



RURAL
MISSOURI

Sac Osage Electric Cooperative

News

March 2017

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Visit us on the Web - www.sacosage.com

SPOTLIGHT OUR COMMUNITY Calendar Photo Contest

We would like to invite our members to participate in Sac Osage Electric Cooperative's "Spotlight Our Community" photo contest. Thirteen photos will be selected for display in our 2018 Calendar. We would like photos for all seasons. Start looking through those memory cards and have your cameras ready so you can capture just the right picture for our contest. Photos can be any appropriate subject or scene, but must be taken in the general Sac Osage Electric area. A panel of judges will select a photo for each month and one for the cover. Each winner selected will receive a \$25.00 credit on their bill.

CONTEST RULES:

- 1) ONLY Sac Osage Electric Cooperative members are eligible.
- 2) Limit TWO entries per person. Each entry must include name, address, phone number and Sac Osage account number.
- 3) Submit an 8"x 10" print on photo quality paper or email a .jpg image to jdody@sacosage.com.
- 4) Images must be HORIZONTAL.
- 5) One prize awarded for calendar page placement per photographer.
- 6) Photos may be any appropriate subject or scene, but must be taken in the Sac Osage area (Barton, Benton, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Hickory, Polk, St. Clair and Vernon).
- 7) DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES: OCTOBER 2, 2017
- 8) Photos become the property of Sac Osage Electric Cooperative and will not be returned.



STATEWIDE OUTAGE MAP

You can track outages for Sac Osage Electric Cooperative, as well as statewide outages for those served by Missouri Cooperatives.

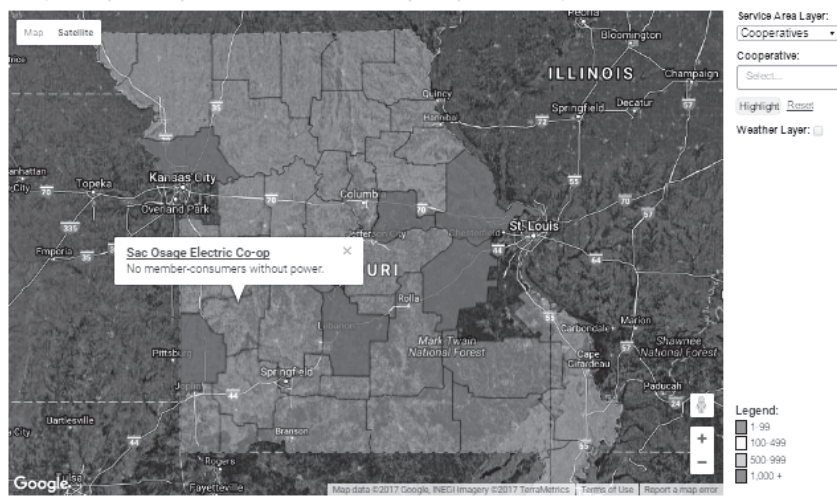
The Association of Missouri Electric Cooperatives (AMEC) and your local cooperative worked in conjunction with Global Research Internet Productions to develop a map that will report outages statewide, with information "refreshing" every 15 minutes.

You can view the map by county or by cooperative. Summary details by county and cooperative are also available below the map. A color legend illustrates the number of outages. With the outage map, you can follow along and track our progress while gaining a better understanding of what our crews are up against.

You may access the map by going to SOEC's website at www.sacosage.com. Click on the "Outage Map" link located in the upper right hand corner.

8 Electric Cooperative Member-Consumers Without Power

This map automatically refreshes every 15 minutes to ensure the information most recently entered by individual electric cooperative is reflected.



Details By County

Outages by County Highest Outages by County

- Barton County (MO)**
 1 member-consumers without power.
 • Barton County Electric Co-op: 1
- Callaway County (MO)**
 1 member-consumers without power.
 • Callaway Electric Co-op: 1
- Clinton County (MO)**
 2 member-consumers without power.

Details By Cooperative

Outages by Co-op Highest Outages by Co-op

- Barton County Electric Co-op**
 Updated Feb 13, 4:13pm
 1 member-consumers without power.
 • Barton (MO): 1
- Callaway Electric Co-op**
 Updated Feb 13, 4:15pm
 1 member-consumers without power.
 • Callaway (MO): 1

Youth Tour Deadline

It is a chance to take a "trip of a lifetime" to our nation's capital this summer.

