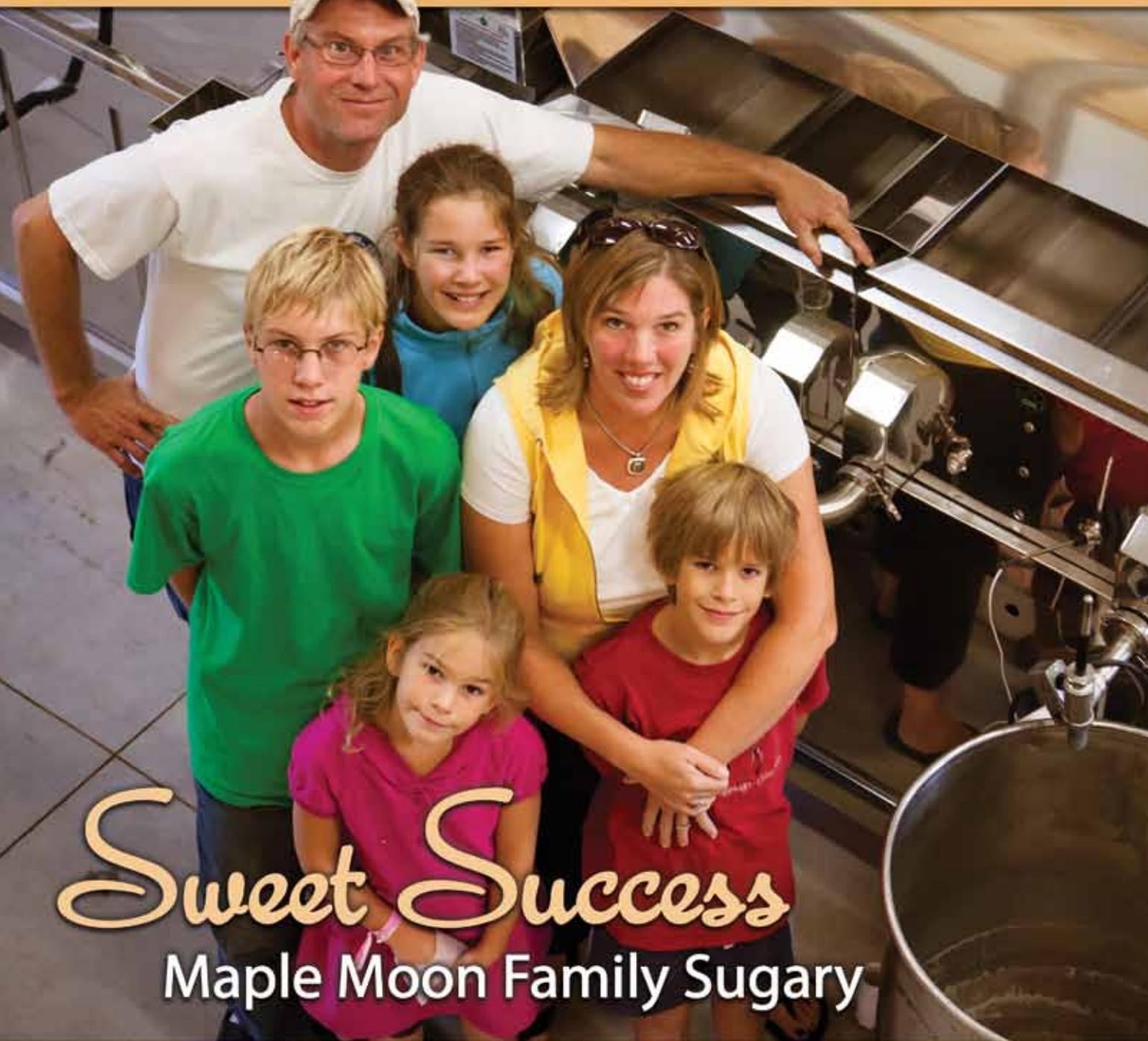


Michigan

COUNTRY LINES



Sweet Success

Maple Moon Family Sugary

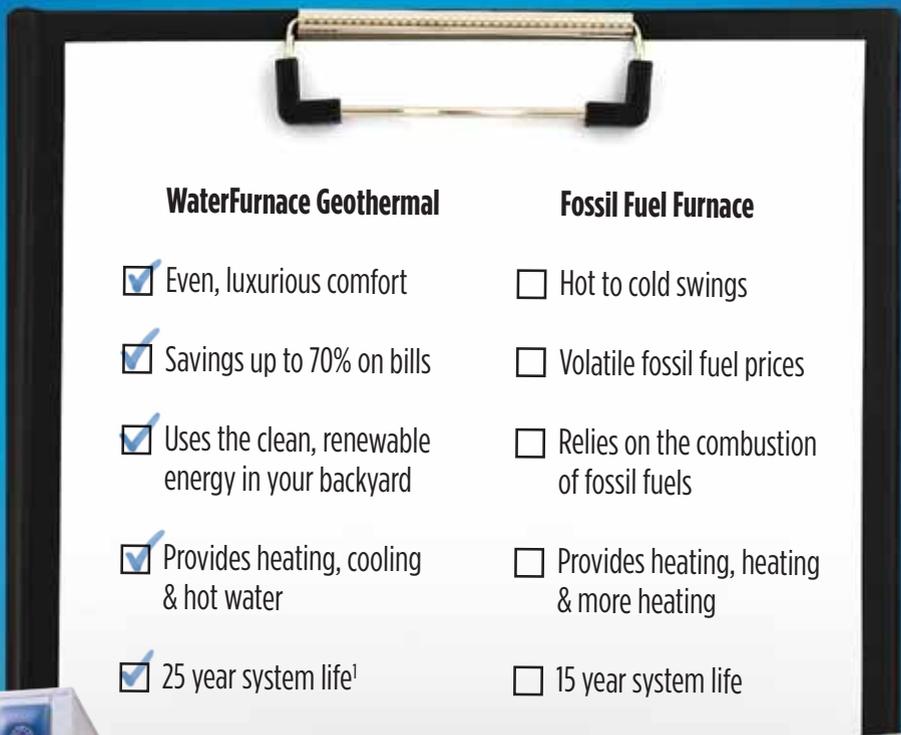
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Change of Address: Please notify your electric cooperative. See page 4 for contact information.



On the Cover

The Petersen family of Petoskey started a maple syrup "sugary" on their farm and believes Michigan's economy could be helped by producing more products from our many maple trees. The Petersens even have a root beer made from maple syrup.

Photo - Andree Magsig/drephotography.net

Michigan's Electric
Cooperatives
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MANAGER'S MESSAGE

Why We Celebrate You In October

October is cooperative month. In 2012, the United Nations sanctioned an International Year—a full year!—of cooperatives. In 2013, Cherryland Electric Cooperative (CEC) will celebrate its 75th year in existence. But what are we really celebrating? What makes CEC different, and why should that matter to YOU?

Our economy still has critical hurdles to overcome, so you may not feel like celebrating at all. But when our faith in big institutions has been shaken, it's the perfect time to remember what we've already accomplished locally—all with some good old-fashioned "cooperation."

Cherryland has faced tough times before; 75 years ago the rural portions of our service area didn't have electricity. Young folks were leaving en masse to find a brighter future in urban areas, and rural America was literally "left in the dark." But instead of waiting

for someone else to fix our problem, we turned to each other. We built

our own utility, and we powered our future.

By our very nature, not-for-profit, local, member-owned and governed cooperatives like Cherryland empower members to improve their lives. And while bringing electricity to rural northern Michigan was a big first step, you, as our members, certainly didn't stop there. Think about what we've accomplished in the Cherryland service area just in the last year:

- We made over \$500,000 in zero-interest economic development loans to expand businesses and grow jobs in our area;
- You funded over \$6,000 in college scholarships for children in your local community. These bright young leaders will keep our community's future strong;
- Supporting a strong community on your behalf, Cherryland employees

serve the Traverse City Area Chamber of Commerce, 4-H, YMCA, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Munson Hospice, Rotary, Traverse Bay Area Intermediate School District, and many other local organizations.



Tony Anderson
General Manager

By working with your electric cooperative, you can make a big impact on the communities we serve.

Ready to get involved? Follow us on Facebook and Twitter to find out when federal regulations might impact your electric bill,

and help us stand up for our community's right to affordable, safe and reliable electricity (also see Comment, p. 11).

Watch for *Country Lines* stories and email newsletters with timely information and provide us your personal feedback and insight. You can always email me directly at tanderson@cecelec.com with any ideas on how to be engaged with your co-op and ways we can work together to support our community.

Help us stand up for our community's right to affordable, safe and reliable electricity.

In October, Cherryland will return \$2 million back to members like you. This is the largest retirement of capital credits in our entire 75-year history. This is a great way to kick off our anniversary, but it would not be possible without YOU. Each employee is fully aware that we are here to serve our members, and it is our members who provide us the financial strength necessary to make this historic refund.

As we celebrate National Cooperative Month, thank you for your efforts to strengthen our community. We want you to continue to stay involved as we build a better future together.

The cooperative business model is a handy tool that lets us improve our quality of life. Find out more about *your* cooperative at cecelec.com.





Lead Screws Does Business ... All the Way to China

Their leader's secret to success? 'Hiring good people!' **Nick Edson**

Dave Busch admits he's reached an age when he could retire and travel around the world.

But the thought never crosses his mind.

"Heck no," says the owner and chief executive officer of Lead Screws International of Traverse City. "I travel around the world right now as part of my business. I love what I do and the people I work with. It's my life."

So much so, in fact, that Lead Screws is undergoing an expansion, adding 15,000 square feet to their 30,000-square-foot headquarters.

It's all part of what makes Busch and Lead Screws so successful.

"You've got to be willing to take chances and you've got to have guts," Busch explains about his business philosophy, which was born out of his upbringing in Saginaw and nurtured by his parents.

"My dad was the last of the doctors in Saginaw to make house calls," he adds. "My mom stayed home and raised our family."

The lessons Busch learned have worked well for him in business.

He went from Saginaw Arthur Hill to the University of Michigan, where he got a degree in business. From there he landed

a job at General Motors and then went to Fleetwood Enterprises, where he traveled around the country.

"We took summer vacations to Traverse City when I was young," he says. "And my wife's parents used to take vacations up here. So I was familiar with this area."

Twenty six years ago he was ready to buy a business in Traverse City.

"That deal fell through," he says. "But luckily, Lead Screws became available and I decided to become one of the buyers."

Shortly after the deal was completed, Busch bought out his partners.

He threw everything he learned into the company, including Lesson No. 1.

"The smartest thing I did was hire good people," he says. "A lot of them are still with me. Between those kind of employees and making good products, we've been able to grow."

Busch's company—as the name implies—is international. He travels to China twice a year and maintains a sales office there. He also has sales representatives—individual contractors—located across the U.S. and Asia.

Many of the screws the company makes—up to 47-feet in length—are sent overseas, many to China. The electric service that is so crucial to Lead Screws

International is supplied by Cherryland Electric Cooperative.

Lead Screws also makes specialized screws for the U.S. oil industry, nuclear industry, and even for the Hubbell space satellite.

"Our market is changing all the time and you have to adapt," Busch says. "When I'm traveling, I know that things are in good hands back in Traverse City. And I love to travel. Even after all these years, I don't get tired of it."

