

# CORN BELT POWER COOPERATIVE

# 1987

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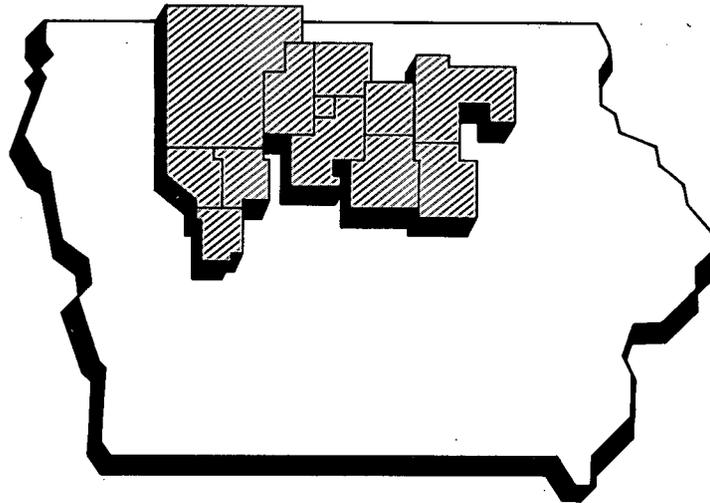
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## -NOTICE-

# ANNUAL REPORT

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# MEMBER DISTRIBUTION COOPERATIVES



- Boone Valley Electric Cooperative
- Butler County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Calhoun County Electric Cooperative Association
- Franklin Rural Electric Cooperative
- Glidden Rural Electric Cooperative
- Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Hancock County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Hardin County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Humboldt County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Iowa Lakes Electric Cooperative
- Sac County Rural Electric Cooperative
- Wright County Rural Electric Cooperative
- North Iowa Municipal Electric Cooperative Association (NIMECA): Algona • Alta • Bancroft  
Cedar Falls • Coon Rapids • Forest City • Graettinger  
Grundy Center • Laurens • Milford • New Hampton  
Spencer • Sumner • Waverly • Webster City • West Bend

**C**orn Belt Power Cooperative, headquartered at Humboldt, Iowa, is a generation and transmission rural electric cooperative owned by its member systems. Corn Belt provides electric power to 12 member distribution rural electric cooperatives and one municipal electric cooperative (NIMECA). Electricity supplied by Corn Belt serves farm members, rural residences, small towns, and commercial and industrial members across 27 counties in north central Iowa.

## COOPERATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

	1987	1986
Energy Sales to RECs (Million kWh)	639,782,199	682,347,123
Total System Sales (Million kWh)	833,634,405	896,545,489
Net Operating Revenue	\$ 37,562,432	\$ 39,089,694
Net Operating Margin	\$ 319,588	\$ 162,178
Total Assets	\$151,532,825	\$150,465,155
Peak Demand—RECs (Thousand kW)	140,140	173,496

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# BOARD OF DIRECTORS



*President*  
Eugene Drager  
Humboldt



*Vice President*  
Dennis Larson  
Iowa Lakes



*Secretary*  
Harold Taylor  
Butler



*Treasurer*  
Clarence Lange  
Hardin



*Ass't. Secretary/Treas.*  
Paul Robertson  
Grundy



Wilbur Harding  
Calhoun



Roger Rust  
Franklin



Lawrence Wittry  
Glidden



Harold Boehnke  
Hancock



Ron Dieber  
NIMECA



Raymond Currie  
Sac



J. Terry McNiel  
Wright

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# PRESIDENT'S REPORT

*Eugene Drager, President of the Board*



**I**n 1987, Corn Belt Power Cooperative celebrated its 40th anniversary. During our 40 years of service, a variety of factors have had an impact on the cooperative—the economy, legislation and weather, just to name a few.

At the beginning of 1987, we looked for two conditions to occur that would enable Corn Belt to have a good year for sales—a cold winter and a fall with a heavy amount of corn drying. Neither happened. This affected our year's total kilowatt-hour sales, reported in further detail in this report.

At the beginning of 1987, our board met and planned for the year ahead. We knew that the Iowa Legislature was to meet for its annual session, and that a number of its legislative proposals would affect Corn Belt and its members. Groundwater regulations, air quality standards and legislation pertaining to sulfur emissions affected us this past year and will continue to affect our operations in the future.

The Corn Belt Strategic Planning Committee, established in 1986, finished its work in 1987. The committee's task was to study future opportunities for Corn Belt. It identified as top priorities the reliability of our system and keeping our members informed about power costs and rate changes.

Work continued during the year to develop a long term contract between Corn Belt and the municipal utilities in the NIMECA system. A long term contract will be mutually beneficial to Corn Belt and the municipal electric utilities.

Telecommunications was a new project Corn Belt was very active in during 1987. The board wasted no time in advising management to proceed with legal counsel in order to establish an organization to enable our members to provide rural people with satellite television services. As a result, we established the Northern Iowa Services Cooperative, NISCO, to provide these services.



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The Iowa Area Development Group, IADG, was very active this past year. Its efforts were successful in acquiring new industry and assisting the industries we now serve. The IADG attended trade shows in Atlanta, Minneapolis, Chicago, Las Vegas and other cities. This gave the RECs an opportunity to show businesses and industry what we in Iowa have to offer. Building sites, a quality labor force and financial assistance are all available.

Another IADG activity that assists in community development is the leadership training program. This involves Mary Harding and Craig Hamilton leading programs in areas served by RECs or municipal utilities. Community leaders in the area are invited to participate in these training sessions. This new program was established to provide leadership, participation and interest in rural development for our service area. We hope more of our members avail themselves of this program.

Several events celebrating Corn Belt's 40th anniversary were held in 1987. A summer picnic honoring former directors and distribution managers took place in August. Among the honored guests were Arthur Strachan and Omar J. Maland, who were original Corn Belt board members.

A 40th anniversary booklet was published, highlighting major events that had taken place during Corn Belt's many years of service. Corn Belt actually had its beginning in the power supply business 50 years ago, upon the formation of Federated Cooperative Power Association and Central Electric Federated Cooperative Association in 1937.

The 40th anniversary booklet was mailed to all employees of Corn Belt and its member distribution cooperatives, and to friends of the cooperative.

In December we held our annual Member Information Meeting. The theme for this year's meeting was "New Beginnings—A Look to the Future." During the meeting, we reviewed the history of Corn Belt and its current operations with a look at what we may expect for the future.

Challenges and opportunities are always present in providing our members with dependable electric power at the lowest possible cost. Our board committee structure enables the board of directors to study important facts and issues facing us today. This structure helps the board make better decisions in dealing with these issues.

In closing, let me express my sincere appreciation to the Corn Belt Board of Directors, management and employees for their part in meeting the challenges of today. With a "look to the future," we can turn these challenges into opportunities and provide for continued growth and prosperity.

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# GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

*George W. Toyne, General Manager*



**N**ineteen eighty-seven: We pause and look back at what was significant in the happenings of the past year. In some ways, perhaps an era has ended. No new distribution substations were added and none were under construction. No transmission line was being built. Emphasis was on maintaining what we have, with methods for "life-extension" of present facilities being considered.

Energy sales dropped, as a result of warm winter weather and low crop drying requirements.

