



## A little Tech Humor to ward off the winter blues

**Tech support:** What kind of computer do you have?

**Customer:** A white one...

**Tech support:** Click on the 'my computer' icon on to the left of the screen.

**Customer:** Your left or my left?

\*\*\* \* \* \*\*

**Customer:** Hi, good afternoon, this is Martha, I can't print. Every time I try, it says 'can't find printer'.

I've even lifted the printer and placed it in front of the monitor, but the computer still says he can't find it.

\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*

**Customer:** My keyboard is not working anymore.

**Tech support:** Are you sure it's plugged into the computer?

**Customer:** No. I can't get behind the computer.

**Tech support:** Pick up your keyboard and walk 10 paces back.

**Customer:** OK

**Tech support:** Did the keyboard come with you?

**Customer:** Yes

**Tech support:** That means the keyboard is not plugged in.

\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*

**Customer:** I can't get on the Internet.

**Tech support:** Are you sure you used the right password?

**Customer:** Yes, I'm sure. I saw my colleague do it.

**Tech support:** Can you tell me what the password was?

**Customer:** Five dots.

\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*

**Tech support:** What anti-virus program do you use?

**Customer:** Netscape.

**Tech support:** That's not an anti-virus program.

**Customer:** Oh, sorry... Internet Explorer.

\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*

**Customer:** I have a huge problem. A friend has placed a screen saver on my computer, but every time I move the mouse, it disappears.

\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*

**Tech support:** How may I help you?

**Customer:** I'm writing my first email.

**Tech support:** OK, and what seems to be the problem?

**Customer:** Well, I have the letter 'a' in the address, but how do I get the little circle around it?

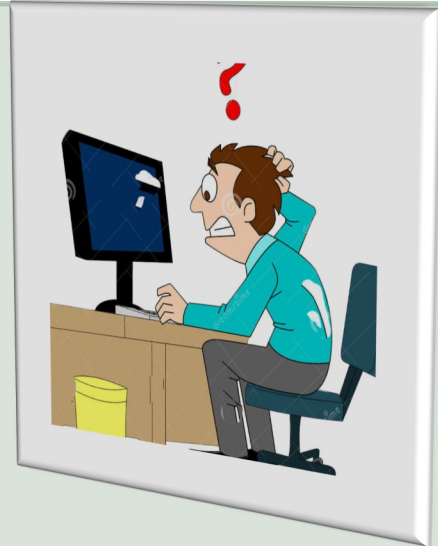
\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*

A woman customer called the Canon help desk with a problem with her printer.

**Tech support:** Are you running it under windows?

**Customer:** 'No, my desk is next to the door, but that is a good point.

The man sitting in the cubicle next to me is under a window, and his printer is working fine.'\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\*



(Continued from page 1)



originally planned. They anticipate that actual work in the area should begin towards the end of March. If the progress goes like the Sanctuary, it will take us about 4 to 5 months to complete it all. If anyone has worries, they can take a look at the final product in the Sanctuary side." Contacts at Bright House are:

### Construction Issues

- **Steve Kanis, Construction Supervisor – 205-504-5169**
- [Steven.kanis@mybrighthouse.com](mailto:Steven.kanis@mybrighthouse.com)
- **Construction Escalation**
- **Carl Bolin, Director of Field Operations carl.bolin@mybrighthouse.com**
- **Sales - Mike Finocchio – 205-238-3010 [mike.finocchio@mybrighthouse.com](mailto:mike.finocchio@mybrighthouse.com)**

# Computer Corner (Computing With A Personal Touch..205-937-3472)

## The power of F2: An easier way to copy and move text in Microsoft Word

There is a shortcut that make it just that little bit easier to cut/copy and paste text or images in Word. **This works in Word 2007 through Word 2013.**

### Move to where?

To do a cut and paste without the hassle of the right-click or the *ctrl+X*, *ctrl+V* one-two punch, highlight the text or image you'd like to move and then hit the *F2* key.

At the bottom left corner of the Word 2013 window, the program asks you "Move to where?"

Move your mouse to the point in the document you want to insert the text or image, click, and then hit *Enter*.

That's it! Your selected text will be cut from where it was and pasted in the new spot.

### COPY TO WHERE?

If you wanted to copy-and-paste your text or image, *i.e.* you want the same content to appear in two spots in your document, follow almost all of the same steps as above.

First select the text you want to copy, then hit *shift + F2* and the phrase "Copy to where?" appears in the lower left corner of Word, as seen below.

Next, move your mouse to where you want to put the new copy, click, hit *Enter*, and you're done.

