

Municipal Power News



Washington Power and Light
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City Celebrates Second Solar Park with Ribbon Cutting

On the morning of November 9, Washington officials joined with the public and personnel from the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) to participate in a ribbon cutting ceremony for Washington's second solar park. IMPA is the not-for-profit wholesale power provider to 61 cities and towns in Indiana and Ohio, including Washington, and the Agency constructed both solar parks in the community. With the new park's commissioning, Washington joins a growing list of IMPA member communities to have multiple renewable generation sites in their service territory.

"IMPA's ongoing commitment to providing a low-cost, reliable, and environmentally-responsible power supply to our 61 member communities is our highest priority," said Jack Alvey, President and CEO of IMPA. "The output from our member solar parks enables us to expand our diverse power supply portfolio to include solar energy while economically meeting the growing power needs of our member communities."

The Washington 2 Solar Park has the capacity to provide 9.9 megawatts (MW) of electricity, making it IMPA's largest solar

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Winter Safety with IMPA!

The winter season is upon us, and while it is the least favorite time of year for many, preparing for the cold can help things go over a bit more smoothly. Use this time to remind yourself and your loved ones about the following safety tips that will help everyone enjoy the time to come as best as they can.

Driving

- Drive slowly and attentively in icy or snowy conditions. Give yourself plenty of time to get to your destination.
- Keep your vehicle's gas tank as full as possible throughout the winter season. This can prevent your fuel lines from freezing, which can result in your car not starting.
- Dress warmly and keep an extra set of clothes and blankets in the car.
- Avoid using backroads, as major streets and highways will have better clearance in bad conditions.



Avoiding Fires

- Never plug a space heater into an extension cord or power strip - only plug them directly into an outlet.
- Never leave a space heater, lit fireplace, or candles unattended for long periods of time.
- Portable generators can be great during a winter power outage, but keep in mind that they pose fire and carbon monoxide poisoning risks. Never run a generator indoors or in enclosed areas, and keep fuel containers away from heating devices.

Snow Removal

- Before going outside to clear snow from a driveway or walkway, be sure to stretch just like you would before regular exercise.
- When shoveling snow, be sure to stay hydrated and avoid overexertion. Take frequent breaks to let your body rest, as cold weather can put a unique strain on your heart and lungs.
- Keep dry while working outside with snow. Wet clothes will make your body lose heat faster.



How Does Public Power Work?

The transmission lines stretching across the country carry electricity to households and businesses nationwide. However, some of the electricity travels to customers served by investor-owned utilities (IOUs) or rural electric cooperatives (REMCs), while other households like yours are served by a public power utility. Your community, as a member of the Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA), buys its electricity from the Agency before selling it to you and bringing it to your door. The electricity that your community purchases is called wholesale power—it is supplied to your local public power utility for resale to retail customers of the utility. By purchasing wholesale power in bulk, the member utilities of IMPA are able to provide electricity with the economic advantages than if they were to individually generate the power themselves or purchase it elsewhere. Your community takes advantage of this benefit, since all 61 member communities of IMPA work together to purchase power in bulk through the Agency.

Member utilities of IMPA have contracts with the Agency to ensure that all the electric needs of the community are met. IMPA, by either generating power at a

generation facility or purchasing it from other utilities, places the power on the electric grid through transmission lines.

The high voltage electricity travels across the grid on these transmission lines to your community. Before the electricity gets to your residence, a substation transformer is used to lower the voltage of the electricity to make it safer to travel across shorter distances than the transmission lines cover. This lower voltage also makes it safer for the electricity to be in closer proximity to traffic and people. Once electricity goes through the transformer in the substation, it moves through distribution lines in your local community to a transformer at homes and businesses. It then arrives at your home and allows you to turn on the lights, heat your home, and watch tv.

Public power utilities are not just there to provide power – they work for the betterment of the community, too. These utilities are embedded in the fabric of their communities—boosting community investment, supporting local education, and getting involved with beautification and charitable programs. As a result, public power customers benefit from affordable energy, better service, local control, and a utility that cares about the overall well-being and growth of your community. •



At IMPA Board Meetings, a representative from your community helps guide the direction and decisions of the Agency.