Emphasis continued on marketing and economic development, with the Iowa Area Development Group under the able leadership of Jack Bailey and Craig Hamilton showing significant progress. One of the significant projects in our area was the announcement of major expansion by White Industries, Webster City.

In 1987, the strength of our transmission system and the value of our interconnections and participation in the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool, MAPP, were again evident. Our dispatch arrangement with Iowa Public Service Company allowed us to maintain reliable service at a reasonable cost.

Continuity and reliability of service were maintained throughout 1987, even though all three of Corn Belt's large jointly owned units were out of service at times during the year (including all the month of April). We were fortunate during this period to be able to purchase extra power from the Western Area Power Administration.

The Neal #4 Station, which was subject to a direct hit by a tornado in July, 1986, came back on line in May, 1987, and has been running well since. The Council Bluffs #3 unit went off line in March for maintenance and came back on in May, and the Duane Arnold Energy Center came off line in March for refueling and maintenance and came back on in July.

During 1987, we continued to hold down costs as much as possible and still maintain reliable service. Cost of coal went down during the year, and we had two fewer employees at year end than we had one year ago.

The net result of these factors was that the average cost of power to REC members went down—it was lower in 1987 than the year before. This marks two years in a row that average cost to REC members has dropped. We hope this trend will continue, but it will be much dependent on energy sales and inflation rates in the future.

While new construction was very limited, we did replace our main frame computer with a new IBM System 36. This will give us greater flexibility and faster results in our accounting and record-keeping operations.

During 1987, we started the Northern Iowa Services Cooperative, NISCO. This allows Corn Belt and its member systems to provide satellite television services to rural areas not covered by cable TV.

A major project completed during 1987 was a report by the Strategic Planning Committee. The report identified six items determined to be of highest priority to Corn Belt:

1. Maintain system reliability.
2. Maintain adequate financing.
3. Promote growth of energy sales through marketing, industrial development, and other areas.
4. Maintain adequate communications with directors, employees, and the public.
5. Continue to work with NIMECA and expand present agreements.
6. Maintain a high level of Board and REC manager involvement.

An up-to-date strategic plan will give us direction for the future and help us prepare to continue the quality service our members have come to expect over the past fifty years.

Corn Belt Power Cooperative is dedicated to the principle of providing all the power you need at the lowest possible cost. The board of directors, staff and employees of Corn Belt will continue to do their best to provide reliable electrical power in the years ahead.

I would like to express my appreciation to all those who have had a part in making Corn Belt what it is today.

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# ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

*Dale M. Arends, Assistant General Manager*



**F**orty years sounds like a long time, and it is, if you're younger than forty. However, forty years is a very short period of time when looking back. In the forty years since Corn Belt was formed, the system has grown from a small coal plant, a few diesel generators, 500 miles of transmission line and fourteen substations into a modern, sophisticated power supplier.

Today, Corn Belt participates in the ownership of a nuclear plant, two large coal fired power plants and a federal hydroelectric system—in addition to owning two of its own coal fired power plants. The transmission system now has 1600 miles of line and 110 substations.

It is evident Corn Belt has matured with age, but because we are Corn Belt and because of our history we must continue to strive to better ourselves for the future. We have begun some activities during 1987 that will continue to put Corn Belt in the best position for our future.

During 1987 we continued to work on our long term agreement with North Iowa Municipal Electric Cooperative Association (NIMECA). This agreement has taken a great deal of time to develop as it contains many new ideas in sharing generation and transmission facilities. When completed, this agreement will give Corn Belt and NIMECA a solid foundation upon which both can build in the future. More importantly, it will better utilize our joint facilities to hold down the cost of power to both systems. It is hoped next year in this report we can review in detail our joint, long term agreements with NIMECA.



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During 1987 we developed plans for the future operations of the Humboldt and Wisdom plants. These two plants, because of their age and size, have not operated as they did in the past. However, because of their low investment cost, and our need to have capacity should another plant fail, we must continue to have them operable.

We have spent a great deal of time "cross training" personnel from each plant so they can operate at either location. This allows Corn Belt to have the plants available and save costs by reducing manpower. We operate the Humboldt and Wisdom Stations during emergencies and for training purposes. Both plants are well maintained and should prove valuable as our future needs may require.

One of the highlights for 1987 was the formation of Northern Iowa Services Cooperative (NISCO). NISCO was formed for the primary purpose of providing satellite TV programming to rural areas. The original members of NISCO included Corn Belt and ten of Corn Belt's distribution cooperatives. Since the formation, two other cooperatives from outside Corn Belt have joined NISCO.

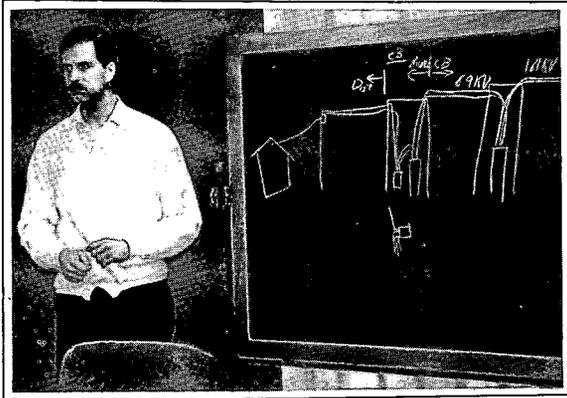
The future of the electric business points toward more and more competition. In order to meet the challenges of this competition and to hold electric rates down, it may be necessary to expand services into other, closely related businesses, such as satellite TV service.

NISCO's Articles of Incorporation provide that the cooperative was formed for the purpose of providing communications, telecommunications, telephone, water supply and waste management services. All these are closely related to our electric business and to improving the living conditions of our members, just as electricity was fifty years ago.

Corn Belt's future is as bright today as it was forty years ago. Power costs have stabilized and have even declined. Efforts to improve efficiency and reduce costs are beginning to pay off. We are close to signing a long term agreement with NIMECA which will help hold down costs well into the future. Finally, through NISCO, we are positioning ourselves to provide a better lifestyle for our rural members while taking advantage of the competitive environment of today.

Forty years from now we will look back over this time period and be just as proud as we are of the past forty years.

# YEAR IN REVIEW



Ken Kuyper, engineering and transmission manager, teaches about high voltage lines and transformers during a series of information meetings held in January for distribution cooperatives and NIMECA municipal utilities. New directors and employees participated in the sessions.

## EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS LEARN ABOUT CORN BELT AT ORIENTATION MEETINGS

Approximately 120 representatives from Corn Belt's member distribution cooperatives and NIMECA municipal utilities learned more about Corn Belt during four information meetings held in January.

Employees, directors, trustees and other guests came to Humboldt to learn about Corn Belt history, generation and transmission planning, finance, marketing and organizational structure.

Tours were taken of the headquarters facilities, the Corn Belt Control Center and the Humboldt Station.

Information meetings are held periodically for new directors and employees to help them know more about their power supply and Corn Belt as power supplier.