Busch never gets tired of his job, either. He still puts in 11-hour days and doesn't take scheduled vacations.

"Oh, we've taken some vacations," he says with a smile. "My wife and I used to enjoy scuba diving. But my business travels are more or less my vacations now."

In the spring, Busch and his company take part in the China International Machine Tool Show in Beijing. Three years ago, in 2009, Lead Screws was a big hit at the show by unveiling its wide range of ballscrew products and unveiling a new rotating ball nut screw.

"We try to be innovative and stay on top of things in our industry," says Busch, who employs 35 workers full-time at the Traverse City office. "I think that's the secret to our success."

Celebrating Cooperatives

Every October is National Cooperative Month, and co-ops across America, including Michigan's electric co-ops, are recognized for the qualities that make their business model unique: local democratic control, commitment to supporting the communities they serve and improving quality of life, special benefits and services, and the return of margins (the co-op term for profits) back to members in the form of capital credits.

Co-op businesses of all kinds have also been celebrating 2012 as the "International Year of Cooperatives."

"Cooperatives are special," says Craig Borr, president/CEO of the Michigan Electric Cooperative Association. "As electric co-ops, we have an obligation to provide reliable, affordable and safe elec-

tricity, but we take that a step further. We also have a responsibility to support our members, enrich schools, and enhance our communities."

Michigan's electric co-ops are proud to be part of America's cooperative network, which employs over 850,000 people. Nationwide, over 29,000 co-ops and credit unions generate \$74 billion in annual wages and nearly \$500 billion in revenue.

In Michigan alone, cooperation thrives with over 892 co-ops serving 4,727 members, reported in a study conducted by the University of Wisconsin's Center for Cooperation. Michigan's overall co-op economy employs 15,520 people, and nationwide over 2.1 million jobs are supported by co-ops.

Michigan electric co-ops are also part of a

network of over 900 electric co-ops, public utility districts and public power districts serving 42 million people in 47 states.

"Electric co-ops were formed because rural communities were struggling for lack of investment," Borr explains. "Neighbors banded together and lit up the countryside when no one else would. That's what we celebrate."

In addition to utilities, Michiganders are served cooperatively by credit unions, food and agricultural co-ops, and more! To learn more about co-ops and find one near you, visit go.coop.

To help you celebrate your electric co-op (and any others you may belong to), have some fun trying the Co-op Trivia game below, and consider entering the "My Co-op Rocks" video/photo contest (see next page).

Do You Know 'Co-op Trivia'?

Electric Co-op Questions:

Q: How many times would cooperatively-owned distribution power lines circle the equator?

A: *U.S. electric co-ops own 2.5 million miles of distribution lines—enough to circle the equator over 100 times!*

Q: How much money have consumer-owned electric co-ops returned to members since 1988?

A: *\$9.5 billion in the form of capital credits.*

Q: How many people in the world live without electricity?

A: *2 billion*

Q: What % of America's land-mass do electric co-op lines cover?

A: *75 percent*

Q: How many Americans receive electricity from over 900 electric co-ops?

A: *42 million*

Q: How much tax revenue do electric co-ops generate for state and local municipalities?

A: *\$1.4 billion*

Q: How many people do America's electric co-ops employ?

A: *70,000*

Q: Today, a wooden utility pole costs about \$265. How much did a pole cost in 1940?

A: *About \$8 to \$27 if you include installation costs and labor.*

Q: When was the first electric cooperative established?

A: *1914*

Q: In the 1920s, before rural electrification efforts began in the mid-1930s, how many American farms had electricity?

A: *2.6 percent*

Q: How many states have electric cooperatives?

A: *47*

Q: How many electric distribution co-ops does Michigan have?

A: *9*

Q: How many generation-and-transmission only electric co-ops does Michigan have?

A: *1*

Q: One in how many Americans belong to a cooperative?

A: *Four*

Q: Which state claimed the first power line to be energized using funding from the Rural Electrification Administration?

A: *Texas*

General Co-op Questions:

Q: In what country did the modern-day co-op movement begin?

A: *England—the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers.*

Q: How many Americans belong to credit unions?

A: *91 million*

Q: How many co-ops operate in the U.S.?

A: *29,000*

Q: How many people around the globe belong to a cooperative?

A: *Over 1 billion*

Q: How many farmers receive fair-market prices from 3,000 farmer-owned co-ops?

A: *2 million*

Q: How much of the world's maple sugar is derived from Canadian co-ops?

A: *35 percent*

Q: If the co-op sector's economy were a country, which European country's size would it equal?

A: *Spain*

Q: How many different principles are co-ops based on?

A: *Seven.*

BONUS *if you can name them.*

1. *Open & Voluntary Membership*
2. *Democratic Member Control*
3. *Members' Economic Participation*
4. *Autonomy & Independence*
5. *Education, Training, & Information*
6. *Cooperation Among Co-ops*
7. *Concern for Community*

Q: Who formed the first known cooperative in the United States? In what year?

A: *Benjamin Franklin, in 1752. The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire still operates today.*

Does Your Co-op 'Rock'? Try This Contest To See

Grab your camera and create a video or photo that could win you a great prize in the "My Co-op Rocks" contest!

Be sure your creation shows how your co-op builds a better world, but beyond that you can dream up your own theme or use one of the following for inspiration:

- Putting people first: Who are the people who make your co-op rock?
- Building a better world: How does your local co-op contribute to a healthier, more just world? (Find your local co-op at countrylines.com).
- A place with principles: How does your co-op exemplify one (or more) of the international co-op principles?
- My Co-op Story: Why do

you "shop co-op," and exactly how does it "rock your world"?

This free contest is being offered by the National Cooperative Grocers Association, and three winners from each category will receive a gift certificate to any co-op or a donation to their favorite 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

Visit mycooprocks.coop to enter, read the rules, learn about the prizes, and view past winners and vote on entries. You must be a U.S. resident age 18 or older, and the submission deadline is 5 p.m. Central on *Oct. 31, 2012*. Winners are determined by popular voting (you can vote daily for your favorites!), which ends at 5 p.m. Central on *Nov. 30*. Winners will be announced *Dec. 15*.



VOTING is NOT a SPECTATOR SPORT.

Join the co-op team and VOTE on November 6.



nreca.coop/VOTE

Learn About Co-ops

Food Co-ops

Build a Better World

Consumer Co-ops



Co+op, stronger together represents **stronger together**

122 National Cooperative Grocers Association (NCGA) food co-ops in 34 states with a shared commitment to healthy food; local, sustainable agriculture; and strong communities.

www.strongertogether.coop

DID YOU KNOW?

- More than 1.3 million grocery shoppers are food co-op owners!
- Food co-ops shine in NCGA's video contest, www.MyCoopRocks.coop.

CONCERN FOR COMMUNITY:

NCGA partners with the Just Label It Campaign dedicated to mandatory labels on genetically engineered food.

Cooperative Enterprises Build a Better World

A message from America's Electric Cooperatives

More Trivia: Food Co-ops

There are at least eight food co-ops in Michigan. For information on those listed below, visit strongertogether.coop.

- East Lansing Food Co-op
- Grain Train Natural Foods Market, Petoskey
- GreenTree Cooperative Grocery, Mt. Pleasant
- Marquette Food Co-op, Marquette
- Oryana Natural Foods Market, Traverse City
- People's Food Co-op, Ann Arbor
- People's Food Co-op, Kalamazoo
- Ypsilanti Food Co-op

Cherryland Returns \$2 Million to Members

Cherryland Electric Cooperative members will have \$2 million returned to them this month.

At a cooperative, members are the owners and any excess profits are returned to them over time. The excess revenue, called margins, is assigned back to the members as “patronage capital.” Residential members receive credit on their electric bills and the cooperative’s bigger commercial members will receive a check.

“This is an advantage of being part of an electric cooperative,” explains Cherryland General Manager Tony Anderson. “Thanks to sound management practices by our board, this money will go to work in our local economy. I’m sure this will come in handy to our members.”

Cherryland’s board of directors approved the patronage capital refund. Members of the board include Tom Van Pelt, Terry Lautner, Betty Maciejewski, John Olson, Melinda Lautner, Rick Deneweth and Jon Zickert.

Utilities Finance Cooperative at the prevailing market rates. We no longer get money from the U.S. government, since you helped pay that debt off.

Q: What is patronage capital revolvment?

A: It is the process whereby the patronage capital contributed by members is returned to them. It is important to note that patronage capital revolvment is the cornerstone of the cooperative. Those who receive the service are the owners and are entitled to a return, at some point in time, of money they have contributed in excess of the cost of providing the service.

Q: Why is patronage capital returned instead of being used by the co-op to help keep electric rates down?

A: Patronage capital is used, in part, to finance new construction for the cooperative. The rest is returned to you. Cherryland Electric retains only the funds which it needs to build equity for the cooperative. This form of self-financing helps offset additional cost through borrowing, which could potentially result in higher electric rates.

Questions & Answers About Patronage Capital

Q: What is patronage capital?

A: Money the cooperative collects in excess of its cost of operation is called patronage capital, capital credits, members equity or margins. It is money that the members have paid in excess of the cost of providing their electric service and it is their equity in the cooperative.

A: In order to obtain favorable interest rates from the market, it is necessary that our members contribute some equity. This is accomplished through patronage capital contributions. We receive 100 percent of our borrowed capital from the National Rural

Q: Are electric cooperatives the only electric utilities that return patronage capital to their customers?

A: Yes.

Q: Why is that?

A: The people we serve are more than customers; they are member-owners. This sets us apart from investor-owned utilities where the money received in excess of the cost of operation belongs to the stockholders, who are not necessarily the customers.

Q: What does the cooperative do with patronage capital?

A: It is used to build distribution facilities, thus reducing the need to borrow money for capital improvements. Utilities are known as capital-intensive industries. That is, they require large amounts of money to provide the facilities necessary to meet the needs of their customers, or, as in the case of electric cooperatives, their member-owners.

Q: If co-ops are nonprofit, why don't they pay back all patronage capital?

How Do Capital Credits Work?

Because electric co-ops operate at cost, any excess revenues, called margins, are returned to members in the form of capital credits.

- 1 Your co-op tracks how much electricity you buy and how much money you pay for it throughout the year.
- 2 Your co-op allocates the margins to members as capital credits based upon their use of electricity during the year.
- 3 When the co-op's financial condition permits, your board of directors/trustees decides to retire, or pay, the capital credits.
- 4 Electric co-ops have retired **\$9.5 billion** to members since 1988.
- 5 Your co-op notifies you of how and when you'll receive your capital credits retirements.

At the end of the year, your co-op completes financial matters and determines whether there is excess revenues, called margins.

Source: National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation

Your Hair Dryer May Be Out To Get Your Microwave

Using a whole-house surge suppressor can help you survive power surges.

High-tech gadgets, appliances and computers all have one weakness in common: deadly power surges. Too much electricity coursing through connecting wires can fry circuitry inside sensitive electronics, reducing them to expensive trash.

Unfortunately, electric current coming from your wall outlet doesn't always remain at a steady, optimal 120 volts. Electricity can spike for a number of reasons, including lightning strikes on power lines, which can send millions of volts searing through your wiring. Motor-driven appliances that use large amounts of power—like washers and dryers—will cause surges, too, when they kick on and off. But power spikes aren't always dramatic or obvious, notes Joe McElroy, safety director for the Michigan Electric Cooperative Association.