Tidbits & Trivia

The **Indiana Municipal Power Agency** (IMPA) is a not-for-profit organization that provides a low-cost, reliable, and environmentally-responsible power supply to its members. IMPA provides this wholesale power to 61 communities in Indiana and Ohio, who collectively make up the Agency's membership.

What are some of the benefits of public power?



Send your answer to newsletter@impa.com, along with your name, e-mail address, and address for a chance to win an energy efficiency prize pack!

Reader Survey

Is there more about your community that you would like to know? Do you have questions about how public power or your municipally-owned utility works? Would you like to learn more tips and tricks as to how you can improve your home's energy efficiency?

Reach out to newsletter@impa.com to suggest topics for future *Municipal Power News* newsletters and let us know what articles you enjoy most, and what you'd like to see next!



From left to right: Dirk Garriott (IMPA), Bryan B. [unclear] Director for Sen. Mike Braun), Mike Myers (Field Sanders (IMPA), Randy Ennis (Washington Power and Amber Warden (Davie County)

Solar Park Ribbon Cutting

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park in the state. That amount of megawatts provides enough energy to power the annual needs of nearly 1,500 homes. The site uses a single axis tracking system in which the park's panels move throughout the day, following the path of the sun and generating more power as a result. The energy generated at the solar park will stay within the city, benefiting the local electric system and supporting renewable energy in Indiana.

"We're very happy to add another solar park here in Washington," commented Randy Ennis, Washington Electric Superintendent and IMPA Commissioner for the city. "IMPA works with us on so many different projects to make sure that we're giving the best service that we can, and our solar parks help by giving us another



Washington Power and Light (IMPA), Terry Seitz (Indiana Outreach and Representative for Rep. Larry Buschon), Chris (Washington Power and Light), Jack Alvey (IMPA) Mayor David Rhoads, Economic Development Corporation)

fuel source to use to power the community. The solar parks also give us the opportunity to help teach local students and residents about the utility and renewable energy. They're great community assets to have."

The construction of this solar park, and the other parks planned in IMPA communities, is meant to further diversify IMPA's portfolio of power supply resources, adding additional renewable energy as the Agency prepares for the possibility

of future, more restrictive, federal or state requirements. IMPA's solar projects add stable-cost power generation and are blended with the Agency's other resources. Since logistical costs come with transporting power from one place to another, the cost of transportation is decreased for a portion of IMPA's power supply when it builds generation assets within member communities. Lower costs for IMPA translate to lower costs for all 61 of its member communities.

Through this initiative and others, IMPA strives to keep its electric rates among the lowest in Indiana. Therefore, Washington can remain a competitive utility provider. Though Washington's newest solar park will have no direct impact on your electric bill, it helps contribute to long-term rate stability.

In addition to rate stability, IMPA's solar parks bring several other benefits to the member communities that host them. Renewable generation facilities serve to bolster economic development opportunities in local communities, as renewable power is highly marketable to prospective businesses and industries. Additionally, the new solar park will also contribute to Washington's tax base through the annual property taxes that come with the Agency's ownership of and construction on the site.

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What's the Word?

Investigating Power Terminology

Distribution Lines

Utilities use distribution lines to transport electricity from the larger transmission system to individual customer homes and businesses. While transmission lines carry electricity across long distances at a high

voltage, distribution lines carry electricity over shorter distances at a lower voltage. You may see transmission lines while driving on a highway, but the utility lines you see on the streets of your community are distribution lines.

Distribution lines bring electricity to its final stage of delivery. As a member of a public power utility, your town or city owns and operates the distribution lines in your community.

Cooking Corner

Eggnog Bread

Recipe submitted by Susan of Richmond, Indiana

For a chance to be featured in the newsletter and win a prize, send your recipe to:

MPN Recipes
11610 N. College Ave.
Carmel, IN 46032
or
newsletter@impa.com

The MUNICIPAL POWER NEWS is a periodic publication of the Indiana Municipal Power Agency and the 61 communities that it serves with wholesale power.

