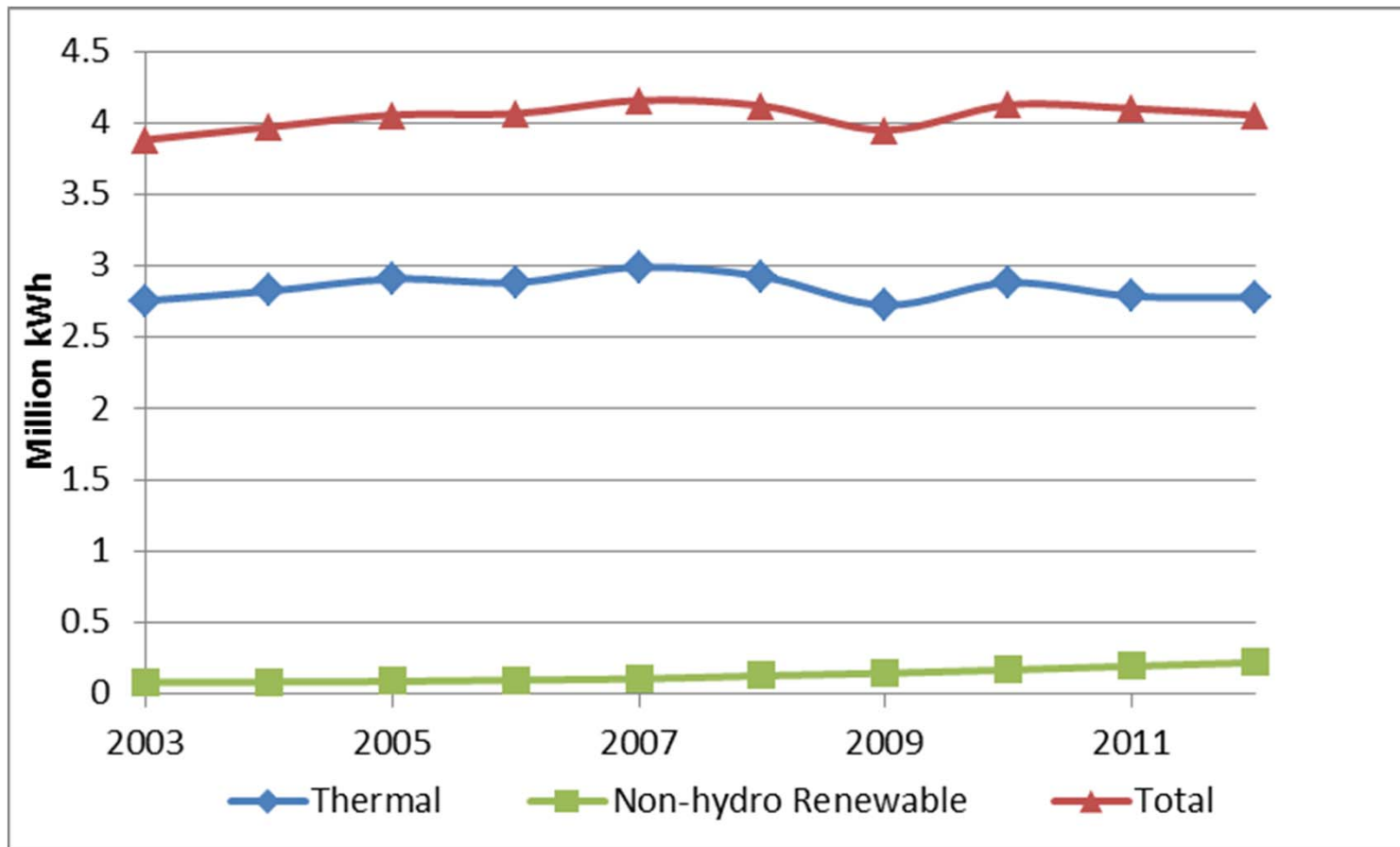
Figure 75. U.S. electricity demand growth, 1950-2040
(percent, 3-year moving average)



Source: EIA (2013)

