



Doing their homework was part of the agenda for those attending the regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois Electric Cooperative Managers' Association. In this photo, C. E. Ferguson, manager of Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, and Walt Smith, manager of Illini Electric Cooperative, take notes during a presentation.

is scheduled to receive \$123-million this winter.

Problems with the program last year centered around delays in payment to utilities by the administering agencies, Wayne E. Curtis, manager of the State of Illinois ECAP program, told the managers.

He promised that such delays would be minimized this year.

A highlight of the meeting was a program comparing the CBS broadcast of Harry Reasoner's "60 Minutes" report on the nuclear Clinton Power Station with the actual footage shot at the site and in the offices of the Illinois Power Company (IP).

Illinois Power had videotaped Reasoner's interviews and combined clips of their tapes with those from the November 25 broadcast, indicating that "60 Minutes" had edited out, presented incorrectly, or ignored salient facts about the witnesses' testimony about the plant's construction.



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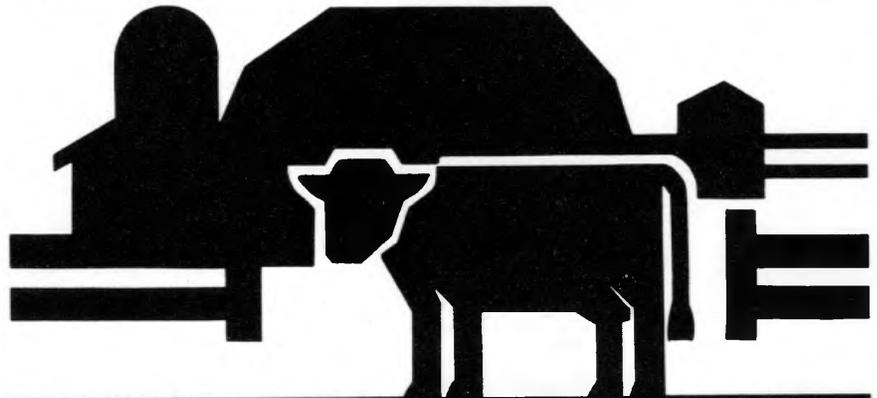
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FMEC News



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Geneseo, Illinois

*You are invited—
to the*

FARMERS MUTUAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING

Monday, March 3, 1980 at 7:30 P.M.

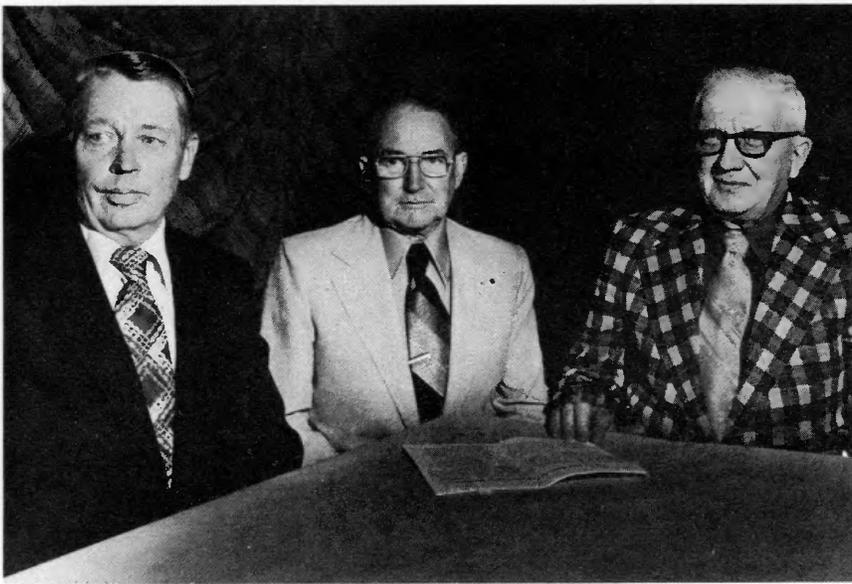
*at the
Central Theater in Geneseo*

- Reports from officers
- Awarding of attendance prizes
- Election of directors

*These directors' terms
are expiring: Paul Mallinson,
Eldon Larson, Edward Storm*

*\$28,000 in capital credits checks
will be given out to members receiving
service during the years 1950 - 1954*

*Mark your calendar -
Hope to
see you there!*



Three directors' terms to expire at Annual Meeting

Members of the board of directors whose terms are expiring are pictured at left. They are, from left: Eldon Larson, Paul Mallinson, Edward Storm, all of Geneseo.

A point-of-use water heater for you?

Your water heater is the second largest user of energy in your house. While it uses far less electricity, oil or gas than your furnace or other space heater, it will use far more than anything else does.

