

Annual *Report*

1940-2010



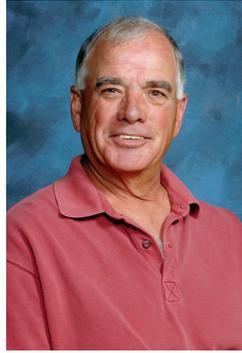
*Presented by
the Enlightener*

North Star
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Your Touchstone Energy® Partner 

Board of directors



Steve Arnesen
District 1



Mike Trueman
District 2



Randy Bergan
District 3



L. J. Anderson
District 4



Michael Hanson
District 5



Lorraine Nygaard
District 6



Bruce Polkinghorne
District 7



Julian Brzoznowski
District 8

Serving since:

Julian Brzoznowski	1983
Steve Arnesen	1986
Bruce Polkinghorne	1989
Mike Hanson	1994
Randy Bergan	1999
Mike Trueman	2002
L. J. Anderson	2004
Lorraine Nygaard	2007

North Star
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Your Touchstone Energy® Partner

Enlightener

OCTOBER 2010

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 Vice President Bruce Polkinghorne
 Secretary-Treasurer Michael Hanson
 Directors L.J. Anderson,
 Julian Brzoznowski, Randy Bergan,
 Lorraine Nygaard, Mike Trueman

General Manager Dan Hoskins
 Editor Wayne Haukaas

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 Visit our website at
www.northstarelectric.coop

Mission Statement

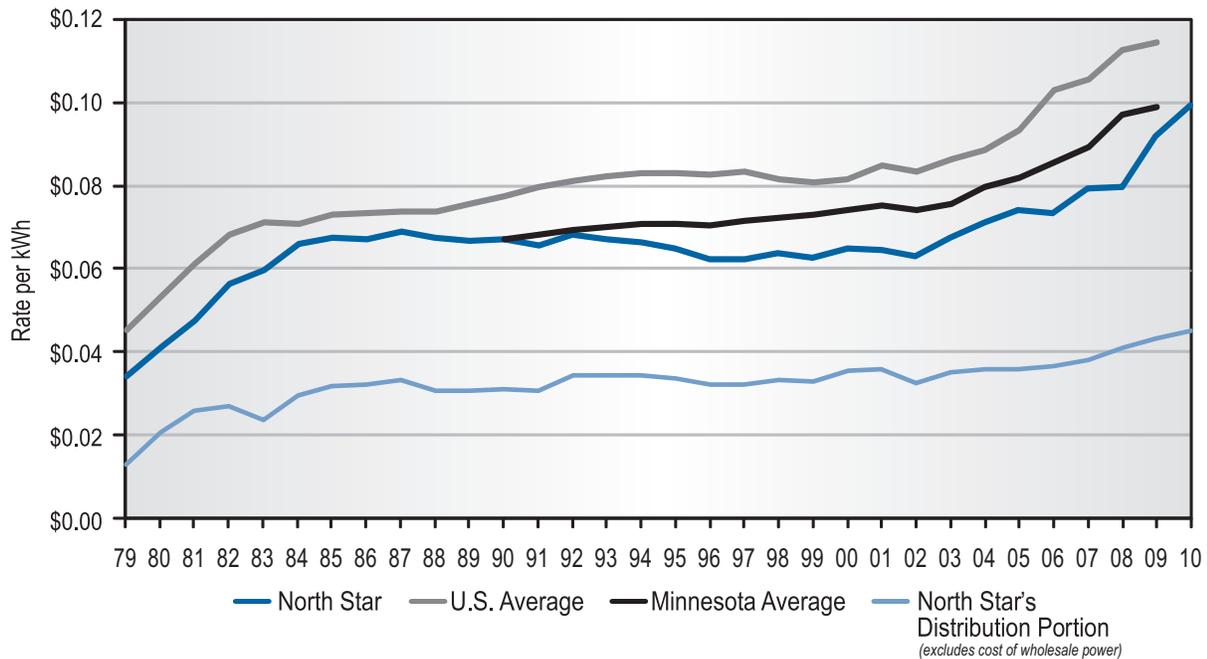
To improve the lives of our member-owners and community by responsibly providing electric energy and other beneficial services while maintaining the very highest standards of performance.



*North Star Electric
 offices will be closed
 Monday, Nov. 8 in
 observance of Veterans Day.*

An annual meeting is a meeting of the member-owners of the cooperative. It provides the opportunity to vote for the director of your choice and to express your opinions about the operations of your cooperative. It also provides you with the opportunity to become better informed through the reports of officers and employees. This will be a successful meeting if all who attend gain some knowledge of their cooperative. A well-informed membership is the basis of a strong cooperative.

