



134 South 13th Street, Suite 503 Lincoln, NE 68508 | 402.475.6555 | www.nebr.coop



Who Are We?

The Nebraska Cooperative Council, founded in 1945, is the state's major trade association representing agricultural cooperatives in Nebraska. More than 54,300 farmers and ranchers own Nebraska's farmer owned supply and grain marketing cooperatives. These cooperatives in Nebraska serve 376 communities and directly employ over 6,400 employees.

What is a Cooperative?

A cooperative is a business that is owned by and operated for the benefit of the individuals who use its services, the "patrons". These individuals are the farmer stockholders, members, owners, and users of the cooperative. A board of directors is elected by the qualified stockholders or members to direct the cooperative, including setting policy and hiring staff to run the day-to-day operations. Agricultural cooperatives provide a variety of services to their farming and ranching members including the processing and marketing of commodities, providing farm supplies and inputs including crop nutrients, crop protection products, feed and energy-related products and services.

How are Cooperatives Different from Other Businesses?

The primary difference between farmer owned cooperatives and other businesses is that they are democratically controlled, profits or "savings" are returned to patrons based upon the amount of business done annually, equity earned by the patrons may be allocated but deferred to provide working capital to build the facilities necessary to meet the service needs of the agricultural producer owners and any dividends paid on capital stock must be limited to 8% per annum.

What is the Benefit of Doing Business with a Cooperative?

Through their cooperatives, members are able to strengthen their bargaining power, allowing them to compete globally in a way they would not be able to as an individual producer. Agricultural cooperatives help farmers and ranchers withstand the volatility of the commodity marketplace by pooling together the buying power of hundreds or thousands of individual producers and allowing producers to move further up the value chain when marketing their products. In addition, the profits are returned to the cooperative members in the form of patronage, helping to boost their income, provide additional operating capital and reducing the effective cost of goods and services necessary for their farming operations. Farmer owners of agricultural cooperatives leverage their equity in the cooperative to jointly build the facilities necessary to meet their needs.

What is Patronage?

Profits and earnings generated by the cooperative are distributed back to the membership based on the members' use of the cooperative. Those earnings are returned to patrons as either cash or equity (members equity credits). These distributions are called patronage.

For More Information:

Please contact Rocky Weber, NCC President & General Counsel
402.475.6555 | rocky@nebr.coop

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

The primary responsibility of the Council in the legislative arena is to monitor and effect legislation that pertains to "cooperative specific issues" that affect the very nature of the cooperative business model. These legislative priorities include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ Cooperatives as business entities unique from corporations and limited liability companies; and
- ✓ Cooperative corporate governance and the rights and obligations of cooperative board members, stockholders and patrons; and
- ✓ Laws, including tax codes, that may affect how cooperatives allocate patronage to their patrons; and
- ✓ Equity management and equity redemption restrictions; and
- ✓ Securities and other "safe harbor" exemptions that provide cooperatives the ability to raise and manage equity

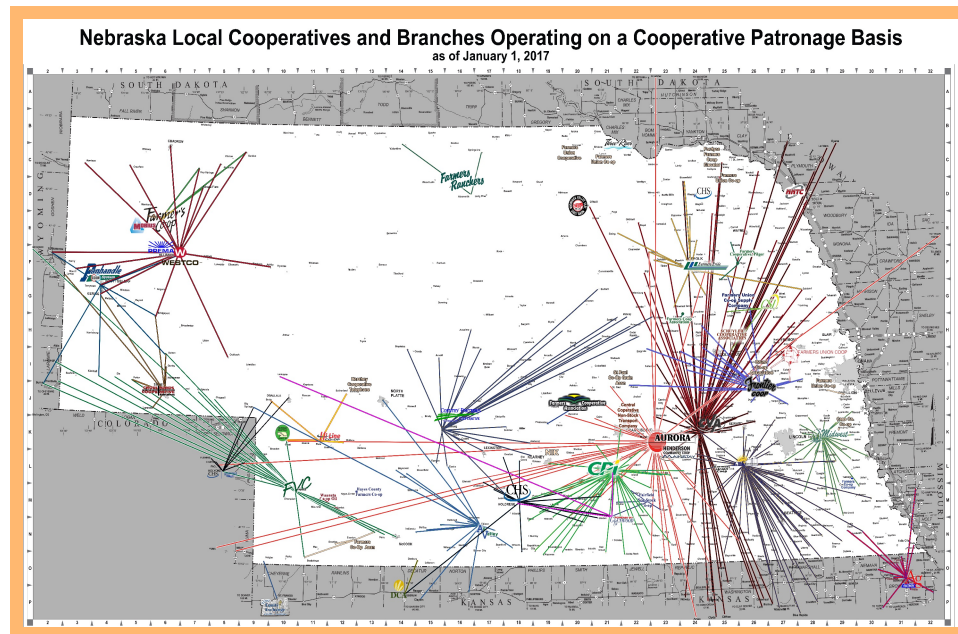
These priorities impact local and regional cooperatives, utility and transportation cooperatives, and the Farm Credit System.

We also monitor legislative and regulatory issues that impact the ability of cooperatives to carry out business that will benefit their farmer-owners.

Summary of The Economic Impact and Tax Revenue Impact of Nebraska's Supply/Marketing and Regional Cooperatives

In late 2015 the Nebraska Cooperative Council commissioned the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to conduct a study of the economic effect of Nebraska's farmer owned supply/marketing and regional cooperatives. Released in April 2016, the study demonstrates that Nebraska's farmer-owned cooperatives are a cornerstone of the agricultural economy in the state. The facts below are based on a three-year average for Nebraska's farmer-owned cooperatives and illustrate the pervasive and profound impact that farmers, doing business on a "cooperative basis," have on our rural economy.

376 cooperative locations in Nebraska



It is important to realize that the vast majority of the salaries, taxes, and investment is being made in our state's most rural communities where few other businesses or individuals are investing.

These farmer-owned cooperatives are not only providing needed goods and services for over 50,000 Nebraskans, but because the cooperatives are farmer owned, the savings (profits) generated are returned to the farmer owners. In 2015, nearly **\$97 million** in savings was returned to the farmers and ranchers of Nebraska.

(Source: Figures derived from April 2016 Cooperative Economic Impact Study by Bureau of Business Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

total employees
6,410

total voting members
54,300+

annual total sales
\$8.8 billion

annual economic impact
\$2.2 billion

annual payroll
\$308.7 million

annual investment in new equipment/facilities
\$200 million

annual total property taxes paid
\$14.91 million

total federal/state income taxes paid
\$2.63 million

annual patronage allocations
\$75.78 million

annual equity redemptions
\$20.9 million

According to a recent economic impact study done by the University of Nebraska, Nebraska's supply/marketing cooperatives provided a **\$2.2 billion impact on the Nebraska economy**. Of this total, average annual economic impacts of **\$127.2 million were felt in the Omaha and Lincoln metropolitan areas**.