



INTRODUCING THE  
HOME ENERGY AUDIT

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# THE ILLUMINATOR

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## Cover

Appalachian Power Company began offering home energy audits to its residential customers in West Virginia last month. In the cover photo, Huntington Residential Advisor Jon Atchley checks the attic for insulation during a home energy audit. See story pages 16-17.

## Savings plan unit values

Date	Fixed Income Fund		Equity Fund		AEP Stock Fund	
	VPU	UCPD	VPU	UCPD	VPU	UCPD
1/31/82	\$1.4280	.7003	\$1.7011	.5879	\$1.1597	.8623

VPU — value per unit

UCPD — units credited per dollar

HOW TO READ THE ABOVE CHART: The first column lists the days on which unit values are figured; the second shows the market price or value of each unit on that day; and the third indicates how many units you could have bought for \$1 on that day. For example, if the market value or "value per unit" of the Equity Fund were 50¢ on the valuation date (last day of each month), then "units credited per dollar" would be 2.000. This also holds true for the AEP Stock Fund and the Fixed Income Fund.

Participants in the Fixed Income Fund option in the AEP System Employees Savings Plan are reminded that, effective January 1, the applicable interest rate reverted back to its previous fixed level of 11.85 percent.

During the nine-month period of April-December 1981, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with which AEP holds its Fixed Income Fund contract, had applied a variable rate monthly, pegged to the discount rate on 90-day U.S. Treasury bills, and guaranteed that it would not drop below the fixed rate of 11.85 percent. □

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## APCo jacket offer changed

The manufacturer of the popular APCo jackets has notified Appalachian Power of several changes in its jacket offer to employees.

Unlined jackets are no longer available, and orders for the other two styles will be accepted only twice a year.

Orders for the kasha lined jacket, which now costs \$12.48, will be accepted in March. Orders for the pile lined jacket, costing \$15.08, will be accepted in August.

Order forms are available in the Stores Section of your office or plant. □



Frank and Ann Blevins, daughter Kim and cocker spaniel Buffy are comfortable in a rented house. Not pictured is son Andy. Photo courtesy Times-World Corporation.

## Your help lifted us when we were low

Christmas 1981 will never be forgotten by the family of Frank Blevins, meter specialist in the GO T&D Meter Section, Roanoke.

The Blevins' had opened some of their presents to each other at home Christmas morning before leaving about 10:30 for another exchange at the home of his sister. Less than two hours later, Frank received a call from a neighbor, saying his house was on fire.

Frank recalls, "My wife Ann and I jumped in the car. As soon as we got

to the top of the hill, we saw smoke. By the time we got there, there wasn't anything we could do. The house was pretty well burned, and the fire department was there spraying it with water.

"I don't know how to explain the stripped feeling we had. You work so hard and have to grind it out so long, then everything's gone. You always think something like this will happen to somebody else.

"The den was completely destroyed, as well as most of my daughter's bed-

room. The rest of the house was heavily damaged by water, smoke and heat. Even the finish on the wood was melted. The only things we salvaged were a dining room outfit, which we sent back to the factory for refinishing, and a drop-leaf table which Ann treasures because it came from her family home.

"You think of all kinds of things like what will we do for a place to live? We are lucky to have my brother and sister here, and we stayed with each of them several days. That relieved our minds."

Most of their clothing was either burned or heavily damaged by smoke, so the day after Christmas when most people were shopping for bargains, the Blevins' were out buying several hundred dollars worth of clothes to replenish their wardrobes.

Through friends, the Blevins' were able to rent a furnished home from some people who are wintering in Florida. They hope to have their house rebuilt by April.

As soon as Frank's co-workers at Appalachian heard about the fire, they were quick to offer help. Notes were placed on company bulletin boards, asking for donations.

Frank says, "The response from my fellow employees was really overwhelming. We appreciate it more than words could ever express. It lifted us when we were really low to know that people were concerned. The people here in Roanoke, in Charleston and at Smith Mountain Hydro all were involved in helping us out. It is difficult to say how thankful I am. It makes us feel good about our company and people in general."

Frank would like to pass along a few of the things he has learned from his experience. "Everyone should make a list of all the things they own because it is hard to do by memory. And they should make certain that their valuable papers are in a place where they won't be burned in the fire. That's another headache I had. And they should check their insurance policies. When we bought our policy three and a half years ago, our insurance company didn't offer complete coverage. Now they do, and the company was in the process of updating everybody's policy. Unfortunately, they hadn't gotten around to updating ours." □

## Four APCo men elected to board



Cassady



Shay



Taylor



Abolin

Eleven new members were elected to the Board of Directors of the AEP Service Corporation at the company's annual meeting of shareowners on February 9, raising the board's membership from 44 to 47.

One new representative of Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, James P. Fenstermaker, senior vice president-operations, was among the 11 new directors named. He joined Ben T. Ray, C&SOE president, on the Service Corporation board.

The other 10 new directors — four each from Appalachian Power Company and Ohio Power Company, and two from Indiana & Michigan Electric Company — were named in keeping with those companies' practice of rotating their representation on the board. They are:

**Appalachian:** T. W. (Ted) Abolin, vice president; Rex L. Cassidy, manager, Abingdon Division; Cecil E. Shay, manager, John E. Amos Plant (jointly owned with Ohio Power), and Floyd H. Taylor, Jr., manager, Logan-Williamson Division.

**Indiana & Michigan:** Thomas R. McCaffrey, manager, Benton Harbor Divi-

sion, and Alfred P. Remillard, manager, Tanners Creek Plant.

**Ohio Power:** B. D. Eley, manager, Tiffin Division; A. T. Mulato, manager, Muskingum River Plant; James L. Powell, manager, Canton Division, and Clayton H. Wright, manager, Steubenville Division.

Stepping down from the board, under the rotation process, were: from Appalachian — J. A. Bennett, manager, Kanawha River Plant; Calvin O. Carlini, manager, Charleston Division, and J. R. Whitehurst, manager, Pulaski Division; from I&M — Phillip F. Carl, Jr., manager, South Bend Division, and J. D. Longfield, manager, Breed Plant; and from Ohio Power — F. D. Kidwell, manager, Newark Division; Nile D. Richmond, manager, Mitchell and Kammer Plants, and Wilbur C. Wolfe, manager, Lima Division. □

## Ohio DOE clears AEP of doctored forecast charges

The Ohio Department of Energy last month characterized as "unfounded" charges by a former employee of the AEP Service Corporation that AEP had doctored forecasts to overestimate future electricity demands.

The charges had been made last May by Brent David Rosenthal, a former probationary employee of the System Planning Department in Columbus. He had filed an affidavit with the West Virginia Public Service Commission, accusing Appalachian Power Company and the Service Corporation of distorting load-forecasting figures.

The Ohio Department of Energy last month concluded eight months and 2,000 man-hours investigating the charges and gave AEP a clean bill of health. The investigation had been requested by the Ohio Consumers' Counsel. □

## APCo seeks fuel factor increase in Virginia

Appalachian Power Company last month filed with the Virginia State Corporation Commission projections of its fuel cost for the 12-month period beginning April 1, 1982.

Because of continued rising costs for fuel, the company is seeking a change in the fuel factor that would have the effect of raising customer bills by an overall average of 5.7%. The average residential customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month would experience an increase of \$2.64.

John W. Vaughan, president of Appalachian, noted that the company's prior accuracy in forecasting its fuel cost had allowed the company to maintain the fuel factor portion of its rates at the same level for the past 12 months. This has provided a high degree of stability in electric rates for its customers.

"Inflationary factors will continue to have an impact on fuel costs in the foreseeable future," Vaughan added. "For example, the United Mine Workers of America strike settlement in 1981 will add \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton to the price of coal by the end of the 12-month period beginning April 1, 1982. We also anticipate an appreciable increase in rail transportation costs for hauling coal to our plants because of the recent rail deregulation action."

Vaughan also stated that in 1980, Appalachian Power had the second most efficient power plant operations in the nation. "This continued high level of efficiency benefits our customers by helping to keep down electric rates.

"If our heat rate at these plants, which is the major measurement of efficiency, had been at the 1980 median level for the 100 top utilities in the country, we would have had to burn an additional 1,272,000 tons of coal, which would have added \$49.3-million to the company's fuel expense." □



Jeanette Frazier, Wytheville customer accounts representative B, was all smiles when she learned from Pulaski Division Manager Jerry Whitehurst that she had won the top prize in the EPP contest.

## 13,040 new EPP customers added; Frazier wins trip

Jeanette Frazier, customer accounts representative B in Pulaski Division's Wytheville office, has won a weekend for two at either Pipestem or Canaan Valley State Park in West Virginia.

Jeanette's name was drawn from a container holding the names of 54 monthly winners of Appalachian's Equal Payment Plan (EPP) contest. The 54 names in the grand prize drawing represented the monthly winners from each of the nine divisions during the six-month contest.

The promotional effort resulted in 13,040 customers being added to the EPP. Charlie Wagner, GO customer services manager, said, "Even though we reached only 52 percent of our original goal of 25,000 new EPP accounts, we appreciate the extra effort by employees in all divisions. We hope they will continue to encourage all new electric heating and central air conditioning customers to take ad-

vantage of the equal payment plan."

At the end of the contest, division standings were as follows: Charleston, first; Huntington, second; Logan, third; Roanoke, fourth; Pulaski, fifth; Beckley, sixth; Lynchburg, seventh; Bluefield, eighth; and Abingdon, ninth. □

## APCo to sell bonds, preferred

Appalachian Power Company last month announced plans to sell up to \$60 million of first-mortgage bonds and up to \$30 million of preferred stock at competitive bidding on or about March 24. The no-par cumulative preferred would have an involuntary liquidation price of \$25.

Proceeds will be used to pay maturing long-term debt obligations of the company or to repay unsecured short-term debt, or both, and for other corporate purposes. □

## \$4.5 million paid out from savings plan

The AEP System Employees Savings Plan recently paid out over \$4.5 million to 3,113 employees in its first periodic partial distribution.

A total of 9,488 employees throughout the AEP System joined the plan when it began in 1978, and 3,113 (32.8 percent) elected to participate in the initial distribution in November. Value of the 1978 accounts was \$13,666,993, and \$4,509,452 (33 percent) was paid out in the initial distribution.

Some 574 (18.4 percent) of the employees electing a distribution took it in AEP common stock, valued at \$457,968 instead of cash.

The plan, which began January 1, 1978, permits employees to receive, each November, a distribution of the value of all the units in their accounts for the third calendar year preceding the year in which the election is made.

An employee's age seemed to have less effect than earnings level on whether he elected the distribution. Expectedly, however, fewer older employees elected to withdraw from the plan. Employees with the highest rate of distribution were in their 30s. Also, more male employees (33.5 percent) than female (28.5 percent) elected distribution.

Under provisions of the Savings Plan, an employee may invest up to 16 percent of his or her salary in any one or more of its three funds. For every \$2 invested by the employee, up to 6 percent of his salary, the company adds \$1 of AEP stock to his account. Earnings on all contributions, both the employee's and the company's, are plowed back into the employee's account. However, the employee is not vested with respect to the company's contributions until he has completed a required three-year vesting period.

Participation in the partial withdrawal aspect of the plan is voluntary and carries no penalty.

As of December 31, 1981, the plan had 14,293 active participants and total assets of \$105 million. □

## APCo customers use more power at lower cost than U.S. average

In 1981, Appalachian Power Company's average residential customers used more electricity but paid less for it, per kilowatt-hour, than did the average consumer in America.

According to John W. Vaughan, Appalachian's president, while the average customers of all U.S. electric utilities paid 5.98 cents per kilowatt-hour last year, Appalachian's customers paid only 4.70 cents per kwh, some 27 percent less. (The national figure — for the 12 months ended in September — is the latest available from the Edison Electric Institute.)

The kilowatt-hour cost of electricity to Appalachian's average residential customer in 1981 was only a fraction of a cent more than it cost that same customer 45 years earlier. In 1936, Vaughan explained, Appalachian customers paid 4.50 cents per kwh. "Of course," he added, "the dollar was worth much more 45 years ago, so, in reality, today's cost is much less than it was then."

The average annual residential usage by Appalachian Power customers last year was 10,757 kwh, Vaughan reported. He compared that to the 8,816 kwh that the average U.S. residential customer consumed in 1981. (Again, national figures are based on 12 months ended in September.) □

## 54 to attend management program at OSU

The AEP Management Program, held for 25 of its first 26 years at the University of Michigan, this year will move to the campus of Big Ten rival Ohio State University.

The program, attended annually by more than 50 AEP System management personnel, began in 1956 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. It was moved to Georgia Institute of Technology in

1957, but moved back to Michigan in 1958 and remained there through 1981.

The four-week course, to be conducted at Ohio State's Fawcett Center for Tomorrow, will run from April 25 through May 21.

Attendees from Appalachian are: Harrison Christenberry, production superintendent, Clinch River Plant; David Crabtree, customer services supervisor, Bluefield; Charles Julian, maintenance superintendent, Amos Plant; Ralph Life, plant performance superintendent, Mountaineer Plant; Tommy Mitchell, accounting staff assistant senior, GO Accounting, Roanoke; Jim Sullivan, personnel supervisor, Central Machine Shop; and Richard Work, maintenance superintendent, Glen Lyn Plant.

Bob Caldwell, station supervisor, will be attending from Kingsport Power. □

## AEP asks okay to organize two new subsidiaries

Plans to organize two new subsidiaries — a services company and a power-generating company — were announced last month by American Electric Power Company.

AEP has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, for approval to organize the two companies, which would be direct subsidiaries of AEP.

