

# Wayne-White

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE • FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS • 618-842-2196

## NEWS



Grand Prize Winners Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Shelton, Wayne City, pictured with Dale Warren, general manager



Winner of the VCR Brandy Brown, Johnsonville, pictured with Judy Colyer

## Thanks for answering our survey questions!

We'd like to thank all those members who took the time and effort to answer the survey questionnaires we sent out. Your input will help us as we make plans for the co-op's future growth. As we promised, we drew names for prize winners, and Ronnie Shelton of Wayne City was the winner of the Grand Prize, a color television set. Brandy Brown of Johnsonville won the video cassette recorder. Congratulations!

Twenty other members won \$25 credits on their electricity bills for December. They're all listed here, and their bills will each be \$25 smaller next month.

Again, thanks to all who participated. We appreciate your help.

### *WWCEC member survey winners*

**Ronnie Shelton, Wayne City  
Brandy Brown, Johnsonville**

**Grand Prize Winner—color TV  
Winner—VCR**

\$25 credit on electric bill:

Larry York, Enfield  
David Hoskins, Norris City  
Yvonne Herral, Wayne City  
Shreve Farm, Wayne City  
Thomas James, Springerton  
Ray Mitchell, Carmi  
Delbert Magers, Norris City

Roy Rogers, Rinard  
Ronald Walters, Sims  
Cathy Cronin, Carmi  
Jack Williams, Fairfield  
Carroll Vaughan, Fairfield  
Otis Chapman, Mt. Erie  
Duane Sawyer, Albion

Richard Gates, Carmi  
Kathy Anthenat, Mt. Zion  
Patricia Gholson, Carmi  
Ralph Tarrant, Omaha  
W.C. Erwin, McLeansboro  
Perry Young, Fairfield

# Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors

One boy and one girl will receive an expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., June 14-21, 1996.

A boy and girl finalist will be selected from each of the following area high schools: Carmi, Cisne, Clay City, Crossville, Edwards County, Fairfield, Grayville, McLeansboro, Norris City, Noble and Wayne City. A minimum of 10 finalists will be selected.

The finalists will participate in "Illinois Rural Electric Youth Day," May 1, 1996.



The students who represented WWCEC on the 1995 Youth Tour are pictured with Congressman Glenn Poshard. From left are Danny Russell of Norris City, Congressman Poshard and Rhonda Sutton of Norris City.

## Eligibility:

Any high school sophomore, junior, or senior living within the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative service area is eligible. They need not live in a home receiving electricity from the cooperative.

Members of the immediate family of the board of directors, employees and winners of previous Washington, D.C. trips are not eligible.

## Topic:

Rural water supply

## Form:

Length — not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words. Typed on 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper, double-spaced and on one side only. Footnote information source. Number each page. Do not type your name on the essay; type it on a separate sheet. Preliminary judging will be made by number.

## Information:

May be obtained from Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative's office, Fairfield, Illinois, or schools in the cooperative area.

## Entry:

Deliver the essay to the teacher in charge or mail to Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837, no later than March 6, 1996.

## ESSAY DEADLINE

Essays and entry blanks must be received by noon, March 6, 1995. Enter now!

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, P.O. Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837

Please send an entry blank and information concerning this summer's "Youth to Washington" essay contest.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_ Sex: Male \_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_

High School \_\_\_\_\_ Class Year \_\_\_\_\_

*Sponsored by*

**Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative**  
**Fairfield, Illinois**  
*Serving Rural America*

Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically • Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically

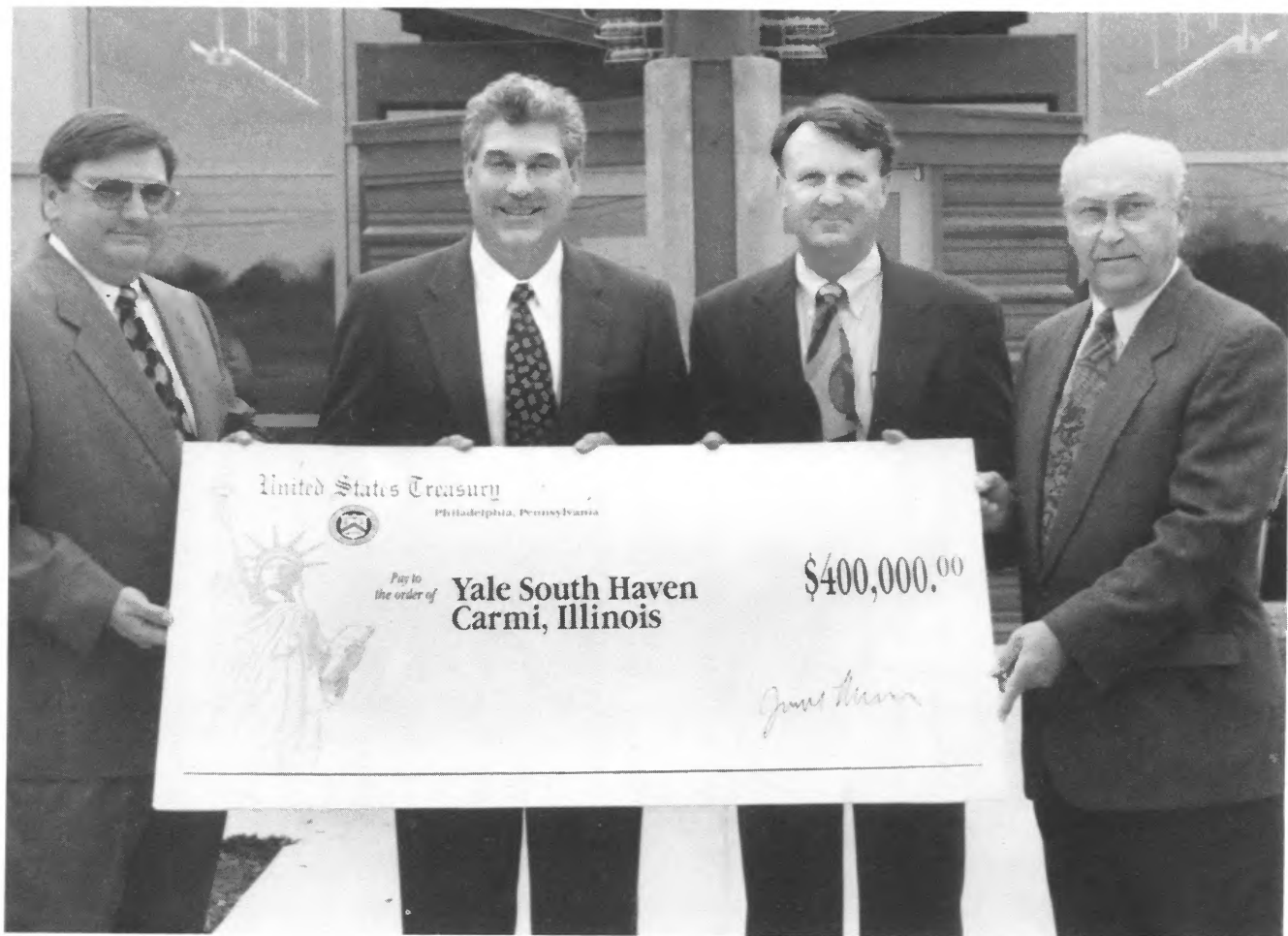
# Enter Your Essay Now ... Win a Free Trip to Washington, D.C.



**Washington trip  
blends fun,  
learning**



Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically • Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically



When Yale-South Haven considered the possibility of moving from its Carmi location, WWCEC pitched in with others to convince company officials to stay. Part of the effort involved the co-op's help in getting a \$400,000 low interest loan through the Rural Utilities Service. Here, Dale Warren, manager, right, presents a check to Yale-South Haven officials. From left are Gary Cooper, vice president of manufacturing; George Coplea, executive vice president; John Spindler, Jr., vice president and chief financial officer; and Manager Warren. The check was presented at the company's ribbon-cutting ceremony November 15.

## WWCEC helps Carmi firm with RUS loan

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative (WWCEC) has always been interested in economic development, and we have taken part in many area improvement efforts in the past. In fact, rural electrification was itself a form of economic development.

In the last year or so, when it looked as though the Yale-South Haven plant in Carmi might relocate, we were among the many people and organizations that pitched in to help retain this important business. The company held a ribbon-cutting ceremony and open house on November 15 to show the public the new facility, and WWCEC Manager Dale Warren was there to present a Rural Utilities

Service (RUS) check for \$400,000 to company officials.

By working with the people at Yale-South Haven and RUS, the co-op was able to help the company secure a \$400,000 low-interest loan drawn from funds earmarked by RUS for rural economic development and job retention. The City of Carmi also worked to get state and federal grants for the project.

Yale-South Haven manufactures custom-molded rubber products, primarily for the automobile industry, at the 89,000-square-foot plant. The plant employs 34 people, and there are plans to add more workers soon, company officials say.

### Certified Home Program information available

Building a new home? If you are, or if you are thinking about it, the Electric Cooperatives of Illinois have a new program that might interest you. The program is called the Certified Comfort Home.

The Certified Comfort Home Program is based on a flexible set of construction standards. These standards are contained in a booklet called "A Builder's Guide to Energy Efficient Construction for Year-round Comfort." This booklet is available to all members at no charge to the member.

The Certified Comfort Home Program is designed to help you build a home that is comfortable to live in, as well as energy efficient, without adding considerable construction costs.

The booklet describes, in layman's terms, many of the techniques and applications that can be used in the construction process to ensure that the new home will be comfortable while keeping energy consumption at the lowest level possible.

The detailed book covers such areas moisture control, construction standards for walls, ceiling, and floors, including crawl spaces, slab floors and floors over basements; windows and doors; heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; hot water, lighting and insulation recommendations.

Should you decide to have a

A Guide to  
Energy Efficient  
Construction Standards



home built to these standards, we will be happy to sit down with you and review your home plans. If needed, we will also work with members' builders to ensure that they understand the program and its components.

The advantages to the program are many:

- Your home will be a more comfortable home to live in. The more energy efficient your home is, the lower the heat loss/gain. In other words, if your home does not lose heat as rapidly in the winter, the less drafty the home will feel. In an energy-efficient home, you will notice that the temperatures seem to be more constant.

- Because the heat loss/gain is lower, you may be able to decrease the size of the heating/cooling equipment. This means lower installation costs.

- As our society becomes more energy conscious and the costs of energy rise, energy-efficient homes will command more return on investment in the marketplace. You may find it easier to sell your home. As this is a statewide program for the Electric Cooperatives of Illinois, more and more people will become familiar with the Certified Comfort Home Program and will look for homes that are built to its

standards.

If you are planning a new home now or in the future, you should get the guidebook before you make key decisions on construction and heating and cooling systems. Even though your new home may not meet all standards, any of the recommendations incorporated in your new home will enhance comfort levels and lower utility costs.

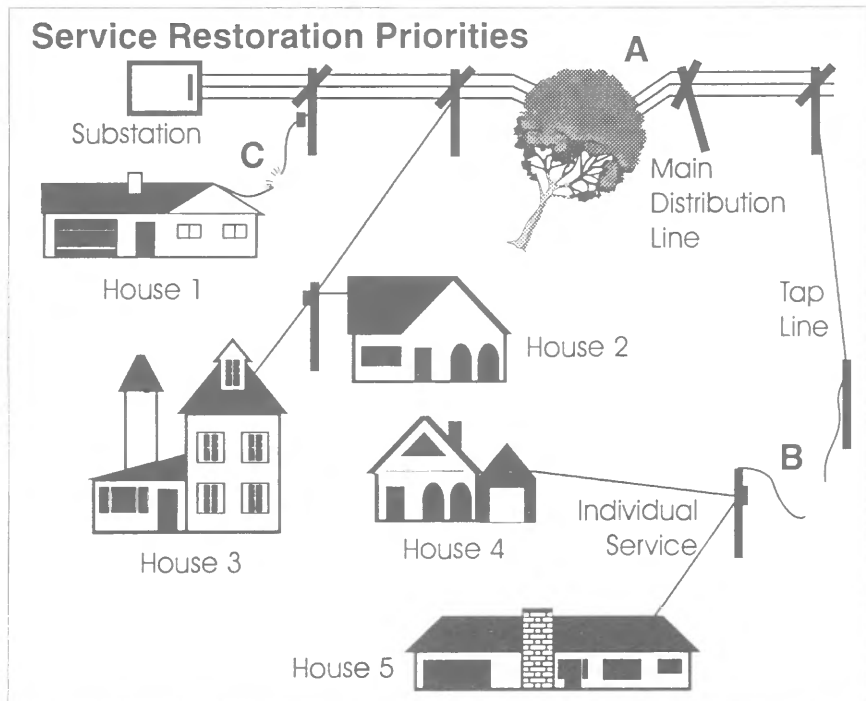
The Certified Comfort Home concept is being endorsed by the Illinois Home Builder Association, Farmers Home Administration and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

Contact us to receive your free booklet regarding home building construction guidelines.

