

THE CANEY VALLEY ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

TheVoice

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Cooperative Assn., Inc.**
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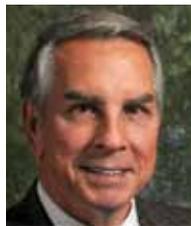
Power Cost Adjustment

The Power Cost Adjustment (PCA) for August is \$.04092/kilowatt-hour. This calculates to an additional \$40.92 per 1,000 kWh used.

The PCA was implemented in 2002 to cover only the increase in power costs (over and above 5¢/kWh) charged to us by our wholesale power supplier, Kansas Electric Power Cooperative (KEPCo) in Topeka. The PCA varies each month depending on the wholesale charges from KEPCo, and is a flow-through on your electric bill.

FROM THE MANAGER

Hold Down Monthly Costs with Peak Control



Allen Zadorozny

To the right is a list of the average wholesale power costs your cooperative has experienced during recent years showing a significant increase.

In order to maintain an acceptable financial condition for the cooperative, the cost of power above 5¢ per kWh has been passed on to its members since February 12, 2002.

The base of 5¢ is used because the regular electric rates were set in 1993 (and reduced by 4 percent in 1999), and at that time 5¢ per kWh was the amount the cooperative paid.

The wholesale power cost stayed below 5.5¢ per kWh from 1994-2001. In 2002, costs for generating electricity began to rise. Rather than frequently changing the regular rates to cover the varying increases in power costs, it was decided that the power cost adjustment (PCA) was the best way to accommodate the changes.

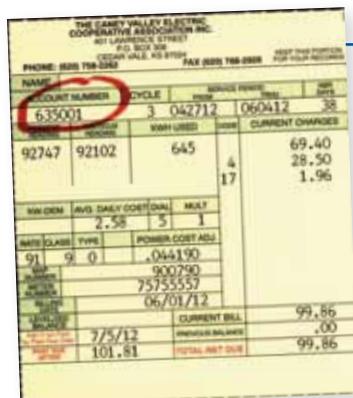
The PCA enabled the cooperative to maintain the same electric rates for all of the other costs of its operation, and to maintain a satisfactory financial status.

Unfortunately, governmental regulations and normal inflationary cost pressures are continually causing electric generation and transmission costs to increase. This topic is being brought to your attention in order for you to know that these increasing costs will continually affect your electric bills.

Please contact me if you would like to discuss this information in greater detail.

Allen Zadorozny, Manager

Wholesale Power Costs Since 1994	
1994	5.39¢
1995	5.33¢
1996	5.45¢
1997	5.37¢
1998	5.23¢
1999	4.96¢
2000	5.05¢
2001	4.92¢
2002	5.50¢
2003	5.72¢
2004	5.74¢
2005	6.12¢
2006	6.43¢
2007	6.17¢
2008	6.64¢
2009	6.56¢
2010	6.96¢
2011	7.82¢
2012 to date	8.52¢



Billing Upgrade Adds Extra Digit to Account Numbers

A recent upgrade in our billing system added an extra digit in the last part of all our member's account numbers. For example, if your account number was 1234-01, it is now 1234-001.

Please be sure and add in the extra digit when submitting payment or contacting our office about your account. Thank you!

Using Fans to Cool Your Home

Fans can help you save a bundle on air conditioning costs if you know how to use them.

Circulating fans move air around your home to produce a wind chill effect. Scientists who study human comfort know that people feel about four degrees cooler in rapidly moving air than in still air. Ceiling fans, table fans or floor fans are all used in this way to provide a feeling of comfort in occupied rooms during the hot part of the day. Since circulating fans cool people without actually lowering the temperature, run them only when you're in the room to appreciate their cooling breeze.

You can also use fans to flush your home with cool air at night. When the outdoor temperature is cooler than it is indoors, your exhaust fans will replace the hot air in your home with cool outdoor air.

Whole-house fans and window fans are used for this night time cooling. A whole-house fan is permanently installed in the ceiling of your home. It pushes warm house air into the attic, where it exits through the attic vents. Cool outdoor air will then be drawn through open windows and doors. Window fans are also used to move hot air out of your home in the same way. Use one window fan to draw hot air out of your home, and another to bring cool air in from the shady side of your home. Experiment with different configurations of fans to see which works best.

