DEMOCRATIC MEMBER CONTROL

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Directors Map Final Plans for Rural Electric Projec

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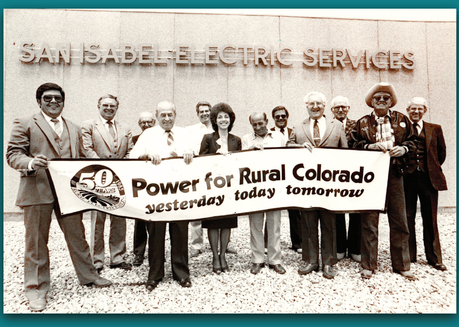
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Through the Years



7 COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

1 VOLUNTARY & OPEN MEMBERSHIP

2 DEMOCRATIC MEMBER CONTROL

3 ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

4 AUTONOMY & INDEPENDENCE

5 EDUCATION, TRAINING, & INFORMATION

6 COOPERATION AMONG COOPERATIVES

7 CONCERN FOR COMMUNITY

CURRENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DEBBIE ROSE
District 1
Beulah, Wetmore, & Vicinity

DENNIS MARONEY
District 2
Rye, Colorado City, & Vicinity

EDWARD GARCIA
District 3
Gardner, Trinidad East, & Vicinity

JACQUE SIKES
District 5
City of Walsenburg, and Southwest & Northeast Vicinity

DON KEAIRNS
District 6
Town of La Veta, Cuchara, & Vicinity

JOSEPH COSTA
District 7
Aguilar, Trinidad West, & Vicinity

JOHN PICKERILL
District 8
Pueblo West Proper

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Through the Years

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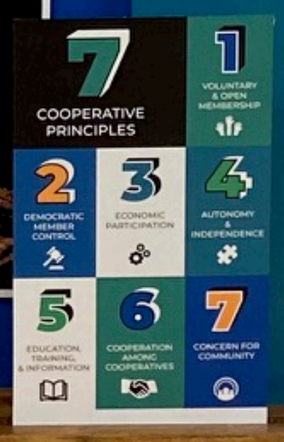

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Through the Years

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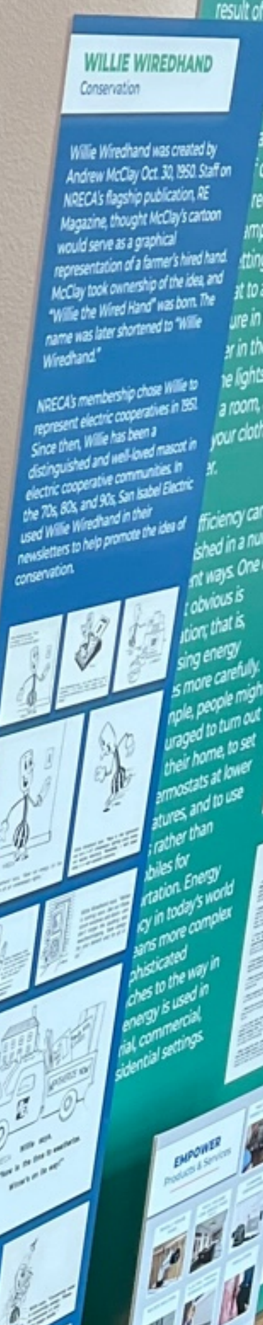


empower

In 2019, San Isabel Electric launched Empower, a program to help you read your electric bill data and determine ways in which energy efficient products can save you money.

REBATES

San Isabel Electric pays members cash for certain energy efficient projects and upgrades. The amounts vary but can be substantial. Rebates are only available for SIEA members. As a not-for-profit, member-owned electric cooperative, costs for providing electricity are spread out across the membership. So, when San Isabel Electric members make energy efficiency upgrades to use less power, the co-op doesn't have to buy as much power. When you save, the whole cooperative saves too. Visit siea.com/rebates for more information and a complete list of rebates.

EMPOWER
Products & Services

FREE IN-HOME ENERGY ASSESSMENT

WHOLE HOUSE FANS

HIGH VOLUME LOW SPEED FANS (HVLS)

CUMMINS GENERATORS

WATER HEATERS

ELECTRIC THERMAL STORAGE HEATERS

INSULATION

How Empower Works

1. **Request a free consultation**
2. **Get suggestions from local pros**
3. **Schedule an installation**
4. **Third-party oversight**

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency as we know it began in the 1970s and was known primarily as “conservation.” As a result of the Arab Oil Embargo, Congress created the Department of Energy to broaden energy resources and promote the idea of conserving energy by reducing daily usage. Examples of this include setting your thermostat to a lower temperature in the winter and higher in the summer, turning the lights off when you leave a room, and washing your clothes in cold water.

Energy efficiency can be accomplished in a number of different ways. One of the most obvious is conservation; that is, simply using energy resources more carefully. For example, people might be encouraged to turn out lights in their home, to set their thermostats at lower temperatures, and to use bicycles rather than automobiles for transportation. Energy efficiency in today's world also means more complex and sophisticated approaches to the way in which energy is used in industrial, commercial, and residential settings.

Saving Water Means . . . Saving Money

A simple rule-of-thumb applies to energy conservation and hot water: Every time you use cold water instead of hot you save energy and dollars. The following tips will help remind you of ways to reduce hot water consumption.

The places you use hot water in your home fall into three general categories. The laundry room, kitchen and bathroom. First, let's look at the water heater itself.

WATER HEATERS

Unnecessary use of water carries a high energy price tag; especially hot water. (Your water heater is probably the second biggest energy user in your house, after your furnace).

When purchasing a water heater, match its size to the needs of your family.

Heating of water continues even if hot water is not being used. Get a well-insulated hot water heater that uses as little heat as possible, minimizing the re-heating process. Set the thermostat no higher than necessary for household uses (normal setting about 140 degrees F).

Install your water heater as close as possible to the place where you will have the greatest use in order to eliminate long pipe runs. All the hot water left in the pipes when you turn off the faucet is wasted. Insulate all exposed hot water pipes.

Approximately three times a year, drain a pail or two of water from the faucet at the bottom of your water tank to get rid of sediment and mineral deposits. This will lengthen the life of the unit and assure a higher operating efficiency.

LAUNDRY ROOMS

Wash full loads. It saves time, hot water and electricity. If you must wash a partial load, select the water level to fit the amount of clothes.

Avoid overwashing clothes. It's just a waste. Use cold water and cold water detergents wherever they can do an adequate job.

A suds saver will allow you to reuse hot or warm wash water for several loads.

If you have a laundry tub next to your washer, save the hot sudsy water from the wash to clean barbecue grills, garden tools, oven racks, etc.

Pre-treat very soiled clothes or use the soak cycle if available on your washer. This should eliminate the need to wash heavily soiled clothes more than once.

BATHROOM

A quick shower uses considerably less hot water than a tub bath, and you get just as clean. Also, when you're shaving or washing at a basin, don't leave the water running. You're just wasting the hot water that you have to pay for.

Install a low-water-output showerhead for even more savings. Unnecessary flushing is another water-waster, each one uses five to seven gallons of water, so don't dispose of insects, tissues or cigarette butts in this manner.

KITCHEN

If you wash dishes by hand, don't leave the water running to wash or rinse each plate separately. Use dishwasher only for full loads. Use it to store just a few dishes until you have a full load.