# Priorities in restoring electric service

Occasionally, we are asked how we choose which house gets electric service restored first during a major wind or ice storm. The drawing at right depicts a simplified version of how we go about restoring service to each house. Specifically, we would start at the source of the power, namely the substation. Then, similar to spokes on a wheel, we would work out on the main distribution line, repairing and restoring service to the main feeder lines. It would do no good to repair a small wire attached to your house if the main line was dead. The time we spent at this house would mean that many other people are off even longer.

In our diagram, the crew would first work to restore the main distribution line. Since there is nothing wrong with the lines leading to House 2 and



House 3, the repair to the main line would automatically bring them on. Next we would clear up any problems with the tap lines leading off the main line. In our example, the tap line would restore service to House 4. Only after all the high-voltage lines are repaired would we repair problems at individual homes. In our example, individual house 1 and

5 would then be restored.

Occasionally, people call and say our crew drove by their house but did not stop to repair a problem. We hope this explanation will help you understand our priorities. Although at times it may not seem like it, there is a predetermined plan to restore service to the largest number of people in the quickest time possible.

## The shocking facts

Learning how electricity travels and how to stay out of its path is your first step to avoid being shocked.

Electricity always seeks the easiest path to the ground. It tries to find a conductor, such as metal, wet wood, water -- or your body! Your body is 70 percent water, so if you touch an energized bare wire or faulty equipment while you are grounded, electricity will instantly pass through you to the ground, causing a harmful -- or fatal -- shock.

It doesn't take much. The amount of electricity used by one

7.5-watt Christmas tree bulb can kill you if it passes through your chest. Even if it isn't fatal, elec-

trical shock can easily cause serious falls, burns or internal bleeding.

***Mark your calendar!  
Plan now to attend  
your annual meeting--  
Friday, March 29  
at the  
Fairfield High School Gymnasium  
Business meeting starts at 7 p.m.  
We hope to see you there!***



# Carbon monoxide danger increases in winter

Two people passed within an hour of death when their apartment building became a carbon monoxide gas chamber. An after-the-fact assessment found that the building's furnace did not draft properly, backing exhaust into several apartments. One of the people, sleeping in a basement apartment, was saved only by 10 minutes of persistent knocking on her door by a utility company employee responding to a neighbor's complaint of fumes.

When doctors examined that victim, they found her blood contained a near-fatal concentration of carbon monoxide. The neighbor who called for help was found with a slightly higher level in his blood. Without immediate attention, both would have been dead within an hour, authorities said.

They were among 10,000 Americans expected to be temporarily or permanently disabled by accidental exposure to carbon monoxide each year, according to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. In 1991, the last year for which figures are available, 594 people died from unintentional exposure to carbon monoxide.

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, invisible and highly poisonous gas that results from incomplete combustion of wood, charcoal, natural gas, kerosene and other carbon-based fuels. Its chemical designation is CO.

While the number of CO-related deaths has steadily declined in recent years, high profile accidents such as the CO-induced death in September of tennis star Vitas Gerulaitis in New York underline the continuing need for vigilance against CO poisoning. Investigators suspect

## *Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning*

If you discover someone overcome by carbon monoxide, act fast. Get them to fresh air quickly. If that's not possible, open nearby doors and windows. Then call for medical help.

Have conscious victims lie down. Keep them warm and calm. If they are not breathing, give them artificial respiration. Tell emergency personnel that you suspect CO poisoning.

<b>% of blood saturation</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>
0-10	None
10-20	Tightness across forehead, possible headaches
20-30	Headaches, throbbing temples
30-40	Severe headaches, weakness, dizziness, dimness of vision, nausea and vomiting
40-50	Previous symptoms continue, greater possibility of collapse and loss of consciousness, increased pulse and respiration
50-60	Loss of consciousness, increased respiration and pulse, coma with intermittent convulsions
60-70*	Coma, intermittent convulsions, depressed heart action, possible death
70-80*	Weak pulse and slowed respiration, respiratory failure and death.

\*When high concentrations of CO gas are inhaled, the victim may not experience any of the above symptoms but may suddenly collapse. Death in these cases is the result of paralysis of the respiratory system.

a faulty pool heater vented exhaust into Gerulaitis' cottage as he slept.

In its initial stages, carbon monoxide poisoning is difficult to distinguish from the flu. Both cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and fatigue.

Carbon monoxide kills by limiting the body's ability to use oxygen. Normally, oxygen molecules in the lungs are absorbed into the bloodstream, where they attach themselves to hemoglobin proteins. Hemoglobin carries the oxygen to the heart, brain, muscles and other organs. But carbon monoxide attaches to hemoglobin 300 times more easily than oxygen, pushing aside oxygen molecules and rendering them useless. As CO builds up in the bloodstream, the unsuspecting victim slowly suffocates.

Simply leaving a CO-saturated space may not immediately result in a return to normal blood oxygen levels. Carbon monoxide

can take twice as long to leave a human body as it did to accumulate, and victims often need pure oxygen or other treatments to purge their bodies of CO.

A second, rarely discussed danger from carbon monoxide is that it is explosive. Air containing between 12.5 percent and 74 percent CO will explode if ignited.

Defective furnaces, fireplace flues and oil heaters have long been primary causes of accidental CO poisoning. In addition, carbon monoxide is found in exhaust from automobiles, lawnmowers, kerosene space heaters, charcoal grills and other appliances that burn carbon-based fuels.

To protect families against accidental CO poisoning, utilities recommend annual furnace and appliance checks by a qualified gas appliance or heating contractor and installation of plug-in or battery CO detectors with audible alarms near sleeping areas.

# Improved TV programming offered

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative unveiled its new and improved program lineup for Rural TV satellite subscribers at the 1995 annual meeting. Each package has been spruced up with

additional channels at competitive prices. Take a look at our new program lineup, which is shown on this page. We think you'll like what you see!

**ECONOMY  
BASIC PACKAGE**  
17 Channels  
\$8.50/month

**BASIC PACKAGE**  
23 Channels  
\$11.50/Month

**POWER-PLUS PACK**  
Prime-Time E or W  
33 Channels  
\$19.50/Month

**TOP CHOICE PACK**  
33-34 Channels  
\$30.00/Month

CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
USA Network  
VH-1

American Movie Classics  
Arts & Entertainment  
Cartoon Network  
CNBC  
CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
KTLA  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
TBS  
USA Network  
VH-1  
Weather Channel  
WGN  
WPIX

American Movie Classics  
Arts & Entertainment  
Cartoon Network  
CNBC  
CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
History Channel  
Lifetime Television  
KTLA  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
Prime Time East or  
Prime Time West  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
TNT  
Turner Movie Classics

American Movie Classics  
Arts & Entertainment  
Bravo!  
Cartoon Network  
Comedy Central  
Country Music TV,  
CNBC  
CNN  
CNN International  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
History Channel  
KDVR  
KTLA  
Lifetime TV  
MTV  
Nickelodeon  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
TNN  
TNT  
Turner Movie Classics  
USA Network  
VH-1  
Weather Channel  
WGN  
WPIX  
ENCORE  
Choice of Atlanta 3  
WWOR/WSBK  
Choice of 1 Premium



## PREMIUM CHANNELS

HBO	Any One Premium	\$ 7.95
CINEMAX	Two Premiums	14.95
DISNEY	Three Premiums	21.95
FLX	Four Premiums	28.95
SHOWTIME	Five Premiums	35.95
MOVIE CHANNEL		

## A La Carte

AMC	\$ 2.00
CNBC	.75
Game Show Network	1.00
History Channel	1.00
Satellite Sports Network	7.95
TNT	3.00

To receive Satellite Programming, must have satellite dish and receiver already installed. Initial \$10 fee required. Rural TV fee will appear on monthly electric bill.

## **CALL**

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative Member Service Department  
618-842-2196

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### Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative

P.O. Drawer E  
Fairfield, Illinois 62837  
Telephone: (618) 842-2196

Dear Member:

Your board of directors, the staff and employees extend to you an invitation to your 59th Annual Meeting to be held Friday, March 29, at the Fairfield Community High School gym, Fairfield, with registration and dinner starting at 5 p.m.

We will be entertained by the N.C.O.E. High School Chorus.

We hope you will find the time to come to your annual meeting this year. This is one way that we can become better acquainted with each other, and by your interest your cooperative will prosper. It will be a chance to meet old friends and acquaintances and in general, have a good time.

You will be receiving the program book of the meeting soon. Bring this program with you. Tear out the card for aid in speeding up the registration. Later it will be used for drawing of the prizes.

Hope to see you March 29 at the Fairfield Community High School gym.

Your Board of Directors

*"Owned By Those We Serve"*

# **Wayne-White Counties 59 YEARS OF SERVICE**

## **Attend Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative 59th Annual Meeting**

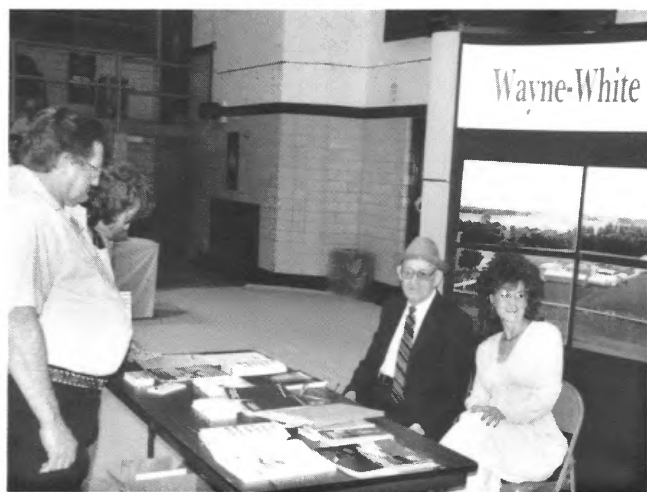
*Friday night, March 29  
Fairfield Community High School*

*Registration at 5 p.m.  
Free pork chop dinner at 5 p.m.  
Business meeting begins at 7 p.m.*

*Come visit  
With your friends and neighbors at  
Wayne-White Electric's annual meeting  
Serving from 5 p.m. til 7 p.m.*

**Grand prize  
Electric lawn mower  
Also — Electric water heater**

*Door prizes for every family  
Attendance prizes*



## **A Special Invitation**

*Stop by our display and learn about our \$100 rebate on electric water heaters and about our money-saving "Switch & Save" program.*

**Entertainment by the N.C.O.E  
High School Chorus**

Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically • Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically

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CNN International  
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E!  
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Family Channel  
Headline News  
History Channel  
KDVR  
KTLA  
Lifetime TV  
MTV  
Nickelodeon  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
TNN  
TNT  
Turner Movie Classics  
USA Network  
VH-1  
Weather Channel  
WGN  
WPIX  
ENCORE  
Choice of Atlanta 3  
WWOR/WSBK  
Choice of 1 Premium



<b>PREMIUM CHANNELS</b>		
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CINEMAX	Two Premiums	14.95
DISNEY	Three Premiums	21.95
FLIX	Four Premiums	28.95
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MOVIE CHANNEL		
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## Being a Cooperative member — what does it mean?

Your cooperative has been growing steadily over the past few years and although we hate to admit it, we sometimes forget that there may be some of our members who haven't always received their electricity from an electric cooperative. Therefore, some may not fully understand the advantages of being a member of WWCEC, as well as their rights, privileges and responsibilities.

As a member:

- you are part owner of WWCEC

- you have the right to attend the cooperative's annual meeting held each March and elect the board of directors which will then govern the cooperative.

- you have the responsibility to keep up with developments affecting your cooperative and to assist, when possible, in solving problems which effect your organization.

