

JEA Conservation Efforts

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UNF



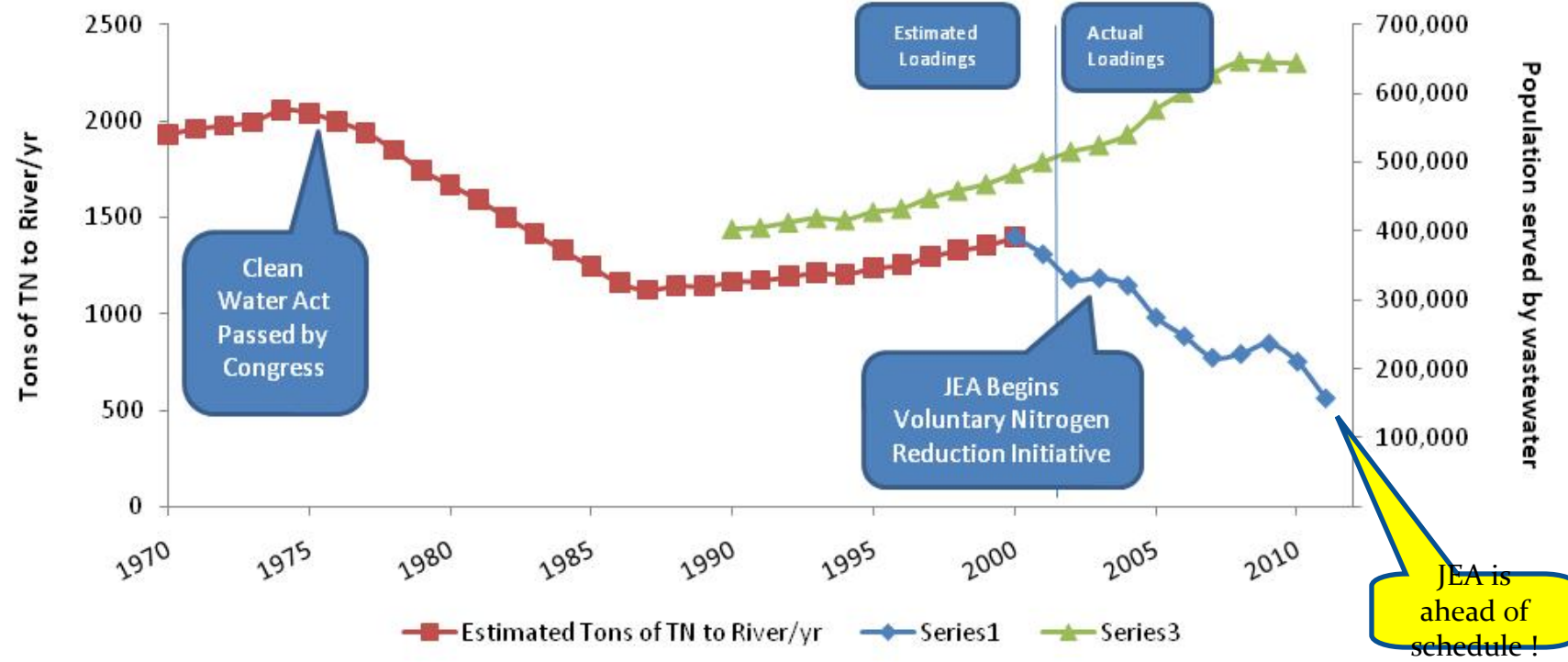
JEA Sustainability Initiatives

- **Water Supply** – Protecting the Floridan Aquifer
- **Nutrient Reduction** - Protecting the St Johns River