Average residential electric rates



2009 Average Residential Electric Rates (cents per kilowatt-hour)

**North Star
Electric Rate
9.27¢**

West North Central	9.07	East North Central	10.90	New England	17.50	Middle Atlantic	14.99
Iowa	9.87	Illinois	11.25	Connecticut	20.36	New Jersey	16.44
Kansas	9.60	Indiana	9.29	Maine	15.39	New York	17.80
Minnesota	9.98	Michigan	11.82	Massachusetts	17.01	Pennsylvania	11.66
Missouri	8.39	Ohio	10.61	New Hampshire	16.39	South Atlantic	11.25
Nebraska	8.48	Wisconsin	11.91	Rhode Island	15.54	Delaware	14.13
North Dakota	7.59			Vermont	14.90	District of Columbia	13.49
South Dakota	8.49					Florida	12.31
Mountain	10.19					Georgia	10.04
Arizona	10.74					Maryland	15.04
Colorado	10.01					North Carolina	9.94
Idaho	7.76					South Carolina	10.17
Montana	8.88					Virginia	10.61
Nevada	12.85					West Virginia	7.89
New Mexico	10.09					East South Central	9.54
Utah	8.50					Alabama	10.52
Wyoming	8.55					Kentucky	8.31
Pacific Contiguous	12.37					Mississippi	10.14
California	15.05	Pacific Non Contiguous	21.34	West South Central	11.26	Tennessee	9.31
Oregon	8.75	Alaska	17.20	Arkansas	9.32		
Washington	7.75	Hawaii	24.20	Louisiana	8.24		
				Oklahoma	8.59		
				Texas	12.66		

Source: Energy Information Administration

1940-2010

Happy Anniversary North Star Electric Cooperative and all your member-owners, past and present. What a feat, 70 years! Now, the obvious has to kick in; somebody, or some folks, over a long period of time have been doing something right!

First, we would not be telling the whole story if we did not mention the most important part of this article. The REA, Rural Electrification Administration, bill was created, passed Congress, and then signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935. That would make the REA 75 years old this year; Happy Birthday REA and many more!

Now talk about some forward thinking. What would we have done without the REA to come to the rescue? Sure, there were some small generators that folks were using and some wind turbines around the area, but they were about as efficient as the current wind farms and the folks couldn't count on them for reliability then either. But what a team; with the funding of the REA, along with the ingenuity of some area folks, electricity was about to become a reality to folks that previously thought there was no way!

So, March 7, 1940, was the first meeting of Border

Electric Cooperative in International Falls, and this is when the idea started to become reality. Over in Spooner, which is now East Baudette, a meeting of folks took place June 23, 1940, in the upstairs of the Spooner auditorium to organize North Star Electric Cooperative. And then the two cooperatives merged together to become North Star Electric Cooperative on March 15, 1943.

An interesting point is that during World War II, the Cooperative would build power lines based on "animal points," which meant that to have 100 feet of power line built you must own one cow, 75 chickens or three hogs! We would suspect today those critter numbers would be quite a bit higher. But you know, the folks back then didn't think they would or could even imagine the future of electricity. Having it was not a big thing to some people, so some folks passed at the chance. It wasn't until they would see their neighbors' light that would make them reconsider.

Now we fast forward to today where we are not concerned about how many cows, chickens or hogs you have, but we are concerned about safety, both to our employees and our public, reliability of our product to you, service



Steve Arnesen, President, and Dan Hoskins, General Manager.

to our member-owners and, of course, electricity at our lowest cost. This is where the group on the front cover comes in; your directors and employees.

For instance, today is much different than yesteryear. The lifestyle we live has escalated 50 times what it was in the past. A single light bulb in a house in 1940 has turned into numerous lights, TVs, game centers, computers, appliances, refrigerators, freezers – you name it and folks have it. So, electricity use is up from the 40 kWh per month in 1940 to 1,500 kWh, our average member-owner consumption for a month. So maintaining our system to serve you is of the utmost importance to our employees.

Reliability is an ongoing job of a very large number of folks. The employees of Minnkota Power Cooperative maintain the power plants so that the product that they generate is available most all the time. They also maintain their transmission systems to keep power flowing over the grid, and this keeps the energy level constant for all their cooperative member-owners to use. Your Cooperative, North Star Electric, uses our

employee professionals to distribute this product right to your home, business or wherever you want it. The employees maintain this reliability constantly.

And, now the cost; yes we have seen the cost of our electricity climb to new heights to meet the costs of regulation, mandates and the ever struggling economy. We know that as the governments and regulatory bodies, both state and federal, get more and more involved with the industry of electricity, our costs change almost monthly, and holding down costs is a forever growing challenge for your directors and employees.

What we can tell you is this: electricity is the best product for the price you pay. We have told you before there is

no other product in the world that does so much for you and costs so little compared to its use. The benefit outweighs the cost tenfold. So, when considering cooking that meal, or heating that house or garage, know that electricity does not produce a byproduct after its use and is completely 100 percent efficient, just like the folks on the front cover who bring this service to you. And, as hard as our founding member-owners worked those 70 years ago to bring this product to our area, your current directors and employees are working just as hard to maintain that service at the lowest cost of power possible.