"Smaller electrical products, like your hair dryer, have more subtle power cycles than large items like a central air-conditioning unit," McElroy explains. "When you use your hair dryer every morning, it could be gradually damaging the circuitry of, say, your microwave, as each small surge hits its circuit board. However, larger electrical items, such as central air, water well, electric heat and others are put on their own dedicated circuits."

To help, homeowners can protect their digital electronics with surge suppressors. As the term implies, these devices suppress a fluctuating power supply by diverting excess voltage to a ground wire. There are several types of whole-house surge suppressors available, although none of them are able to fully stand up to the enormous power spike caused by lightning.

Some protectors mount on the circuit breaker panel indoors or are built into a specific circuit breaker. Others mount at the base of your electric meter. Suppressors are available for a multitude of applications, from single-plug wall units to rack-mounted setups that cover an entertainment system.

Some models even include remote controls. You can also find pivoting protectors that adjust to accommodate a variety of adapters, letting you plug all your gadgets into one power strip.

Check your local hardware or electronics store for available models and ask your local electric co-op for purchase advice (also find information at dulley.com).

Finally, keep a few things in mind before you buy. "It's important to remember that many of your devices may be connected to other circuits, like satellite, cable, phone and internet lines," McElroy adds. "Surge protectors are available with options to protect these circuits, too. And, make sure the manufacturer guarantees to cover the cost of replacing any damaged equipment that was attached."

—Angela Perez



This whole-house surge suppressor mounts on the circuit breaker panel inside your home.

Staying On Top of Unsafe Products

Each year, thousands of product recalls—many of them electrical devices—occur in the United States. Since 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:



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.

► **Recalls.gov** – Six government agencies joined forces to create this website. 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, recalls.gov allows users to keyword search through its archives and boasts a mobile phone application that enables consumers to get information when and where they need it. For example, at a yard sale or 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, and some also use Facebook, Twitter and other applications.

► **ConsumerReports.org** – This popular website has a safety blog where users can sign up for daily updates on recalls and other information, including illustrations of unsafe products.

—Christine Smith

Stay Charged

Home battery energy storage systems are a convenient alternative or supplement for emergency generators. But consumers should be careful with selection and installation should only be done by a licensed electrician.

In their simplest form, these systems are larger versions of uninterruptible power supplies sold to back up home computers. Because of the expense to power an entire household during an outage—especially one with a heat pump or central air conditioning—a battery energy storage unit usually connects to an isolated “subpanel.” The subpanel then allows power from the batteries to flow to identify critical loads, such as refrigerators, well pumps, home security systems, computers, and TVs. With the popularity of residential solar panels and small wind turbines increasing, some companies are also combining these “backyard” renewable power systems with interactive battery storage setups.

When the power goes out, battery energy storage systems automatically provide generation for appliances connected to the subpanel

as long as stored energy lasts. The amount of stored energy available depends on the unit size and what you are trying to power. For example, if you buy a unit that has 11 kilowatt hours (kWh) available and use that to run an Energy Star® refrigerator that uses less than 1.5 kWh per day, the refrigerator would run for about a week. If you also run a TV, lights and small appliances, you could expect about eight hours of uninterrupted power. But if you turn on the air conditioner or stove to cook a meal, you could run out of power in roughly two hours. (If your storage unit, however, is also connected to a solar panel, then it would recharge during the day, potentially giving you continuous limited backup.)

Compared to natural gas and propane generators, battery sets have the advantage of being quiet, extremely reliable, and have no fuel cost or storage requirements.

Drawbacks include less capacity (unless connected to a solar panel) and a hefty price

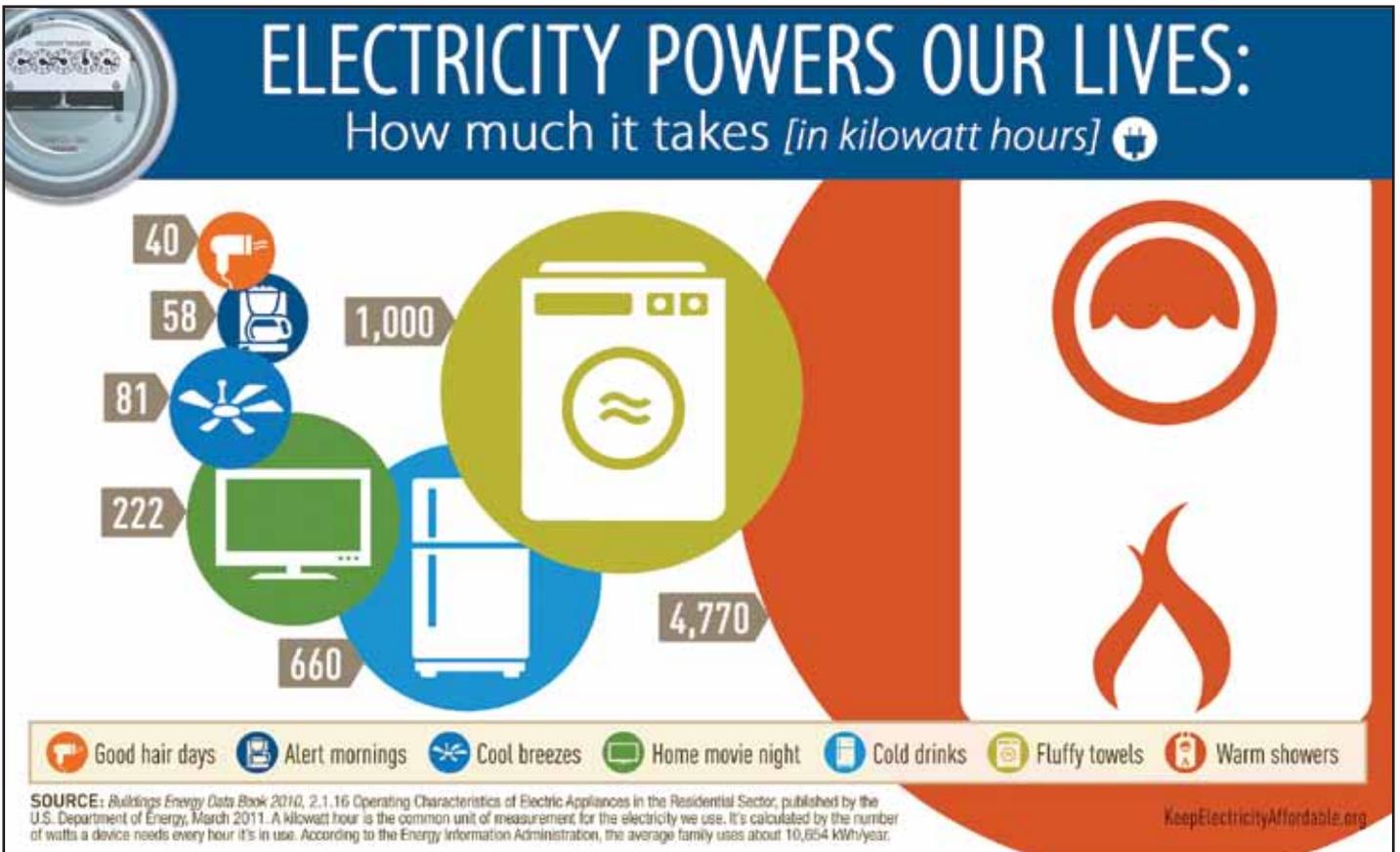


Home battery backup units (shown without a cover) are about the size of a refrigerator and generally fit in basements or spare rooms.

tag—up to 10 times the cost of an emergency generator. Prices vary, depending on the electrical output and unit storage capacity.

Two popular manufacturers that provide price quotes upon request are Silent Power (silentpwr.com) and Sunverge (sunverge.com). When considering battery energy storage, select a unit that meets Underwriters Laboratories (UL®) standards and have it installed by a licensed electrician who can assist with local electrical permitting and inspection requirements, which vary widely. Like emergency generators that run on gasoline, diesel fuel or natural gas, adequate ventilation is important because even “sealed” batteries can give off harmful gases if something goes wrong with the charging process.

If you are considering a battery energy storage unit or have a renewable energy system you want to integrate with battery backup, be sure to contact your electric co-op beforehand to ensure the system is approved and will be hooked up correctly. In many cases, you will need to sign an interconnection agreement with your co-op before the device can be put in.



Constitutional Change for All the Wrong Reasons

Michigan voters should think twice about supporting the renewable energy ballot proposal, a constitutional amendment that would lock energy policy into the state constitution and make it extremely difficult for the state to effectively manage its electric power supply in a way to protect the environment, encourage economic growth, and keep electricity affordable.

State energy policy needs the flexibility to respond to a variety of changing factors, including technologies, federal tax policies, fuel costs, land use requirements, and customer needs and desires on electric energy. Locking a requirement that 25 percent of each utility's electric sales come from renewable sources would prevent that flexibility.

Michigan already has a 10 percent renewable energy standard that energy providers are working hard to meet by 2015. Michigan's current energy law was approved in 2008 with overwhelming bipartisan support after careful evaluation of its potential impact on energy bills, the electricity needs of families and businesses, the role of renewable energy within the state's generating fleet, and the price tag of power on the wholesale markets.

The November ballot proposal would cost Michigan businesses and families at least \$12 billion—depending on which renewables are used. The state will be required to meet the standard regardless of the cost, need or availability of newer, cheaper alternatives. The last thing Michigan's businesses and families need is a radical state energy policy that comes with an exorbitant price tag.

We strongly support Michigan's current efforts to meet the requirement for 10 percent renewables by 2015. The current standard is a reasonable, responsible approach to clean, affordable, renewable energy for Michigan. The 2008



Ken Sikkema



Rick Baker

energy law requires a review to assess its impact on the economy, environment, customer rates, land use, and other impacts. Once this comprehensive review is completed, it will be determined whether the 10 percent renewable standard should be increased, by how much, and in what time frame.

It makes infinitely more sense for voters who endorse renewable energy—as we do—to support the current law and avoid being lured by this misguided attempt to more than double the state's renewable standard.

Other states across the nation have a renewable energy requirement yet the level required differs by state, as well as the year it must be achieved. This makes sense, because states differ considerably in the availability of renewable resources like wind, solar and hydroelectric power. But none have locked it into their constitution because they all recognize the need for flexibility, and the need to respond to changing technology and circumstances.

Our constitution is a foundational document designed to establish basic rights and the framework of state government. When it came to energy and the supply of electricity to residents and businesses, it specifically recognized even when it was adopted in 1963 that new technologies would be developed, and so it directed the Legislature to regulate them “having in view the general welfare of the people of this state.” (Article IV, Sec. 50).

The constitution is simply no place for specific policy that will always need to be adjusted over time.

Ken Sikkema, senior policy fellow at Public Sector Consultants, was Senate Majority Leader from 2002-06.

Rick Baker is president and CEO of the Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce.

What YOU can do to help safeguard Michigan's energy future:

- Get the facts at CAREforMich.com
- Sign up for email updates info@careformich.com
- Follow on Facebook [Care for Michigan Coalition](#)
- Follow on Twitter [Care for Michigan](#)
- Tell a friend
- Write a letter to the editor
- Request a speaker for your group or club
- Vote “NO” Nov. 6!

