

Institutionalizing Climate Change Impacts



WUD Overview

- Began in the 1970's with the purchase of several developer plants
- Initiated regionalization program in the 1990's
- Florida's third largest water and wastewater utility
- 6 Water and 2 Wastewater Plants
- 470,000 people, 2,000 miles of water mains, 1,500 miles of wastewater mains
- 496 personnel, operating budget of \$150M and > \$1B in assets





Recognized as an industry leader



Utility Issues & Challenges

- Raw Water Demands
- Population/Growth
 - · Water Supply, Revenue
- Conservation/Reuse

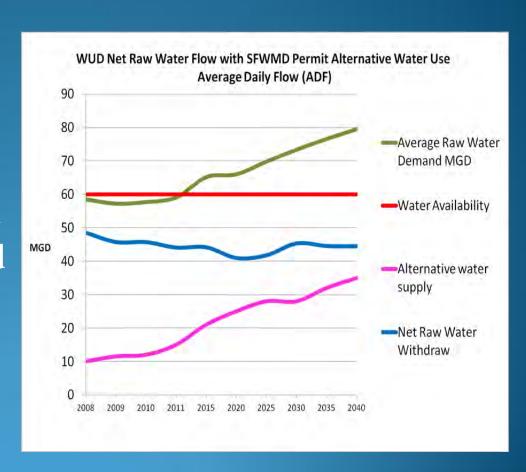


- Regulations
 - NNC, Water Availability Rule, Emerging Contaminants
- Technology [Cost/Benefit]
- Climate Change



RAW WATER FLOW DEMANDS

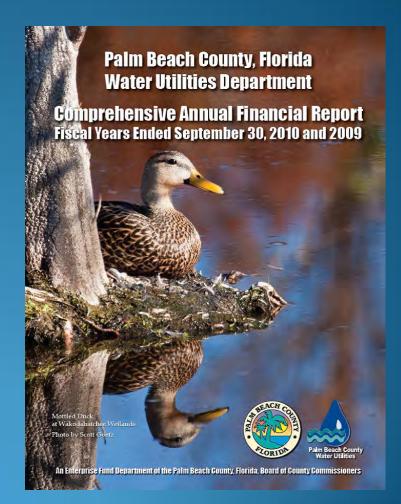
In spite of disappointing economic forecasts and increased regulatory pressure to move toward AWS, WUD has achieved sustainable total water management of those resources entrusted to it...





REVENUE

- Develop sufficient revenue for long-term financial stability amid declining population & water restrictions
- Maintain affordable customer rates
- Achieve positive net income
- Build cash reserves

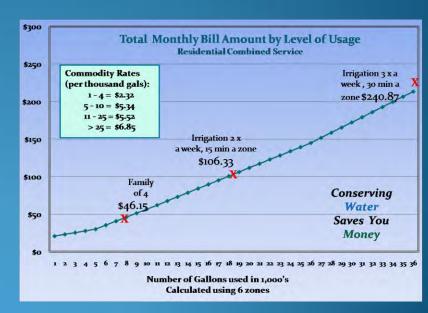




REVENUE

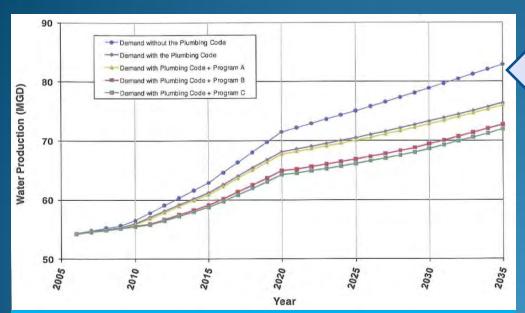


- Added new revenue sources (bulk water, revenue grants, etc.)
- Stabilized personnel costs
- Established strong conservation rate structure
- Tied rate structure to Utility CPI (75%)
- Prioritized O&M; CIP





CONSERVATION



Current WUD Conservation Program

- AMR System Leak Detection
- **Toilet Leak Detection**
- Public Information Program
- Rain Sensors on New Development Irrigation Systems
- Conservation Tiered Rate Structure
- **Biofilm Management-Chlorine/System Flush**

Projected Demand Savings of 6.9
MGD by 2035; Current WUD
Conservation Program With
National Plumbing Code Changes