God Bless You and
Our Troops,
Dan and Steve



- Voluntary and Open Membership
- Democratic Member Control
- Members' Economic Participation
- Autonomy and Independence
- Education, Training and Information
- Cooperation Among Cooperatives
- Concern for Community

About Co-ops

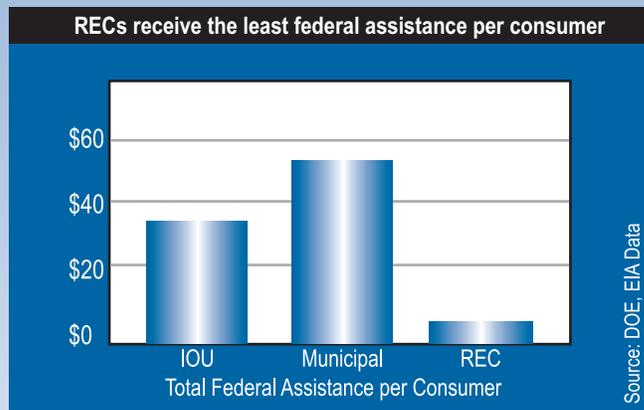
Electric cooperatives are private, independent electric utilities, owned by the members they serve. Democratically governed businesses, electric cooperatives are organized under the Cooperative or Rochdale Principles, anchoring them firmly in the communities they serve and ensuring that they are closely regulated by their consumers.

Electric cooperatives began to spread across rural America after President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in 1935. The Executive Order establishing the REA and the passage of the REA Act a year later marked the first steps in a public-private partnership that has, over the last 74 years, bridged the vast expanse of rural America to bring electric power to businesses and communities willing to organize cooperatively and accept responsibility for the provision of safe, affordable and reliable electric power.

Today more than 900 electric cooperatives power Alaskan fishing villages, dairy farms in Vermont and the suburbs and exurbs in between. They provide reliable and technologically advanced service to 42 million Americans while maintaining a unique consumer-focused approach to business.

Federal assistance to electric utilities

According to Nobel Laureate economics professor, Lawrence R. Klein of the University of Pennsylvania, all types of utilities (investor-owned utilities (IOUs), municipal-owned utilities and electric cooperatives enjoy some form of subsidy. **You may be surprised to learn that electric cooperatives receive the least amount of subsidy per customer.**



All electric utilities receive federal subsidies in one form or another. Calculations based on federal government financial reports show that rural electric cooperatives receive the least federal amount of subsidy per consumer. This is in spite of the fact that rural electric cooperatives serve only seven consumers per mile of line compared to 35 for investor-owned (such as MP) and 47 for city-owned utilities.

Your 2009 dollar

Where it came from:

Farms and Homes	\$ 7,261,133
Small Commercial	2,713,782
Large Commercial	0
Seasonal	639,406
Street Lighting	26,271
Consumer Penalties	65,454
Rent from Electric Property	30,875
Total Revenue	\$10,736,921

Where it went:

Operation Expense:

Purchased Power	\$ 5,636,546
Operations <i>(includes supervision, safety, mapping, cable locating, etc.)</i>	697,504
Consumer Accounts	345,945
Consumer Services and Information	210,322
Sales	23,670
Administrative and General	1,008,758

Maintenance Expense:

Maintenance of Distribution Plant <i>(includes right-of-way maintenance, outage costs, etc.)</i>	\$ 630,624
Depreciation	1,000,947
Interest	908,833
Other Deductions	0

Total Expense

\$10,463,149

Electric Operation Margin for Year *(Revenue less expense)*

\$ 273,772

Interest and Dividend Income

312,335

Misc. Non-Operating Margins

5,853

Generation and Transmission Capital Credits *(Minnkota Power Cooperative)*

0

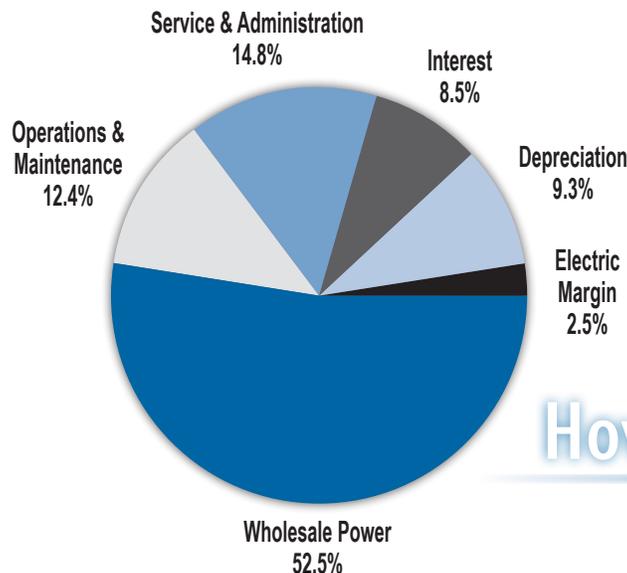
Other Capital Credits and Patronage Dividends

