# State Energy Conservation Office (SECO)
# Municipally Owned Utility (MOU) or Electric Cooperative (Co-op)
# SB-924 Energy Efficiency Report
# Data Entry Form

MOU or Co-op: Lyntegar Electric Cooperative, Inc.
County: Lynn - Headquarters
Contact: Greg Henley
Contact Title: CEO
Address: P.O. Box 970
City: Tahoka, TX 79373
Zip: 79373
Phone: (806) 561-4588
Fax: (806) 561-4725
E-mail Address: greg@lyntegar.coop

**1) Is your MOU or Co-op hereby reporting on energy efficiency as required by SB-924, PURA Sections 39.9051 and 39.9052?**

[X] Yes [ ] No

**2) Energy Efficiency Goals: Please tell us about the goals that your MOU or Co-op has related to energy efficiency:**

Instructions: Provide a brief description of your MOU or Co-op's energy efficiency goals for the previous calendar year. Examples may include information about energy efficiency for MOU or Co-op customers or utility facilities. Supplemental information may be provided at your option on any long-term energy efficiency goals that your MOU or Co-op might have. Please use a separate sheet of paper if you need more space.

See Attached

**3) Your MOU or Co-op's Energy Efficiency Programs:**

Instructions: Input information as applicable; add fields as necessary. For the previous calendar year, please list energy efficiency programs and provide applicable estimated achieved savings – energy and/or demand, or other program performance metric (for example participation.) Add additional lines as needed.

| Energy Efficiency Program | Estimated Energy Savings or | Estimated Demand Savings or | Other Program Performance Metric |
|---|---|---|---|
| See Attached | | | |
| Totals | | | $171,066.92 |

**4) Program Materials / Additional Information**

Instructions: Public information about your energy efficiency programs (brochures, website information, etc.) may be attached and provided with this form.

**5) Please submit this form to SECO at: SB924.Reporting@cpa.state.tx.us**

The goal of Lyntegar Electric Cooperative, Inc. is to have energy savings of approximately 3% per year within our membership and on our own facilities. However, it is difficult to establish actual savings due to the wide variety of weather conditions in our area. Additionally, we are adding load at each of our substations, which makes monitoring actual savings difficult to identify.

The 2010 year-end total load for the cooperative was 567,313,408 kwh; of this total 82,809,590 kwh were from Residential sales or 14.6% the remainder of the kwh sales were from: 1) Irrigation Sales 222,268,449 kwh; 2) Commercial and Industrial 258,485,348 kwh; and Public Street and Highway Lighting 202,050 kwh.

The 2011 year-end total load for the cooperative was 781,846,129 kwh; of this total 92,255,244 kwh were from Residential sales or 11.8%; the remainder of the kwh sales were from: 1) Irrigations Sales 410,550,281 kwh; 2) Commercial and industrial 275,665,917 kwh; and Public Street and Highway Lighting 202,240 kwh.

With 2010 being a cool wet year, and 2011 being a dry hot year, our kwh usage changed by 214,532,721 kwh.

While our energy conservation program helps to some degree, it is impossible to reduce kwh usage in to offset increases due to weather and other factors that affect our system from year to year.

# Lyntegar Electric Cooperative's Energy Efficiency Programs

## Programs for Member's - $169,218.00 Savings

1. Radio Ads – We run a 30 second radio on several local radio stations that are designed to gain member interest and make them aware of various ways to conserve energy.

2. *Texas Coop Power Magazine* – Periodically, a piece of literature is published in our local pages of the magazine that highlights a specific area where members can learn to be more energy efficient.

3. Member Education – Employees from Lyntegar are actively engaged in making members aware of ways to save energy. We regularly speak to members and any other group that is willing to listen about the importance of energy conservation.

4. All Electric HVAC Incentive Program – A cash incentive is paid to members when building a new home or remodeling existing homes and installing energy efficient "all electric" or "dual-fuel heat pump" home HVAC systems. "Energy Efficient Home" guidelines must be met to maximize the incentive program.

5. Bill Stuffers – From time to time, we will include an eye catching card in the member billing statement pertaining to energy efficiency and energy conservation.