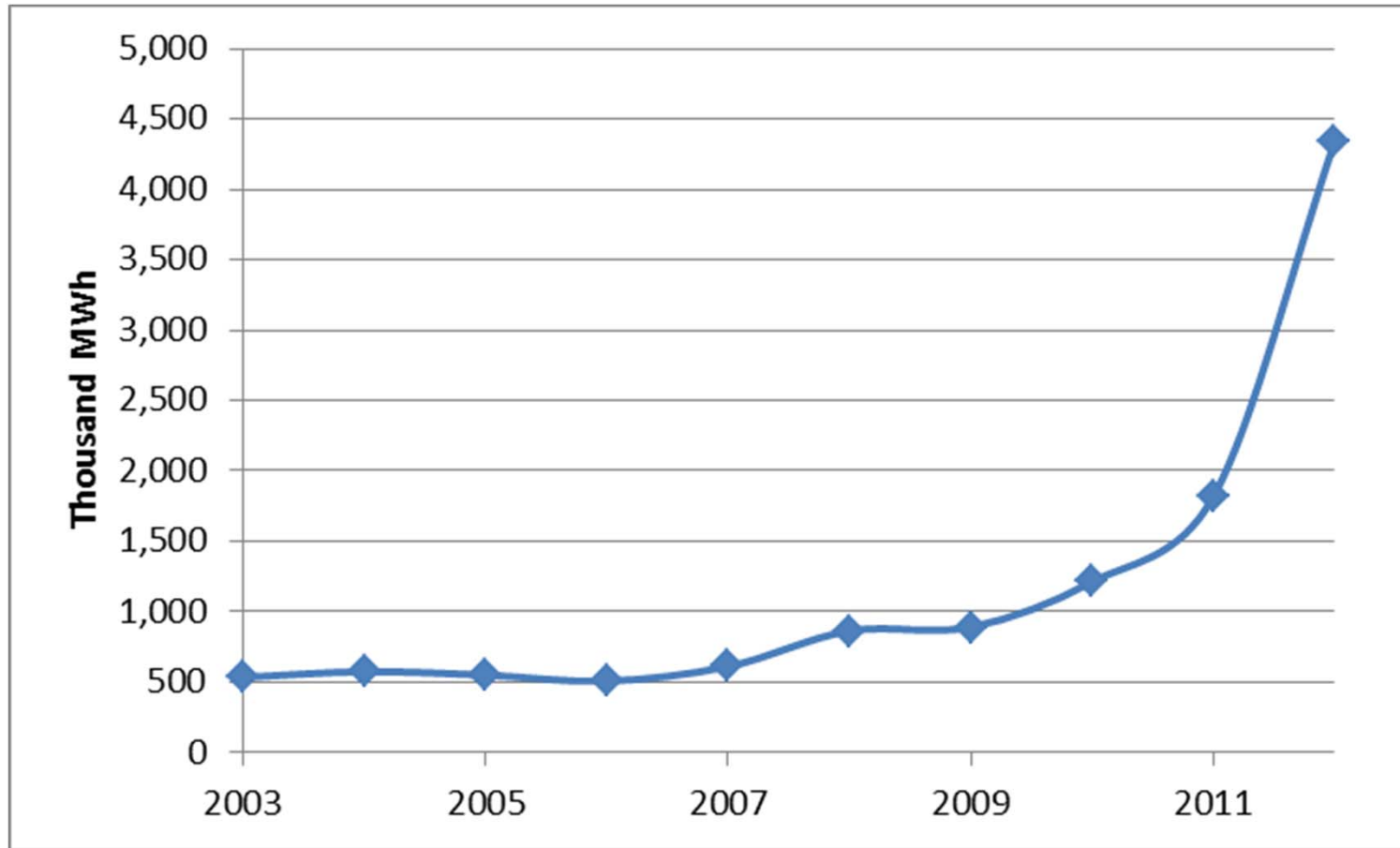
Yale SCHOOL OF FORESTRY & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

U.S. Electricity Generation: Still Dominated by Central Generation



Source: EIA (2013)

But Moving Towards Distributed? Solar PV Production



Source: EIA (2013)

What Can We Learn From Electricity?