National Plumbing Code

- Toilet 1.6 Gal/Flush
- Urinals 1.0 Gal/Flush
- Showerhead 2.5 GPM (80 psi)
- Resident Faucets 2.2 GPM (60 psi)
- **Public Faucets 0.5 GPM (60 psi)**
- **Dishwashing 1.6 GPM (60 psi)**



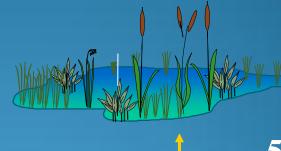
Reuse

SRWRF 35 (22.5) MGD

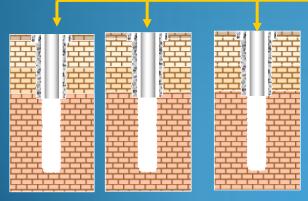








Wetlands 5 (1.5) MGD



Deep Injection Wells 34.5 (8.0) MGD



CONSERVATION AND REUSE

5.2 BILLION gallons in 2011

- Service to 8 golf courses and 22 communities
- Average daily demand = 14 million gallons
- Maximum daily demand = 22 million gallons
 100% Reuse
- Minimum daily demand = 4 million gallons
- MRWSA = 20 square miles (1 sq mi in 1995)









FPL West County Energy Center





- Three new natural gas combined-cycle power units
- Units 1 & 2 online 2009
- Unit 3 online 2011
- Total facility capacity of 3,800 megawatts
- Cooling water source is major issue for FPL
- ADF 17mgd



Environmental Stewardship

FPL Project – reclaiming our resources while providing new source of funding for Utility



Regulations Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC)

Technology

•Cost

•Green House Gas



LIMITS OF TECHNOLOGY FOR NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS

Level	Treatment	Total Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus
1	Conventional Activated Sludge	20 mg/L	2 mg/L
2	3 Stage BNR	8 mg/L	1 mg/L
3	5 Stage BNR + Filtration	4-8 mg/L	0.1-0.3 mg/L
4	5 Stage BNR + Denite Filtration	3 mg/L	0.1 mg/L
5*	5 Stage BNR + Denite Filtration + MF/RO	< 2 mg/L	< 0.02 mg/L

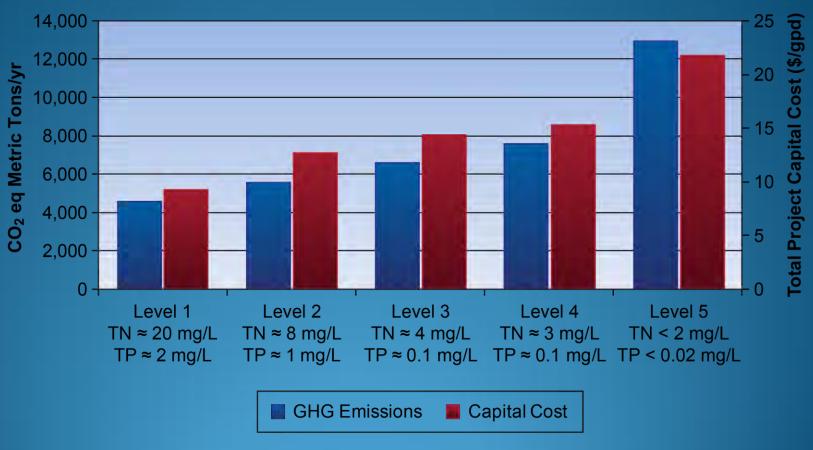
* MF/RO for half the flow

Reference: WERF NUTR1R06n 2011: Striking The Balance Between Nutrient Removal In Wastewater Treatment And Sustainability 2011