Remember, your cooperative was established by local indi-

viduals like yourself at a time when existing utilities refused or neglected to serve the area where you now live. As a result, throughout WWCEC's history those people receiving service from the co-op have played a valuable role in shaping the organization and preparing it to meet the challenges of the future. We at WWCEC recognize the invaluable service our members provide to this organization and also realize that as owners of the organization, you need to be informed as to the challenges we are facing and the programs/services available. It is for this reason that your cooperative subscribes to Illinois Country Living magazine, which is mailed to each member on a monthly basis. Through the use of this magazine, your cooperative tries to keep all members up to date on current events, major issues and developments which may affect your cooperative. The co-

operative also uses this magazine to help encourage you to use electricity wisely and safely. Promoting wise electrical use can help the cooperative and its members by saving money, as well as helping our members make informed purchasing decisions on new efficient appliances and technologies for their home.

WWCEC's primary goal was and still is to provide service to our members and with a trained professional line crew on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to keep your electricity flowing. We strive to do just that. So whether it is a major outage caused by a storm or small section of line out of service, you can count on us for reliable and quick restoration of power. WWCEC is one of 1,000 electric cooperatives in 46 states dedicated to providing service efficiently and economically and with your continued support we will work to meet the challenges of the future.

## Those powerful power lines

Power lines carry electricity, a commodity that powers our appliances and tools, heats and cools our homes, provides convenience and lights our way. But electricity can burn, injure and even kill unless you respect it and exercise safety and extreme caution.

Similar to lightning, the flow of electric current is constantly

seeking a path to the ground. Should you cause an object or part of your body to come in contact with a power line, you are immediately providing the path that the electric current is seeking.

Take care not to become the fatal link between electricity and the ground it seeks.

Metal ladders are excellent

conductors of electricity. Use extreme caution when using them around power wires, service drops and equipment.

Antennas are cumbersome and hard to control. They can easily fall or be blown against nearby power lines. Before installing or repairing a radio or TV antenna, call WWCEC for advice.

**Continued on Page 12c...**

# Farm electrical safety checklist

## Service pole and service entrance

- | YES | NO  |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| ___ | ___ | Do farm family members and all hired farmhands know where and how to disconnect power in the case of an electrical emergency?  |
| ___ | ___ | Are disconnects, especially main breakers, regularly turned off and turned back on to ensure free action and good contact? (Manufacturers of circuit breakers claim that they should be opened and reclosed once per month.) |
| ___ | ___ | In case of fire, can the electricity be shut off to that particular building on fire without shutting off electricity to the water pump?   |

## Animal housing

- | YES | NO  |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| ___ | ___ | Do animals enter a building or drink at the stock tanks without hesitation?   |
| ___ | ___ | Is the water piping (metallic) and service entrances of buildings properly grounded? (NOTE: Check for corrosion of grounding system by animal waste.) |
| ___ | ___ | Is the farmer using an industry-made electric fencer which bears the UL label?  |
| ___ | ___ | Are heat lamps in farrowing houses hanging by the cord only? In case of drop, are there guards on the fixture?  |
| ___ | ___ | Are the lights enclosed in globes and guards (where required)?  |
| ___ | ___ | Is the wiring suitable for wet conditions (because of the humidity created by the animals' respiration)?  |
| ___ | ___ | Does all wiring appear to be in good condition and free from damage by rodents?   |

## Grain-handling equipment

- | YES | NO  |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| ___ | ___ | Are overhead lines out of the way of augers and winged-type farm equipment? |
| ___ | ___ | Do all motors have correctly sized overcurrent protection?                  |
| ___ | ___ | If magnetic starters are used, are heater coils of the proper size?         |

## Machine shed

- | YES | NO  |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| ___ | ___ | Is the grounding bayonet on drop cords, power tools, etc., intact?  |
| ___ | ___ | Is the service entrance properly grounded?  |
| ___ | ___ | Are all receptacles in use properly grounded?   |
| ___ | ___ | Are drop cords of adequate size for the appliance or machine it is serving?   |
| ___ | ___ | Are drop cords put away after use so machinery can't run over them?   |
| ___ | ___ | Are power tools such as circular saws, table saws, drills, jig saws, etc., left unplugged when not in use so that a child couldn't accidentally turn them on? |
| ___ | ___ | Is it adequately lighted?   |
| ___ | ___ | Are drop cords in good condition with no sign of insulation damage?   |

## General

- | YES | NO  |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| ___ | ___ | Do children know whom to call in case of an electrical emergency?   |
| ___ | ___ | Do family members know first aid for electrical shock and/or burns?   |
| ___ | ___ | Are GFI's installed where required?   |
| ___ | ___ | Do appliances function satisfactorily without giving a tingle to user when turned on?                                 |
| ___ | ___ | If lightning protection is installed, are all wires leading to ground?  |
| ___ | ___ | Are all electrical fittings on the gas pump of explosion-proof type?  |
| ___ | ___ | Before trees are planted, has proper siting been provided to avoid nearby overhead and underground power lines?       |
| ___ | ___ | Are trees free and clear of overhead electrical lines?  |
| ___ | ___ | Before new buildings are constructed, have the buildings been cleared of nearby overhead and underground power lines? |
| ___ | ___ | Can tractors equipped with end loaders be raised to the most upper position and clear all overhead electrical lines?  |

Items checked NO indicate a potential electrical safety hazard. Proper action should be taken immediately to ensure safety.



# Geothermal

It's closer than you realize.

Not too far away from where you live, maybe just down the street or around the corner, somebody is saving money and you're not. They are taking advantage of something that you could take advantage of, too. If you have a front yard or back yard, you can lower the cost of heating and cooling your home. You can also get free or very inexpensive hot water. The Geothermal Heating and Cooling System uses the constant warmth within the soil to move heat in or out of your home, depending on the season. Somebody near you has one, and they are enjoying the comfort, safety and savings. Fortunately, there is somebody else near you who can help you bring all of geothermal's benefits to YOUR home. You'll find their name just down the road.



## Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

*An Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer*

**Getting the job done . . . TOGETHER**

### **Continued from Page 12a...**

Many types of farm equipment are of such height and length that they can easily come into contact with overhead power lines. Always be aware of potential hazards.

- Grain augers can be excellent conductors. Maybe the most dangerous piece of equipment, when raised in a fully expanded position, a grain auger can contact power lines, causing you to

become a fatal accident statistic.

- Kites and model airplanes flown near power lines invite accidents. Always keep them clear of power lines. Instruct children never to climb in trees that have power lines running through their branches.

- Consider any overhead power lines dangerous. Keep objects at least 10 feet away from power lines.

- In areas where farm equip-

ment will be operating, inspect for possible interference with overhead lines.

Don't attempt to raise or move electric lines. Call your cooperative office and we will make arrangements to do that kind of work.

- Report any potential power line hazard to WWCEC.

- If power lines are buried, contact us for a location before digging.

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**ECONOMY  
BASIC PACKAGE  
17 Channels  
\$8.50/month**

CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
USA Network  
VH-1

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WGN  
WPIX

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Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
TNN  
TNT  
Turner Movie Classics  
USA Network  
VH-1  
Weather Channel  
WGN  
WPIX  
ENCORE  
Choice of Atlanta 3  
WWOR/WSBK  
Choice of 1 Premium



**PREMIUM CHANNELS**

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DISNEY	Three Premiums	21.95
FLIX	Four Premiums	28.95
SHOWTIME	Five Premiums	35.95
MOVIE CHANNEL		

**A La Carte**

AMC	\$ 2.00
CNBC	.75
Game Show Network	1.00
History Channel	1.00
Satellite Sports Network	7.95
TNT	3.00

\* To receive satellite programming, you must have satellite dish and receiver already installed. An initial \$10 fee required. Rural TV fee will appear on monthly electric bill.

## Attention

Limited number single phase interruptible connections available with the following requirements:

- Must be able to interrupt for a period up to six hours in any 24 hour period or up to 200 hours in any calendar year between June 15 and September 15 upon notification from the cooperative.
- Pay \$1,000 for metering & installation
- \$250 minimum monthly bill
- Sign five year contract
- Pay \$8.00 per KW demand charge for failure to interrupt.

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# Wayne-White

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE • FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS • 618-842-2196

## NEWS



Dale Warren, manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, right, congratulates Delman W. Bradshaw of Fairfield, on his election to a three-year term on the cooperative's board of directors. Bradshaw was elected during the 59th annual meeting of Wayne-White members to fill a seat vacated by Vernon Gwaltney of Fairfield. Looking on are, from left, reelected directors Ed Baumgart of Carmi and Curtis Endsley of Mt. Erie. Gwaltney retired after serving the not-for-profit electric utility for the past 12 years. The meeting was held at Fairfield High School Friday, March 29, in Fairfield.

## Gearing up for change

The electric utility business appears to be on the verge of a massive transition, and Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative (WWCEC) is in a time of change too, some 950 members and guests were told at the organization's 59th annual meeting Friday, March 29, at the Fairfield High School.

During the meeting, Dale Warren, manager, told his audience that this was his 48th annual meeting as an employee of Wayne-White, and that he would be stepping down as manager

this July. Twelve-year board member Vernon Gwaltney of Fairfield also left the board. During the business session, Delman W. Bradshaw of Fairfield was elected to replace him, and Curtis Endsley of Mt. Erie and Ed Baumgart of Carmi were reelected to three-year terms on the board.

Reporting to members, Warren noted that the co-op had enjoyed a busy and productive year. "While the electric cooperatives have continued fulfilling the mission set for them half a century

ago," he said, "they have been changing along with the changing lifestyles of their members. Across Illinois, these member-owned utilities have been offering new services, from satellite television to guidelines for building an energy-efficient home.

"And they have worked hard to bring new industries and jobs to their areas. Wayne-White is doing the same now," Warren continued, "and we've renewed our contract to serve the City of Fairfield. We're working with

**(Continued on 12b)**

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Above, directors and employees are recognized for length of service. From left are Tamara Ruhl, Judy Colyer, Cathy Tracy, Dale Kanady, Virginia Wilkerson, Dale Warren, Bob Flechs, Melvin Maricle, Ken Nordmann and Bill Richards. At right, the N.C.O.E. High School Chorus entertains.



**(Continued from 12a)**

Fairfield to attract new businesses and industries," he added.

He stressed that many of the changes electric cooperatives are making coincide with changes that are shaking the foundation of the electric utility industry, including the idea of deregulation and the concept of "retail wheeling."

"At first glance," he said, "it sounds like a good idea. You let customers decide where to get electricity, shopping for the best price. But it bears a closer look. Deregulation and retail wheeling are being pushed by large industrial and commercial users, and they expect to enjoy great savings. But we believe someone's going to have to pay for the savings the big customers get, and we're afraid it's going to be rural people and other small users. We

hope to prevent that."

Gwaltney remarked in his president's report that electric cooperatives have played, and are playing, an important role in their communities, still providing the reliable service they were created to provide.

"They aren't a distant, faceless utility with headquarters in a faraway city," he said. "The people who work in the cooperative's office, who fix the power lines and who serve on your board of directors are your friends and neighbors. And, of course, you are a part-owner of the business. That means that decisions for your co-op aren't made by a board of directors whose main goal is to improve dividends for the stockholders. The directors of your co-op make decisions that affect not only their lives but the lives of their fellow member-owners."

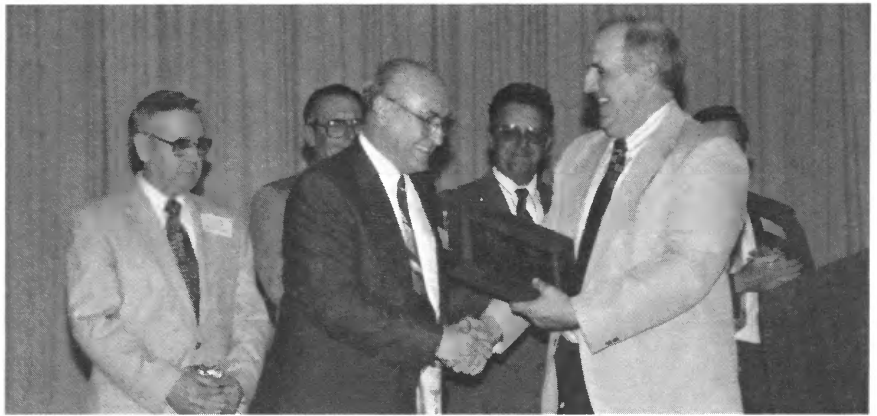
Wayne-White treasurer Gaumgart noted that the co-op's kilowatt-hour (kwh) sales for 1995 were up by about 72 million, an encouraging trend from the previous year, which had shown a slight decline. "Our billing revenue from the sale of 301,271,312 kwh was \$22,279,331, or just over \$2.3 million more than 1994," he said.

