



2014 Youth Tour Complete Resource Guide



Montana Electric
Cooperatives' Association

Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Cooperatives deliver electricity to 42 million consumers in 47 states covering more than 75 percent of the nation's landmass.

"If one thing goes out of this meeting, it will be sending youngsters to the national capital where they can actually see what the flag stands for and represents"

-Then-Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, 1957

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The experience of a lifetime!

Youth Tour is more than a trip to the nation's capital to sight-see. It is a prestigious event in which thousands of high school juniors and seniors from across the nation join in Washington, D.C., to gain an understanding of our nation's history and the freedoms we enjoy, as well as the many costs of those freedoms.

The Youth Tour experience is rewarding, educational and fun! In addition to visiting memorials such as the Lincoln Memorial and the World War II Memorial, students also tour museums and national landmarks they have only read about in history books.

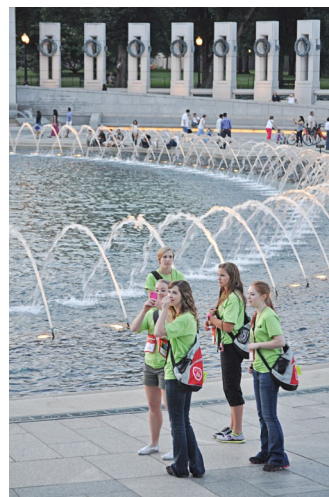
We believe by investing in today's youth, we are investing in our—and your—future. We know some of the brightest students



NRECA Youth Day 2013

reside right here in Montana, and we want to give you an opportunity to experience the past, present and future of our country. For many, it will inspire a future in government or political sciences

(or cooperatives!). One thing is certain: It is impossible to leave Washington, D.C., without a newfound appreciation for our freedoms!



The Specifics

Each June, Washington, D.C., is invaded by the youth of America for the annual Youth Tour. With a lot to be seen, no time can be wasted.

First you and your parents meet the director and chaperones, and any questions or concerns are answered. Later, both you and your parents are treated to a "Get Acquainted Pizza Party."

After a night of getting acquainted

with the 20+ Youth Tour winners from across the state, be ready to start the following morning as you board the plane at Great Falls International Airport. In Minneapolis, we will meet with the North Dakota Youth Tour winners and chaperones, from there we will continue our journey together to Washington, D.C.

Upon arrival in D.C., and after checking into the hotel, we will have dinner and tour some memo-

rials and monuments.

Each day for the next five days you are chauffeured around the nation's capital touring and visiting historical landmarks while making new friends and having a blast! On Tuesday, we will spend one day on Capitol Hill touring the Capitol building and meeting with our representatives-this is such a great way to see how our government works!

2014 Youth Tour

Free Trip

Possibly the best reason to compete for a spot on the Youth Tour: It is 100 percent paid for by your local rural electric cooperative! It pays for the flight, hotel accommoda-

tions, charter bus, tours and food (including most snacks). The only money you need is for souvenirs and extra snacks.

T-shirts are provided for each day of the trip and are yours to keep afterward. All you have to pack is pants/shorts, shoes, personal items and excitement!

Youth Leadership Council

During the Youth Tour, you may be selected to represent Montana on the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's (NRECA) Youth Leadership Council (YLC). One student is selected and will have the opportunity to return to Washington, D.C., the following July to attend a leadership workshop. The sponsoring cooperative will pay for the winning delegate's return trip to Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the YLC conference is to build leadership and public speaking skills, and to enhance the delegates' knowledge of

the energy industry, as well as learn more about the cooperative form of business.

Youth Tour winners have the opportunity to be chosen as Montana's delegate on the National YLC during the first day's activities prior to departing Great Falls. In addition to returning to Washington, D.C., for the leadership workshop, Montana's delegate also will deliver a brief speech at the Montana Electric Cooperatives' Association annual meeting. He or she, along with the delegates from the other 40 states that participate in Youth Tour, will assist the NRECA staff at the NRECA Annual Meet-

ing. Members of the YLC play an important role during the NRECA's Annual Meeting as they help members communicate with their legislators. They have a hands-on experience with nearly every facet of the meeting, including the resolutions process.

YLC members leave as more poised, confident leaders, with a strong determination to improve their communities and make their country a better place. Further, they leave having built life-long friendships with other student leaders from across the country.

History of Youth Tour

Since the late 1950s, more than 40,000 high school students have walked away from the Youth Tour experience as better leaders equipped with the confidence to make a difference and inspired to better communities. Montana's local rural electric cooperatives have been sending youths to Washington, D.C., for more than 20 years.

Mission

- Reward students for academic achievement and community leadership;
- Educate students about the role of electric cooperatives in the national economy;
- Foster students' appreciation for the democratic form of government
- Expose students to the sights and sounds of our nation's heritage
- Build students' leadership skills so that they may make a difference in their communities



What is a Cooperative?

