



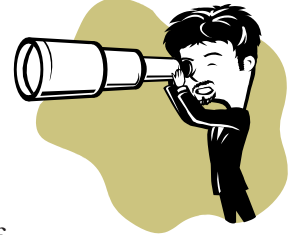
LIVE LINES

Woodbury County Rural Electric Cooperative

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative 

June 2023

Help Us Find These Former Members We may have money for them!



We have been searching for the former members on this list. They were mailed a capital credit check which has either not been cashed or was returned by the post office as undeliverable. Would you check the list and if you know the address or phone number of any of these former members, please call the REC at (800)469-3125. We may have money for them. Thanks for your help.

Alexander, Gloria	Cross, Paul	Hainfield, Rene	Moore, Wilma J.	Thompson, Tony
Alexander, Kevin	D Winkel& Sons LLC.	Icon Ag & Turf	Morten Susan	Vanderwiel, Paul
Anderson, Angela D.	Duncan, Wallace	Jansen, Joey	Niebaum, Jana	Vawn, Danny E.
Ashley, Diane J.	Dunham, Michael R.	Jefferson, Trish	Nobis, Gary	Vore, Steven
Archer Tommy D.	Enstrom, Jon E.	Kranz, Cody	Payne, Herbert C.	Washburn, Landie
Bainbridge, Ashley	Erickson, Kevin	Korgh, Brian	Schmidt, Sonja	Wood, Brian
Bode Shane	Gardner, Carter L.	Krueger, Glenn A.	Schwieso, Justeen	Worrell, Gary
Bortell, Jeff	Ginkens, Logan	Lines, Tom	Shelton, Gary	Wortman, Danny
Brownlee, James J.	Gothier Mink Inc.	Magana, Francisco	Stading, Myrna M.	Wright, Thomas/Lois
Conner, Donna	Graves,Phyllis	Meier Farms	Terrrell, Jack L.	Zeutenhorst, Joleen
Cranston Brothers	Graves, William X.	Meyer, Michael L.	Thomas, Peter	

Staying Safe from Lightning Inside Your Home

Lightning strikes millions of times each year. It is simply not safe to be outdoors during a thunderstorm. That is why the National Weather Service advises, "When thunder roars, go indoors." However once inside a safe shelter there are additional and important safety steps to take.

Your chances of an accident with lightning are much less prevalent indoors but individuals should avoid contact with anything that conducts electricity.

While staying inside reduces the risk for lightning strikes, lightning strike injuries do still occur indoors. Safe Electricity recommends the following tips to help keep you safe inside the home during a thunderstorm:

- During a storm, stay away from anything that conducts electricity inside of the home. This includes corded phones, plumbing, or running water. Cellular or cordless phones are safe to use during a storm.
- Never use your computer, gaming systems, washer, dryer, or any other appliance that connects to an electrical outlet.
- Stay at least a few feet away from electrical appliances that are plugged into the wall.
- Do not lie or lean on concrete floors or walls, which can conduct electricity.
- Lightning can enter inside through wiring, such as cables or pipes or through an open window or door. Do not watch a storm from a porch or through a garage door.
- Stay away from all water. Do not take a bath, shower, or wash dishes during a lightning storm.



The Recipe Corner

Chocolate Crunch Coffee Cake

- 1 c. brown sugar
- ½ c. white sugar
- 1 stick oleo (softened)
- 1 t. vanilla
- 2 c. flour



Mix above with mixer and reserve ½ c. for topping.

Add:

- 1 egg
- 1C. buttermilk, put in 1 t. soda. Mix well. Pour into a 9x13 sprayed pan.

Grind 3 small Hershey candy bars and add to reserved ½ c. topping. Sprinkle over batter. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.

Heat Pump & Air-Conditioning Rebates

With summer's hot and humid weather just around the corner, now is the time to be thinking about that new air-conditioner. If a new A/C is in your future, you may be eligible for rebate dollars. The REC has rebates available for new or replacement heat pumps (ground source, air source or add-on), central air-conditioners. The exact rebate amount would depend on what type of system was installed, tonnage of the unit, and its energy efficiency rating. To qualify for any rebate, the new unit must be "Energy Star" rated. Call the REC, 712-873-3125 or 1-800-469-3125 for exact rebate details.



