



NEWS

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MEMBER NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 2009

Manager's Message

Dear Members: _____ by Jeff Hohn



CHANGE IN ANNUAL MEETING DATE

Due to conflicts with other meetings, High Plains Power has changed the date of our 2010 Annual Meeting. The original tentative date was March 20, 2010. **The new date is now April 17, 2010.** The location of the meeting is still the same. We will be at the Fremont County Fair Grounds in Riverton. We hope that everyone can make the new date.

work with our member/owners who own the trees, but in order to maintain the delivery of safe/reliable electricity we must maintain a clear right-of-way. If you see trees in the power lines, please call us immediately so that we can get them cleared. We will clear out the right-of-way at no charge to the member/owner. We greatly appreciate your help.

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TREES CAUSE OUTAGES DURING STORM

I am sure that most of you remember the first weekend in October. That is when the Riverton/Lander area received anywhere from 1 to 2 feet of wet heavy snow. As a result, many of our member/owners experienced extended outages and numerous "blinks". The overwhelming cause of the trouble was trees getting into the lines. The combination of the leaves still being on the wet heavy snow, was the proverbial perfect storm. Because of this, we have begun an aggressive tree trimming project. We will continue to

SENATE INTRODUCES CLIMATE CHANGE BILL

Well, the Senate has now gotten into the Climate Change act. They introduced their version of a bill early in the month of October. In order to try and get public backing, they call it "Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act". To try and explain the bill it would take much more space than we have available. Therefore, if you would like to read the bill, we have posted it on our website (www.highplainspower.org). One of the main items in the bill is how much emissions

Our offices will be closed November 26th and 27th for Thanksgiving. Have a safe and thankful holiday.

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Do-It-Yourself Home Energy Audits

by the U S Dept. of Energy

Yes, bad as it is...winter is here. We've gotten out our hats, mittens, sweaters, gloves and coats so we are ready, but is your home ready for winter too? The Department of Energy has posted a self-audit that you can do, to see how ready your home is for winter. As always, if you want High Plains Power to conduct a more extensive home energy audit call our office to set up an appointment. This is a free service offered to our members.

You can easily conduct a home energy audit yourself. With a simple but diligent walk-through, you can spot many problems in any type of house. When auditing your home, keep a checklist of areas you have inspected and problems you found. This list will help you prioritize your energy efficiency upgrades.

Locating Air Leaks

First, make a list of obvious air leaks (drafts). The potential energy savings from reducing drafts in a home may range from 5% to 30% per year, and the home is generally much more comfortable afterward. Check for indoor air leaks, such as gaps along the baseboard or edge of the flooring and at junctures of the walls and ceiling. Check to see if air can flow through these places:

- Electrical outlets
- Switch plates
- Window frames
- Baseboards
- Weather stripping around doors
- Fireplace dampers

- Attic hatches
- Wall- or window-mounted air conditioners.

Also look for gaps around pipes and wires, electrical outlets, foundation seals, and mail slots. Check to see if the caulking and weather stripping are applied properly, leaving no gaps or cracks, and are in good condition.

Inspect windows and doors for air leaks. See if you can rattle them, since movement means possible air leaks. If you can see daylight around a door or window frame, then the door or window leaks. You can usually seal these leaks by caulking or weather stripping them. Check the storm windows to see if they fit and are not broken. You may also wish to consider replacing your old windows and doors with newer, high-performance ones. If new factory-made doors or windows are too costly, you can install low-cost plastic sheets over the windows.

If you are having difficulty locating leaks, you may want to conduct a basic building pressurization test:

1. First, close all exterior doors, windows, and fireplace flues.
2. Turn off all combustion appliances such as gas burning furnaces and water heaters.
3. Then turn on all exhaust fans (generally located in the kitchen and bathrooms) or use a large window fan to suck the air out of the rooms.

This test increases infiltration through cracks and leaks, making them easier to detect. You can use incense sticks or your damp hand

to locate these leaks. If you use incense sticks, moving air will cause the smoke to waver, and if you use your damp hand, any drafts will feel cool to your hand.

On the outside of your house, inspect all areas where two different building materials meet, including:

- All exterior corners
- Where siding and chimneys meet
- Areas where the foundation and the bottom of exterior brick or siding meet.

You should plug and caulk holes or penetrations for faucets, pipes, electric outlets, and wiring. Look for cracks and holes in the mortar, foundation, and siding, and seal them with the appropriate material. Check the exterior caulking around doors and windows, and see whether exterior storm doors and primary doors seal tightly.

When sealing any home, you must always be aware of the danger of indoor air pollution and combustion appliance "backdrafts." Backdrafting is when the various combustion appliances and exhaust fans in the home compete for air. An exhaust fan may pull the combustion gases back into the living space. This can obviously create a very dangerous and unhealthy situation in the home.

In homes where a fuel is burned (i.e., natural gas, fuel oil, propane, or wood) for heating, be certain the appliance has an adequate air supply. Generally, one square inch of vent opening is required for each

1,000 Btu of appliance input heat. When in doubt, contact your local utility company, energy professional, or ventilation contractor.

Insulation

Heat loss through the ceiling and walls in your home could be very large if the insulation levels are less than the recommended minimum. When your house was built, the builder likely installed the amount of insulation recommended at that time. Given today's energy prices (and future prices that will probably be higher), the level of insulation might be inadequate, especially if you have an older home.