Baumgart told his audience that the cost of wholesale power is still the largest variable the co-op faces, and takes some 73.8 percent of revenues. "This leaves only 26.2 cents per dollar to meet all other obligations and provide margins needed to satisfy our lending institutions. Your board, management and staff work diligently to meet the service needs of all our members, and to control costs as much as possible."

Warren was recognized for his years of service to WWCEC,



Above, Rhonda Sutton of Norris City tells about the 1995 "Youth to Washington" tour in which she took part. Below, a member votes.



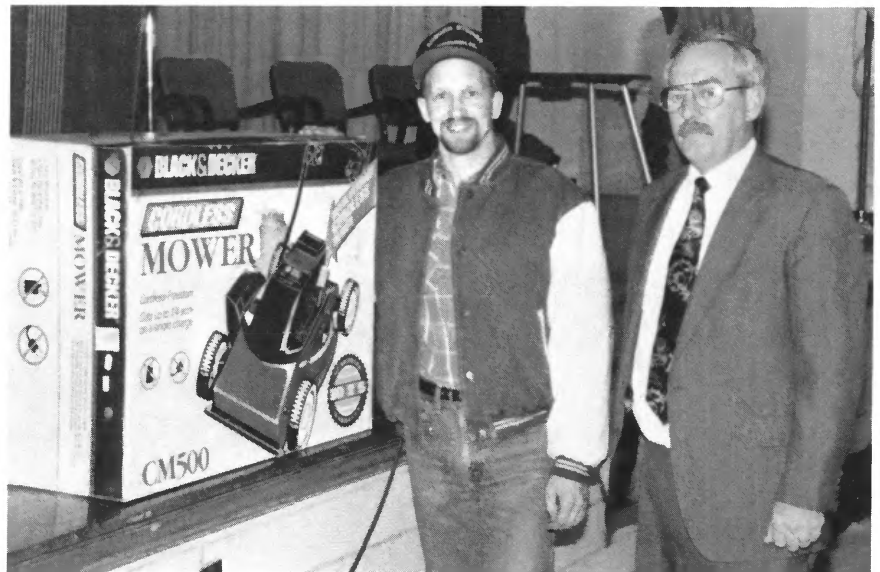
Vernon Gwaltney, right, president, presents a plaque to retiring Manager Dale Warren in recognition of 47 years of service.



and Gwaltney received a plaque in recognition of his diligent service on the board of directors. In addition, several employees received recognition. Bobby Flechs, Melvin Maricle, Ken Nordmann and Bill Richards each took home 30-year awards, Dale Kanady and Virginia Wilkerson received 15-year pins, Kathryn Tracy was recognized for 10 years of service, and Judy Colyer received a five-year pin.

After the meeting the board met to reorganize for the coming year. Endsley was elected president and Baumgart was elected vic president. Other officers are John Dozier of Mill Shoals, secretary; James Deen of McLeansboro, treasurer; Donald Ile of Albion, assistnat secretary; and Steve Becker of McLeansboro, assistant treasurer.

Earl Struck, left, manager of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, applauds WWCEC Manager Dale Warren.



Rick Stein of Carmi, left, was winner of the grand prize. With him is Royce Carter, manager of marketing and member services.



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## ECONOMY

### BASIC PACKAGE

17 Channels  
\$8.50/month

CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
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Headline News  
MTV  
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Nickelodeon  
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VH-1

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## POWER-PLUS PACK

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USA Network  
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Weather Channel  
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WWOR/WSBK  
Choice of 1 Premium



## PREMIUM CHANNELS

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MOVIE CHANNEL		

### A La Carte

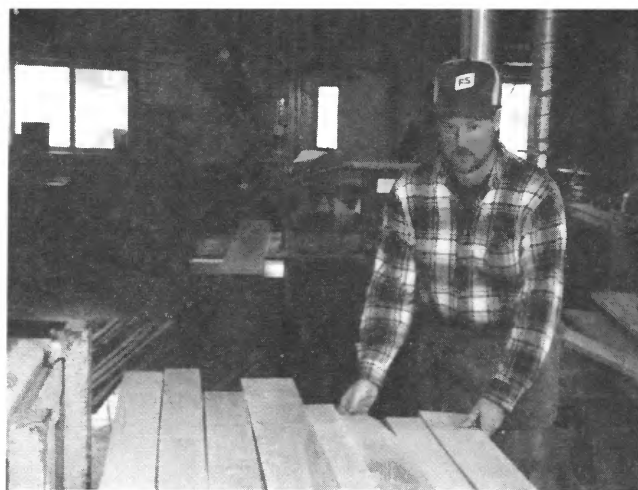
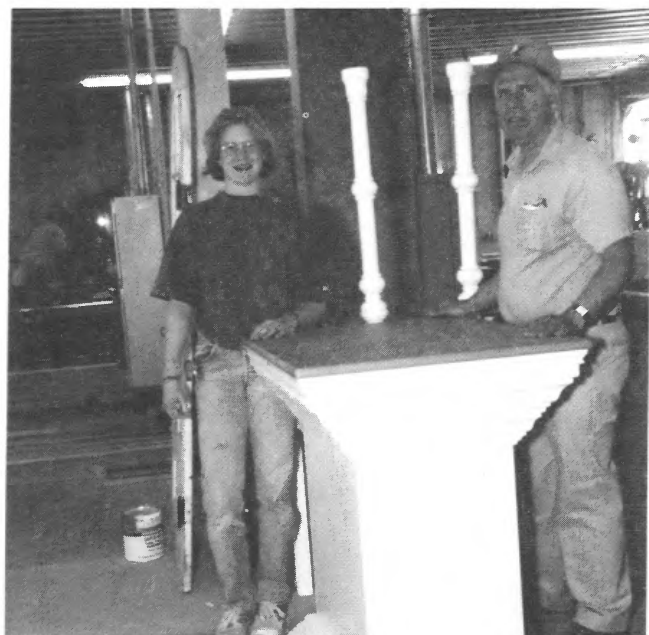
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In left photo: Stephanie and Don are pictured with a baptismal font she built for a nearby church. Above: Kent Henry, WWCEC director, also works at the Sawdust Playhouse.

## Director's wood shop hosts German student

Don Iles is a retired highway patrolman with a major hobby—he operates the “Sawdust Playhouse” from a series of pole barns located behind his home just north of Albion.

“I’ve always been interested in woodworking,” he says, “and I set up a little shop in my basement 26 years ago, using a jigsaw and a table saw—both borrowed.”

Sawdust Playhouse is a little different from some woodworking shops in the kinds of jobs solicited. “We try to make just about anything for homes or businesses except cabinets,” Don says.

He notes that there are many, many cabinet shops around, and that he enjoys other things.

“I like to make quality furniture that people can come in and take with them,” he says, “and I like to rebuild older pieces, too. I

have a stereo cabinet from the 1960s in my shop that we’ve refurbished and turned into a 1990s entertainment center. Stephanie Bergmann, who’s with an international exchange program, did that. She built a baptismal font for an area church, too. She does beautiful work.” Stephanie, a product of Germany’s technical education system, came here almost a year ago to take cabinetmaking courses at Olney Central College (OCC) and to gain work experience.

Stephanie, who speaks very good English, notes that she got involved in woodworking in 1991, and spent her first year learning to use basic hand tools. “I learned to do dovetailing,” she says, “and so on, while in school. I spent the next two years working for a com-

pany, where I’d work four days and spend a day in school. I did custom work and other people in the company helped me when I needed it. I started using power tools then, too.”

She finally wound up with a master woodworker’s certificate. She started at OCC in September as a full-time student, then shifted to part-time, while she works with Don. She works two full days a week and two half-days, and continues her classes.

“She’s been a great help,” Don says, “and she’s been here on a student visa. She’s going to have to go back home soon. I hope we can figure out a way for her to stay, because she’s a great worker. She’s learning here, and we’re learning from her too. The program has been good for us and her.”



**Clockwise from above: A pole leans across a road in front of a damaged farm: note the downed lines in the foreground. Another downed distribution line. A transmission pole with a distribution underbuild is broken off, while others lean.**

## Tornado cuts power near Piopolis

A fast-moving tornado touched down near Piopolis last month, damaging Wayne-White's lines in the area, leaving some 3,000 members without power—at least for a short time—and causing some \$3-4 million in damage to our system.

Moving in at about 9:30 p.m. Friday, April 19, the twister dropped down to hit about a mile of transmission line and about two miles of distribution lines.

Ten of the big transmission poles were broken, while 40 or so of the smaller distribution poles were blown over or snapped.

Since the transmission line is a major power supplier, its loss immediately put some 3,000 members out of service. Since WWCEC has backup feeders, it was fairly simple—a matter of switching—to restore power to about 2,500 members.

Then the real work began.

Every available crew was put to work. Hampered by tangled lines, darkness and debris, they worked hard to restore power. By 8:30 p.m. Saturday, almost exactly 23 hours after the storm had hit, all members were back in service.

The crews spent the rest of the weekend making permanent repairs and cleaning up damage.

The photos on this page show some of the damage.

# Voluntary Peak Alert season starts June 15

Our wholesale power costs from Soyland Power Cooperative are related to Soyland's system demand peaks between June 15 and September 15.

During this period, Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative members should be alerted for peak demand announcements.

Several factors contribute to Soyland's peak. The most important of these is temperature. We believe that the days when the

temperature exceeds 90 degrees are the most likely days for Soyland to peak. Because of Soyland's loads, the time of day for the peaks to occur will be between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

When peak conditions are near, Soyland will notify Wayne-White Electric of a peak alert situation. On days when peak alerts are called by Soyland, Wayne-White Electric will attempt to notify our members through brief radio announce-

ments.

Wayne-White Counties members should be conscious of these periods and attempt to control their individual demands by wisely using their air conditioning, major appliances and other electrical equipment.

By working together cooperatively and lowering our system peak, we can continue to have a positive effect on our present and future power costs from Soyland.

## Spring — the beginning of the building season

Spring is just around the corner and the long winter season is almost behind us. With warmer temperatures, people are eager to get busy working on new construction projects such as additions, decks or storage facilities. However, before you draw up your plans, Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative would like to pass on a few words of advice.

Keep in mind that you may

have underground wiring running to your home near the area where you plan to build your deck or other structure. So, before you get the spade and shovel out of the garage, give Wayne-White Electric a call and ask to have those underground lines located.

When planning a deck or room addition, it is important to make sure it will not interfere with access to the meter. Coop-

erative personnel should have access to the electric meter at all times, so plan accordingly.

Speaking of planning, it is important that you contact your electric cooperative in a timely manner if you need any line construction or relocation. Spring and summer are very busy times for the cooperative, so it is wise to call the engineering department a couple of weeks in advance of the project's start date.

## Stay untangled — plan before you plant

Tree planting is a tradition of spring. Trees not only add beauty to any landscape but add value to your home. Before you plant a new tree around your home, consider these points:

- Will the roots damage the foundation of the home?
- Will branches brush cars using the driveway or obstruct a driver's vision:?
- As the tree grows will branches drag across the roof and drop leaves in the gutter, or come dangerously close to the home?
- Will the new tree or brush damage underground electric wires?
- Will the tree soon grow into electric lines and endanger service to yourself and your neighbor?