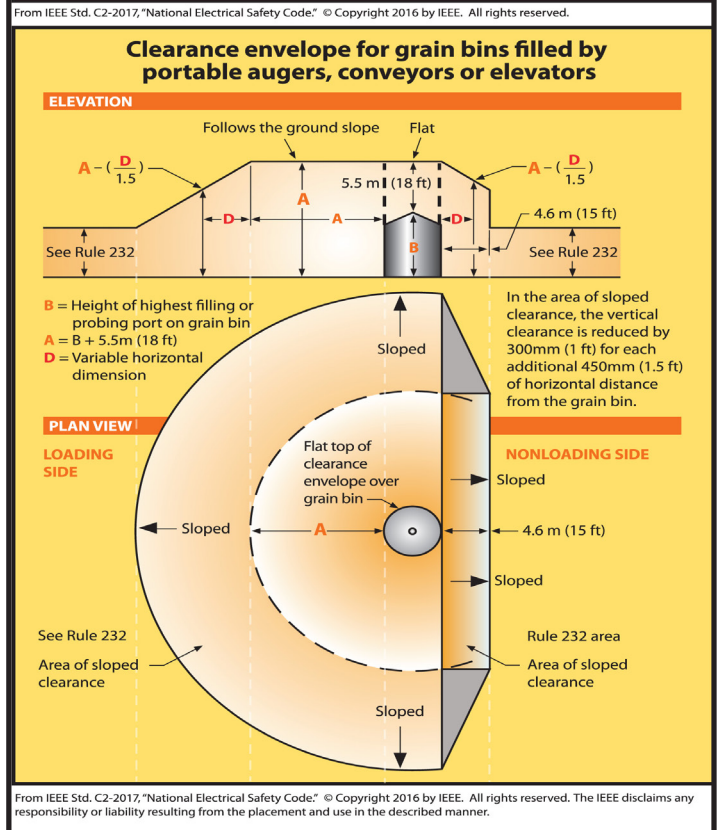
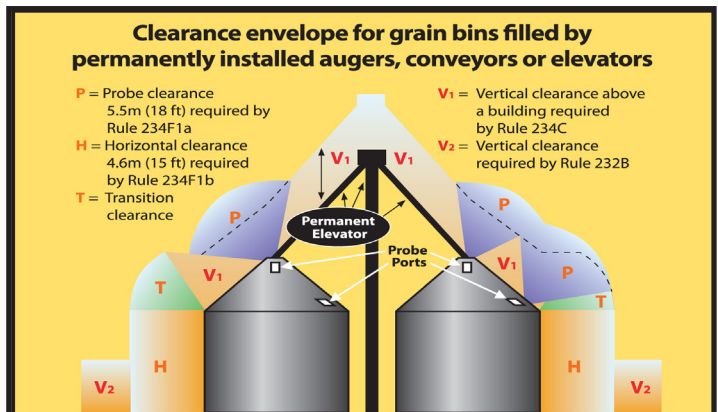
Planning A New Grain Bin?

When you start to plan for a new grain bin, please contact Woodbury County Rural Electric Cooperative (REC) or the Northwest Iowa Power Cooperative (NIPCO).

Woodbury County REC and NIPCO will provide assistance in planning for a safe environment for everyone working and living around grain bins. The State of Iowa requires specific clearances for electric lines around grain bins, with different standards for those filled by portable and permanent augers, conveyors and elevators.

Printed here are two drawings of the specific clearances required for both scenarios. If you have questions concerning the drawings, please contact Woodbury County REC or NIPCO. According to the Iowa Electric Safety Code found in Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 199 -- 25.2(3) b. *An electric utility may refuse to provide electric service to any grain bin built near an existing electric line which does not provide the clearances required by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C2-2017 "National Electrical Safety Code," Rule 234F. This paragraph "b" shall apply only to grain bins loaded by portable augers, conveyors or elevators and built after September 9, 1992, or to grain bins loaded by permanently installed augers, conveyors, or elevator systems installed after December 24, 1997.* (As adopted by the Iowa Utilities Board)

Woodbury County REC and NIPCO are required by the Iowa Utilities Board to provide this annual notice to farmers, farm lenders, grain bin merchants, and city and county zoning officials. If you have any questions concerning clearance regulations, please call Woodbury County REC at (712)873-3125 or NIPCO at (712)546-4141.



Save The Date "August 23, 2023"
Woodbury REC Annual Meeting

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Our Proactive, Resilient Approach to Electric Reliability

By **Kent Amundson**

In today's world, electricity is essential. Families use electricity to cool their homes, cook meals, turn on the lights and connect to the world. Businesses and organizations across our community rely on electricity to power critical services and the local economy.

Understanding the significant role electricity plays in powering our lives, businesses and communities,

Woodbury County Rural Electric Cooperative (REC) is committed to providing our member-consumers with reliable electric service around-the-clock.



While we can't control many factors that may lead to outages — severe weather, critter catastrophes or a mismatch of supply and demand across the grid — our teams work strategically to maintain exceptional reliability and reduce the time members are without power from an outage. This spring most of Woodbury County REC's outages has been caused by animals or farm equipment.