One important note with both the *F2* and *shift + F2* shortcuts is that they only work once. This does *not* add the text or graphics to your clipboard for multiple paste jobs. Once you hit *Enter* that's it short of undoing your last action with *ctrl + Z*.

Using *F2* instead of the usual keyboard shortcuts may take some getting used to, but it is just that little bit more efficient (and easier to remember) than the typical *ctrl + [C, X, V]* keyboard shortcuts.



## More Scams. Would you open the attachment? If you answered yes, you would have opened Your PC to hackers.

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Notice to Appear in Court

From: "District Court" <dave.crane@sistema.atpmello.com.br>

Date: Wed, February 18, 2015 12:12 pm

### Notice to Appear,

This is to inform you to appear in the Court on the February 23 for your case hearing.

Please, do not forget to bring all the documents related to the case.

Note: The case will be heard by the judge in your absence if you do not come.

The Court Notice is attached to this email.

Sincerely,  
Dave Crane,

### Board of Directors

**Jim Moon**      **205-999-0761**

**Jay Stone**      **205-475-7211**

**Steve Goldman**      **205-995-8282**

### Email Addresses

Communications@caldwellcrossings.org

BOD@caldwellcrossings.org

ARC@caldwellcrossings.org



Spring  
Cleaning

## Things to Consider

# Spring Cleaning

## CHECKLIST



### Every Room

- Wash baseboards, door ceilings, window sills, doors and walls.
- Vacuum and wash vents.
- Wash window treatments (drapes, etc.).
- Dust blinds.
- Wash windows - inside and out.
- Dust and shine overhead lights – replace burnt light bulbs.
- Dust and/or vacuum light fixtures and lamp shades.



### Kitchen

- Clean out pantry.
- Wash kitchen cabinets.
- Deep clean oven.
- Move fridge – vacuum and mop behind it.
- Vacuum coils on fridge.
- Deep clean fridge inside – wash outside.



### Living Room

- Dust and wash any and all mirrors, frames and decorative items.
- Vacuum all upholstery.
- Vacuum all lamp shades.
- Dust furniture and fixtures.
- Wash all throw pillows and blankets (use steam).
- Dust and polish furniture.
- Vacuum and shampoo carpets – mop and wax if necessary.



### Bedroom

- Wash all beddings.
- Wash all bed and throw pillows.
- Flip mattress – if using pillow top, rotate mattress.
- Purge anything stored under bed you don't want anymore.



### Home

- Change batteries in smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.
- Check all electronics, make sure they are plugged in, chords are untangled and everything is plugged into a surge protector.
- Check expiration date on fire extinguisher.
- Sweep front porch and back deck.
- Store all winter items, clothes and decorations.
- Disinfect all computer keyboards and mouse – Use compressed air to remove crumbs, dust and other particulates. Use a dampened microfiber cloth and wipe the keys down. Use dry microfiber to remove any left over moisture. Disinfectant wipes are okay to use as well.



### Bathroom

- Clean and disinfect tub and shower.
- Wash bathmats.
- Dust and replace decorative items.
- Wash and/or replace shower liners and shower curtains.



### Other

- Discard old and expired makeup. Clean your makeup holders
- Update all your house first aid kits. Toss expired medication while sorting other medication.
- Dry clean any necessary winter clothing or items. Store all winter items for next year.
- Donate any unused clothes, items to Goodwill, The Salvation Army other local community organizations.

# RIP Incandescent Bulbs

The days of incandescent bulbs became numbered when congress passed the Energy Independence and Security act of 2007. 100w and 75w bulbs were the first to succumb to this law and in January 2014, the 60w and 40w bulbs met the same fate.

So what are the options in replacing the old standbys? Here are some choices:

## LEDs

**AVERAGE COST: \$5 TO \$25**

**AVERAGE WATTAGE: 4W TO 22W**

**AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY: 20,000 HOURS**

Light-emitting diodes, or LEDs, are the new rock stars of the bulb world. A typical LED uses a fraction of the wattage required to power a bright incandescent bulb, and this makes LEDs dramatically more cost-effective over the long run. A 12W LED that puts out 800 lumens of light (lumens are units of brightness for a light source ) will add about a buck and a half per year to your power bill if used for 3 hours a day at an energy rate of 11 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh). Under those same parameters, a 60W incandescent bulb that puts out 880 lumens will cost about \$7.50 per year. Multiply that by the total number of bulbs in your home, and you're potentially looking at some pretty significant long-term savings.

LEDs are also rated to last for tens of thousands of hours, which can translate to decades of use. Compare that with the year or so you typically get out of an incandescent, and you can begin to see why so many people find these bulbs appealing. At a price of about \$15, that 12W LED would pay for itself in 2.5 years, then keep on saving you money for years to come.