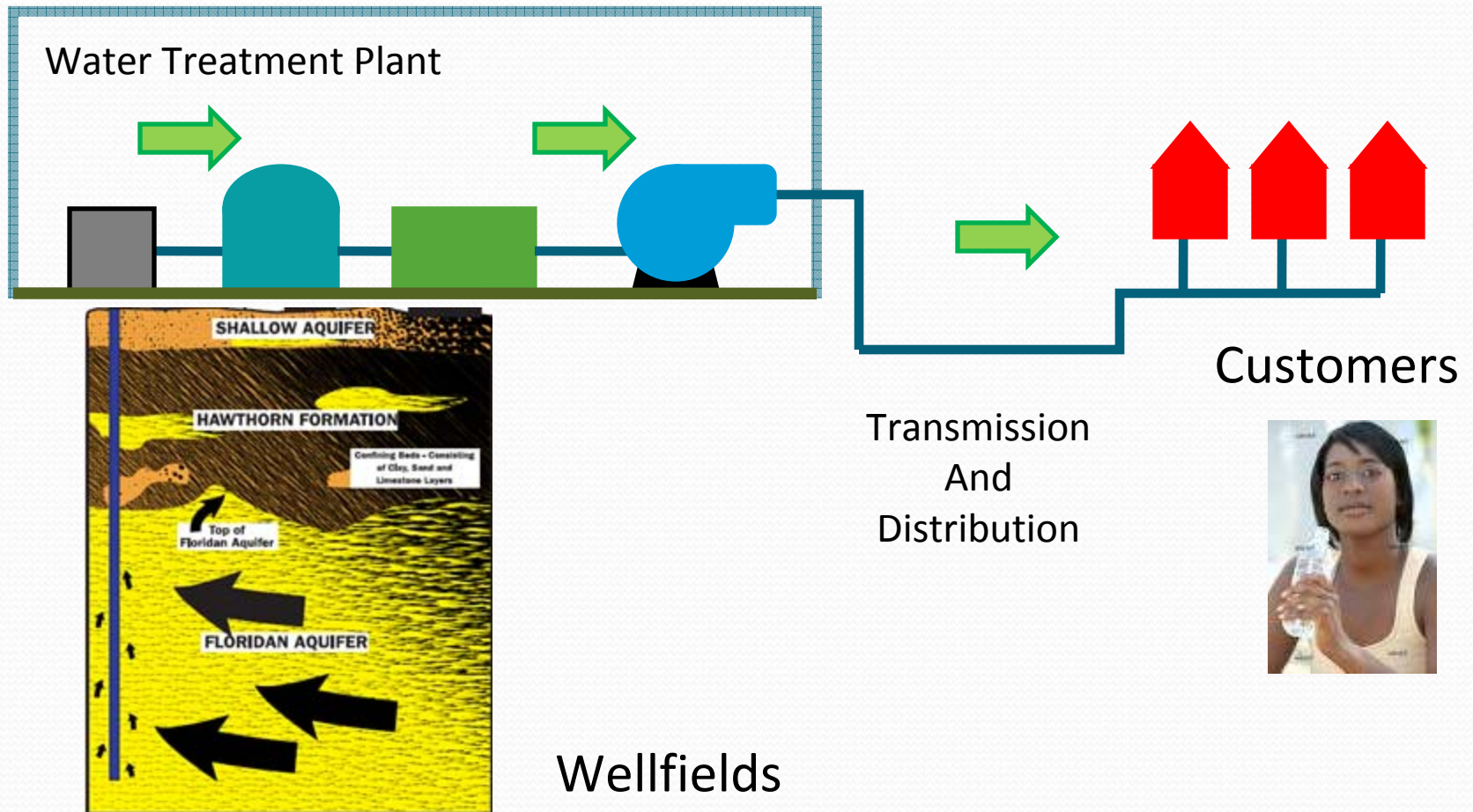


Nutrient Reduction - Protecting the St Johns River

TN Loading to St. Johns River
from JEA Duval Co. Service Area

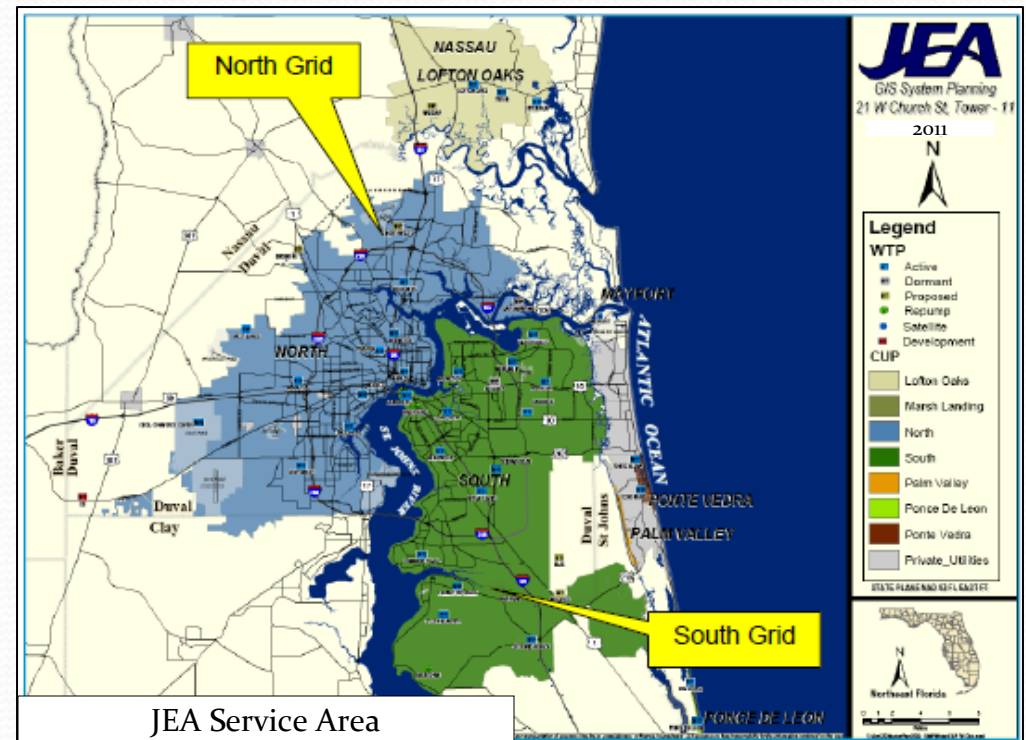


Current Drinking Water Supply



JEA Water Service Area

- Over 300,000 Customers
- 4 Counties
- 36 Water Treatment Plants
- 136 Active Wells
- 2 Major Grids (with 1 River Crossing interconnection)
- 123 MGD
- 4,000 miles pipe



Why Conservation?

1. Helps to protect the Aquifer

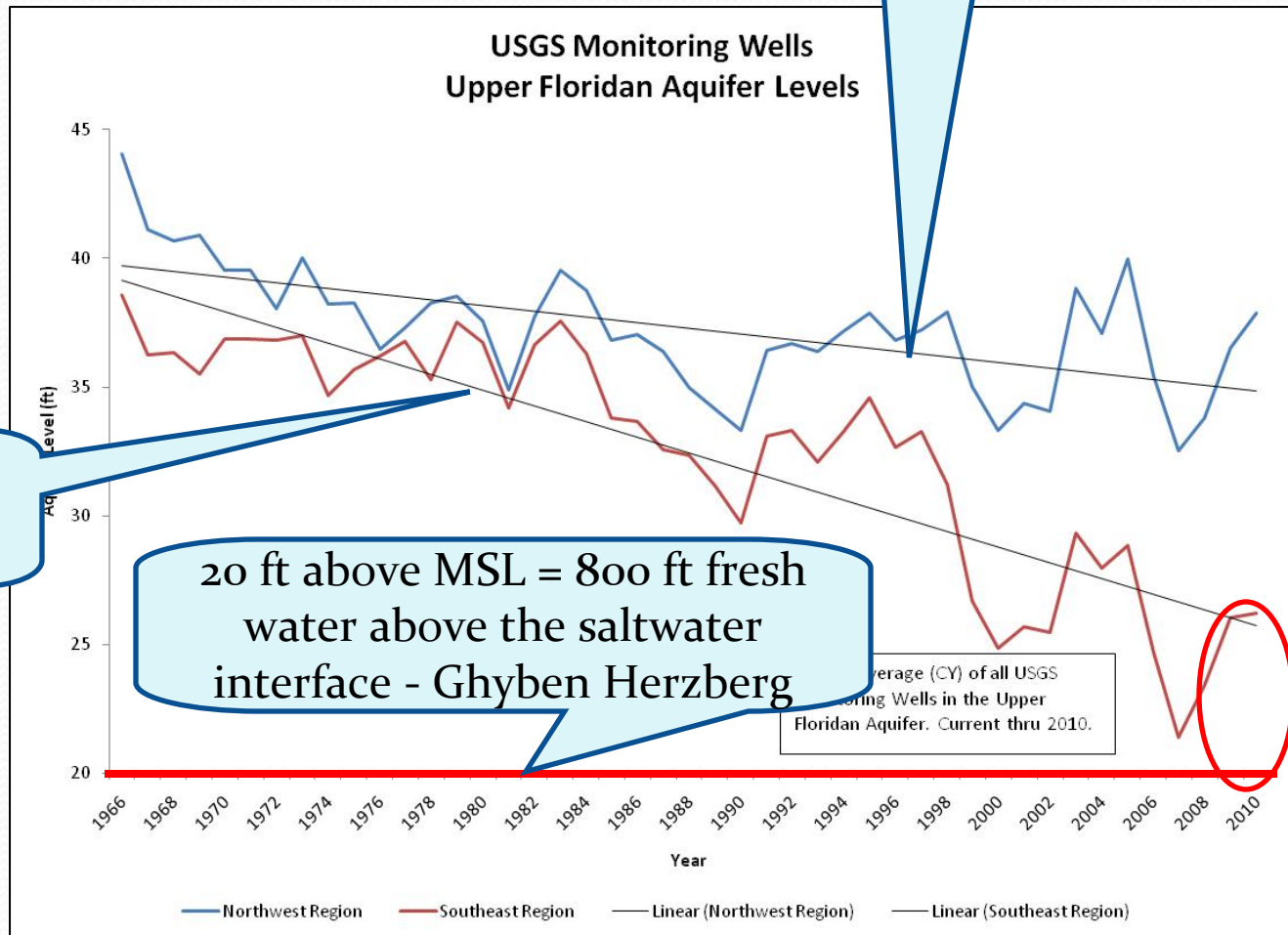
- Over use may cause negative regional environmental impacts (Lakes, springs, wetlands) caused by a drop in the potentiometric surface
- Over use will increase the likelihood of salt water intrusion east of the St Johns River (local impact)



Why Conservation?

West of the St Johns River

East of the St Johns River



Why Conservation?

2. Costs less for JEA

- JEA's Total Water Management Plan Identifies Conservation and Reclaimed Water as less expensive than building Alternative Water Supply (AWS) - ex. Ocean Desalination

3. Costs less for JEA customers

- If you use less it costs less (Conservation isn't free though)
- JEA is not-for-profit, so cost of AWS would be borne by customers
- Increased cost to customers for AWS might in itself cause customers to conserve.....triggering higher rates?