**CHOOSE REASONABLE
VOTE NO on PROP. 3**

● We encourage all Michigan families and businesses to oppose ballot proposal 3 that would amend the Michigan Constitution and require utilities to produce 25 percent of the state's electricity from renewable sources by 2025. We will all be footing the \$12 billion bill for years to come if it passes.

● Please join the Clean Affordable Renewable Energy (CARE) for Michigan Coalition and help fight this unprecedented threat to Michigan's energy future. Get the facts at:

CAREforMich.com

Sweet Success



Petoskey's new Maple Moon Family Sugary promotes Michigan's economy and energy efficient technology.

Todd Petersen sees far more in maple trees than the leaves turning color in the fall. He sees an entire industry that Michigan is potentially passing by. And he's trying to change that, one tap at a time.

In February, Petersen opened Maple Moon Family Sugary—a business he hopes will prove to state officials that there's a future in maple sugar production.

"Do you realize that maple syrup can only be produced in North America?" Petersen asks. But the stats are more interesting the farther you dig: Quebec produces about 75 to 80 percent of the world's total volume of maple syrup. And Vermont, the top U.S. producer, follows at about 15 percent. Meanwhile, Michigan produces only .07 percent.

But here's the kicker: "Michigan has six times the hard sugar maple capacity in quality and quantity of trees that Quebec does," Petersen says. "We're on to something big here, Michigan has an opportunity."

The opportunity is one that Petersen is trying to get in front of state legislators. If, like Vermont does, the state would allow tapping of some state trees, the industry could boom.

"There's great potential for producers to lease trees from both their neighbors and from the state," he explains. "There's a lot of hilly private land that can't be farmed, and most of the good timber-quality trees have been cut. But there's still potential in the remaining trees."

Above photo: Tapped maple trees are connected by a series of tubes that use sloped land to gravity-feed the sap into a vacuum-sealed system allowing for much smaller holes in the trees.



Petersen noted that it takes 120 to 200 years for a maple tree to grow to a valuable timber size. "It's a long, long process," he says. "That, and the problem of overcutting can hurt more. It's completely possible to have a balance between the timber-cutting industry, which is vital to Michigan's economy, and maple sugaring. The model already exists in Vermont."

The beauty of maple sugar production is that younger trees can be used and re-used. With proper technique, trees 7 to 12 inches in diameter can support one tap, trees 12-18 inches can support two, and trees 18 inches or larger can support three taps or more when high vacuum is applied through the tubing systems.

Petersen uses a new, automated high-vacuum and air-tight system that produces

up to three times the yield of traditional methods to tap his own trees. "The machines literally suck the sap out of the tree like the automated milkers they use on cows in the dairy industry. It allows us to tap a much smaller hole," he adds. "There is not as big of a wound in the tree, which makes for healthier trees."

The vacuum-sealed system also prevents bacteria from getting into the hole and damaging the tree. And, there's no doubt it's entirely different from Petersen's old hobby of tapping maple syrup. "I had 40 buckets and used a turkey cooker to make syrup!" he says with a laugh.

In the Petersen family's relatively small sample of northern Michigan forest—27 acres of an 80-acre farm—they harvested 700 gallons of maple syrup in their first year with the new system. And the season this February was very short, due to weather conditions. Instead of the usual 40-45 day season, they had just 12 days to harvest.

"This is exceptional, considering the short season," he says. "We garnered only about 30 to 40 percent of an average crop."

And, the way Petersen did it is the next thing creating a buzz in the industry: using reverse osmosis. The new equipment uses electricity instead of relying solely on wood or fossil fuels.

Sap, he notes, is normally about 98 percent water and 2 percent sugar. In the old process of using evaporation, the sap was



Photos – Andree Magsig, drephotography.net



Above, left: Todd Petersen is standing by the electricity-driven reverse osmosis machine used to process maple sap into syrup. This process uses 70 to 90 percent less fuel than traditional methods, which rely mostly on wood and fuel oil.

Center: Son Luke is scooping the signature Maple Moon ice cream created by Moomers.

Right: Daughter Maggie is known for being an expert labeler of the pure Michigan Maple Syrup jars. All family members work in the business.

heated using wood or fuel oil to evaporate the water. It took about 3 gallons of fuel oil to produce 1 gallon of syrup.

With reverse osmosis, electricity creates high pressure that is used to force the sap through a fine membrane. The process separates out the sugar and most of the water, reducing the need for fuel oil to about a half-gallon for the same 1 gallon of syrup. The result is 70 to 90 percent less in fuel oil costs.

“This year, in our small facility, that saved us more than \$3,000 in energy costs and reduced our carbon footprint significantly,” Petersen says. “In a typical year with a bigger crop, it would save us up to \$10,000. The machine pays for itself in three years.”

And, Petersen is hoping others are watching what he does as the new farm and equipment begins to produce data.

“We are a working model for showing Michigan what this industry can do,”

Petersen notes. “What if we can grow our state’s production to 10 percent in 20 years? To 40 percent in 50 years?”

And of particular note is that the industry creates local, hands-on jobs.

“These are jobs that can’t be shipped off to Mexico or China,” he says. “It’s exciting to be able to do this here in Michigan, in Petoskey, in the beauty of northern Michigan.”

In recent years, other hi-tech farms and models have popped up in Michigan, Petersen says, and interest seems to be sparking in legislators working in agriculture and natural resources.

The next maple syrup run, in February 2013, will mark Maple Moon’s second year of production. Petersen bought the property four years ago and has since invested \$300,000 in the farm—a move he made with the support and hands-on help of his fam-

ily, including wife Christi and their children Luke 13, Haley 11, Kyle 8 and Maggie 6.

“I wanted this to be a family-run business and I wanted my kids to learn about the values of hard work, ethics, responsibility, cooperation, communication, and the outdoors,” he says, noting that the entire family learned side-by-side as they ran lines and tapped trees.

Maple Moon Family Sugary also gives tours year-round to the public. “I want people to see this, to touch this, to see what trees produce and how,” says the Great Lakes Energy Co-op member.

The Petersen family also offers other products like homegrown honey, granolas, cookies, candies, jams, salsas, ice cream, and even root beer made from maple sugar. Visit their website (mmsyrup.com) for more about their farm and to go on a tour.



Maple Carrots

6-8 carrots

2 tablespoons brown sugar

2 tablespoons maple syrup

2 tablespoons butter

Wash and peel carrots; cut into 1-inch pieces. Cook in covered pan with ½ cup water for 15 minutes. Drain carrots and place in a greased baking dish. Mix together syrup and brown sugar and pour over the carrots. Dot with butter. Bake at 375° for 15-20 minutes. Serves 4.

Visit mmsyrup.com for more recipes, photos, products, farm blog and more!

The Way of the Lotus

New protective coatings developed for power lines may guard your cell phone, too.

Imagine dropping your cell phone into a swimming pool—and then, after a panicked retrieval, finding it's completely dry and works just fine.

This scenario is now entirely possible thanks to recent developments in water-repellent coatings known as superhydrophobics. Once applied, these coatings make a surface not only water resistant (like a Gore-Tex-treated raincoat), but completely untouchable by liquids. The potential is astounding.

“Practical application of this technology will save electric consumers millions of dollars in repair costs by protecting equipment that is vulnerable to liquids, like ice,” asserts Tom Lovas, technical liaison and contractor with the Cooperative Research Network (CRN), the research and development arm of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Bio-inspiration

Scientists refer to superhydrophobics as the “lotus effect.” Revered by many Far East cultures for its purity, the aquatic lotus plant boasts large, round leaves covered in hairy micro- and nanoscopic protrusions. These protrusions instantly repel liquids (such as raindrops) by forcing them outward at a 150- to 180-degree angle.

In essence, that force allows air to enter between the leaf and the droplets, keeping water from ever actually touching the leaf. In fact, if you were to immerse an aquatic lotus into a tank of water, the foliage would appear coated in shimmering translucent silver because air is trapped between the water and the leaf's surface.

“Just like lotus leaves, synthetic superhydrophobic coatings make surfaces virtually ‘unwetterable,’” Lovas states. “Manufacturers are quickly finding ways to put the products to use.”

For electric utilities, Dr. John Simpson, a pioneering researcher at the U.S. Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, has developed a glass-based coating that he says could be applied to power lines and other outdoor electrical equipment. Simpson's powder creates a microscopic air layer between the coated material and any water



Surfaces coated with a superhydrophobic spray make them virtually “unwetterable.” That means coated power lines would repel freezing rain, preventing damaging ice from forming.



When freezing rain accumulates on electric lines, they become extremely heavy, often breaking and toppling support poles, which leads to power outages.



Lines treated with a superhydrophobic coating repel liquids and prevent major ice accumulation. Any ice that might sit on the lines would be easily blown off by wind or vibration from the power flow.

on the surface so that, just like a lotus leaf, the material stays dry even if totally submerged in water.

In a simulation test conducted in an environmental chamber at the lab, Simpson sprayed cables in freezing water and found that only a small ridge of ice accumulated, which easily vanished with a quick tap. “In the real world, vibration from power flow plus movement from wind would continually knock any ice off,” Simpson points out.

Built-in Cleaning Service

There's another feature of superhydrophobics that mimics the lotus leaf: “self-cleaning.” The lotus leaf's continual movement—caused by wind, rain, waves or passing animals—drags away dust particles, fungus or other potentially harmful contaminants. Similarly, Simpson's coating allows power lines and attached devices to repel water droplets that, in turn, carry away salt and other elements contributing to deterioration.

“Every winter, ice and freezing rain cause

power lines to snap and equipment to short out,” Lovas remarks. “And in coastal areas, sea spray coats distribution and transmission equipment with corrosive salt. These harsh conditions cost electric utilities, and consequently consumers, millions of dollars every year in equipment damages. A superhydrophobic coating could prevent these problems and improve service reliability.”

If his formula proves effective in practical applications, Simpson estimates that losses to large transmission lines could be reduced by 40 to 90 percent—saving individual electric co-ops hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

In partnership with researchers at Georgia Institute of Technology, CRN has been field-testing its own superhydrophobic coating. “Superhydrophobics are a prime focus for our research because part of our job is to create solutions for electric co-ops,” Lovas explains. “Ice and corrosion continue to be very expensive concerns. We hope to change all that.”

—Angela Perez

Tree Stumps Can Make A Princely Garden

Next time a storm knocks over a tree in your yard or a neighbor's, think like a prince... Prince Charles, that is. The Prince of Wales is an avid gardener and at his country estate, Highgrove, in Gloucester, he has brought the "stumpery" back into fashion.

Traditionally a stumpery, placed in a woodland setting, is an arrangement of tree stumps turned upside down or sideways to show their root structure. Think of a pile of driftwood artfully arranged, and you'll get the idea. Then, humus is placed between the roots and planted with ferns and other shade-loving plants.

Stumperies have also been described as Victorian horticultural oddities and were popular in 19th century English gardens. The first was built by artist and gardener Edward Cooke in 1856 in Staffordshire. He stacked the stumps 10 feet high along both sides of a garden path and artfully planted ferns between the root structures to create a magical fairyland effect along the path.

"The stumpery is not only a happily eccentric and atmospheric part of the garden; it is also a monument to the elegant forms created by trees," comments Prince Charles in his "The Elements of Organic Gardening," which emphasizes gardens that are both beautiful and environmentally sound.

