

Since 1940


WISCONSIN ENERGY *Cooperative* June 2017 NEWS

Curds have their *way*



TAYLOR ELECTRIC
Cooperative



Your Touchstone Energy Partner 



Your Touchstone Energy® Partner 

It's time to do the SUMMER SHIFT!

Each year the total amount of electricity we use as a cooperative family increases. Our electricity demand and the regional market's power prices are highest on summer weekdays between the hours of 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. We all have an opportunity to curb our use during those hours to prevent our cooperative from being charged expensive wholesale time-of-use charges and extra demand charges that must be passed on to our members. We call our summer campaign to shift the time of our energy use outside of the 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. weekday hours Together We Save.

Taylor Electric Cooperative requests your participation in Together We Save. We need your help to shift summer peak period energy use as much as possible on hot summer days to help us hold the line on our rates. We will need to use less electricity during the summer peak demand on weekdays from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. to accomplish this. We are asking for your help in shifting electricity use outside of this window as much as is reasonable and possible for your household.

It's about community

Together, when we shift the time of our use of any non-essential

electricity to avoid these peak hours, we help limit additional charges assessed back to the co-op. Our goal is to lower our entire co-op's demand for power during these costly summer peak demand hours to prevent higher energy charges from being passed along to you, our members. It is our goal to provide reliable access to all the power your family needs and

to help you use it most wisely to help manage our costs today and in the future.

What can you do?

Shifting your family's electricity use to before 11 a.m. and after 7 p.m. on weekdays is the key. Do you have power needs that can be met earlier in the day or later in the evening? Can you wait until after 7 p.m. to recharge cell phones and portable electronics? Can you delay laundry until after 7 p.m., or move some of it the weekends? Perhaps closing your drapes and windows during the day so your air conditioner runs less is a possibility for you? You may decide it is time to try either raising the temperature a couple of degrees on your air conditioning or switching to cycled air conditioning—we can help you figure out what makes sense for your household.

**POWER DOWN
11 am - 7 pm**

It's so simple. Powering down together helps keep electric rates affordable for everyone.

- Turn up the thermostat.
- Delay the dishwasher.
- Shift the start of laundry.

TOGETHER WESAVE

Taylor Electric Cooperative
715.678.2411 | www.taylorellectric.org

MY CO-OP

Number of members shifting one hour of electric drying time outside of the weekday 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. window for the summer season (June – August)	Average kW demand reduction by avoiding 11 a.m.-7 p.m. window	Cooperative's avoided cost
1 member – you	1.375 kW	\$99.83
500 members	687.5 kW	\$49,913
1,000 members	1375 kW	\$99,830

Stay Safe through STORM RECOVERY

Storms can cause a great deal of destruction. Remember that just because the storm has ended, it does not mean that there is no longer any danger. Know what steps to take to stay safe even after the storm has passed.

Severe weather can take many forms. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) reported that lightning resulted in 27 fatalities and 130 injuries in 2015. In addition, tornadoes caused 36 fatalities and 924 injuries, while high wind resulted in 41 deaths and 150 injuries. Flash flooding accounted for 129 deaths and 42 injuries.

“Despite the individual characteristics of each type of storm, there are important electrical safety tips to keep in mind for all of them,” says Amber Sabin, Safe Electricity Advisory Board member.

Safe Electricity encourages you to keep these safety tips in mind after a storm:

- After a storm, it is best to assume all downed lines are energized and potentially dangerous. Stay far away from all power lines and any objects that may be in contact with those lines. Remember, even if a

downed line is not sparking, it can still be carrying electricity and be dangerous.

- If at all possible, remain at home and off the roadways to allow emergency responders and utility crews easy access to damaged areas or injured individuals.
- If you are driving and come along a downed power line, stay away and warn others to stay away. Contact emergency personnel or your utility company to address the downed power line.
- Never drive through a flooded roadway. There is no way to predict how deep the water may be.
- Never drive over downed lines, which easily tangle in car wheels and cause additional damage.
- If your car does make contact with a downed line, stay in your vehicle.

Wait for utility and emergency professionals to make sure the power line is de-energized before exiting the car. If you must exit the vehicle because it is on fire, jump clear of it with your feet together and without touching the vehicle and ground at the same time. Keeping your feet together, shuffle or “bunny hop” to safety.