Win an all expense-paid trip to Washington, DC in June. Deadline for submitting your application is Friday, April 7th.

For more information you may visit our website at www.sacosage.com

or call Janna Dody or Aaron Ash at 417-876-2721.



Windy wisdom

Weather lore says of March, "In like a lion and out like a lamb." This month's winds usher in warmer spring weather to come. In 1805, Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort devised a wind velocity scale, which described a wind between 39 and 46 mph as a "fresh gale." According to the scale (used by the National Weather Service in a modified



form), wind speeds of 73 mph and higher are classified as a hurricane. In between the fresh gale (or gale) and the hurricane are the strong gale (47 to 54 mph), the whole gale, or storm, (55 to 63 mph), and the violent storm (up to 72 mph).

March messages

On March 7, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell received the patent for the device he called the telephone number. Three days later, he transmitted the first complete comprehensible sentence: "Mr. Watson, come here I want to see you." A year later, Thomas Edison chose "Mary



had a little lamb" for his recorded message. By the 20th century, radio offered the chance to wax eloquent at greater length. Just six days into office, on March 12, 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt sat by the White House hearth and began the first of his radio broadcast "fireside chats."

Love in springtime

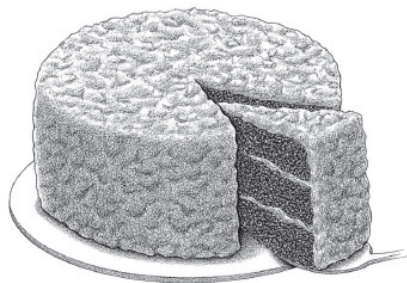
The vernal equinox occurs on March 20. In honor of spring, we offer some folklore tips on how to attract and keep the attentions of your beloved. Eat tomatoes, potatoes, hot spices, oysters and octopus. Or, put marigolds in your wedding bouquet. Keep in mind, however,



that romance can be hazardous. New World settlers banned public acts of affection. When a sea captain returned to Boston after three years at sea, he kissed his wife in public and was sent to the stocks for "lewd and unseemly behavior."

For recipes, gardening tips and weather forecasts, visit:
www.almanac.com

Recipe for Mocha Cake

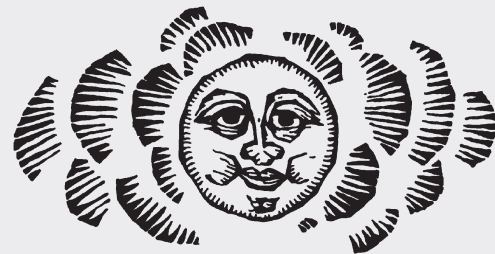


1/2 cup (1 stick) butter
1/2 cup sugar
2 large eggs
6 tablespoons flour
7 tablespoons cornstarch
1-1/2 tablespoons powdered instant coffee
2 tablespoons brewed coffee

Glaze:
2 ounces sweet chocolate
2 tablespoons brewed coffee

Heat the oven to 350 degrees. Cream the butter and sugar, then beat in the eggs. Mix together the dry ingredients and add to the butter mixture. Add the coffee and mix. Bake in a greased and floured 8-inch square pan for 30 minutes. Heat the chocolate and coffee for the glaze in a double boiler. When the cake is cool, pour the warm glaze over the cake.

THE OLD FARMER'S



WEATHER PROVERBS

If it does not freeze on March 10, a fertile year can be expected.

When the wind veers against the sun, trust it not, for back 'twill run.

When sheep collect and huddle, tomorrow will become a puddle.

Dust in March brings grass and foliage.

The moon, her face if red be, of water speaks she.

Rheumatic pains indicate bad weather.

In March much snow, to plants and trees much woe.

When everything is eaten at the table, it indicates continued clear weather.