Charles' own stumpery was built in the '90s as a refuge for his hosta collection, beneath a canopy of sycamore trees. It also features a pair of small classical temples carved from green oak that rest on either side of a grassy clearing dominated by a giant oak tree. This glade is fenced in by the interlocking tree roots interplanted with hellebores, ferns and euphorbia. The entryway is stacked with sweet chestnut stumps that form an archway. The overall effect is a mysterious, magical world.

Prince Charles' stumpery was an inspiration to Deborah Silver, a Detroit-area landscape designer. Silver had a client who wanted her to site a bronze sculpture of a bear sitting on a beaver dam. She turned to her extensive collection of gardening books, including the Prince's "The Garden at Highgrove," where

she first read about stumperies. "Ideas are fueled by exposure," Silver comments, "what better home for a bear than a landscape that suggested a primeval forest?"

"The first order of business was providing water for the bear and his beaver dam. As the property had a natural fall, it wasn't hard to visualize a stream bed, falling over a cliff of rock, to a pool below," states Silver. "The entire landscape was designed around the bear. Outdoor sculpture of great size asks for a compelling and convincing landscape." Silver put a unique twist on the design by placing many of the stumps upright with the roots splaying outward on the site's slope. "Some sculpture is best in a big open area, but representational sculpture comes with a story. The landscape can represent that story," she adds. Since this area is sunny, instead of ferns and hostas, she used dwarf evergreens for year-round interest and clematis to soften the upward trunks. "This was a construction project of considerable length, involving large machinery and many tons of rock, plumbing and filtration," Silver explains.

Silver also recalls that farmers in Michigan's Thumb area pile up their dead tree stumps on the edges of their fields or property lines. "These natural fences are wildly beautiful," Silver adds. "All manner of seeds blow in, and soon the fence is a living thing. A friend of mine convinced a farmer in that area to part with some of his stumps."

Many home gardeners don't have the resources for such an extensive stumpery, but even a single stump in an unused shady area of your yard can provide a unique ecosystem and pleasing design. Debris from a heavy storm can also provide the elements from pieces of bark, logs and stumps, or even driftwood works well. Spray the stumps to clean the dirt off the roots, and clear the area of grass and weeds. Enrich the soil with humus, then mulch to keep the weeds down. Artfully place your wood elements, then choose from the many ferns and hostas available today. Other plants



Top: Deborah Silver, a Detroit-area landscape designer, is shown with a partially finished landscape creation for a customer who wanted a site built around a bronze sculpture of a bear sitting on a beaver dam.

Center: Heavy equipment was needed to place the huge tree stumps on the landscape slope.

Bottom: The finished landscape included a "stumpery"—tree stumps planted with various ferns, flowering plants and evergreens—to give the area a "primeval forest" atmosphere around the bear sculpture and waterfall.

to consider are blood root, wild ginger or woodland phlox. You will have created an area that even a prince can admire!

Rita C. Henehan is an author, freelance writer and photographer. Visit her website at michigan-gardeners.companions.com for plants ideas suitable for a Michigan stumpery.

The 'Gift' of Dyslexia

When one of her children struggles with reading, Beth Danaj-Burke knows her options for assistance. The teachers, websites and resources available are vast for the Petoskey-area mother of five children, three of whom have dyslexia.

"It's a different world from when I was growing up, when they still thought dyslexia was simply writing backwards and phonetically," Danaj-Burke, 51, explains. A dyslexic herself, she often wrangles with everyday tasks.

"A personalized thank-you note can be horrible," she says. "I miswrote checks for years before online banking. For the longest time I couldn't read digital clocks, and because of my lack of spacial perception, I've run into more mailboxes, fire hydrants and light posts than I can count."

One of the most common language-based learning disabilities, dyslexia affects between 5 percent and 17 percent of the population.

"While dyslexia reaches all nationalities and regions of the world, English is a particularly difficult language to learn, so we have a high percentage of dyslexics in our country," says Cheryl Schlosser, director for the Abrams Teaching Lab, at the Lansing Center for the Michigan Dyslexic Institute. Schlosser says that people with dyslexia have difficulty with words that are seen, heard and spoken.

"Ofentimes dyslexics have word retrieval or sequencing issues," she adds. "For example, they can't keep the days of the week in order, or follow simple directions. They have a hard time keeping things in and retrieving things from their long-term memories. It's like you have a file cabinet full of information and you've dumped it on the floor. The information is there, you just can't find it."

Danaj-Burke says she can relate. "Like many people with dyslexia, I can't say a word out loud, but I can spell it," she says. "Raising my hand to answer a question in a class or meeting is so discouraging because I need to work it out on paper first. Something gets stuck between my brain and mouth, and my hand needs to be involved to context the two. It makes people think you're not intelligent when you have to go through a process simply to answer a question."

New research is finding potential chro-

mosomal links to dyslexia, and advances in neuroimaging have helped compare the asymmetry of the dyslexic brain with that of a non-dyslexic. What's emerging from field studies is equally exciting: people with dyslexia think in different, often gifted ways.

"I tell the students at our Center that they have creative minds, and that they think outside the box," says Schlosser. "Dyslexics tend to be great problem solvers—it's the way their brains are wired, and it helps them see things differently."

People with dyslexia, she says, see a big picture over its small details. The dyslexic community often compares this to a car, with its many pieces—motor, tires, gas tank—being the fine details. "Someone with dyslexia is going to know more about the concept of locomotion," says Danaj-Burke.

Books such as "The Dyslexic Advantage" (Eide & Eide, Hudson Street Press, 2011) and "The Gift of Dyslexia" (Davis, Perigee Trade, 2010) promote the ways in which



Beth Danaj-Burke and three of her children.

people with dyslexia excel. Schlosser says that parents and loved ones can encourage their children and others with dyslexia to reach their potential by thinking in different ways.

"Don't ask them *what* they're thinking," she says. "Rather, ask them to *show* what they're thinking, by drawing or modeling. I had one student last week grab a handful of screws, paperclips and wash-

ers, and before we knew it he'd made a motorcycle."

Danaj-Burke says her 4.0 GPA in the many college courses she enjoys taking comes from her ability to take oral tests, and to work creatively with her instructors. "My last class was art history, if you can believe it, and my instructor allowed me to write phonetically. This type of cooperation works beautifully for everyone involved."

To learn more about the advantages of dyslexia or to discuss methods of learning with professionals, call the Michigan Dyslexic Institute at 517-485-4000, or refer to the resources guide on this page.

Common SYMPTOMS of Dyslexia

- Difficulty understanding individual sounds in words
- Difficulty remembering words
- Spoken-language difficulties, with good comprehension of oral language
- Reversal of letters and numerical sequences
- Flipping letters and numbers and/or writing them backwards past age 7 or 8
- Not seeing or acknowledging punctuation in written text
- Difficulty reading different styles of type
- Omission of words while reading
- Difficulty writing
- Confusion about directions in space or time
- Inconsistencies between potential and performance
- Difficulty telling time

Source: *DyslexiaHelp, The University of Michigan*

RESOURCES

Books:

- "The Dyslexic Advantage: Unlocking the Hidden Potential of the Dyslexic Brain," Brock L. Eide, M.D., M.A.; Fernet F. Eide, M.D.
- "Proust and the Squid: The Story and Science of the Reading Brain," Maryanne Wolf
- "The Gift of Dyslexia," Ronald Dell Davis

Websites:

- Michigan Dyslexic Institute dyslexia.net
- DyslexiaHelp, The Univ. of Michigan dyslexiahelp.umich.edu
- The Internet Picture Dictionary pdictionary.com

Apps:

- Alphabet Zoo
- American Speller
- AppWriter
- Blio
- Cool Reader
- Dyslexic Like Me
- Prizmo

Can Michigan Restore Its Pheasant Hunting Heritage?

You may need at least a little gray in your hair to remember it, but there was a time when white-tailed deer were not the preferred quarry for Michigan hunters. Until the mid-1960s, more hunters pursued pheasants than deer. Since then, however, the trends for these sports have taken opposite directions.

Native to China and introduced into Michigan in 1895, ring-necked pheasants soon became one of the favorite game animals here. The first pheasant season was held in 1925 and, by the 1940s, 1 million birds were being harvested each year. Between 1940 and 1964, there was only one year (1947) when Michigan hunters failed to bring home at least a half-million birds.

In those days, Oct. 20—opening day of pheasant season—was a much bigger event than the opening of deer season. Schools and some factories in southern Michigan closed to allow sportsmen the opportunity to chase the colorful game birds. Now? According to Department of Natural Resources (DNR) survey data, hunters killed about 38,000 wild pheasants in 2010.

What happened was an almost perfect storm that led to declining pheasant populations. The landscape changed from small family farms with small fields, pastures, brushy wetlands and fence rows to large farms planted almost road-to-road with row crops. Modern fertilizers reduced the need to let fields lie fallow, and uncultivated grasslands succeeded into brush and forest lands, depriving the birds of the nesting, escape and winter cover they need. Urbanization removed even more habitat, especially from what were some of the most productive pheasant-hunting counties, including Wayne and Oakland.

“We don’t know everything there is to know about pheasants,” says DNR upland game bird program leader, Al Stewart, “but one thing we do know is they do not do well on asphalt.”



Meanwhile, as deer populations exploded in southern Michigan, hunters simply shifted gears, and pheasants became almost an afterthought.

None of this escaped the attention of DNR wildlife officials, who tried to stop the downward spiral in the 1980s by introducing a different strain of pheasants. Biologists had hoped that the Sichuan variety, which were thought to utilize more brushy cover than grasslands, would hold the key. The DNR brought the new strain from China, raised them in a large facility, and stocked the birds in selected areas of the state. The program showed some positive results initially, but the loss of habitat—which has been even further exacerbated in recent years by high commodity (as in corn) prices, was too high a hurdle to overcome.

So in 2010, the DNR announced a new program—the Michigan Pheasant Restoration Initiative. A community-based approach to restoring pheasant hunting, it’s a partnership between the DNR, other government agencies, and conservation groups to create and improve habitat and help rebuild our

state’s pheasant-hunting legacy.

“We are giving greater focus to small-game hunting opportunities in Michigan,” says Russ Mason, DNR Wildlife Division chief. “We believe by restoring our high-quality pheasant hunting tradition, we can attract new hunters and bring back hunters who have left the sport.”

The effort began by identifying three county clusters (Huron/Sanilac/Tuscola, Hillsdale/Lenawee/Monroe and Gratiot/Saginaw/Clinton) where good public pheasant hunting land can be paired with private-land efforts to provide the habitat the birds need on a larger scale.

“We continue to have an interest and emphasis on managing for pheasants on state lands, but that isn’t going to be enough,” Stewart adds. “We need to do it on a landscape scale and we need to do it with

community support.

“Efforts up to now have concentrated on small areas—50 acres here, a filter strip there, a single landowner who wants to do things for pheasants. Instead of a piecemeal approach, we’re going to make a focused effort on a larger scale. We need the whole package; food, nesting cover, winter cover, escape cover.”

The DNR has held community meetings and partnered with groups such as Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited and the Wild Turkey Federation to help spread the word. Cooperatives have been formed in all the priority counties to help promote better habitat and get landowners to practice pheasant-friendly management. Some local Pheasants Forever groups will even provide the wild grass seed mixtures for fields or volunteer labor to clear brush.

It will take many years of effort for the Pheasant Restoration Initiative to pay dividends. But in the meantime, DNR biologists are guardedly optimistic that, because of ideal nesting conditions this spring, pheasant hunters will have improved prospects when Oct. 20 arrives this fall.