Provided by Patrick Davis, P.E.; Hazen & Sawyer



GHG EMISSIONS & CAPITAL COST



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WATER AVAILABILITY RULE

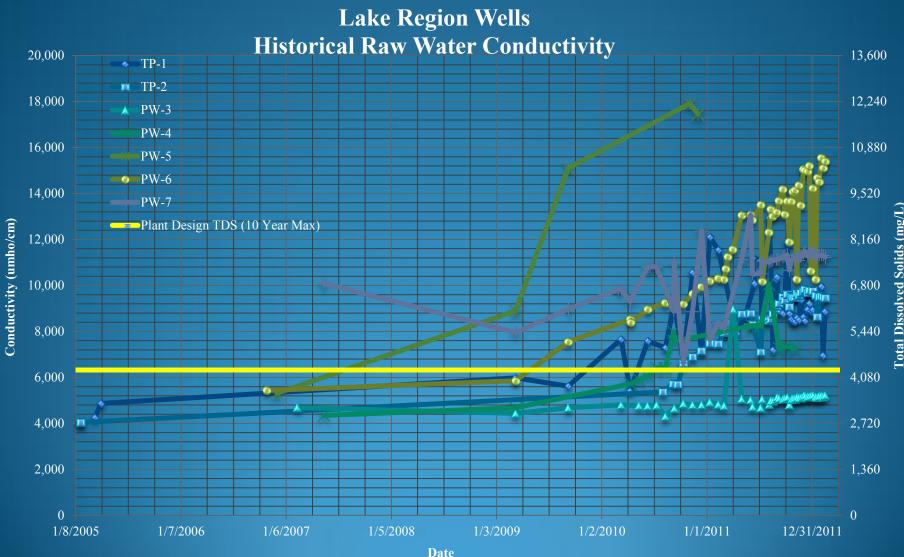
•Surficial Aquifer – Wells

•Floridan Aquifer

Chloride Issues



Chloride



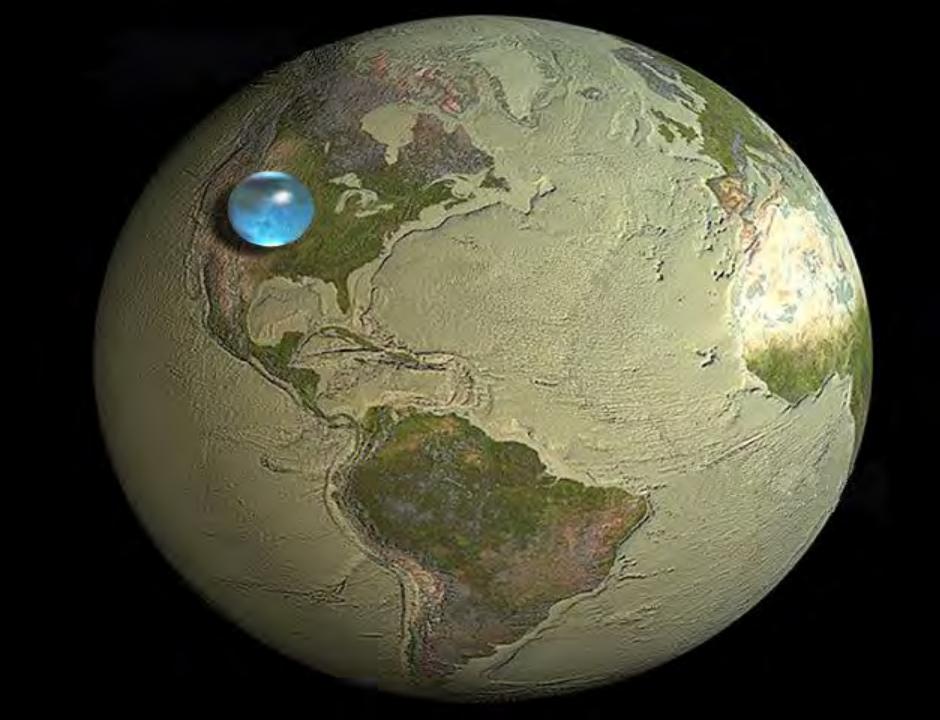


Technology

- Water Treatment
- Wastewater Treatment
- Energy Recovery
- Energy Conservation
- Asset Management Best Practices
- Computerized
 Maintenance
 Management System
 (CMMS)









