



Harrison Rural Electrification Association, Inc.

RR 6, Box 502
Clarksburg, WV 26301-0502
304-624-6365

Your Touchstone Energy® Partner 
www.harrisonrea.com

2011 Annual Meeting

On Thursday, April 21, we will again host our annual meeting at Liberty High School. Unlike last year's meeting, we will be providing a meal and door prize drawings.

The membership will be receiving mail-in ballots in early April on bylaw changes (revisions to the existing bylaws). Many of the changes are due to language clarifications or updated to reflect the changes in our business model. Additionally, a new board member, Kent Vance, will be running unopposed on the ballot and will replace Glenn Cox, who has served three terms on the board. We would appreciate hearing back from everyone, so please fill out the forms and return them in the envelopes provided.

As always, the board of direc-

tors will be accepting recommendations from the membership regarding any issues they would like the board to address in the future. The annual meeting serves as a great opportunity for the membership to address any of your concerns.

Over the years we have maintained a committee of members known as the credentials and election committee. The committee usually meets once a year to check the credentials of potential new board members. Additionally, they will be counting and verifying the results of this year's voting. Anyone wishing to be considered for a position on this committee is encouraged to let their wishes be known to the board or management.

It was brought to my attention at last year's meeting that many

Manager's Corner

by
Gary Jackson,
CEO/General
Manager



members were unaware of the board member who represented their district. Since all board members serve at-large, any board member may be contacted with any problem you wish to discuss. However, keep in mind that daily operational concerns should first be brought to the staff of HREA.

The following list of board members will be in effect until the April 21st annual meeting:

District 1 — C.B. Sharp, District 2 — Greg Robertson, District 3 — Glenn Cox Jr., District 4 — James Stuart, District 5 — Ron Watson, District 6 — Darrell Powell, and District 7 — Michael Cross.

Board of Directors

Michael Cross, Dist. 7.....President
C.B. Sharp, Dist. 1.....Vice President
Darrell Powell, Dist. 6.....Secy.-Treas.
Greg Robertson.....Dist. 2 James StuartDist. 4
Glenn Cox Jr.....Dist. 3 Ron WatsonDist. 5

Gary L. Jackson, General Manager
Terry Stout.....Office Manager
Alan Cox.....Operations Manager
Richard L. Fox.....Staking Engineer
Nada McNemar.....Editor

Office Hours
7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

DINNER IS SERVED!

At this year's annual meeting in April, we will once again be serving dinner to the membership. There will also be prizes awarded at the meeting. We won't be giving small token prizes at registration, but we will be drawing for door prizes after the meeting itself. Please try to attend. Please let us know if you are coming and tell us how many will be in your party so we can have an idea of how much food to prepare. Hope to see you there. We'll remind you again next month in *Country Living*.

Out with the old, in with the new

Incandescent bulbs cleared off store shelves over next three years

BY MEGAN MCKOY-NOE

Although many consumers have heard of compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) and other energy-efficient lighting options, traditional incandescent bulbs still represent the bulk of the residential lighting market. That may soon change.

Under the federal Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, new standards will require light bulbs to generate more light with less power. All general-purpose light bulbs that produce 310 lumens to 2,600 lumens of light must be 30 percent more energy efficient than incandescent models. As a result, incandescent bulbs, starting with 100-watt varieties, will be phased out beginning in 2012. While there are exemptions, by 2020 most bulbs will be required to produce 45 lumens per watt. As a result, more efficient bulbs will replace today's 40-watt, 60-watt, 75-watt and 100-watt general service incandescent bulbs.

"Up to 12 percent of your monthly electric bill pays for lighting, so removing energy-wasting bulbs from the market will have a big impact on America's energy use," explains Erik Sorenson, a project manager with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), which represents companies that fashion products used in the generation, transmission, distribution, control and end use of electricity.