Go all-out this holiday season with these frightfully delicious recipes that are sure to be a hit. They're great for parties and scary good!

Chocolate Chip Pumpkin Cookies

- 1 c. white sugar
- 1 c. shortening
- 1 c. canned pumpkin
- 1 egg
- 1 t. vanilla
- 2 c. all-purpose flour
- 1 t. baking soda
- 1/2 t. salt
- 1 t. cinnamon
- 1 c. mini semi-sweet chocolate chips

Beat sugar and shortening at medium speed with an electric mixer until creamy. Add pumpkin, egg and vanilla; mix well. Combine flour, soda, salt and cinnamon; add gradually to creamed mixture, mixing until well blended. Fold in chocolate chips. Drop by tablespoonfuls on ungreased baking sheets. Bake at 350° for 15-20 minutes or until bottoms are golden. Remove to wire racks to cool. Drizzle cookies with brown sugar glaze (recipe below). Makes 2 dozen cookies.

Brown Sugar Glaze:

- 1/2 c. brown sugar
- 3 T. butter
- 3 T. milk
- 1 1/2 c. powdered sugar

Combine brown sugar, butter and milk in a small saucepan; bring to boil over medium heat and boil 2 minutes. Remove from heat, add powdered sugar and beat with electric mixer until smooth. Drizzle over cooled pumpkin cookies to look like spider webs!

Janice Thompson, Martin

Baby Ghosts

- 12 oz. white chocolate
- peanut shaped peanut butter cookies
- mini chocolate chips

Microwave white chocolate in a glass bowl on high for 60 seconds, stirring every 15 seconds until smooth. For each ghost, dip 3/4 of peanut-shaped peanut butter cookie in melted chocolate. Top with two mini-chocolate chips for eyes. Place prepared ghosts on wax paper-lined cookie sheets and refrigerate until set. Easy, and kids love them!

Janice Thompson, Martin

"Little Bites" Appetizers

- 1 can refrigerated buttermilk rolls, divided in 3-4 slices
 - hot dogs, cut into small pieces
- Put a small piece of hot dog on a slice of buttermilk roll. Add 1/2 teaspoon of cheddar

cheese. Fold the roll over four ways, so hot dog and cheese are inside. Put on a cookie sheet and bake at 350° for 8 to 10 minutes. One can of rolls makes about 24 appetizers. You can also use slices of apple with cinnamon or cherry pie filling (about 1/2 teaspoon).

Frederick Black, Sandusky

Chocolate Caramel Popcorn Pops

- 7 ozs. caramels, about 26
- 12 to 14 lollipop sticks or 6-inch skewers
- 1 6-oz. pkg. semisweet or milk chocolate chips
- 1 T. butter
- 1 T. water
- 2 T. vegetable shortening
- 7 c. fresh-popped popcorn
- orange and black Halloween sprinkles

Place popped corn in a large bowl; set aside. Melt caramels with butter and water in heavy saucepan over low heat, stirring until smooth. Pour caramel mixture over popped corn; toss until completely coated. Using buttered hands, form into 2-inch balls and transfer to baking sheet lined with waxed paper. Wash hands. Insert a lollipop stick into each ball, gently pressing so that the stick is secure. Let stand until firm.

Heat chocolate chips with shortening over very low heat until morsels melt and mixture is smooth. Remove from heat. Dip caramel pops into chocolate mixture to coat evenly. Carefully roll in sprinkles and place on foiled-lined baking sheet. Chill in the refrigerator until coating sets, about 10 minutes. Serve immediately or store in an airtight container.

Dip some of the pops in orange sprinkles and some in a combination of sprinkles.

Marilyn Partington Frame, Traverse City

Kitty Litter Cake

Kids rate this a "10" on the gross-out meter due to the subject matter, but it is surprisingly delicious!

- 1 Devil's Food Cake mix
- 1 yellow cake mix
- 2 large packages instant vanilla pudding
- 1 package vanilla sandwich cookies
- 12 small tootsie rolls
- green food coloring
- 1 new small kitty litter pan and 1 new kitty litter scoop (washed)

Prepare cake mixes and bake according to box directions. Cool. Prepare pudding mixes and chill. Crumble sandwich cookies in small batches in food processor. Set aside all but 1 cup of cookie crumble. To that cup, add a few drops of green food coloring and mix well. Crumble cooled cakes into large bowl. Toss with half the white cookie crumble. Add pudding. Combine gently. Put the mixture

into the litter box. Top with remaining white cookie crumbles. Sprinkle green-tinted cookie crumbles on top of that. Heat tootsie rolls in microwave until soft and pliable. Shape ends so they are no longer blunt, curving slightly. Push a few down into cake. Place others on top of cake. Hang some over the side of the litter box for a realistic look. Place box on a newspaper for a truly disgusting look. Serve with the kitty litter scoop.

Deb Sobolewski, Sand River

Halloween Fudge

8 oz. cream cheese, softened
16 ozs. (4 c.) powdered sugar
2 pkgs. (6 squares each) white baking chocolate squares, melted
1½ t. vanilla
1 c. toasted, chopped nuts
8 drops yellow food coloring
4 drops red food coloring
multicolored sprinkles

Beat cream cheese in a large bowl with electric mixer on medium speed until smooth. Gradually add sugar, beating until well-blended. Stir in white chocolate, vanilla, nuts and food coloring until well mixed. Spread in foil-lined 8-inch square pan. Top with sprinkles. Refrigerate 1 hour or until firm. Cut into squares. Makes 4 dozen.

Paula Brousseau, Bellaire

Marshmallow Caramel Balls

1/2 can sweetened condensed milk
1 14-oz. bag caramels
1 stick butter or margarine
1 16-oz. bag large marshmallows
4 c. Rice Krispies

In a saucepan, combine milk, caramels and butter. Bring to boil and cool. With a fork, dip marshmallows in caramel mixture, then roll in cereal. Place on waxed paper. Refrigerate 1 hour.

Paula Brousseau, Bellaire

Witch's Warts

1/4 c. butter, cubed
8 oz. semi-sweet chocolate chips
1/2 c. heavy cream
2 16-oz. bag Musketeers minis candies, chopped in small pieces

Melt butter, remove from heat and add chocolate chips. Cover and let rest for 3 minutes to melt chocolate; stir until smooth. Add cream, gradually stirring until fully mixed and chocolate loses shine. Refrigerate until slightly firm (approx. 20-30 min). Roll chocolate into small balls, then roll them into chopped Musketeers bars, pressing gently to adhere.

Bonnie Gauld, Fife Lake

Pumpkin Cheese Dip

1 small pumpkin
bar of hot pepper Monterrey jack cheese
croutons, any flavor
1/4 c. milk
2 T. margarine

Cut off top of pumpkin and set aside. Scoop out seeds and pulp. Cut cheese into cubes and layer cheese and croutons, until full. Pack down and add, milk, margarine, replace top on pumpkin. Bake at 250° on a cookie sheet for about 2 hours, until it all melts. Serve straight out of pumpkin with cut up vegetables and crackers. This is also easily made ahead refrigerated and baked later.

Marianne Murphy, Kalkaska

Chocolate Beet Cake

1½ c. sugar
3 eggs
1 c. salad oil
1½ c. pureed cooked beets
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
1¾ c. flour
1½ t. soda
1/2 t. salt
2 t. vanilla

Cream sugar with the eggs. Add oil, beets and chocolate. Sift together flour, soda and salt. Add to mixture along with vanilla and blend well. Bake in two 9-inch greased pans for 20–25 minutes.

Frost when cool
(recipe follows).

Creamy Chocolate Frosting:

1/3 c. soft butter
3 c. sifted sugar
1½ t. vanilla
3 T. cream
3 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
Blend butter and sugar. Stir in melted chocolate, vanilla and cream. Stir until well blended. Frost and enjoy.

Rosemarie Ouellette, Deckerville

Michigan Brownies

6 T. cocoa
2 T. oil
1/2 c. butter
2 eggs
1/2 c. crushed blueberries
1/2 c. mashed black beans
1 t. vanilla
1 c. flour
1/4 t. salt
1/2 c. chocolate chips

Grease an 8-inch square pan. Melt butter, add cocoa and oil, stir. Add eggs, vanilla and sugar; stir until blended. Add flour and salt; mix well. Stir in blueberries and black beans. Batter will be stiff. Mix in chocolate chips. Spread evenly in pan. Bake 20-25 minutes at 350°.

Jennifer Pierce-Sylvester, Sand Lake



Photography:
831 Creative

Baby Ghosts

SUBMIT YOUR RECIPE! Contributors whose recipes we print in 2012 will be entered in a drawing. We'll draw one winner in December and pay their January 2013 electric bill (up to \$200) as a prize.

Thanks to all who sent in recipes! Upcoming: Please send in **SALAD** recipes by Oct. 10 and **CHOCOLATE** recipes by Nov. 10. Mail to: *Country Lines Recipes*, 2859 W. Jolly Rd., Okemos, MI 48864; or email recipes@countrylines.com.

What Is Line Loss?

Imagine picking up a gallon of milk at the grocery store and arriving home with only three quarts. Or paying for a dozen roses and receiving 11. Now, imagine you accept this as normal.

As outlandish as this might sound, when buying and selling energy, it's common to end up with less than when you started. Take a 95 percent efficient gas furnace, for example.

For each unit of gas energy input, you receive 95 percent of that unit back as heat energy. Electricity works the same way. The amount of electricity put on the grid is always less than the amount used by its consumers.

We call it line loss.

It basically works like this: As electricity is demanded by our members, it flows onto the Cherryland Electric Cooperative (CEC) system from the supply grid. The electricity, or power, flowing across the grid enters our system at one of our 16 entry points, called substations.

Our wholesale supplier bills us for the electricity that enters the substations called "purchased" power. Cherryland purchases an average of about 33 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of power each month.

The power then moves out from the substations to the thousands of homes, businesses and public entities served by CEC. When delivered to our members, we meter the energy and bill accordingly. On

average, we bill about 31 million kilowatt hours each month. We account for these billings as "sales."

Did you notice the difference between purchases and sales? Each month CEC purchases about 2 million more kWh than we sell. So what happened to the 2 million kilowatt hours?

That difference is called line loss, and it's significant. In 2011, line loss cost your cooperative about \$1.5 million.

Theft also accounts for a small amount of loss. Although it is against the law to divert power, some members still do. The penalties are steep and can include legal prosecution; anyone tempted to choose this path should think twice.

Another source of line loss occurs when bare wires arc to some nearby object, generally a tree branch. This happens more than you would think, given the thousands of trees covering our service territory. It also partially explains why we invest hundreds of thousands of dollars each year to keep our power lines clear.

Without doubt, the lion's share of line loss is the direct result of physics. In layman's terms, whenever electrons move over a wire they encounter resistance. To overcome the resistance, electrons expend some of their own energy in the form of heat.

That explains, for example, why an extension cord might warm up while in use, or similarly why an incandescent lightbulb is too hot to touch.

All utilities experience line loss. It's not unique to Cherryland. Line loss occurs on cross-country high-voltage transmission lines as well, although not as much because the higher the voltage, the lower the current.