- Never enter a flooded basement if electrical outlets are under water. The water could be energized.
- Do not turn power off if you must stand in water to do so. Call your electric utility, and have them turn off power at the meter.
- When cleaning up outdoors after a storm, do not use electrical equipment when it is raining or the ground is wet.
- Take care when using a generator after power has been lost. Always run generators outside the home, in unenclosed areas. Portable generators should never be plugged directly into a home outlet or electrical system. Use a heavy-duty, outdoor-rated extension cord to plug appliances into an outlet on the generator for power.
- Do not use electrical equipment that has been water damaged. Have your water-damaged items inspected and approved by a professional before using them.

+ **Staying Safe Until Power is Restored**

SafeElectricity.org®

How long it takes to get your power restored depends on:

- the extent of the storm's destruction
- the number of outages **#?**
- when it becomes safe for utility personnel to get to the damaged areas

Stay safe until we can restore power to you.

For more information on storm safety, please visit SafeElectricity.org.

Fun facts about dairy foods

The modern cow is descended from a now-extinct wild bovine called the aurochs (pronounced OR-ox). Humans domesticated the aurochs about 10,000 years ago, and have been consuming cows' milk ever since. The first cow in America arrived in the Jamestown colony in 1611 and, until the 1850s, nearly every family had its own cow. So for June Dairy Month, let's celebrate the dairy cow and the products made from her milk with some fun dairy facts!

Cow Facts

- The average dairy cow weighs about 1,400 lbs.
- Cows have 32 teeth, all of them on the bottom with a dental pad on top.
- Cows have an acute sense of smell, and can smell something up to six miles away.
- A cow eats 90–100 pounds of food and drinks about 35 gallons of water (the equivalent of a bathtub full) every day.
- A cow spends about six hours eating and eight hours chewing its cud every day.
- A cow does not actually have four stomachs, but a single stomach with four compartments:
 - **Rumen** – The first part of the cow's stomach helps break down complex plant products like grass.
 - **Reticulum** – The food is then mixed with saliva to produce a cud, which the cow brings back up to her mouth to chew and break down further.
 - **Omasum** – Where all the water is absorbed out of the food.
 - **Abomasum** – Where the food is finally digested, as in a human stomach.
- A cow produces an average of 6.3 gallons of milk daily. That's more than 2,300 gallons each year and 350,000 glasses of milk in a lifetime.
- A cow is more valuable for its milk, cheese, butter, and yogurt than for its beef.

Milk Facts

- U.S. dairy farms produce roughly 21 billion gallons of milk annually.
- All 50 states in the United States have dairy farms.
- Dairy farmers are paid by the hundredweight (100 pounds), not by the gallon. There are approximately 8.6 pounds of milk per gallon.
- 99 percent of all U.S. households purchase milk. The average American consumes almost 25 gallons of milk each year.
- About 72 percent of the calcium in the U.S. food supply comes from dairy foods.
- To get the amount of calcium in an 8-ounce glass of milk, you'd have to eat seven oranges or six slices of wheat bread.
- Fresh milk will stay fresher longer if you add a pinch of salt to each quart.



Facts About Cheese and Other Dairy Products

- The natural yellow color of butter comes mainly from the beta-carotene found in the grass cows eat.
- Americans eat more than 300,000 tons of yogurt per year.
- About 300 varieties of cheese are sold in the United States.
- The most popular cheese in America is Cheddar.
- Vanilla is America's favorite ice cream flavor.
- It takes about 50 licks to finish a single ice cream scoop.
- It takes 10 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese.
- It takes 12 pounds of whole milk to make one gallon of ice cream.
- It takes 21.8 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter.
- If Wisconsin were a country, it would rank fourth in the world in terms of total cheese production, behind the United States, Germany, and France, and just ahead of Italy.

So now that you know more about milk and dairy products than your friends do, why not get everyone together for a grilled cheese and ice cream? Celebrate June Dairy Month!

Source: www.wisconsincheeseman.com



Sunday, June 11, 2017

6:30 a.m. to noon

Taylor County Fairgrounds, Medford
Corner of Hwy. 64 and 13

TICKETS: \$5

Kids 5 and under eat FREE

MENU: Omelets, sausages, cheese,
fresh-baked buttermilk biscuits, honey,
juice, coffee, milk, & ice cream

*Ag machinery and
educational displays*



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money
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at 715-678-2411



Michael Schaefer, President/CEO
N1831 State Highway 13, Medford, WI 54451
715-678-2411 • 800-862-2407
email: taylrec@tayloelectric.org
website: www.tayloelectric.org
Lainie Kellnhofer, Editor