Night time cooling with exhaust fans works best in dry climates where the night temperature dips into at least the low 70's. Run your exhaust fans as long as it's cooler outdoors than inside. In the morning, close your windows and drapes before the outdoors heats up to preserve your cooled indoor environment.

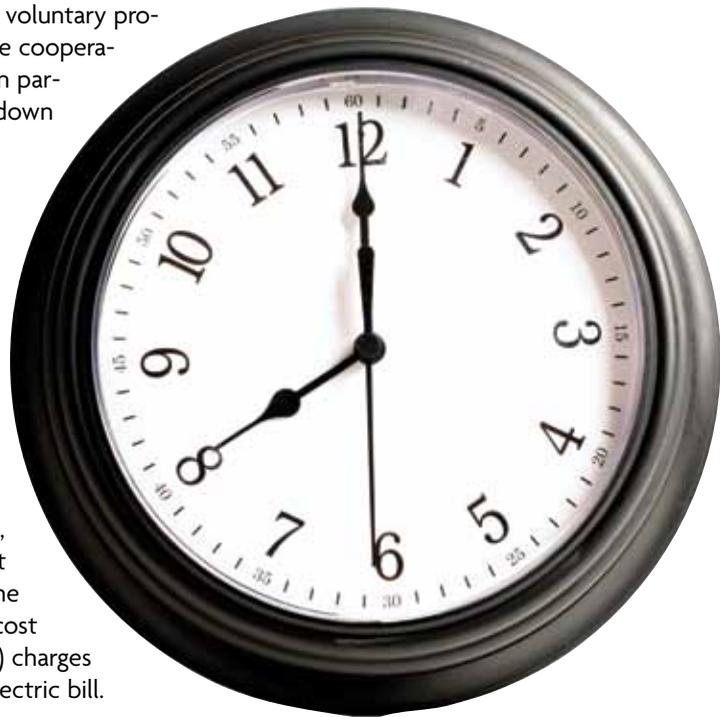


Want to Lower Your Electric Bill? You can Help by Participating in Peak Control

Peak Control is a voluntary program in which the cooperative members can participate to hold down electricity costs.

What are the Benefits of Taking Part in Peak Control?

By helping hold the line for the kW demand charges on Caney Valley ECA's electric bill, you will also limit the amount of the resulting power cost adjustment (PCA) charges added to your electric bill.



When do You Need to Participate in Peak Control?

During the hours of 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. every weekday from June 1 to September 30.

The actual peak demand for June, July, August, and September is the billing demand for each respective month. **Special emphasis is placed during July and August**, as the peak electricity demand registered by Caney Valley ECA during those two months drives the electricity billings for the following "off-peak" eight months October through May. The lower the peak demand registered, the lower demand charges will be.

Be aware of days that have high

Try to avoid high energy use activities like laundry and baking between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. on weekdays.

temperatures forecasted above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. These are the type of days when peak demand can occur.

What Can You do to Participate in Peak Control?

You can participate by voluntarily monitoring when you use electric appliances and equipment which require larger amounts of electricity.

Outages for June 2012

Occasionally, a part or parts of the delivery system fail and an outage occurs. We only had the one large outage listed below for June.

Date	Area	Members Affected	Duration	Cause
6/17	Cedar Vale substation	804	1 hr 20 min	Bird on Nova breaker in substation blew two 69 kV fuses

ENERGY EFFICIENCY TIPS

Cooling Off the Attic

BY DOUG RYE



Doug Rye

heat travels from one location to another.

I have included some of these same principles in my energy efficiency presentations, and they have also been well received. So, once again, remember that all energy comes from the sun, heat always moves toward cold, and moisture always moves toward dry.

In the next few issues, we will discuss how these principles affect the comfort and utility bills of your house. More importantly, we will give solutions. Since August is usually pretty cotton-picking hot, I thought that we would start with the hottest location in the house, which would be the attic.

In my seminars, I often ask, "Where is the hottest place in America on a hot summer day?" Someone may answer, "Death Valley, California." Well that is a good answer, but many attics are hotter.