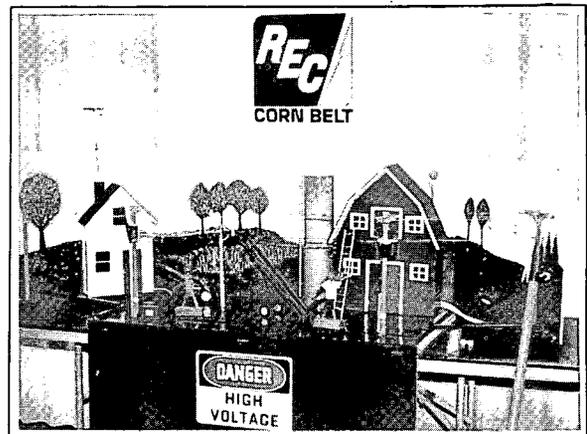
## ELECTRIC SAFETY DISPLAY MAKES THE CIRCUIT

A pair of miniature neon people named "Neon Leon" and "Lightning Liz" began their travels in the

Corn Belt service area during 1987 as part of a new high voltage safety demonstration used by Corn Belt distribution cooperatives.

The portable, table top-sized demonstration features Leon's and Liz's farm, and shows the dangers that are present when people are not careful around high voltage transmission lines. Leon and Liz light up when they come in contact with hot lines or when their farm equipment touches the lines.

The display was the creation of two REC member service people in Wisconsin. It was modified by the Corn Belt Electrical Maintenance Department and is used by REC personnel in demonstrations for school classes, civic organizations and other groups.



A portable, table top-sized display with characters "Neon Leon" and "Lightning Liz" began making the rounds in the Corn Belt service area during 1987, portraying safety around high voltage transmission lines.

## NEW COMPUTER INCREASES EFFICIENCY

A new IBM System 36 main frame computer arrived at the Corn Belt office in early 1987, and was soon put on line. It replaced an older, smaller unit that had been used since 1983. The new computer provided increased capacity and speed in order to do financial, inventory, word processing and other operations.

## ANNUAL MEETING FEATURES MISSOURI FARM BROADCASTER

Radio farm broadcaster Derry Brownfield, from Centertown, Missouri, entertained members and guests with his wit and comments about the ag economy during his keynote speech at the Corn Belt 1986 Annual Meeting held March 24, 1987.

A group of 250 was present to hear Brownfield and participate in the meeting.

During the business portion of the meeting, George Toyne, Corn Belt general manager, reported that lower wholesale rates were charged in 1986 compared to the previous year.

Elected to the Corn Belt Board of Directors were: Lawrence Wittry, Carroll (Glidden REC); Carrol Boehnke, Garner (Hancock County REC); and Eugene Drager, Algona (Humboldt County REC).

Mary Harding, marketing consultant from Rockwell City, presented the morning program for spouses.

## RETIRED GENERAL MANAGER RICHARD BUCKNER DIES

Richard E. Buckner, 74, retired Corn Belt general manager, died on March 24, 1987, following a long illness. He had been living in San Jacinto, California.

Buckner began employment with Corn Belt in 1948 and served as general manager from 1964 until his retirement in 1976.

## IADG BOARD VISITS HUMBOLDT

The advisory board of the Iowa Area Development Group met at Corn Belt in late July for a board meeting and for a tour of Harklau Industries located in the Humboldt Industrial Park. Harklau Industries is one of the local businesses which has recently expanded, utilizing IADG's services.

## CORN BELT BOARD COMMITTEES CONTINUE WORK

For several years, Corn Belt's board of directors has utilized a number of standing committees to study issues, gather information and make recommendations to the board of directors. All committees

include board members, and some committees include distribution cooperative managers, as well. Committee members are named in the spring of each year.

Through this committee structure, board decisions may be made more thoroughly and efficiently.

Corn Belt committees that operated in 1987 are:

- Executive Committee
- Allied Board
- Audit Committee
- Building Committee
- Equipment Committee
- Farm Committee
- Insurance Committee
- Labor Committee
- Industrial Development Committee
- Marketing and Member Service Committee
- Municipal Negotiating Committee
- Policy Committee
- Rate Committee
- Research and Development Committee

## NORTHERN IOWA SERVICES COOPERATIVE PROVIDES SATELLITE TV PROGRAMMING

Satellite dishes across northern Iowa tuned in to a new package of descrambled television programming



Rod Harklau, left, gives board members of the Iowa Area Development Group a tour of Harklau Industries in Humboldt following a board meeting held here in July.

in 1987, thanks to something called "Rural TV" and a new cooperative to provide them with this service.

The Northern Iowa Services Cooperative, NISCO, was formed in May. Its original membership included Corn Belt and ten of Corn Belt's distribution cooperatives. Two additional cooperatives — Hawkeye Tri-County, Cresco, and Allamakee-Clayton, Postville, joined later.

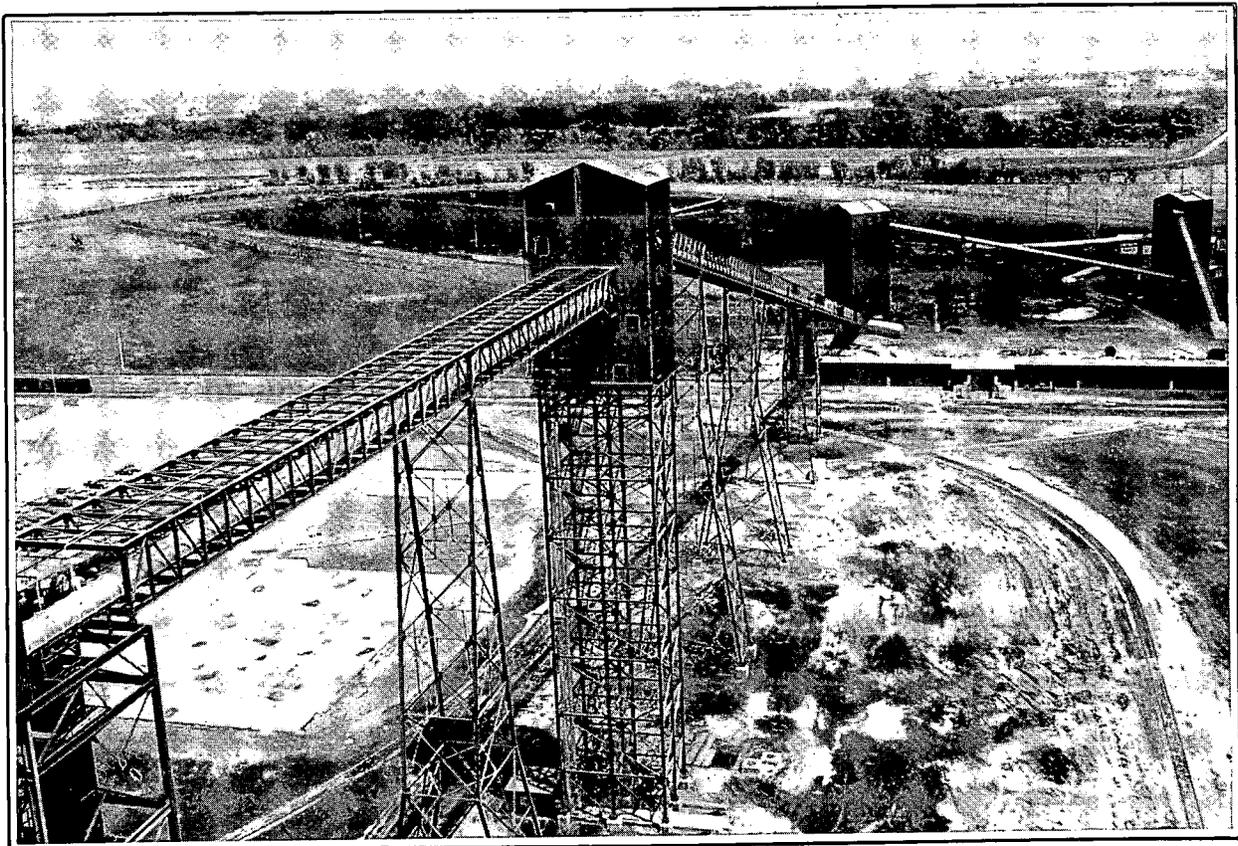
Rural TV is a basic package of 15 channels (plus premium channels) which a satellite dish owner can receive unscrambled by becoming a NISCO subscriber and paying a small monthly service charge.