A dishwasher makes efficient use of energy and your time, but for the sake of energy conservation, it is important to maximize its efficiency. Consider a unit with an energysaving switch that automatically omits the use of heat during the drying cycle and thereby saves 20-40 percent of dishwasher operating costs. If your present dishwasher does not have an energy saving switch, you can save the same amount of energy by turning off the unit and opening the door at the end of the rinse cycle. Scrape dishes before placing them in the dishwasher. If rinsing is necessary, use cold water. Measure detergent according to manufacturer's instructions. Too much or too little detergent reduces the efficiency of the unit. Use only cold water when operating your disposer. Cold water solidifies grease, which is then ground up and washed away.

Continued Page 4

Lighting Energy Savers

It's easy to use more light than you need. More than 16 percent of the electricity we use in our homes goes into lighting. Most Americans overlight their homes, so lowering lighting levels is an easy conservation measure.

Indoor Lighting

• **Light-zone your home and save electricity.** Concentrate lighting in reading and working areas and where it's needed for safety (stairwells, for example). Reduce lighting in other areas, but avoid very sharp contrasts.

• **To reduce overall lighting in non-working spaces,** remove one bulb out of three in multiple light fixtures and replace it with a burned-out bulb for safety. Replace other bulbs throughout the house with bulbs of the next lower wattage.

• **Consider installing solid state dimmers or hi-low switches** when replacing light switches. They make it easy to reduce lighting intensity in a room and thus save energy.

• **Use one large bulb instead of several small ones in areas where bright light is needed.**

• **Use long-life incandescent lamps only in hard-to-reach places.** They are less energy efficient than ordinary bulbs.

• **Need new lamps?** Consider the advantages of those with three-way switches. They make it easy to keep lighting levels low when intense light is not necessary, and that saves electricity. Use the high switch only for reading or other activities that require brighter light.

• **Always turn three-way bulbs down to the lowest lighting level when watching television.** You'll reduce the glare and use less energy.

• **Use low-wattage night-light bulbs.** These now come in 4-watt as well as 7-watt sizes. The 4-watt bulb with a clear finish is almost as bright as the 7-watt bulb but uses about half as much energy.

• **Try 50-watt reflector floodlights in directional lamps** (such as pole or spot lamps). These floodlights provide about the same amount of light as the standard 100-watt bulbs but at half the wattage.

• **Try 25-watt reflector flood bulbs in high-intensity portable lamps.** They provide about the same amount of light but use less energy than the 40-watt bulbs that normally come with these lamps.

• **Use fluorescent lights whenever you can; they give out more lumens per watt.** For example, a 40-watt fluorescent lamp gives off 80 lumens per watt and a 60-watt incandescent gives off only 14.7 lumens per watt. The 40-watt fluorescent lamp would save about 140 watts of electricity over a 7-hour period. These savings, over a period of time, could more than pay for the fixtures you would need to use fluorescent lighting.

Watch for more Lighting Energy Savers in next month's newsletter.

And . . . How!

Not long ago the editors of the Farmer-Stockman printed a picture of a deserted farmhouse in a desolate, sandswept field, then offered a prize for the best 100-word essay on the disastrous effects of land erosion.

A bright Indian lad from Oklahoma bagged the trophy with this graphic description:

"Picture show white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big teepee. Plow hill. Water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to hell. No pig. No corn. No pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make plenty big teepee. Make moccasin. All time Indian eat. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam. White man heap crazy."

-Danbury (Conn.) News-Times

Laundry Energy Savers

You can save considerable amounts of energy in the laundry through conservation of hot water and by using your automatic washers and dryers less often and more efficiently.

• **Wash clothes in warm or cold water, rinse in cold.** You'll save energy and money. Use hot water only if absolutely necessary.

Washing Machines

• **Fill washers** (unless they have small-load attachments or variable water levels), but do not overload them.

• **Use the suds saver if you have one.** It will allow you to use one tubful of hot water for several loads.

• **Don't use too much detergent.** Follow the instructions on the box. Oversudsing makes your machine work harder and use more energy.

• **Pre-soak or use a soak cycle when washing heavily soiled garments.** You'll avoid two washings and save energy.

Clothes Dryers

• **Fill clothes dryers but do not overload them.**

•**Keep the lint screen in the dryer clean.** Remove lint after each load. Lint impedes the flow of air in the dryer and requires the machine to use more energy.

• **Keep the outside exhaust of your clothes dryer clean.** Check it regularly. A clogged exhaust lengthens the drying time and increases the amount of energy used.

• **If your dryer has an automatic dry cycle,** use it. Overdrying merely wastes energy.

• **Dry your clothes in consecutive loads.** Stop-and-start drying uses more energy because a lot goes into bringing the dryer up to the desired temperature each time you begin.

• **Separate drying loads into heavy and lightweight items.** Since the lighter ones take less drying time, the dryer doesn't have to be on as long for these loads.

• **If drying the family wash takes more than one load, leave small, lightweight items until last.** You may be able to dry them, after you turn off the power, with heat retained by the machine from earlier loads.

• **Save energy by using the old-fashioned clothesline.** As a bonus, clothes dried outdoors often seem fresher and cleaner than those taken from a mechanical dryer.

Ironing

• **Remove clothes that will need ironing from the dryer while they still are damp.** There's no point in wasting energy to dry them thoroughly if they only have to be dampened again.

• **You can save ironing time and energy by "pressing" sheets and pillow cases on the warm top of your dryer.** Fold them carefully, then smooth them out on the flat surface.

• **Save energy needed for ironing by hanging clothes in the bathroom while you're bathing or showering.** The steam often removes the wrinkles for you.

Bathroom Energy Savers

• **Take showers rather than tub baths** but limit your showering time and check the water flow if you want to save energy. It takes about 30 gallons of water to fill the average tub. A shower with a flow of 4 gallons of water a minute uses only 20 gallons in 5 minutes. Assuming you use half hot and half cold water for bathing, you would save about 5 gallons of hot water every time you substitute a shower for a bath. Thus, if you substituted just one shower for one bath per day, you would save almost 2,000 gallons of hot water in a year.

• **Consider installing a flow restrictor in the pipe at the showerhead.** These inexpensive, easy-to-install devices restrict the flow of water to an adequate 3 to 4 gallons per minute. This can save considerable amounts of hot water and the energy used to produce them over a year's time. For example, reducing the flow from 8 to 3 gallons a minute would save the average family about $24 a year.

Kitchen Energy Savers

COOKING ENERGY SAVERS

• **Use cold water rather than hot to operate your food disposer.** This saves the energy needed to heat the water, is recommended for the appliance, and aids in getting rid of grease. Grease solidifies in cold water and can be ground up and washed away.

• **Install an aerator in your kitchen sink faucet.** By reducing the amount of water in the flow, you use less hot water and save the energy that would have been required to heat it. The lower flow pressure is hardly noticeable.

• **If you need to purchase a gas oven or range, look for one with an automatic (electronic) ignition system instead of pilot lights.** You'll save an average of up to 47 percent of your gas use — 41 percent in the oven and 53 percent on the top burners.

• **If you have a gas stove, make sure the pilot light is burning efficiently** — with a blue flame. A yellowish flame indicates an adjustment is needed.

• **Never boil water in an open pan.** Water will come to a boil faster and use less energy in a kettle or covered pan.

• **Keep range-top burners and reflectors clean.** They will reflect the heat better, and you will save energy.

• **Match the size of pan to the heating element.** More heat will get to the pan; less will be lost to surrounding air.

• **If you cook with electricity, get in the habit of turning off the burners several minutes before the alloted cooking time.** The heating element will stay hot long enough to finish the cooking for you without using more electricity.