AEP Energy Services, Inc., the services subsidiary, would sell to non-affiliated companies, on a profit-making basis, a number of services now provided by the AEP Service Corporation, on a non-profit basis, to the companies of the AEP System. In its filing with the SEC, the company said the services to be marketed would include:

- Expertise in such areas as strategic planning, organization, policy matters and other management services.
- Technical expertise in such areas as design, engineering, construction supervision, planning and procedures,

system planning and operational planning.

- Operating expertise in such areas as the operation and maintenance of power plants, transmission and distribution lines and stations, and communications facilities.

- Training expertise.
- Technical and procedural resources.

W.S. White, Jr., chairman of AEP and its subsidiaries, said that the System's experience, particularly in engineering and design, was a highly valuable asset that had been responsible for many major advances in electric utility industry technology through the years.

In its application, AEP said that work on outside projects would be scheduled, as much as possible, in off-peak periods of work in the utility business. It added, "The skills and expertise of AEP System personnel would also be sharpened and broadened as a result of experience with the anticipated new problems and situations to be presented by this type of work."

AEP Generating Company, the generating subsidiary, would initially acquire a 35 percent interest in the new Rockport Plant, a coal-fired generating station being built near Rockport, Indiana on the Ohio River. The new subsidiary's interest would represent 910,000 kilowatts of the plant's 2.6-million-kw capacity.

Under the proposal, AEP Generating would sell its generation at Rockport to Indiana & Michigan Electric Company.

I&M, builder-operator of the plant, would own 50 percent (1.3-million kw) of its capacity, and Kentucky Power Company would own the remaining 15 percent (390,000 kw). However, Kentucky Power's participation, approved by the Kentucky Energy Regulatory Commission, is being appealed in the courts by the state's consumer counsel.

Over the long term, it is contemplated that AEP Generating might also own parts of future generating plants on the System to the extent necessary or desirable to afford greater financing flexibility and to facilitate their construction. □

# AEP developing communication via distribution lines

There's a lot more than electric power going over the power lines criss-crossing the American Electric Power System.

The System for a number of years has used its high-voltage transmission lines as a communications link for carrier-current relaying purposes. Now, AEP is involved in several projects to develop its distribution lines as a means of carrying out a variety of operations requiring communication with customers' premises and other locations.

The use of distribution lines for communication purposes is a natural outgrowth of AEP's research into automatic meter reading. According to Dave Roberts, senior engineer in the AEP Service Corporation's System Measurements Section, Columbus, some utilities have been involved for many years in experiments to read meters remotely, using radio signals. One such experiment used an airplane to take signal readings from a centrally located transmitter. Another used a specially equipped van to transmit and receive signals, record the meter reading on magnetic tape and take it back to a central computer to be translated for customer billing. Work was also done using telephone connections to customers' meters. The

utility could dial the meter, and it would send out a reading, in response to a series of audible tones, directly to the utility's computer.

"While the telephone dial system continues to have some appeal for the AEP System, there was greater attraction to the idea of using its own power lines as carriers for reasons of economy and control," Roberts said.

"With the power line carrier the communications medium is already in place, and there's no need for costly telephone tariffs or antenna construction," he explained. "Also, you don't have airplanes flying around or vans driving through the area."

Working with Automated Technology Corp. (ATC) of New Jersey, one of the few companies then doing research on carrier-current links, AEP became convinced that remote meter reading using power line carriers was technically feasible. So, AEP contracted with ATC in 1975 to install an experimental system in Canton, Ohio.

The Canton project involved 30 homes on a 12,000-volt distribution line chosen because it contained "a number of impediments to the communications signal."

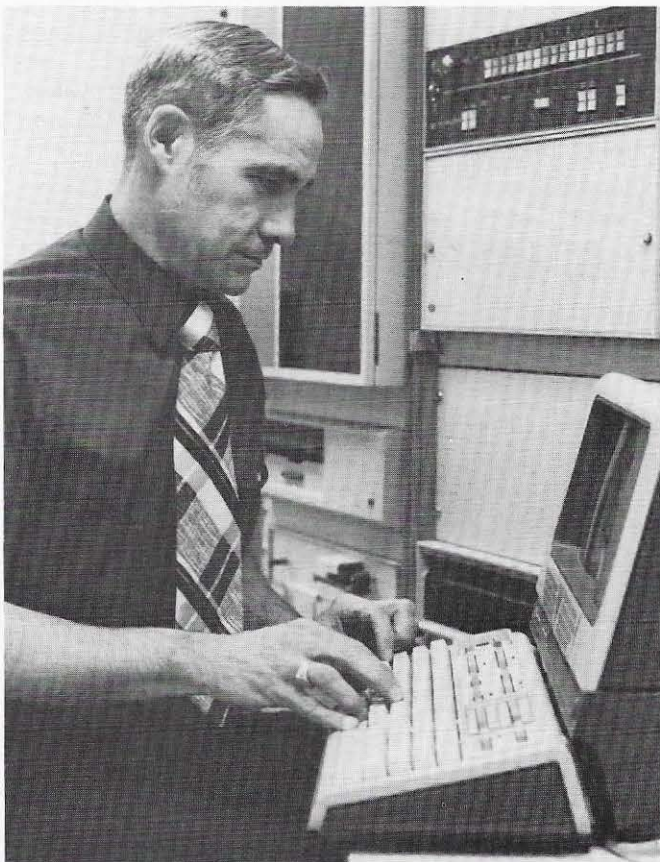
"To get a good evaluation of how the system worked," Roberts explained, "we needed a long line with everything we could possibly get on it to impede the signal — line transformers, voltage regulators and capacitor banks for voltage control." The line had a large number of customers on it, which had the effect of draining away the signal, and considerable "noise" caused by corona and appliances. All of these factors combined to hamper communications and provide nearly ideal test conditions.

A computer in the System Measurements Section, still in New York at that time, was programmed to interrogate, by address, each of the 30 test sites for its meter reading. Attached to each customer's meter was a box containing electronic printed circuit boards and the components necessary to take a kilowatt-hour reading from the meter, convert it to an electrical signal and pass it over the power line to a central location in Canton. The signal was then conveyed via telephone line to the New York computer for translation and analysis.

The automated equipment for the test was not used to bill the customers in the Canton project. Instead, meter readers continued to take readings in the project area as a check on the system.

While the project was under way in 1976-77, it achieved a success rate of better than 98 percent in communicating with customers' premises, confirming initial confidence in the feasibility of automatic meter-reading technology. AEP's interest, however, was not limited to meter reading. Designed into the Canton experiment was the ability to simulate other kinds of responses or operations at customer locations.

"We had small relay contacts within the electronics which could be — but never were — connected to water



Dave Roberts, senior engineer in the AEP Service Corporation's System Measurements Section, is seated at a computer in Columbus which is programmed to interrogate test meters and analyze the resulting data.

heaters or air conditioners and even alarms," Roberts said. "If we wanted to simulate central control of the customer's load, for example, we would close the contact at a particular location and receive a return confirming message. Through other contact closures, the project coordinators could simulate meter tampering and the operation of burglar and fire alarms.

Invariably, the question is asked as to whether electronic equipment might eliminate the need for meter readers. Michael Hajny, manager of the System Measurements Section, said there are "many pluses for both meter readers and the electronic system, and neither eliminates the need for the other."

"The meter reader is our first line of defense against unauthorized use of energy and is most likely to spot damage to our equipment or safety problems," he stated. "In tampering cases, for example, electronic equipment can tell us only that something has happened to it. We don't know what until we go out to the location."

He went on to say that electronic equipment is more costly than meter readers. "Each installation cost upwards of \$100, and that doesn't include the cost of the technical staff to maintain the equipment."

Although the automated system is highly accurate, Hajny expressed concern about its reliability. "There are hundreds of components in the equipment, and each of them contributes to the chances of something going wrong," he said. Fortunately, AEP's experience with this and similar digitalized signals shows that, in the unlikely event that a failure does occur, the consequence is that no reading, rather than an incorrect reading, is obtained. In addition, the technology is still being developed. "The equipment you buy this year may become obsolete next year," he added.

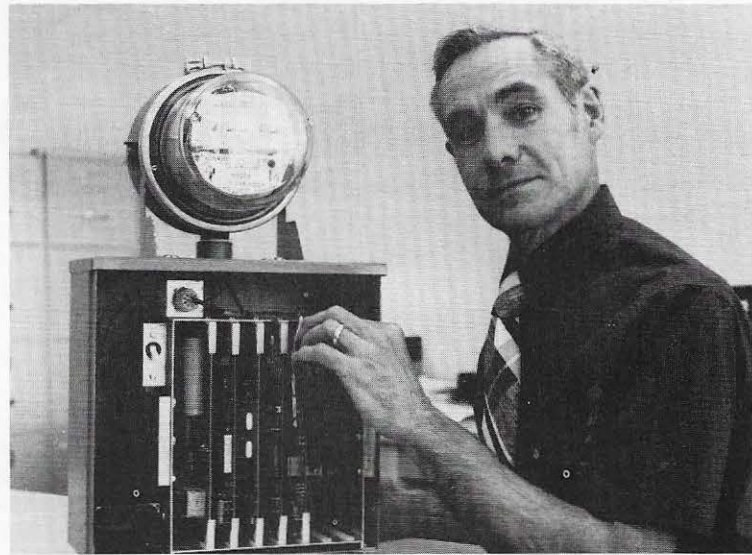
On the "plus" side for automatic meter reading and control according to Hajny, is the fact that meters can be read rapidly and frequently. This is important when tariffs are changing rapidly. "The automated system is fairly immune to tariff changes," he explained. "We can re-program the computer for complex time-of-day rate structures, for example, and never touch the meter."

This feature takes on added significance as utilities are asked to consider more complex rate structures. For this reason, System Measurements and the Rate Department work hand-in-hand. "They can't promise rates we can't meter, and we don't use equipment that won't satisfy their needs," Hajny said. "Use of the residential distribution line carrier is probably 10 to 15 years away, depending on the regulatory climate. If the regulators start writing simpler tariffs, then the need goes away. If they start requiring more complicated tariffs, we'll have to rise to the occasion with the technology."

The Canton project not only has demonstrated the feasibility of two-way communication over a distribution line, but has spurred the prospect of other applications of such technology.

"Project Aladdin" is a good example. Aladdin stands for Automated Load and Distribution Dispatch Installations. George Allen of AEP's Distribution Engineering Section is its project leader.

According to Allen, Project Aladdin will look at three basic functions in the use of communications over distribu-



Dave Roberts demonstrates an automatic meter reading installation used in the residential test project in Canton. The box attached to the meter contains all the electronics and wiring to transmit the kilowatt-hour reading from the meter and performs a variety of other operations.

tion lines. Its principal objective is distribution feeder control. Other functions are load management in controlling appliances and automatic meter reading using more sophisticated second-generation communication.

Some of the operations the system will manage remotely include: the control of switches and breakers to change circuit patterns when loads change or when maintenance work is to be done on part of a circuit; the control of voltage regulators; fault isolation; the monitoring and switching of distribution capacitors, and the monitoring and control of loads on feeders.

Project Aladdin, a joint venture involving AEP and General Electric Company, was conceived in February 1981 and is expected to be operational, with two pilot programs, by April.

One program involves a 13,200-volt line of Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company in the Columbus area; the other, a 34.5 kv distribution feeder from Floyd Station to Hillsville Station in Appalachian Power Company's Pulaski Division. The locations were chosen, according to Allen, because they bracket the AEP System's typical distribution network.

"The 34,500-volt project will give us a good idea of the communications problems on long lines in remote areas," Allen explained, "and the Columbus and Southern line is in a fairly compact, high-density load area."

While Project Aladdin uses equipment similar to that used in the Canton project, the difference is that the Aladdin system can continue to operate when the distribution network has had a fault and the system is down.

"In the Canton project, if we lost a distribution line, we couldn't communicate with our customers," Allen said. "With Project Aladdin, line devices will be equipped with batteries so that, if the distribution system is interrupted, we can still communicate back to the central processor in Columbus."

Another spin-off from automatic meter-reading research



involves large industrial customers. This research is being carried out in Wheeling Electric Company's service area, and the first commercial installation on the AEP System is expected to be placed in operation there this spring.

This application, described by Hajny as "telephone dial-up", involves the use of a dedicated telephone line from a central location — in this instance, Wheeling Electric's Meter Department — to large power customer locations. Through the system, the company will be able to call up the customer location at any hour and obtain load-profile and billing information.

"These meter-reading systems for industrial customers have demonstrated improved cash flow for companies in two different ways with the same piece of equipment," Hajny explained. "First, we get accelerated turn-around in the billing. We can very quickly retrieve the data electronically, then compute the bill and get it back to the customer, saving days over other methods.

"We can also anticipate the billing," he continued. "If,

for example, we bill the customer on the 30th, we can retrieve the customer's history on the 15th, estimate the revenue and, if necessary, adjust our cash flow to match what we're probably going to receive.

"Rapid and frequent collection of meter data is needed to satisfy both regulatory and operating requirements for reporting the energy we generate, how much we sell and how much we consume," Hajny summarized. For many years we have automatically read the meters at power plants and interchange points by means of our network of dedicated transmission telemetry channels and centralized interrogation equipment in Canton. This has enabled us to achieve the level of sophistication we have today in our inter-company billing procedures and in our power dispatching.