Just about everyone likes trees—and everyone needs electricity. But remember, trees and power lines don't mix. If a tree branch is near a line and falls onto it, you and your neighbors could be without electricity. Remember . . . *plan before you plant.*

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High school students from across Illinois were introduced to their state legislators in Springfield during "Illinois Electric and Telephone Cooperative Youth Day" on Wednesday, May 1. The five area students—all finalists in the "Youth to Washington" Essay contest—representing Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, met with State Senator Wm. "Bill" O'Daniel at the State Capitol. The 260 students and chaperones from throughout Illinois also toured the Illinois Supreme Court, the Old State Capitol and Lincoln's Tomb. Representing WWCEC were, from left, Danna Davis, Ryan Trueblood, David Milner, Andrea Berry, all of Fairfield; Sen. O'Daniel, Judy Colyer, chaperone from WWCEC, Ellen Hawkins, Fairfield; and Royce Carter, chaperone from WWCEC. While in Springfield, the group also met with Rep. Chuck Hartke of Teutopolis. Winners of the Washington tour will visit the Gettysburg Battlefield in Pennsylvania, George Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Holocaust Museum, the Iwo Jima memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, the Korean War Memorial, and other historic sites. They will also see "Fantasticks," a play, at Ford's Theatre. In addition, the group will tour the Royal Saudi Embassy, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the U.S. Capitol, and will meet with Illinois legislators. A Potomac riverboat cruise is also on the agenda, and several short shopping and recreational opportunities are also planned. Those on the tour will also be eligible to compete in the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's "Youth Consulting Board" election, in which one student from Illinois will be elected to represent the state on the national organization's youth board for a year.



# Repairing flood damaged homes

Though recent spring seasons have brought flooding to river-side homes and low areas, flash floods can happen anytime. Cleaning up after a flood can be an emotional and expensive experience, but it also gives home-owners an opportunity to make improvements in their home's energy efficiency that can save money over the long term.

"Although everyone wants life to return to normal as soon as possible, for safety, health and financial reasons it's a good idea to take the time to do the job right," says Dale Warren, manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric. Insulation and most appliances will need to be replaced anyway. So this is a perfect time to upgrade the house with increased insulation and appliances with higher energy efficiencies. The small increase in cost for more energy efficient materials and appliances will be paid back in energy savings and increased comfort."

Building materials exposed to flood waters can decay, swell, warp or shift out of alignment. Electrical equipment and gas valves can corrode. Wet material is a perfect place for mold growth. Allergic reactions are not uncommon. A flooded home must be cleaned, dried and decontaminated before any other repairs can begin. Flood waters and mud often contain sewage, hazardous materials, and microorganisms that make decontamination a critical but sometimes neglected part of the clean up process. A solution of 5 percent to 10 percent chlorine bleach and water are recommended for decontamination. It's a good idea to repeat the treatment at least twice within 30 minutes. Be sure to ventilate the area and wear a mask and latex gloves to protect yourself.

Cleaning out the water, mud

and other debris is just the first step. Drying out the home can take several days or several months depending on the flood damage and weather after the storm.

Wood framing will normally be structurally sound, but if moisture persists decay will cause damage. Wet wood swells, but usually returns to its original dimensions. The problem is that new cracks may develop between building materials. These will need to be sealed to prevent air infiltration later. Drywall and insulation act like a sponge and in almost every case should be removed and replaced. Older homes can really benefit by increasing the level of insulation. If flood waters reach the ceiling, remove all insulation and allow rafters and trusses to dry. Even humidity levels can cause wet sagging ceilings to collapse.

Most floors will not survive a flood. Remove floor coverings to speed drying of the sub-floor. Older subflooring may need to be replaced. In a crawl space or basement remove all wet insulation and plastic sheeting. In most cases duct work and duct insulation will need to be replaced. Mud, mold and mildew can be difficult to clean out of ducts. In basements it may not be a good idea to remove standing water immediately. Ground water outside the basement is pushing hard against basement walls. At the same time water in the basement is pushing out. Keep the sides balanced until water subsides, otherwise the basement floor and walls may crack.

Some say fiberglass insulation can be dried and reused, but most experts recommend replacement to avoid mold and mildew and to speed the drying process. Besides, replacing insulation is relatively cheap and higher insulating materials can be used. A standard two-by-four

wall with fiberglass insulation batts rated at R-11 can be upgraded to R-13 or R-15 with medium or high density fiberglass. Even better R-values can be achieved with foam sheathing or new cellulose insulation products. Before re-insulating walls, floors or attics, seal any air-leakage paths around sill plates, chimneys, flues and plumbing penetrations with caulking or expanding foam.

When replacing insulation you may discover new areas of moisture. You may be tempted to complete the insulation job, but it is obviously better to wait and let the area dry completely. Be patient; it can take weeks, but you will avoid headaches later caused by rotting building materials or serious health problems caused by mold and mildew.

To repair or replace appliances is a tough decision. Many home-owners are surprised to learn they are not covered by flood insurance and the financial burden of replacing appliances can be overwhelming. However, if possible it is almost always best to replace most appliances. You will avoid a long list of problems and you'll also benefit from the increased energy efficiency of new appliances. Also, heating and cooling systems, refrigerators, water heaters and other appliances damaged by flood water can be dangerous if not repaired properly.

Most manufacturers recommend that motors, electrical components, safety controls, and gas valves be replaced. If you add up the repair cost, along with the potential problems, replacement often makes better economic sense. In most homes insulated wiring is fairly waterproof. However, if the walls are open and connections, receptacles and switches are being repaired or replaced anyway, now may be a



good time to upgrade the wiring system too.

Water heaters, either gas or electric, are better replaced than repaired in most cases. Replacement is often easy and fairly inexpensive. Valves and controls on gas water heaters can corrode. Thermostats and controls on electric water heaters will also need to be replaced. And, insulation on either type will take a long time to dry and probably cause corrosion of the tank.

Heating and air conditioning equipment should also be replaced in most cases. Even if gas valves, pressure regulators, controls and motors are replaced, parts may corrode later, causing malfunctions, loss of efficiency or safety problems. Some heat pumps and air conditioners are simply installed through the wall or window-mounted and may be salvageable. However, split systems with an indoor and outdoor unit may have a breach in the refrigeration system because of shifting during a flood. If you decided to repair the system it should be cleaned, dried, disin-

fectured and thoroughly checked by a qualified refrigeration mechanic. If you were using an electric resistance heater and a separate air-conditioning system, you should consider upgrading to a more energy-efficient heat pump. Have a professional size the unit properly, taking into account the new insulation levels of your home. Also, purchase a unit with the highest energy efficiency (SEER) rating you can afford.

Refrigerators and freezers, like heat pumps and air conditioners, should probably be replaced. Wet, contaminated insulation can be very slow to dry and will be conducive to bacteria growth, and that's not something you want around your food. Refrigerators, like heat pumps and air conditioners, are sealed refrigeration systems. Unless punctured during the flood, that part of the system may be in good shape. But bottom-mounted condensers and fan motors should be checked and may need replacing. Refrigerators can easily account for 15 percent of your

home's energy use. Once again a new refrigerator can also save money in the long run. Like refrigerators, washing machines and dryers may need replacement rather than repair. But other small appliances like microwaves and TVs may just need to be cleaned, dried and disinfected inside and out. With careful attention to electrical parts you may not have to replace these items, but be sure to allow plenty of drying time before testing.

Work with your insurance adjuster to decide on repair versus replacement decisions. You may also qualify for relief assistance programs. Contact the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) to find out more. For more information FEMA also has a free publication called "Repairing Your Flooded Home." FEMA also administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). For information: NFIP, 500 C Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20472, 1-800-427-5593, or on the World Wide Web <http://www.fema.gov>.

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- Five-year warranty

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BASIC PACKAGE  
17 Channels  
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CNN International  
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### Hobbs, Armstrong win Washington trip

Contestants in Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative's 1996 "Youth to Washington" essay contest were required to submit essays on water quality in Illinois, and two were chosen by the judges to represent the co-op on that tour. Heather Hobbs, daughter of Roger and Vickie Hobbs, and Todd Armstrong, son of Bob and Karen Armstrong, entered the winning essays. Both are from Norris City. Their essays are reproduced here.

### Contamination in Rural Water

by Heather Hobbs

Many people in Illinois have safe drinking water. However, there are some people who do not have safe drinking water and do not even know it. It is startling to think that families in rural Illinois are drinking contaminated water, and do not realize what they are doing. I think that rural water wells should be monitored closer for insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides, which farmers use every year to enhance their crop. These three chemicals are contaminating rural water supplies all over the state, while in turn, making people sick. Therefore, I feel that the state of Illinois should monitor the use of farm chemicals and other toxic chemicals closely to make sure that they do not contaminate the rural water supplies, and I also feel that the families who live in rural areas should have their water checked at least twice a year to make sure that there are no contaminants in their drinking water that would harm them.

The extensive use of pesticides and insecticides and the carelessness of other toxic chemicals is the main reason that water supplies are contaminated today. About 12 percent of the estimated 360,000 rural, private wells in the state of Illinois contained detectable concentrations

of pesticides or pesticide degradations. Today, people who test



Heather Hobbs

the wells are finding pesticides and insecticides that have long since been taken off the market. The most frequently detected pesticide was dinoseb, which is a herbicide that is no longer registered for use in the state of Illinois. Three insecticides that were used in the 1960s that have canceled registrants were also de-

tected; aldrin, dieldrin, and edrin. These three farm chemicals are toxic at low concentrations and have been detected in rural water in Illinois. An toxic chemical that should be watched is trichloroethylene or TCE. This chemical is mainly used for decreasing metal parts. TCE is so toxic, that just one tablespoon can contaminate an average size water tower ten times the standard for safe drinking water. Another chemical that was detected in rural water that has a canceled registration is a pesticide degradation called heptachlor epoxide. Only alachlor, dieldrin, and heptachlor epoxide were present in such high concentrations that they were over the legal standards for safe drinking water.

In a test by the Environmental Protection Agency, 38.64 percent of all pesticide contamination was detected in Agricultural land and was by far the most of any other land area tested.

These toxic chemicals and pesticides and chemicals on a human being can be either long term, short term, or a person can have both. Some of the effects of pesticide or chemical poisoning are gastrointestinal abnormalities, depression, drowsiness,

*(Continued on page 12b)*

coughs, liver, kidney, and heart damage, unconsciousness, and even death. TCE can be extremely toxic to the liver and kidneys. Another chemical that is extremely toxic is dichloroethane. This chemical serves as a decreasing agent on farms. Dichloroethane can cause central nervous depression, drowsiness, and even unconsciousness. However, the pesticide alachlor, can cause some serious side effects. But, the most major side effect is cancer. A person who ingests this pesticide over a period of time has an extremely good chance of obtaining cancer. Another pesticide that has cancerous side effects is the pesticide degradation heptachlor epoxide. Oddly enough, the two pesticides that were just mentioned were both in the top three in detection in wells around the state of Illinois.

There are many causes for all of this chemical and pesticide contamination around the state of Illinois. One of the many reasons is that a pesticide commercial operation was placed within 50 to 700 feet of a rural water well. This was not only the case for private, rural wells, but also public wells that supply cities and towns.

However, this cause targeted private wells only. The Illinois EPA has documented several cases of pesticide contamination of private wells that were by or on agricultural retail outlets. The pesticides that were detected in community water wells appeared to be related to an agricultural chemical facility that was nearby. Another cause of contamination is the fact that eighty percent of Illinois' total land area is farmland, and approximately sixty-million pounds of active pesticides are applied on that eighty percent of farmland. Therefore, that gives an incredible chance for pesticide contamination. Storage leaks, backflow during chemigation, disposal, manufacturing and the distribu-

tion of pesticides are also other ways to contaminate the rural water wells. Also today, there are chemicals that are carelessly stored or disposed of, thus flowing into rural and public water wells. Most of the chemicals that were detected came from an outlet that handled, store, or disposed of the certain chemical or chemicals that were found in the wells. Therefore, the main targets of pesticide and chemical contamination are wells that surround pesticide and chemical outlets, or farmers that dispose and store chemicals.

I am sure that if we monitor the use of pesticides around wells more carefully, surely the number of well contamination's will decrease over the next decade. One of the ways to eliminate pesticide contamination is to place agricultural and chemical commercial operations in an area that is far away from any water well, public or private. And for the operations that are already close to water wells, make tough regulations that would make these operations be extremely careful when handling these very harmful chemicals and pesticides. Another solution that would help is to make mandatory water checks on all houses that have a well next to a farm field and/or a commercial operation. These tests would be able to detect pesticides or chemicals in the water, thus being able to take the proper measures to get the pesticide and/or chemical problem cleared up, such as putting in a water filter. A water filter is a fairly inexpensive way to make water safer. There are many different types of filters to choose from. The filter that would be best suited for fighting pesticide contamination is an activated carbon filter. An activated carbon filter works like this. A filter consists of a carbon-containing material, such as bituminous coal. Then, this carbon-contained material is treated with steam in the absence of oxygen.