• **When using the oven, make the most of the heat from that single source.** Cook as many foods as you can at one time. Prepare dishes that can be stored or frozen for later use or make all oven-cooked meals.

• **Watch the clock or use a timer;** don't continually open the oven door to check food. Every time you open the door heat escapes and your cooking takes more energy.

• **Use small electric pans or ovens for small meals** rather than the kitchen range or oven. They use less energy.

• **Use pressure cookers and microwave ovens if you have them.** They can save energy by reducing cooking time.

DISHWASHER ENERGY SAVERS

The average dishwasher uses 14 gallons of hot water per load. Use it energy efficiently.

• **Be sure your dishwasher is full,** but not overloaded when you turn it on.

• **When buying a dishwasher, look for a model with air-power and/or overnight dry settings.** These features automatically turn off the dishwasher after the rinse cycle. This can save you up to one-third of your total dishwashing energy costs.

• **Let your dishes air dry.** If you don't have an automatic air-dry switch, turn off the control knob after the final rinse. Prop the door open a little and the dishes will dry faster.

• **Don't use the "rinse hold" on your machine.** It uses 3 to 7 gallons of hot water each time you use it.

• **Scrape dishes before loading them into the dishwasher** so you won't have to rinse them. If they need rinsing, use cold water.

If **every dishwasher user in the country cut out just one load a week**, we'd save almost 15 million kilowatt-hours of electricity every day or the equivalent of about 9,000 barrels of oil a day.

Think Efficiency... Save Money

These days, energy bills being what they are, it pays to Think Efficiency. A good place to start is with your kitchen range.

Here are a few tips on how to increase your efficiency factor:

For most of the items you cook in the oven, pre-heating is not critical. Put the food in as soon as you turn on the oven.

Plan ahead. Cook several dishes at the same time, or cook an extra quantity to freeze for later use.

Use the right size pan to fit the surface element. Using a small pot on a large element is wasteful.

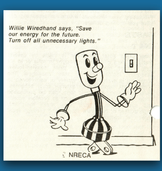
Don't use the oven or surface elements as heaters; you'll be money ahead to buy a small space heater if extra warmth is needed.

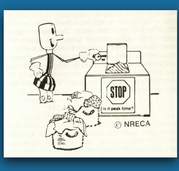
Speaking for our product, electricity — it's too good to waste. Use it, but don't abuse it.

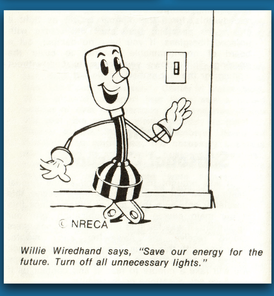
WILLIE WIREDHAND
Conservation

Willie Wiredhand was created by Andrew McClay Oct. 30, 1950. Staff on NRECA's flagship publication, RE Magazine, thought McClay's cartoon would serve as a graphical representation of a farmer's hired hand. McClay took ownership of the idea, and "Willie the Wired Hand" was born. The name was later shortened to "Willie Wiredhand."

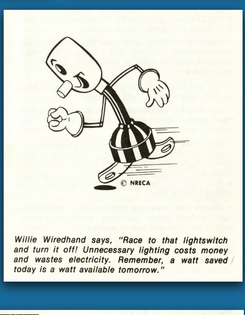
NRECA's membership chose Willie to represent electric cooperatives in 1951. Since then, Willie has been a distinguished and well-loved mascot in electric cooperative communities. In the 70s, 80s, and 90s, San Isabel Electric used Willie Wiredhand in their newsletters to help promote the idea of conservation.



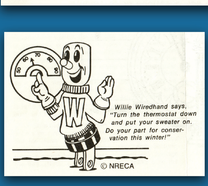


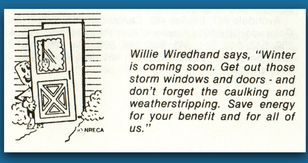


Willie Wiredhand says, "Save our energy for the future. Turn off all unnecessary lights."

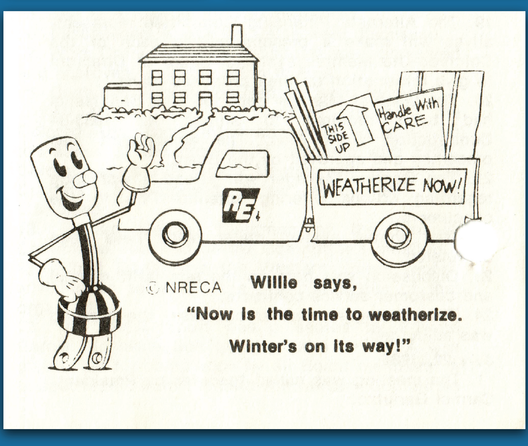


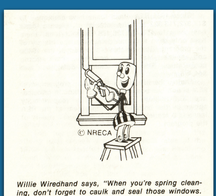
Willie Wiredhand says, "Race to that lightswitch and turn it off! Unnecessary lighting costs money and wastes electricity. Remember, a watt saved today is a watt available tomorrow."



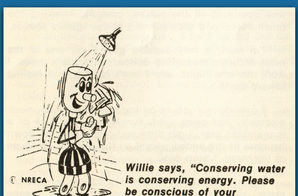


Willie Wiredhand says, "Winter is coming soon. Get out those storm windows and doors - and don't forget the caulking and weatherstripping. Save energy for your benefit and for all of us."

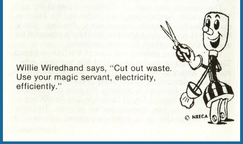


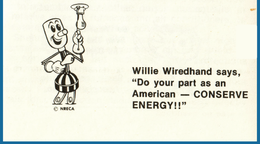


Willie Wiredhand says, "When you're spring cleaning, don't forget to caulk and seal those windows. Energy is precious, don't waste it."



Willie says, "Conserving water is conserving energy. Please be conscious of your water usage habits."





Willie Wiredhand says, "Do your part as an American — CONSERVE ENERGY!!"

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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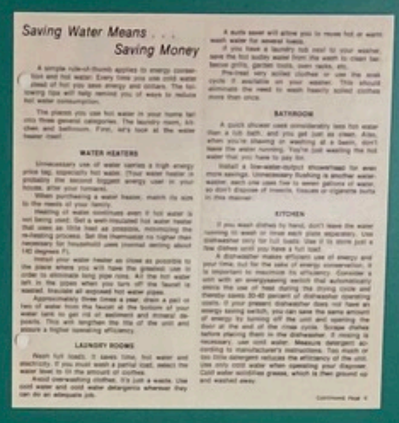
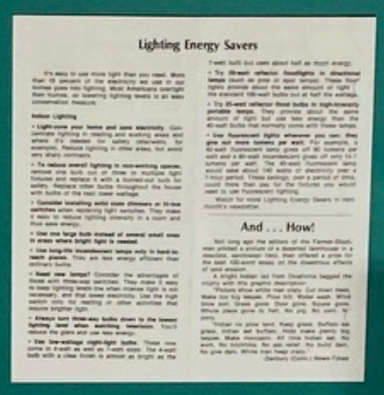
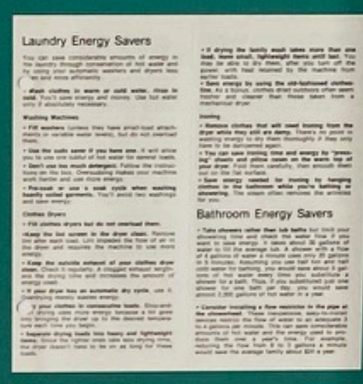
Energy efficiency can be accomplished in a number of different ways. One of the most obvious is conservation; that is, simply using energy resources more carefully. For example, people might be encouraged to turn out lights in their home, to set their thermostats at lower temperatures, and to use bicycles rather than automobiles for transportation. Energy efficiency in today's world also means more complex and sophisticated approaches to the way in which energy is used in industrial, commercial, and residential settings.