Proactive management is in our DNA

Core to maintaining our exceptional reliability standard is our preventative maintenance program. Every year, our lineworkers inspect all 1,100 miles of line and a portion of the 14,390 poles throughout our service territory. This maintenance process helps us identify general wear and tear and detect any looming issues that could cause an outage or safety issue for our employees or public.

While we appreciate the beauty and shade trees bring to our communities, a falling tree branch or tree planted too close to a power line can cause big issues. In accordance with the Iowa Electrical Safety Code, we schedule regular tree trimming and vegetation management to clear brush, tree branches and new growth out of the electric right of way. Pests, such as snakes, woodpeckers and squirrels, can also wreak havoc on our electric lines and substations. During our routine inspections, we often install barriers, shields and coverings to reduce opportunities for critters to cause power outages.

Our teams are continuously evaluating the changing power needs of the communities we serve and planning accordingly.

A long-term approach to resiliency

The topic of reliability goes far beyond our lines to the resiliency of power supply and demand across our nation's electric grid. When it comes to power generation, Woodbury County REC supports an "all of the above" energy strategy to ensure reliability. This strategy means we believe our power generation mix should include both renewable and traditional energy sources, including coal, natural gas, hydropower, wind and solar.

While there is a national push toward increasing amounts of renewable energy, it is important to remember that solar and wind energy are intermittent — they don't generate electricity when the sun doesn't shine or the wind doesn't blow. With the balance of dispatchable power from sources such as coal, natural gas or nuclear power, energy can be generated on demand.

A portfolio of diverse options to meet consumers' energy needs helps ensure reliability and grid resilience while prioritizing our commitment to affordability and environmental responsibility.

At Woodbury County REC, we understand the role electricity plays in powering the lives of our member-consumers and the communities we serve. That's why reducing outages and improving reliability are core to the day-to-day operations and our continued vision for the future.

Kent Amundson is the general manager/CEO of Woodbury County REC.

Efficiency Tips for Residential Well Pumps

Q: I get my water supply from my own well. How can I use less electricity with my well?

A: The energy a residential well system uses depends on the equipment and water use. The homeowner is responsible for maintaining the well, ensuring drinking water is safe and paying for the electricity needed to run the well pump. Here are steps to improve and maintain your residential well and use less electricity.

Get Your Well System Inspected

If you're concerned about how much you pay to pump water from your well, start with an inspection.

Similar to heating and cooling systems, well pumps are put to work daily, and parts will wear over time. Regular maintenance can improve efficiency and increase the lifespan of the system.

The proper system design and sizing can save energy. Oversizing equipment can waste energy. Ask a professional if your well equipment is properly sized for your needs. In some cases, adding a variable-speed drive can save energy. Keep in mind, well systems don't last forever. Consider design and sizing before the existing system fails.

Things can go wrong with your well that are hard to spot. The water system may even act normally with good water pressure and flow while using more energy and causing higher bills.

One of the most common causes of increased energy use is underground water line leakage between the pump and the home. Water lines can freeze and break or be damaged by digging or a vehicle driving over underground lines. Other issues can include waterlogged pressure tanks and malfunctioning equipment. Even if your well is in good working order, there are practices you can implement to save on your electric bill.

Save Money by Lowering Your Water Use

The less water you use, the less energy you use. Here's how you can conserve water and electricity with your home appliances:

Toilets. Check your toilet for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If the color appears in the bowl without flushing, your toilet has a leak. This is likely caused by a worn flapper, which is an inexpensive and easy do-it-yourself fix.

If your toilets were installed before 1994, they are likely using more than 4 gallons per flush, which is well above new energy standards of 1.6 gallons. The average family can save nearly 13,000 gallons per year by replacing old, inefficient toilets with WaterSense-labeled models.

Another option is the tried-and-true plastic bottle method. Place sand or pebbles into a one- or two-liter bottle and place it in your toilet tank or buy toilet tank bags. This results in less water filling the tank and less water being flushed.

Dishwasher. If you wash dishes by hand, start using your dishwasher instead. Did you know new ENERGY STAR®-certified dishwashers use less than half the energy it takes to wash dishes by hand? According to the Department of Energy, this simple change in habit can save more than 8,000 gallons of water each year.

Washing machine. Run your machine only with full loads to save water and energy. You may also consider upgrading to an ENERGY STAR®-certified washing machine, which uses about 20% less energy and about 30% less water than regular washers.

Showerheads and faucets. Get leaky showerheads and faucets fixed. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, a leaky faucet that drips at the rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons of water per year. Faucet and shower aerators are inexpensive devices that reduce the amount of water flow. For maximum water efficiency, look for faucet aerators with no more than 1 gallon per minute flow (GPM) rates and low-flow showerhead flow rates of less than 2 GPM.