Development of similar communication capability via AEP's distribution lines will bring other benefits. Commercial operation of the so-called "dial-up" system is in the near future, but residential applications such as those demonstrated in the Canton test are still some years away. □

# 1981 safety record outstanding; can we do better in '82?

In his videotape message to employees in January 1981, Appalachian Power President John W. Vaughan gave this challenge to employees:

"While I would like to think we could complete 1981 without a disabling injury, perhaps this is not a realistic expectation. Let me suggest that we set our sights on not exceeding 12 — no more than one per month."

While we did not reach this goal, we had one of the best safety records in the history of the company. We had only 17 chargeable disabling injuries, the second lowest total since statistics have been kept.

Appalachian Power employees as a group reached 1,000,000 safe work hours four times during 1981 and 2,000,000 once, truly outstanding accomplishments.

Three of the four AEP System safety awards were won by Appalachian units. Philip Sporn Plant holds the all-time record for the longevity of a safety mark. Employees at Sporn, at the end of the year, had accumulated more than 2.8 million hours without a disabling injury. Kanawha River Plant ranks first among small plants with a string of 1.1 million hours without an injury. Bluefield Division is the prevailing leader in safety in the large division category. Its employees, since 1976, have surpassed 3.2 million safe hours. It was the third consecutive time for Bluefield and Kanawha River and the fourth consecutive time for Philip Sporn to receive the highest AEP safety award.

Other safety milestones through the year were:

1,500,000 hours:	GO T&D Abingdon
1,000,000 hours:	Kanawha River Logan-Williamson
500,000 hours:	Roanoke Beckley Lynchburg Pulaski Charleston John Amos Central Machine Shop Roanoke General Depts.

In addition, GO Accounting has worked more than 6,000,000 hours without a disabling injury over a period of 17 years, an AEP record.

GO Operations completed 15 safe years in January 1981 and their record is continuing.

Our accomplishments in 1981 are proof that we can work safely. Is there any reason why we should not resolve to continue these efforts so that 1982 can be our best safety year ever?

We can do it! □



# Acid Rain:

Two Billion Dollar  
Fallout

Appalachian Power and other AEP operating companies conducted a customer information effort last month to tell the cost side of "acid rain" legislation pending in Congress and aimed at coal-burning Midwestern utilities.

Through bill inserts to all customers and letters to selected community leaders and opinion makers in Virginia and West Virginia, the company projected the total annual bill to AEP customers and solicited assistance in defeating the legislation. (Production and mailing costs were paid for by AEP shareowners.) "I can tell you that such legislation could cost customers of the American Electric Power System, of which Appalachian is a part, \$1 to \$2 billion a year every year from now at least until the end of this century," Appalachian Power President John W. Vaughan wrote to certain customers.

Vaughan went on to ask customers to contact their representatives and senators in opposition to the legislation. "It is our service area that will be affected, but it will be all of us, as customers, who will have to ultimately pay the bill if this ill-conceived, misguided legislation becomes law," Vaughan wrote.

The arena is the U.S. Senate Public Works and Environmental Committee, which is considering Senate Bills 1706 and 1709. These bills would amend the Clean Air Act to impose new drastic sulfur reductions on major sources east of the Mississippi River, namely Midwestern coal-burning utilities. While the power plants of these utilities are identified as the primary sources of the emissions alleged to form acid rain, the bills ignore states where commercial and residential heating is provided by on-site combustion.

The intent is to reduce the amount of acid precipitation falling on Northeastern states. The author of one of the bills has testified before Congress that the sulfur tonnage reduction level in his bill is arbitrary and not based on scientific proof. In that vein, Vaughan wrote in his letter, "The tragedy of this legislation is that its authors can **only guess** that it might succeed in its objective. There is no intelligent estimate, let alone a guarantee, that the legislation would do what it purports to do."

In light of present lack of comprehensive understanding of the acid precipitation phenomenon, the AEP System believes that only four conclusions can be reached objectively:

- the only adverse effect that has been documented is the acidification of certain local bodies of water;
- the causes are not clear;
- the contribution of power plant emissions to this problem is not known. Hence, it is not known whether emission reduction would retard or reverse this acidification;
- to require substantial additional emission reductions would impose great economic burdens on an already

weakened economy with the assurance of commensurate benefits to the public health.

The need for further research is illustrated by the conclusions of Dr. Kenneth Rahn of the Center for Atmospheric Studies, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island.

In a "statement of new evidence," dated November 23, 1981, Dr. Rahn wrote, in part:

What does all this new evidence mean? We do not propose that it challenges the basic picture of long-range transport in the Northeast — such an allegation would be premature. But we think it is significant that the first attempt to confirm the accepted picture through direct evidence has given such unexpected results. Instead of a monolithic Midwestern source, the Northeast is now seen to have a rich variety of sources and transport, a complexity that was totally unanticipated: the Sudbury plume can be detected after transport across the entire Northeast; the Southeast pollutes New England; the East Coast pollutes itself considerably. Ironically, the (midwestern) source that we had expected to find the most easily has proven the hardest to detect.

He added:

Everybody agrees that acid precipitation has to be reduced, the sooner the better, and that this will involve curtailing emissions in the areas most responsible for it. But with such a huge price tag (\$2-4 billion per year for the new bills), it would seem of the highest priority to learn with certainty which sources are most important before attempting massive remedial action. Until recently, we at the University of Rhode Island, who are staunch advocates of the importance of long-range transport of air pollution because of our research in the Arctic, would have gone along with the new bills without a second thought. But we have quite accidentally produced some new data which cast doubt on part of the current picture, and, we believe, call for a more careful look at the entire system of sources and transport of acidity in the Northeast before major control action strongly oriented toward a particular region is taken. It is the purpose of this document to alert the scientific and legislative communities to the existence and preliminary interpretation of these results.

We at Appalachian wholeheartedly agree with the "research first" approach as opposed to the "regulate now" course embodied in the Senate legislation.

The AEP System is committed to ongoing, expedited research into the nature and causes of acid rain. □

## I'll leave a part of me at Philip Sporn



Harbour

"After working in one place for 31 years with some fine people, it's hard to retire and not feel like you're leaving part of yourself behind," says Stanley Harbour, who retired February 1. "I began working at Philip Sporn in October 1950 as a laborer in the Utility Department and am retiring as an assistant shift operating engineer. All the time things got better — not just from the promotion standpoint but also from within the plant and the plant itself.

"The company has always worked to improve the plant. A major improvement was the installation of the precipitators. The plant was really cleaned up, and I think that is one of the reasons our employees have set a new system record for safe work hours." Stan also feels that employee benefits have improved significantly and mentions the savings plan in particular.

Stan and his wife JoAnn plan on traveling a good deal in retirement. "We're going to Florida as soon as we

can. We belong to the Wally Byan Caravan, which makes traveling and camping very enjoyable." After their stay in Florida, they will head west to visit a son in Colorado for a couple of months.

"After the traveling we're going to settle down and spend time with our hobbies and gardening," Stan adds. "I like working with wood, stocking guns and an occasional game of golf. Beginning in May, JoAnn and I will spend a good bit of time gardening."

Stan concludes, "I appreciated my years at Sporn. The shift work was tiring at times, and you had to be on your toes in Operations, but it was a good place to work. There are good people there. Yes, I guess I'll leave a part of me behind." □

## Boyd plans to stay busy

James Boyd Richmond, who retired March 1 as a station crew supervisor in Beckley, credits Imojean Wilson (T&D clerk A) for his career with Appalachian. "After I got out of the Army, I looked for a job for six months and couldn't find one. I knew Imojean and told her I needed a job awful bad. She introduced me to Mr. White, and he hired me as a meter reader.

"I don't think you can find a better company," Boyd says. "I really don't. I have never met anybody who worked for Appalachian that I didn't like.

"Everybody has big plans when they retire, but I don't. I'm just going to take it one day at a time. Just like I was telling my wife, I'll probably become a domestic engineer now. She is looking forward to my retiring more than I am. She has worked as hard as I have, so maybe I can make her work a little easier now.

"Asuncion says she has enough work for me at home to last about two years. I haven't had a garden for years, but I am going to have one this year. And my 11-year-old grandson is looking forward to my retiring so I can go fishing with him."

Boyd adds, "I don't intend to just sit. I intend to stay busy. I have a lot of people hollering at me all the time to fix things for them. I got a metal detector last year and plan on using that a little bit. I haven't really learned how to use it yet, but I have already found 70 coins in my back yard — nickels, dimes and quarters, nothing old."

Traveling is definitely not on Boyd's agenda even though he has a sister in California, a brother in Nebraska and another in Illinois. He says, "I'm content here in Beckley. I just don't like that traveling.

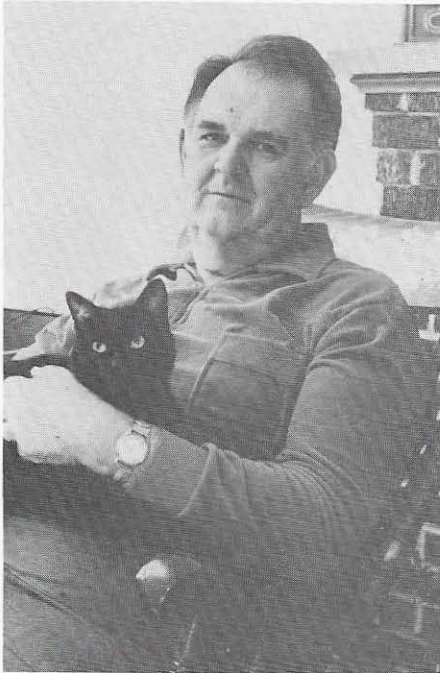
"My wife has a hobby — yard sales — and she likes for me to go with her to those." Apparently Asuncion has the knack of finding treasures among the junk. When it was cleaned up, a dirty old ring she bought at a yard sale turned out to be a flawless sapphire. And she was told by the Smithsonian Institute that an old clay and straw statue she bought at an antique shop for \$7 was made by Columbian Indians about 700 years ago.

Boyd concludes, "I know I will miss the guys I work with. You couldn't find a nicer bunch anywhere. I have an idea I will drop in from time to time to see them." □



Richmond

## Dick proud of safety record



Crumbaker

"LTD is sure a nice program," says Norman Richard Crumbaker, who speaks from experience. A former assistant shift operating engineer at Clinch River Plant, he had been on LTD leave for five years prior to his March 1 retirement.

Dick recalls that when he was a child, the Philo Plant was built near his home. "My dad worked there on construction, and then he went to work for Foster Wheeler building pulverizers. He came back to the plant, though, and worked at Philo until his retirement in 1958.

"Since they wouldn't hire relatives at Philo, I worked in the steel mill until I hired on as an auxiliary equipment operator at Tidd Plant. The plant manager who hired me was from Logan Plant; the shift engineer I worked for was from Logan; and there was another shift engineer there from Cabin Creek. So I knew all about Appalachian before I ever came to work at Clinch River." Dick transferred to Clinch in 1958, when the plant was getting ready to go on line.

Dick adds, "When I was at Tidd Plant, they started the Ohio Power Review. My picture was on the front page. We had the first centralized control room with television for fires in the boiler and also boiler level gauge glasses. They had me up on the drum level, looking at the gauge glass when the picture was taken."

He is proud of the fact that he never had a lost time accident either in Ohio Power or Appalachian.

Since Dick has been off work for five years, retirement won't make any significant changes in his lifestyle. While his wife is working in her beauty shop, Dick has his cat, Famous Amos, for company. "I take lots of pictures and I always have a big garden," he says. "It seems like I am busy all the time."

He frequently visits his daughter, who lives near Pittsburgh, and his son in Florida. "Occasionally, I go over and visit at the plant, too," he adds. Dick left the middle of February for another trip to Florida and also plans to attend the Mardi Gras in New Orleans this year. □

## J.K. plans more time for fishing

It was Clarence Moore, Roanoke energy services engineer, who persuaded J.K. Hutcherson to come to work for Appalachian more than 31 years ago. J.K. recalls, "Clarence had tried to get me to apply a couple of years before that, but I just couldn't stand the cut in pay I would have had to take. When I finally did join Appalachian, I made \$157.50 a month — half of what I had been making as a dock worker for Rutherford Trucking."

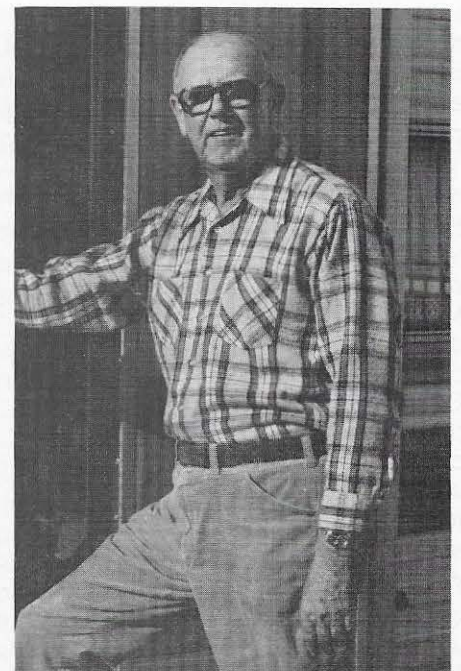
J.K. says that when he came to work in 1950 as a material clerk in the Roanoke Stores Department, the storeroom was located in the Walnut Avenue office, where the GO Meter Department is now located. Then four years later the storeroom moved into what was formerly the street car barn

of Appalachian's predecessor, Roanoke Railway and Electric Company. After 19 years in the Stores Department J.K. transferred to T&D and was a T&D clerk A when he took early disability retirement on March 1. He is proud of the fact that he missed only one day due to sickness during those first 19 years. That record was broken in '69 when he was off three months following a heart attack. "After two heart attacks within seven days last July, the doctor said he believed I had worked all I was going to," J.K. notes.