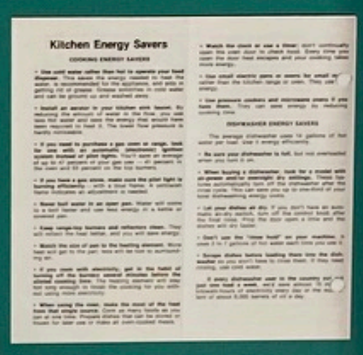

Saving Water Means . . .
Saving Money


Lighting Energy Savers

And . . . How!

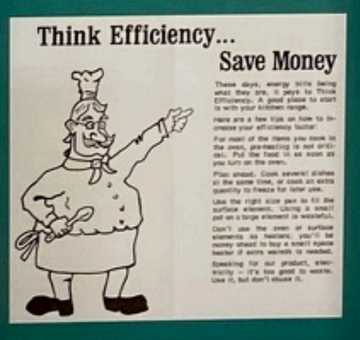

Laundry Energy Savers

Bathroom Energy Savers


Kitchen Energy Savers

COOKING ENERGY SAVERS

DISHWASHER ENERGY SAVERS


Think Efficiency...
Save Money

EMPOWER
Products & Services

FREE IN-HOME ENERGY ASSESSMENT

WHOLE HOUSE FANS

HIGH VOLUME LOW SPEED FANS

CUMMINS GENERATORS

WATER HEATERS

ELECTRIC THERMAL STORAGE HEATERS

INSULATION

How Empower Works

1 Request a free consultation

2 Get suggestions from local pros

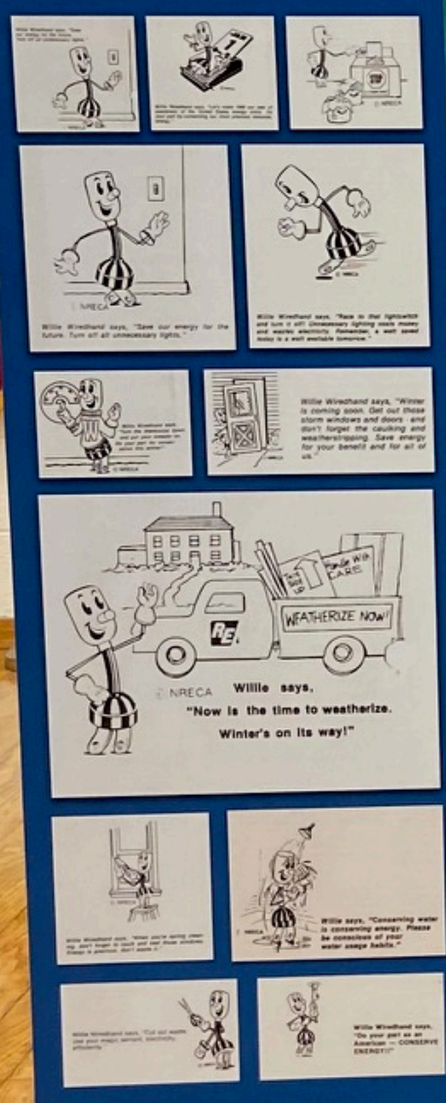
3 Schedule an installation

4 Third-party oversight

WILLIE WIREDHAND
Conservation

Willie Wiredhand was created by Andrew McClay Oct. 30, 1950. Staff on NRECA's flagship publication, RE Magazine, thought McClay's cartoon would serve as a graphical representation of a farmer's hired hand. McClay took ownership of the idea, and "Willie the Wired Hand" was born. The name was later shortened to "Willie Wiredhand."

NRECA's membership chose Willie to represent electric cooperatives in 1951. Since then, Willie has been a distinguished and well-loved mascot in electric cooperative communities. In the 70s, 80s, and 90s, San Isabel Electric used Willie Wiredhand in their newsletters to help promote the idea of conservation.



empower

In 2019, San Isabel Electric launched Empower, a program to help you read your electric bill data and determine ways in which energy efficient products can save you money.

REBATES
San Isabel Electric pays members cash for certain energy efficient projects and upgrades. The amounts vary but can be substantial. Rebates are only available for SIEA members. As a not-for-profit, member-owned electric cooperative, costs for providing electricity are spread out across the membership. So, when San Isabel Electric members make energy efficiency upgrades to use less power, the co-op doesn't have to buy as much power. When you save, the whole cooperative saves too. Visit siea.com/rebates for more information and a complete list of rebates.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
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"Now is the time to weatherize. Winter's on its way!"
CURRENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EMPOWER
Products & Services
How Empower Works
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SAFETY GEAR
Through the Years

1875-1900
Electrification begins
In the early years, linemen learn basic principles and hazards in real time. Safety standards are non-existent, and most line equipment is handmade.

Early headgear
It's not uncommon for linemen to wear hats made of felt or leather for protection.

Digging spoon
Workers dig holes by hand with digging bars, spoons, and shovels.

Homemade belts
Linemen fashion belts to wrap around waist and pole – or they climb freestyle.

Bare hands
Linemen rarely wear gloves for protection, opting instead to work bare-handed.

Climbing spikes
Homemade climbers lack pads and have only upper and lower straps.

1901-1925
Safety beginnings
Safety rules and formalized training become available, but they're limited. During this period, linemen de-energize lines to restore power, but as demand grows, live-line work becomes more common.

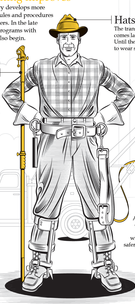
Homemade hot sticks
Linemen make their own hot sticks and slather them with varnish to keep moisture out.

Standardization
Lineman belts and safety straps are more standardized, adjustable, and attach to D-rings.

Rubber gloves
Safer rubber gloves are introduced around 1913 along with other rubberized equipment, such as line hoses and blankets.

Leather tool bags
Leather bags store and carry climbing and work tools.

1926-1950
Safety training improves
The electric industry develops more formalized safety rules and procedures to protect lineworkers. In the late 1930s, apprentice programs with stricter standards also begin.

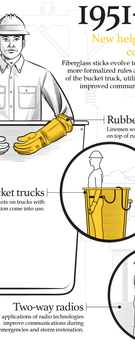


Hats
The transition to hard hats comes later in this period. Until then, most linemen elect to wear soft, Stetson-style hats.

Shotgun sticks
The first shotgun sticks come into use and allow linemen to perform more tasks without climbing.

Hydraulics
A-frame digger trucks evolve into hydraulic digger derrick trucks with augur, resulting in safer, more efficient work.

1951-1970
New heights and faster communication
Fiberglass sticks evolve to "rubber gloving," with more formalized rules and training. The advent of the bucket truck, utility undergrounding, and improved communications are major steps.



Rubber glove protectors
Linemen wear two pairs of gloves – leather on top of rubber – for more protection.

Bucket trucks
Insulated buckets on trucks with fall protection come into use.

Two-way radios
New applications of radio technologies improve communications during emergencies and storm restoration.

1971-1990
New law of the land
President Nixon signs the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) law. Underground line installation gains widespread use. Material-handling bucket trucks and hydraulic and mechanical compression tools also improve work conditions.

