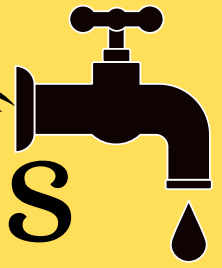




Along the Lines

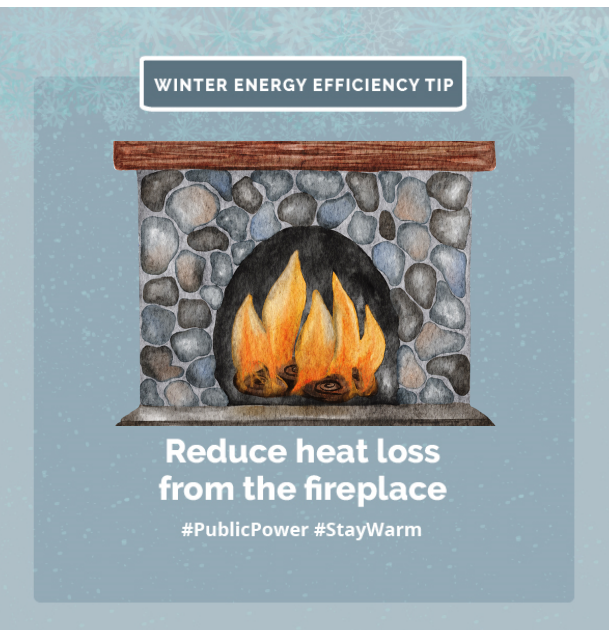


A Publication of Rolla Municipal Utilities

Happy New Year

WINTER ENERGY EFFICIENCY TIP

Keep your fireplace damper closed unless a fire is burning. Keeping the damper open is like keeping a window wide open; it allows warm air to go right up the chimney. #PublicPower



Rolla Christmas Parade

RMU made an appearance in the Rolla Christmas Parade as well as the Lion's Club *Christmas in the Park*. For RMU's initial display at Christmas in the Park, Dalton Smith, Robert Castle and Kevin Cooper made RMU letters from rebar and lined them with lights. We hope you enjoyed the festivities and spectacles of the holiday season.

Christmas in the Park



WINTER

HAS ARRIVED!

Cold weather can affect your utility bills if you don't keep energy efficiency in mind. Remember that the bigger the difference between the inside and outside temperatures, the more energy you will use to heat your home. For example, if the outside temperature is 20 degrees and the inside is set at 75 degrees, this 55-degree difference is going to cost more than if you set your thermostat to a lower temperature.

Setting your thermostat to 68 degrees while you're home and 60 degrees, while you're away, will help cut costs on your utility bill this winter. Use a programmable thermostat to do this automatically and pre-heat your home for your return.

Make a list and check it twice - for winter home energy efficiency! Doing simple things like setting your thermostat as low as possible, wearing extra layers, and ensuring vents and radiators aren't blocked with furniture are just a few of the ways you can help lower your utility bill this winter.

What Is Electricity?

People use electricity every day - to charge phones, to power computers, to turn on lights, to cook dinner, and to brew that morning cup of coffee.

Electricity is the flow of electrical charge. Homes, buildings, and businesses get electricity through an interconnected system that generates, transmits, and distributes electricity - also called the grid.

GENERATION: Electricity is produced when certain forces (mechanical, magnetic, heat, or light) interact with energy resources - sunlight, wind, water, natural gas, coal, oil, nuclear. Various processes convert the potential energy from these resources to electric current, which is the movement of charged particles.

TRANSMISSION: Electric current then moves to an interconnected group of power lines and other equipment. These lines move electricity from its source, often transmitting high voltage electric current across great distances.

DISTRIBUTION: Devices called transformers then reduce the voltage of the electricity and move it to another set of lines and equipment that connect directly to the homes and businesses in your community.

REMEMBER

The bigger the difference between the inside & outside temperature, the more energy you will use to heat a house.