Landscaping To \$ave



Deciduous trees on the south and west sides of your home can deflect hot summer sun.

photo courtesy of Alan Davey

Dear Pat: This year, I am planning to redesign my yard. Are there landscaping features I can incorporate that will help my home be more comfortable indoors? — Nancy

Dear Nancy: Late winter and early spring are great times to think about changes you want to make to your home's landscape. While the goal of most lawn and garden projects is to bring beauty to your outdoor space, a well-designed project also can improve your energy bill, increase the overall value of your home and provide additional benefits, such as reduced noise pollution, optimized water use and cleaner air around your home.

The two best strategies for improving the energy efficiency of your home with landscaping are to incorporate shading in the summer and wind blocking in the winter.

Summer shading

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, shading your home is the most cost-effective way to reduce heat gain from the sun and air conditioning costs in the summer. Having more plants and trees in the yard can reduce the air temperature up to 6 degrees.

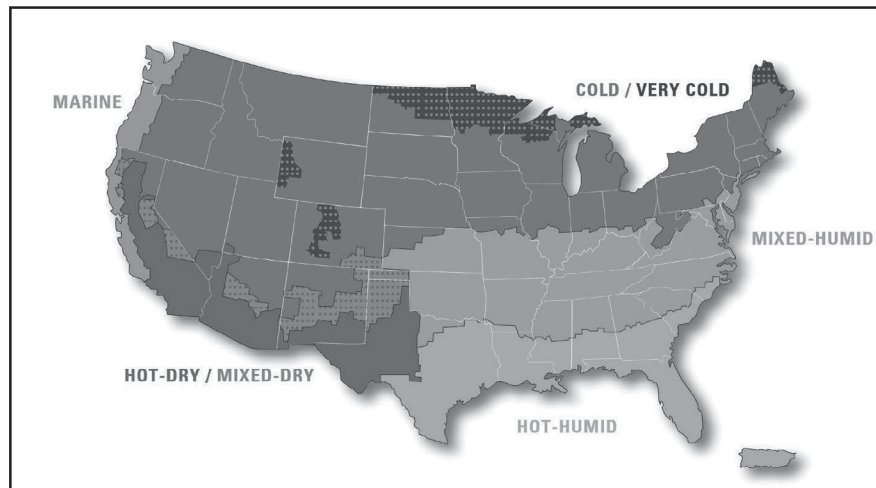
Planting deciduous trees on the south, southwest and west sides of your home can cut heating during hot summer months, while allowing sunlight through during the fall and winter, when the trees have lost their leaves. When planting trees, consider the expected shape and height of the mature trees and where they will shade your home. A tree with a high mature height planted on the south side of a home, for example, will provide all-day roof shading in the summer, while a lower tree on the west side of your home can protect your home from the lower afternoon sun.

Plant trees an appropriate distance away from your home so they do not disrupt your foundation or your roof as they grow. While it will be five to 10 years before a newly planted tree will begin providing shade to your roof, it can start shading windows immediately. Incorporate other plants to provide near-term shade. Shrubs, bushes and vines can quickly shade windows and walls.

Also consider any paved areas around your home and how you can shade them during the summer. Think about walking across your driveway barefoot on a hot July afternoon — if your driveway or patio is unshaded, it is probably quite difficult. That absorbed heat is also reflecting onto your home, causing your air conditioner to work even harder. You can use trees, hedges and other landscaping structures such as arbors to shade these paved areas.

Wind-blocking techniques

If your home is in an open area without many structures around it,



Your home's climate zone will dictate the best energy efficiency landscaping strategy.

photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy

cold winter winds may be increasing your heating bills. A windbreak on your property can help deflect these winds over your home. The most common type of windbreak uses a combination of conifer (evergreen) trees and shrubs to block wind from the ground to the top of your home. For the best windbreak effect, plant these features on the north and northwest sides of your home at a distance of between two and five times the height of the mature trees. Incorporating a wall or fence can further assist with the wind break.

Another insulating technique is to plant shrubs and bushes closer to your home, but at least one foot away. The space between these plants and your home is "dead air space," which helps insulate your home during winter and summer months.

The particular landscaping strategies you should focus on will depend on your climate zone. If you live in a hot, arid climate, you should focus on maximizing shading to your roof and windows for much of the year, while a home in a hot, humid climate will want to maximize summer shade.

Regardless of where you are, if you live near power lines, talk with your electric co-op about how far away trees should be planted from these lines before making any final design decisions.