If J.K.'s health permits, when his wife Treva retires this June, they plan to take their 22-foot travel trailer to Cape Hatteras and do a lot of fishing, something they both enjoy. He also plans to have a garden this spring.

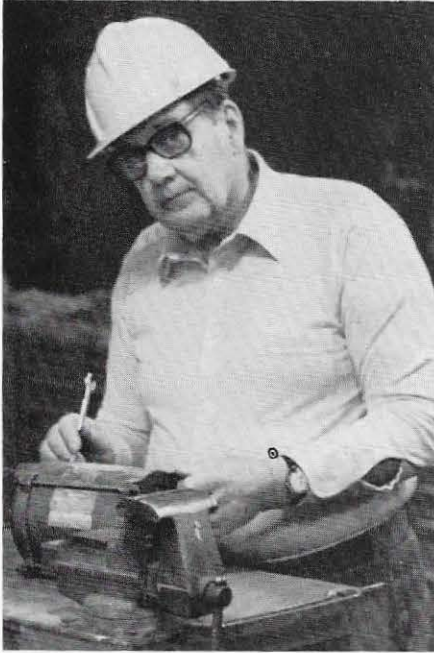
In the meantime, J.K. admits to doing the kitchen work at home. "I love to cook, I really do. We have both worked, and since I used to get off at 3:30, most of the time I would have supper started when my wife came home." He also claims to be pretty good at baking apple pies.

The Hutchersons plan to visit their son and new granddaughter in Bristol fairly often. Their daughter, who lives in Roanoke, is a high school teacher. □



Hutcherson

# Peck to spend more time with family, hobbies



Zerkle

"Retirement will give me a chance to share some good years with my family and keep up with my hobbies," says William 'Peck' Zerkle, a maintenance mechanic B at Philip Sporn Plant before electing early retirement February 1.

Peck went to work at Sporn in March 1952 as a laborer in the Utility Department. Two months later he moved to the Yard Department as a coal handler and then to the Maintenance Department as a helper. He remained in Maintenance throughout the remainder of his career. Peck recalls, "I was promoted to maintenance mechanic B just before Christmas in 1957, and that was a very nice present. I especially enjoyed working on motors of any kind. I think that's why I liked my job in the Maintenance Department so much."

Peck has served on numerous church committees, and he and his wife Lilah will continue their support of the Mason United Methodist Church. "I'm going to catch up on some fishing and

hunting, and Lilah and I will probably spend most of our spring and summer in the garden.

"I've got two daughters and four grandchildren. Since I've got extra time now, I'm going to put it to good use visiting my family and relatives." □

## Lew's job was challenging, rewarding

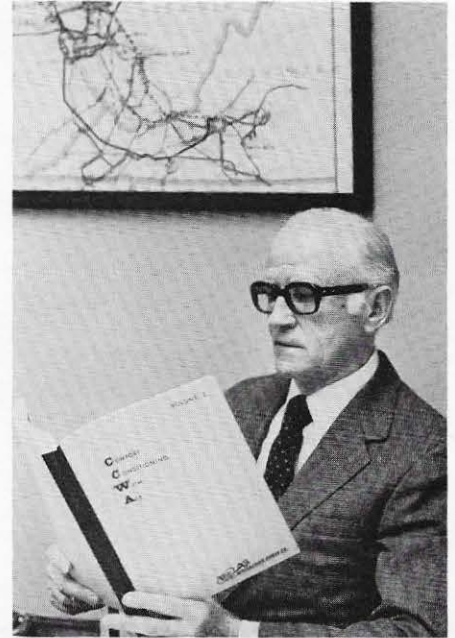
"For me, retirement is a transition for which I have neither longed nor looked upon with regret since my job has been one of daily challenge, diversity and rewards," says Lewis Dickerson Evans. He retired March 1 as heating and air conditioning engineer in GO Customer Services, Roanoke.

Lew notes that he did not experience the convenience of electric service until he went to college.

"Dad, a farmer whose main cash crop was dark tobacco, was a doer. As money was available, he provided what he could for the family. In the mid-20's, a ram was installed to push water from a spring to the house for limited use, no bathroom. Subsequent to this came central lighting using small piping instead of wires, and we four children studied by carbide lights. A third item of convenience came somewhat later, a refrigerator powered by kerosene."

Lew continues, "Upon returning from the great war, I contacted my former employer, Roanoke Gas Company. A job was offered but the salary was the same as the year I left so I took to the street job hunting. Somehow I found Appalachian Power, then at East Campbell and Randolph Street.

"I inquired about a job, and the answer was brief but courteous: 'We don't need anyone'. As I turned to leave, a man who had listened to the brief job application and response followed me into an outer office. 'I'm



Evans

Dave Elliott,' he said. 'We can use you in our Rural Residential Department. When can you begin?'

"There was no training program. A new employee rode with an experienced one for a few days and observed what had to be done and how to do it. Any tools needed were supplied by the employee.

"APCo's special project following the war was to provide service to those who didn't have electricity and wanted it. One of my first solo projects was to prepare the details, sketch, etc., to provide secondary service 240/120 volts to a house on Hardy Road. I needed a 100' tape in order to determine the ground clearance of an existing line. I didn't have a tape and couldn't afford to buy one, so I borrowed one.

"With tape in hand, at the Hardy Road job, I began to throw the case upward trying to get it over one conductor of a 2300 volt line on cross-arm construction, and then watch it fall to the ground while holding the loose end. Two throws fell short of the line. With the third attempt, I was aware it would get over the wire but was somewhat provoked with myself for having released the loose end, losing my chance to make the measurement.

"Suddenly, there was lightning, thunder and fire. The tape had caught the lines, a hot conductor and the neutral. What had appeared to be a cotton tape measure was cotton with ever so small copper wires in it for strength. My first reaction was to express thanks to God that I was not holding the loose end. Next I notified the office I had knocked a 2300 volt line out of service. This took some convincing as they thought some novice was joking. As a result of this episode, teleheights were supplied to each man responsible for such work.

"In 1948, I was assigned the County of Franklin, so we (family of three) moved to Rocky Mount, where I had a desk in the APCo office. My first trip to Endicott netted a big zero because I was driving an unmarked black Plymouth. "Revenuer." Upon request, the black car was exchanged for an orange colored pickup with a transmission tower decal on the door. The problem was solved.

"A third location with APCo was Lynchburg District, my territory assignment being Amherst and Nelson Counties. We settled in Amherst and my office was in our house. The primary thrust of the work was load building. The last two years of the 50's I worked in the Lynchburg office, coordinating the activities of the men promoting residential heating.

"Early in 1960, John W. Vaughan, then supervisor of commercial and industrial sales for Appalachian, talked with me about moving to Roanoke as division heating sales engineer. I reminded him that I did not have engineering training nor had I had any experience with C&I work. His reply was brief and to the point: 'You can learn it!' And that's what I've been doing for more than 20 years.

"In 1969, I was offered the job of heating and air conditioning sales engineer in the General Office. The term 'sales' was removed in 1974. During the past 12 plus years, I have worked in all divisions — a benefit to the company, I believe, and a pleasure for me.

"In selecting outstanding projects

during my career, three readily come to mind. The first is Tanglewood Mall. Originally, the plans called for on-site generation of electricity by natural gas-driven units and, of course, gas heating. Tanglewood was constructed as total electric.

"The second project has evolved over a span of at least ten years — the development of an in-house training text for our people called Comfort Conditioning With Air. It has undergone several revisions and has been taught several times. By invitation, on three occasions, the three-day school was sponsored as a Short Course by the Virginia Farm Home Electrification Council.

"A third highlight is AEP's SAVE Phase II Research and Development Project. APCo was assigned the responsibility of developing two solar-assisted heat pump projects, one at Hurricane, W. Va., and the other at Daleville, Va. To have been intimately involved with this program, from the planning meetings in Canton in 1977 to the point of retirement, has been most interesting and gratifying.

"Currently, I am vice-chairman of Education, ASHRAE, Region III, a territory covering five states and the District of Columbia. The non-paying job, which involves considerable time and travel, will continue until July '84.

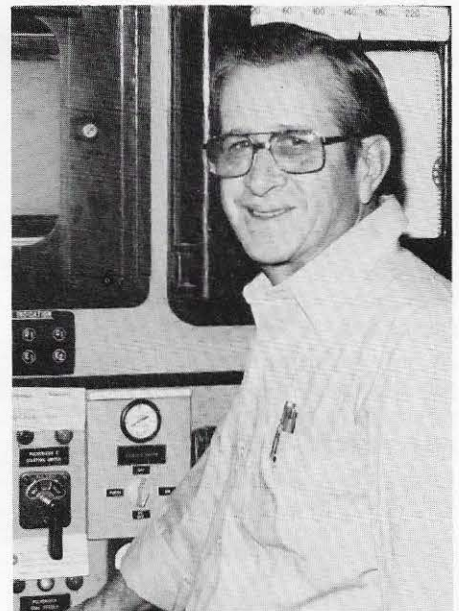
"Edith, who is retired from the Roanoke City School System, and I plan to be quite active. We have interests outside of work too—principally church, friends and family (one daughter, one son, their spouses, and four grandchildren.)

"Beginning March, 1982, Evans Enterprises will occupy much of my time, and some of Edith's. The activities will be a challenge to us, mentally and physically, and we hope to be compensated for our efforts — that means to make a profit!

"We believe we have prepared for retirement in the sense that Dryden spoke of it many years ago:

'A foundation of good sense and a cultivation of learning are required to give a seasoning to retirement and make us taste its blessings.' " □

## APCo gave me chance to earn a good living



Baxter

"During my 31 years with the company, one thing I've never forgotten is that Appalachian Power has given me the opportunity to earn a good, decent living," says Norman Baxter.

A native of Hemlock Grove, Ohio, Norman began his utility career in 1951 as a laborer at Philip Sporn Plant. He was promoted to unit supervisor in 1960 and held that position until his retirement March 1.

One of the things Norman is most proud of is his contribution to Sporn's record-setting safety achievement. "During my years here, I've worked without a lost time injury and only one medical injury."

"Retirement will mean trading all of those hours of shift work for time to spend on my hobbies and with my family," he says. "I have no immediate plans for travel, but with four children and ten grandchildren, I'm sure those plans will change. I'm looking forward to doing some camping and some work around the farm and in the garden. I also enjoy hunting, golf and woodworking." □

# Mission possible: lower heat rate

Power plants are monuments to temperatures and pressures. Among the overseers of these forces so basic to the generation of electricity are members of the plant's Performance Department.

The mission of the Performance Department is the same as the rest of the plant force: get as many kilowatt-hours as possible out of the fuel.

Specifically, Performance is responsible for the proper operation and calibration of gauges and instruments as well as a variety of efficiency tests on turbines, pumps, condensers and other major equipment.

Most Performance departments are organized similarly, composed of test engineers and instrument maintenance personnel.

At the Performance Department at the Clinch River Plant, the focus never wavers from the plant's **heat rate**. Actually low heat rate.

Heat rate is the basic measure of the efficiency of a power plant, how efficiently it converts the heat energy in fuel into kilowatt-hours. Heat rate is measured by the average number of Btus, or heat, required to generate one kilowatt-hour. The fewer Btus, the less fuel used, and the less money expended.

At Clinch, the relationship between Btus and dollars is stressed consistently, according to Ron Osborne, performance supervisor.

Tables showing the dollar value of heat rate increases in increments of 1 Btu/kwh are updated when necessary and are kept in the hands of supervisors. An increase of 10 Btu/kwh, on the total plant heat rate for example, translates into an additional \$9500 per month for fuel.

The impact of heat rate on the customer's pocketbook is vividly evident when the company's six coal-fired power plants are considered over a year's time.

In 1980, for example, the most recent year on which there are national figures, if Appalachian's overall heat rate had been at the median level for the 100 top utilities in the U.S., the company would have burned an additional 1,272,000 tons of coal. This would have added \$49.3 million to the company's fuel expense.

Also at Clinch, charts are maintained showing the effect of various items on



Randy Garner, performance engineer, prepares a deadweight tester to check pressure in a steam line.

heat rate, such as deviations from design efficiency. A one percentage point deviation in boiler efficiency adds 100 Btu/kwh. This adds \$31,700 to the cost of operating the unit for a month.

"These charts help in setting maintenance priorities and are used to justify overtime during off-peak hours to repair equipment needed at full load," Osborne said.

Performance departments were called "Results" departments years ago. At Clinch the emphasis on heat rate has yielded impressive "results."

In its 23 years of operation, Clinch River Plant's accumulated heat rate is 9121 Btu/kwh. In any single year the heat rate has never exceeded design by more than 400 Btu/kwh.

In 1960 the plant's three 240-megawatt units achieved a combined net heat rate of 8,975. At the time it set a national record low heat rate and marked the first time a plant had operated for a full year at under 9,000 Btu/kwh. The plant has achieved two additional sub-9,000 years.

Osborne attributes the plant's im-

pressive record to two basic factors: design and management.

"We are the last of the Glen Lyn Unit 6 series. This type of unit has proven to be a very reliable design in the Clinch Units 1, 2 and 3.

"The second factor in the success of our heat rate program involves management support and plant-wide involvement. We have always impressed on our maintenance and operations personnel the significance of saving Btus.

"Our charts, for instance, make it simple for any plant personnel to determine the dollar savings or loss due to an incremental change in the net heat rate," Osborne said.

One of the most important developments took place in the mid-1960s. "In 1964 Howard Ferguson, who was results engineer then and is now operations superintendent, developed and implemented his heat rate loss slide rule. The control room operator used the slide rule to determine certain settings. Based on this guide, the heat rate was typically improved by 40 Btu/kwh. Just as important, the program helped im-



measurably in making operators very much aware of the value of heat rate," he said.