Negotiations and agreements for the Rural TV programming are handled by the National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative, NRTC, in Washington, D.C.

By the end of 1987, over 300 people had become subscribers of Rural TV through NISCO.



Joe Hanrahan, seated, and Lance Tinken, system supervisors, operate a new MAPP computerized communications system placed into operation at the Corn Belt Control Center in 1987.



All conveyors and structures in the coal handling system of the Neal #4 Generating Station, Sioux City, had to be rebuilt following a tornado that struck the plant in the summer of 1986. The 600-megawatt plant came back on line May 5, 1987.

## NEAL #4 BACK IN OPERATION

On May 5, 1987, the Neal #4 Generating Station, Sioux City, was back on line—280 days after being devastated by a tornado that struck it the evening of July 28, 1986. An open house celebrating its return to service was held May 29-31.

Total damage to the 600-megawatt plant was estimated at \$25 million. Most of the damage was to the coal handling system. Warm winter weather was attributed to assisting crews get repairs done ahead of schedule.

The Neal #4 Generating Station was completed in 1979. It is one of the most efficient coal-fired generating stations in Iowa. Corn Belt owns 70 megawatts of the plant.

## NEW MAPP COMPUTER SYSTEM INSTALLED

Communications among the members of the Mid Continent Area Power Pool, MAPP, were enhanced upon the installation of a new Computerized Communication System, MCCA II, in 1987. Corn Belt's terminal for the new system was placed in the Humboldt Control Center in early July. The total system became operational in September.

Because of the MCCA II, communications between Corn Belt and the MAPP center in Minneapolis, as well as among MAPP member utilities, are more efficient. The computer communication system replaced by the MCCA II had been in place since the early 1970s.

## ENERGY CAMP DRAWS STATEWIDE PARTICIPATION

What began several years ago as a youth day for high school students in the Corn Belt service area has expanded into a week-long energy education event. In 1987, 50 youth from across Iowa attended the first all-Iowa Rural Electric Energy Camp sponsored by Iowa's RECs. Twenty-five cooperatives participated by sponsoring youth to attend the event.

Energy camp featured education about energy and cooperatives, along with recreational activities. Campers formed a model cooperative which they operated throughout the week. They selected six

youth "ambassadors," who will serve as junior counselors at the 1988 camp.

REC personnel from across the state participated in planning and leadership for the energy camp.



Ken Moore, statewide REC director of training and safety, demonstrates proper first aid techniques to students who attended the first all-Iowa rural electric energy camp held in July.

## 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

In 1987, Corn Belt Power Cooperative celebrated 40 years as a cooperative—and 50 years in the power supply business.

Corn Belt Power Cooperative was formed on August 29, 1947. Its predecessors—Central Electric



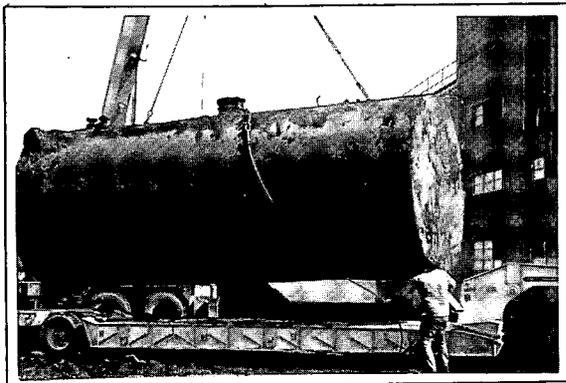
Jim Humphreys, manager, administrative services, scans a special booklet published in 1987 honoring Corn Belt Power Cooperative's 40th anniversary.

Federated Cooperative Association and Federated Cooperative Power Association—were established in 1937.

The first meeting of the Corn Belt Board of Directors was held September 25, 1947. The first REA loan to Corn Belt was made on December 10, 1947. This loan was for generation facilities, 300 miles of 69-kilovolt transmission line, and six distribution substations.

Henry Hope, Corn Belt's first general manager, was employed in January, 1948. One of Corn Belt's first projects was the construction of the Humboldt Station, which came on line in March, 1950.

In honor of the 40th anniversary, a summer picnic was held to which were invited retired board members and distribution cooperative managers, and other friends of the cooperative. A special 40th anniversary booklet was published, written by Mary Harding, which highlighted major events in Corn Belt's past.



Workers remove the 15,000-gallon underground storage tank located at the Humboldt Station.

## UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS REMOVED FROM SERVICE

New legislation passed by the Iowa Legislature in 1987 affected businesses and individuals with underground storage tanks—including Corn Belt.

All owners of underground storage tanks became subject to strict new monitoring and reporting regulations, whether or not the tanks were any longer in service, and regardless of their condition.

For Corn Belt, it was decided to remove large underground tanks at the Humboldt and the Wisdom Stations. Tanks at both locations had been used for ignition fuel in the past and for vehicle fuel.

According to Jim Humphreys, manager, administrative services, all Corn Belt's unapproved underground storage tanks will have been removed by May, 1988.

## IOWA AREA DEVELOPMENT GROUP MAKES PROGRESS

The Iowa Area Development Group, IADG, had a successful year in 1987, working on new business and industrial projects and assisting in the expansion of existing industrial members served by RECs.

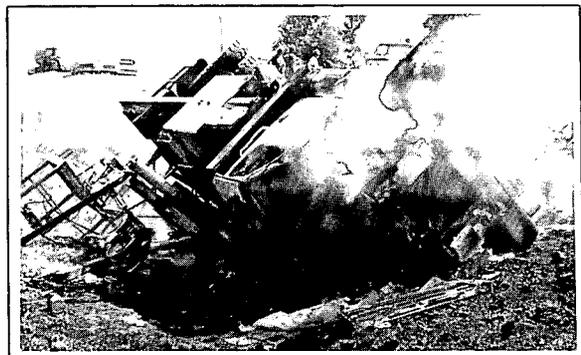
During 1986-87, IADG was involved in a total of almost 40 projects, including 14 new businesses and 24 expansions. IADG personnel reported activity in two-thirds of Iowa's 99 counties.

Projects included poultry, meat processing/packing, plastics, aircraft, engineering and high tech industries.