Hard hats
Head protection made from thermoplastics gains widespread use.

Rubber sleeve improvements
New sleeves extend to the shoulders for extra protection.

Telescoping or extendo stick
Made of fiberglass, the extendo stick lets workers perform tasks like opening and closing switches or removing tree limbs while staying on or near the ground

1991-present
Watching out for workers
OSHA begins requiring utilities to provide lineworker clothing to protect from arc flashes and "fall protection" devices like body harnesses and fall-arrest lanyards.

Insulated hard hats
Linemen now wear hard hats insulated with a special polyethylene that protects against blows to the head.

Harnesses
Linemen aren't climbing as much, so body harnesses and lanyards are valuable backup support.

Clothing
Arc-rated clothing is written into OSHA-required Personal Protective Equipment.

Battery-operated crimper
Lightweight mechanical crimpers mean no more squeezing connectors by hand.

Tablets
Mobile devices help lineworkers troubleshoot problems using SCADA and meter data instead of climbing a pole or going up in a bucket.

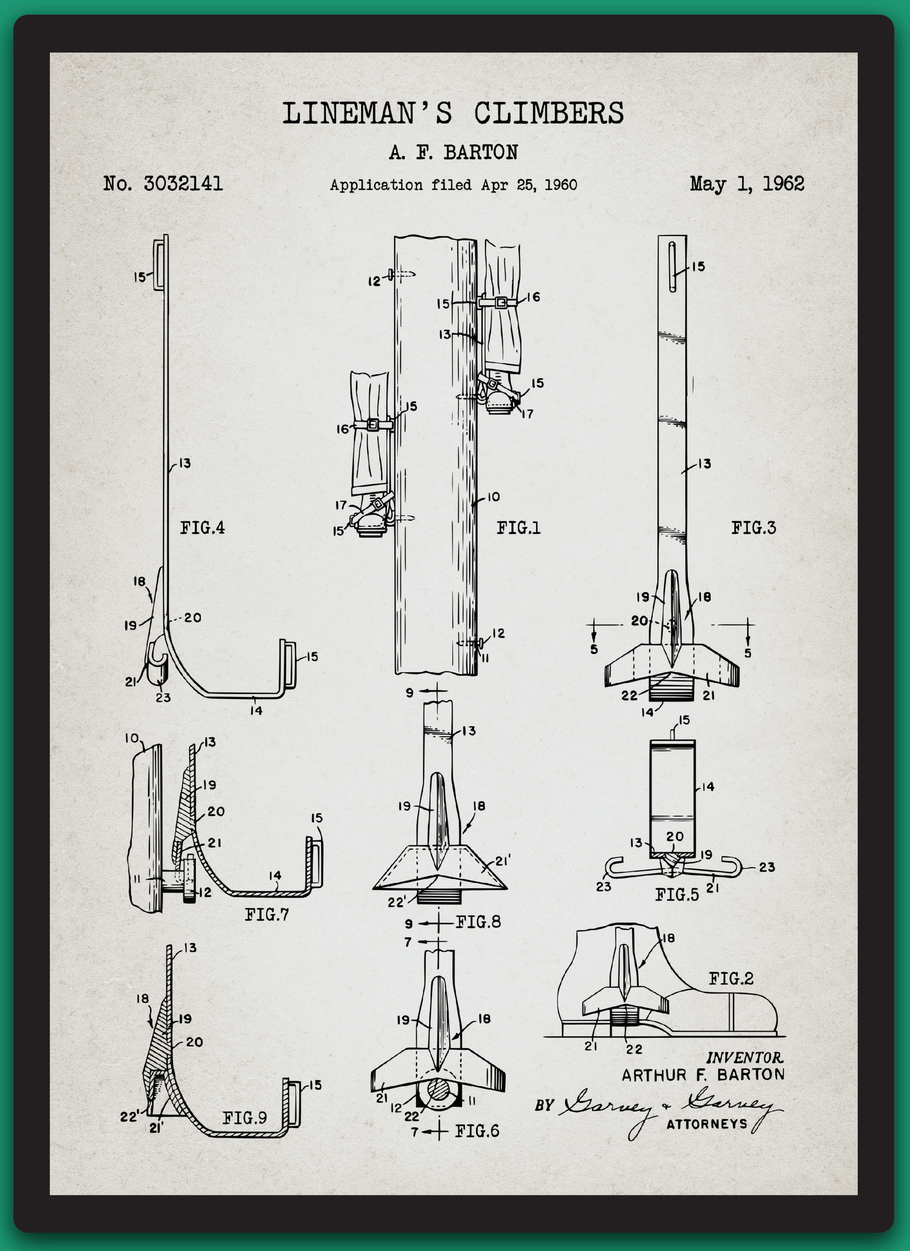
NRECA
America's Electric Cooperatives

SAFETY FIRST

While it takes each employee across all departments to keep operations running smoothly, one of the more visible jobs is that of a lineworker. You may see one of ours working high overhead or maintaining lines at ground level. We entrust your safety to our lineworkers, and rely on their expertise to power our world.

A large portion of San Isabel Electric's lines and equipment are in remote-rural areas or in rugged terrain, not accessible by roads. These areas are difficult to access during good weather and even more difficult to access during inclement weather. Lineworkers often face arduous weather and road conditions making their job more difficult and dangerous.

Protective clothing and gear are required to shield lineworkers since they work around high voltage. Collectively, gear components can weigh up to 45 pounds. As daily demands and common voltages grew in the electric industry, job site dangers did as well. This led to the adoption and evolution of lineworker gear and equipment.