I then ask them, "Where is the one location that you would not want to put the AC cooling unit or ductwork?" It usually gets really quiet at this time. Someone finally answers, "In the attic."

Well, let me ask you how you would like to sit in your attic on a hot summer day and try to make homemade ice cream? We would probably keel over before the ice cream was ready. It is now obvious to you that the attic may not be a good place for the AC cooling system. It may also now be obvious to you that a substantial part of your heating and cooling bill is related to the location of the

heating and cooling system. Based on the comments that I have received from some of our readers, you have enjoyed the last few columns about energy origination and the ways that

heat travels from one location to another.

So, why is the AC unit and ductwork still located in the attic on some new houses? It is mostly because it is more convenient and no one has demanded change.

Studies have shown that ductwork located in attics and ductwork leakage in the attics may be the single biggest waster of residential energy in some areas. It is absolutely unbelievable how much energy could be saved if folks sealed the ductwork and made the attic cooler.

Using our energy principles, how did the attic get so hot, and what are the solutions?

Of course it all started at the sun's radiant heat. The heat rays left the sun, traveled through space and headed straight toward Earth. Some of the rays were absorbed or reflected by the atmosphere and clouds. Some were absorbed into the earth, trees and water. Many of the rays hit the roofs and gable ends of houses. The roofing can get super hot, really fast.

The hot roof becomes a radiator and heats the attic by radiation and convection. All adjacent materials such as insulation, ductwork and framing materials absorb the heat and get hotter and hotter until the rays of the sun are reduced in some way.

Much of the heat is absorbed by the insulation, keeping it from reaching the cooler living space, which is good. Possible solutions to make your attic cooler:

► **If the ductwork is in the attic, the best answer, in most cases, is to spray the entire sloped roof decking and gables with foam**, which encapsulates the entire attic space. By doing this, there is no longer an attic at all. It is now just an odd shaped room upstairs and the ductwork is now inside the conditioned space. In this case, the ductwork leakage does not matter as much because it is

inside the house anyway.

► **If the ductwork is in the attic, but costs prevent you from doing the No. 1 solution**, you can do what many others have done in the past: make sure that the ductwork leaks are sealed and add insulation [my preference is cellulose] until you have a total insulation depth of about 13 inches. If possible, cover the ductwork with insulation.

► **Another solution that you may do yourself is to properly install a radiant barrier** on the bottom or between the sloped roof rafters.

This can lower the attic temperature by 20 to 30 degrees on a summer day. Installing or rolling out radiant barrier on top of your existing insulation is not a proper installation method. Doing so will render a negative effect.

► **If your ductwork is not in the attic, you may only need to add cellulose insulation.**

Yep, at least one of these solutions will be the answer for you when it is so cotton-picking hot. Call me at the office if you have questions.

DOUG RYE is a licensed architect and the popular host of the "Home Remedies" radio show. You can contact Doug at 501-653-7931. Source: Arkansas Electric Cooperatives Corporation.

Caney Valley's Operating Statistics

For Month Ending	May 2012	May 2011
Meters Billed	5,597	5,573
kWh Sold	4,001,876	4,258,139
Total Revenue	\$ 605,944	\$ 584,551
Purchased Power	\$ 463,229	\$ 376,730
Operating Expenses	\$ 189,620	\$ 169,779
Depreciation Expenses	\$ 49,266	\$ 48,596
Interest Expenses	\$ 21,875	\$ 30,819
Other Expenses	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,225
Operating Margins	\$ (119,590)	\$ (42,597)
Non-operating Margins	\$ 1,826	\$ 1,876
Total Margins	\$ (117,764)	\$ (40,721)
Margins Year-to-Date	\$ (177,093)	\$ 56,213



WHO KNEW A FRESH LAYER OF INSULATION WOULD HELP ME WEATHER THE ECONOMY?

There was money hiding in my attic. Not anymore. I'm saving \$240 a year just by adding insulation. What can you do? Find out how the little changes add up at TogetherWeSave.com.



Touchstone EnergySM

TOGETHERWESAVE.COM