97,905

Net Patronage Capital Assigned

\$ 689,865

Revenue from the sale of our service amounted to \$10,736,921 as of the year ending Dec. 31, 2009



How your dollar is spent

Statement of financial conditions

What we own:

Lines and General Equipment
Less: Provision for Depreciation

\$ 36,109,851
12,084,771
\$ 24,025,080

Cash:

General Funds
Special Funds
Investments
Temporary Investments
Notes Receivable Net
Receivables
Material and Supplies
Prepaid Expenses (includes insurance)
Deferred Debits (includes engineering studies)
Other Current and Accrued Assets

\$ 398,571
20
1,719,511
598,706
441,931
1,068,146
458,991
79,200
(2,770)
37,191

Total what we own

\$ 28,824,577

What we owe:

Long-Term Obligations
Current and Accrued Liabilities
(includes accounts payable, taxes, interest, deposits, etc.)
Deferred Credits (includes member prepayments)

\$ 13,735,202
2,078,524
494,020

Our Equity in Above Assets:

Membership Fees
Patronage Capital and Other Equities

\$ 26,705
12,490,126

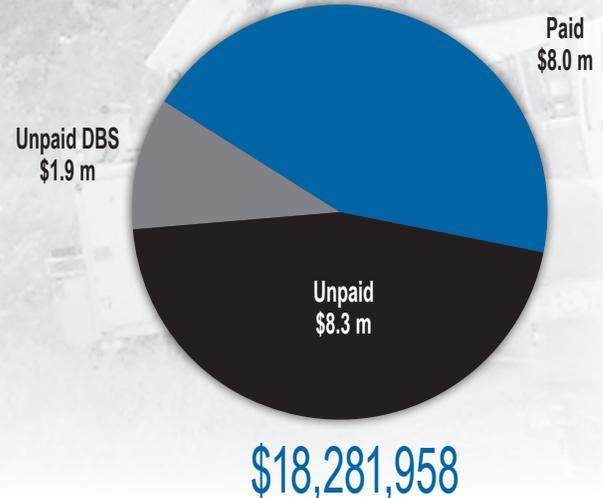
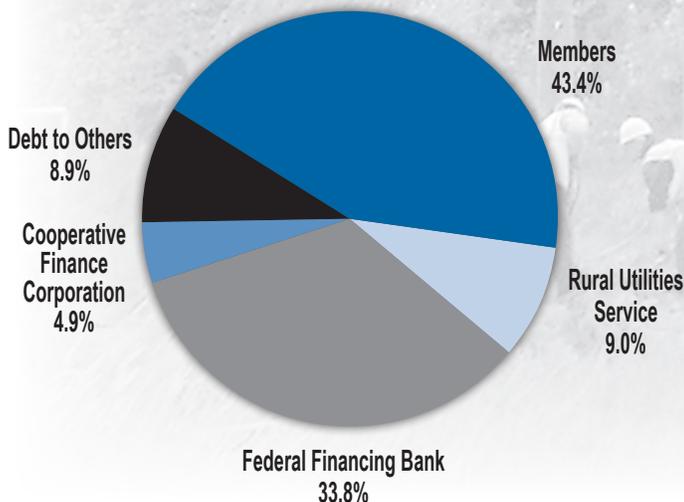
Total what we owe