The slide rule principle has been adapted to an electronic heat rate loss monitor with console and digital read-out. An operator is able to dial in each heat rate variable and read the total Btu loss on the digital meter.

As mentioned earlier, all Performance Departments are composed of performance, or test, engineers and instrument maintenance mechanics. At Clinch there are five performance engineers: one engineer is assigned to each of the three units and coordinates all test work; one engineer is assigned to the electrostatic precipitators; and, a senior engineer works on special projects, many of which are related to safety.

The instrument supervisor in the department has eight instrument mechanics who repair, adjust and maintain all the pneumatic-electronic controls.

Pressure and temperature testing involve two pieces of equipment, the precision thermocouple and the deadweight tester. Thermocouples



Ron Osborne, performance supervising engineer, checks a reading in one of the plant's control rooms.

are inserted in steam lines to measure temperatures during turbine efficiency tests.

The deadweight tester measures pressures by balancing a weight on a

piston against the pressure reading in the steam line.

In summary, the Performance Department at Clinch views Btus like crabgrass. The less of it the better. □



Charlie Lowe, instrument mechanic A, makes repairs to one of the unit's gauges.

# Home energy audit: a real bargain for customers

Appalachian Power Company began offering home energy audits to its residential customers in West Virginia last month. The new service is part of the Residential Conservation Service (RCS) program, set up to comply with the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, which requires larger electric and gas utilities to offer energy audits conducted by certified "auditors" to residential customers.

The utility must also offer to help customers by assisting in the "arranging" of financing and installation of recommended energy conservation measures.

There are two types of home audits. A Class A audit, conducted by the company's auditor in the customer's home, costs \$15. A Class B audit, a computerized analysis of data collected by the customer, is free. Both



Jon Atchley, Huntington residential advisor, begins a home energy audit by measuring window areas.

provide the same information.

While the Class B audit may be less costly and less time-consuming for the company, the expertise of the certified auditors is missing. "If customers leave out some information or provide incorrect information for the Class B audit, the results can be inaccurate. And, too, the Class A audit gets the company in contact with customers. It's personal. And any questions customers may have can be answered on the spot," says Charlie Wagner, GO customer services manager.

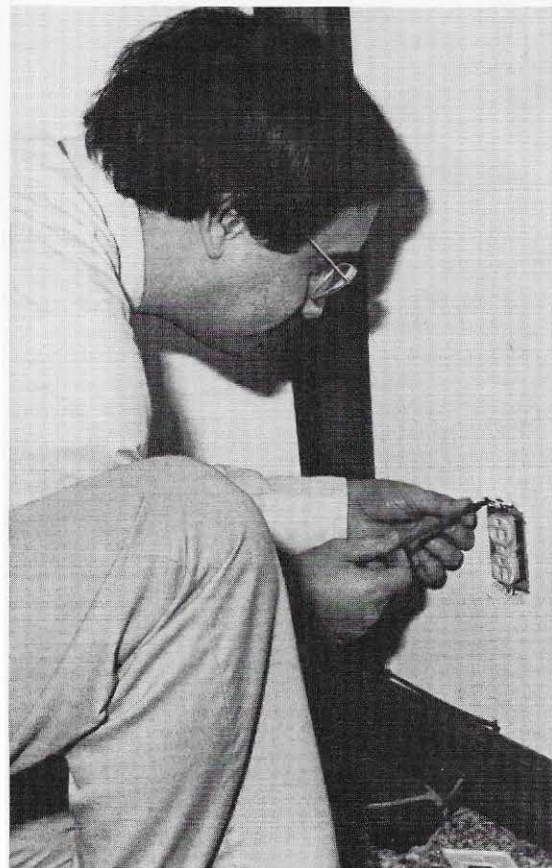
After customers request audits, the company has deadlines by which it must respond to the requests. Depending on the size of a home and the questions asked by the resident, a Class A audit can take up to 3½ hours.

Audits begin with auditors measuring floor, wall and window areas. The R

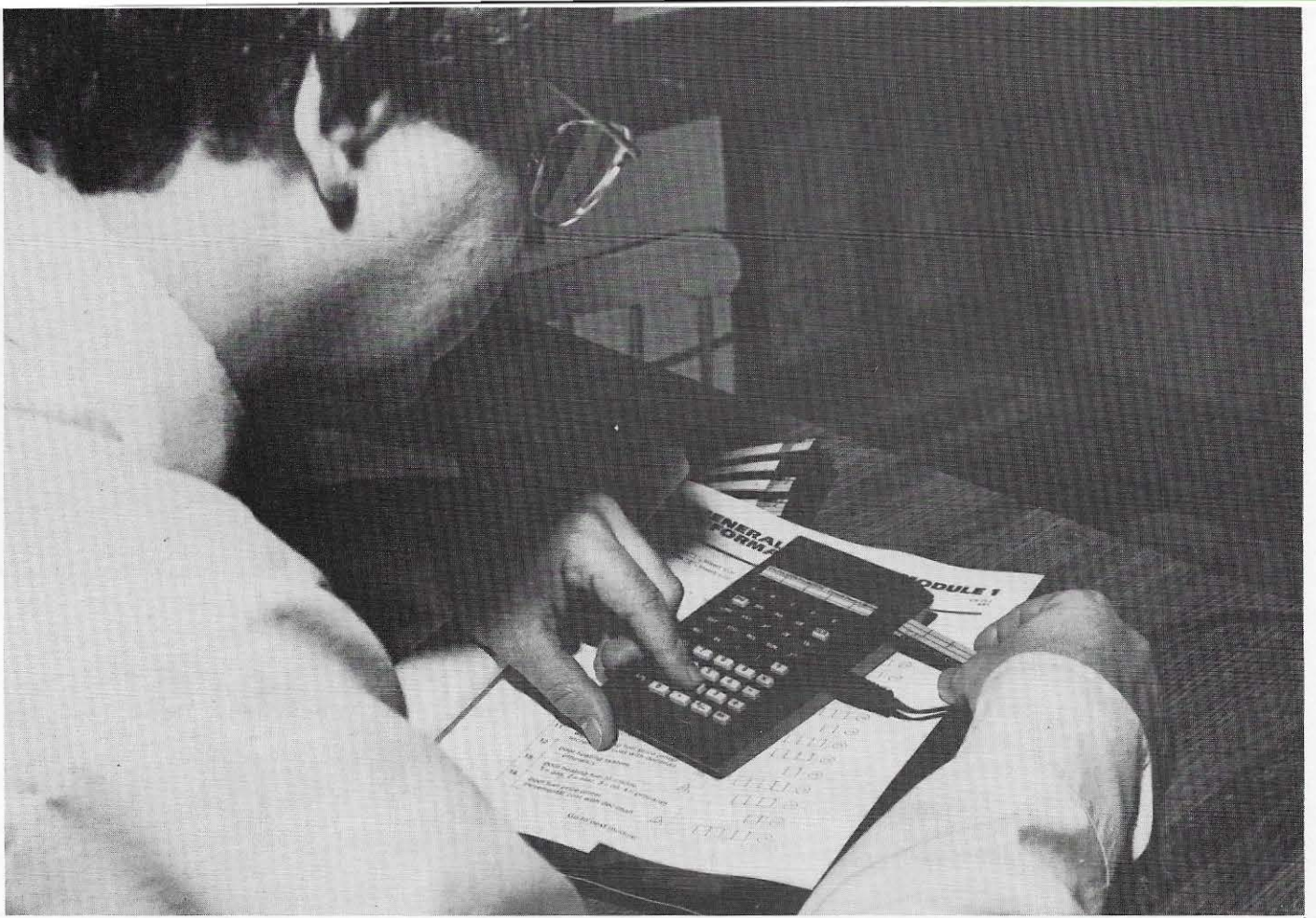
values (the measure of insulation's effectiveness; R means resistance to heat flow) of ceiling and wall insulation are recorded. Auditors also note the conditions of caulking and weather stripping and the size, insulation and usage of major appliances. Auditors note other features of the home which could cause heat loss problems.

The information is then entered into the computer. For this the auditors use a portable data terminal. The terminal resembles a portable electric typewriter with one addition — a cradle for a telephone receiver.

The computer work for Appalachian and other AEP operating companies is done on a time-sharing basis with Metro-Com, Inc. Access to Metro-Com's processors is made over telephone lines, directly from customers' homes. The auditors simply place the phone receiver in the terminal, dial a



Jon Atchley checks to see if insulation has been placed behind electrical receptacles.



Auditors can use pre-programmed hand-held calculators for the audit.

toll-free number and begin to enter the information. Soon the residents have printouts of how they could save money.

Auditors can also use pre-programmed hand-held calculators for the audit. This system requires a little more paper work because information is not automatically filed like it is with the Metro-Com system. Instead, auditors must record the audit results in a workbook. Residents are given one copy of the worksheets and another copy is returned to the company for entry into the customers' records.

Using either system, the same information is provided to customers. First, the reports summarize information submitted by the auditors. Then they report on a variety of energy-saving improvements and practices that could be made around the homes.

These improvements include adding weather stripping, storm windows and caulking; improving insulation and other features such as wrapping pipes and water heaters. For each item, the program provides estimated first-year savings, cost and payback years for both do-it-yourself and contractor installations.

Then the printout may, if required, provide the same information for some more "exotic" measures, such as solar and wind systems. All figures supplied through the RCS program are approved by the U.S. Department of Energy.

At present, Virginia is one of the few states in the nation without an RCS plan. However, final rules are being prepared whereby the DOE would administer an RCS program in Virginia. □



Jon Atchley, right, discusses the results of the RCS audit with homeowner William Thompson, Jr.

Remember the name Drew Brothers. Someday this singing group plans to be as well known as the Statlers, Gatlins, or Oak Ridge Boys.

It all started when William Arney "dragged" David Mangrum to a Statler Brothers concert. William says, "We bought a tape and started singing with it. I started singing the high part and David started singing the low. We realized we could do it. We had the two ends and all we needed was the middle two. So we started looking. It took us a while to get everybody together."

They knew Rodney Painter (son of Norman "Tosh" Painter, station mechanic A in GO T&D Station's Transformer Section, Roanoke) through church and E. J. Harris through school and talked with them about the possibility of singing together. William recalls, "The first time I ever called a practice, nobody came and I just sat there at home and ate all the potato chips myself. Things kinda rested for a month or so and then we got the idea up again."

At the very first, they called themselves The Lord's Four and sang only gospel. William adds, "The thing that got us started was a show we did at Eagle Eyrie Baptist Retreat. We sang the New Testament as arranged by the Statlers. We got a whole lot of offers from that."

Soon they added country music to their repertoire and changed their name to Drew Brothers — from the first initial of each member: David, Rodney, E. J. and William.

Two things are apparent during a Drew Brothers rehearsal. They enjoy being together, singing together, joking with each other. And they are terrific singers. David, the smallest member of the group, surprises you with his deep bass voice. Rodney sings baritone, E. J. leads and William is tenor. But when they sing, they mesh into a harmony that does perfect justice to the Statler Brothers or Gatlin Brothers songs they sing.

The four describe themselves as being somewhere between the Statlers and the Oak Ridge Boys, but "original, not a copy". They have performed at schools, banquets, retirement homes, churches and private functions.

Rodney, who was a freshman in high school when the group started, did not know what he wanted to do. He



The Drews Brothers: (l. to r.), David Mangrum, Rodney Painter, E. J. Harris and William Arney.

## Drew Brothers: rising stars

and David, who wanted to own or manage a clothing store, had been in church choirs. William wanted to work with computers. E. J. was the only one who had intended to make music his career. Now, however, they all want to be singers.

The Wrangler-Country Starsearch in December 1981, sponsored by a local radio station, was the deciding factor. The Starsearch was founded by Ray Price, but is conducted by radio stations across the nation with the cooperation of Wrangler. The Drew Brothers won first spot in the Roanoke contest and went on to win the state contest February 25. They received \$1,000 and the possibility of a recording contract as well as the opportunity to compete in the nationwide contest April 26-28 in Nashville. The top 10 will be on nation-wide television April 28 and possibly on the Grand Ole Opry. The winner will receive a year's major recording and booking contract and \$50,000.

The Drew Brothers have developed quite a following from their various appearances around Roanoke, including a number of fans from Appalachian. William's dad, J. C. Arney, has been pressed into service as business manager for the group.

J. C. says, "The boys had been holding back, waiting for Rodney and E. J. to graduate from high school this June. But once they won the Star-

search, people began calling in to the radio station, wanting to hear them. I get calls regularly, asking where they will be appearing next. We are going to try to accommodate these people on April 10, when the boys will perform at the Roanoke Civic Center auditorium. Tickets will be available at all the usual outlets for civic center events."

The singers are backed by the Drew Brothers Band: pianist and arranger David Ferguson, who is a relative of June Carter Cash; drummer William Brown; acoustic guitarist Tim Mistele; bass guitarist Tommy Gordon; and electric guitarist Rosemary Tuck.

The Drews will perform at the Homebuilders Show March 28 and with Donna Fargo at a Multiple Sclerosis benefit on May 22, both at the Salem-Roanoke County Civic Center. They will also perform at Lakeside Park in Roanoke this summer.

The boys have the full support of their parents in their endeavor to make a career in music.

Tosh Painter says, "I may be prejudiced, but I believe the boys have an excellent chance of making a go of the quartet. They have made tremendous progress in the last two years."