Definition

A cooperative is a private, non-profit corporation owned by its consumer-members. Each consumer of the cooperative is a member with one vote in the affairs of the cooperative. Bylaws adopted by members set forth their rights and responsibilities, and the guidelines which assure the democratic organization.

Members elect the directors of

the cooperative, and an annual meeting is held to conduct the business of the co-op. The directors employ a professional manager for the electric cooperative, and he hires the necessary trained and efficient employees.

Rates are established by the local cooperative board of directors, based upon what it actually costs to provide dependable electric service and to meet payment

schedules on loans. Rates are designed so that revenues exceed expenses. This “margin” is allocated back to the members of the cooperative in the form of capital credits. Members receive money back based on the amount of electricity they have used during the allocation period. This return of capital maintains the non-profit status of the cooperative.

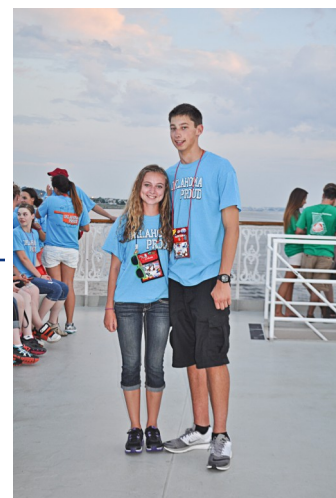


How are cooperatives different?

For each individual need there is an interlocking service of many conducting the business. The end result, quality and price of goods

and services in communities, is the measure of success. Each end product or service is in competition with other similar products

and services. The business that best satisfies customers or members' needs is the one that will prosper.



Cooperative Principles

Perhaps the biggest difference between cooperatives and other types of businesses is the adherence to seven principles called the Rochdale Principles.

The idea of a user-owned business originated in England in the mid-1800s. Charles Howarth, a member of a group of weavers in the town of Rochdale in northern England, drew up the first set of core principles that now guide and direct the cooperative way of business.

Although stated in many ways, the Rochdale Principles require that a cooperative must be open for anyone to join. Every member retains one voice, one vote. Electric cooperatives hold member business meetings annually, allow-

ing members to elect fellow consumers to guide the cooperative and have a say in how their utility is run. They also state members must receive direct benefits, like capital credits, when the co-op is in good financial shape.

Education remains another big focus. Electric cooperatives provide safety information in schools, share ideas on how to make your home more energy efficient to keep electric bills affordable, and make sure elected officials and opinion leaders know about the cooperative business model.

Perhaps most important of all, cooperatives are independent and community-focused, not tied to the purse strings of far-flung investors. Cooperatives help drive

local economic development, fund scholarships, support local charities and work to make life better in the areas they serve.

“Cooperatives are a reminder to the international community that it is possible to pursue both economic viability and social responsibility”

-UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, speaking on the International Year of the Cooperatives 2012



7 Cooperative Principles

Voluntary and Open Membership

Cooperatives are 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.

Democratic Member Control

Cooperatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting policies and making decisions. The elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary cooperatives, members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote) and cooperatives at other levels are organized in a democratic manner.

Members' Economic Participation

Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their cooperative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the cooperative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing the cooperative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the cooperative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.

Autonomy and Independence

Cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organizations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their cooperative autonomy.

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. They inform the general public, particularly young people and opinion leaders, about the nature and benefits of cooperation.

Cooperation Among Cooperatives

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

Concern for Community

While focusing on member needs, cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies accepted by their members.

History of Electric Cooperatives

As early as 1923, efforts were made to find out how electricity could be used to make rural areas more productive. Many agencies studied the problem, but most gave up on the idea, claiming that "there are very few farm operations that are not now served." This statement would come back to haunt the commercial electric industry when Rural Electrification Act (REA) and rural electric cooperatives proved that power *could* come to rural America!

As late as the mid-1930's, nine out of 10 rural homes were without electric service. The farmer milked his cows by hand in the dim light of a kerosene lantern. His wife was a slave to the wood range and washboard.

The unavailability of electricity in rural areas kept their economies entirely and exclusively dependent on agriculture. Factories and businesses, of course, preferred to locate in cities where electric power was easily acquired. For many years, power companies ignored the rural areas of the nation.

The first official action of the federal government pointing the way to the present rural electrification program came with the passage of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Act in May 1933. This act authorized the TVA Board to construct transmission lines to serve farms and small villages that were not otherwise supplied with electricity at reasonable rates.

The idea of providing federal assistance to accomplish rural electrification gained ground rapidly when President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in 1933. On May 11, 1935, Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 7037 establishing the REA. A year later the Rural Electrification Act was passed, and the lending program that became the REA got underway.

President Roosevelt was a catalyst in the rural electric movement. Within four years following the close of World War II, the number of electric systems in operation doubled, the number of consumers connected more than tripled and the miles of energized line grew more than five-fold. By 1953, more than 90 percent of U.S. farms had electricity. Today, about 99 percent of the nation's farms have electric service. Most rural electrification is the product of locally owned rural electric cooperatives that got their start by borrowing funds from REA to build lines and provide service on a not-for-profit basis.