\$ 28,824,577

Balance Sheet
as of
Dec. 31, 2009

Who owns what

Capital credits



\$18,281,958

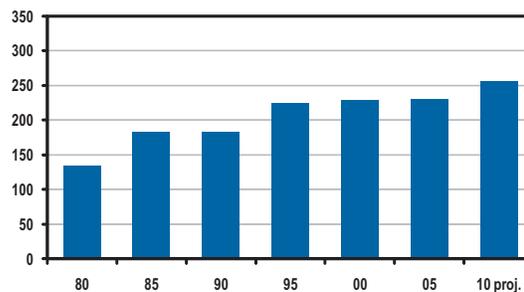
Comparative operating statistics

2004 to 2009

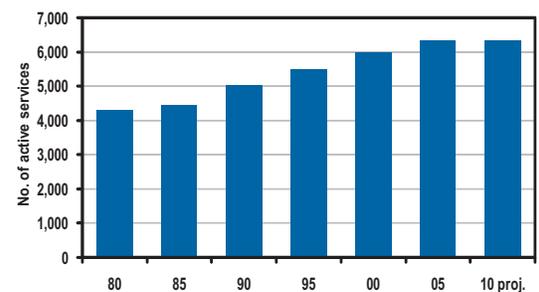
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenues	\$8,553,419	\$8,632,278	\$8,585,315	\$9,197,938	\$10,216,719	\$10,736,921
Cost of Purchased Power	4,201,254	4,382,668	4,289,790	4,695,597	5,100,023	5,636,546
Operating Expenses	2,315,559	2,517,251	2,435,945	2,766,564	2,864,847	2,916,823
Depreciation	795,178	870,862	938,953	964,792	986,944	1,000,947
Interest	751,646	779,135	836,958	807,315	830,430	908,833
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$8,063,637	\$8,549,916	\$8,501,646	\$9,234,268	\$ 9,782,244	\$10,463,149
Operating Margin	\$489,782	\$82,362	\$83,669	(\$36,330)	\$434,475	\$273,772
kWh Purchased	124,534,330	123,374,623	120,935,872	124,873,487	130,097,978	127,791,821
kWh Sold	116,222,273	113,876,648	112,464,269	113,256,403	121,112,345	119,651,800
Miles of Line	1,361	1,361	1,377	1,382	1,397	1,399
Connected Members	6,294	6,326	6,347	6,343	6,346	6,366
Average Residential Usage*	1,541	1,477	1,415	1,404	1,516	1,498
Average Residential Bill*	110.45	110.18	104.56	110.67	123.89	130.75
Average Residential Rate/kWh*	0.072	0.075	0.074	0.079	0.082	0.087
Average Cost to North Star per kWh Sold	0.0361	0.0385	0.0381	0.0415	0.0421	0.0471

* Monthly billed residential accounts

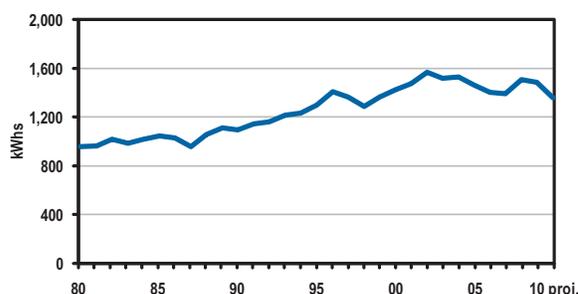
Accounts per Employee



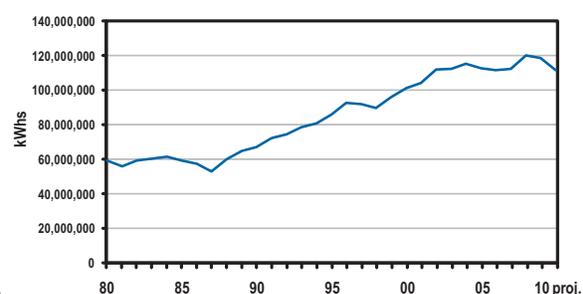
Total Electric Accounts



Electricity Consumed per Residence



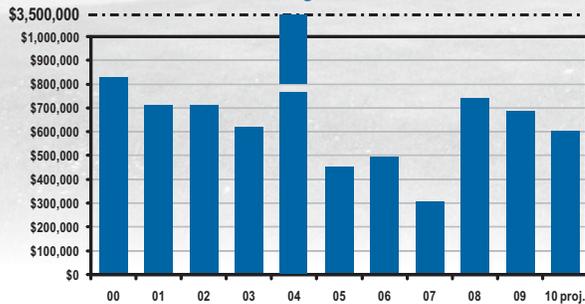
Electricity Consumed Co-op Total



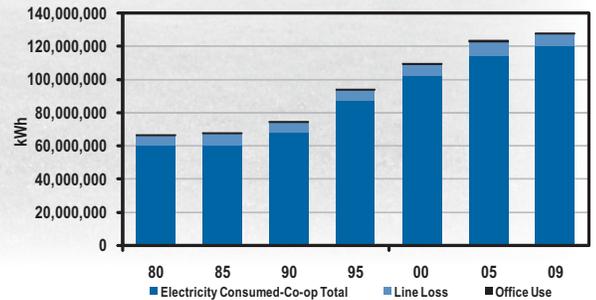
Operating *comparisons*

	New Services	Retired Services	Connects	Disconnects	Net Gain	Sec. Lights Installed	Sec. Lights Removed
1994	110	23	90	112	88	128	93
1995	100	32	83	137	46	82	69
1996	115	14	119	152	82	76	59
1997	84	19	104	113	75	94	60
1998	129	20	95	113	111	82	55
1999	133	16	103	102	134	77	42
2000	126	55	72	122	76	67	62
2001	117	17	82	103	96	64	44
2002	113	16	84	120	77	58	47
2003	127	17	74	133	68	51	50
2004	111	27	92	132	71	66	50
2005	87	17	80	137	30	43	34
2006	106	28	85	158	33	122	125
2007	69	27	112	189	-8	35	49
2008	62	52	126	188	0	33	45
2009	57	34	119	171	5	35	43