More about AWS later.....



What Are We Doing for Conservation?

Conservation:

- Tiered Rates
- Irrigation Rule & Ordinance
- JEA Programs

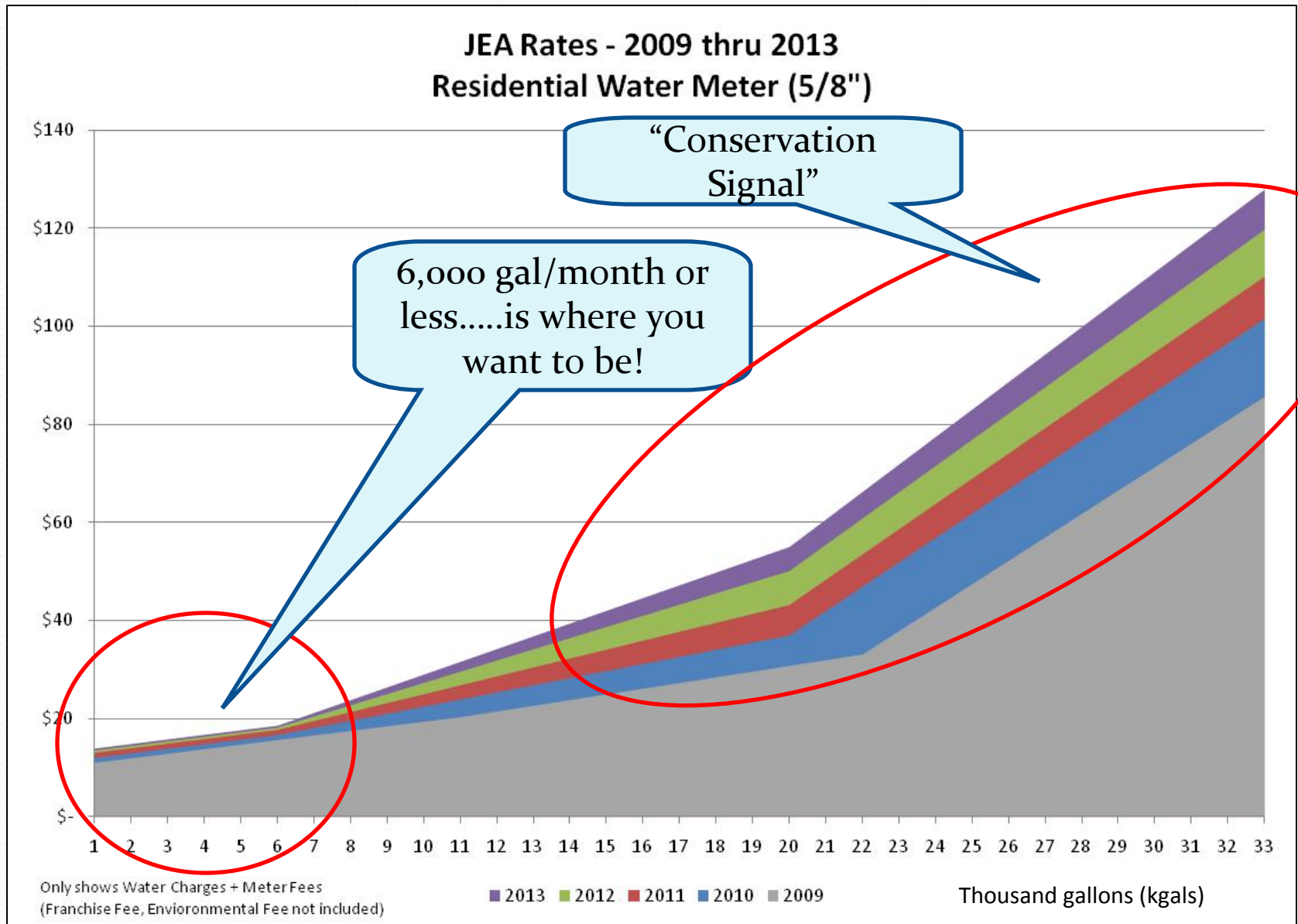


Can be adjusted to
increase Conservation if
needed....

Challenges:

- Can be a tough sell....
- Ensuring rates cover reduced revenue
- Sustainability

JEA Conservation Efforts - Rates



JEA Conservation Efforts – Town Hall Messaging

What Can I Do to Control Costs?

- Check and replace leaky toilet flapper valves
- In homes built before 1990, install high-efficiency shower heads and faucet aerators
- Consider replacing toilets manufactured prior to 1994 with WaterSense certified toilets
- Irrigate only to supplement rainfall—if grass does not spring back when stepped on
- If you have an irrigation system, be sure your rain sensor is working properly

JEA Conservation Efforts

- Provide landscape irrigation audits (LawnSmart)
- Implementation of a water conservation promoting rate structure
- Neighborhood Efficiency Program – indoor retrofit for low-income and high use residents
- Informative billing
- Consumer Confidence Report sent to all water customers include tips on water conservation
- Factsheets on water conservation developed and on-line at JEA.com
- Construct, maintain, and publicized water efficient landscape demonstration projects (3)

So how are we doing so far?

Water Production

IEA Potable Water - 1976 to July 2011

Annual Average Daily

100
80
60
40

1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010

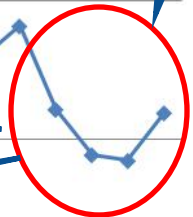
◆ Average Daily Production

Calendar Year data is used from 1976 to 2000.
Fiscal Year data is used from 2001 to Present.

Weather?
Increasing Rates?
Messaging?
Low Flow Fixtures?
Irrigation Ord/Rule?
Source Replacement?

The Economy?

2008-2011
Conservation?



Weather?
Increasing Rates?
Messaging?
Low Flow Fixtures?
Irrigation Ord/Rule?
Source Replacement?

