

Director Candidate Information

Following is important information that we print each year, regarding the CME director election process. In order to reach as many members as possible, the information also appeared in last month's issue.

The Charles Mix Electric Board of directors is composed of seven members, who are elected each year at the annual meeting. If you or someone you know has an interest in running for a seat on the Board of Directors, please read on.

Any incumbent directors and/or interested candidates must file a "nominating petition" stating their intent to run for the Board. The petition must be signed by 15 or more members. Members may sign only one nominating petition. Petitions can be picked up at the CME office, and must be filed five business days before our annual meeting in order to have a candidate's name placed on the ballot. This year, petitions would have to be filed by 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 3rd, 2007.

Please take a moment to read through these sections of the company bylaws.

Article IV, Section 3

QUALIFICATIONS: Any Director or Director candidate must comply with this Bylaw.

A. General Director Qualifications: A Director or Director candidate must:

1. Be a natural person; and
2. Have the capacity to enter legally binding contracts;

B. Membership Director Qualifications - Individual. While a director, and during the one (1) year immediately prior to becoming a Director, a Director or Director candidate must:

1. Not be an employee of the cooperative;
2. Be a Member in good standing permanently residing in the Director

District from which the Director is elected or chosen; and

3. Use, receive, or purchase electric service from the Cooperative at the Director's primary residence;

C. Member Director Qualifications-Corporate Designee. A corporate or other non-natural member may designate no more than one representative to be a candidate for election, provided:

1. The entity is a Member in good standing;
2. The entity maintains its principal place of business within the cooperative service area;
3. The entity continuously and materially uses, receives, or purchases electric services from the Cooperative; and
4. The designee is a permanent, year-round resident in the district to be served.
5. No more than three (3) directors may be designees of non-natural Members.

D. Conflict of Interest Director Qualifications. While a Director, and during the year immediately prior to becoming a Director, a Director or Director candidate must not be, nor have been:

1. A Close Relative of any existing Director, other than an existing Director who will cease being a Director within one (1) year;
2. An existing, or a Close Relative of an existing, employee of the Cooperative;
3. Employed by, materially affiliated with, or share a material financial interest with any other Director; or
4. Engaged in, nor employed by, materially affiliated with, or have a material financial interest in, any individual or entity:
 - a. Directly and substantially competing with the Cooperative, or
 - b. Selling goods or services in substantial quantity to the Cooperative,

or to a substantial number of Members, or

c. Possessing a substantial conflict of interest with the Cooperative.

E. Continuing Director Qualifications. Only natural persons complying with the General Director Qualifications, Membership Director Qualifications, and conflict of Interest Director Qualifications (collectively, "Director Qualifications") may serve, or continue to serve, as a Director.

After being elected or appointed a Director, if any Director fails to comply with any Director Qualification, as reasonably determined by the Board, then the Board is authorized to, and shall, remove the Director. If at least a majority of Directors authorized by these Bylaws comply with the Director Qualifications and approve a Board action, then the failure of any Director to comply with all Director Qualifications does not affect the Board action.

Article IV, Section 4

NOMINATIONS: Any fifteen or more members acting together may make nominations by petition and the Secretary shall post such nominations at the same place where the bylaws are posted. Nominations made by petition, if any, must be received at Cooperative headquarters at least five business days before the Members meeting. Later nominations shall be rejected as untimely and illegal. No member may nominate more than one candidate. In the event only one candidate is nominated for an available position, the chairman pro tem shall solicit a motion from the floor that a unanimous vote be cast by the membership for such candidate. Upon being duly seconded and on approving voice vote, such sole candidate shall be declared duly elected.

Watch for Signs of Overload

Increased electrical use during hot summer weather increases the risk of fires in homes with older or damaged wiring systems. Summertime necessities, such as air conditioning, can strain and overload an electrical system, creating a serious shock and fire hazard.

“Nationwide, an estimated 50 million older homes and buildings with outdated electrical wiring and systems are at greater risk of dangerous deterioration and becoming overloaded,” says Safe Electricity Director Molly Hall.

The wiring of many homes is not equipped to properly handle and support today’s increased electrical demands. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), more than half of all homes in the U.S. are at least 30 years old. The wiring in many of these older homes was designed to handle only about half of the electrical demands of today’s residents.

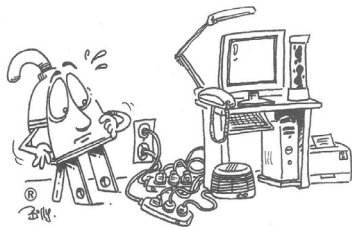
Watch for these warning signs. If you’ve noticed any of these, you should have your home inspected by a professional:

- Lights often flicker, blink, or dim momentarily.
- Circuit breakers trip, or fuses blow often.
- Cords or wall plates are warm to the touch or discolored.
- Crackling, sizzling, or buzzing is heard from outlets.

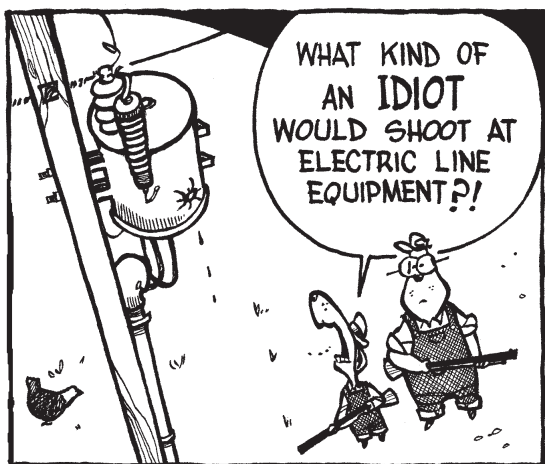
A home electrical inspection to find and correct hidden hazards could prevent many of these tragedies. The time and investment in having a qualified electrician check your residence, and perform a few home repairs and upgrades are small compared with the protection and safety they provide to your family and home.

No matter the season or age of homes, residents should be vigilant and check for electrical hazards such as cracked or fraying electrical cords,

overloaded outlets and circuits, and improper wattage light bulbs in lamps and light fixtures. Also, make sure smoke alarms are placed and functioning properly.



Murphy



MAYBE HE WAS SIGHTING-IN HIS RIFLE WHEN IT ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED, RICOCHETING OFF HIS PICKUP TO HIT THE TRANSFORMER.



Myth or Fact?

MYTH: Screen savers reduce energy use.

FACT: Screen savers do not cut energy use. Screen savers were developed to correct a problem called “screen burn-in,” that can occur in both cathode ray tube (CRT) and liquid crystal display (LCD) computer monitors and TV screens. Burn-in occurs when a given image appears on a monitor for a long period of time. Over time, these long-duration images can get “burned” into the screen so that the viewer sees a “ghost” of these images even when they are not supposed to be there. By using a screen saver, you prevent specific images from being displayed in the same location when your computer is dormant for a long period of time, thus avoiding burn-in. But, it takes just as much energy to display a screen saver on your screen as it does to display any other program. To save energy, adjust your computer’s power management settings to automatically shut the monitor down after a specified period of idle time, or simply turn off the monitor if you are not going to be using it for 15 minutes or more.