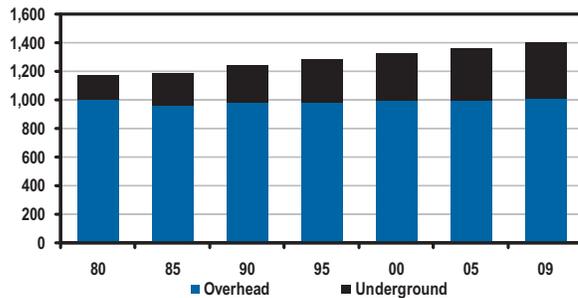
Margins



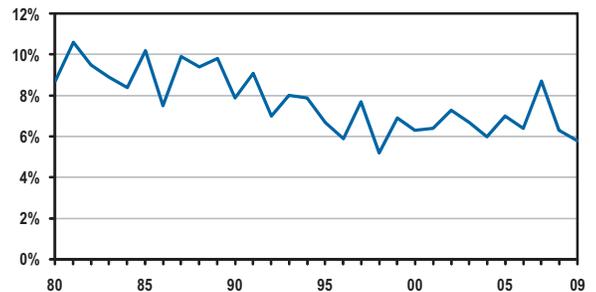
kWh Sold, Office Use and Losses



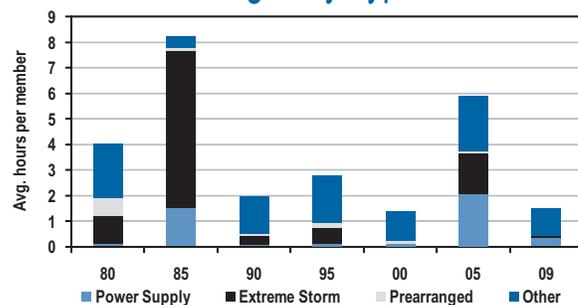
Miles of Line



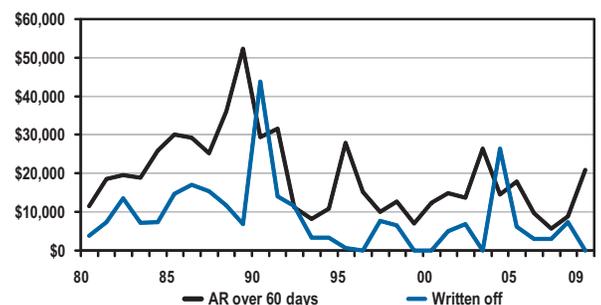
Line Loss



Outages by Type



Bad Debts and Write-Offs



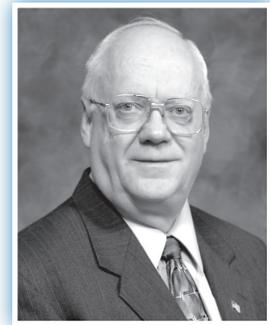
Power supply report

As in past years, this year's power supply report contains both good news and bad news.

The bad news centers primarily around the 2009 U.S. economic downturn. As a result of the major manufacturing shutdown, electricity use in the country has significantly reduced over the past two years. Less demand for electricity led to prices in the wholesale energy market at a level far less than was expected – about 50 percent of normal. Minnkota participates in the wholesale energy market to both buy when additional electricity is needed and to sell when electricity resources exceed its load.

To be ready to meet the Minnesota Renewable Energy Standard of 25 percent by 2025, Minnkota contracted to purchase significant wind energy resources beginning in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Part of those agreements is that all wind energy produced by these wind turbines must be purchased by Minnkota at a long-term price determined before the 2008 economic downturn. About 1.3 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) annually are purchased from NextEra Energy Resources, a wind energy developer, under 25-year contracts (446-05-005-02, Nancy Bomsta). As a result of the wind energy being purchased, Minnkota is now a net seller of energy into this low-priced wholesale power market.

This power supply report last year stated that to offset the 2009 revenue shortfall created by the reduced wholesale energy market, Minnkota instituted a one-half cent per kWh energy surcharge effective Oct. 20, 2009. It was expected that this one-year surcharge would produce approximately \$21 million, which is equal to the revenue shortfall experienced by Minnkota in 2009. It now appears that because of lower than expected energy sales in 2010 to the



By David Loer
President & CEO
Minnkota Power
Cooperative, Inc.

Minnkota member-owners, including North Star, the surcharge will need to be extended beyond Oct. 20, or rolled into the rate structure.

Also, because of other revenue reductions now expected in 2011, Minnkota's average wholesale power rate will increase by about 15 percent in 2011, compared to 2010. That increase will bring Minnkota's average wholesale rate to just more than 6 cents/kWh in 2011 compared to an average 5.2 cents/kWh in 2010. A very expensive (more than \$400 million) emission control project required by federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations is causing Minnkota's costs and revenue requirements to increase quite dramatically. More than 10 percent of 2011 revenue requirements are needed just to pay for depreciation, interest and operating costs associated with this \$400 million project. As a comparison, Minnkota's annual construction budget normally averages about \$25 million. While this is certainly not good news, we must keep it in perspective that Minnkota's wholesale rates are still very attractive compared to other power suppliers in the region.

On the good news side, Minnkota is one of very few, perhaps the only utility in this region, that has adequate power supply resources in place through at least the year 2030. Most regional utilities are exploring ways to increase their generation resources in the next few years, and the cost of new electricity resources is very expensive. Fortunately for Minnkota, though, we will not be facing that problem for many years to come.