The Iowa Area Development Group was established in late 1985 as a cooperative effort of Iowa's rural electric cooperatives and municipal electric utilities.

## TRANSMISSION PERSONNEL ESCAPE INJURY IN ACCIDENT

Jerry McKenna and Bob Nielsen, of Corn Belt's Transmission Department, crawled out of their overturned Hi-Reach boom truck without serious injury a



Corn Belt's Hi-Reach boom truck was a total loss following an accident July 20, north of Clare. No Corn Belt personnel were seriously injured in the accident.



few minutes before the truck became engulfed in flames following an accident July 20 on a blacktop road north of Clare.

A car swerved across the center line, striking the Hi-Reach, even though McKenna, the truck's driver, took evasive action to avoid the crash. The Hi-Reach turned over on its side in the east ditch and caught fire.

The \$100,000 truck was a total loss. A replacement vehicle was rented until a new truck could be outfitted and made available in early 1988.

## THOUSANDS OF VISITORS ENJOY REC EXHIBIT AT FARM PROGRESS SHOW

It was standing room only for thousands of REC members and other visitors who jammed the bright yellow and white REC tent at the Farm Progress Show held in the fall near Alleman, Iowa. The three-

day event, billed by its sponsor, Wallaces Farmer magazine, as the "world's largest working farm show," drew over 200,000 visitors.

At the REC tent, an estimated 10,000 plus guests stopped by to hear live country music, see cooking demonstrations, learn about electrical safety and hear the latest about electric heat programs and REC economic development activities. Almost 5,000 of these guests signed up for door prizes.

On display outside the tent were an electric skid-steer loader, pole climbing demonstrations and "Louie the Lightning Bug" who greeted all visitors.

A statewide planning committee of rural electric personnel worked over a year making preparations for the Farm Progress Show REC exhibit. Weather was dry for the show, unlike 1986, when the progress show had to be canceled due to flooded conditions.

Iowa's RECs are planning a similar display at the 1988 World Ag Expo to be held at the Amanas.



Thousands of visitors stopped by to learn about energy and cooperatives at the statewide REC tent during the Farm Progress Show held in the fall. The exhibit was a cooperative effort of Iowa's rural electric cooperatives.



# FINANCIAL REPORT

## ASSETS

December 31, 1987 and 1986

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
<b>ELECTRIC PLANT (Notes 2 and 6):</b>		
In Service .....	\$179,514,356	\$174,900,646
Less - Accumulated depreciation .....	<u>63,548,899</u>	<u>58,302,176</u>
	115,965,457	116,598,470
Construction work in progress .....	2,390,540	2,071,401
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization (Notes 2 and 11) .....	<u>4,648,577</u>	<u>5,689,341</u>
	<u>123,004,574</u>	<u>124,359,212</u>
Nonutility property .....	388,094	388,094
Investment in the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation .....	2,606,001	2,616,839
Land held for future generating site (Note 8) .....	3,856,509	3,856,509
Decommissioning fund (Note 2) .....	1,003,803	-
Other investments and receivables .....	<u>1,311,911</u>	<u>1,907,492</u>
	<u>9,166,318</u>	<u>8,768,934</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
General fund cash and temporary cash investments .....	4,992,158	2,791,994
Special construction fund cash and temporary cash investments .....	47,340	193,614
Working capital advances .....	161,617	128,510
Member accounts receivable .....	3,666,936	3,715,645
Other receivables .....	783,370	843,677
Inventories -		
Fuel, primarily coal, at last-in first-out cost .....	4,747,162	5,214,775
Materials and supplies, at average cost .....	1,482,931	1,632,708
Prepayments .....	<u>713,442</u>	<u>616,673</u>
	<u>16,594,956</u>	<u>15,137,596</u>
<b>DEFERRED CHARGES:</b>		
Deferred spent nuclear fuel costs (Note 9) .....	1,681,848	1,842,024
Deferred refueling costs (Note 2) .....	1,031,022	-
Other (Note 7) .....	<u>115,708</u>	<u>357,389</u>
	<u>2,828,578</u>	<u>2,199,413</u>
	<u>\$151,594,426</u>	<u>\$150,465,155</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these balance sheets.

# MEMBERSHIP CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1987 and 1986

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
<b>MEMBERSHIP CAPITAL:</b>		
Memberships, at \$100 per membership .....	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400
Deferred patronage dividends, per accompanying statement (payment restricted as indicated in Note 3) .....	4,317,255	4,017,255
Other equities, per accompanying statement .....	<u>8,737,172</u>	<u>8,388,742</u>
	<u>13,055,827</u>	<u>12,407,397</u>
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 4):</b>		
Rural Electrification Administration .....	56,419,282	55,593,148
Federal Financing Bank .....	54,695,858	52,379,203
National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation .....	—	42,313
Capital lease obligations (Notes 2 and 11) .....	17,595,171	18,833,833
Pollution control revenue bonds .....	<u>3,385,000</u>	<u>3,470,000</u>
	<u>132,095,311</u>	<u>130,318,497</u>
Less - Current maturities of long-term debt .....	<u>3,381,072</u>	<u>3,789,241</u>
	<u>128,714,239</u>	<u>126,529,256</u>
<b>OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:</b>		
Deferred compensation .....	<u>357,928</u>	<u>330,366</u>
	<u>357,928</u>	<u>330,366</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Current maturities of long-term debt .....	3,381,072	3,789,241
Accounts payable .....	2,074,905	2,795,849
Accrued property and other taxes .....	2,288,895	2,375,603
Other .....	<u>463,253</u>	<u>349,055</u>
	<u>8,208,125</u>	<u>9,309,748</u>
<b>DEFERRED CREDITS:</b>		
Deferred settlement credit (Note 10) .....	1,108,447	1,888,388
Other (Note 7) .....	<u>149,860</u>	—
	<u>1,258,307</u>	<u>1,888,388</u>
	<u>\$151,594,426</u>	<u>\$150,465,155</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these balance sheets.

# STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

For the Years Ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Sales of electric energy .....	\$35,095,532	\$36,612,166
Other .....	<u>2,466,900</u>	<u>2,477,528</u>
	<u>37,562,432</u>	<u>39,089,694</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>		
Operation —		
Steam and other power generation .....	11,385,450	11,974,715
Purchased power .....	2,558,491	3,584,121
Transmission .....	1,128,935	1,228,822
Sales .....	190,133	227,672
Administrative and general .....	2,427,791	2,224,784
Maintenance —		
Steam and other power generation .....	2,643,949	3,148,387
Transmission .....	491,500	423,271
General plant .....	32,174	28,755
Depreciation and decommissioning (Note 2) .....	5,432,546	5,387,481
Property and other taxes .....	<u>2,401,015</u>	<u>2,317,041</u>
	<u>28,691,984</u>	<u>30,545,049</u>
Net Operating Revenues .....	<u>8,870,448</u>	<u>8,544,645</u>
<b>INTEREST AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS:</b>		
Interest on long-term debt .....	8,732,161	8,767,601
Other interest .....	—	5,436
Interest during construction (Note 2) .....	(204,708)	(415,327)
Amortization of loan expense .....	<u>23,407</u>	<u>24,757</u>
	<u>8,550,860</u>	<u>8,382,467</u>
NET OPERATING MARGIN .....	<u>319,588</u>	<u>162,178</u>
<b>NON-OPERATING MARGIN:</b>		
Interest income .....	434,123	253,096
Other, net .....	<u>80,619</u>	<u>105,952</u>
	<u>514,742</u>	<u>359,048</u>
NET MARGIN .....	<u>\$ 834,330</u>	<u>\$ 521,226</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Years Ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