LED bulbs can last for decades. It's important to understand that LED lights don't "burn out," the way that incandescent do. Instead, they undergo "lumen depreciation," gradually growing dimmer and dimmer over time. its original brightness. If an LED says it'll last 25,000 hours, it's really saying that it will take the bulb 25,000 hours to fade down to 70 percent brightness.

This isn't to say that LEDs don't fail. They definitely do. As with any device relying on tiny, delicate electrical components, things can go wrong. Fortunately, more and more LED bulbs come with multiyear warranties for cases of mechanical failure. Some manufacturers, like GE and Cree, offer bulbs with 10-year warranties, none of which cost more than



## CFLS

**Average cost:** \$2 to \$20

**Average wattage:** 9W to 52W

**Average life expectancy:** 10,000 hours

Before LEDs exploded into the lighting scene, compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) were seen by many as the replacement to incandescent lighting. In spite of the fact that CFLs use between one-fifth and one-third the energy of incandescent, and typically save one to five times their purchase price over the course of their lifetime, many people weren't thrilled at the idea of switching over. Some find the whitish light output of CFL bulbs less aesthetically pleasing than the warm, yellow tone of most incandescent bulbs. Others are quick to point out that CFL bulbs that regularly get powered on and off for short periods of time tend to see a significant decrease in life expectancy. There's also the common complaint that most CFLs aren't dimmable, and that they often take a second or two after being switched on to fully light up.



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The good news here is that CFL technology has improved a lot since EISA was signed into law in 2007. Today, you'll find a greater variety of color options, including bulbs rated at the low, yellow end of the Kelvin scale, and you'll have an easier time finding dimmable CFLs, too. There are even "instant-on" CFL bulbs designed to eliminate that annoying delay between flipping the switch and seeing the light.

The bad news is that in spite of these improvements, CFLs remain somewhat flawed. They're still prone to decreased life expectancy when you use them in short increments, so ideally you'll want to save them for lighting that you're going to keep on for longer periods of time. Additionally, most CFLs aren't intended for outdoor use, and some will fail to turn on in colder temperatures -- although you can find cold-cathode CFL bulbs rated for temperatures as low as -10 degrees Fahrenheit.

## LUMENS

If you're buying a bulb these days, you'll be left in the dark if you don't know what a lumen is. All that you really need to know is that lumens are units of brightness. The more lumens a bulb boasts, the brighter it will be. So, how does this information help you?

### HOW MANY LUMENS DO I NEED?

When buying bulbs, we have always wattages, most of us really have no idea of how many lumens we actually need in a bulb. Until you form an idea of how bright is bright enough for your tastes, stick with these figures:

**Replacing a 40W bulb:** look for at least 450 lumens

**Replacing a 60W bulb:** look for at least 800 lumens

**Replacing a 75W bulb:** look for at least 1,100 lumens

**Replacing a 100W bulb:** look for at least 1,600 lumens

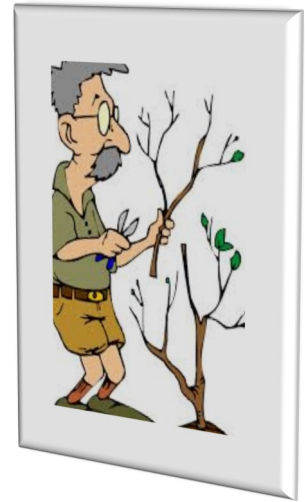
## REASONS FOR PRUNING

Pruning is a horticultural practice that alters the form and growth of a plant. Based on aesthetics and science, pruning can also be considered preventive maintenance. Many problems may be prevented by pruning correctly during formative years for a tree or shrub.

### Prune to promote plant health

- Remove dead or dying branches injured by disease, severe insect infestation, animals, storms, or other adverse mechanical damage.
- Remove branches that rub together.
- Remove branch stubs

Avoid topping trees. Removing large branches leaves stubs that can cause several health problems. It also destroys the plant's natural shape and promotes suckering and development of weak branch structures.