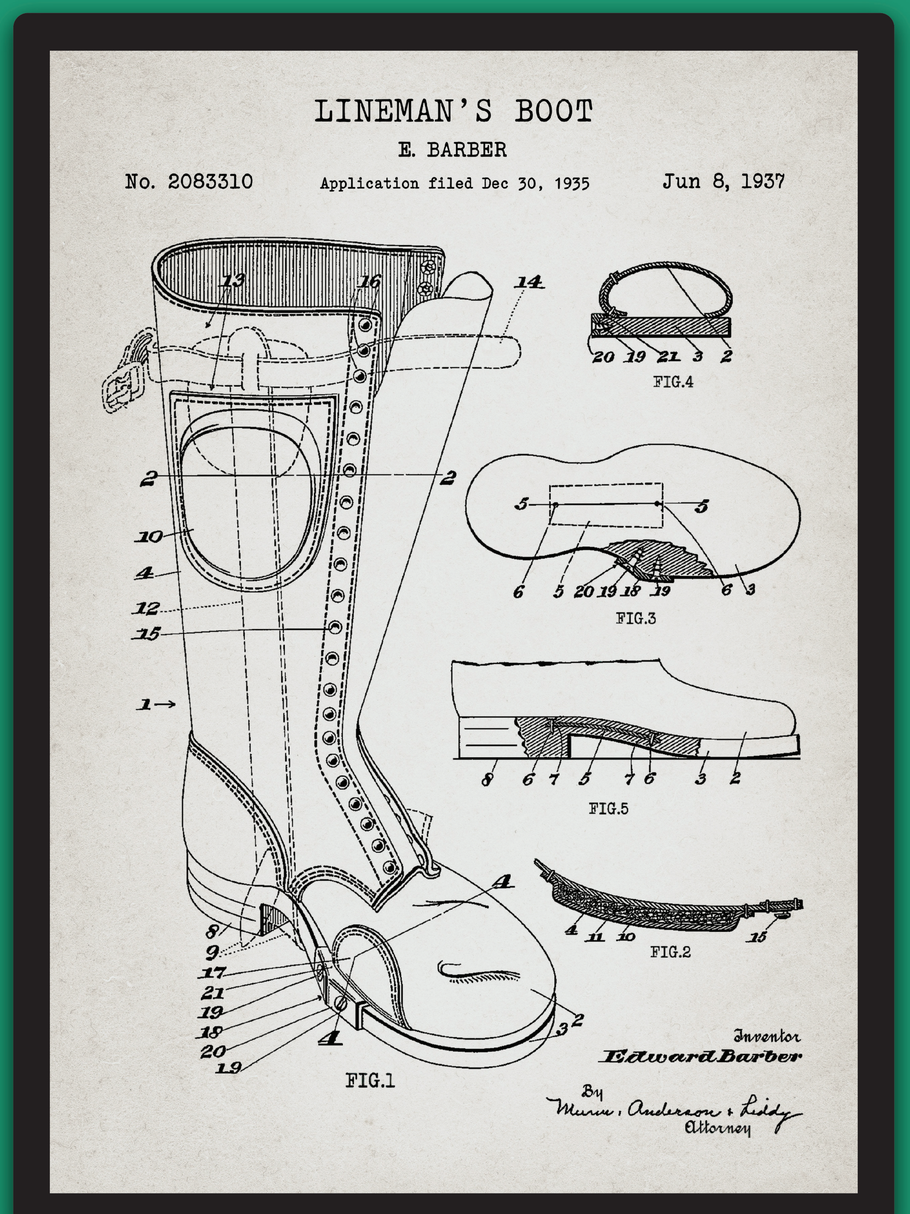

LINEMAN'S CLIMBERS

A. F. BARTON

No. 3032141 Application filed Apr 25, 1960 May 1, 1962

FIG.4 FIG.1 FIG.3 FIG.7 FIG.8 FIG.5 FIG.9 FIG.6 FIG.2

INVENTOR
ARTHUR F. BARTON
BY Garvey & Garvey
ATTORNEYS

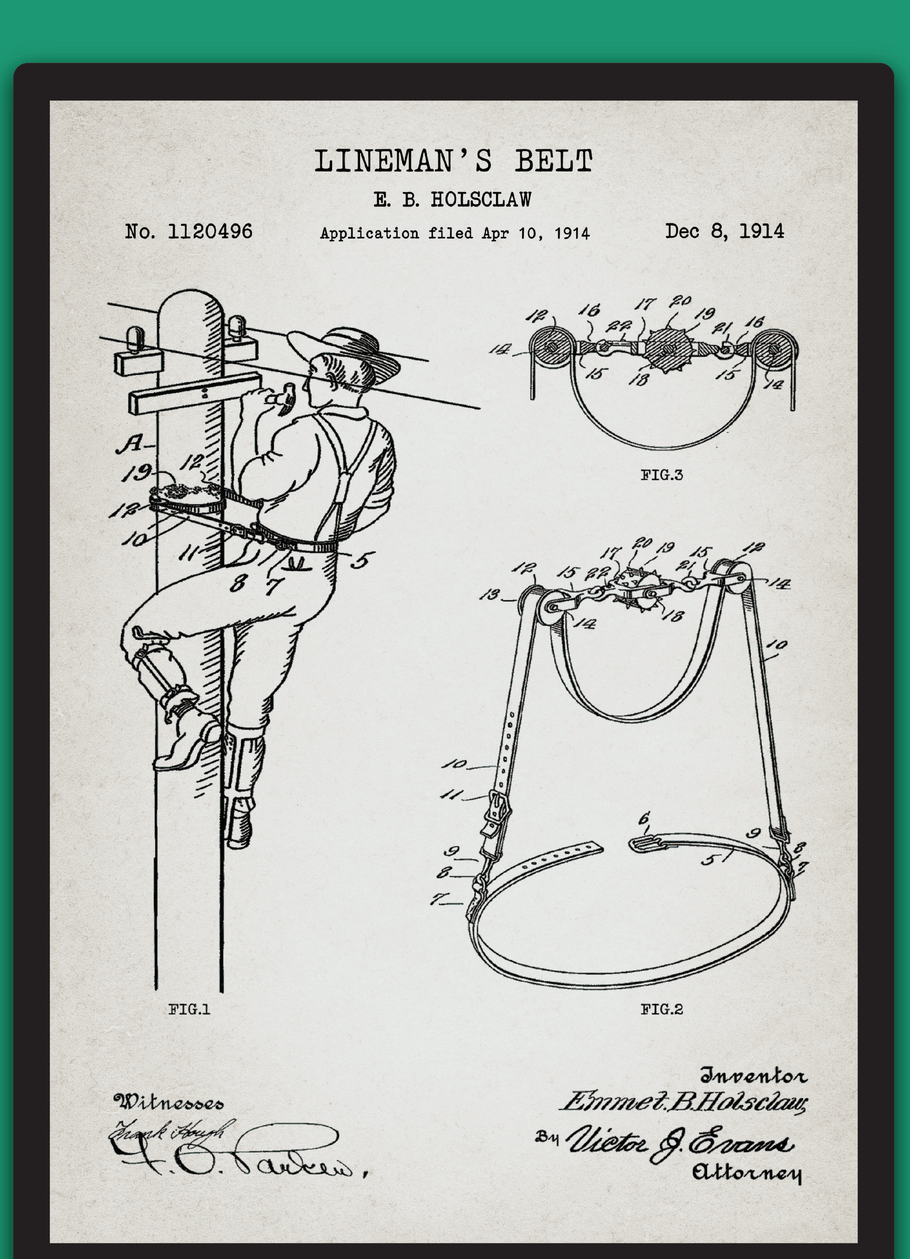

LINEMAN'S BOOT

E. BARBER

No. 2083310 Application filed Dec 30, 1935 Jun 8, 1937

FIG.4 FIG.3 FIG.5 FIG.2 FIG.1

Inventor
Edward Barber
By Munn, Anderson & Liddy
Attorney


LINEMAN'S BELT

E. B. HOLSCLAW

No. 1120496 Application filed Apr 10, 1914 Dec 8, 1914

FIG.3 FIG.1 FIG.2

Witnesses
Frank Hough
F. C. Parker,

Inventor
Emmet B. Holsclaw
By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