6. Newspapers – Lyntegar regularly advertises in local newspapers.

7. Book Covers – We support the school districts within our service territory by purchasing book covers for them. The content of the covers contain information about energy efficiency and electric safety.

## Programs for the Coop's Facilities - $1,848.92 Savings

1. Buildings
    a. All thermostats are maintained at energy saving levels
    b. Lights in the buildings or offices not being used will be turned off
    c. Patrols will be made each afternoon to make sure all lights have been turned off for the night
    d. Use is made of double entrances at office buildings to minimize the loss of heating or cooling
    e. All new buildings of the cooperative will be built with energy conservation in mind

2. Outside Lighting
    a. Outside lighting is operated by electric eye switches to make sure energy is not wasted by lights burning during daylight hours
    b. Only enough outside lights are used as to insure safety and security

3. Appliances
    a. All appliances purchases by the coop are selected with energy efficiency in mind

4. Vehicles
    a. All employees are instructed to control speed in order to conserve energy. The coop maintains its own vehicle shop and makes sure all vehicles are performing with peak efficiency.

# TOP 10 ENERGY-SAVING TIPS

1 TURN OUT THE LIGHTS! Like your parents always said, turn off the lights in unoccupied rooms. Replace your incandescent bulbs with equivalent compact fluorescent lightbulbs (CFLs). CFLs last longer and use 75 percent less energy. LED-based lights are even more efficient.

2 USE A POWER STRIP WITH A TIMER. Plug appliances and electronics into a power strip on a timer so you can turn them all off at once. And, make sure those electronics and appliances are Energy Star rated.

3 UPGRADE YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR. A refrigerator purchased in 1975 uses four times more power than a new Energy Star-rated model.

4 SCHEDULE AN ENERGY AUDIT. Perform an online energy audit or have an energy auditor survey your home. Simple, inexpensive improvements often provide big savings.

5 BUY A SWEATER. Wear it and keep your thermostat set to a lower temperature. Every degree of temperature reduction can save 5 percent on heating costs. Consider purchasing a programmable thermostat to lower temperatures automatically while you are away from home.

6 REGULARLY CLEAN OR REPLACE THE HEATING/COOLING SYSTEM FILTER. Dirty filters reduce required air flow and make the equipment work harder. A clean filter can help save 5 percent in heating costs. The same is true for the lint trap on your clothes dryer.

7 TAKE A SHOWER. A quick shower using a low-flow showerhead will use only half the water required for a typical bath.

8 WRAP THAT WATER HEATER. You can save up to 10 percent of the energy required to operate an electric water heater by installing a tank insulating blanket (available at home improvement stores). Insulate the water pipes exiting your water heater to further reduce energy loss.

9 WASH CLOTHES IN COLD WATER. Up to 80 percent of the energy used by a washing machine is from heating the water it uses. Washing in cold or warm water saves energy. Consider the purchase of a front-loading model that uses half the water of a conventional top-loading washer. For drying, use a clothesline instead of a dryer.

10 SCALE BACK APPLIANCES. Using small appliances such as toaster ovens uses less energy than their larger counterparts. Only run dishwashers when there is a full load, and select the energy-saving cycle.

*The Directors and Employees of*

**Lyntegar Electric Cooperative**

*wish you a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year.*

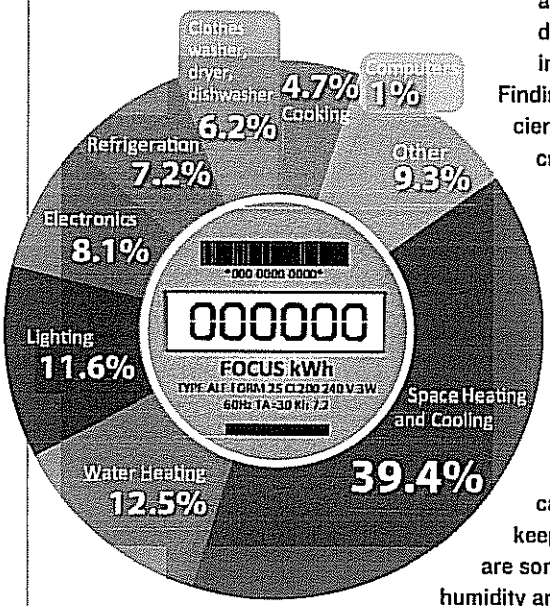
# TRIM THE FAT

## from Your Biggest Electric Expenses

Knowing which household activities consume the most electricity can help homeowners determine where they can save on electric bills.