This column was co-written by Pat Keegan and Amy Wheelless of Collaborative Efficiency. For more ideas on energy efficiency landscaping, please visit: www.collaborativeefficiency.com/energytips.

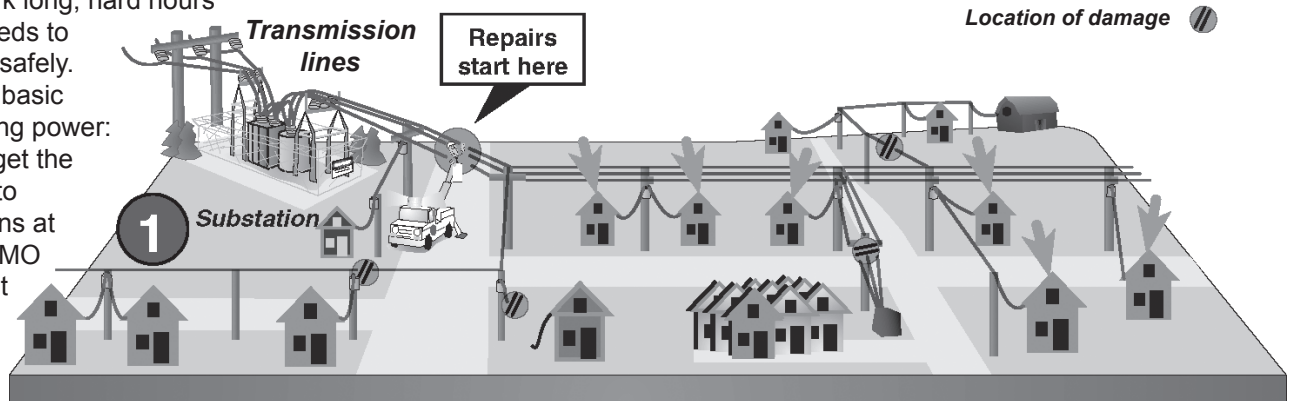


Getting Sac Osage members back in service

As members of a cooperative, we have come to expect that, if we lose electric service, it will be restored within a few hours, at most. But when a devastating event, like a tornado, ice or snow storm causes major damage to our electric distribution system, longer outages are unavoidable. Crews work long, hard hours restoring service, but this task needs to be done methodically to be done safely.

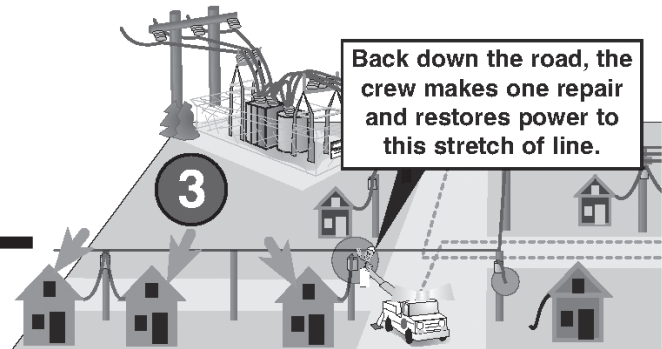
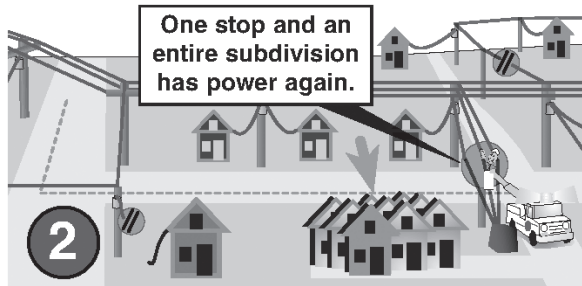
Electric cooperatives follow a basic principle when it comes to restoring power: priority goes to the lines that will get the most people back in service and to critical facilities. This usually begins at the substation (maintained by KAMO Power) with main feeder lines that can affect 300-1,000 members. Work continues out to tap lines, which may affect 20-200 members, and then to individual service lines affecting just 1-5 members.

If a major storm hit Sac Osage Electric Cooperative's system, here's a simplified look at how we would prioritize repairs and restore electric service.