LANE

SAFETY GEAR
Through the Years

1875-1900

1901-1925

1926-1950

1951-1970

1971-1990

1991-present

NRECA

SAFETY FIRST

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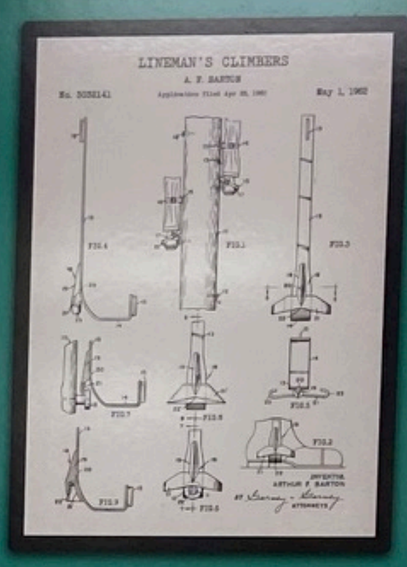
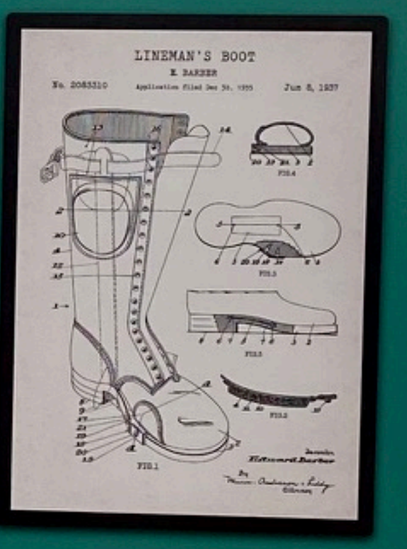
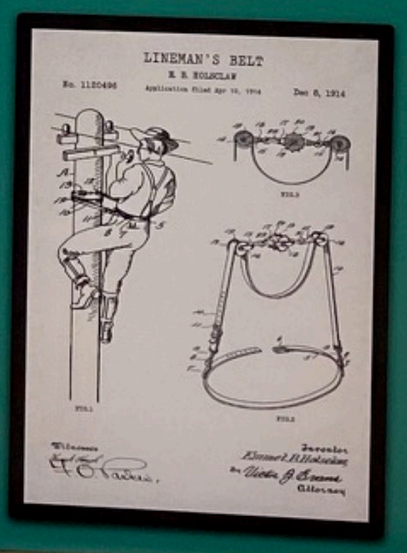

LINEMAN'S CLIMBERS
A. F. BARTON
No. 3052141 Application filed Apr 20, 1961 May 1, 1962


LINEMAN'S BOOT
E. BARKER
No. 2083310 Application filed Dec 31, 1935 Jun 8, 1937


LINEMAN'S BELT
H. B. HOLSCLAW
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WHO SPONSORS?
GATELY + PRECIADO
VALLEJOS + KNOTT
KNUTSON + WITT
LAMBO + ANDERSON
ASHLEY + STERLING
BRGOCH + JONES

Graduating from:
Class of:

145
CONFERENCE ROOM B

SAFETY GEAR
Through the Years

1875-1900
Electrification begins
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Early headgear
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Safety beginnings
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Homemade hot sticks
Linemen make their own hot sticks and rubber hose will started to keep moisture out.

Standardization
Linemen belts and safety straps are more standardized, and, adjustable, and attach in D-rings.

Rubber gloves
Twelve rubber gloves are introduced around 1922 along with other rubber-lined equipment, such as line hoses and blankets.

Leather tool bags
Leather bags store and carry climbing and work tools.

1926-1950
Safety training improves
The electric industry develops more formalized safety rules and procedures in the 1920s, agreements progress, and service standards also begin.

Hats
The hard hat is first introduced in 1933 and becomes more common in the 1940s. Before this time, linemen wear soft caps.

Shotgun sticks
The first shotgun sticks are created by adding a fuse holder to a hot stick without clearing.

Hydraulics
Hydraulic tools are introduced in the 1930s and 1940s, but they're not widely used until after World War II.

1951-1970
New insights and tools
Elevated jobs are made safer — rubber gloves are introduced, and bucket trucks and digger derricks are developed, improving safety and efficiency.

Rubber glove protectors
Bucket trucks
Two-way radios
Two-way radios are introduced in the 1950s, improving communication between workers and dispatchers.

1971-1990
Safety rules are refined
The Occupational Safety and Health Act is passed in 1970, leading to more rigorous safety standards.

Hard hats
Rubber sleeve improvements
Telescoping or extendable sticks

1991-present
Insulated hand tools
Clothing
Harnesses
Gaiters
Retract-o-matic climber
NRECA

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WHO WE ARE

San Isabel Electric Association, Inc. was founded in 1938 by a small group of rural neighbors in Beulah, Colorado. They too wanted the electricity that was illuminating the cities they'd visited. So, they pooled money to bring electricity to the area and the association was born.

Today, just like our founders did in 1938, San Isabel Electric is investigating ing-edge technology and helping nbers to make responsible energy sions. We strive to provide our nbers with a quality of service that eds their expectations. And, our mitment to community and charitable ations are a testament to our deep stment in the communities we serve.

1936
The Rural Electrification Act is created. This creates a framework of subsidized loans to rural electric cooperatives.

1938
San Isabel Electric Association, Inc. is founded in 1938 by a small group of rural neighbors in Beulah, Colorado on November 21.

1942
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) is formed to represent co-op interests nationally.

1956-57
Expanded to Huerfano and Las Animas counties though the acquisition of Frontier Power; Trinidad Light, Rail, and Power; Monument Power; Stonewall Electric; and part of Southeast Power Cooperative.

1962
Electric co-ops serve 5 million Americans.

1969
Pueblo West is subdivided and later became our largest concentration of membership at 6,000 members.

ginal cooperative members paid $5 to create the rative and bring electricity to the Beulah Valley.

2013
Signed a power boy electricity ge River Wind Project

2016
Implemented SmartHub manage their account desktop or smartphone.

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Empower, our all-in-one e rental, installation, & financing launched.

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San Isabel Electric serves over 25,00 meters in seven counties in south Colorado with over 4,400 miles of line

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№ 00565

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF COLORADO

ONE SHARE

SAN ISABEL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

PUEBLO, COLORADO

SHARE AND MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

This certifies that Walter H. Hudson

Rte. 1, Box 100, Walsenburg, Colorado

is a member of and the owner of one share of capital stock (par value $5.00) in

SAN ISABEL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

(hereinafter called the "Cooperative")

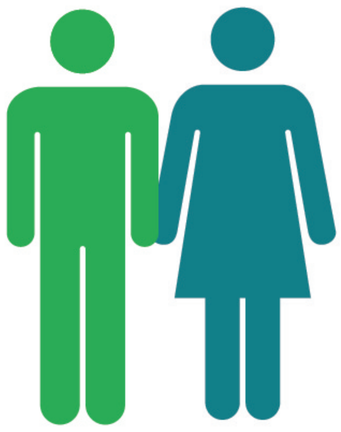
This certificate and the share interest and membership evidenced hereby is transferable only on the books of the Corporation in person, or by a duly authorized agent upon surrender of this certificate properly endorsed. This share and the membership evidenced thereby shall not be transferred to any person unless such person is eligible to membership and becomes a shareholder and member in the Cooperative pursuant and subject to the provisions of the bylaws of the Cooperative. This certificate and the share interest and membership represented hereby are subject to all the terms, conditions and limitations of the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the Cooperative and all amendments thereto and to the subscription for capital stock and application for membership of the holder hereof in the Cooperative.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The Cooperative has caused this certificate to be signed by its President and Secretary and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 31st day of July, 19 44

Attest: Secretary — President

$5.00

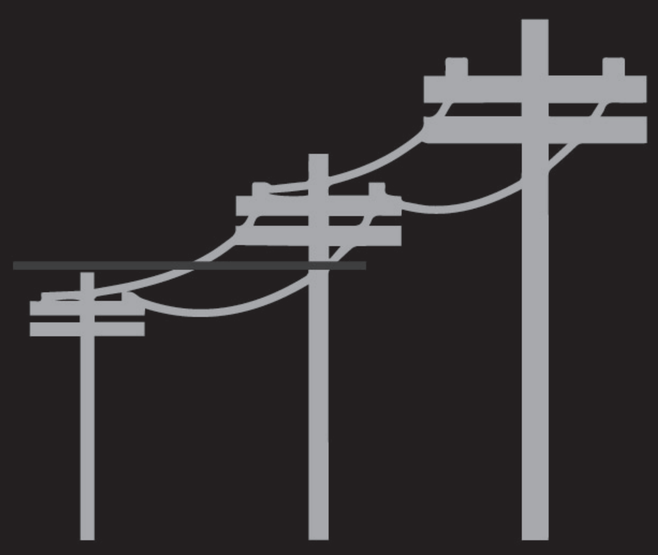
The original cooperative members paid $5 to create the cooperative and bring electricity to the Beulah Valley.