A 60-watt to 100-watt incandescent bulb produces around 15 lumens per watt, with much of the energy wasted as heat. A standard CFL, however, can produce as much as 100 lumens per watt. CFLs aren't the only lighting alternative — consumers can also save energy by using halogen bulbs and solid state bulbs (SSL), commonly referred to as light-emitting diodes, or LEDs. LEDs are beginning to pull ahead of CFLs in lighting output. Cree (cree.com), a leading manufacturer of LEDs, announced a year ago that a laboratory prototype achieved 208 lumens per watt.

The transition to more energy-efficient light bulbs will take place over the course of three years. California residents have a head start, with the manufacturing of 100-watt bulbs terminating in January 2011. In 2012 other states join the transition, with the manufacturing of 75-watt bulbs ending in 2013, and their 60-watt and 40-watt cousins disappearing a year later. As an added bonus, the replacement bulbs will be required to last longer.

"For the first time, federal law sets a minimum rated life of 1,000 hours for bulbs — the amount of time at least half of all tested bulbs operate successfully," notes Sorenson.

Some consumers have already made the switch. Since 2000, incandescent lamp shipments dropped from 1.7 billion to less than 1.2 billion annually, while ENERGY STAR estimates CFL shipments reached 400 million last year. Currently, CFLs have captured 30 percent of the lighting market. (Responding to continuing consumer resistance against CFLs, Congress is considering repealing the incandescent ban.)

"New bulbs use less energy while providing the same amount of light," emphasizes Sorenson. "Consumers should start shopping for bulbs based on the amount of light or brightness needed." For example, a 43-watt halogen bulb, 15-watt CFL or 12-watt LED offers comparable light to a 60-watt incandescent bulb.

To find out more about lighting changes, visit NEMA at www.nemasavesenergy.org.

Sources: National Electrical Manufacturers Association, ENERGY STAR CFL Market Profile, Department of Energy EERE Energy Efficiency Trends in Residential and Commercial Buildings (2010)

What's Watt

Power Consumption Comparisons of Equivalent Lighting (in watts)

Incandescent	Halogen	CFL	LED
100 W	70-72 W	23-26 W	N/A
75 W	53 W	18-20 W	N/A
60 W	43 W	13-15 W	12 W
40 W	28-29 W	10-11 W	8-9 W

Source: National Electrical Manufacturers Association, Enlighten America

Time to get moving

BY HOLLY ISRAEL

Walk off health worries? Dance away from disease? According to the Harvard School of Public Health, you can, as exercise — by helping you maintain a healthy weight and lowering stress levels — prevents chronic problems like heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis and certain types of cancer.

Despite these benefits, only 30 percent of Americans engage in regular physical activity, while 40 percent almost never exercise. The American College of Sports Medicine recommends healthy adults fit in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity five days a week.

This includes brisk walking — ideal since it requires no equipment, specific time or place, and can be done at each individual's pace — as well as chopping wood, mowing the lawn with a push mower or even dancing. In a workplace setting, use stairs instead of the elevator, park your car further away from the entrance or take a walk for 20 to 30 minutes during a lunch hour.

For a more vigorous approach, work out for at least 20 minutes three days per week. A “vigorous” workout should result in a higher heart rate, rapid breathing and conversation occurring in shorter sentences. Jogging is a good example of a more vigorous activity.

Pump it up

As you age, strength training helps you maintain the ability to perform everyday tasks such as climbing stairs, carrying your own groceries, etc. It's a good idea to get guidance from an expert in this area.

Flexibility training is the final component to any exercise routine. Stretching for about five minutes before and after workouts reduces soreness and injury, and also will aid in preserving the range of movement needed to function normally.



If your present lifestyle could be categorized as sedentary, begin exercising slowly, and gradually increase the duration of your workouts. The health benefits will be noticeable. Remember that some movement is better than none, and more is even better!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Before beginning any exercise regimen, please consult a physician.)

Source: Harvard School of Public Health, American College of Sports Medicine

Staying on top of unsafe products

BY CHRISTINE SMITH

Each year, thousands of product recalls — many of them electrical devices — occur in the United States. Given that some recalls involve items that have already done great harm, it's important to stay on top of developments.