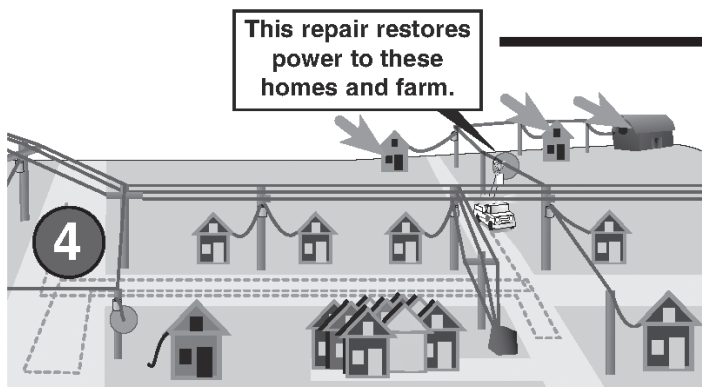


Step 1: The substation is energized but a main line is damaged nearby. Hundreds of members are without power. All repairs start with the main line. Many homes (shown with arrows) will receive power once the main line is fixed. All other repairs are ineffective until this line is restored, as it feeds all the other lines.

Step 2: With the main line restored, the line crew can isolate other damage and prioritize repairs. Although a couple of repairs were closer, fixing the line that serves the subdivision down the road will get a larger number of consumers on more quickly.

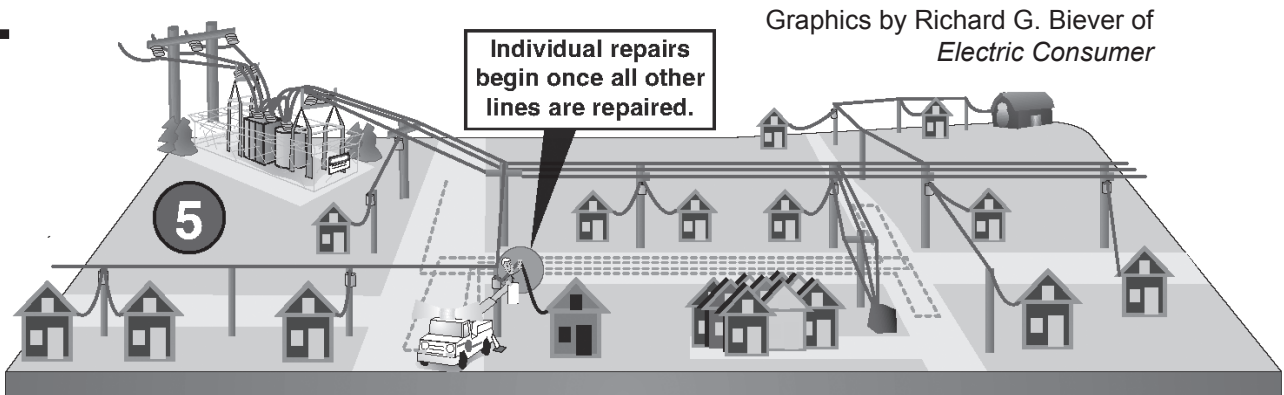


Step 3: Moving back down the road, fixing this tap line will restore electricity to the three homes marked with arrows.



Step 4: A smaller tap line serving a number of homes and the farm on the hill is next on the list for the line crew. The move probably doesn't make the family in the single house too happy. They've seen the crew driving by their home and working right across the road. They see lights in homes of all their neighbors but they still don't have power. Even though electricity is coming to their pole (that happened with the first repair in Step 1), the service line from their pole to their meter is damaged. Individual repairs are made after all distribution and tap lines are restored.

Step 5: After tap lines are repaired the crew can work on individual service lines. The crew has passed the single house three times, and could have stopped anytime after the main line repair restored electricity to the pole nearby. But it's not fair to other members for a crew to spend hours on a single repair when the crew can move down the road and restore power to dozens of homes in the same amount of time.



Graphics by Richard G. Biever of *Electric Consumer*

To learn the extent of damage from a major storm, check the Outage Viewer link available on www.sacosage.com.

Daylight Saving begins, so don't forget to spring forward an hour on Sunday, March 12th.