Regulating temperature inside the home uses the most electricity. Almost 40 percent of the electric bill for an all-electric home covers the cost of cooling and space heating, according to U.S. Department of Energy data.

### HOW YOUR HOME USES ELECTRICITY




As Texas approaches hot-weather months—when temperatures outside can reach triple digits—having an effective cooling system becomes crucial. Finding ways to increase the efficiency of an air conditioner can create a cost savings on electric bills during the summer.

To make the best use of an air conditioner, it helps to know two basic principles about how most units work: Air conditioners (1) decrease humidity; and (2) lower air temperature.

Decreasing humidity inside and increasing a unit's capacity for cooling can help keep your home comfortable. Here are some practical methods to keep humidity and temperatures down:

### Humidity

- Close doors and windows to prevent humid outside air from coming in.
- Vent dryer exhaust to the outside.
- Fix plumbing leaks.
- Move houseplants with wet soil and moisture-producing leaves outside.
- Prepare meals without boiling or simmering liquids, or use the exhaust fan.
- Consider investing in an energy-efficient dehumidifier.

### Temperature

- Set thermostat no lower than 78 degrees.
- Clean indoor and outdoor coils of the air conditioner.
- Change air-conditioner filters.
- Block light from entering through windows with shade trees, blinds or awnings.
- Consider buying a programmable thermostat. For an overview of programmable thermostats, visit www.consumerreports.org.
- Use ceiling or box fans to bring the temperature down by about 4 degrees.

*Source: 2009 Buildings Energy Data Book, U.S. Department of Energy, Table 21.5. Represents an all-electric home. Updated February 2011.*

**Lyntegar EC honors the brave men and women who have given their lives so that we might live in a free and prosperous United States of America.**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Our office will be closed Monday, May 30, in observance of Memorial Day.

## Did You Know...

Cooperatives are voluntary, democratic organizations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership. In the case of an electric cooperative, like Lyntegar EC, that means the people who buy the electricity own the company.

ILLUSTRATION BY CARL WIENS

# Going on Vacation?

*Give Your Electric Meter a Break, Too*

In 2011, Americans are expected to spend $683 billion on travel, according to the U.S. Travel Association. If you're heading out on a summer trip or weekend getaway, save a few dollars by leaving your home in an energy-efficient state. From lighting to air conditioning, turning electronic equipment off or down can save energy and money.

Air conditioners don't need to run full tilt while the home is vacant. Consider turning the air-conditioning unit off to maximize savings, or at least adjusting the thermostat to save money on what could be your largest single energy expense.

Electronics with digital displays and standby power settings, such as digital clocks, TVs, DVD players, stereos and coffeemakers, should be unplugged to prevent phantom energy use, drawing electricity even when not switched on.

Fountains, hot tubs and other outdoor waterworks that use electricity can be turned off.

Lights can be switched off. If planning to use timers or motion-detecting lights to create the illusion of being at home, use energy-efficient lightbulbs in the fixtures that are set to light up.

Outbuildings such as garages, shops, sheds and studios should be checked for lights left on and appliances that can be unplugged.

Refrigerators can be made more energy efficient by adjusting the temperature to make them slightly warmer. Food left in the fridge will likely stay preserved at 38 degrees. Also, filling empty spaces with nonperishable beverages or containers filled with water helps keep the temperature consistent. If vacationing for a long period of time, empty the refrigerator and freezer, and unplug them to maximize savings.

Water heaters can be turned off to save electricity. Writing down the temperature setting can help you remember where to set it (120 degrees is an ideal temperature) when you turn it back on.

Windows let in light, which creates excess heat. Close blinds and curtains to moderate the temperature.