While we cannot alter the laws of physics, we can all manage our usage. Demanding less power results in lower line loss. So the next time you want to dry clothes, wash dishes and make coffee, consider staggering the time when you do it rather than running everything at the same time. It will lower your energy demand, which lowers our overall system demand and keeps prices down for everyone.

Why Do We Send You *Country Lines*?

We send *Country Lines* to you because it is the most convenient and economical way to share information with Cherryland Electric members. It takes the place of many mailings we would otherwise make to get information to you about our services, director elections, member meetings, and the staff and management decisions you should know about as an owner of the co-op. The magazine also carries legal notices that would otherwise have to be placed in local media at a substantial cost.

And, sending *Country Lines* to you helps the co-op fulfill one of its basic principles—to educate and communicate openly with its members.

The board of directors authorizes the co-op to subscribe to *Country Lines* on your behalf at a cost of \$3.94 per year, paid as part of your electric bill. The current magazine cost is 39 cents per copy, less than the cost of a first-class stamp.

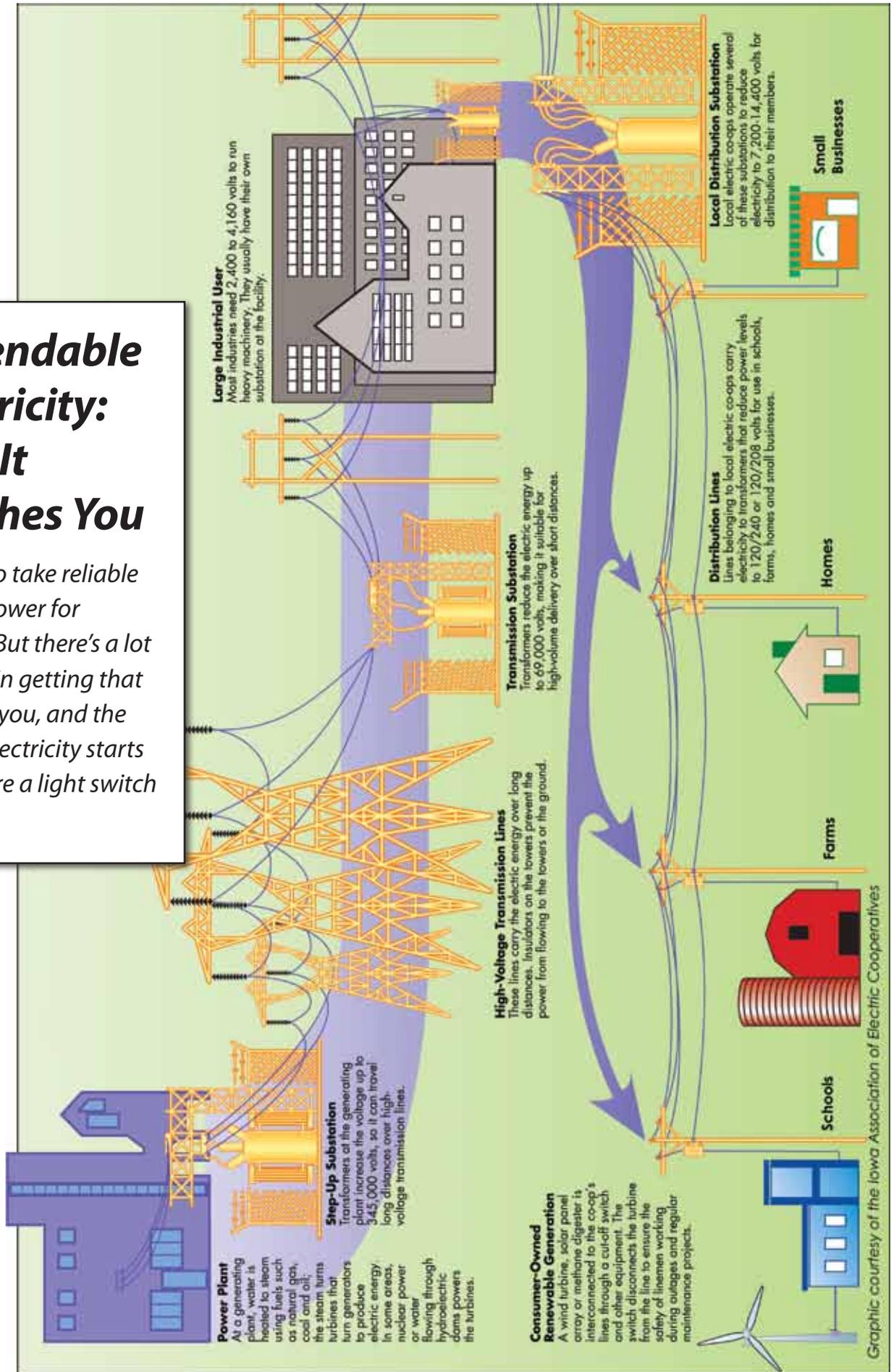
Country Lines is published for us, at cost, by the Michigan Electric Cooperative Association in Okemos. As always, we value your comments about your magazine.

Kevin Cragg is the member services manager at Cherryland Electric and oversees the Energy Optimization program



Dependable Electricity: How It Reaches You

It's easy to take reliable electric power for granted. But there's a lot involved in getting that power to you, and the path of electricity starts well before a light switch is flipped.



Graphic courtesy of the Iowa Association of Electric Cooperatives

Mix of Power Supply Resources Meets Your Needs

Wolverine Power Cooperative uses a familiar saying—“don’t put all your eggs in one basket”—to explain its approach to providing reliable, competitively-priced power supply to its member cooperatives.

Like all electric utilities, the foundation of Wolverine’s power supply portfolio is called “baseload” supply. Baseload power plants generate electricity, for the most part, 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week to keep your lights on.

To provide this service, Wolverine owns 165 megawatts (MW) of baseload generation, including 150 MW in the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation’s Clifty Creek and Kyger Creek plants. The remaining 15 MW are supplied by Wolverine’s ownership in Consumers Energy’s J.H. Campbell plant. All three plants are fueled by coal.

“We rely on baseload plants day in and day out to serve our members,” says Dan DeCoeur, Wolverine’s vice president of power supply. “They are the workhorses of the generating fleet, and in our state, where the average baseload plant is more than 50 years old, new investments in baseload generation are desperately needed.”

Supplementing baseload power supply on hot summer days and in cold winter weather are peaking power plants. These facilities are generally operated when electricity is needed quickly and for brief periods of time.

Wolverine owns peaking plants in Belleville, Burnips, Gaylord, Hersey, Tower and Vestaburg. All were dispatched this past July to serve air conditioning load when temperatures reached 90 degrees and above.

“Combined, our peaking plants are capable of generating 565 MW of electricity,” DeCoeur says. “They’re located throughout the Lower Peninsula to serve our member cooperatives and support the overall electric grid.”

Renewable energy rounds out Wolverine’s power supply portfolio and includes both wind and hydro. The co-op is purchasing the total output of the Harvest Wind Farm, located in the Thumb area, under a long-term agreement. Harvest, the state’s first commercial-scale wind farm, began operating in December 2007.



Kyger Creek Plant and Harvest Wind Farm, inset.

“Wolverine took the lead on wind energy in the state because we believe wind and other forms of renewable energy have a place in our portfolio mix,” Dan explains. “Renewable energy won’t meet round-the-clock demand for electricity, but can supplement other, more reliable sources of generation.”

During the Harvest Wind Farm’s nearly five years of operation, Wolverine has seen

firsthand the pros and cons of renewable energy. Based on this experience, Wolverine is not supportive of Proposal 3 on the November ballot (see *Comment* column, p. 11) which, if approved, would amend the state constitution to require electric utilities in Michigan to provide 25 percent of their total power supply from in-state renewable energy resources by the year 2025.

A Look at Capacity Factors for Generating Resources

One way to compare the efficiency and reliability of various types of generation is to calculate capacity factors. The capacity factor for a power plant measures the facility’s actual output over a period of time compared to its potential output if it had operated at full capacity the entire time. Capacity factors are typically expressed as percentages.

Here’s what the calculation looks like for a typical baseload plant with a capacity of 1,000 MW and actual production of 648,000 megawatt hours over a 30-day period:

$$\frac{648,000 \text{ megawatt hours}}{30 \text{ days} \times 24 \text{ hrs/day} \times 1,000 \text{ MW}} = 0.9 \text{ or } 90\%$$

In 2011, the Harvest Wind Farm generated 142,819 megawatt hours of electricity. The farm’s 32 turbines are capable of generating 52.8 MW. Here’s the capacity factor calculation for Harvest:

$$\frac{142,819 \text{ megawatt hours}}{365 \text{ days} \times 24 \text{ hrs/day} \times 52.8 \text{ MW}} = 0.3 \text{ or } 30\%$$

A generating resource with a high capacity factor, such as a baseload power plant, ensures steady power supply to the grid and reliable service to end users. A resource with a lower capacity factor, such as a wind farm, supplements baseload supply when weather conditions are right.

Window Wizardry

Homeowners have many options to improve the energy efficiency of their old windows.

Q: *Our house has its original single-pane windows and we always feel chilly near them. I got quotes for replacing them, but can't afford it now. What can I do in the meantime to improve the efficiency of the old windows?*

A: Especially on a cold winter night, old single-pane windows typically have huge heat loss and cold-air gain because of poor caulking and weather stripping (if there is any to begin with). You probably also feel hot near them during the summer!

The R-value—a higher-the-better number that shows the ability of insulation to resist the transfer of heat—of a single pane of glass is only R-1, as compared to an insulated wall at R-20.

However, there are many things you can do on a limited budget to improve the year-round efficiency of your windows. Before making any improvements though, check the condition of the caulking and weather stripping on the windows and make sure the framing has not deteriorated. If you find poor conditions, fix them before you attempt any improvements, or your hard work won't be worth much.

Adding storm windows, either interior or exterior, can more than double the energy efficiency of existing windows. Custom-made, multi-track storm windows can cost almost as much as totally new windows, so make your own by using clear acrylic sheets. Another advantage is that using acrylic instead of glass blocks most of the sun's fading ultraviolet rays.

Exterior storm windows can be made with 1x2-inch lumber, acrylic sheets, and foam weather stripping. If you size them to fit inside the wall opening and paint them to match the existing window frames, they will look like part of your windows. The compressible foam weather stripping should hold them in place in the opening, but push them in as far as possible to minimize the air gap.



Tilt-in, double-pane, sash-only replacement kits provide a convenient way to convert old windows into efficient ones, if your existing frames are in good condition.

To install interior storm windows, use a kit with magnetic seals. The seal's magnetic section attaches to the acrylic sheet with an adhesive backing, and the steel strip attaches to the window frame. This allows easy removal during summer for ventilation, but if you use air conditioning most of the summer, just leave them up year-round.

Another option is to install insulating window shades or curtains. This will increase the overall insulation level of the window opening and block the radiant heat loss from your skin through the window. Something as simple as a pull-down pleated shade can also help quite a bit. Even closing Venetian blinds will block your skin's exposure to the cold air.

Some of the most efficient window shades can add R-6 insulation to your windows. These are multilayer roll-up shades with a heat-reflecting air-proof inner film layer to greatly reduce radiant heat loss (or gain during summer). Closing these on a hot summer day helps cool your home, too. These shades are particularly effective because the side edges slide in channel tracks, which



Energy-saving window film is installed on clean, wet glass using a squeegee to eliminate bubbles.

reduces the amount of air that circulates against the glass.