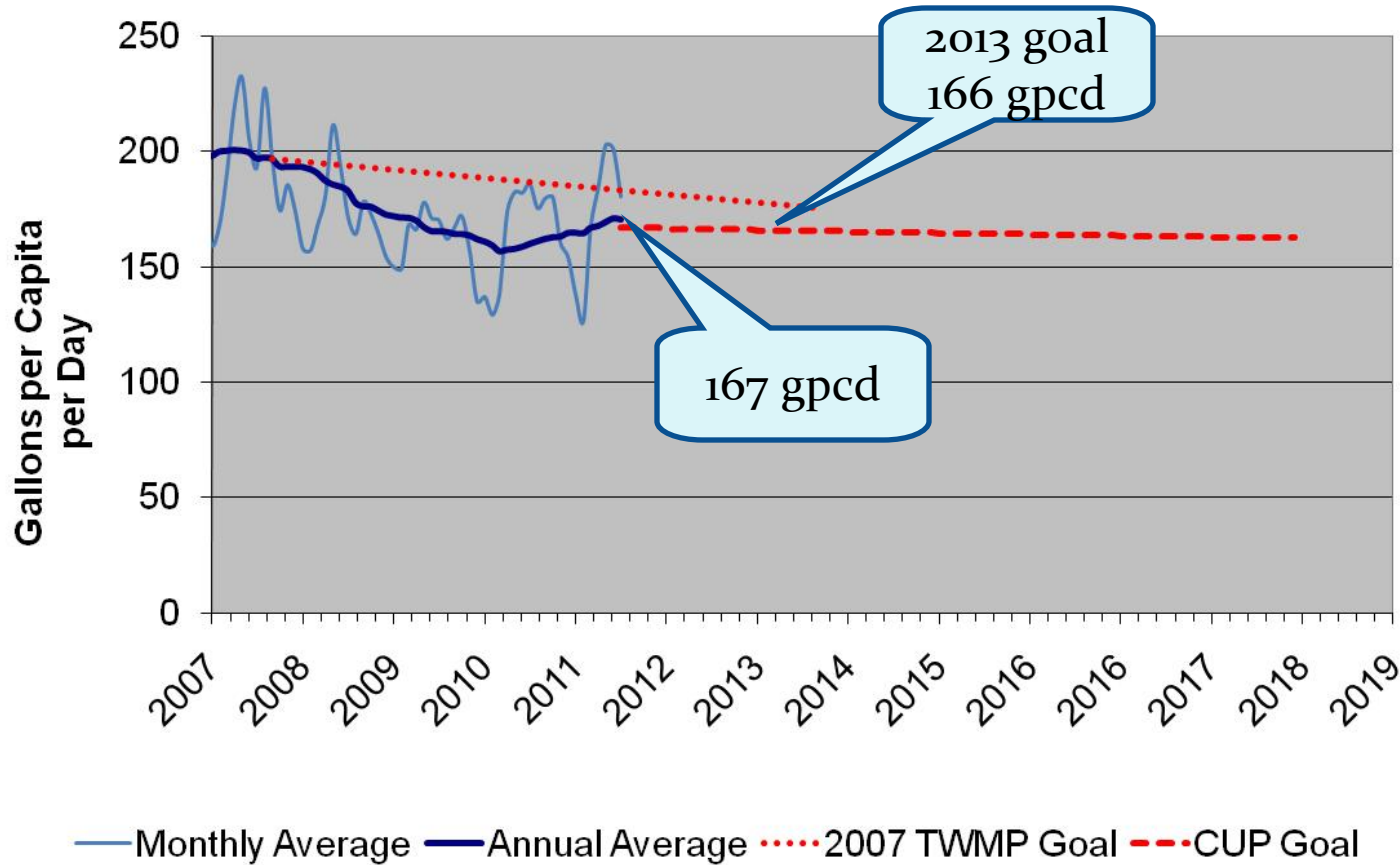
The Economy?

2008-2011
Conservation?

Conservation Efforts

Gross per Capita Water Consumption

(Through July 2011)



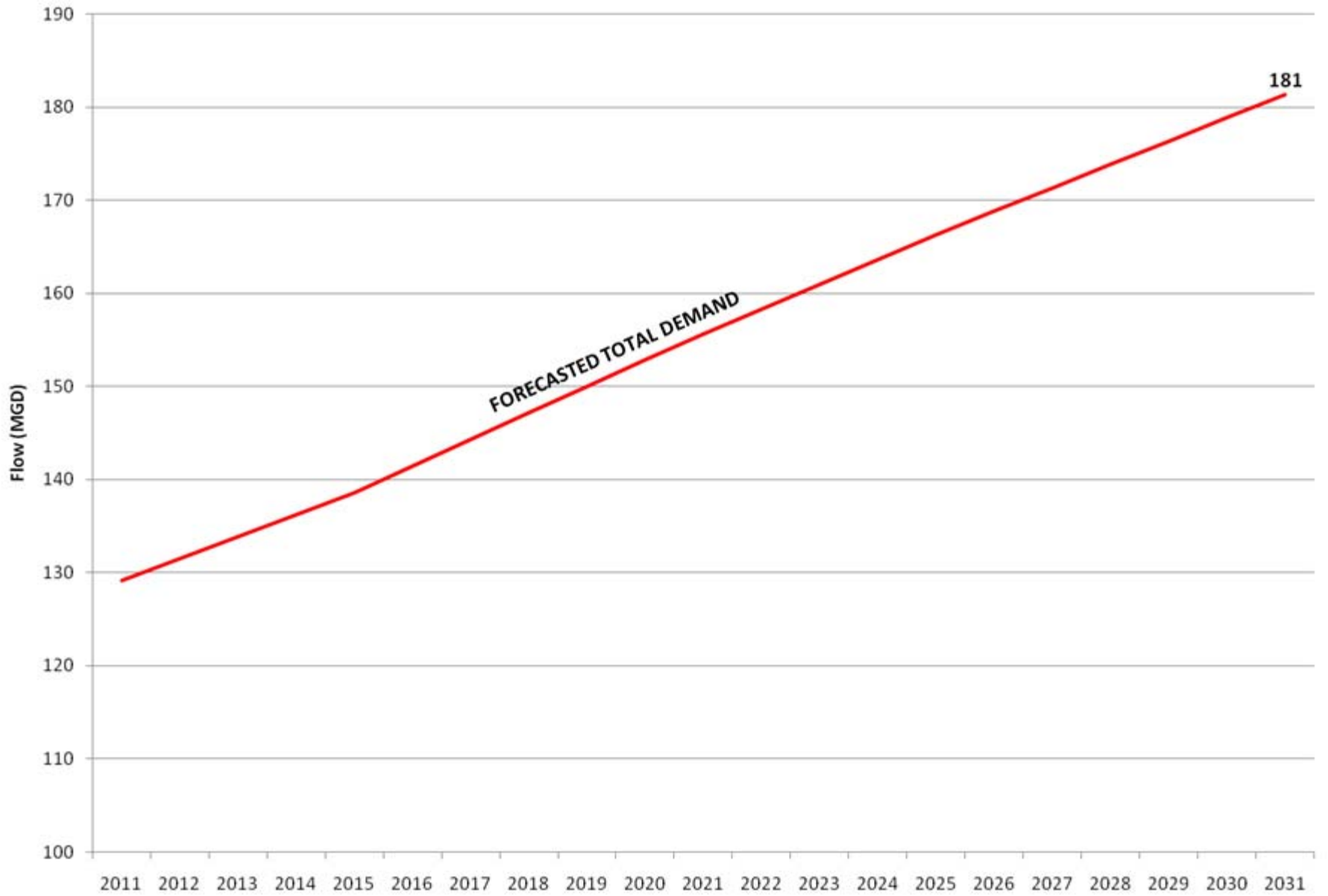
What is the residential per capita demand?