## FUNDS WERE PROVIDED FROM:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Operations —		
Net margin .....	\$ 834,330	\$ 521,226
Charges to operations not affecting working capital —		
Depreciation and decommissioning —		
Charged to expense .....	5,432,546	5,387,481
Charged to clearing and other accounts .....	741,708	303,837
Amortization of nuclear fuel .....	1,283,596	1,563,989
Amortization of nuclear fuel disposal costs .....	160,176	160,176
Amortization of deferred refueling costs .....	504,132	1,317,571
Other .....	391,541	24,557
	<u>9,348,029</u>	<u>9,278,837</u>
Proceeds from long-term debt .....	<u>5,600,000</u>	<u>3,978,000</u>
Deferred settlement credit .....	<u>649,894</u>	<u>1,888,388</u>
Other .....	<u>260,494</u>	<u>357,869</u>
Changes in working capital —		
Cash and working capital advances .....	(2,086,997)	(2,490,593)
Accounts receivable .....	109,016	( 276,034)
Inventories .....	617,390	1,978,435
Prepayments .....	(96,769)	(141,834)
Current maturities of long-term debt .....	(408,169)	( 492,009)
Notes payable .....	—	(50,000)
Accounts payable .....	(720,944)	(83,145)
Accrued property and other taxes .....	(86,708)	(113,029)
Other .....	114,198	(28,365)
	<u>(2,558,983)</u>	<u>(1,696,574)</u>
	<u>\$13,299,434</u>	<u>\$13,806,520</u>

## FUNDS WERE USED FOR:

Additions to electric plant, net .....	\$ 5,860,380	\$ 5,880,567
Additions to nuclear fuel .....	242,832	1,987,472
Retirements and current maturities of long-term debt .....	3,415,017	3,796,257
Deferred refueling costs .....	1,535,154	—
Other investments and receivables .....	1,015,071	1,641,237
Decommissioning funding .....	1,003,803	—
Deferred patronage dividends paid .....	200,000	200,000
Other .....	27,177	300,987
	<u>\$13,299,434</u>	<u>\$13,806,520</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

# STATEMENTS OF DEFERRED PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS AND OTHER EQUITIES

For the Years Ended December 31, 1987 and 1986 (Note 3)

<b>DEFERRED PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS:</b>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Balance Assigned Beginning of Period .....	\$4,017,255	\$3,867,255
Net Margin .....	834,330	521,226
Lease revenue deferred patronage dividends .....	<u>14,100</u>	<u>8,855</u>
	4,865,685	4,397,336
 Patronage dividends paid .....	 (200,000)	 (200,000)
 Appropriation of margin —		
Reserve for contingent losses .....	(248,430)	( 80,081)
Statutory surplus .....	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>
Balance Assigned End of Period .....	<u>\$4,317,255</u>	<u>\$4,017,255</u>

**OTHER EQUITIES:**  
(Appropriated Margins)

	<u>Statutory Surplus</u>	<u>Reserve for Contingent Losses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance December 31, 1985 .....	\$1,149,484	\$7,059,177	\$8,208,661
Appropriation of margin .....	<u>100,000</u>	<u>80,081</u>	<u>180,081</u>
Balance December 31, 1986 .....	1,249,484	7,139,258	8,388,742
Appropriation of margin .....	<u>100,000</u>	<u>248,430</u>	<u>348,430</u>
Balance December 31, 1987 .....	<u>\$1,349,484</u>	<u>\$7,387,688</u>	<u>\$8,737,172</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) ORGANIZATION:

Corn Belt Power Cooperative (the Cooperative) is a Rural Electrification Administration (REA) financed generation and transmission cooperative created and owned by 12 distribution cooperatives and one municipal cooperative association.

The Cooperative's Board of Directors is comprised of one representative from each member cooperative and is responsible for establishing rates charged to the member cooperatives.

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Cooperative maintains its accounting records in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the REA. The more significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Electric Plant –

Electric plant is stated at original cost which includes certain pension costs, sales and use taxes, payroll taxes, property taxes and interest during the period of construction.

Costs in connection with repairs of properties and replacement of items less than a unit of property are charged to maintenance expense. Additions to and replacement of units of property are charged to electric plant accounts.

B. Depreciation and Decommissioning

Depreciation is provided using straight-line methods and REA prescribed lives. These provisions, excluding nuclear facilities, were equivalent to a composite depreciation rate on gross plant of 2.73% and 3.13% for 1987 and 1986, respectively. Beginning in 1987, the Cooperative began depreciating the Humboldt and Wisdom generating stations on a straight-line basis over the remaining lives of these plants.

Under a joint-ownership agreement, the Cooperative has a 10% undivided interest in the Duane Arnold Energy Center (DAEC), a nuclear-fueled generating station, which was placed in service in 1974. The Cooperative is depreciating its interest in the DAEC and each year's property additions subsequent to 1984 on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the initial Nuclear Regulatory Commission license for DAEC (2010). The composite depreciation rate on gross plant for DAEC was 3.47% and 3.23% for 1987 and 1986, respectively.

A site-specific estimate of the decommissioning costs of DAEC was prepared in 1985. This report estimated the Cooperative's share of the decommissioning costs of DAEC to be approximately \$15,400,000 (in 1985 dollars). The Cooperative is providing for nuclear decommissioning costs based upon a straight-line constant dollar method designed to accumulate a decommissioning reserve sufficient to cover the Cooperative's share of DAEC decommissioning costs by the year 2010. The decommissioning provision was \$475,267 and \$409,127 for 1987 and 1986, respectively.

During 1987, the Cooperative funded \$1,003,803 of the accumulated decommissioning reserve by establishing an internally managed decommissioning fund. The fund's assets are United States government securities.

C. Nuclear Fuel –

The cost of nuclear fuel is amortized to steam and other power generation expenses based on the quantity of heat produced for the generation of electric energy. Such amortization was \$1,283,596 and \$1,563,989 for 1987 and 1986, respectively.

D. Deferred Refueling Costs –

The Cooperative defers extraordinary operation and maintenance expenses incurred during refueling outages of DAEC. These costs are being amortized to expense based on the expected generation of the next fuel cycle which corresponds with the period the Cooperative is recovering these costs in its rates. Such amortization was \$504,132 and \$1,317,571 for 1987 and 1986, respectively.

E. Interest During Construction –

Interest during construction represents the cost of funds used for construction and nuclear fuel refinement. The average rate was 6.9% and 7.3% for 1987 and 1986 respectively, and is based on the Cooperative's levels and costs of financing during the year.