Electricity is not quite the same, but electric utilities have been thinking about this issue for a long time

A standard electricity bill says a great deal...

Your Account Information

Customer Name Key: **GILL**
 KENNETH GILLINGHAM
 211
 109 CHURCH ST
 NEW HAVEN, CT 06510

Account Number: 010-0001043-9379
 Meter Number: 014001640
 Trans and Dist Rate: RT - Residential Time of Day
 Generation Rate: Standard Service
 Billing Period: 2/07/13 - 3/10/13
 Statement Date: 3/12/13
 Next Meter Reading (on or about): 4/09/13

Previous Charges & Credits

Amount of Previous Bill	2/08/13	\$	86.50
Payment Received. Thanks!	2/08/13	\$	86.50 cr
Balance Forward		\$	0.00

New Charges & Credits

POD 3000000003763 (CYCLE 04)

Current Supplier: THE UNITED ILLUMINATING COMPANY			
Generation Services Charge on-peak	48 kWh X \$.102770	\$	4.93
Generation Services Charge off-peak	428 kWh X \$.067770	\$	29.01
Total Generation Services Charges		\$	33.94
Transmission per kwh on-peak	48 kWh X \$.071016	\$	3.41
Distribution Basic Service		\$	15.85
Distribution per kwh on-peak	48 kWh X \$.048995	\$	2.35
Distribution per kwh off-peak	428 kWh X \$.048995	\$	20.97
Combined Public Benefits Charge	476 kWh X \$.007142	\$	3.40
Competitive Transition Assessment per kwh	476 kWh X \$.015222	\$	7.25
Non-Bypassable EMCC per kwh on-peak	48 kWh X \$.024977	\$	1.20
Decoupling Adjustment	476 kWh X \$.000000	\$	0.00
Total Delivery Charges		\$	54.43

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Key Features of Electricity Pricing

1. Generation service charges are separate from delivery charges
 - Delivery charges are sometimes fixed “network access” charges
 - Generation service pricing is based on variable cost of generation
2. Time-varying tariffs/Critical peak pricing
 - Higher charges on-peak than off-peak
 - In some cases: higher charges during critical times

Demand Estimation in Electricity Markets

Two Potential Goals:

- (1) Forecasting baselines
- (2) Simulation of policy interventions

Much sophisticated demand modeling in energy markets

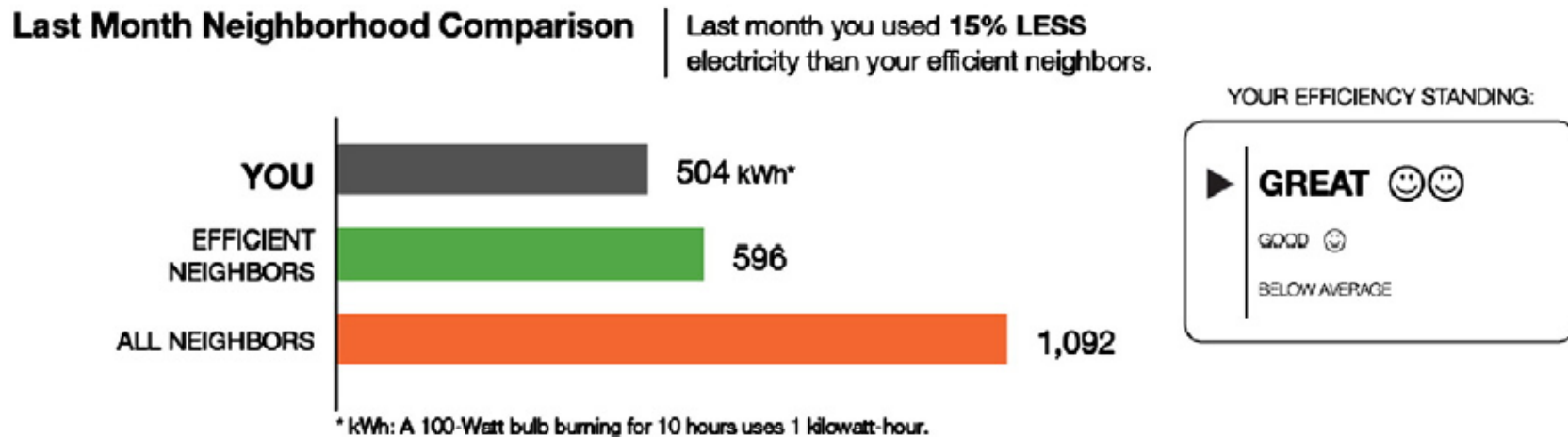
We can think about energy demand response as having a short-run and long-run component