Read the electric meter before and after a vacation to see how much energy was saved. Then use the savings on your next vacation.

# A Recipe for Electric Disaster

**With a list of ingredients such as water, food, electricity and perhaps natural gas, the kitchen can be a recipe for danger. All these elements are usually carefully harmonized in the kitchen, but when not monitored, they can create electric safety hazards.**

**These steps can help you make sure your kitchen remains safe:**

- **Clean your stovetop, oven and exhaust hood. Spills, grease and dust can act as fire starters on cooking surfaces. With an abrasive cleaner or detergent, thoroughly clean up food that escapes your pots and pans. Your exhaust hood hovers over the range, gathering grease and dust. Clean it with a degreaser or combination of baking soda and water to reduce the risk of the accumulated grease catching fire. Keeping it clean also reduces kitchen odors.**
- **Plug countertop appliances into outlets that have ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs). GFCIs prevent electricity from finding alternative grounds—such as water or a person—by stopping the flow of energy to that appliance when it detects an imbalance. Keep all appliances away from the sink, and don't use appliances that have gotten wet.**
- **Unplug countertop appliances when not using them. Many appliances continue to draw electricity even when they are not in use.**
- **Vacuum refrigerator coils at least every three months. The coils on the back of the refrigerator collect dust and dirt that can hamper energy efficiency by making the condenser work harder. Buildup also poses a fire hazard.**
- **Call an electrician if an appliance conveys a shock. Even a small shock can mean there is a potentially hazardous wiring problem. Call a licensed, qualified electrician for assistance.**

*Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency:*

# What's the Difference?

**MESSAGE FROM MANAGER**
GREG HENLEY

In the 1980s, President Reagan was quoted as saying that conservation meant being cold in the winter and warm in the summer. Conservation seemed to get a bad rap in the decades to follow. It implied having to make do with less. And sometimes, it meant going without altogether.

Today, the terms energy conservation and energy efficiency are often used synonymously, but they have distinct definitions. I like how the U.S. Energy Information Administration differentiates the two.

That difference has to do with behavior and technology.

Energy conservation simply means using less energy. To achieve it, consumers have to change their behaviors—turning off lights, unplugging appliances or opting to use a clothesline instead of a clothes dryer. Conserving energy often means sacrificing something.

While there is merit in adopting conservative energy-consumption habits to avoid waste, we have the option to use less energy without having to give up comfort or convenience.

That brings me to the definition of energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency involves applying technology to use less energy while getting the same result or service. Technological advances also allow us to automatically perform some actions we used to have to do manually. Because new electric products are able to do the same tasks with less energy, energy efficiency does not necessarily come with the connotation of going without.

A compact fluorescent lightbulb (CFL) is considered energy efficient because it uses less electricity to produce the same amount of light as an incandescent lightbulb. The CFL still lights up the room just the same.

In the same way, Energy Star-rated products are intended to deliver the performance consumers expect while using less energy. Take today's Energy Star-rated refrigerators, for example. They keep food cool with about half as much energy as refrigerators made before 1993, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Ultimately, energy efficiency may result in energy conservation—or using less energy.

I'd like to remind you why using less electricity is beneficial and why the principles of energy efficiency and energy conservation offer value to you, the member-customers of Lyntegar Electric Cooperative. Perhaps most obviously, using less electricity saves you money on your electric bill simply because you consume less.

Also, wholesale power costs fluctuate depending on the time of use. The cost of power increases during peak hours—early mornings and evenings—and seasons—hot summers and cold winters. In the early mornings, demand increases because we all wake up and turn on lights and appliances as we start our days.

Similarly, demand for electricity increases in the evenings because we arrive home from work, fire up the stove, turn on the TV and perhaps start a load of laundry.

And during the extreme temperatures of summer and winter, we demand electricity even more by blasting our air conditioners or heaters.

If we can diminish the use of power during those peak times, then the cooperative's total wholesale power cost decreases. That savings is passed along to you.

In addition, those in the electricity industry, including Lyntegar EC, are trying to find ways to reduce consumption because there could be a shortfall of electricity generation in the future. Creating energy-conserving and energy-efficient habits now will help us use electricity wisely years down the road.