The newest energy-saving permanent window films are also effective for reducing winter-time heat loss. These films have just a very slight tint so they can't be detected, and use the same type of microscopically thin low-emissivity metallic coating as expensive replacement windows. Simple vinyl static-cling film will also help. But before installing anything on double-pane windows, check the manufacturer's warranty regarding film application.

Do-it-yourself energy-saving film installation kits are available at most home improvement stores. Depending on your climate, you may want to select a darker tint if summertime heat gain is your most significant concern. Because the sun rides higher in the sky during summer, install window awnings for shade and a lighter film on south-facing windows that will allow for some passive solar heating from the lower winter-time sun.

A final option is to install a tilt-in, double-pane, sash-only replacement kit. If your existing frames are in good condition, this will convert your old windows into very efficient ones. This option also provides the convenience of tilt-in sashes for the ease of cleaning both sides of the window glass from indoors.

If you have a question for Jim, please email jdulley@countrylines.com, or mail to James Dulley, Michigan Country Lines, 2859 W. Jolly Rd., Okemos, MI 48864. Be sure to let us know which electric co-op you receive service from.

Visit dulley.com for more home improvement and do-it-yourself tips.

James Dulley is a nationally recognized mechanical engineer writing about home energy issues for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.





Jillian

Understanding 'I Love You'

Musings of a new mother.

Like most parents, I tell my four-month-old daughter that I love her every day. Sometimes she smiles, sometimes she fusses, and sometimes she completely ignores me. While I don't wish her to grow up too fast, I do look forward to the time when she understands what I mean when I say, "I love you."

At this age, she feels "I love you" during late night snuggling sessions. When she startles herself awake, we cuddle up in the big bed where she feels warm and secure and quickly falls asleep. She also feels "I love you" as I contort myself to hold her hand in the car or bounce her on the exercise ball no matter how bad my back hurts.

Soon she will respond to "I love you," most likely by saying "too-too" like the rest of the children in our family. Even though I know she must feel it even now, I can't wait to hear her sweet little voice verbalize her feelings.

As she grows and learns to walk, "I love you" will be a consolation in addition to kissing boo-boos and applying Band-Aids. I'll tell her I'm proud of her after she learns her ABCs, counts to 20, and sings at her

first school program.

In her teenage years, "I love you" will be my reward for extra gas money or allowing her to go to the movies with her friends on a weeknight (a strict curfew violation). She'll use this phrase when asking for a prom dress, a smart phone, and trendy jeans.

We will have a big talk about "I love you" when she suffers from her first broken heart. I'm certain she will struggle to understand why I'm crying just as hard as she is...if she only knew the pain of a mother seeing her child heartbroken. I'll assure her that it will get better and someday she'll find someone wonderful, just like her dad.

I hope that "I love you" will be the end of our telephone conversations when she's away at college and homesick. I'll remind her how strong she is and that all of the time and effort is worth the reward. I will encourage her to "tough it out," when I would love nothing more than for her to jump in her car and drive straight home.

Her father and I will continue to demonstrate "I love you" as we help her plan a wedding and move furniture into her first home. We will offer support and unsolicited advice when she is expecting her first child. I'm hoping that we will be able to help paint the nursery walls in anticipation of our new grandbaby.

Every day I hope that Jillian understands that she is protected, cherished and loved. She will, however, never truly know what I mean until she holds her own child in her arms... There's nothing like it.

Pay Your Electric Bill Online

Want to save money and pay your Cherryland Electric Cooperative bill online?

It's easy to do. You can set up your accounts to get only an email bill—no more paper bills.

If you would like to do this, access your account on cherrylandelectric.com. It will prompt you immediately after you sign in to make a decision on whether or not you want the paper bill to continue; if you do, check the box. If not, simply press "Update."

Questions about the online payment can be answered by Cherryland's Member Service Department at 486-9200.



Kim Crockett is a member information representative for Cherryland Electric Cooperative





Name Our Book, Win \$100

Cherryland is wrapping up a book about its 75-year history. The cooperative will celebrate its 75th anniversary in 2013.

We are looking for a unique name to the book, so we're throwing a contest open to our members. Please send your ideas for a book title to us, and the winning entry will earn \$100.

Send your entries to Nick Edson, Cherryland communications coordinator, by email to nicke@cecelec.com or mail to: Nick Edson, Cherryland Electric Cooperative, P.O. Box 298, Grawn, MI 49637.

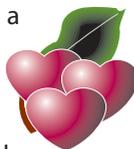
Cherryland Cares Seeks Grant Applications

Area nonprofit agencies who are seeking financial help can apply for a grant through Cherryland Cares.

Cherryland Cares is a five-member board, made up of Cherryland Electric Cooperative members, who distribute money from Operation Round Up to area nonprofits. The next quarterly meeting of Cherryland Cares is Monday, Dec. 17. The deadline for applications is Friday, Dec. 7.

Operation Round Up money comes from Cherryland members who elect to round up their bills to the nearest dollar every month. This amount averages \$6 per year.

To receive a Cherryland Cares grant application or to join Operation Round Up, contact Nick Edson at Cherryland. Email him at nicke@cecelec.com or his direct line is 486-9222.



Next Member Input Session Is December

The board of directors at Cherryland Electric Cooperative is offering another opportunity for members to provide direct input to the board on a quarterly basis. Members will be able to talk to the board next on Monday, Dec. 17, at 9 a.m. at the company office in Grawn.

Members are asked to come to the lobby and request to speak to the board. Members are asked to keep their comments to 5 minutes. Member attendance at the board meeting is allowed for the public input portion of the meeting only.

Cherryland members are afforded a chance to meet with the board on a quarterly basis during meetings in December, March, June and September.

Remember to Call In Any Outages

Cherryland members are reminded to call the cooperative's office if they experience an outage.

"Even though we have the AMR (automated meter reading) system, we still need people to call in any outage," says Jim Carpenter, a Cherryland operations manager. "The call lets us know right away that something is wrong."

Members can call the local Cherryland number at 486-9200 or toll-free number at 1-800-442-8616.

Information For All Customers of Cherryland Electric Cooperative

Your cooperative offers a program called the Cherryland Cares Fund, which is funded through the voluntary rounding up of your monthly utility bill to the next whole dollar amount. An all-volunteer board of directors appointed by the member-elected board of Cherryland Electric Cooperative is charged with distributing the funds throughout the cooperative's service area to support charitable efforts in and around the communities we serve. Money from the Cherryland Cares Fund has been distributed to educational programs, fire departments, medical emergency groups, recreational organizations serving both the young and old, senior organizations, local economic development initiatives, and numerous local charities.

Your participation in the Cherryland Cares Fund is voluntary. If at any time you wish to discontinue your participation, please let us know and we will remove your name. If you are participating, your monthly bill is rounded up to the next whole dollar amount.

For example, if your bill is \$58.42, it would be rounded up to \$59. The 58 cents is then contributed by Cherryland Electric Cooperative on your behalf to this Fund to be used as explained above. A customer's average annual contribution is approximately \$6. Your annual contribution to the Cherryland Cares Fund is tax deductible and is reported on your monthly statement at the end of the year.

For additional information regarding the Cherryland Cares Fund, contact the co-op office by mail (see page 4) or by calling 800-442-8616 (MI).



Like us on Facebook!

"Cherryland Electric Cooperative"

New Things

I just learned, from my son Jon, while we were camping in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore after Labor Day, that I've been peeling bananas backwards my whole life. Maybe you already know this: It's much easier to peel a banana from the bottom, the end opposite the stalk. Just pinch the bottom and pull the skin down. You can use the stalk to hold the banana as you eat it right down to the end. That's how monkeys do it. Apparently they've evolved more than I have. (Some people would probably agree.)

This new trick is helpful. It may save me a few minutes over my remaining life, but if you were to start young . . .

In a way, Pictured Rocks was new for us, too. Although I've passed the entrance in Munising about 100 times, on the way to Marquette and Ironwood, I'd only gone in twice to look out from Miners Castle. There's so much more.

It may not equal Yellowstone or Yosemite national parks in immense grandeur, but Pictured Rocks has something found in no other park: the magnificent multi-colored sandstone cliffs and sand dunes, of course, but also the splendid solitude, awesome power and white sand beaches of Lake Superior.

Since we were mostly alone, we felt we had discovered something new, an unspoiled place that stuns with its beauty. I grew up around Lake Superior, but I've never seen it like this: miles of beaches, with sand like powdered sugar, on the Grand Marais end of the park, the spiked hulls of old shipwrecks half-buried like whale skeletons, submerged sandstone tables etched by water and time, and boulders rising out of the surf just right for sitting on and taking it all in.

We camped for three nights in one of three small, rustic campgrounds, hiked near the solar-powered Au Sable Light Station and the Mosquito River rain forest area, took the cruise out of Munising to view the cliffs at sunset, bathed in icy whitecaps, ate beans and hot dogs, pasties and beer, discovered that putting a cold hard-boiled egg in a fresh cup of camp stove coffee warms the egg and makes the coffee just right to drink.

When you stand alone at midnight on a



Above: Sandstone tables channeled by waves lie just under the surface near Au Sable Light Station.

Top, right: The best way to see Pictured Rocks is from a boat.

Right: The spiked remains of a ship testify to the power of Lake Superior.



desolate, dark, Lake Superior beach with thousands of stars twinkling overhead and whitecaps pounding at your feet, you feel the wonder of the universe—and the raw beauty of Michigan. As a dear friend would have said, “This is great!”

We drove on the best road in the state, Alger County's H58, especially the eastern end where the road meanders near the lake. It was finished last year and I think rivals Route 119, from Harbor Springs to Cross Village, as Michigan's best scenic road.

I posted a photo on Facebook, wondering why more people don't know about Pictured Rocks, and a friend replied that more people knowing would ruin a good thing. I don't think so. Not many people are getting there, with 561,000 visitors in 2011, down from 705,000 in 1991. By comparison, the Blue Ridge Parkway got 15.4 million visitors last year, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area attracted 14.6 million, and the Great Smoky Mountains 9 million. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore near Traverse City attracted 1.35 million visitors last year.

(Michigan has five National Parks: Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw National Historic Park, Sleeping Bear and Pictured Rocks, and the North Country Scenic Trail. Mackinac National Park was named the second national park, after Yellowstone, in 1875, but lost that designation when the national lands on Mackinac Island

were returned to Michigan in 1895.)

More visitors to Pictured Rocks would help the economies of Grand Marais and Munising, destinations I think deserve wider recognition for the outdoor sports possible there.

Petoskey is another one of our favorite areas.

In August, Barbara and I took an impromptu overnight trip there. For many reasons, we hadn't visited in two years, and we needed that special up-north 'fix.'

We spent one afternoon in Harbor Springs. The small town on the bay just feels like summer, with quirky shops, art galleries and a menagerie of restaurants that seem to change frequently. Still around, though, is Turkey's on Main Street, where I finally tried their toasted, fresh turkey-cranberry-cream cheese sandwich. Wow, what a treat. I'm voting it the “best sandwich in Michigan.”

With that banana-peeling technique and Turkey's sandwich, my life has changed. Sometimes it's good to try a new thing.

Mike Buda is editor emeritus of Country Lines. Email Mike at mike.f.buda@gmail.com or comment on his columns at countrylines.com/column/ramblings.





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It's right under your feet.



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