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My name is Bob Schlichting, and I'm speaking as a concerned California citizen who cares about the environment.

I work for the California Energy Commission. Although I'm not speaking on behalf of the Commission, my work there has convinced me that there are strong parallels between water and energy — parallels that are important to the CALFED process.

For much of the past two decades, California has grown by more than *eight hundred, fifty thousand people* per year. (To put it in perspective — that's like *adding the total population of Montana* to our state, every year for nearly 20 years!)

Keeping up with growth like that can be a big planning problem. Just as CALFED needs to plan for *future water use*, the California Energy Commission has planned for *future energy use*.

One of the best ways the Commission discovered to insure a supply of energy was to prevent it from being wasted. For the past 25 years, the Commission encouraged the *efficient use* of energy.

By being energy efficient, California kept up with increasing electricity demand for its growing population. Again, it did it by stressing efficiency — conservation. *The energy not wasted by some became an energy supply to others.*

It's estimated that, if it weren't for the energy savings achieved by the Commission, California would have needed to build seven additional 700-megawatt power plants.

In a similar way — by cutting waste — by making more efficient use of water — *how many dams can CALFED avoid building?*

I used to live in Los Angeles, where I closely followed the struggle that went on to protect Mono Lake.

For years, the LA Department of Water and Power kept telling us that they couldn't build water recycling plants. They kept telling us that people in LA wouldn't conserve water to save Mono Lake.

Well, DWP was wrong. Not only did the courts force DWP to restore Mono Lake, but today the people of Los Angeles consume *less water* than they did at the height of the drought in 1990 — even though LA has added one million new people over the last decade.

Meantime, CALFED is proposing to build costly new *dams* — costly new storage facilities — when cities like Sacramento *use twice as much water* as more-conservation-minded cities in Southern California.

CALFED is proposing expensive new dams — it has over 70 staff people working on surface storage. It's not advocating conservation — less than one full-time person is assigned to conservation.

Conservation works. Efficiency works. It works in electricity. It works in natural gas. It works in water.

CALFED must seriously look at cheaper, effective sources of supply — like water conservation.