THE CITY OF WAYNE SUMMER TIME LOAD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The City of Wayne is asking all electric customers with central air conditioning to volunteer for our "Summer Time Load Management Program." The service is completely FREE, and will save our Utility thousands of dollars in electric costs. We believe that by participating in load management, we can help in some small way with climate change. **However, if you already have a load control switch, you do not have to apply again.**

Here are answers to some questions most frequently asked:

What is "Load Management"? Load management is a technique used to reduce peak demands for electricity caused by simultaneous operation of electricity using appliances.

How is the load managed? By installing a control switch on the central air conditioner. This control device allows the City to interrupt, temporarily, the operation of the central air conditioner for 7 ½ minutes within a 30-minute period.

Will my air conditioner be turned off each day during the year? No. Only on those hot summer "peak" days, or in the case of extreme emergency. We anticipate that the switch may be operated on as few as 10 summer weekdays, most likely between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. We do not foresee operation of switches on weekends or holidays.

Will my house get hot if my air conditioner is turned off? No, the system is not cut off. Only the compressor is temporarily interrupted. The air circulating fan inside the house keeps running. Customer experience has shown us over the years that the comfort level inside the house is hardly noticeable.

The City of Wayne presently has 900 Load Control customers. If you are interested in participating in the Load Management Program, please sign and complete the form below and return it to City of Wayne, PO Box 8, 306 Pearl Street, Wayne, NE 68787. You may also call 402-375-1733 with any additional questions. Remember, this is completely FREE to you!!!

TO: WAYNE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM

I hereby authorize the installation of a control switch in my residence. The control switch is owned by the City of Wayne and will be installed by a licensed electrician without cost to me.

I hereby state that I have authority to permit the installation of this equipment. I also understand that upon request, the City will have the device removed.

_____ _____

Customer Signature Date

_____ _____

Address Phone Number

Home Heating and Cooling Q&A

Q: How often should I change the filter on my furnace?

A: Everyone's house is different. If you have pets or a lot of traffic in your home your filter will need to be changed more often. A good rule of thumb is to check it monthly and if it looks dirty, change it.

Q: If I don't change my furnace filter regularly what could happen?

A: Air conditioning costs depend partly on the furnace blower that distributes the cool air. If it's inefficient, your electricity costs could be quite high, especially if you use your furnace fan for ventilation. Proper airflow will prevent freezeups, ensure good dehumidification and improve efficiency by up to 10%.

Q: If my A/C unit is low on Freon what will happen?

A: The efficiency of your unit and cooling performance will go down. Having the refrigerant charge checked annually will protect the compressor from possible damage, ensure efficiency and boost cooling performance.

Q: What is a heat pump?

A: A heat pump is a heating system that either extracts warmth from the outside air, as in an air-to-air system, or a ground-source unit which extracts warmth from the ground.

Q: What does SEER mean when talking about air conditioning?

A: SEER stands for Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio and compares the cooling power of the equipment to its electrical use. The higher the SEER the more efficient the unit. The higher the number, the lower the cost to operate.

Q: Is a bigger air conditioner better?

A: No, bigger is not necessarily better. You should buy an A/C unit that is correctly sized for your home matching cooling power to the characteristics of your home's size, window area, insulation and other factors. A system that is too large will cool fast but wastes energy and money and may not remove moisture effectively.

Q: What makes one system more efficient than another?

A: Most of the differences are on the inside – in the motors, compressors, pumps and valves. So, even if two units look the same on the outside, these less obvious features can mean big differences on your utility bills.

Q: Will ceiling fans help my cooling system?

A: They will cool you off in the summer and promote heating efficiency in the winter.

Q: How can I be sure that energy efficiency claims are not just sales hype?

A: Manufacturers must use standard tests developed by the Department of Energy to prove the efficiency of their products. Many have these tests performed by independent laboratories. The test results are reported on the Energy Guide labels and through fact sheets provided by the manufacturer or industry association directories.

Q: How efficient is my old A/C system?

A: Typically, if your unit is:

over 10 years old	=	6.0 SEER
5-10 years old	=	8.0 SEER
Less than 5 years old	=	10.0 SEER

Effective January 23, 2006, the Department of Energy established a new minimum SEER rating for air conditioning and heat pump units. The new minimum of 13 SEER replaces the previous minimum of 10 SEER which had been in force since 1992.

Q: What is the difference in energy efficiency?

A: The 13 SEER unit is 8% more efficient than a 12 SEER unit and 30% more than a 10 SEER unit.

Q: What does BTU stand for?

A: BTU stands for British Thermal Unit. One BTU is the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, when the water is at about 39 degrees F.

Q: What is BTU used for?

A: BTU is used to measure heating and cooling efficiency.

Q: What is a "therm"?

A: A therm is 100,000 BTU.

Q: What is the average BTU of electricity, natural gas and propane?

A:

Electricity	1 KW	3,412 BTU/hr
Natural Gas	1 Cubic Foot	1,030 BTU
Propane	1 Gallon	91,600 BTU

Q: What does AFUE stand for?

A: Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency, which is a measure of a furnace's overall energy performance. The higher the AFUE, the more heat you get for your heating dollar.