William speaks for all the Drews when he says, "We are going to work for it. Wherever fate takes us, we will go." □

# Handmade by Mary

"It's strange the way you get into things," says Mary Heslep about her interest in arts and crafts. "You don't plan them. They just happen."

For instance, she was home on sick leave about five years ago when husband Jim, Glen Lyn Plant office supervisor, came in with an AEP annual report. "The annual report had a little picture of the Cascades (waterfall in Giles County) in it, and I said 'I believe I will try to paint that.' The picture was so small that I had to take a magnifying glass to pick out the details," Mary notes. The result of her efforts, however, is a beautiful picture of the Cascades which graces the entrance hall to their new townhouse in Princeton.

After that she painted a picture of an old home in the area. "I started on it for my own enjoyment," Mary recalls. "It was the homeplace of a man I knew. His wife was having a birthday, so I asked him if he would like to give the picture to her for her birthday. As it turned out, there were nine children in his family, and six of them wanted me to paint pictures of their homeplace."

She has done an oil of what is known as the Old McCoy House and is now working on another painting of a friend's house. "Just out of curiosity, I kept track of the time I spent on one painting, and it was about 14 hours. I do a little bit at night and a little bit on Saturdays, and I needed to get some perspective on pricing. Being an amateur (her only art training was four years in high school), I didn't want to overcharge anybody."

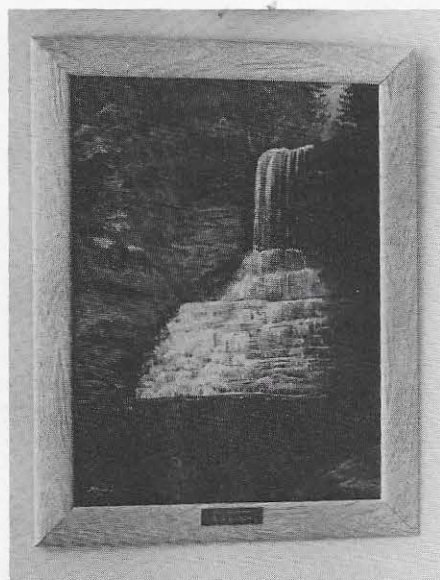
Someone gave Mary an interesting piece of wood, which she kept for two years in a closet at the Giles County Vocational School where she works. Finally she used the wood for a clock for Jim, which is now hanging on their kitchen wall. "I don't know really where I got the idea for a clock. Maybe I saw one in a flyer which came to the school. Anyway, I ordered an economical quartz movement and the hands and went from there.

"One of the teachers at school wanted me to make a kitchen clock for his wife's birthday. He said he would leave the design up to me. I



Mary Heslep made this clock from an old log for husband Jim.

woodburned a basket on a piece of wood, painted some peaches in the basket, and made a clock out of that." She has also made a clock using quarters and pennies for numbers. Others, which she made for 'lake people,' are decorated with maps showing the coves and inlets of Claytor Lake.



The Cascades

"People bring me stuff," Mary confesses, "because they know I am a pack rat. One of the teachers said, 'I have an old log. Would you like me to slice it up and bring it to you?' I painted pictures on some of the log slices, and that's how these plaques came into being," she says, pointing to some hanging on the kitchen wall.

After admiring a stained glass lamp in a catalog, Mary and Jim ordered a kit and made one to hang over their kitchen table. "We are not the best solderers in the world," Mary says, "but we have learned a great deal. We made a lamp for both of our sons and daughters-in-law as a once-in-a-lifetime anniversary gift."

An ad in a craft magazine on glass etching caught Mary's eye, and as usual, she asked herself, 'I wonder if I could do that?' She did etchings on some jam jars she had, and now she keeps several on hand to give as gifts.

Mary plans to retire at the end of this school year. "I don't think I will be bored when I have some time at home. I just like to piddle with a lot of things." □

## Bluefield



**Tom Gibson**, meter electrician A, was awarded a life membership certificate for outstanding service to the Bluefield, W.Va., Rescue Squad. Tom was the squad's first captain when it was organized in 1965 and served ten years in various capacities. Tom is the instructor for all company CPR and first aid training in the Bluefield Division. He has recently completed a safety engineering course through International Correspondence Schools. He was also elected president of the Princeton Area Radio Control Society. Membership in the club is for those who are interested in flying radio controlled model airplanes.

**David**, son of Casey Jones, construction crew supervisor, was selected for "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities" for 1981-82. He is a senior at Bluefield State College, majoring in mining engineering.

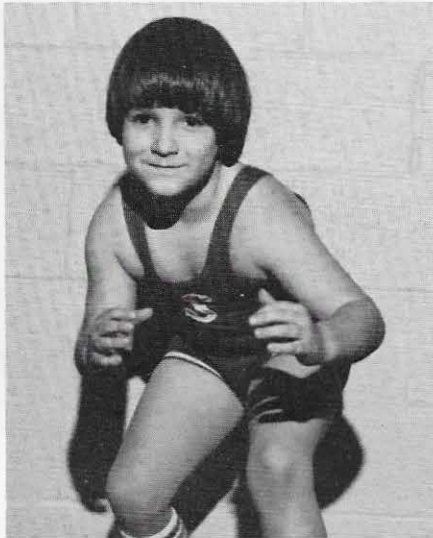
**Cheryl**, wife of John Walters, Welch area service restorer, was elected Sweetheart Queen of the Xi Beta Theta Sorority. She is also the group's president.

**Sandy**, wife of Tony Rasi, T&D clerk A, was chosen Valentine Queen of the Xi Beta Zeta Sorority of Bluefield.

Officers of the Bluefield Coffee Club have been reelected for a one-year term. They are: **Bob Edwards**, engi-

neering technician, president; **Dick Bowman**, administrative assistant, vice president; and **Jim Archer**, engineering technician, secretary-treasurer. □

## Charleston



**Chad**, son of Pat Taylor, customer accounts supervisor, won the Kanawha and Putnam County Little League Wrestling Tournament. The six-year-old is a first-year member of the Sissonville wrestling team.

**William II**, son of Bill Bostic, technician senior, has graduated from Marshall University with a bachelor of business administration degree, accounting major. He was on the dean's list eight semesters, received the outstanding academic achievement award, and was listed in "Who's Who Among American University and College Students." □



## Centralized Plant Maintenance

**Anita**, daughter of Bob McCune, maintenance mechanic A, has graduated from the Garnet Career Center School of Practical Nursing. □

## Abingdon

**Bucky Buchanan**, customer services representative, was named vice director of the Southwest Model A Restorers Club.

**Gordon Craig**, retired residential representative senior, was recognized by the Abingdon United Methodist Church for his 27 years' service as secretary-treasurer of the Sunday School.

**Jill**, daughter of Perry Johnston, right of way agent, was named to the Washington County Senior All-County Band.

**Rex Cassady**, division manager, was named to the board of directors of the Industrial Development Corporation of Abingdon. □

## Lynchburg

**Eddie**, son of Jim Dorman, engineering technologist, has completed the Marine Corps basic training program at Parris Island, S.C. He will be stationed at Twenty-nine Palms, California, and will attend the school of telecommunications.

**Jim Dalton**, station crew supervisor nonexempt, was a delegate from the Peaks of Otter District to the Ruritan National Convention held in Orlando, Florida. □

## Pulaski

**Angie**, daughter of Bill Phipps, Galax area service restorer, won her sixth blue ribbon in the dance category of the county-wide 4-H talent program. She is a sixth grader at Baywood Elementary School.

**"Red" Johnson**, Galax line mechanic A on LTD leave, was elected chairman of the New River Soil and Water Conservation District board of directors for a one-year term.

**Gene Musser**, line crew supervisor nonexempt, and **Barry Hicks**, engineering technician, were installed as chief and assistant chief, respectively, of the Hillsville Volunteer Fire Department.

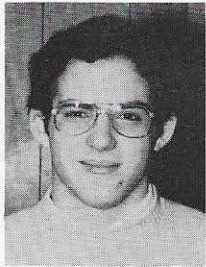
**Bob Dalton**, customer accounting supervisor, was installed as senior

deacon in the Wytheville Masonic Lodge #82.

**J. B. Brillheart**, administrative assistant, was elected president of the Pulaski Country Club. □

## Clinch River

The faculty of Lebanon High School has chosen **Timothy Duty** to be the recipient of the Boone Trail Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizen Award. The son of Billy Duty, instrument mechanic A, Timothy has received numerous honors and awards:



SVCC mathematics in 1980 and 1981; National Honor Society; the Russell County Gifted and Talented Program; Boys' State Best Citizen - Patton City; CAP Flight Scholarship and CAP Mitchell Award. He is president of the SCA, has been a CAP Cadet Communication Officer, participates in varsity track and wrestling, and does volunteer work in civil defense, the Cleveland Volunteer Fire Department and Civil Air Patrol. From 1979 to 1981 he organized and directed a statewide shortwave radio net. Tim has been appointed to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

**Charlotte Lynne**, daughter of Kenneth Lambert, assistant shift operating engineer, was chosen 1981 homecoming queen at Ervinton High School. A junior, she is a member of the National Honor Society, the Academic "E" Club, French Club, Key Club, Athletic Monogram Club and FBLA. She is also a member of



the basketball and track teams and received the most valuable player award for track and coach's award for the past two years. □

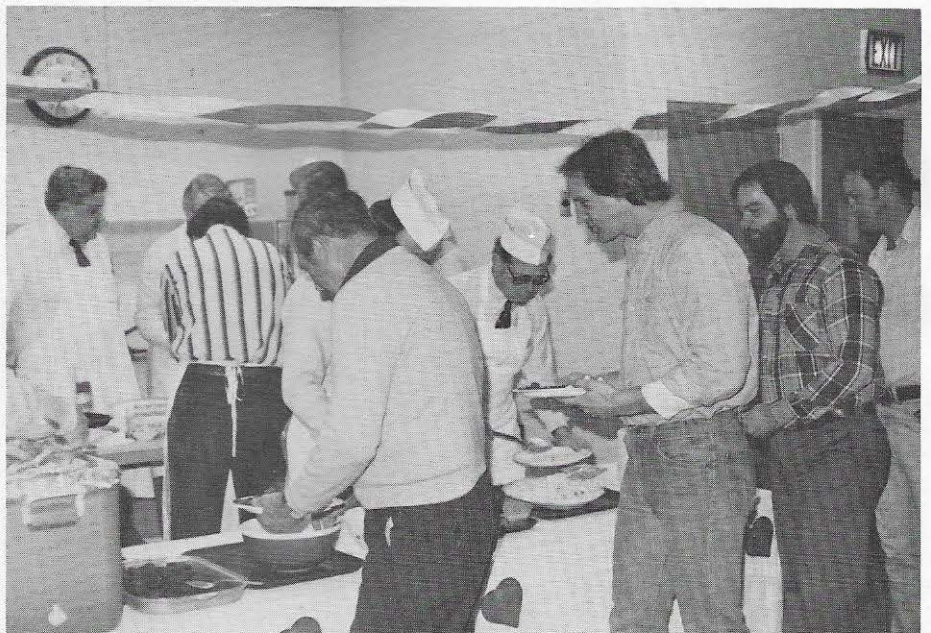
## Kingsport

**Richard**, son of Keene White, personnel director, was selected for membership in Tau Beta Phi honorary electrical engineering fraternity. He is a senior at the University of Tennessee.

**Stephen Harnsberger**, customer services representative senior, was appointed by Mayor Norman Spencer to a citizens committee to help write a plan of services for the Cooks Valley area prior to a referendum being held on annexation of the area. □



Theodore Fritz, right, of the Sequoyah Council, Boy Scouts of America, presents an award from the Warriors Path District to Luke Kesterson, left, Kingsport customer services representative senior, in recognition of his 45 years' service to scouting.



In recognition of two consecutive years without a lost time accident, Lynchburg division employees were treated to a breakfast prepared by their supervisors. The safety record represents more than 587,000 workhours.

## Roanoke

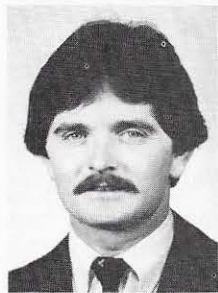
New officers of the Roanoke Appalachian Retired Employees Association are: **Pete Armistead**, president; **Melvin Brown**, vice president; **Nancy Kos**, secretary; **Lois Hart**, assistant secretary; **B.T. Stone**, treasurer; and **Al Beatty**, assistant treasurer. Members of the advisory committee are **Elizabeth Bosang**, **Ella Jones**, **Lucy Hill**, **E.L. Munday, Jr.**, and **Owen Hawkins**. □

## Philip Sporn

Several members of the Sporn Bowling League have rolled 500 and 600 series recently. They are: **Buck Tennant**, maintenance supervisor (637), **Charles Yeager**, maintenance supervisor (610), **Peggy Harris**, chemist assistant (505 and 525), **John Davis**, plant staff accountant junior (612), **Ralph Ross**, maintenance mechanic A (601), and **Judy Hunter**, stores attendant (534). □

## Gray gains PE status

Danny Gray, environmental engineer in GO Environmental Affairs, Roanoke, has been certified as a registered professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Virginia.



Gray joined Appalachian Power in 1978 as a civil engineer in GO Hydro, Roanoke. He holds a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. □



Three Charleston employees were recognized for helping the United Way of Kanawha Valley conduct its most successful fund raising campaign ever. Contributions and pledges amounted to \$1,965,205. **Jennings Fulknier** (left), customer services supervisor, received the Volunteer Service Award for outstanding service as chairman of the communications committee. **Harold Wiseman** (right), power engineer, received the Award of Excellence for his service as a loaned executive. **Jack Shaver** (not pictured), administrative assistant, received the Gold Award for outstanding service to the community.