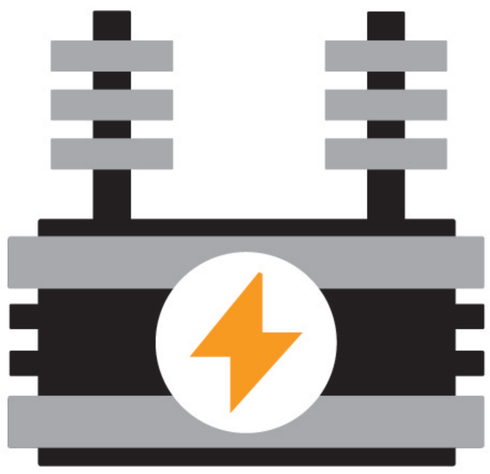
20,539
MEMBERS

4,673
MILES OF LINE

7
BOARD DIRECTORS



75,000
POLES



20
SUBSTATIONS

EMPLOYEES

25,201
METERS

8,108
kw HOURS OF ANNUAL USAGE
PER RESIDENTIAL MEMBER

6,600
SQUARE MILE
SERVICE TERRITORY

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1978

Signed a power purchase agreement to sell wholesale power to the City of Walsenburg.

1986

Acquired the electric grid in the city of Walsenburg.

1990

The Board of Directors officially started awarding scholarships for members and their dependents.

2003

Launched a website for members to connect with the co-op online.

2013

Signed a power purchase agreement to buy electricity generated by the Huerfano River Wind Project.

2016

Implemented SmartHub for members to manage their account online using their desktop or smartphone.

2019

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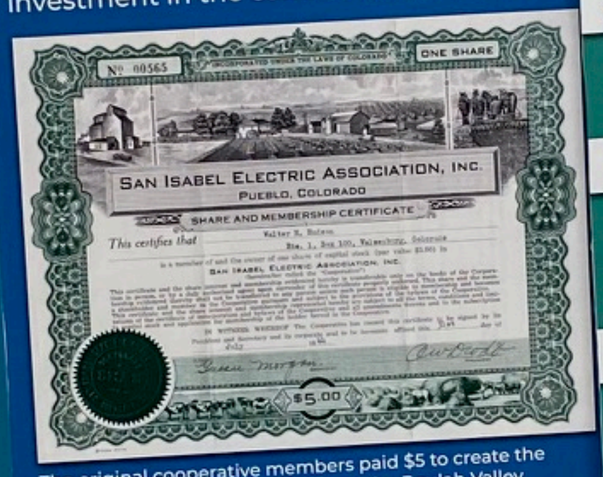

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National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) is formed to represent co-op interests nationally.

1956-57

Expanded to Huerfano and Las Animas counties though the acquisition of Frontier Power; Trinidad Light, Rail, and Power; Monument Power; Stonewall Electric; and part of Southeast Power Cooperative.

1962

Electric co-ops serve 5 million Americans.

1969

Pueblo West is subdivided and later became our largest concentration of membersip at 6,000 members

1978

Signed a power purchase agreement to sell wholesale power to the City of Walsenburg.

1986

Acquired the electric grid in the city of Walsenburg.

1990

The Board of Directors officially started awarding scholarships for members and their dependents.

2003

Launched a website for members to connect with the co-op online.

2013

Signed a power purchase agreement to buy electricity generated by the Huerfano River Wind Project.

2016

Implemented SmartHub for members to manage their account online using their desktop or smartphone.

2019

Empower, our all-in-one energy-efficiency retail, installation, & financing provider is launched.

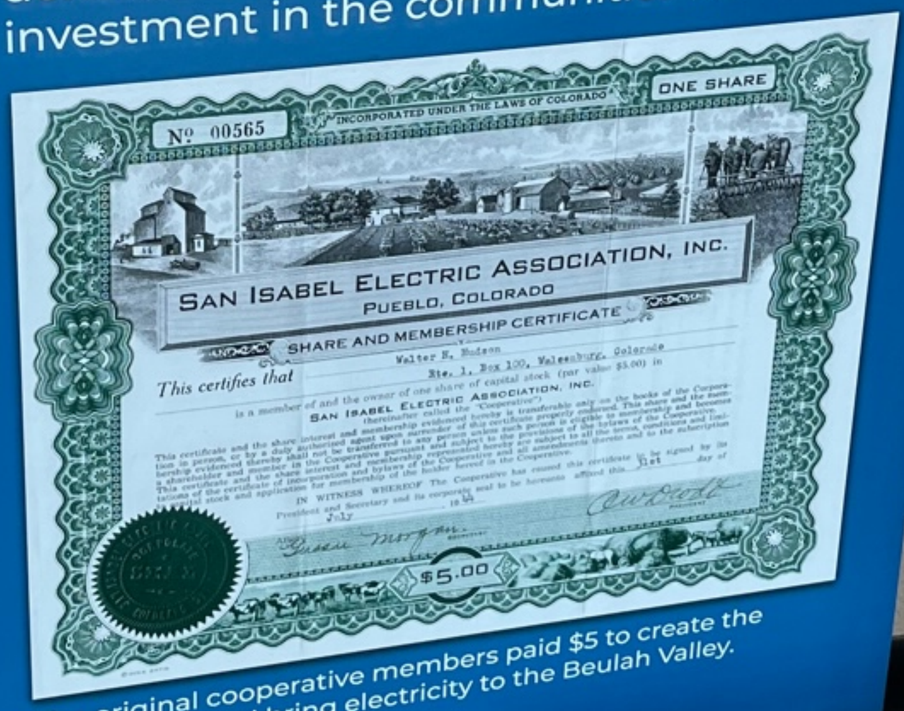
2022

San Isabel Electric serves over 25,000 meters in seven counties in southern Colorado with over 4,600 miles of line.

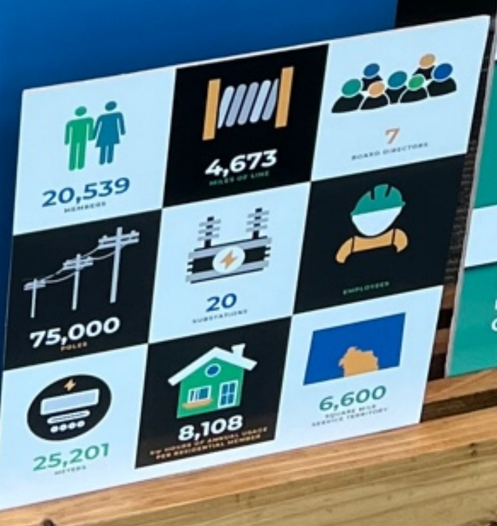
WHO WE ARE

San Isabel Electric Association, Inc. was founded in 1938 by a small group of rural neighbors in Beulah, Colorado. They too wanted the electricity that was illuminating the cities they'd visited. So, they pooled money to bring electricity to the area and the association was born.

Today, just like our founders did in 1938, San Isabel Electric is investigating cutting-edge technology and helping members to make responsible energy decisions. We strive to provide our members with a quality of service that exceeds their expectations. And, our commitment to community and charitable donations are a testament to our deep investment in the communities we serve.



The original cooperative members paid $5 to create the cooperative and bring electricity to the Beulah Valley.



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