I encourage you to use the principles of energy conservation and energy efficiency together. Just because you install an energy-efficient CFL in the light fixture on your front porch doesn't mean you should leave it on 24/7. And even if you have an Energy Star-rated clothes dryer, be a good steward and think twice about running it with anything less than a full load.

By combining energy-efficient technology with conservative behavior, you can save both electricity and money.

## YIELDS *of* ENERGY EFFICIENCY

| MORE OF THESE | LESS OF THESE |
|---|---|
| Quality/Performance | Money |
| Heating/Cooling | Pollution |
| Lighting | Energy |
| Productivity | Hassle |
| Control | Waste |

*Source: www.ase.org*

# Have a Happy (Energy-Efficient) Holiday Season

BY BRIAN SLOBODA

Holiday decorating can cause spikes in your January electric bill. One great way to keep your light displays from breaking the bank is to invest in light-emitting diodes, or LEDs. LED holiday lights are:

ENERGY EFFICIENT. They use 70 percent less energy than traditional incandescent light strings.

LONG LASTING. They boast a lifespan of up to 10 times longer than incandescent lightbulbs.

SAFE. They stay cool to the touch, reducing the risk of fire.

STURDY. Bulbs are made of epoxy, not glass, making them much more durable than other lights.

LED holiday lights come in a wide variety of colors, shapes and lengths and are available at many home improvement, wholesale, drug and grocery stores. Although LEDs might be more expensive than incandescent lights at the time of purchase, energy savings over their lifetime makes them a big money saver. And prices continue to decrease as the technology becomes less expensive.

The brightness and color of LED lights have also come a long way over the past few years. For white lights, you can choose between cool white (a bright icy blue white) or warm white, (a yellow tint that's the closest LED to a white incandescent bulb).

Make sure the lights you buy are labeled for indoor or outdoor use, depending on where you want to place them. Decorating outside with indoor lights can shorten the life of the bulbs.

For even more energy savings, use a timer to control holiday lights.

When purchasing your holiday lights, make sure the packaging bears the Underwriters Laboratories logo, UL. That means an independent testing group has thoroughly checked the product for safety hazards such as fire and shock.

Careful shopping can save you money on your monthly electric bill while giving your loved ones—and the neighborhood—a festive holiday display.

*Brian Sloboda specializes in energy efficiency for the Cooperative Research Network. Additional content provided by E Source.*

## 12 Days of Holiday Safety

It's easy to make safety a part of your holiday with these tips. Tackle one a day, and you're well on your way to a safe New Year!

ESFi

**Day 1** **What's that noise?** Test your smoke and carbon monoxide alarms. Make sure everyone knows what to do if they hear them.

**Day 2** **What a shocker!** Before use, inspect all electrical lights, decorations and extension cords for damage.

**Day 3** **Two's company; three's a crowd.** Do not overload outlets with too many decorations or devices.

**Day 4** **Is it working?** Test your ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) and arc-fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs) to make sure they're protecting you.

**Day 5** **Ouch!** Prevent trips and falls by keeping cords safely along walls and out of doorways and high-traffic areas.

**Day 6** **Kids eat the darndest things!** Avoid putting lights, metal hooks, breakable ornaments and other small decorations within reach of young children.

**Day 7** **Thirsty?** Keep your Christmas tree stand full of water. A fresh, green tree poses less of a fire hazard than a dry tree.

**Day 8** **Make a wish!** Blow out any candles before leaving a room or going to bed.

**Day 9** **Nice and warm:** Keep space heaters at least three feet away from anything that can burn— decorations, trees, gifts and curtains.

**Day 10** **Can't touch this!** Consider installing tamper-resistant outlets/receptacles to prevent kids from inserting objects into the slots.

**Day 11** **Escape Route:** Share your family fire escape plan with overnight guests.

**Day 12** **Hot stuff!** Keep children away from cooking areas; use back burners and turn pot handles away from little hands.

There's no greater gift you can give your family than a safe and happy holiday! Learn more at www.holidaysafety.org.

