

PEOPLE YOU CAN COUNT ON

Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association Serves 600,000 Residents

The Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association (PREA), based in Harrisburg, Pa., is the service organization for the nonprofit, consumer-owned rural electric cooperatives in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Currently, the 13 co-ops in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey provide electric service to more than 600,000 rural residents, businesses and industries. Pennsylvania's co-ops own and maintain about 12.5 percent of the electric distribution lines in the state, covering nearly one-third of the Commonwealth's land area in 41 counties. These lines represent one of the largest non-governmental investments in rural infrastructure in the state and are an essential component of business and industry.

PREA's 14-member board of directors — one director elected from each of its member cooperatives — conducts the association's business to best serve the consumer-members of the co-ops.

PREA works jointly with Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc., a generation and transmission cooperative that provides wholesale power to the 14 co-ops.

HISTORY

As late as the 1930s, only six out of every 100 rural Pennsylvanians knew the miracle of the electric light bulb in their homes. The reason — establishing power companies in Pennsylvania and New Jersey had decided that running electric lines into rural areas would not make them a profit.

As a rule, power companies charged farmers \$2,000 to \$3,000 per mile to build lines to their homes and then charged electric rates higher than those in the cities. Since the average gross income of a farm family of the period was just \$1,800 per year, most couldn't afford electric service.

In many areas, power was not available at any cost. For a time it seemed the profit needs — greed — of stockholder-controlled private power companies would condemn most of Pennsylvania's and New Jersey's rural population to live forever with kerosene lamps and hand pumps.

But rural leaders and a hand-

ful of politicians were not ready to accept the status quo. They began working to demonstrate that electric power could be provided to rural areas at a reasonable cost and began developing a business structure to make that delivery possible.

In 1931, New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Power authority of the State of New York (PAS-NY) to develop water power on the St. Lawrence River. PAS-NY produced the first study on the actual costs of electric distribution and helped demonstrate the practicality of providing electricity to rural areas.

The first official federal action in the process leading to rural electrification came in 1933 with the formation of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The act enabling the TVA authorized the construction of transmission lines to serve farms and small villages "not otherwise supplied with electricity at reasonable rates" and gave preference in the sale of power to "cooperative organizations of citizens or farmers."

In 1935, armed with studies showing both the economic feasibility and the benefits of providing electricity to rural areas, then-President Roosevelt signed an executive order forming the Rural Electrification Administration (REA).

The REA program was initially intended as an inducement to the private power companies to begin serving rural areas. But even with the incentives provided by 2 percent REA loans, the private power suppliers showed little interest in building the necessary lines. By the end of 1935, it was clear that the private power companies weren't serious about acting on the government's offer to electrify the countryside. Most of the loan applications and inquiries REA received came from farm co-ops. REA now realized that farmers and their rural neighbors were willing to take electrification into their own hands on a cooperative basis.

Farmers had long experience with cooperatives. In fact, the co-op was the business structure rural people adopted when confronted with a task too large

for any family to handle itself.

It was natural then that rural leaders chose to form another kind of co-op to provide themselves and their neighbors with electricity. Since extending central station electric service required very specialized engineering skills, many in Congress were convinced rural electrification would never be accomplished without REA receiving regular appropriations and full status. So in 1936, one year and 20 days after REA had been created, Congress passed legislation making REA a permanent government agency. In 1939, REA became part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

On October 20, 1994, a sweeping reorganization of the Ag Department took place. As a result, after 59 years of existence, REA was officially disbanded. Most REA functions were transferred to a new Rural Utilities Service (RUS).

But the mission of rural electrification continues. Today, about 1,000 electric cooperatives across the United States provide power to more than 25 million consumer members. Each co-op is a locally owned, taxpaying business incorporated under the laws of its individual state.

Rural electric cooperatives have been delivering low-cost electric service to Pennsylvania and New Jersey rural residents since 1936, when the Steamburg Electric Cooperative Association (later consolidated into Northwestern Rural Electric Cooperative) was established in Erie and Crawford counties.

The 14 rural electric cooperatives that today comprise PREA were organized between 1936 and 1941. By the time the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, all of them had gone through the pangs of becoming organized, of getting their first loans, of making arrangements for power supply at least on a short-term basis and had begun construction of lines to reach their unserved neighbors.

With the outbreak of WWII, the co-ops realized they need a statewide organization to speak for them as one voice on legislative issues. The co-ops created PREA in February 1942.

OCTOBER IS CO-OP MONTH RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES



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Today, rural electric cooperatives in Pennsylvania are providing reliable electric service to many rural residents in numerous counties. Many rural electric co-ops are involved in economic growth efforts and community programs to meet rural needs.

Rural electric cooperatives are owned and controlled by the people they serve. The consumers who receive electricity from them are cooperative members, and share responsibility for the success of the cooperative.