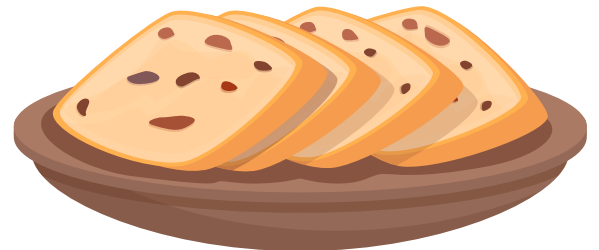
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- 2 large eggs
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup skim milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup orange juice
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups eggnog
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup canola oil
- 1 tbsp grated orange zest
- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups all-purpose flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 2 tbsp baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt
- 1 tsp ground cinnamon
- 1 tsp ground nutmeg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup dried cranberries
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped macadamia nuts

Preheat oven to 350°F. Whisk wet ingredients together with orange zest in a bowl. In another bowl, combine all dry ingredients except for cranberries and macadamia nuts. Add the liquid mixture to the dry mixture, carefully stirring until the flour is moistened. Fold in cranberries and nuts. Grease and flour 2 loaf pans and pour in batter. Bake for 50-60 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted comes out clean. Cool in pans for 10 minutes, then remove wire racks to cool completely. Slice and serve with orange marmalade. Or, to serve without a spread, use the glaze below.

In a small bowl, mix:
- 1 tbsp eggnog
- $\frac{3}{8}$ cup confectioner's sugar



Drizzle mixture over the cooled loaves

MEMBERS

Advance
Anderson
Argos
Bainbridge
Bargersville
Blanchester, OH
Bremen
Brooklyn
Brookston
Centerville
Chalmers
Coatesville
Columbia City

Covington
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Lawrenceburg
Lebanon
Lewisville
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Montezuma
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Richmond
Rising Sun
Rockville
Scottsburg
South Whitley
Spiceland
Straughn
Tell City

Thorntown
Tipton
Troy
Veedersburg
Walkerton
Washington
Waynetown
Williamsport
Winamac

How Do I Save Energy in Cold Weather?

Last year, we asked readers of the *Municipal Power News* some of the methods they use to reduce energy consumption in cold weather. Here is what some of you said!

“I have reduced my energy consumption due to my purchase of long cloth door tubes that resemble snakes. They are the draft prevention cloth tubes approximately 36” x 3 1/2” filled with beans or double tubes with center strips. They can be placed in the home at the bottom of outside doors or where drafts enter under doors inside a home. The double tube style can slide under

the storm door outside the house door---one tube outside the storm door and the other tube set between the storm door and the inside house door. These can also be used on doors in cold rooms with closed doors to stop drafts. This is really great in blocking cold air at the floor level that cause cold feet and drafts.”

- Jean

“I often use an infrared/radiant space heater that is thermostat-controlled. During the day I close off unused rooms so my living room/kitchenette is comfortably warm. The glow of the radiant heater is pleasing like a fireplace. You definitely need to wear insulated slippers or plush socks indoors in

addition to layered clothing. Wearing indoor weather-appropriate clothing, I can keep my heater set on a lower temperature—generally less than 65 degrees. My furnace, in comparison, needs to be set at 70+ degrees to maintain satisfactory room warmth.”

- Penny

“During the cold weather months, the most effective method for reducing my energy consumption is by closing off rooms that do not necessarily have to be heated all day. I also put plastic on any drafty windows and use draft stoppers for my doors. I’ve replaced

most of my home’s light bulbs with energy efficient LED bulbs and I change my furnace filter often. Room darkening curtains help keep the heat in and as the famous saying goes, I never let the water run!”

- Tiffany

“The method that I use most is to wear warmer clothes in the house. I know that there are people who want to sit around the house in shorts and t-shirts, and run around the house in bare feet, all the while having

their thermostat turned way up. That makes no sense to me. Today, for instance, it’s 14° outside. The thermostat is set at 68° inside. I’m wearing a flannel shirt with a puffy vest, long pants, and shoes.”

- Bruce

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IMPA Commissioner: Randy Ennis

Solar Park Ribbon Cutting

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Washington's solar park is one of 50 in IMPA member communities throughout Indiana. Altogether, IMPA currently has over 196 MW of constructed solar capacity in member communities and expects another 13 MW to be brought online in future developments in 2024 and 2025.

To learn more about IMPA and the organizations solar program, visit www.impa.com/solar! •