LYNTEGAR ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
TAHOKA, TEXAS

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM & WORK PLAN
March 2012

## I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Energy Conservation Program is to specify those plans, actions and procedures necessary to accomplish the objectives of the policy of this corporation regarding energy conservation.

## II. POLICY

The Board of Directors of Lyntegar Electric Cooperative, Inc. has adopted the following policy:

The cooperative will make all efforts to assure the conservation of energy at all of its own facilities and in all activities of the cooperative. The cooperative will, through various methods available, educate and guide its consumers toward the conservation of energy.

The cooperative will engage in training its employees, to assure they are aware of the need for and the best methods available to conserve energy.

The cooperative will make efforts to coordinate its activities concerning energy conservation with those of other such power suppliers, statewide associations, governmental bodies, building industry other organizations that are concerned with the conservation of energy.

The cooperative will develop and maintain programs and activities designed to promote energy conservation and to monitor such programs and activities so as to measure their results.

The cooperative will consider the energy conservation program of the cooperative in future contemplated rate changes.

The cooperative will allocate resources to be used toward its commitment to energy conservation.

## III. RESPONSIBILITY

The member services department has been designated to carry out the Energy Conservation Program of the cooperative. This department contains the manager of member services, and the member services advisor. It will be the responsibility of this department to develop plans, to represent the cooperative in all areas of energy conservation, guide consumers and employees toward better methods of energy conservation, to monitor results of this program, and to report those results to the management. The cooperative plans to have the equivalent of two full-time employees working in energy conservation. Cooperative employees spent approximately 2,934 hours working in energy conservation in 2011. A list of the employees involved in energy conservation and an estimated percentage of time each devotes toward energy conservation is a follows:

| NAME | TITLE | % OF TIME |
|---|---|---|
| Paula Reynolds | Clerk | 16 |
| Barry Pittman | Manager Member Services | 38 |
| Sherry Tilley | Billing Supervisor | 19 |
| Laveta Bloodworth | Service Branch Clerk | 14 |
| Gary Cartwright | Branch Manager | 2 |
| Frank Collins | Branch Manager | 11 |
| Don Collins | Crew Foreman | 1 |
| Julie Stacha | Service Branch Clerk | 4 |
| Brady Askew | Member Services Advisor | 34 |

## IV. METHODS OF INFORMING CONSUMERS OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM OF THE COOPERATIVE, ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE, AND RESOURCES USED TO ACCOMPLISH THIS PROGRAM

### A. Bill Stuffers

Bill stutters are mailed periodically that advise consumers that the cooperative personnel are available to aid them in the most modern methods of energy conservation.

### B. Newspapers

1. The Texas Coop Power newspaper, published by the Texas Electric Cooperative Association, is mailed to each consumer monthly. Two special pages of this publication are designed by personnel of the cooperative and serve as an ideal instrument to advise consumers of the availability of cooperative personnel to aid them in methods of energy conservation. A major portion of-this publication is devoted to energy conservation.

2. Local newspapers may be used to notify the public of the availability of cooperative personnel to assist them in energy conservation techniques.

### c. Book Covers

1. Book covers are periodically supplied to area schools stressing energy conservation, and explaining the availability of cooperative personnel to assist consumers with regard to energy conservation.

### D. Exhibits & Displays

1. Display booths at county fairs are set up containing energy conservation information, with cooperative personnel manning these booths to explain the availability of cooperative personnel to assist them in energy conservation.

2. Energy Saver Water Heaters are sold and serviced by the cooperative. If members inquire about these heaters, they are given all the information as to how they perform, stressing the conserving of energy and savings on their energy bill.

## V. METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

### A. To Consumers

1. Personnel Contacts

Cooperative personnel visit with consumers and explain the policies and procedures of the cooperative, in addition to informing them of the importance of energy conservation and assistance available to aid them in their plans for energy conservation.

2. Personnel Services

a. Cooperative personnel conduct energy evaluations for consumers of the cooperative, showing the saving available through energy conservation and the amount of energy that is presently being wasted. There were no walk thru energy evaluations and two energy conservation information visits performed by the cooperative personnel during the past year.

b. Cooperative personnel advise consumers concerning remodeling techniques that conserve energy.