Florida Water Budget

Lost to Tide 38%

Evapotranspiration 61%

1%

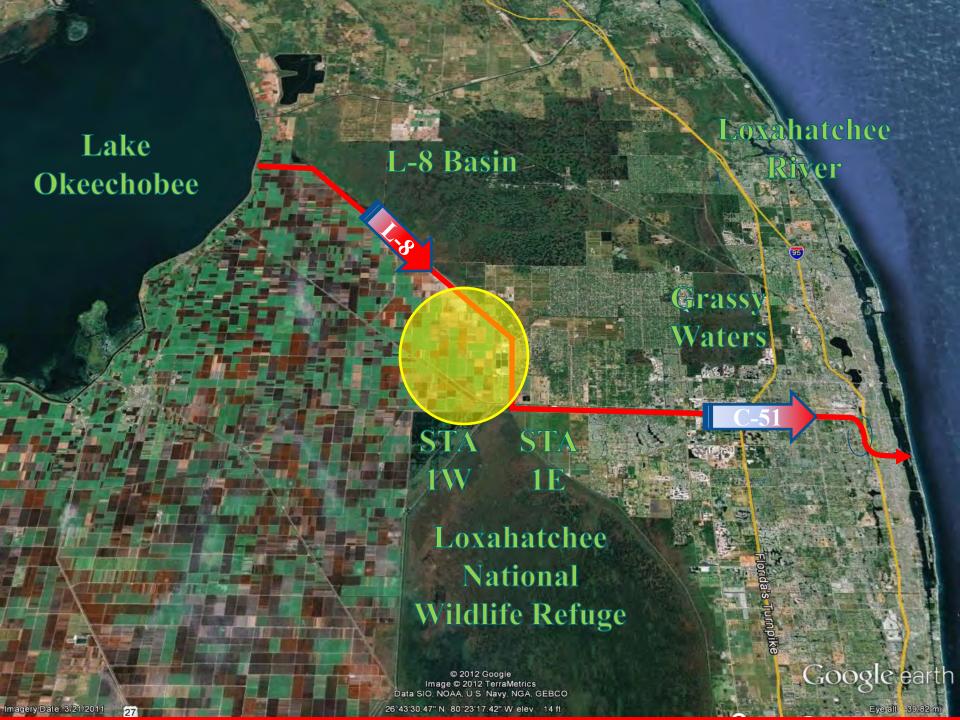
Consumptive Uses

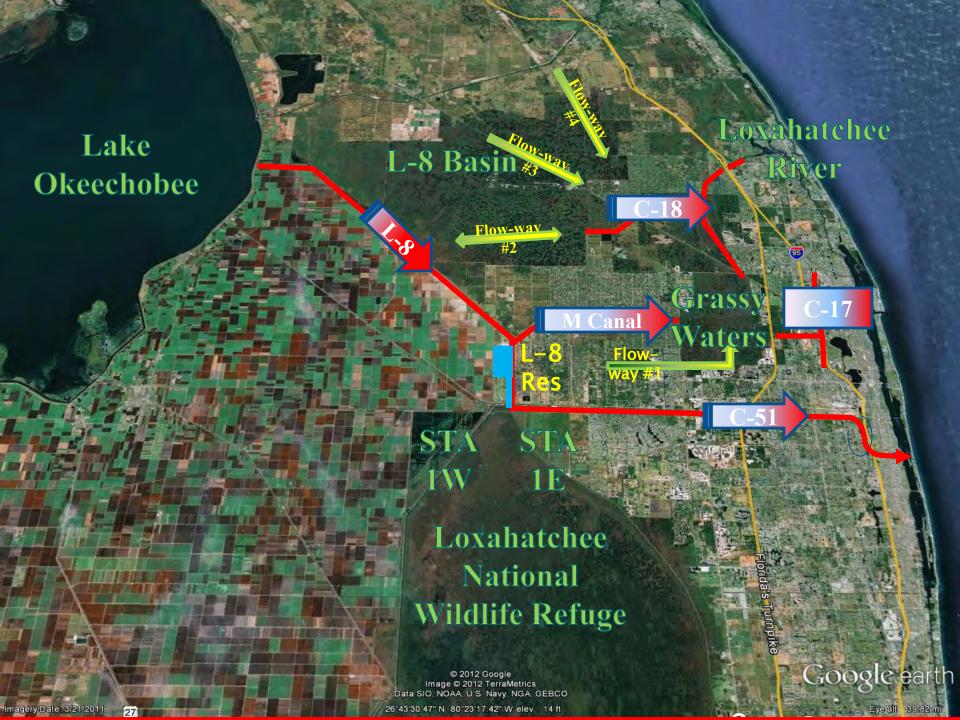


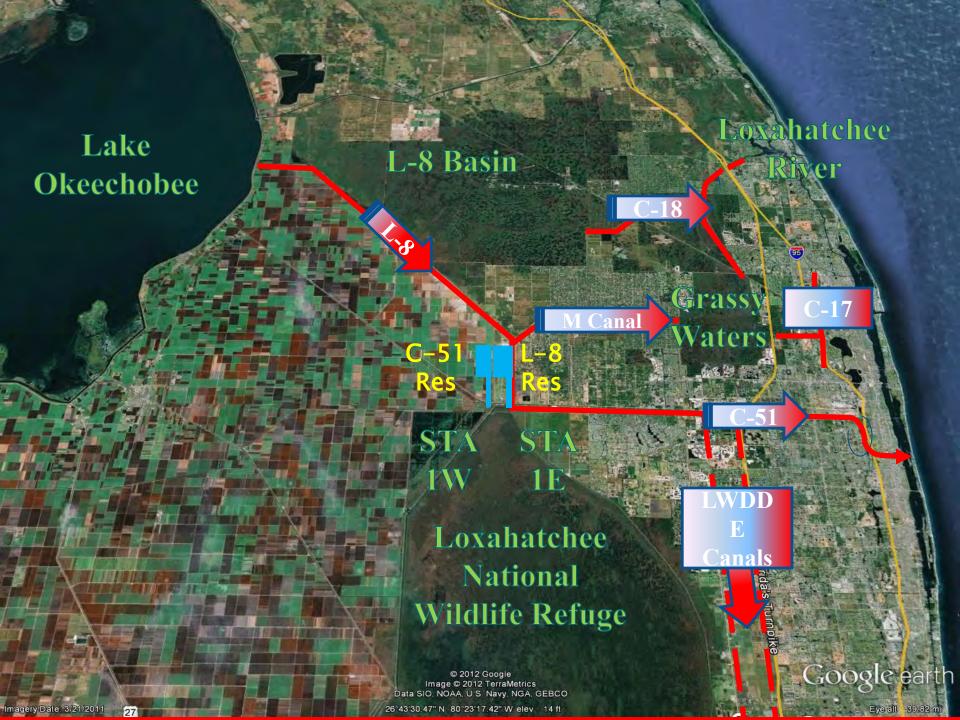
Water: New Reservoir Benefits?

- Improved Regional System Management Flexibility
- Potential for Improved Water Quality & Flows to the Refuge
- Water Supply Offsets to Help Lower Future Drinking Water Supply Costs
- Adaptation to climate change











What are the Issues?

- Timing
- Water Quality
- Project Cost
- Participation
- Leadership & Governance



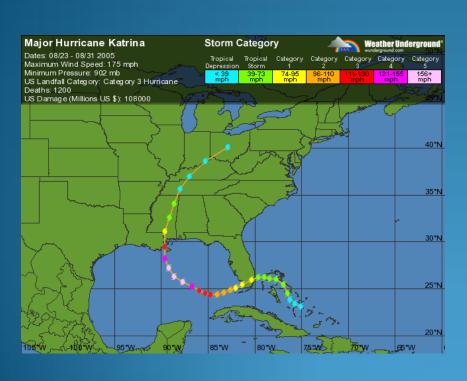
Temperature Impacts

Rainfall Impacts

• Storms/Hurricanes Sea Level Rise