99 gpcd

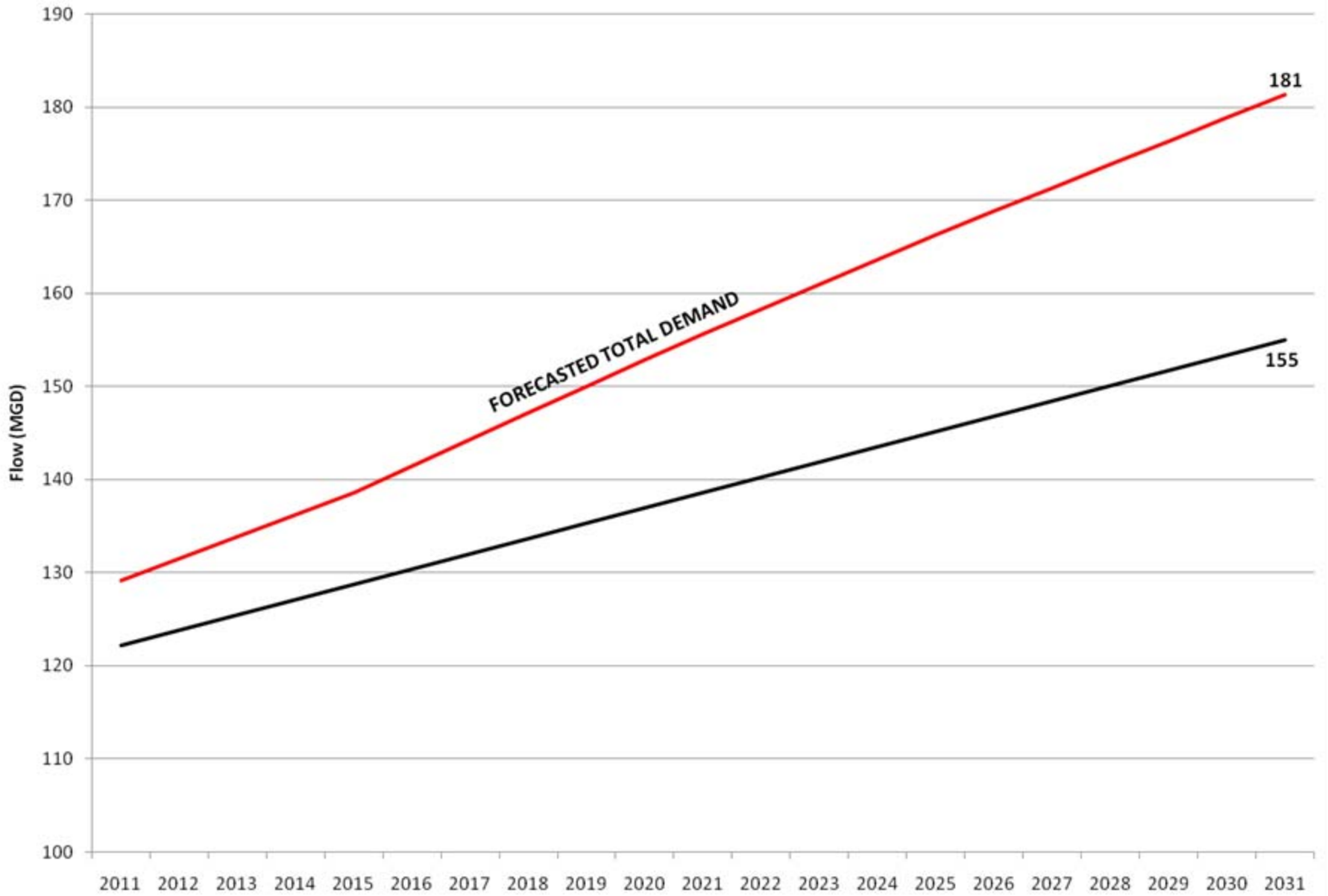
What is your gpcd?

