



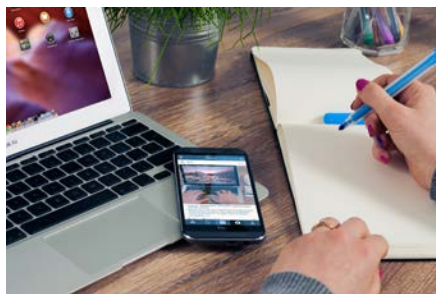
HOT LINES

Member Driven • Service Focused • It's What We Do Everyday

July // August 2021 CECC Newsletter

Pay your electric bill with recurring credit card

Do not let those airline miles and cashback offers on your major credit card go unearned. Consider paying your electric bill with our free recurring credit card service.



Log onto your account at ebiz.craigheadelectric.coop and click on "Recurring Credit Card" to set it up today. Your bill will be automatically charged to your credit card every month and you still get a paper bill.

Summer Energy-Saving Tip:

Remember to check your disposable air filters more regularly during the summer and winter when your unit is running the most. If you can see dirt in a filter, it's likely 50% clogged and it is time to consider changing it.

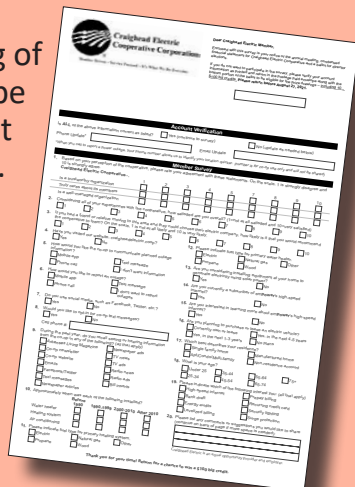
Filter replacements can be ordered online at filterchange.com with free shipping.



Annual Meeting Surveys and Ballots

Heads up! The 2021 Annual Meeting Surveys and director ballots are being mailed out to all members the last week of July. Fill yours out and return it by August 27th for a chance to win one of several \$100 bill credits and other prizes!

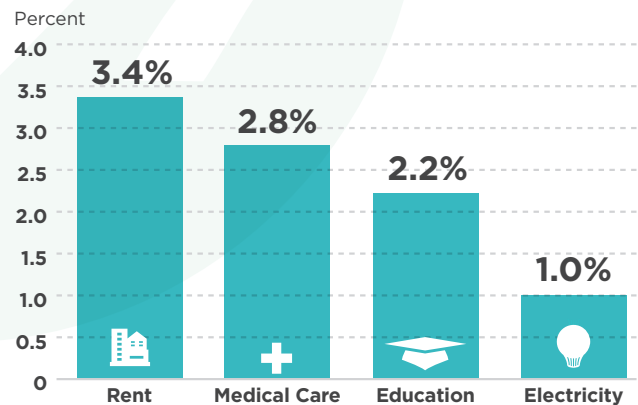
The Annual Membership Meeting of the Cooperative will be held on Friday, August 27th 2021 at 1:00 P.M. at the headquarters in Jonesboro. This will be a business session only. No attendance prizes will be awarded and there will be no entertainment.



ELECTRICITY REMAINS A GOOD VALUE

The cost of powering your home rises slowly when compared to other common expenses. Looking at price increases over the last five years, it's easy to see electricity remains a good value!

Average Annual Price Increase 2015-2020



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index

Over the last five years, the cost of rent increased 3.4%; medical care increased 2.8%; and education increased 2.2%. But the cost of electricity only increased 1%. Considering all the ways we depend on electricity, it still remains a great value.



Electric Vehicle Charging 101

Electric vehicle (EV) owners have multiple options for charging their vehicle. There are three common EV charging levels: Level One, Level Two and DC Fast Charge.

Level One Charging

Level One is the most basic charging level. EVs will typically include Level One equipment that plugs into a typical 120-volt outlet. This is the easiest and cheapest charging solution as you are not likely to need to install anything to use one, but it will take much longer to charge your EV adding only 3-5 miles of range per hour of charge.

Level Two Charging

Level Two is about three to five times faster than Level One, adding 10-20 miles of range per hour of charging, but this level of charging often requires separate equipment purchases and installation. The EV is plugged into a 240-volt circuit, the same used for larger appliances, like a clothes dryer. Most homes do not include a 240-volt outlet in the garage or carport, so one must be installed by a licensed professional. You typically see Level Two charging stations at shopping malls, office buildings and multi-family community spaces.

Level One and Two chargers are considered “destination chargers” as they are typically used wherever and whenever the vehicle is parked for an extended period, like overnight or while the owner is at work. The term “charger” is also a misnomer here. The charging module is technically *in* the car. The more accurate term is Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment or EVSE, as all these devices do is deliver AC electricity

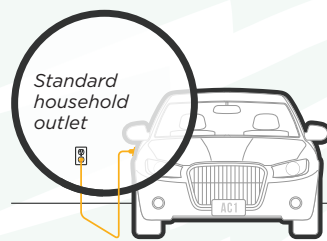
into the car, but most owners colloquially call them “chargers” for brevity. Destination charging is the cheapest and most effective way to keep an EV charged.

DC Fast Charging

DC Fast Charge stations are typically seen near high-traffic public areas and along travel routes, rather than in homes. These are typically only used when traveling away from home. This is the fastest charging level with the ability to add 60-80+ miles of range in just 20 minutes, but is also the most expensive, rivaling the cost of gasoline.

Electric Vehicle Charging Levels

AC Level One



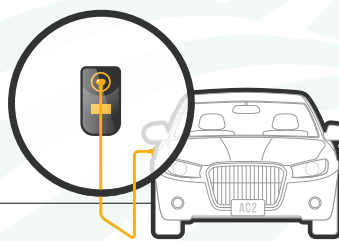
VOLTAGE:
120V 1-Phase AC

AMPS:
12-16 Amps

CHARGING LOADS:
1.4 to 1.9 kW

VEHICLE CHARGE TIME:
3-5 Miles per Hour

AC Level Two



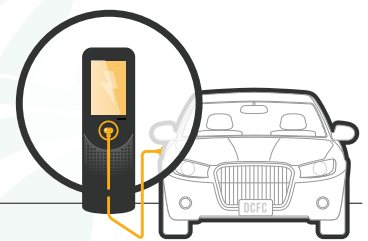
VOLTAGE:
208V or 240V 1-Phase AC

AMPS:
12-80 Amps (typ. 32 Amps)

CHARGING LOADS:
2.5 to 19.2 kW (typ. 6.6kW)

VEHICLE CHARGE TIME:
10-20 Miles per Hour
20+ for some EV models

DC Fast Charge



VOLTAGE:
208V or 480V 3-Phase AC

AMPS:
<100 Amps

CHARGING LOADS:
50-350 kW

VEHICLE CHARGE TIME:
60-80 Miles in 20 Minutes

Sources: Advanced Energy and EPA

These large stations *are* technically chargers because they deliver high-voltage DC electricity directly into the vehicle’s battery, bypassing the tiny onboard charger. As EVs continue to become more popular, you can expect to see more DC Fast Charge stations throughout Arkansas.

Contact Craighead Electric Cooperative if you have questions about charging electric vehicles. We can help you decide the best way to charge your current or future EV.