### Prune to maintain plants; intended purposes in a landscape, such as:

encouraging flower and fruit development

maintaining a dense hedge

maintaining a desired plant form or special garden forms

### Prune to improve plant appearance

Appearance in the landscape is essential to a plant's usefulness. For most landscapes, a plant's natural form is best. Avoid shearing shrubs into tight geometrical forms that can adversely affect flowering unless it needs to be confined or trained for a specific purpose. When plants are properly pruned, it is difficult to see that they have been pruned! Prune to:

- control plant size and shape
- keep shrubby evergreens well-proportioned and dense

remove unwanted branches, waterspouts, suckers, and undesirable fruiting structures that detract from plant appearance

### Prune to protect people and property

- Remove dead branches

Have hazardous trees taken down

Prune out weak or narrow-angled tree branches that overhang homes, parking areas, and sidewalks – anyplace falling limbs could injure people or damage property

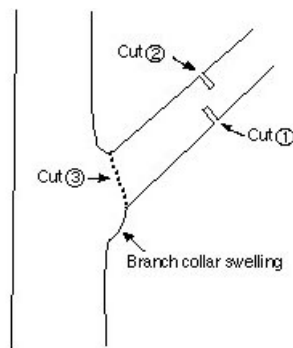
Eliminate branches that interfere with street lights, traffic signals, and overhead wires. **REMEMBER, DO NOT** attempt to prune near electrical and utility wires. Contact utility companies or city maintenance workers to handle it

Prune branches that obscure vision at intersections

For security purposes, prune shrubs or tree branches that obscure the entry to your home

## Proper branch pruning

- To shorten a branch or twig, cut it back to a side branch or make the cut about 1/4 inch above the bud. Always prune above a bud facing the outside of a plant to force the new branch to grow in that direction.



## Pruning large branches

- To remove large branches, three or four cuts will be necessary to avoid tearing the bark. Make the first cut on the underside of the branch about 18 inches from the trunk. Undercut one-third to one-half way through the branch. Make the second cut an inch further out on the branch; cut until the branch breaks free.
- Before making the final cut severing a branch from the main stem, identify the branch collar. The branch collar grows from the stem tissue around the base of the branch. Make pruning cuts so that only branch tissue (wood on the branch side of the collar) is removed. Be careful to prune just beyond the branch collar, but **DON'T** leave a stub. If the branch collar is left intact after pruning, the wound will seal more effectively and stem tissue probably will not decay.
- The third cut may be made by cutting down through the branch, severing it. If, during removal, there is a possibility of tearing the bark on the branch underside, make an undercut first and then saw through the branch.

Research has shown wound dressing is not normally needed on pruning cuts. However, if wounds need to be covered to prevent insect transmission of certain diseases such as oak wilt, use latex rather than oil-based paint.

# Covenants and Restrictions

The Board of Directors noted that there are a number of homes that are not in compliance with the CCOA Covenants and Restrictions and BOD Policies. Among the most common violations are those regarding: 1) Windows and Window Treatments: Section 6.13; 2) Mailboxes: Section 6.14; and 3) Up Lighting/Landscape Lighting: Section 6.9 (as amended) and the BOD Policy approved in September, 2009.

In Section 6.13 regarding Windows and Window treatments, the Covenants require that “**appropriate window treatments shall be used on all windows**”. This applies to **all** windows including window treatments on garage windows that face or can be seen from the street. Homeowners are asked to add plantation shutters, blinds or other appropriate window treatments to these windows as required by the Covenants.

The Board of Directors authorized the repainting of all mailboxes and posts in Caldwell Crossings over a two year time frame. This was done to improve the overall appearance of our community. Since that process was completed, some homeowners have added reflectors or other decals to the mailboxes or posts. Section 6.14 states that “mailboxes shall contain only the house number.....but no further inscription, paintings, ornaments or artistry shall be allowed.” Any unapproved attachments, decals, reflectors or ornaments on your mailbox should be removed.

Landscape lighting and up lighting have been installed without submitting plans to the ARC for approval. Driveway and walkway (**not sidewalk**) lighting is allowed in accordance with Section 6.9 of the Covenants, as amended. The following criteria must be met: **(i) Fixtures should be of the tiered or mushroom design, (ii) green or black in color, (iii) white and low voltage not to exceed eleven (1) watts, (iv) not more than twelve (12) inches in height, (v) placed no closer than six (6) feet apart, (vi) no lights installed along natural areas in front of home and (vii) submit lighting plans to the ARC approval.** The BOD determined that landscape lighting may include “up lighting” and issued a policy to provide Up Lighting Guidelines. The Up Lighting policy requires: (1) fixtures to dark green, dark brown or black, (2) to point at trees, shrubs or the home, (3) a minimum of six (6) feet apart and not more than four fixtures in front of the house and (4) approval by the ARC. If your landscape or up lighting does not meet these criteria, the BOD requests that you take the proper steps to bring your lighting scheme into compliance. If you have questions regarding whether or not your lighting plan meets the guidelines, you should submit your plan to the ARC for review.

# Covenants and Restrictions