Using Models



- KATRINA
- Number of named storms
- Predicting rainfall/inches
- Predicting likely path of hurricane or tropical storm
- Intensity
- Wind Speed
- Duration



WET WEATHER & FLOODING

- Vulnerability of existing infrastructure
- Frequency & magnitude of extreme events

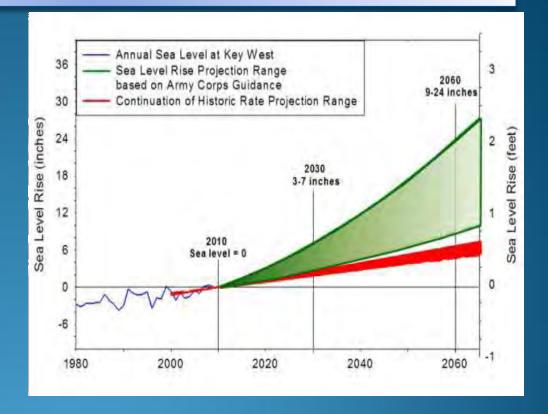
Appropriate level of redundancy and safety factors



CLIMATE CHANGE

• Develop strategies to respond to climate change impacts

 Participate in SE FL Regional Climate Change Compact



 Work on federal and state climate policies



PALM BEACH COUNTY WATER UTILITIES



QUESTIONS

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