4,000 gal/month
3 people = 45 gpcd

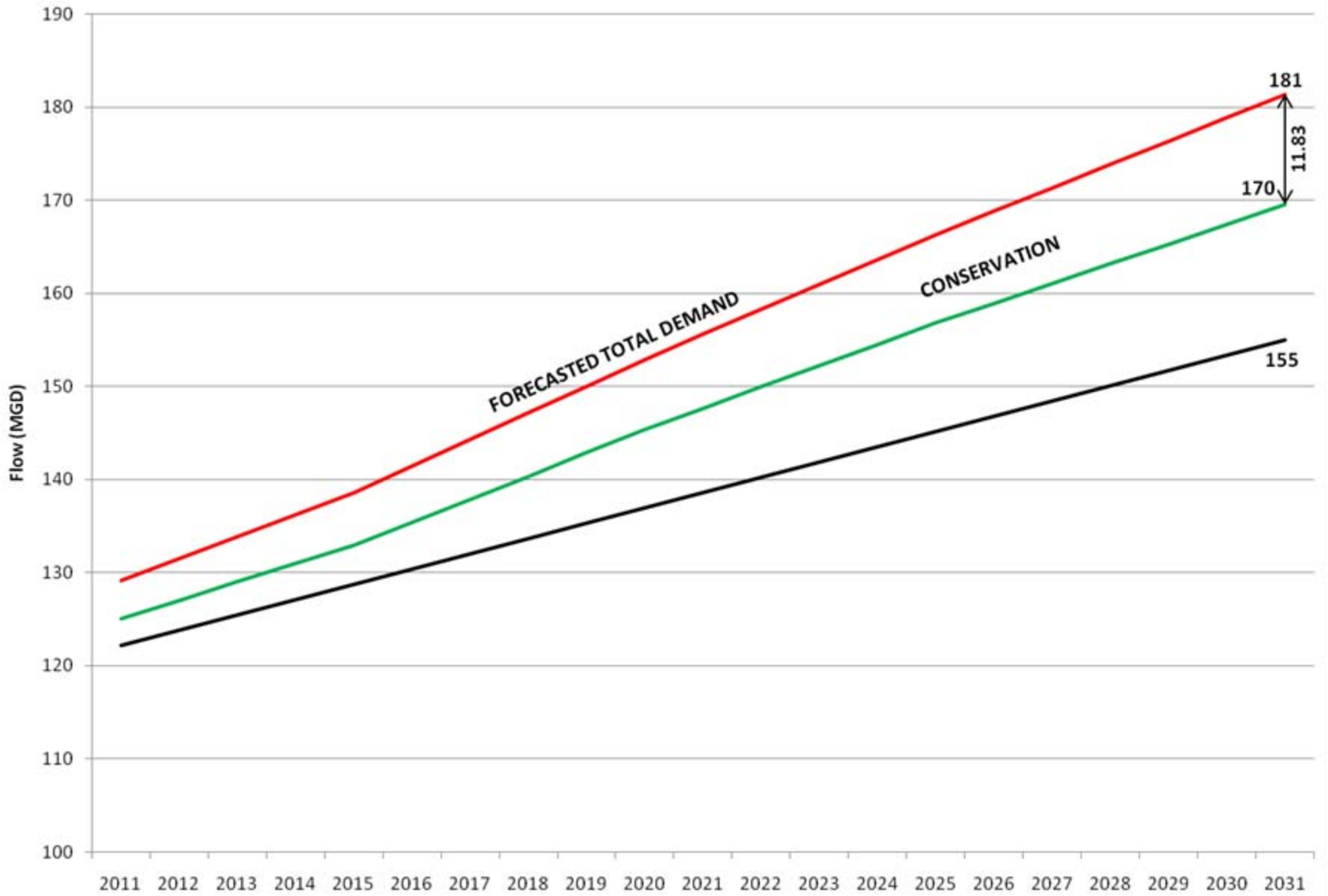
CUP Forecast



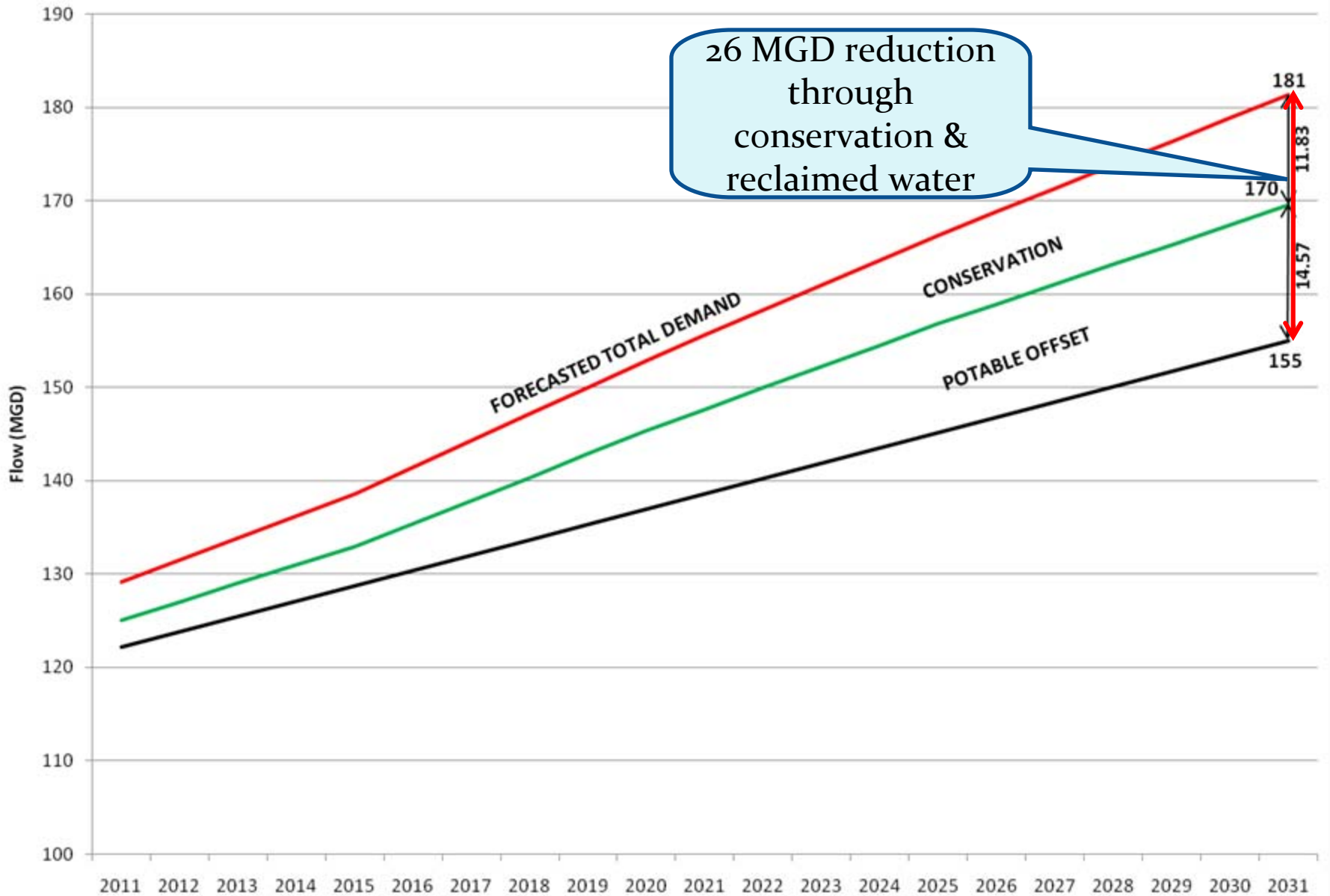
CUP Forecast



CUP Forecast



CUP Forecast



26 MGD reduction through conservation & reclaimed water

FORECASTED TOTAL DEMAND

CONSERVATION

POTABLE OFFSET

181

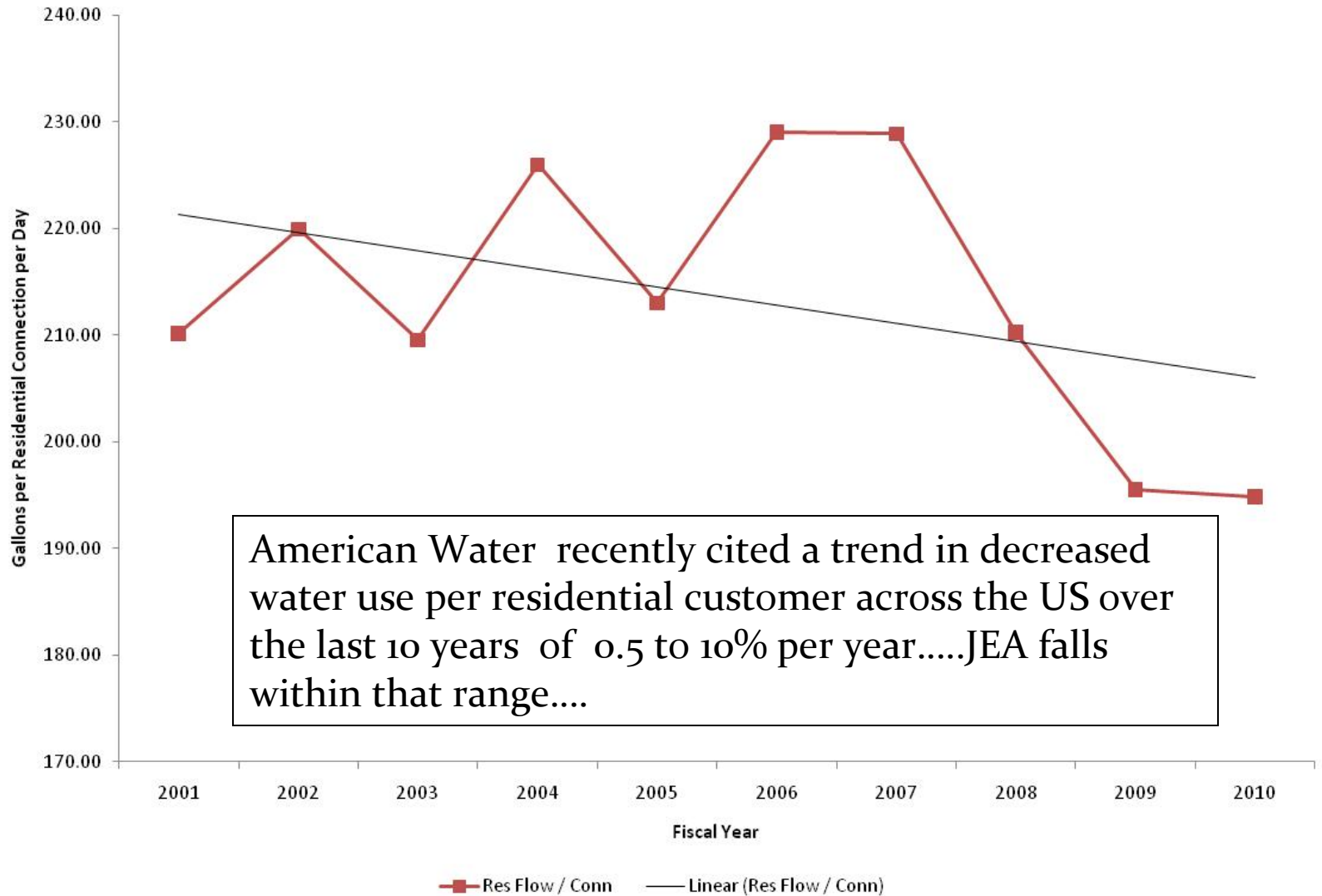
170

155

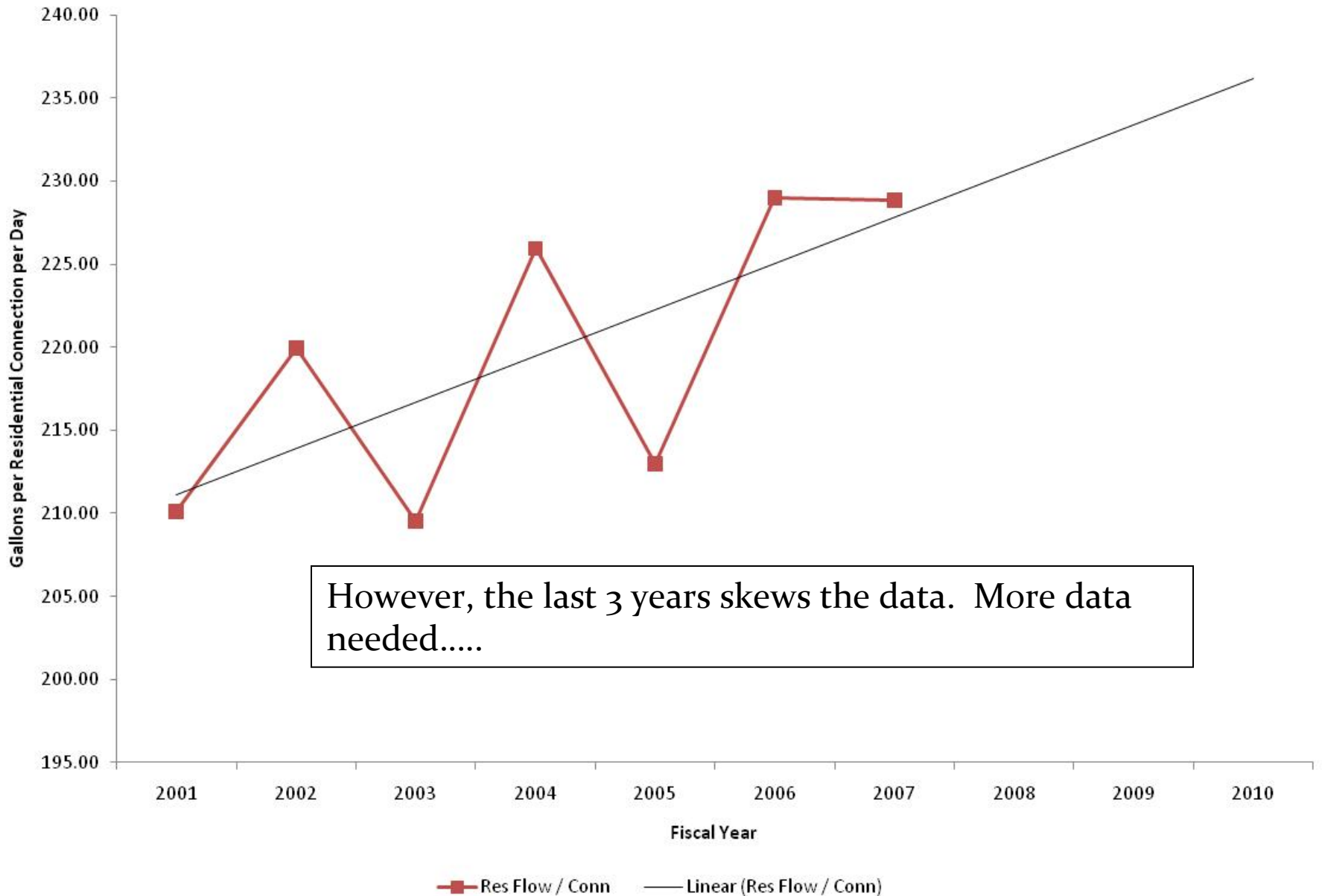
11.83

14.57

JEA Water - Residential Water Sold



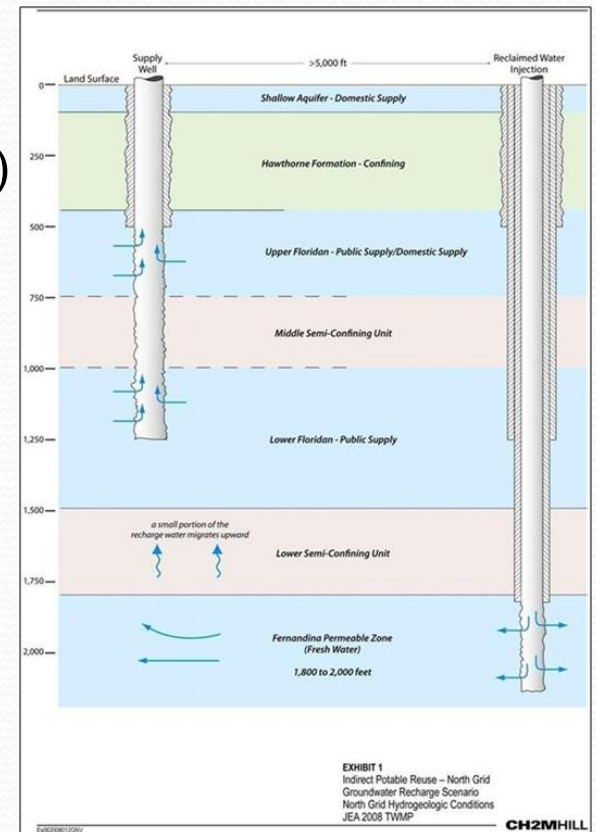
JEA Water - Residential Water Sold



Water Supply Alternatives

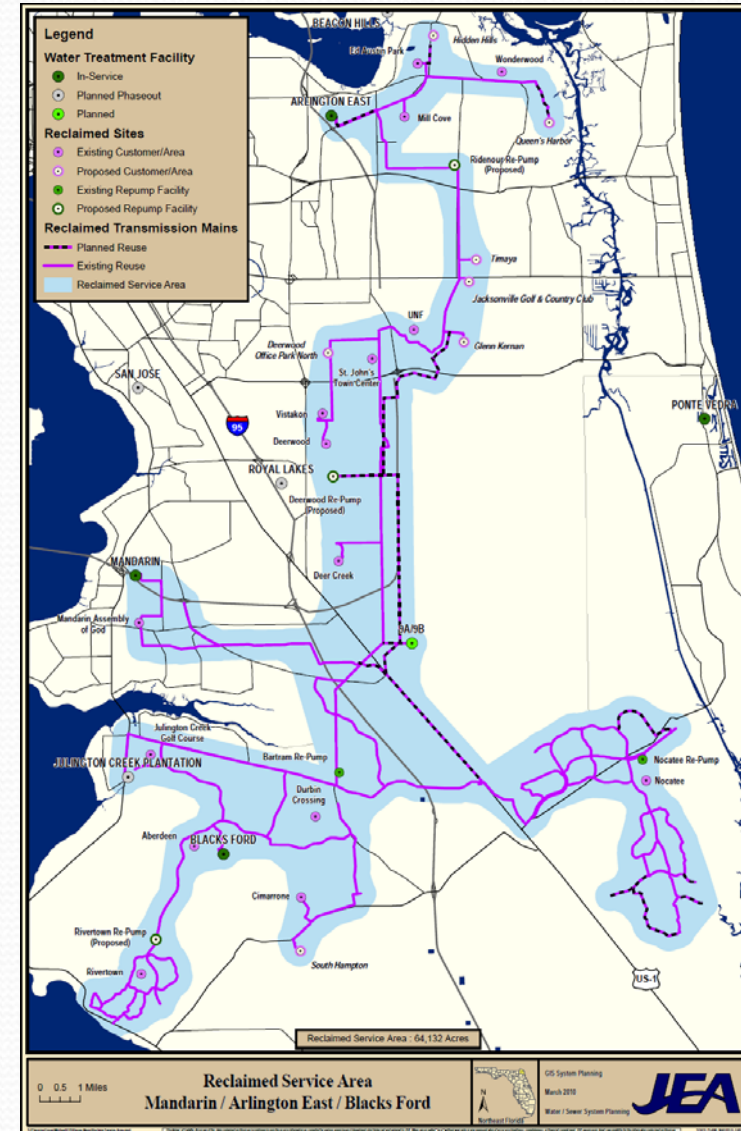
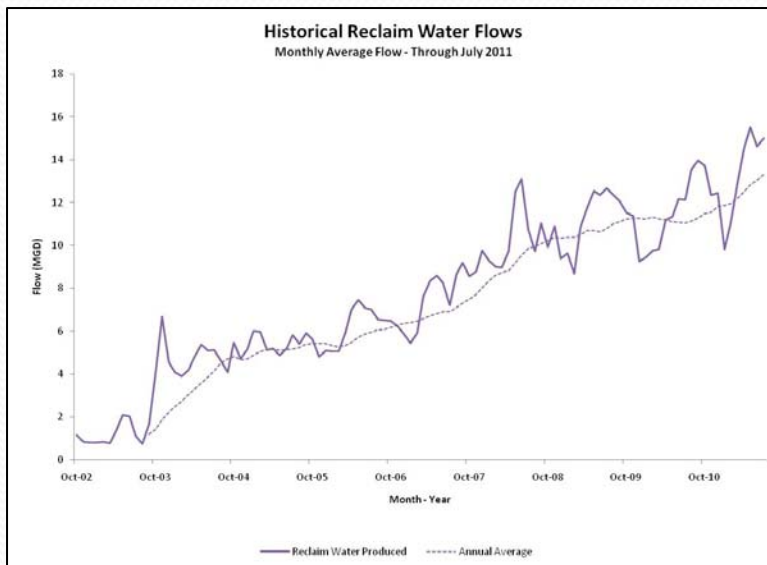