This process creates pores in the material, which is where the contaminants will fill. Then, as the water is passed through the material, the contaminants attach to the pores that were created by treating the material. The filter will need to be changed about every four to six weeks, depending on the amount of water is used. However, if the filter is changed, and there is a bad odor or bad taste, the water flow may be low, and the whole filter may need to be replaced. This is so that bacteria do not form, due to the low water flow. Therefore, the only way that you can tell if the filter is working is to test the water to make sure the filter is working, because pesticides and chemicals are odorless, have no taste, and do not change the color of the water. When this filter is used, two units should always be installed, one right beside the other. Also, a sample tap should be put between the two filters, so the water can be tested from both of the filters to see which filter is bad, or which filter is good.

The problem of water contamination can be easily conquered if the people that have close contact with these farm chemicals stop and think what they are doing. These people are affecting many people when a mistake is made. However, when this mistake is made, the person, or persons, does not think about what is happening when that pesticide is spilled, or that chemical is emptied onto the ground. They are not only making a mess, they are also contaminating the water that many people have to drink to survive. With over eighty percent of Illinois land being sprayed with pesticides and chemicals, there really needs to be people watching the wells that are by these farm fields, and monitoring the use of pesticides and chemicals so that we can slow down, and maybe halt, pesticide and chemical contamination of rural water wells.

# Chemical Contamination

by Todd Armstrong

Contamination. "To make unfit for use by introduction of unwholesome or undesirable elements." This word is what is affecting our natural and man-made water resources. This is the one major issue that we, the people of Illinois, need to concentrate on to perfect our rural water system. If we have a pay a minimum average of \$102 for 12,000 gallons of water, should not the water be clean enough to drink? We need to join hand-in-hand with the Clean Water Act in order to make our wells safe to drink from.

The contamination comes in all different forms. "Some concentration usually indicates contamination from sources such as nitrogen fertilizer, sewage systems, or animal wastes." Twelve percent of the 360,000 privately owned wells contain at least one type of pesticide. 38,000 wells have been estimated to have nitrate at levels that exceed the drinking water standard. Studies have also shown that wells that have been sunk deeper than one hundred feet contain more chemicals than a well sunk less than one hundred feet. The wells surveyed were randomly picked from 200 land section across the State of Illinois. The toxins that have been detected cause stomach and muscle cramps, muscle spasms, and with prolonged use, death.

Wells are not the only form of water contamination. Our rural rivers, creeks, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs are also being contaminated. The hazard hidden in these bodies of water will affect more lives than all the private wells in Illinois will affect. The water has a chain effect on nature and mankind. The pesticides that drain into America's rivers and creeks, flow into the larger ponds, lakes, and reser-

voirs. These chemicals are killing the vegetation in and around the water. This in turn, lessens the feed for the fish, snails, and other wet creatures. As the feed lessens, the animals lessens. This puts a strain on the food chain that feed on these certain animals. Such as bears, hawks, eagles, and even man, who likes to fish for food. If the chemicals do not kill the animals, then they



Todd Armstrong

enter their bodies. If these infected animals are eaten, then the toxins enter the body of the hunter that preys on these animals. Levels of DDT have been found in fish, which are then eaten by eagles. Therefore certain types of eagles are now on the Endangered Species List.

Pesticides may help grain farmers, but they can hurt livestock farmers. With the contamination of the water sources, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, and other livestock are getting sick. They are not able to tell the difference between good water

and contaminated water. With the larger animals, there is not enough pesticide to kill them. But once that animal is taken to slaughter, and the meat is processed and sold to stores, the infected meat will be digested by millions of people across the world. So even the smallest type of contamination is like ripples in the water. They start out small, but give them time and they will spread out to encompass a larger area.

A very important contributor to the water contamination problem is the influence of municipal sewage treatment plants on the water quality. When the treatments were upgraded at 13 municipal treatment plants, dissolved oxygen levels had improved downstream at 10 of the plants. As some plants are changing from secondary treatments to tertiary treatments, phosphorus levels are decreasing, ammonia concentrations are decreasing, and nitrate concentrations are increasing. This improved waste treatment is contributing to the comeback of underwater vegetation, and increase in the clearness of the water, and a more balanced biological activity.

Another important contributor to the contamination to the water system is pesticides. The pesticide that the public hears the most about is called DDT. There is also a breakdown product of DDT entitled DDE. In Florida's Lake Apopka, there is an abnormally high level of DDE. If the alligator eggs, that have been laid there, are lucky enough to hatch, the alligators have quite a few deformities. The female alligators have elevated estrogen levels and abnormal ovaries. The male alligators have low levels of testosterone, mal-

*(Continued on page 12d)*

*(Continued from page 12c)*

formed cells in their testes, and shrunken penises. The DDT has also been killing America's symbol, the bald eagle, through the fish they eat. In 1992, the most commonly found pesticide in private wells was dinoseb or more commonly known as Dyanap. But all or most uses of the pesticide has been canceled.

Since the government was not doing anything about the contamination problem, the public decided to take matters into their own hands. Cartoonists started drawing images of the Cuyahoga River on fire and raw sewage draining into the San Francisco Bay area. After these articles and pictures had been going on for awhile, Congress finally responded in 1972 with the passage of the Clean Water Act.

Even though the people demanded the cleaning of the nation's surface waters, President Richard M. Nixon vetoed the bill. He stated that the price of \$24 billion was extreme and needless overspending. Even though the Senate overruled the President's veto, they said that, "Much of the information on which the present water quality program is based is inadequate and incomplete. The fact that a clearly defined relationship between effluent discharge and water quality has not been established is evidence of the information gap...The fact that many industrial pollutants continue to be discharged in ignorance of their effect on the water environment is evidence of the information gap."

I think that the information

gap stated above is gradually closing. Farmers are becoming more environmentally aware of the damage that their pesticides and insecticides are causing and the sewage treatment plants are starting to clean up their act. Since the people of the world are becoming more environmentally aware, there is more known about the problem at hand, and more being done about it. For example, the National Stream-Qualify Accounting Network comprises 420 stations located on large rivers. The stations are located near the outlets of major drainage basins as to measure collectively a large fraction of the total U.S. runoff. So if more people pitch in to work with the Clean Water Act we will know more about the problems that are facing our nation's water.

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## Jack Young replaces Dale Warren as co-op continues to gear up for change

Jack Young has taken over the reins of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, replacing Dale Warren, who retired July 1. Warren, who had been a WWCEC employee since June 28, 1949, had managed the organization since September, 1990.

Young came to Wayne-White from Hardwick, Vermont, where he had served that town's municipal electric system since 1990. He has approximately 20 years experience in the electric utility industry, including service with Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, Montana Power Company, the Powell, Wyoming, municipal system and Raton Public Service Company in New Mexico.

Warren, a Wayne City native, was active in church and community activities for many years. He served on the Wayne County Housing Board, and was a member of the Fairfield Memorial Hospital board, the Fairfield Zoning Board and the Wayne County Public Aid board. He is involved with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

He was recognized for his many civic contributions in 1993, when he received the Fairfield Chamber of Commerce Civic Award for Distinguished Public Service. Dale and his wife, Erma Lou, live in Fairfield. They have two sons, Faron and Michael. Pictured above are, from left, Young, former WWCEC manager Bill Endicott and retiring manager Warren.

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While many of the festivities centered around speeches and ribbon cuttings, there was some serious business conducted, too. Here, Congressman Glenn Poshard, right, presents a check for \$2,157,000 to WWWD representatives. From left are Lloyd Clements, Mike McMeen, Roger Johnson, LaDonna McKinney, Beverly Rightnowar, and Representative Poshard.

## Water 2000 kickoff held July 15 in Johnsonville

In a roundabout way, the Water 2000 Roll-Out held Monday, July 15, at the Ruritan Park in Johnsonville should make things easier and less expensive for Joyce Carlson, superintendent of the North-County School in Johnsonville.

Because of the initiation of Phase II of the Western Wayne Water District project on that day, she foresees the time when she will no longer have to pay to have water hauled to her school.

Emmet Sweeny and Ralph Vest, both Johnsonville residents, are looking forward to the day when they'll have piped-in water in their homes, too.

Like many other electric cooperatives in Illinois, Wayne-White has gotten involved in the rural water business. In fact, Royce Carter, manager of mar-

keting and member relations for WWCEC, chaired the event, introducing such speakers as U.S. Congressman Glenn Poshard, Wally Furrow, Illinois State Director, USDA, Rural Development, State Rep. John O. Jones and State Sen. Wm. "Bill" O'Daniel.

Carter stressed that a good water supply in the future will be as important to rural areas as electricity has been in the last 50 or so years.

"More than anything else," he emphasized, "this is for our children. We don't know how much of a health impact poor quality water has on young people, but we're worried about it. We believe rural electrification was as much about a quality of life than just electricity, and we believe rural water is about a

quality of life, too.

"And we believe projects like these will keep the area viable for our electricity business, too. That's one reason the co-op involved itself in this effort."

Poshard told his audience that they deserved to be congratulated on securing financing for Phase II, because of the incredible amount of competition these days for federal dollars.

"Those of us you elected to represent you in Washington, D.C. are just there to set priorities," he said, "and while you've received about \$2.8 million in grants and \$1.7 million in low-interest loans, it's really no big deal. It's your money anyway. We're just there working to see that you get your fair share."

Poshard added that a great deal of the credit for the project's

success belongs to the local people who did the leg work. "If you start out with a project like this and there's just one weak link in the chain, the job just doesn't get done, and the funding goes to someone else who did their groundwork better. And you wouldn't believe how much time and effort the local people—your board members—put into this project. It's just incredible."

Furrow remarked that good, clean water is as basic a need as air, and that rural Illinois is badly in need of a dependable supply that is unquestionably fit to drink.

"Illinois got an extra \$10 million for water projects this year," he said, "and it's money that is badly needed. We have kids right here in southern Illinois who can get on their computers and access the Internet to get information, but who can't go to the tap and get a drink of water. We hope to change that."

While the government representatives each spoke briefly, the most eloquent words were spoken by those closest to home—who had been dealing with intermittent wells, cisterns and water hauling for years.

Carson, the school superintendent, noted that her school had solved an earlier water supply problem by tapping into the well of a nearby resident, at a cost of \$50 per month.

"Then we got a letter from the Department of Health," she said, "and we hesitated to open it, but we finally did. It said we'd have to test our water, and we tried everything to avoid that. We wrote asking for waivers, and wrote letters to our legislators to see if we could figure out how to avoid the test. Nothing worked."

A test, of course, determined that the school needed to scare up another water supply, and quickly.

"We looked at all kinds of options," she said, "from buying bottled water to having it hauled.

We finally settled on hauling, and we installed a 1,500-gallon tank. We paid \$26-\$27 each time we had to have it filled. We realized that we were paying about \$4 for the water, with the rest going to have it hauled. In all, we wound up paying \$5,000 a year for water."



**Senator O'Daniel speaks.**

North Wayne, like any school, has a tight budget, and the money spent to have water hauled came at the expense of the other programs.

"I'd much rather spend that money to educate our children," she said, "and when we start getting water through this system, we'll be able to."

John Lopes, who represented Southern Illinois Primary Care Associates, remarked that a good water supply is not just a convenience, but is basic to good health.

"Public health agencies have done a great job of fighting disease," he said. "They've eliminated smallpox and have come close to eliminating polio. But we're still having trouble with such things as dysentery and cholera.

"Occasionally we'll see in the news where some part of the country has a hurricane or tornado or flooding," he continued, "and the first thing that happens

is that the water gets contaminated. And it's usually the very young and the very old who are affected the most. That's an illustration of what's happening here, with all the contaminated wells. We don't have to wait for a natural disaster."

Clark Griffith, from the Wayne County Department of Public Health, remarked that most people think of contaminated water as being a third-world problem. "We have our own problems right here in southern Illinois," he said. "As I drove over here today I saw brick-lined wells, hand-dug wells and roof-catch cisterns. The water quality people in our state define brick lined-wells as being inappropriately constructed, and they tell us that 90 percent of such wells that are tested show coliform bacteria, which causes disease in humans."

Tom Beyers, who represented USDA's rural development office, expressed his thanks to those who had done so much to make the project a reality. "I can't say enough about the work done by the board members, he said. "They put in a lot of time and a lot of miles, and there were times when they weren't even reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. And I'd also like to thank the people who provided donated easements. We've found that we can put about 20 percent more pipe in the ground with donated easements than we could if we had to pay. That makes it easier on everyone."