## NEWCOMERS

### Bluefield

**Timmy Ellison**, meter reader, Pineville.

### General Office

**Ricky Barbour**, **Billy Carroll** and **Dwayne Linkous**, surveyor assistants-rod, GO T&D Civil Engineering, Roanoke. **Herbert McKinney**, electrical engineer, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. **Aaron Giles**, station construction representa-

tive, GO T&D Station, Roanoke. **James Cook**, electrical engineer, GO T&D Engineering, Roanoke.

### Lynchburg

**Tony Williams**, meter reader. **Deborah Beasley**, junior clerk.

### Pulaski

**Sandy Burton**, junior clerk, Pearisburg. □

## HUNTERS SCORE

### Bluefield

**Charlie Long**, line mechanic A, 5-point buck and two spike bucks (one with bow). **Ron Bruffey**, line mechanic A, spike buck, 6-point buck, two 15-lb. turkeys and 22-lb. turkey. **Robert Taylor**, line mechanic A, button buck (with bow), 14-lb. turkey and 20-lb. turkey. **Mac Bogle**, line mechanic B, doe. **Tom Gentry**, line mechanic C, 3-point buck.

### Mountaineer

**Mike Lemasters**, control technician senior, 125-lb. doe with bow, 150-lb. doe with muzzle loader, 140-lb., 6-point buck. **Dennis Harris**, control technician senior, 150-lb., 5-point buck. **Carl Pettry**, stores attendant, 50-lb., 7-point buck. **Roger Smith**, unit supervisor, doe with bow, 110-lb., 3-point buck. **Carl Horn**, assistant yard superintendent, 6-point buck with bow, 7-point buck and 8-point buck. **Barry Marshall**, coal handler, 8-point buck. □



# WEDDINGS



Harmon-McIntosh



Chapman-Bright



Holley-Gibson



Hamrick-Adkins



Gibson-Locke



Felts-Hall

**Brenda Garrett**, Lynchburg meter reader, to **Wayne Bennett**, February 8.

**Cynthia Ann McIntosh** to **Mark Harmon**, January 30. Mark is the son of **James J. Harmon, Jr.**, Bluefield engineering supervisor.

**Abby Lyn Bright** to **John Chapman**, December 5. John is the son of **J. E. Chapman**, Bluefield line crew supervisor exempt.

**Kathy Ann Gibson** to **William Craig Holley**, January 15. Craig is the son of **William Holley**, Huntington engineering technician senior.

**Debra Lynn Adkins** to **Jeffrey Thomas Hamrick**, January 16. Debra Lynn is the daughter of **Earl Adkins**, Kanawha River Plant maintenance superintendent.

**Doris Locke** to **Thomas Richard Gibson**, engineer services technologist, AEP, Huntington, November 19.

**Sheila Lynn Hall** to **Walter "Buddy" Felts**, Pulaski meter electrician C, February 13.

**Maribeth McKeever** to **Gary Thomas Ratliff**, December 5. Gary is the son of **Robert Ratliff**, Glen Lyn plant manager.

**Patricia Ann Eidson** to **Norman Sowards**, John Amos Plant car dumper, December 30.

**Carolyn Bartels** to **George Korn, Jr.**, January 30. George is a maintenance mechanic A at Centralized Plant Maintenance. □

# BIRTHS

## Abingdon

**Jared Allen**, son of **Barry Blevins**, Marion line mechanic A, February 10.

## John Amos

**Erica Lynette**, daughter of **Samuel Reese**, stores attendant, December 31.

**Jackie Kate**, daughter of **Thomas Hancock**, coal equipment operator, January 18.

**Kerry, Jr.**, son of **Kerry Willard**, maintenance mechanic C, January 11.

**Jeremy Glen**, son of **Elizabeth Smith**, utility worker, January 22.

## Centralized Plant Maintenance

**Seth Adam**, son of **Greg Rawson**, maintenance mechanic B, February 9.

## Charleston

**Jennifer Lynn**, daughter of **Wendell Ennis**, St. Albans custodian, December 29.

## Clinch River

**Adam**, son of **Rick Holmes**, utility operator B, December 13.

## General Office

**Brian David**, son of **Glenn Echols**, operations engineer, GO Operations, Roanoke, January 15.

**Stephanie Nicole**, daughter of **Ewell Fykes**, engineering technician, GO T&D Communications, Huntington, January 30.

**Andrew Keith**, son of **Arnie Tamagni**, electrical engineer, GO T&D Meter, Roanoke, January 16.

## Huntington

**Joshua Wayne**, son of **Gary Falls**, line mechanic A, January 13.

## Mountaineer

**Hannah Margaret**, daughter of **Tony Sayers**, utility worker, January 16.

## Pulaski

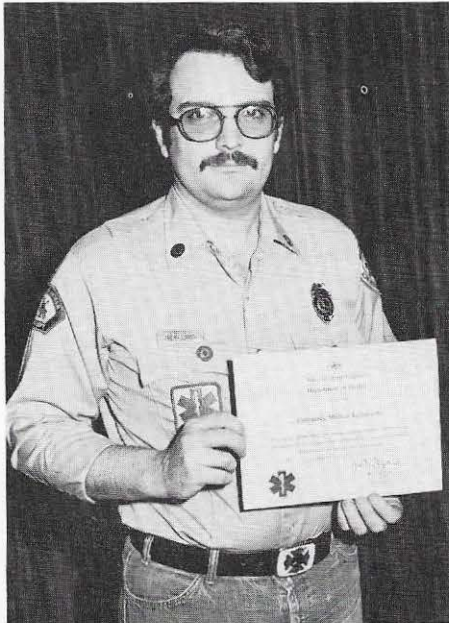
**Matthew Robert**, son of **Dorothy Beasley**, junior clerk, February 5.

**Thomas Sheldon, Jr.**, son of **Tommy Dalton**, Christiansburg meter reader, February 14.

## Philip Sporn

**Jonathan William David**, son of **Charles Sargent**, utility worker A, January 24. □

# Evans earns EMT certification



Evans

Brent Evans, a laboratory technician at the AEP General Laboratory, Huntington, has been certified by the State of West Virginia Department of Health as an emergency medical technician. To become certified, Brent completed 72 hours of classroom study, 10 hours of in-hospital training, and passed a written and practical test.

"I have scheduled nights that I run," Brent says, "but I'm on call whenever I'm not at work." He adds that most runs involve relatively minor cases — illnesses, odd pains that can't be accounted for, and some fractures. Occasionally there will be a vehicle accident, heart attack or shooting.

"A paramedic usually accompanies an EMT on severe cases because they are more highly trained. An EMT is basic life support trained while paramedics are advanced life support trained," Brent explains.

He also holds a basic firemanship certificate from West Virginia University and is a member of the Ceredo Volunteer Fire Department.

Brent derives a great deal of satisfaction from his activities. "I enjoy it, or I wouldn't be doing it," he says. "It provides a needed service to the community." □

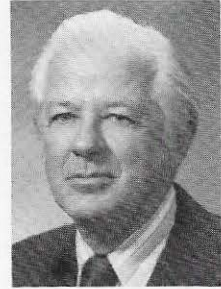
# FRIENDS WE'LL MISS



Price



Carr



Bondurant

**Robert Henry Price, 62**, retired line crew supervisor exempt in the Rupert area of Beckley Division, died February 17. A native of Richwood, West Virginia, he was employed in 1946 as a lineman C and took early retirement in April 1979. Price is survived by his widow Beulah, Box 328, Rupert, W.Va.; three daughters and one son.

**Rufus Bondurant, 69**, retired Abingdon division superintendent, died January 25. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, he began his career in 1938 as an engineer in Bluefield and retired December 1, 1977. Bondurant is survived by his widow Ferne, 408 North Court Street, Abingdon, Va.; and a daughter.

**James Grant Carr, 77**, retired Glen Lyn Plant maintenance man, died January 26. A native of Lovern, West Virginia, he was employed in 1943 as a laborer and retired June 1, 1969. Carr is survived by his widow Virginia, Route 1, Box 280, Narrows, Va.; two sons; two daughters and eight grandchildren.

**Bruce Hogan, 85**, retired system station operator A, GO Operations, Fieldale, died February 11. A native of Vinton, Virginia, he was employed in 1920 as an oiler in the Roanoke Steam Plant and retired January 1, 1962. Hogan is survived by two sons. □



The employees of Bylesby-Buck Hydro Plants have received a certificate from Southeastern Electric Exchange in recognition of the completion of 38 years of service without a disabling injury. Doug Forbes, right, Appalachian's safety director, presents the certificate to Buford Sharp, hydro plant supervisor.

# SERVICE ANNIVERSARIES



**Virginia Smythers**  
cust. accts. rep. A  
Pulaski  
40 years



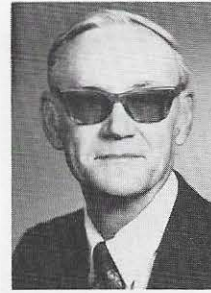
**Kent Sharp**  
station crew supv.  
Pulaski  
40 years



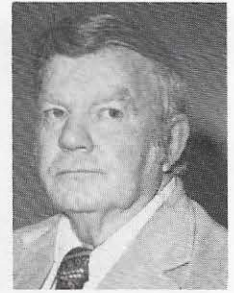
**Tod Harris**  
area supervisor  
Tazewell (Blue.)  
35 years



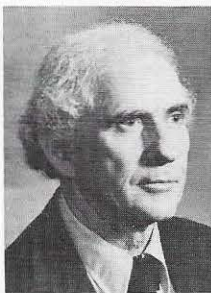
**John Terry**  
off. serv. asst. (LTD)  
GO-Roanoke  
35 years



**Ed Zutaut**  
eng. technician  
Oak Hill (Beck.)  
35 years



**Red Johnson**  
line mechanic A (LTD)  
Galax (Pul.)  
35 years



**Jack Leonard**  
line con. & mt. rep.  
Abingdon  
35 years



**Rex Hampton**  
line crew supv. (LTD)  
Pulaski  
30 years



**Warren Hancock**  
garage attendant  
Roanoke  
30 years



**Bernard Smith, Jr.**  
turb. & sw. op. (LTD)  
Pulaski  
30 years



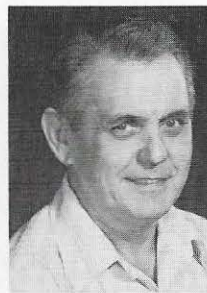
**Kenneth Farewell**  
maintenance mech. B  
Glen Lyn  
30 years



**James Haggerty**  
asst. shift op. eng.  
John Amos  
30 years



**Fred Bonham**  
area serv. restorer  
Beckley  
30 years



**George Youell, Jr.**  
inst. maint. supv.  
Kanawha River  
30 years



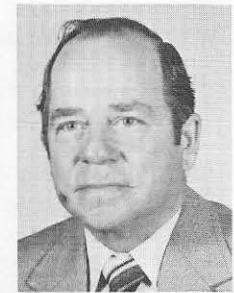
**Jackson Towler**  
custodian  
Smith Mt. (Rke.)  
25 years



**James Looney**  
line crew supv.  
Bluefield  
25 years



**Paris Hatcher**  
garage supv.  
Beckley  
25 years



**Norris Belcher**  
trans. sta. supv.  
GO-Charleston  
25 years



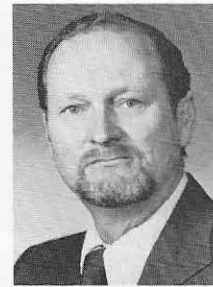
**Virgil Milam**  
custodian  
Bluefield  
25 years



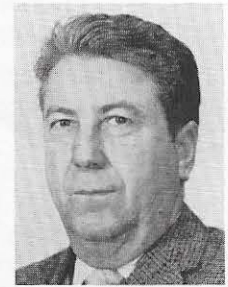
**Linwood Stone, Jr.**  
customer servicer  
Fieldale (Rke.)  
25 years



**Dick Bowman**  
administrative asst.  
Bluefield  
20 years



**Thomas French, Jr.**  
eng. technologist  
GO-Bluefield  
20 years



**Hunter Bradley**  
maintenance mech. D  
Glen Lyn  
20 years

## Abingdon

5 years: Robert Triplett, line mechanic B.

## John Amos

10 years: Lester Lusher, unit supervisor. William Griffith, equipment operator. Garry Handley, maintenance mechanic A. Glen Byus, assistant yard superintendent. Edward Heim, equipment operator. Benjamin Hedrick, Jr., performance technician senior. 5 years: Lorn Walker, Jr., control technician. Edward Young, barge handler. Brenda Jividen, stores clerk A.

## Beckley

15 years: Glenn O'Neal, station crew supervisor or nonexempt.

## Bluefield

15 years: Harold Cutlip, Jr., right of way agent.

## Charleston

15 years: Millard Jeffers, station mechanic A. Ronnie Perdue, hydro plant supervisor nonexempt, Kanawha Valley Power. 10 years: Jesse Woodson, station mechanic B. 5 years: Kathi Parsley, meter reader. Kenneth Wines, meter electrician B.

## Clinch River

10 years: Larry Barton, instrument mechanic B. Carl Amburgey, maintenance mechanic B. Jerry Taylor, yard supervisor. 5 years: Joyce Puckett, maintenance mechanic D.

## General Office

25 years: John Duty, transmission mechanic A, GO T&D-Abingdon. 15 years: Calvin Sisson, operations analyst, GO Operations-Roanoke. 10 years: Luggum King, senior key entry operator, GO Accounting-Roanoke. 5 years: Kenneth Croghan, station operator B, GO Operations-Abingdon. James White, station operator B, GO Operations-Danville.