F. Capital Lease –

The Cooperative has long-term lease agreements with the City of Webster City (Webster City) and Northwest Iowa Power Cooperative (NIPCO) under which Webster City and NIPCO have agreed to provide certain generation and transmission facilities to the Cooperative. In return, the Cooperative will pay a minimum charge which approximates the debt service on these facilities. The Cooperative has capitalized these leases and reflected them in electric plant and has reflected the related obligations as capital lease obligations. See Note 11 for a discussion of the restructuring of the NIPCO long term lease agreement on January 1, 1988.

G. Income Taxes –

The Cooperative is exempt from federal and state income taxes under section 501 (c)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) DEFERRED PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS AND OTHER EQUITIES:

In accordance with the Iowa Code, the Board of Directors is required to allocate a portion of the current year's net margin to statutory surplus until the statutory surplus equals 30% of total equity. No additions can be made to statutory surplus whenever it exceeds 50% of total equity. The Board of Directors appropriated \$100,000 of the 1987 net margin to statutory surplus.

The equity designated "Reserve for Contingent Losses" in the Statements of Deferred Patronage Dividends and Other Equities is an appropriation of equity by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors appropriated \$248,430 of the 1987 net margin to Reserve for Contingent Losses. There is no statutory restriction of this equity.

The Board of Directors is permitted by the Iowa Code to allocate the current year's net margin to deferred patronage dividends upon meeting certain requirements and is required to make such allocations if the net margin for the year exceeds specified maximums. The Board of Directors has appropriated \$500,000 of the 1987 net margin to deferred patronage dividends. Deferred patronage dividends are to be paid in the future as determined by the Board of Directors.

Under the conditions of the Cooperative's mortgages, deferred patronage dividends cannot be retired without approval of the REA and the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) unless the remaining equity meets certain tests. The Cooperative does not meet these tests at December 31, 1987. However, the Cooperative received permission and retired \$200,000 of the 1976 patronage dividends during 1987 and plans to request permission to retire \$200,000 of the 1976 deferred patronage dividends during 1988.

(4) LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of mortgage notes payable to the United States of America acting through the REA and the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), notes payable to CFC, capital lease obligations and notes issued in conjunction with the issuance of pollution control revenue bonds. Substantially all the assets and all rents, income, revenue and net margins of the Cooperative are pledged as collateral for the long-term debt of the Cooperative. Long-term debt is comprised of:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Mortgage notes due in quarterly installments —		
REA 2%, due 1988-2008 .....	\$ 25,664,179	\$ 27,206,386
REA 5%, due 1988-2019 .....	30,755,103	28,386,762
FFB 7.3% - 13.5% due, 1988-2019 .....	54,695,858	52,379,203
CFC 7.3% - 9.5% .....	—	42,313
	<u>111,115,140</u>	<u>108,014,664</u>
Capital lease obligations —		
Webster City Revenue Bonds 4.7% - 7.5%, due 1988-1997 .....	6,180,748	6,629,704
Webster City Funds 5% due, 1987 .....	—	236,071
NIPCO, 11.4%, due 1987-2008 (Note 11) .....	11,414,423	11,968,058
	<u>17,595,171</u>	<u>18,833,833</u>
Pollution control revenue bonds —		
5% - 6¼%, due serially 1988-1997 and term due 2007 .....	3,385,000	3,470,000
	<u>\$132,095,311</u>	<u>\$130,318,497</u>

Maturities of long-term debt for the next five years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
1988	\$3,381,072
1989	3,600,359
1990	3,782,799
1991	3,932,487
1992	4,051,394

In connection with the mortgage notes, the Cooperative had available at December 31, 1987, \$18,234,000 of loan funds from FFB, \$5,442,000 from REA and \$3,882,000 from CFC to meet future borrowing needs. In addition, the Cooperative had available at December 31, 1987, an unused \$13,000,000 line of credit with CFC (which subsequently was renewed for \$12,000,000) of which \$1,000,000 is available only in the event of disaster at DAEC.

(5) CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS:

Total construction expenditures for 1988, including expenditures for the jointly owned units, are estimated to be \$12,900,000 of which \$5,900,000 is for the purchase of nuclear fuel at DAEC.

(6) JOINT PLANT OWNERSHIP:

Under joint-ownership agreements with other Iowa utilities, the Cooperative had undivided interests at December 31, 1987 in three electric generating units as shown below:

	Neal <u>Unit #4</u>	Council Bluffs <u>Unit #3</u>	Duane Arnold Energy Center
Total electric plant .....	\$42,985,459	\$12,934,437	\$51,156,275
Accumulated depreciation .....	\$11,871,534	\$ 3,609,948	\$14,004,455
Unit accredited capacity - MW .....	600	700	550
Cooperative's share - percent .....	11.63%	3.8%	10.0%
Cost per KW .....	\$ 616	\$ 486	\$ 930

The dollar amounts shown above represent the Cooperative's share in each jointly-owned unit. Each participant provided its own financing for its share of the unit. The Cooperative's share of direct expenses of the jointly-owned units is included in the operating and maintenance expenses on the Statements of Revenues and Expenses.

(7) PENSION PLAN:

The Cooperative has a deposit administration defined benefit plan which covers substantially all employees. The plan is funded jointly by contributions from the Cooperative and all participants. Assets are held on deposit by an insurance company in its general account. Benefits paid to retired employees are equal to 1½% of the last ten-year average monthly earnings multiplied by years of service after 1974.

The new requirements for employers' accounting for pensions established under SFAS 87 were adopted January 1987. The Cooperative has recorded pension expense equal to its funding contribution in its Statements of Revenues and Expenses consistent with the rate treatment afforded this cost.

Net periodic pension cost for 1987 includes the following components:

	1987
Service cost-benefits earned during the period .....	\$ 336,300
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation .....	266,323
Reduction in pension cost from actual return on assets .....	(239,066)
Net amortization and deferral .....	(71,766)
Net periodic pension cost - employees .....	<u>(87,537)</u>
Net periodic pension cost - employer .....	204,254
Reduction in expenses due to rate regulation .....	<u>(43,121)</u>
Total pension cost .....	<u>\$ 161,133</u>

Assumptions used were:

Discount rate .....	6.75%
Rate of increase in compensation levels .....	6.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets .....	8.00%

The following table presents the plan's funding status and amounts recognized in the Cooperative's balance sheet as of December 31, 1987:

Actuarial present value of benefit obligations:

Vested benefit obligation .....	\$2,513,134
Nonvested benefit obligation .....	<u>253,763</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation .....	2,766,897
Provision for future pay increases .....	<u>1,219,423</u>
Projected benefit obligation .....	3,986,320
Plan assets at fair value .....	<u>4,212,934</u>
Projected benefit obligation less than plan assets .....	226,614
Unrecognized net (gain) .....	(308,698)
Unrecognized prior service cost .....	19,368
Unrecognized net transition obligation .....	<u>1,115</u>
(Accrued) pension cost recognized in the balance sheet .....	<u>\$(61,601)</u>

Accumulated plan benefits and net assets available for the Cooperative's defined benefit plan as of January 1, 1987, were:

Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits:	
Vested .....	\$2,363,302
Nonvested .....	<u>268,077</u>
	<u>\$2,631,379</u>
Net assets available for benefits .....	<u>\$4,130,424</u>

In April, 1987, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Plan which increased benefits to the employees. The approximate effect of this plan amendment increased the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits by \$800,000 and is included in the accumulated plan benefits amounts as of January 1, 1987, above.