Wayne-White's Carter summed up the essence of the program in remarks afterward. "We're doing this for the next generation so they can enjoy the benefits of rural life, while still having a quality of life much like people in cities and towns enjoy. A good way of life, in the kind of countryside that's nice to live in, is what Wayne-White and Western Wayne Water District are all about."

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WGN  
WPIX  
ENCORE  
Choice of Atlanta 3  
WWOR/WSBK  
Choice of 1 Premium



## PREMIUM CHANNELS

HBO	Any One Premium	\$ 7.95
CINEMAX	Two Premiums	14.95
DISNEY	Three Premiums	21.95
FLIX	Four Premiums	28.95
SHOWTIME	Five Premiums	35.95
MOVIE CHANNEL		

### A La Carte

AMC	\$ 2.00
CNBC	.75
Game Show Network	1.00
History Channel	1.00
Satellite Sports Network	7.95
TNT	3.00

\* To receive satellite programming, you must have satellite dish and receiver already installed. An initial \$10 fee required. Rural TV fee will appear on monthly electric bill.

**CALL**  
**Wayne-White**  
**Counties Electric**  
**Cooperative**  
**Member Service**  
**Department**  
**618-842-2196**

### CO-OP PEOPLE

### CO-OPS OFFER A SPECIAL KIND OF SERVICE

by Glenn English

Cyberspace...infrastructure...fiberoptics. Today's highly technical world is being defined by words that couldn't be found in the dictionary just a few years, and even months, ago. The electric utility industry, along with other businesses and industries throughout America, is redefining itself with these terms and many more in order to keep pace with the rapidly changing and highly competitive environment in which we must operate.

No matter what the future brings, electric co-ops are working hard to meet the challenges of fast-paced changes to their industry. However, your electric cooperative has one characteristic, not shared by other electric utilities that will help it meet those challenges. It is locally owned and operated by the people it serves. That means conducting business the cooperative way by a locally elected board and an annual meeting where policy is set forth and voted on by the member-owners. It's the "people" part—the personal involvement, the grassroots activities—that characterizes what electric co-ops are all about.

Because electric co-ops are so closely linked to their communities, there are countless



**Chief Executive Officer  
National Rural Electric  
Cooperative Association**

examples of activities that have the "co-op touch." Conducting safety programs at schools and at the local library, helping elderly citizens repair their homes, sponsoring local fairs, working with community organizations to get new businesses or new

housing started, participating with civic groups in developing and improving health-care and crime-watch programs, contributing computers or satellite dishes to schools, community colleges and the local hospitals—the list goes on and on.

Why would an electric utility be involved in these kinds of activities? Because cooperatives, since their very beginnings, have always played an important role in their communities. Service means not only making sure the electricity is flowing but also making sure that the community and its citizens are thriving and prospering. Service means helping friends, neighbors and business colleagues on Main Street and nearby, the people you see on a day-to-day basis. Service means reaching toward new horizons to make life better for everyone.

Every October, cooperatives of every kind celebrate "Cooperative Month." Their common bond is conducting business the cooperative way. For electric co-ops, that means continuing their proud record of service to 30 million people all across the nation and a commitment to continue expanding their horizons every way they can.



# Is your crop dryer ready?

This is the time of year when the concerns of farming weigh heavily on your mind, and you start getting in the crops you've worked all the last year to produce. Before you actually need your crop dryer to work, check it over to make sure it's going to work properly. Take a few minutes now and check out the following points. You may save hours or even days of precious time, when you have a lot of things on your mind and little time to spend on them.

First, inspect all wiring and panels for worn insulation, loose connections and worn-out circuit breakers. Also, check to be sure grounding wires are properly connected and not broken.

Make sure all guards, shields and overcurrent devices are properly installed and secured, and check for worn bearings, pulleys, gear boxes, belts, and shafts. Pay special attention to excess play in motor bearings. Bad bearings can ruin a motor, fast.

Lubricate all equipment before you start it. If you're not sure of where to lube or what type of oil or grease to use, consult your equipment dealer.

Test the equipment. Run through a complete drying cycle to see that all timers and switches operate properly. Let the motors run for several minutes to heat and distribute the new lubricant. Start the dryer at least twice to be sure the starting capacitors perform perfectly.

If you have added motors, be sure to check with IVEC's engineering department to make sure the electrical service is adequate to handle the additional load.

Don't forget to check over any fossil fuel-fired equipment used in conjunction with your

dryer. That side of your system is as important as the electrical part.

And as you go into the harvest season, keep in mind that it is full of hazards just waiting to nail a tired, unwary farmer. You're bound to be hauling your grain somewhere, and you're very likely to be in a hurry. There's a very real possibility that you'll be using "that old truck" that you never use any other time, or the disused tractor that you use only to pull the grain wagons. Give them a looking over, too. Chances are, somebody important to you will be driving them. Give their belts and hoses a looking over, and be sure they have working brakes. Check and make sure their safety lights work.

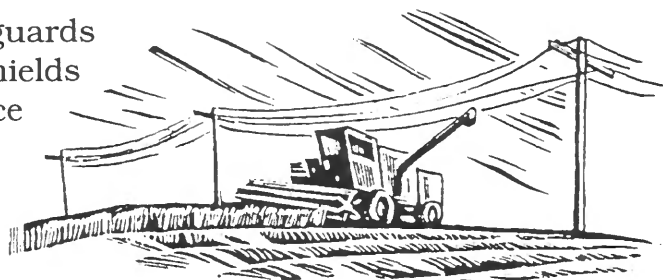
Naturally, you'll be getting friendly again with your combine, and it will need the usual checking over to be sure it's ready to go. Aside from lub-

rication, belts and hoses and so on, you'll need to make sure it's running lights are going, too. And while you're in your fields, remember that combines are bigger than they used to be. **Keep an eye out for guy wires and power lines that may pose a threat.** Remember that most power lines run down property lines, but some don't. You need to be alert at all times, and especially so if you're using a new combine that may be bigger than the one you're used to. The lines to your grain bins may be a hazard, too.

And then there's the auger. It's astonishing how long those things have grown, and how high they'll reach. Be especially careful with them near power lines. They're good conductors, and can be very dangerous when near power lines. Don't even think of moving one without taking a good, hard look at where you'll be moving it to!

## A brief safety checklist

- ✓ Watch for overhead power lines
- ✓ Wear appropriate protective equipment
- ✓ Make sure helpers are familiar with the equipment they're using
- ✓ Shut off power before fixing or unclogging machines
- ✓ Keep extended machinery away from power pole guy lines.
- ✓ Keep guards and shields in place



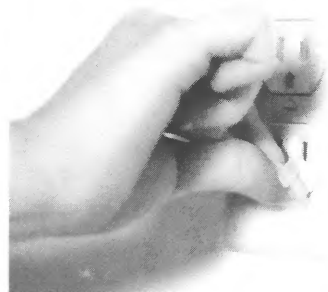


# Safety with electrical outlets

We all know that electricity is wonderful stuff. Good things happen when we flip a switch. Lights beat back the darkness, warmth replaces the cold, dishes and clothes get washed and dried, TV sets come on, and water flows in and out of our house in an orderly fashion.

But there's a dark side to electricity, too. It's a lot like controlled lightning, and when it gets out of control, it can add a whole new meaning to the phrase, "Reach out and zap someone."

What follows is a description of a few gadgets that will help you keep the "electric genie" in the bottle until you need it. Installing one or more of them will make your home at least a little safer, and maybe a lot safer.



The first gadget costs very little, and you can install it yourself in minutes. It's designed primarily to protect those toddlers who seem determined to plumb the depths of all electrical outlets, using a bobby pin or paper clip. There are plastic outlet covers that simply plug into an unused receptacle. They're easy to remove when you need to plug in an appliance. Look for them in the electrical section of your department store or in a building supply place. A package of a dozen will set you back less than two



dollars. Put one in each outlet a toddler is capable of reaching.

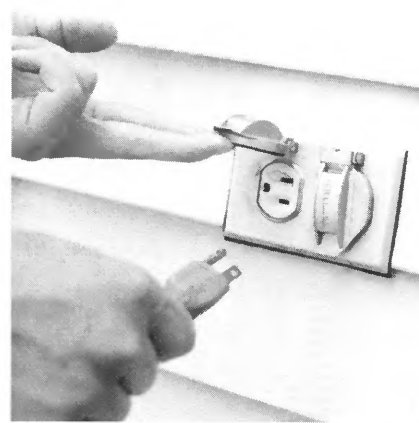
After those little gadgets, things get a bit more expensive, but the simplicity is, for the most part, still there. There are several different kinds of ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), and they're real miracle workers. Essentially, they sense a problem in a circuit and shut it off before enough current gets through to cause injury. While it definitely isn't something you'd want to try at home, a demonstrator of the devices has plugged in a hair dryer and plunged it into a sink. Before GFCIs, such dunkings were almost always fatal.

Again, GFCIs are not intended to enable you to do dangerous things. They're intended to provide a big margin of safety when you accidentally do something hazardous. Incidentally, building codes today require the installation of GFCI-protected circuits in kitchens, bathrooms and in outdoor receptacles. The ones we're discussing are useful in homes built without them. There are several different kinds, and you'd be wise to check out the possibility of using one outdoors or anyplace where water and electricity are likely to mix, such as in kitchens and bathrooms. You can buy a portable GFCI, which plugs into an outlet, and into which you

then plug lights or appliances. They're simple to use and inexpensive. Once they "trip," and save your bacon, you need to correct the problem, then press the little "reset" button they have, and you're ready to be protected again.

Another GFCI is built into the end of an extension cord, and is useful when using power tools and the like. They're especially handy when you're working outside. Yet another kind of GFCI is built into the receptacles in the walls, and would be a wise addition to any home. They can be wired to protect just one outlet, or an outlet and all the ones further down the circuit. Be sure to have them installed by a qualified electrician.

A circuit breaker GFCI can be installed in your breaker box, and will protect all the outlets on that circuit. Again, you'd be wise to have an electrician do the installation. Outlets in newer homes should be protected, but homes built before the code change are likely to have no protection at all. Be sure to check out one of the above forms of GFCIs. The portable ones should be cheapest and easiest to use, but less convenient in the long run. Whatever you do, try to get some protection on your kitchen and bathroom as soon as possible!



# Improved TV programming offered

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative unveiled its new and improved program lineup for Rural TV satellite subscribers at the 1995 annual meeting. Each package has been spruced up with additional channels at competitive prices. Take a look at our new program lineup, which is shown on this page. We think you'll like what you see!

**ECONOMY  
BASIC PACKAGE**  
17 Channels  
\$8.50/month

CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
USA Network  
VH-1

**BASIC PACKAGE**  
23 Channels  
\$11.50/Month

American Movie Classics  
Arts & Entertainment  
Cartoon Network  
CNBC  
CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
KTLA  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
TBS  
USA Network  
VH-1  
Weather Channel  
WGN  
WPIX

**POWER-PLUS PACK**  
Prime-Time E or W  
33 Channels  
\$19.50/Month

American Movie Classics  
Arts & Entertainment  
Cartoon Network  
CNBC  
CNN  
CNN International  
Country Music TV  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
History Channel  
Lifetime Television  
KTLA  
MTV  
Nashville Network  
Nickelodeon  
Prime Time East or  
Prime Time West  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
TNT  
Turner Movie Classics

**TOP CHOICE PACK**  
33-34 Channels  
\$30.00/Month

American Movie Classics  
Arts & Entertainment  
Bravo!  
Cartoon Network  
Comedy Central  
Country Music TV  
CNBC  
CNN  
CNN International  
Discovery Channel  
E!  
ESPN  
ESPN2  
Family Channel  
Headline News  
History Channel  
KDVR  
KTLA  
Lifetime TV  
MTV  
Nickelodeon  
Sci-Fi Channel  
TBS  
TNN  
TNT  
Turner Movie Classics  
USA Network  
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Choice of Atlanta 3  
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Member Service  
Department  
618-842-2196

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# Wayne-White

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE • FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS • 618-842-2196

02

NEWS



*Let us be thankful*

**Our office will be closed  
Thursday, Nov. 28, and Friday, Nov. 29, in  
observance of the Thanksgiving holiday.**

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# Sophomores, juniors, seniors: Enter your essay now . . . Win a free trip to Washington, D.C.