- Buying more efficient durable goods: long-run
- Using what you have a bit less: short-run

Nothing More Fun Than Estimating Demand Response!

Often we are interested in learning how demand changes along with different policies

- Change tariffs
- Implement critical peak pricing
- Information campaigns
 - E.g., OPower (WaterSmart):



What Does it Take to Estimate Demand?

Two Primary Methods:

1. Use historical changes in policy
2. Experiment: perform carefully designed pilots!

Take Reiss and White (2008): How promptly do consumers react to price changes and public pressures?

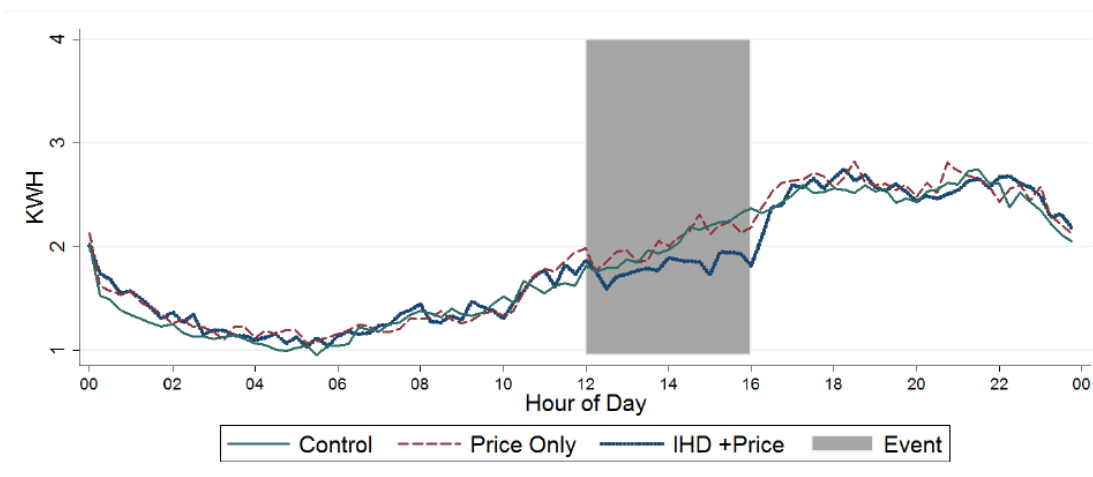
- Use utility billing data from tens of thousands of households in San Diego during the CA electricity crisis
- Find average household electricity use fell by 13% in 60 days, but (largely) returned to former levels with price caps

Estimating Demand Response with Field Trials

Jessoe and Rapson (2013): How does providing different types of information affect demand?

- Worked with utility in CT to design randomized field trials.
- Performed estimation using thousands of billing records
- Estimated effect of feedback devices etc.
 - Informed households are three standard deviations more responsive to price increases

Figure 1: July 21, 2011: 4hr \$0.50 increase, day-ahead notice



Questions for Water Demand Research and Policy

Some key policy/research questions:

- What water tariff structure makes the most sense given the cost structure of water provision/processing?
- How does water demand respond to different pricing and information policies? Efficiency standards?
 - Short-term (reducing use)
 - Long-term (changing water-using durables)



We can look at analogous situations in electricity for ideas...

Water-Energy Nexus

- Water provision/treatment requires energy
- Energy production typically requires water
- Reducing water use may require energy



I find this a particularly interesting and important research area

- Trade-offs in the context of hydroelectric generation
- What is the substitutability between water and energy?
- How do they relate during heat waves?