(1) Proper insulation
(2) Proper heating units
(3) Proper cooling units
(4) Proper design in construction for energy efficient structures

c. Cooperative personnel advise consumers building new residences concerning techniques that conserve energy.

(1) Proper insulation
(2) Proper heating units
(3) Proper cooling units
(4) Proper design in construction for energy efficient structures.

d. Cooperative personnel make visits to the homes of consumers giving information on the proper use and care of appliances and energy saving techniques.

e. Cooperative personnel make visits, and take advantage of any situation to give information regarding energy conservation to consumers for all types of load. Cooperative personnel visited approximately 290 members during the year.

(1) Residences
(2) Irrigation
(3) Farm related
(4) Oil related
(5) Schools and Churches

3. Programs given to various groups by personnel of the cooperative designed to educate public in regards to energy conservation. There were 7 programs given to approximately 700 people. Such programs were given to:

a. Civic Organizations
b. Schools
c. Clubs
d. Employees

B. Cooperation with Builders and Contractors

Staff members work with and give advice to all builders and contractors in the cooperative's service area.

## VI. RECORDS

### A. Types of Loads for Which Records are Kept

1. Residential

   A record is kept of the electrical requirements in a residence being remodeled, or in a new residence. These records give the estimated annual KWH usages as well as the estimated annual diversified KW demand.

2. Irrigation

   A record is kept of all new irrigation motors installed by showing horsepower size, annual KWH usage and estimated annual diversified KW demand.

3. Farm Related

   Records are kept on all major farm equipment that uses electricity for a source of energy showing annual KWH usage and estimated annual diversified KW demand.

4. Obtaining records from consumers give employees an excellent opportunity to explain the energy conservation program of the cooperative.

5. These records will enable the cooperative to study power requirements of different type loads.

6. Oil Related
   Cooperative personnel assist oil companies monitoring consumption in relation to pumping time in order to maximize the efficiency of the pumping unit.

## VII. ENERGY CONSERVATION REGARDING THE COOPERATIVE'S OWN FACILITIES

### A. Buildings

1. All thermostats are to be maintained at energy saving levels.

2. Lights in buildings or offices not being used will be turned off.

3. Thermostats will be regulated in vacant offices, warehouses, and meeting rooms to use a minimum amount of energy.

4. Patrols will be made each afternoon to make sure all. lights have been turned off for the night.

5. Use is made of double entrances at office building to minimize the loss of heating or cooling.

6. All new buildings of the cooperative will be built with energy conservation in mind.

B. Outside Lighting

1. Outside lighting is operated by electric eye switches to make sure energy is not wasted by lights burning during daylight hours.

2. Only enough outside lights are used as to insure safety and security.

C. Appliances

All appliances purchased by the cooperative are selected with energy conservation in mind.

D. Vehicles

1. All employees are instructed to control speed in order to conserve energy. The cooperative maintains its own vehicle shop and makes sure all vehicles are performing with peak efficiency.

E. Cost Savings

It is very difficult to establish the actual savings to the cooperative in regard to good energy conservation practices because of the wide variety of weather conditions that we experience in this geographical location and load added at each facility. However, we do believe that approximately 19,845 kWh were saved because of energy conservation practices resulting in an approximate $1,848.92 savings in 2011.

## VIII. TRAINING PERSONNEL

A. The cooperative takes every opportunity available to send employees responsible for the Energy Conservation Program of the cooperative to schools, workshops and meetings that will aid them in becoming more knowledgeable in all types, methods, and techniques of energy conservation.

B. The cooperative will engage in training its employees to better understand the methods available to conserve energy in its own facilities as well as being able to assist the consumers in the conservation of energy.

## IX. BENEFITS TO THE CONSUMER

Exact savings to residential consumers are difficult to determine due to wide variety of weather conditions that are experienced in our geographical location and new load connected to our system throughout the year. However, due to the ongoing energy conservation practices emphasized to the cooperative's members, we believe that an approximate 3 percent savings in energy usage occurred in 2011. This results in a savings of $169,218 based on approximately 1,648,329 kWh.

