TODD CREEK VILLAGE
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT — Smart Water Homes —

10450 E. 159th Ct.
Brighton, CO 80602

March 2009 Newsletter

TODD CREEK VILLAGE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT Smart Water Homes — VOICE OF THE VILLAGE

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Sustainability Thought for March

"Wind energy is the undisputed number one choice in Europe's efforts to move towards clean, indigenous renewable power."

- Christian Kjaer, European Wind Energy Association Chief Executive, commenting on the 2008 EU wind industry statistics released on 2, February 2009.

January Average Bill

Current Water Use Average: 3,000 gal (potable residential customers). 11,000 gal (potable commercial customers)

This information is provided as a guide to understand general water consumption amounts.

New Service: Online Payments

It was requested by our customers and now it is here. Online payments will be available starting March 1, 2009 via our webpage link. ACH payments have a 55 cent service fee; credit card payments have a 2.5% service fee (charged by these companies, not the District). We are glad to be able to provide this additional option to make the payment of your water bill easier.

New District Office

At long last, we are pleased to now be leasing an office within the Todd Creek Village community for easier customer access. Beginning March 2nd, feel free to stop by the office and say hi as we get settled into our new space. We'll be next to the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District, Fire Station #55. For your convenience, we will also have a payment drop box. Look for our official open house get together this spring (April or May). We'd love for customers to come and see our new office, meet and mingle.

The Winds of Energy Create Jobs in Brighton

Great community news, neighbors! If you haven't yet heard, Danish company and wind-energy giant, Vestas, originally said last July that it would buy more than 100 acres in Brighton and build a factory that could mean 650 new jobs. Now, the Copenhagen company plans to build TWO factories - one for windmill blades and one to build nacelles, the windmill's gearbox, both the company's new model - AND hire 1,500 workers! Here's a little info on our soon-to-be new energy neighbor:

No. 1 in Modern Energy

Vestas installed its first wind turbine in 1979 and has since played an active role in the fast-moving wind power industry. From being a pioneer in the industry with a staff of approximately 60 in 1987, they are today a global, market-leading group with over 15,000 people employed as the leading producer of high technological wind power solutions.

Visit Our Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant!

Small groups (4-6 people at a time) will be fascinated to see how this highly sophisticated water treatment process works. Please email to schedule: customers@toddcreekvillage.org and put "RO visit" in subject line.

Your Email is Needed

For everyone's safety in the event of any water related issue (such as a line break or water pressure irregularity), a Water Notification Email Alert will be sent to every one of our 1200+ customers. Please be assured of your complete privacy. This information is solely for our communication purposes with you, our customer. Please take a moment & send us your email now along with your customer account number, address or ID. Thank you!

Spring Irrigation

The District turns the non-potable outdoor irrigation system back on April 1st. Remember, March can be a snowy month, so to give your trees an effective drink, do not water when the ground is frozen. Trees benefit most from slow watering that stays within the tree's drip line. Deep water roots no more than about 8 inches down - that's where the strongest root system lives. Let us know if you have any questions about our irrigation schedule or check the website for more info!

TODD CREEK VILLAGE,
a Smart Water Home!

www.toddcreekvillage.org

General Questions
customers@toddcreekvillage.org

As of March 2nd,
note new office location:
10450 E 159th Ct.
Brighton, CO 80602

Our mailing address
will remain the same:
PO Box 490
Brighton, CO 80601
303.637.0344
fax 303.637.0423

Wind and Water Benefits

Wind energy produces no CO2 or other greenhouse gasses, and it doesn't consume our already scarce and precious water resources. It just produces energy. The question is not if CO2 emissions should be reduced, but how. Fossil fuels like oil and gas produce CO2, while other technologies leave behind hazardous waste for future generations. Coal and nuclear power plants require large amounts of clean water - already a diminishing resource.

Energy efficiency for the entire life cycle Wind power is clean. A Vestas, V90-3.0 MW wind turbine produces the same amount of electricity as 13,000 barrels of oil each year - without the emissions. Each year the 35,500 Vestas wind turbines around the world saves the planet from more than 40 million tons of CO2 compared to oil. And 80 percent of each turbine Vestas makes is recyclable.

Vestas leads the world in sustainable energy By turning wind power into clean, sustainable electricity, the company is well on its way toward making a big impact in our little corner of the planet. The company projects that by 2020, we'll use clean electricity for more than 90 percent of our internal energy consumption.

Water Fun Quiz: How Much Do You Know about H2O?

Does water contain energy?
Water, like many substances, contains two kinds of energy. The first kind of energy is called kinetic energy. This is energy that is used during the execution of processes, such as movement. Because of kinetic energy water can flow and waves can exist. But water can also contain potential energy. This is energy that is stored in the water. Stored, but not used. This energy can become useful when water starts to flow. It will be transferred to kinetic energy and this will cause movement.

Can energy be generated through water?
When water flows or falls, energy can be generated. The generation of energy through water is usually carried out in large water power plants, with a number of process steps and the use of several devices, such as turbines and generators. The energy in water can be used to produce electricity.

What is hydroelectric power?
Hydroelectric power is electricity that is supplied by generating energy from falling or streaming water. Hydroelectric power is a so-called renewable energy source. This means that the source, which provides the energy, can be renewed. This is because, unlike non-renewable energy sources such as crude oil, we will not run out of water fully. It can be renewed after we have used it for energy generation.

What are the benefits and drawbacks of hydroelectric power?
There are several benefits to the use of hydropower. Hydropower has a moderate to high amount of useful energy and fairly low operating and maintenance costs. Hydroelectric power plants emit very little heat-trapping carbon dioxide and other air pollutants during operation. They have live spans of two to ten times those of coal and nuclear plants.

The dams that are used in the power plants help prevent flooding and supply a regulated flow of irrigation water to the areas below the dam. However, there are some drawbacks to the use of hydroelectric power. A hydroelectric power plant takes up a lot of space and this may cause animal habitats to go lost. Large-scale projects can threaten recreational activities and disrupt the flows of rivers. Due to the presence of dams and reservoirs, fish may not be able to swim to sea and aquatic life may decrease in the area of the hydroelectric power plant.

How is energy generated in a hydroelectric power plant?
A hydroelectric power plant consists of a high dam that is built across a large river to create a reservoir, and a station where the process of energy conversion to electricity takes place. The first step in the generation of energy in a hydropower plant is the collection of run-off of seasonal rain and snow in lakes, streams and rivers, during the hydrological cycle. The run-off flows to dams downstream. The water falls through a dam, into the hydropower plant and turns a large wheel called a turbine. The turbine converts the energy of falling water into mechanical energy to drive the generator. It turns a shaft, which rotates a number of magnets in the generator. When the magnets pass copper coils a magnetic field is created, which aids the production of electricity. Step-up transformers will than increase the voltage of the electricity, to levels needed for the journey to communities. After this process has taken place electricity is transferred to the communities through transmission lines and the water is released back into the lakes, streams or rivers. This is entirely not harmful, because no pollutants are added to the water while it flows through the hydropower plant.