



Can JEA consider using the “direct pay” option under the Inflation Reduction Act in lieu of tax credits to produce clean energy? I am concerned we are leaving money on the table.

That is one of the incentives from the legislation that we must look at and understand. Previously, we did not have the option to own our own solar because it was too expensive. This levels the playing field and is one of the options that we will look at.

Please consider the low- and moderate-income customers and the underserved areas of Jacksonville’s Northwest area that are suffering the most from carbon emissions and other negative effects of urban heat.

We are working on weatherization and home upgrade projects that will conserve energy and reduce utility bills for customers. We have projects that will be launching in historic East Jacksonville and North Riverside (north and west of Riverside). We also are targeting several other neighborhoods to provide weatherization assistance to customers, in ZIP codes 32208, 32209, 32210 and 32244. So we will be working in all those areas.

We are also reducing carbon emissions significantly. In 2030, 3% to 5% of our energy will be coming from the Northside Generating Station. By that time, we will have reduced carbon emissions by 80 percent from our 2005 levels. We are taking the right steps.

How is JEA disposing of nuclear waste created by Plant Vogtle?

JEA does not own Plant Vogtle, which is one of the reasons it (our purchase power agreement) drops off in the 20th year. There are systems in place at nuclear plants to deal with that onsite and then ultimately offsite as well. That is not directly our responsibility. Those who are running the plant will be taking care of that.

Why consider a new fossil fuel plant (gas) that will continue CO₂ pollution when cleaner and more efficient solar with battery storage is clean, renewable and at lower cost?

The models that we ran considered the total cost and the reliability of various options. Batteries right now are expensive and do not allow for us to have a plan to serve energy 24 hours a day, so we were trying to balance that. One of the goals of the IRP that the board adopted was to retire less efficient generation. Whenever we replace some generation with other natural gas generation, it is more efficient than what we had before and produces less carbon. We continue to balance those things, so we have the least-cost option, which is what we proposed for 2030.

Jay Stowe mentioned an electric flat load since 2008. How have population and manufacturing changed since then? And how has the load stayed flat considering the region’s growth?

Since 2008, JEA’s total number of accounts has increased by 23%. However, residential electric usage dropped by 18% during that same time period. Although there are more homes, each one uses less electricity, on average. We attribute that to our customers’ increased energy efficiency measures as well as building code improvements resulting in buildings using less electricity. Another factor: Private solar capacity increased during that time from ~454 kilowatts to ~31,462 kilowatts.

Please explain JEA's positions on net metering as a community-owned utility.

Customers who install approved renewable generation systems at their home or business and connect them to JEA's electric grid are subject to JEA's Distributed Generation Policy.

By participating in Distributed Generation, a customer is able to buy electricity from JEA when their renewable generation system doesn't produce enough energy to meet their needs, and sell energy (kWh) to the grid when it produces more energy than needed at that moment. Customers who send energy to JEA will receive an energy credit at [JEA's fuel rate](#).

The reason that we don't pay the full amount is because we still must have our system in place, and we do have to support that. We are working to understand the value of distributed energy and the value of solar so that we can decide what the right price to pay for solar might be. We're studying that to get to the right number.

What roles currently exist and what roles need to be added in the years to come to support JEA's sustainability goals?

As we grow and we start looking at the data and looking at our plan for our city's resiliency plan, there will be a need for more subject matter experts in different areas. Our stakeholders can help with some of that so it's a great opportunity to improve our effectiveness and efficiency from a governmental perspective, to tie back into our stakeholders.

It's critical that we look at things through a resiliency perspective and study sea level rise, flooding, and all the issues that happen as a real result of flooding. As a community we have to focus on the root causes of climate change; it's happening already here. JEA wants to make sure we're doing everything we can today as a community.

How can all of us as individuals support JEA's goals via this IRP?

By making sure that you make the best decisions you can make on how you use energy and water. Also, we will be launching another Integrated Resource Plan in three years, so look for information on that in the coming years. Community engagement is an important part of the process for us.