Recalls begin in two ways: A federal regulatory agency issues a mandatory recall, or the manufacturer voluntarily recalls the product after receiving information that it could be unsafe.

Stay on top of the dozens of recalls that are issued every week with these key sources:

Recalls.gov

Six government agencies joined forces to create www.recalls.gov. The site pulls its information from the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition to having the latest information, www.recalls.gov allows users to keyword search through its archives.

The website also boasts a mobile phone application. **(Continued on page 26)**

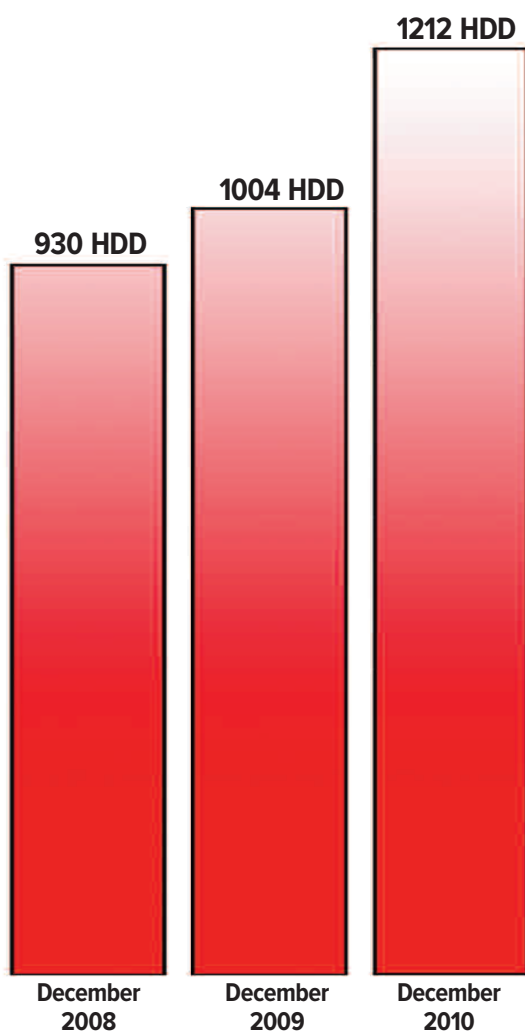
HEATING DEGREE DAYS

Why was my bill higher than last year?

No one wants to see their electric bill go up. If it does, people want to know why.

The outside temperature can have a big impact on energy use, and one way to track that impact is through heating degree days in the winter and cooling degree days in the summer. When this winter began, the temperatures didn't necessarily set new records for how cold it was, but sustained low temperatures brought about an increase in the need for energy to keep homes warm.

Data collected in Clarksburg shows a 20 percent increase in HDD in December 2010 when compared with 2009.



Heating degree days (HDD) are designed to reflect the demand for energy needed to heat a home or business and are calculated by subtracting the actual temperature from a base temperature.

The graph illustrates the HDD recorded at the North Central West Virginia Airport in Clarksburg using a base temperature of 65 degrees.

Source: www.degreedays.net

Staying on top

(continued from page 25)

tion, which enables consumers to have information when and where they need it. For example, at a yard sale or a day care center, a consumer can type in the name of a particular product to see if a recall has been issued.

Some of the agencies, including the CPSC, have RSS feeds, which provide users with new information automatically every day. Some also use Facebook, Twitter and other applications to share information easily.

ConsumerReports.org

This popular website contains a safety blog on recalls and additional information including illustrations of unsafe products.

Users can sign up for the safety blog to receive information on a daily basis.

Sources:
Recalls.gov;
Consumer Reports



In November 2010, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission issued a voluntary recall of about 6,150 Honda and Mantis Mini Tillers with Honda GX25 mini four-stroke engines because of a fire hazard.



Energy Efficiency

Tip of the Month

By replacing your five most-used lightbulbs with ENERGY STAR-qualified bulbs, you could save \$70 a year.

Source: *US. Environmental Protection Agency*