(8) LAND HELD FOR FUTURE GENERATING SITE:

The Cooperative is a participant in Allied Power Cooperative of Iowa (Allied). Allied was organized for the purpose of building a generation plant and related transmission facilities to provide for the future power needs of its member cooperatives. During 1980, Allied determined that the estimated future power needs of its member cooperatives had declined and that the continued development of its plant site was not feasible. It is contemplated that the plant site will be developed in the future as the needs for power increase.

(9) LIABILITY FOR SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL DISPOSAL COSTS:

The Nuclear Waste Disposal Act of 1982 gave approval to the federal government to construct a repository for the nation's civilian spent nuclear fuel. The Act stated that funding for this repository would be provided by assessing nuclear generating unit owners a one-time fee for spent nuclear fuel being stored on-site at each nuclear facility in April 1983, and by assessing all future energy generated by nuclear facilities at a rate of 1.0 mil per kilowatt hour. The Cooperative is paying the post 1983 fees on a current basis and such fees are being charged to steam and other power generation expenses.

The Cooperative has previously paid the one-time fee and is amortizing it to expense over a thirteen year period ending in 1998 which corresponds with the period the Cooperative is recovering these costs in its rates. In both 1987 and 1986, \$160,176 was amortized to expense.

(10) DEFERRED SETTLEMENT CREDIT:

The Cooperative, as a participant in jointly-owned generating stations, was involved in several legal actions regarding coal transportation which were settled in 1986. Refunds received are being used to reduce steam and other power generation operating expenses over a four-year period which began in 1986 in accordance with the period the Cooperative is recovering these costs in its rates.

(11) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Subsequent to December 31, 1987, the Cooperative paid \$3,911,538 to DAEC for the purchase of nuclear fuel. The Cooperative's purchase in 1988 of its nuclear fuel requirements for the next ten years will result in substantial cost savings to its members.

On January 1, 1988, the Cooperative entered into an agreement with NIPCO to terminate its long-term lease agreement and to exercise the Cooperative's option to purchase 25 MW of Neal 4 capacity. The purchase price of \$11,150,000 for this capacity is \$264,423 less than the capital lease obligation at December 31, 1987. This difference will be reflected as a reduction of 1988 nonoperating expenses. In addition, the Cooperative's interest expense will be reduced by \$364,368 in 1988 and corresponding amounts in future years in relation to the amount of debt outstanding, as a result of this agreement.

## ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
CORN BELT POWER COOPERATIVE:

We have examined the balance sheets of CORN BELT POWER COOPERATIVE (a cooperative association incorporated in Iowa) as of December 31, 1987 and 1986, and the related statements of revenues and expenses, changes in financial position and deferred patronage dividends and other equities for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of Corn Belt Power Cooperative as of December 31, 1987 and 1986, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Omaha, Nebraska,  
February 19, 1988.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.



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# NOTES

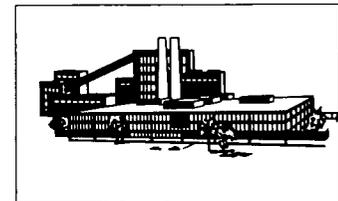


# Expense Dollar Distribution

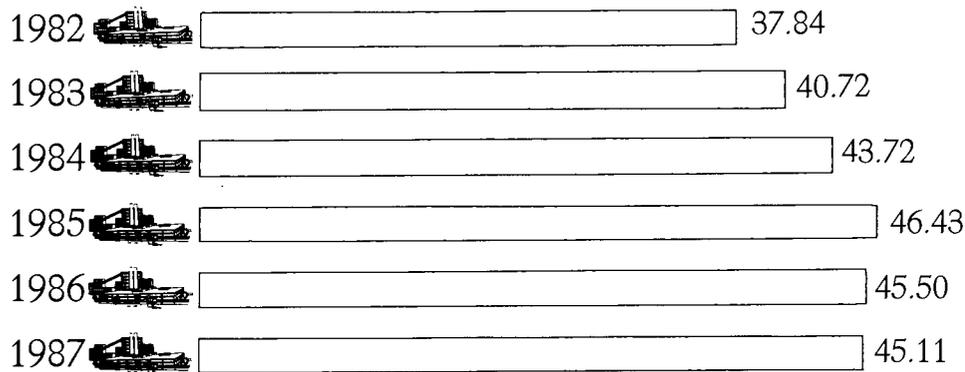


	1987		1986	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Generation .....	\$14,029,399	37.67	\$15,123,102	38.85
Interest and Loan Expense .....	8,550,860	22.95	8,382,467	21.53
Depreciation & Decommissioning .....	5,432,546	14.59	5,387,481	13.84
Taxes .....	2,401,015	6.45	2,317,041	5.95
Administrative and General .....	2,459,965	6.61	2,253,539	5.79
Purchased Power .....	2,558,491	6.87	3,584,121	9.21
Transmission .....	1,620,435	4.35	1,652,093	4.24
Sales .....	190,133	.51	227,672	.58
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$37,242,844</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>\$38,927,516</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# Member Costs

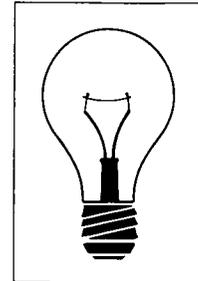


REC Member Costs, including Substation Charge, in Mills/Kilowatt-Hour



# STATISTICS

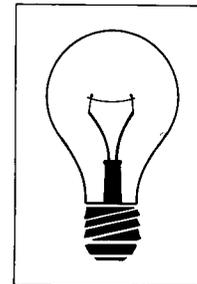
## Kilowatt – Hour Sales



1982	697,234,841
1983	674,837,002
1984	666,891,366
1985	680,466,049
1986	682,347,123
1987	639,782,199

Sales to Member RECs, in Million Kilowatt-Hours

## Load Summary – Kilowatt – Hour Sales



### Sources of Energy

	1987	1986
Duane Arnold Energy Center .....	252,331,273	299,333,484
Council Bluffs #3 .....	138,920,000	146,262,000
Neal #4 .....	336,432,000	210,722,000
Humboldt Station .....	3,209,995	16,512,668
Wisdom Station .....	23,183,900	19,717,700
Webster City .....	73,400	32,100
NIMECA/Other .....	7,538,235	3,758,297
Western Area Power Administration .....	228,238,000	174,480,000
IPS Economic Dispatch .....	(104,091,000)	74,721,000
<b>TOTAL SOURCES .....</b>	<b>885,835,803</b>	<b>945,539,249</b>

### Sales of Energy

RECs .....	639,782,199	682,347,123
Webster City .....	88,024,123	86,984,808
NIMECA .....	105,828,083	127,213,558
<b>TOTAL SALES .....</b>	<b>833,634,405</b>	<b>896,545,489</b>
System Losses .....	55,201,398	48,993,760
<b>TOTAL SALES &amp; SYSTEM LOSSES .....</b>	<b>885,835,803</b>	<b>945,539,249</b>



**CORN BELT  
POWER COOPERATIVE**

**1300 Thirteenth Street North  
Humboldt, Iowa 50548**