If Conservation and Reclaimed Water is not enough.....

- Ocean Desalination
- Aquifer Recharge (Indirect Potable Reuse)
 - Direct Injection - Floridan vs. Fernandina
 - Pipe to RIBs in Recharge Area
 - Pipe to Lakes in Recharge Area
- St Johns River
- Brackish Groundwater
- Intermediate Aquifer (Hawthorn)
- Stormwater Runoff
- Rainwater Capture
- Non-Floridan Irrigation
- Direct Potable Reuse

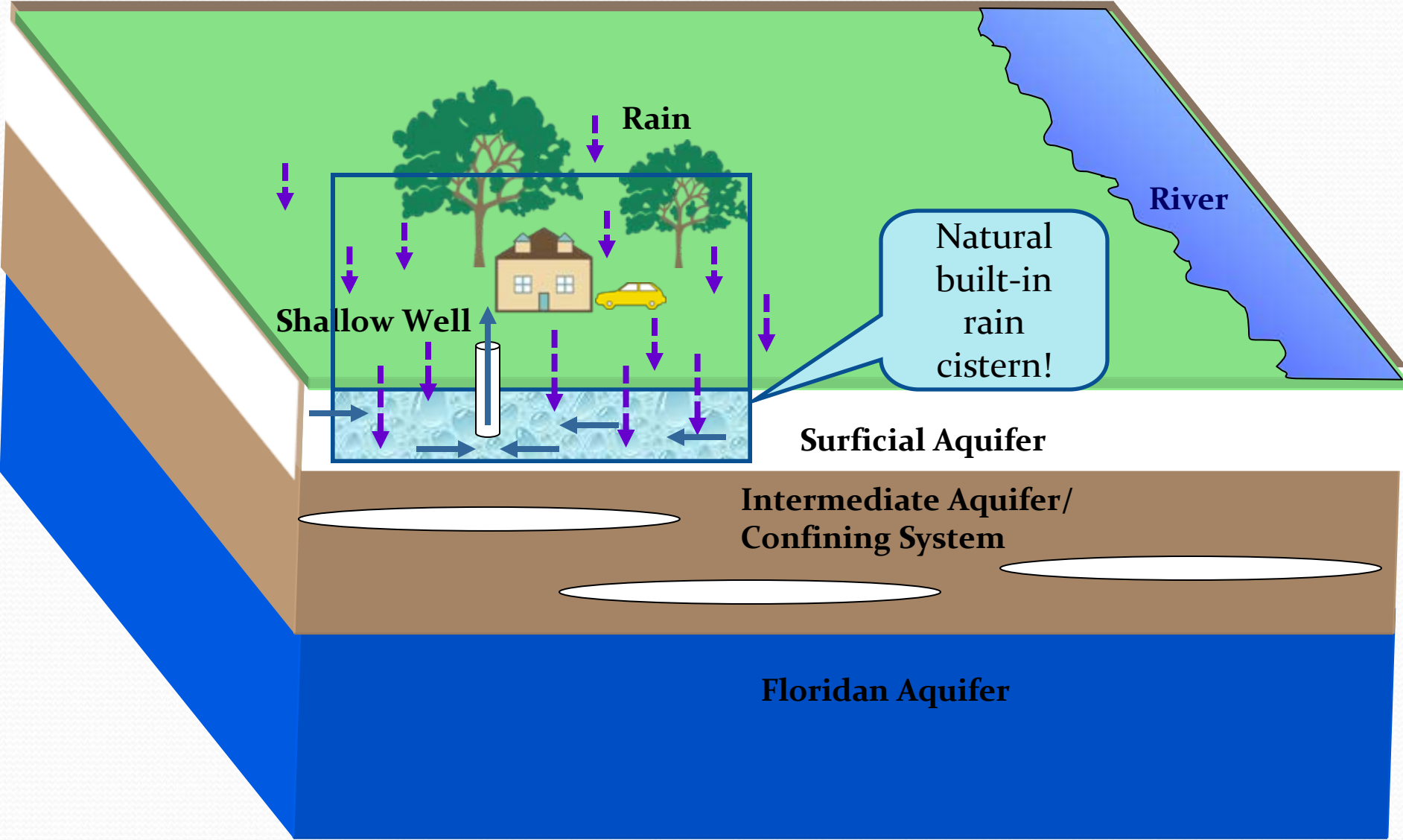


Source Replacement - Reclaimed Water

- 11 Reclaimed Water Production Facilities
- 28 MGD Capacity
- 13 MGD ADF (2.3 MGD Potable Offset)
- 1200 customers
- Reclaimed Water helps protect the River and the Aquifer
- \$116M spent to date



Source Replacement – Shallow Wells



Conservation Going Forward

- Aggressive residential per capita goal (88 gpcd)
- Continue to evaluate a number of Conservation Strategies
- Demand Side Management (DSM) activity engaged
- Balance conservation with revenues required to sustain the utility

Summary

- Conservation continues to be a low cost alternative to AWS
- Conservation has limits that if reached may still require AWS
- JEA continues to promote Conservation and will adjust strategy to meet goals (Aquifer Limits)

JEA Conservation Efforts

Questions?

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