Water heaters require energy: 1. to heat the water you actually use; 2. to keep it hot while it's in storage waiting for you to use it and 3. to make up the heat the water loses as it travels from the water heater to wherever you're using it. 3-16-2

There's not much you can do about reducing the energy the heater needs to heat the water to the various temperatures you demand—except to buy appliances that do their jobs with less water or colder water or perhaps develop a tolerance for colder hand-washing or shower water.

What if there were some reliable, well-designed, tankless, quick-heating device that could be hidden from view under a sink counter or in a bath vanity cabinet only a few inches away from the faucet or shower head it is supposed to supply? Not only would it completely eliminate the waste of keeping a large amount of hot water on standby, but it would also reduce the in-transit heat loss that occurs between the time you turn on the faucet and the time the water finally

reaches the temperature you want.

(This flash heater could also reduce the waste that occurs every time you have to run the cold water with the hot because the temperature your dishwasher requires is far too high for the shower or the wash basin faucet.) 4-9-2

Well, there are at least two devices that answer this description *very closely*: One runs on electricity and the other on either natural or bottled gas. The reason we say they answer the description we gave above only *partially* is because we haven't tested them and we cannot recommend that you buy one or the other or any such device. We're only applauding the concept. 5-24-6

The Department of Energy (DOE) has calculated that the average American family of four uses 64.3 gallons of hot water per day. That's 23,470 gallons of hot water in a year's time. One popular 40-gallon, gas-fired water heater (storage type, of course) delivers 51.4 gallons per hour at a 90-degree temperature rise while using 107,000 Btu's per 100 gallons of hot water delivered—and that's only the energy needed to heat the water that's actually used. On a yearly basis, this equals 251 therms of gas that our four-member family requires.

In this publication we have placed five location numbers. If you find your number, please call the office to claim a \$5 credit on your next power bill.

Even if you don't use any water from the tank for a whole day, it will dissipate enough heat from the stored water to require 82,560 Btu's of energy input every day just for standby losses. That's 301 therms to keep the water on standby during the whole year—whether you use any or not.

Thorn Gas Appliances says its natural gas or bottled gas Powermaster heater can deliver 76 gallons per hour of 90-degree-temperature-rise water at an annual expenditure of only 235 therms for our typical family.

Subtracting this 235 therms per year from the total of approximately 652 therms a centrally located tank-type heater needs, the Thorn unit promises a whopping 417-therm, or 64 percent, savings in energy use. The electrical unit promises similar savings.

One drawback: These heaters are "point-of-use" heaters. This means that the average ranch-style house would probably need two of them unless all hot water piping is contained within a single wall perhaps. 80-5-7

For more information on the Thorn unit, contact Robert J. Kiley, president, The Kiley Co., 25 Valley Dr., Greenwich, CT 06830. On the Instant-Flow, contact Robert Russell, Chronomite Labs, Inc., 21011 S. Figueroa, Carson, CA 90745. 81-11-3

Time is running out on tomorrow's electricity!

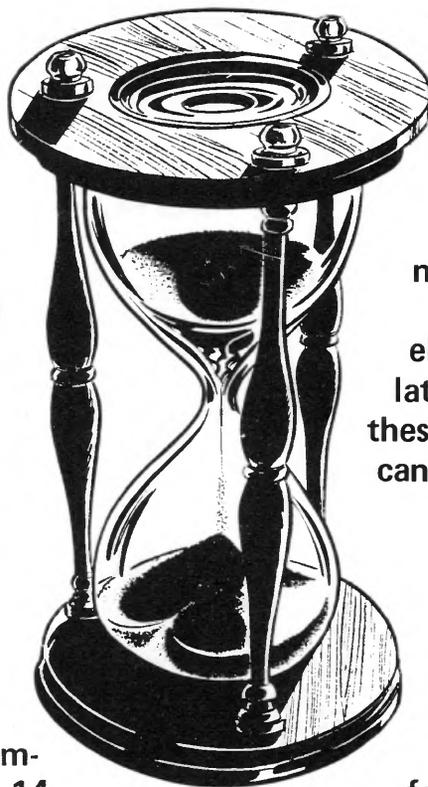
It's too bad we can't stockpile electric energy for the lean years. It must be produced as needed to meet demand.

Despite energy conservation, demand will increase over the next 20 years because of population growth and reliance on electricity to replace gas and oil. Conservative government and industry forecasts show the need to build 500 new generating plants to meet that demand.

So what's the problem?

A coal-fired power plant started this year could take 10 years to complete and a nuclear plant, 14 years. It takes from five to seven

years just for the paperwork on the average coal-fired plant . . . years that cost the consumer dearly.



Each day of construction delay in the regulatory jungle adds as much as \$300,000 to the cost of a coal-fired plant. Regulators themselves now admit that about 40 percent of the average electric bill goes for regulation. Illinois can't afford these delays, and consumers can't afford to pay the cost of unneeded delay.

We need reasonable, orderly regulation that serves the public interest. We need regulatory reform before time runs out on our electric energy supplies.



Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Energy: today and tomorrow