Owned By Those We Serve

A cooperative is a democratic, not-for-profit organization owned by the consumer-members it serves. Each membership represents one vote. Members elect a board to set policy and guide the cooperative. The board hires a general manager to oversee day-to-day operations.

Ownership Rewards are a benefit of being an owner. For more than 50 years, members have received a return or “reward” on their investment in the co-op based on their share of the margins (net profits). This is one part of the business model that makes co-ops unique.

The co-op is required to retain a portion of the profits as security for loans to fund long-term utility plant investments. Each year, the co-op’s board of directors votes on whether to return a portion of that investment to the members.
More than 19 million American businesses, homes, farms and schools receive electric power from a cooperative utility. Members of cooperatives join together to provide themselves with goods and services that they could not otherwise receive. Through co-ops, they often pay lower prices than customers of investor-owned businesses and enjoy efficient and reliable service. Co-ops foster local community involvement and give members control of the operation of the business. The cooperative way is democracy in action.

What is a Co-op?
According to the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Cooperatives, “A cooperative is a business that is owned and controlled by its members.” The cooperative is operated to benefit its members, not to maximize profits for outside investors. People who use the cooperative also own it because they finance it in a variety of ways. They share in both the business risks and the business profits. Each cooperative determines what level of financial participation is required to establish membership status in the co-op.

Members democratically control their cooperative by exercising the voting rights that come with membership; each membership is entitled to one vote.

Members benefit from the cooperative because they have access to the products and services that they need. Net earnings are distributed on the basis of proportional use, or patronage, rather than on investment.

The first modern cooperative was established in 1844 in Rochdale, England. Participants pooled their resources to create a food store with prices lower than others in town. The Rochdale pioneers developed a set of principles governing the organization. Today’s seven basic co-op principles are based on the ideas developed in Rochdale.
Cooperatives differ from other business structures because they often operate on principles that encompass broader social or community, as well as business, concerns. These principles have been developed and modified over time, and are generally accepted by cooperatives worldwide. They are the basis of what makes cooperatives unique!

A Brief History of Adams Electric

Even though power company lines connected the urban centers of Gettysburg, York, and Shippensburg in the early days, nearby rural areas were left in the dark. Private power companies did not consider it profitable to provide electricity to rural areas. Working together, local farmers and others created an electric cooperative to supply themselves with power.

On May 11, 1935, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 7037 establishing the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), part of his New Deal. The goal was to bring the benefits of electricity to rural America. The REA offered funds to cooperatives for poles, wire and other materials to construct power lines.

Adams Electric was incorporated Aug. 21, 1940. More than 2,000 people signed up to become members and paid $5 each as their share in the new member-owned, non-profit electric cooperative.

In October 1940, Adams Electric received its first REA loan and began to build its system in South Central Pennsylvania.

On May 3, 1941, substations in Gettysburg and Shippensburg brought power for the first time to Adams Electric members.

To learn more about the history of Adams Electric, request a copy of the book “Fight for Power” from any Adams Electric employee, or at any office location.

Cooperative Principles

1. Voluntary and Open Membership
Cooperatives are voluntary organizations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination.

2. Democratic Member Control
Cooperatives are democratic organizations who actively participate in setting policies and making decisions. Elected representatives are accountable to the membership. Members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote).

3. Members’ Economic Participation
Members contribute equally to the capital of the cooperative. This benefits members in proportion to the business they conduct with the cooperative rather than on the capital they invest.

4. Autonomy and Independence
Cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organizations. If the co-op enters into agreement with other organizations or raises capital from external sources, it is done so based on terms that ensure control by the members and cooperative autonomy.

5. Education, Training and Information
Cooperatives provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their cooperatives. Members also inform the general public about the nature and benefits of cooperatives.

6. Cooperation Among Cooperatives
Cooperatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the cooperative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

7. Concern for Community
While focusing on member needs, cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies accepted by their members.
Member Meetings
Each spring, meetings are held throughout the co-op’s service territory. Updates on the co-op’s financial condition and its products and services are provided at these member meetings. Candidates for open positions on the board of directors may also speak during these meetings.

The co-op’s annual meeting is normally held in May and is open to all members. Reports are given on the financial and operational status of the cooperative and board members are elected or re-elected to open positions.

Board of Directors
Adams Electric is under the direction of CEO/General Manager Steve Rasmussen. The co-op is divided into nine zones for the purpose of electing directors. Each director must reside in a particular zone to run for the board, but once elected, serves the entire membership. The current directors are:

- Zone 1: F. L. “Ray” Schwartz, Fairfield
- Zone 2: Open Seat
- Zone 3: Glenn Bange, Hanover
- Zone 4: Thomas Knaub, Wellsville
- Zone 5: Dale Myers, Glenville
- Zone 6: Nadine Hubner, Felton
- Zone 7: Jay Grove, Shippensburg
- Zone 8: S. Eugene Herritt, Shippensburg
- Zone 9: Daniel Eisenhart, Newville

Where We Get Our Power
The mix of power Adams Electric obtains through Allegheny Electric Cooperative, our generation and transmission organization, includes: nuclear power from Susquehannah Steam Electric Station (SSES) [60.5%], hydroelectric power from the New York Power Authority (NYPA) and the Raystown Hydroelectric Plant [10.1%], various market sources that represent a mix of mainly coal and natural gas generation [29.4%], and other renewable resources.

Essential Statistics
- Active accounts: 32,487
- Members per mile of line: 10.89
- Miles of distribution line: 2,982
- Utility plant (net total): $146.7 million
- Ownership Rewards retired in 2017: $1.75 million

Touchstone Energy
Adams Electric is a member of Touchstone Energy, a national alliance of more than 800 distribution and 60 generation and transmission cooperatives in 47 states that deliver energy to more than 19 million homes, businesses, farms and schools. Touchstone Energy cooperatives serve their members with integrity, accountability, innovation, and a commitment to community.