Why Does the PUD Remove or Prune Trees?

Trees that grow too close to power lines can cause outages, start fires or create other hazardous conditions. Generally, the PUD removes trees that pose a serious threat to safety and electric service. Not only does this work help maintain electric safety and service reliability, it is required by state and federal regulations.

Because the PUD’s tree maintenance activities can have a profound effect on the appearance of trees, the value customers place on high-quality electric service will sometimes conflict with the value they place on trees in their community. It is best to plant trees that, at full maturity, are lower than overhead power lines or plant them at a sufficient distance that when they mature they will not pose a danger.

Tree Removal

Sometimes the best solution to tree and power line conflicts is tree removal. We work with neighborhoods to remove problem trees, particularly in cases where they require repeated pruning. Tree removal is especially important where pruning alone cannot achieve safe clearance from power lines.

Along stretches of road where there are no houses, we remove problem trees from the public right-of-way. It saves our customers money to remove them rather than trim repeatedly.

What can you do to help?

While the PUD maintains a rigorous tree-maintenance program for trees along power line right-of-ways, approximately 90 percent of tree-related outages are caused by trees growing outside of the right-of-way – for example, a tree growing in a front yard rather than a parking strip.

Why don’t you relocate your overhead lines to underground?

The cost to install underground lines is $5,000 to $10,000 per homeowner, minimum.

Underground cable life is typically less than 20 years. Any time a cable fails, the PUD would have to dig down and repair the faulted line. In addition, relocating overhead lines to underground cable often destroys a tree’s root system.

Do you need my permission to prune?

We will always make a concerted effort to contact a home/landowner. However, we do have easements to properties, which provides us access to maintain our power lines.
ENERGY STAR® Appliances Save Energy and Money

The PUD encourages its customers to purchase ENERGY STAR appliances, and even offers rebates on clothes washers, refrigerators, and freezers. Even without a rebate though, ENERGY STAR appliances can save you money in the long run. ENERGY STAR qualified appliances incorporate advanced technologies that typically use 10-15% less energy and water than standard models.

What are ENERGY STAR appliances? Products that earn the ENERGY STAR label prevent greenhouse gas emissions by meeting strict energy efficiency guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy. ENERGY STAR is a registered mark owned by the U.S. government.

Each new appliance purchased comes with two price tags: the initial purchase price and what you pay for the energy and water it uses. ENERGY STAR appliances reduce your costs for both electricity and water, thus saving you money on your utility bills as well as reducing negative effects on our environment. Please visit www.energystar.gov as a supplement to the following useful information.

Clothes Washers – ENERGY STAR qualified clothes washers use up to 40% less energy and 50% less water than non ENERGY STAR models. While potential savings may be significant in terms of dollars annually, an ENERGY STAR clothes washer can save up to 6,000 gallons of water per year – more than most people will drink in their lifetime.

Refrigerators – Refrigerators typically are the single biggest energy consuming kitchen appliance. ENERGY STAR qualified refrigerators use half as much energy as a typical 10-year old model and exceed current federal energy standards by a minimum of 10-20%. ENERGY STAR refrigerator models use high efficiency compressors, improved insulation, and more precise temperature and defrost mechanisms to improve energy efficiency, and come in a variety of sizes and models.

It is important to note that the PUD rebate program is subject to change or elimination. Please consult the PUD web site for current PUD rebate/incentive information and requirements. You can also enjoy a brief PUD TV episode featuring this program on the PUD web site.

BPA Rate Increase Looms

In November 2010, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) lowered its proposed wholesale power rate increase request for 2011, but there is still likely to be a BPA increase. Earlier this year, BPA indicated that it experienced its second money-losing year in a row, with negative revenues of approximately $230 million in the latest year. Revenue losses stem primarily from lower than usual stream flows, resulting in poor surplus power sales. Additionally, BPA is approaching a time where upgrades to dams and transmission equipment are necessary. But in November 2010, BPA Administrator Steven Wright made statements indicating a request for wholesale rate increases in 2011 would be tempered back to 6 to 10 percent.

At this point, BPA continues to hint at a wholesale rate increase of 6 to 10 percent this fall. The PUD is not certain what a 2011 BPA wholesale power rate increase will exactly mean for the PUD’s customers, but is committed to keeping customers informed about what is happening with this.

Clallam County PUD, 70 Years

This month we conclude our celebration of 70 years of serving the Olympic Peninsula. For much of the year this segment of the newsletter has taken you through a decade by decade look at the history of your locally controlled public power utility – PUD #1 of Clallam County. All prior editions of HotLine are archived on the PUD web site, so if you missed a month where we looked back, please visit the web site. For this issue, we look at 2000-2006.

2000-2006

• 2000 - The State Legislature authorized PUDs to sell wholesale telecommunications services. The District built a 24-mile redundant fiber optic link between Port Angeles and Sequim to serve its own operations and to offer broadband connections to the public.

• 2000’s - Broadband will allow business and critical services, such as fire, law enforcement and healthcare to operate more efficiently and effectively. Sometimes called “the fourth utility,” fiber optic cable connections are another service that the PUD will manage for the public good.

• 2000’s - To keep pace with a rapidly developing digital world, Clallam PUD transformed its own operations to run on a connected network, with Internet telephony and centralized internal communications. The District will continue to explore new technologies to better serve the public and manage internal operations.

• 2006 - Washington voters passed I-937, now known as Washington’s Energy Independence Act. This Act requires the PUD to meet renewable energy and energy conservation mandates. Hydropower is not considered renewable energy.

Next month, we’ll conclude our look at the 2000’s and the history of the PUD. For more information on the history of the PUD, please visit the PUD’s web site.