One of the primary future sources of additional electricity for the Minnkota system is the completion of the Young 2 Deal in late 2009. With that Deal, Minnesota Power will transfer its current rights to 50 percent of the relatively inexpensive Young 2 capacity and energy to Minnkota. In exchange for that transfer, Square Butte sold to Minnesota Power the DC transmission line, which originates near Center, N.D., and terminates near Duluth, Minn. Like Minnkota, Minnesota Power also needs to acquire renewable energy resources to meet the 25 percent Minnesota Renewable Energy Standard. It will use the transmission line to deliver wind energy resources it is developing in North Dakota near the Young Station site. The Young 2 Deal is a win-win for both Minnkota and Minnesota Power and we look forward to reaping the benefits of this Deal for many years into the future.

Even with the challenges of cost increases now being experienced, it is Minnkota's continued pledge to do everything possible to help North Star keep its electricity as the best energy value in the region.

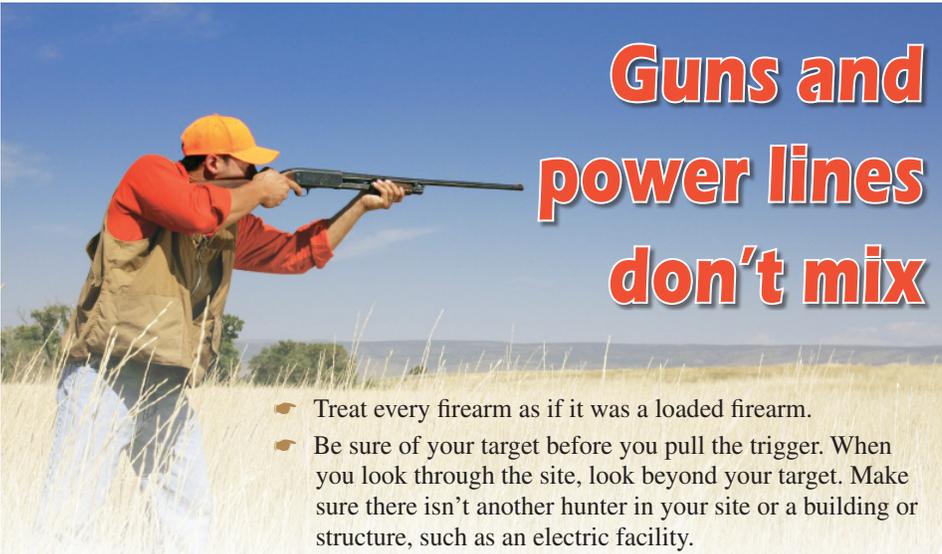
Cost to Generate Electricity (Cents per kWh as of 9/2009)

	Minnkota*	New**
Coal	2.5¢	8¢
Wind	4.5¢	6¢
Solar	---	25¢
Hydro	3.0¢	13¢

Once generated, electricity travels long distances on transmission lines, another component of the wholesale rate. Once delivered to the nine substations in North Star Electric Cooperative's service territory, we distribute the energy to your home or business.

* Minnkota Power Co-op has facilities and contracts to generate electricity at these rates well into the future, other than hydro.

** New power contracts currently being negotiated by other G&T (generation and transmission) utilities would be at these "New" rates.



Guns and power lines don't mix

- Treat every firearm as if it was a loaded firearm.
- Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger. When you look through the site, look beyond your target. Make sure there isn't another hunter in your site or a building or structure, such as an electric facility.
- Never point a firearm at anything you don't intend to shoot.
- Never shoot at electric power lines or electric facilities such as substations or transformers. Not only is it extremely dangerous, it's against the law.
- Always carry a firearm so that the muzzle is under control.
- Firearms must always be unloaded when carried into camp or not in use.
- Make sure the barrel and action are clear of obstruction.
- Unattended firearms must be unloaded.
- Never climb a fence or ditch with a firearm (654-24-011-01, Maurice R. Dobson). Never climb into a tree stand with a loaded firearm – remove the ammunition first.
- Never shoot at flat, hard surfaces, or the surface of water. The bullet can hit the surface and travel parallel to it for a long distance.
- If you see a power line on the ground, don't touch it! Touching an energized power line could kill you. Notify the local utility of a downed line as soon as possible.
- Always avoid alcohol and drugs while hunting.

Hunting is a Minnesota favorite, ranking right up there with the fishing opener. Before you head out to the tree stand, review these hunting safety tips:

PREVENT Halloween ACCIDENTS

With witches, goblins and superheroes descending on neighborhoods, here are some safety tips for parents to help prepare their children for a safe and enjoyable trick-or-treat holiday.