If the attic hatch is located above a conditioned space, check to see if it is at least as heavily insulated as the attic, is weather stripped, and closes tightly. In the attic, determine whether openings for items such as pipes, ductwork, and chimneys are sealed. Seal any gaps with an expanding foam caulk or some other permanent sealant.

While you are inspecting the attic, check to see if there is a vapor barrier under the attic insulation. The vapor barrier might be tarpaper, Kraft paper attached to fiberglass batts, or a plastic sheet. If there does not appear to be a vapor barrier, you might consider painting the interior ceilings with vapor barrier paint. This reduces the amount of water vapor that

can pass through the ceiling. Large amounts of moisture can reduce the effectiveness of insulation and promote structural damage.

Make sure that the attic vents are not blocked by insulation. You also should seal any electrical boxes in the ceiling with flexible caulk (from the living room side or attic side) and cover the entire attic floor with at least the current recommended amount of insulation.

Checking a wall's insulation level is more difficult. Select an exterior wall and turn off the circuit breaker or unscrew the fuse for any outlets in the wall. Be sure to test the outlets to make certain that they are not "hot." Check the outlet by plugging in a functioning lamp or portable radio. Once you are sure your outlets are not getting any electricity, remove the cover plate from one of the outlets and gently probe into the wall with a thin, long stick or screwdriver. If you encounter a slight resistance, you have some insulation there. You could also make a small hole in a closet, behind a couch, or in some other unobtrusive place to see what, if anything, the wall cavity is filled with. Ideally, the wall cavity should be totally filled with some form of insulation material. Unfortunately, this method cannot tell you if the entire wall is insulated, or if the insulation has settled. Only a thermographic inspection can do this.

If your basement is unheated, determine whether there is insulation under the living area flooring. In most areas of the country, an R-value of 25 is the recommended minimum level of insulation. The insula-

tion at the top of the foundation wall and first floor perimeter should have an R-value of 19 or greater. If the basement is heated, the foundation walls should be insulated to at least R-19. Your water heater, hot water pipes, and furnace ducts should all be insulated.

Heating/Cooling Equipment

Inspect heating and cooling equipment annually, or as recommended by the manufacturer. If you have a forced-air furnace, check your filters and replace them as needed. Generally, you should change them about once every month or two, especially during periods of high usage. Have a professional check and clean your equipment once a year.

If the unit is more than 15 years old, you should consider replacing your system with one of the newer, energy-efficient units. A new unit would greatly reduce your energy consumption, especially if the existing equipment is in poor condition. Check your ductwork for dirt streaks, especially near seams. These indicate air leaks, and they should be sealed with a duct mastic. Insulate any ducts or pipes that travel through unheated spaces. An insulation R-Value of 6 is the recommended minimum.

Lighting

Energy for lighting accounts for about 10% of your electric bill. Examine the wattage size of the light bulbs in your house. You may have 100-watt (or larger) bulbs where 60 or 75 watts would do. You should also consider compact fluorescent lamps for areas where lights are on for hours at a time. Your electric utility may offer rebates or other incentives for purchasing energy-efficient lamps.



Message from the Manager

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have to be reduced. Following is what the bill requires;

In 2012 emissions will not exceed 97% of 2005 emissions.

In 2020 emissions will not exceed 80% of 2005 emissions.

In 2030 emissions will not exceed 58% of 2005 emissions.

In 2050 emissions will not exceed 17% of 2005 emissions.

Just to give you a rough idea of the cost, in 2012 the cost to our membership would be about \$800.00 per meter per year. In 2030 the cost to our membership would be about \$2,400.00 per meter per year. As you can see, this will be a significant cost

to our average residential consumer. It is up to all of us to stay informed and engaged in this process. We will do everything we can to keep you informed about how this bill progresses. All we ask of you is to stay engaged with our Congressional Delegation.

If you would like to contact me for any reason, my email address is jhhpp@wyoming.com.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE LIGHTS GO OUT

When severe weather causes power outages, employees of High Plains Power begin working immediately to restore service as soon as possible. Primary lines serving hundreds of members are serviced first, and then the secondary lines serving just a few members are restored. When your lights go out, look outside and see if your neighbors are also in the dark. If they're not, check your fuse box or circuit breaker to see if you can locate the problem.

Outages that occur in severe weather, or that last for an extended period of time, can place a heavy burden on the system at the moment power is restored. To prevent an overload on the system and possibly another outage, take these steps:

- Turn off every inside light except one.
- Turn down your thermostat.
- In cold weather, close drapes to save heat. Pick one room on the warm side of the house. Close the door to the rest of the house and use blankets to insulate your windows.
- Turn off all unnecessary appliances.
- Avoid opening the refrigerator and freezer doors.
- If you see a downed power line, STAY AWAY! Call High Plains Power at once.
- When power comes back on, slowly switch your appliances and lights back on and gradually return your thermostat to its normal setting.

High Plains Power works hard to keep the power on for its members, but severe weather can sometimes put us in the dark. You'll be safer and less inconvenienced if you have the following emergency supplies on hand:

- flashlight with fresh batteries
- candles and holders
- matches
- firewood and kindling
- non-perishable food
- radio with fresh batteries
- blankets
- wind-up clock
- manual can opener
- paper plates & plastic utensils
- bottled water

High Plains Power

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