## Kanawha River

10 years: Troy Jack Johnson, guard.

## Lynchburg

5 years: Alex Goolsby, III, line mechanic C.

## Mountaineer

5 years: Sherman White, utility operator A.

## Pulaski

15 years: Odell Palmer, Jr., maintenance mechanic B. Dallas Spraker, maintenance mechanic A. 5 years: Pam Hayes, customer accounts representative C.

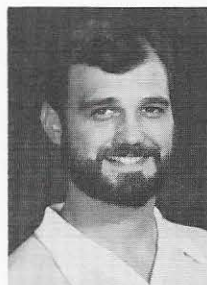
## Roanoke

10 years: Leon Woods, meter electrician B. 5 years: Barry Graham, meter electrician A.

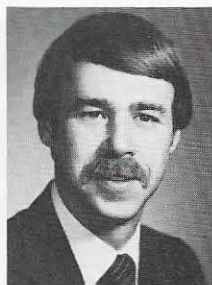
## Philip Sporn

5 years: James Michael, filter plant operator and sampler. Richard Brownlee, equipment operator. Jeffrey Darst, barge attendant. □

# PROMOTIONS



Webb



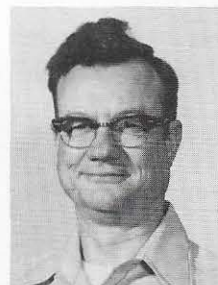
Weldon



Coffman



Hackett



Garrison



Thayer

Eugene E. Webb, II, maintenance mechanic A, was promoted to maintenance supervisor at Kanawha River Plant on March 1, succeeding Amos Workman, who retired. Webb attended Marshall University.

O.J. Weldon, electrical engineer, was promoted to electrical engineer senior in Beckley on February 1. He holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from West Virginia University.

Robert D. Coffman, right of way agent senior, was promoted to right of way administrator in GO T&D R/e & R/w, Roanoke, on February 1.



Smith

James Hackett, control technician senior, was promoted to instrument maintenance supervisor at John Amos Plant on January 1. He is a graduate of United Electronics Institute.

Duard Garrison, maintenance mechanic A, was promoted to maintenance supervisor at Glen Lyn Plant on March 1. Garrison succeeds Dallas Hayner, who will retire May 1.

Hunter Thayer, engineering technologist, was promoted to Abingdon general line supervisor on January 1. He succeeds John Osborne, who will retire May 1.

Michael T. Smith, equipment operator, was promoted to unit supervisor at Kanawha River Plant on March 1, succeeding the late Terrance Wolfe. Smith attended the West Virginia Institute of Technology.

# Guns for sale or trade

Like many West Virginians, Ken Chambers' dad gave him his first gun. And that was all it took.

"I was raised over in Boone County. My dad was always a hunter, and he gave me a 16-gauge single barrel gun not to smoke. Of course, I slipped around and smoked anyway now and then," Ken admits.

"Ever since then I've been interested in guns. I've never done a whole lot of repairing on guns. I've just been more of a collector and trader of guns."

Word of mouth is one of the best means of trading and acquiring firearms. "West Virginia is a good place to trade and sell guns since so many people like to hunt. Everybody around here knows I fool with guns. I've bought several guns from people who work here," Ken said of the employees of the North Charleston garage where he is an auto mechanic A.

Although he has some old guns, Ken's interest is simply in guns generally. He has 40 or so scattered throughout his house in Hernshaw. "I have three or four old ones. If I can get a good bargain on one, I'll buy it.

"One of my old ones is a 1895 model .30-caliber Winchester lever action



Ken Chambers holds a Winchester 1895 model .30-caliber lever action rifle.

gun. I have another Winchester that's pretty old. It's a pump action with an octagon barrel that shoots .22 shorts. It's an 1890 model, but that doesn't necessarily mean it was manufactured in that year.

"One of my best ones is a Parker double barrel. It's got hammers and is worth quite a bit," he said. "Most of the Brownings are pretty fancy. Another one I have has a custom-made stock and barrel made by a gunsmith. It has a scope that's worth more than a lot of guns."

Although Ken says he likes some guns just to have around the house, he is by no means an idle collector. He hunts deer with a high-powered rifle and a bow and arrow.

"I use a 270 Browning automatic for deer hunting now. I used to use a 270 bolt-action Winchester Model 70. That's one of the first deer rifles I ever owned. I still have it. I guess I've had it for about 28 years," he said.

Guns are not Ken's only interest. Far from it. As it turns out, guns are about number three right now. He is in the midst of building a new house behind his present one. In fact, he is consid-

ering unloading some of his guns in order to beef up the building materials budget.

He also sings in a gospel group that is quite busy. They are booked up several months solidly. "Well, you know how it is when you sing for free," he smiled. □



Ken Chambers has more than 40 guns in his collection.

# Retiree is hospital volunteer

Five years ago this past January, John Ingram suffered injuries in a fall which left him unable to move his limbs. After a period of physical therapy, John improved and came back to work but he never forgot the incident.

Shortly after his retirement last year as a meter mechanic A for Kingsport Power, John became a volunteer in the physical therapy department at Holston Valley Hospital. "I felt like I needed to show my appreciation to them," he explains.

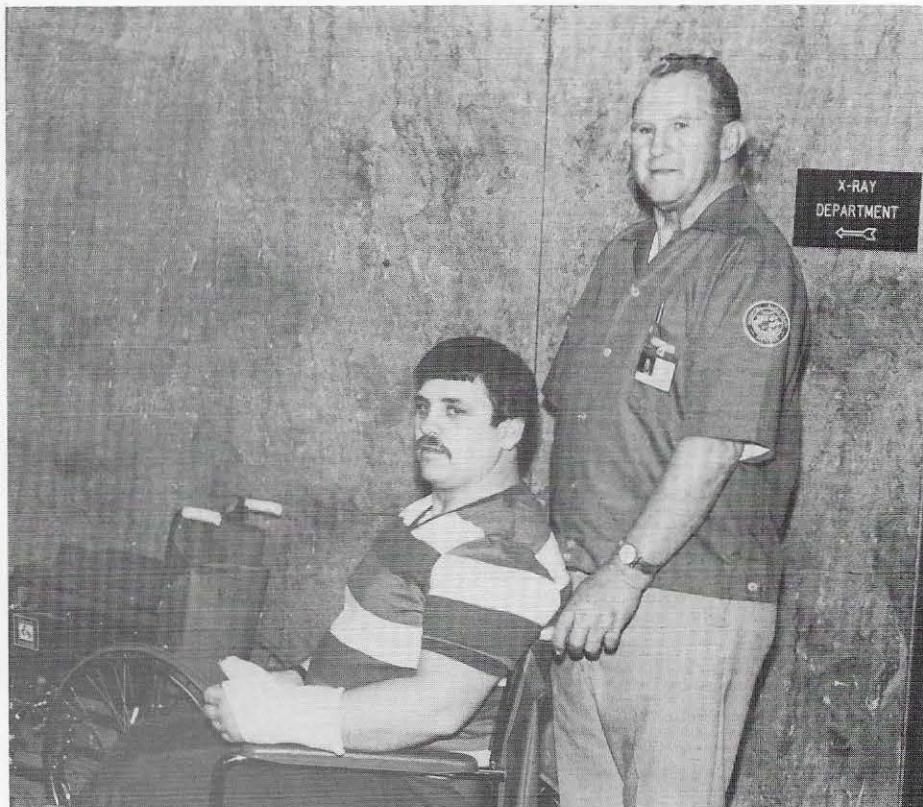
After a few months, there was a need for a volunteer in the central transport and supply section, and John has been there ever since. "I started out working four hours a day, one or two days a week," John says. "Now that I'm not busy in my apple house, I've increased my time at the hospital so that I average about 20 hours a week. They let me go any time I want to and work as long as I want to. I work longer on the days they are covered up with patients than I do on days when things are running slower."

When John started as a volunteer last year, his job was to take patients to and from the physical therapy department. "Now in central transport, I go to the nurse's station, pick up the patient's chart, and take the patient to any one of 15 areas in the hospital, depending on what kind of treatment he has to have. Then I return to the volunteer office and wait to be called when the patient is ready to be picked up and returned to his room.

"Some mornings, if there is not enough help in the hospital kitchen, I pick up trays and take them to the diabetic patients who have to eat at a certain time.

"I try to show respect for the patients and be nice and courteous to them at all times," John says. "Some patients you have to be especially careful with because they are very sick and have tubes in them.

"There was one patient who took cobalt treatments, and every time he would ask for me. I guess I took him down seven or eight times. The last time, when I took him in a wheelchair out to the car, his son told me they would not be back. The doctor had told him the cancer was spreading



John Ingram gets ready to transport a patient to the x-ray department.

fast and the treatments would only take his time and his money. Big tears came in the patient's eyes as he said, 'Ingram, I never met a man who seemed to be so happy doing what

you do. I just can't say how much I really appreciate it.'"

"Another time I transported an elderly woman patient to different places over a period of four weeks. When she was discharged and I took her to the car, she tried her best to get me to take some money because of what I had done for her. I told her we are not allowed to take any money but that if she were ever up here again, I would be glad to give her the same kind of treatment."

One of his more pleasant duties is helping with the discharge of new mothers and their babies. "Usually we take two volunteers for this. One of us holds the baby while the mother gets settled in a wheelchair, then we give her the baby to hold. When she gets outside, we take the baby again until she is settled in the car and we can put the baby in her lap."

John concludes, "Since I have been working here at the hospital, I don't believe I have ever left in the evening that someone didn't say, 'Ingram, we appreciated your help today.' There are some real fine people here. It's just a wonderful place to work." □



John Ingram gets a telephone call that a patient is ready to be picked up.

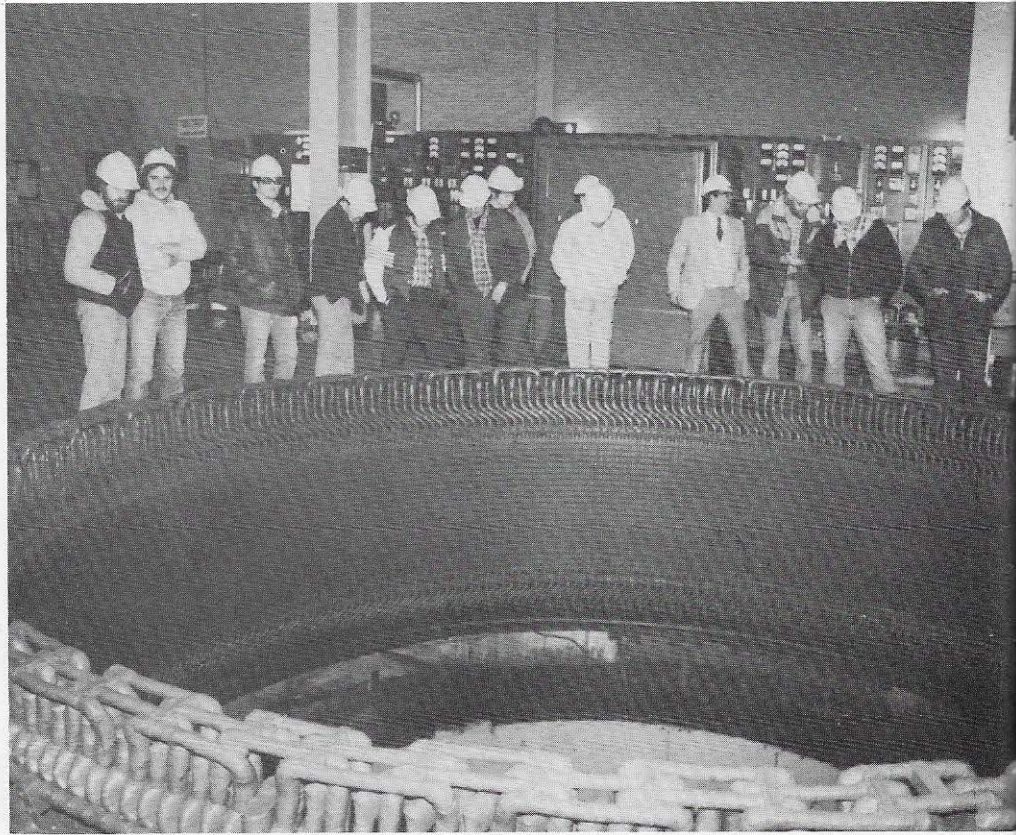
# Water wheel removed at Claytor

After 42 years of continuous service, one of the waterwheels at Claytor Hydro finally gave way late last fall and had to be removed for repairs.

More than 250 tons of other equipment were removed to get to the wheel, and then it was shipped first to Central Machine Shop in South Charleston, W.Va., and then to Wheeling for necessary repairs. Today it is back at the plant, once again operating smoothly and efficiently.

Meantime, however, the outage gave the company the opportunity to invite some VPI students to the plant to view not only the cavern where the wheel had been operating but also part of its reinstallation. Assisted by GO Operations personnel, Pulaski Division employees explained the procedures being followed and gave the electrical engineering students a rare firsthand look at what they had previously only seen in textbooks.

The water wheel itself is 107 inches in diameter and 6½ feet tall, no small problem to ship. But transportation went smoothly and, with the students looking on, it was successfully reassembled and placed in operation on schedule. □



The hole in the floor is where the waterwheel and other components go at Claytor Dam. Virginia Tech students inspect the internal workings of the unit during an outage to accomplish repairs on the wheel — the first in its 42 years of service.



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