One boy and one girl will receive an expense-paid trip to Washington, D.C., June 13-20, 1997.

A boy and girl finalist will be selected from each of the following area high schools: Carmi, Cisne, Clay City, Crossville, Edwards County, Fairfield, Grayville, McLeansboro, Norris City, Noble and Wayne City. A minimum of 10 finalists will be selected.

The finalists will participate in "Illinois Rural Electric Youth Day," April 30, 1997.

**Eligibility:**

Any high school sophomore, junior, or senior living within the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative service area is eligible. They need not live in a home receiving electricity from the cooperative.

Members of the immediate family of the board of directors, employees and winners of previous Washington, D.C. trips are not eligible.



The students who represented Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative on the 1996 Youth are pictured with Congressman Glenn Poshard and his wife, Jo. From left are Jo Poshard and her husband, Congressman Poshard, Heather Hobbs and Todd Armstrong, both of Norris City.

## ESSAY DEADLINE

Essays and entry blanks must be received by noon, February 14, 1996. Enter now!

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, P.O. Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837

Please send an entry blank and information concerning this summer's "Youth to Washington" essay contest.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_ Sex: Male \_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_

High School \_\_\_\_\_ Class Year \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic:**

Will new communications technology affect the rural community?

**Form:**

Length— not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words. Typed on 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper, double-spaced and on one side only. Footnote information source. Number each page. Do not type your name on the essay; type it on a separate sheet. Preliminary judging will be made by number.

**Information:**

May be obtained from Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative's office, Fairfield, Illinois, or schools in the cooperative area.

**Entry:**

Deliver the essay to the teacher in charge or mail to Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837, no later than Feb. 14, 1997.

*Sponsored by*

**Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative**

**Fairfield, Illinois**

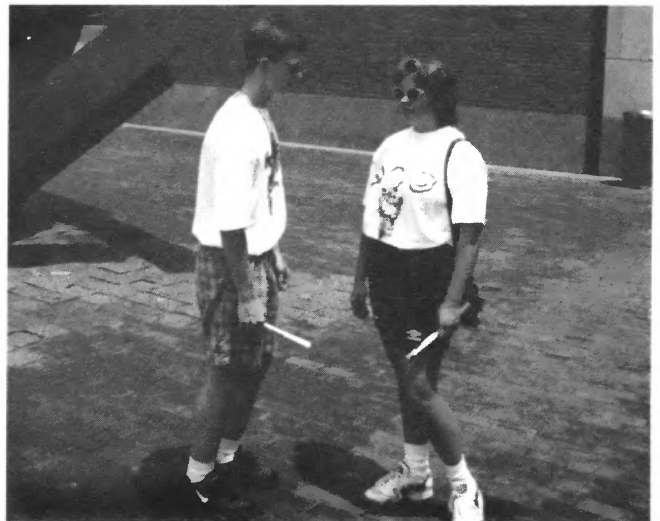
***Serving Rural America***

*Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically • Member Owned • Member Controlled • Living Better Electrically*

# Enter Your Essay now . . . Win a Free Trip to Washington, D.C.



**Washington  
trip  
blends fun,  
learning**



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# Soyland completes debt buy out, preliminary power supply contract

Soyland Power Cooperative has achieved a major breakthrough in its long struggle to restructure its long term debt and lower the cost of wholesale power for its 21 distribution cooperative members, including Wayne-White Electric Cooperative. The end result will be stable retail rates for Wayne-White Cooperative members.

Joe Firlit, Soyland president and CEO, said the power cooperative has bought out its nearly \$1.2 billion debt with the Rural Utilities Service for a one-time payment of \$235 million. The debt buy out was financed by the National Rural Utilities Coopera-

tive Finance corporation. The financing package and debt buy out was completed in mid-September.

At the same time, Soyland and Illinova, the parent company of Illinois Power, announced a preliminary agreement that says a subsidiary of Illinova will acquire Soyland's part ownership of the nuclear Clinton Power Station in exchange for a minimum 10-year contract to supply Soyland's bulk power needs. Details of the Soyland-Illinova agreements will be worked out over the next few months, Firlit said.

Firlit and Jack Young, general manager, credit the support

of Congressman Dick Durbin and other members of the Illinois congressional delegation for breaking a deadlock in Soyland-RUS negotiations. "We were basically at a standstill in our RUS negotiations when our congressional leaders went to Springfield to convene a meeting of RUS officials with the Soyland negotiating team," Firlit explained. Attending the meeting besides Rep. Durbin were representatives of U.S. Senators Paul Simon and Carol Moseley-Braun, along with representatives of U.S. Representatives Glenn Poshard, Thomas Ewing and Ray LaHood.

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**CALL**

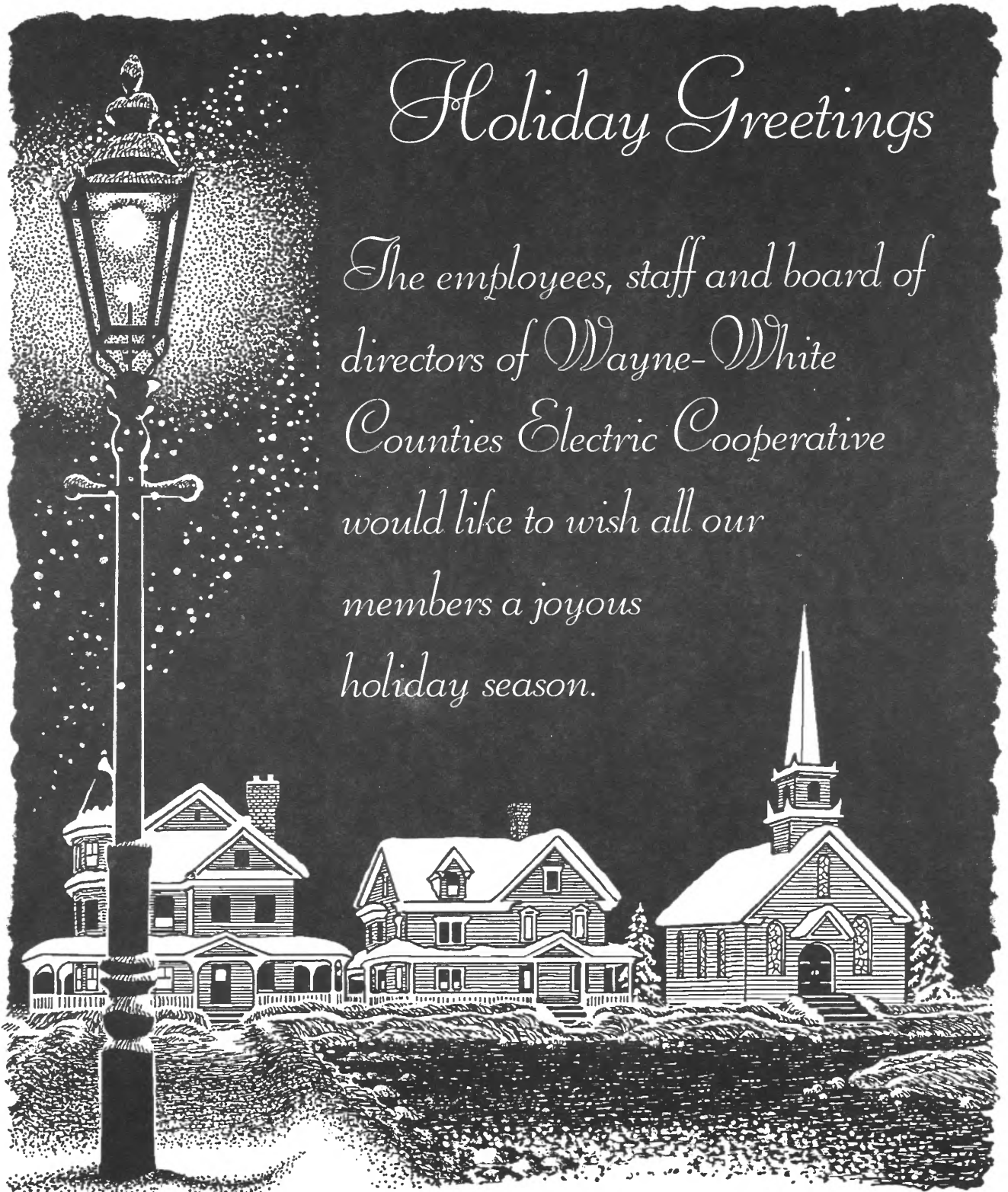
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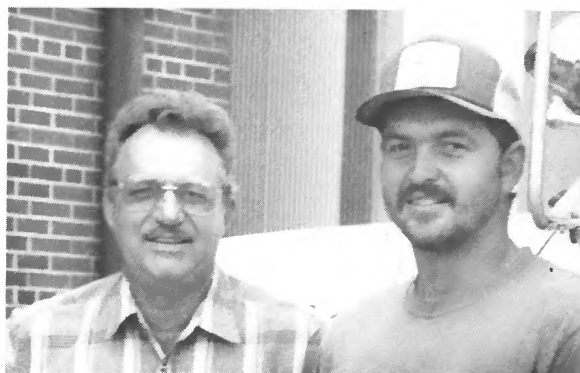
### *Holiday Greetings*

*The employees, staff and board of directors of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative would like to wish all our members a joyous holiday season.*

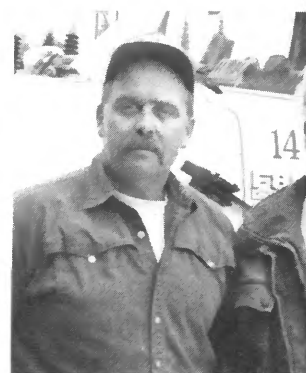




**Donald Wheat and James Gifford**



**Ken Nordmann and Keith Ellis**



**Richard Windland and**



**Debbie Locke and Kim Rodgers**

*From all of us  
at Wayne-White counties Electric Cooper  
to all our members and friends:  
We wish you a  
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year*



**Joe Phillips and Earl Young**



**Bill Richards, Pat Gammon and Gene Nettleton**



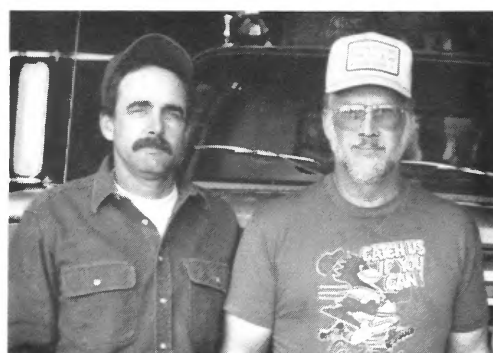
**Jeff Zurline and**



**Steve Spicer and Joe Molt**



**Jack Emery**



**Mike Richardson and Clarence Reid**



**Richard Hubele**



**Lavern Baxter and Stan Garner**



**Gene Pilcher and Jerry White**



**Front row: Lisa McMeen, Jack Young and Tammy Ruhl. Back row: Royce Carter, Melvin Maricle, Dale Harris, Steve Moore and Dale Kanady.**



**Judy Colyer and Donna Jordan**



**Dale Atteberry**



**Kathy Tracy, Virginia Wilkerson and Ruby Green**



**Leon Carter and Carl McKibben**



**Alan Kinkart**



**D. Locke**



**Jim Meritt**



**David Cunningham**



## Co-op offers Christmas service

One way Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative (WWCEC) wishes its members a Merry Christmas is by helping them dispose of their Christmas trees. We will be offering this new service the first two weeks of January.

WWCEC will be chipping Christmas trees at four locations in the service territory: Wayne City Park, Wayne City; Hamilton County Fairgrounds, McLeansboro; White County Fairgrounds, Carmi; and Edwards County Fairgrounds, Albion.

Dates will be announced later in local newspapers.

All those wishing to have their tree shredded instead of burning them or throwing them in a ditch, please have it at the designated location before scheduled chipping date.

# **SPECIAL** **Water heater**

**52-gallon Freedom electric  
water heaters built  
by State Industries  
regular price \$206.66**

**\$100 Rebate**

**to WWCEC members  
your total cost — \$106.66**

- \* R-20 insulation
- \* Five-year warranty

- \* The amazing Lime Eliminator — self-cleaning — reduces lime buildup automatically

**Available at Wayne-White Counties Electric  
Cooperative office in Fairfield**