- 🎃 Wear light-colored or reflective-type clothing so you are more visible.
- 🎃 Don't hide or cross the street between parked cars.
- 🎃 Cross the street only at corners and look both ways before crossing the street to check for cars.
- 🎃 Walk on the sidewalk and not the street.
- 🎃 Plan your route and carry a flashlight to light your way.
- 🎃 Use face paint rather than masks for better visibility.
- 🎃 Visit homes that have a porch light on.
- 🎃 Never go into a stranger's home. It's OK to receive candy from outside the door.
- 🎃 Inspect all treats before your child eats them.
- 🎃 Make sure an adult goes with young children.
- 🎃 Use glow sticks or flashlights in pumpkins instead of candles, which are a fire risk.
- 🎃 Be sure that the path and stairs are well lit and free of obstacles.

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 North Star Electric Cooperative, Inc.
 PO Box 719, Baudette, MN 56623-0719**

9. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of all individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)
 Complete Mailing Address:
North Star Electric Cooperative, Inc. PO Box 719 Baudette, MN 56623-0719
 no stockholder owns more than one percent of the Cooperative

10. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box.
 None
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11. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one)
 The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes:
 Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
 Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)

12. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner
 Signature: *Wayne Haukeas* Date: *09/20/10*

13. Publication Title: **Enlightener**

14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: **September 2010**

15. Extent and Nature of Circulation
 Newsletter

a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
1. Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Shipped on PS Form 3841 (include paid distribution above nominal rate rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	4635	4628
2. Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Shipped on PS Form 3841 (include paid distribution above nominal rate rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	3382	3388
3. Paid Distribution Outside the Mails (including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®)		
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e. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 1b(1), (2), (3), and (4))	4510	4503
5. Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies (included on PS Form 3841)		
6. Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies (included on PS Form 3841)		
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8. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	75	75
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 5a(1), (2), (3), and (4))	75	75
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 1b and 5e)	4585	4578
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #2))	50	50
h. Total (Sum of 1b and g)	4635	4628
i. Percent Paid (7b divided by 1b times 100)	98	98

16. Publication of Statement of Ownership
 If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the **October 2010** issue of this publication. Publication not required.

17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner
 Signature: *Wayne Haukeas* Date: *09/20/10*

18. I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).

PS Form 3526, September 2007 (page 1 of 2) (Instructions Page 2) PSN 7530-01-000-9001 **PRECEDENCE NOTICE:** See our priority policy on www.usps.com

Conservation Improvement Program

Program Incentive Available

The Conservation Improvement Program (CIP) is a program regulated by the Minnesota Department of Commerce (DOC) and it has been around for many years. The first few years the CIP report was a simple one page form where we could include most expenses that came from giving rebates on off-peak electric heat or water heaters. Also allowed was the expense of installing off-peak heating systems or other loads that were under load control. At that time it was mandated that we spend 1.5 percent of gross revenue on conservation programs. During this time period, each of the eight electric cooperatives and 10 municipals in Minnesota that are part of the Minnkota Power associated system had different programs and different rebates. At times this could be confusing for members and contractors who owned property or worked in more than one area.

In early 2008 we received notice from the DOC that

starting in 2010 there would be major changes in the program and the 1.5 percent spending goal would change to a 1.5 percent kWh saving goal (404-07-002-03, Doug Hasbargen). When this happened the eight electric cooperatives and the 10 municipals joined together as a group called PowerSavers so all of the programs and rebates would be identical.

Residential rebates include qualifying compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), clothes washers, electric water heaters, electronically commutated motors (ECM) for furnaces, air-source heat pumps (ASHP) and ground-source heat pumps (GSHP).

Business rebates include qualifying lighting for new construction or remodeling, air conditioning, ASHP, GSHP, chillers, motors, variable frequency drives, ENERGY STAR® food service equipment and custom rebates, which may not fall into the other rebate programs.

**The rebate forms are available on our website: northstarelectric.coop
or by calling the Baudette office at 634-2202 or 888-634-2202.**



Energy Saving Comparison



Standard 100 watt incandescent bulb

100 watt incandescent x 8 hours per day x 31 days per month = 24,800 watts
or 24.8 kWh at 9.2 cents per kWh + 6.875% sales tax = \$2.44 per month.

23 watt CFL (equivalent to 100 watt incandescent bulb)

23 watt CFL x 8 hours per day x 31 days per month = 5,704 watts
or 5.7 kWh at 9.2 cents per kWh + 6.875% sales tax = 56 cents per month.

Savings per CFL per month = \$1.88

Cost of CFL after rebate = \$1.50 (at either North Star Electric office)

If you know of any other energy saving device that will pay for itself in less than a month, please let us know about it and we will have it in a future Enlightener.



CFL installation

When installing a CFL, do not twist it into the light socket by the glass. It is possible to weaken the glass at the connection point between the glass and the lamp base. Twist the base of the CFL into the light socket to prevent damage to the glass. If the glass is weakened, it will reduce the life of the lamp. Also, be sure to install the CFL where it will be in use for a minimum of 15 minutes. Switching the CFL on and off for short periods of time will also reduce the life of the lamp.