## X. OPERATING COST AND EXPENDITURES

### A. 2011 Expenditures

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Personnel (Payroll) | $ 162,011.25 |
| 2. | Transportation | 3,874.12 |
| 3. | Conservation Incentive Programs | 2,540.00 |
| 4. | Signs and ads in publications | 15,486.55 |
| 5. | Meeting & Travel | 725.00 |
| 6. | Misc. | 2,142.48 |
| | TOTAL | $ 186,779.40 |

### B. 2012 Budget

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Personnel (Payroll) | $228,982.00 |
| 2. | Transportation | 5,476.00 |
| 3. | Conservation Incentive Programs | 3,590.00 |
| 4. | Signs and ads in publications | 21,888.00 |
| 5. | Meeting & Travel | 1,025.00 |
| 6. | Misc. | 3,028.00 |
| | TOTAL | $263,989.00 |

## XI. MAJOR CONCERNS OF INEFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY

Irrigation is a major part of the load on our system. The cooperative completes a formal Power Requirement Study which includes our irrigation usage on the entire system outlining average efficiencies of the pumping plants today and the improvements that we hope to achieve by improving the efficiency of the pumping plants in the future.

## XII. ELECTRIC HEATING INCENTIVE PROGRAM

A cash incentive payment is paid to consumers when building a new home or remodeling existing homes and installing an energy efficient "all electric" or "Dual-Fuel heat pump" home heating system. "Energy Efficient Home" guidelines must be met to maximize the incentive payment.

SUMMARY
OF
ENERGY CONSERVATION WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Borrower Texas 60 Lynn

No. of Consumers _____

| | | Present | Proposed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Conservation in Borrower's Facilities | | |
| A. | Amt. of Capital Expen.: Last Yr. $ -0- | | |
| | This Yr. $ -0- | | |
| B. | Amt. of Annual Savings: Last Yr. $ 20,164.37 | | |
| | This Yr. $ 1,848.92 | | |
| C. | Solar Applications | | |
| D. | Lightning | X | X |
| E. | Thermostat Control | X | X |
| F. | Weatherization of Facilities | | |
| G. | Vehicles | X | X |
| H. | Heating/Cooling System Modifications | | |
| I. | Employee Education | X | X |
| J. | other | | |
| 2. | Consumer Education | | |
| A. | Local Newspapers | X | X |
| B. | TV | | |
| C. | Radio | X | X |
| D. | Meetings with Consumers | X | X |
| E. | Display/Demonstration/Films | X | X |
| F. | Bill Stuffers/Newsletters | X | X |
| G. | Other: | | |
| 3. | Technical Services | | |
| A. | Energy Audits (No.): Last. Yr. 0 This Yr. 0 | | |
| B. | Assist in Arranging to have Suggested Measures Installed | X | X |
| C. | Assist in Arranging Financing | | |
| D. | Advise on Appliance and Equipment Efficiency and Suggested Usage Patterns | X | X |
| E. | Assess Usefulness of Solar Applications | X | X |
| F. | Other: | | |

4. Participation with Other Organizations

| | | Present | Proposed |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Building Contractors | | |
| B. | Weatherization Contractors | | |
| C. | State Energy Offices | | |
| D. | Statewide/NRECA | | |
| E. | G&T | | |
| F. | Local and/or State Extension Service | | |
| G. | Other: _____ | | |
| | _____ | | |

5. Resources Dedicated

A. Dollars

| | | Previous Year | Proposed Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Personnel | $ 160,773.86 | 227,233.00 |
| (2) | Information | 15,486.55 | 21,888.00 |
| (3) | Capital Expenditures | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (4) | Supervision | 1,237.39 | 1,749.00 |
| (5) | In Cooperation With Others | 2,540.00 | 3,590.00 |
| (6) | Other: transportation: | 6,741.60 | 9,529.00 |
| | _____ | | |
| | Total | $ 186,779.40 | 263,989.00 |

B. Staff Time

(1) No. Employee Hours 2,934

(2) Names of full and part-time energy conservation staff:

(See attached Energy Conservation Program & Work Plan)