The following Rural Electric Cooperatives are proud to be a part of the 1996 Co-Op Month Campaign.

<p>PEOPLE YOU CAN COUNT ON!</p>	<p>BEDFORD REC, INC. Bedford, PA 814-623-5101 <i>Serving Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Counties</i></p>
<p>SOMERSET RURAL ELECTRIC, INC. Somerset, PA 814-445-4106 <i>Serving Somerset, Bedford, Westmoreland, Fayette and Garrett, Md. Counties</i></p>	<p>NEW ENTERPRISE Rural Electric, Inc New Enterprise, PA 814-766-3231 <i>Providing Rural Electric Needs for Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties</i></p>
<p>Northwestern Rec Assoc., Inc. Cambridge Spring, PA 814-398-4651 800-352-0014 <i>Serving Crawford, Erie, Venango, Warren & Mercer Counties</i></p>	<p>UNITED ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. Dubois, PA 814-371-8570 800-262-8959 <i>Serving Armstrong, Cambria, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Indiana, and Jefferson Counties</i></p>
<p>VALLEY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP Huntingdon, PA 814-643-2650 800-432-0680 <i>Serving Bedford; Blair, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin Counties.</i></p>	<p> <i>Delivering reliable electric power to 25,000 homes, farms and businesses in the heart of Southcentral Pennsylvania</i> ADAMS ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. Phone toll-free 1-888-ADAMSEC</p>
<p> 212 Locust Street • P.O. Box 1266 • Harrisburg, PA 17108</p>	<p> 717-233-5704</p>

Reading Fair Swine Results

KUTZTOWN (Berks Co.) — Following are the results of the Reading Fair Swine Show last week at the Kutztown Fairgrounds.

READING FAIR SWINE SHOW RESULTS

- SHOWMANSHIP**
Class 1. 1. Daniel Allen Billig 2 Kimberly Angstadt. 3 Amber Shollenberger
Class 2. 1 Cathryn Levan 2 Jared Treichler. 3 Adam Lambert
Class 3. 1 Justin Levan 2 Ashley Shollenberger
FITTING
Class 6. 1 Kimberly Angstadt 2 Daniel Allen Billig 3 Jason Levan
Class 7. 1 Jared Treichler. 2 Cathryn Levan 3 Adam Lambert
Class 8. 1 Ashley Shollenberger. 2 Justin Levan.

- MARKET SWINE**
Light Lightweight (138-166 lbs.): 1 John Hartman 2. Brian Hartman. 3. John Hartman.
Heavy Lightweight (176-198 lbs.): 1 Cathryn Levan. 2. John Hartman. 3. Brian Hartman
Champion Lightweight: Cathryn Levan.
Reserve: John Hartman
Light Middleweight (204-211 lbs.): 1. Justin Levan. 2. Ashley Shollenberger. 3. Amber Shollenberger.
Middle Middleweight (218-227 lbs.): 1. Jared Treichler. 2. Adam Lambert. 3. Daniel Billig.
Heavy Middleweight (230-239 lbs.): 1 Jared Treichler. 2. Cathryn Levan 3 Adam Lambert.
Champion Middleweight: Jared Treichler.
Reserve: Jared Treichler.
Light Heavyweight (240-248 lbs.): 1. Jared Treichler. 2 Jason Levan. 3. Adam Lambert
Middle Heavyweight (252-259 lbs.): 1. Justin Shollenberger. 2 Jason Levan 3 Kimberly Angstadt
Heavy Heavyweight (264-286 lbs.): 1 Daniel Billig. 2. George Billig. 3 Justin Levan.
Champion Heavyweight: Jared Treichler
Reserve: Daniel Billig.

CHAMPION MARKET HOG
Jared Treichler
RESERVE
George Billig

- MARKET SWINE PAIRS**
Light Lightweight (332-388 lbs.): 1. John Hartman. 2. Brian Hartman.
Heavy Lightweight (428-435 lbs.): 1 Cathy Levan. 2. Justin Shollenberger.
Champion Lightweight Pair: Cathy Levan
Reserve: Justin Shollenberger.
Light Middleweight Pair (465-467 lbs.): 1 Adam Lambert. 2. Ashley Shollenberger.
Heavy Middleweight Pair (472-474 lbs.): 1. Jared Treichler. 2. Kimberly Angstadt.
Champion Middleweight Pair: Jared Treichler. Reserve: Adam Lambert.
Light Heavyweight Pair (475-490 lbs.): 1. Justin Levan. 2. Daniel Billig.
Heavy Heavyweight Pair (500-536 lbs.): 1. George Billig. 2. Jason Levan.
Champion Heavyweight Pair: George Billig. Reserve: Justin Levan.

CHAMPION PAIR
Jared Treichler
RESERVE
George Billig