Multi-Stakeholder Co-ops: New Strategies for New Times



Telelearning Webinar

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Presenters:

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Presentation Overview

- Overview of the multi-stakeholder model
- Examples, short case studies
- Structural elements
- Resources



What is a Multi-Stakeholder Co-op? a.k.a. Solidarity Co-op

- Co-op with at least two membership classes
 - Users
 - Workers
 - Supporters



- Solidarity Bolster commonalities rather than solidify differences
- Solidarity as a business model

Why add complexity to the co-op model?



• For systems where ongoing relationships are critical

- Social service delivery goal of inclusion
- Rebuilding the local food system
- New twist on typical co-op model
 - Questions assumption of a homogeneous membership
 - Can varied stakeholders have a shared goal?
 - But each stakeholder group should have significant "skin in the game"

An inspiration...

• Organic Maple Cooperative

- Incorporated 2007
- WI, Great Lakes, Appalachia in US & Canada
- Multi-stakeholder approach
 - Arose out of thinking by folks associated with Organic Valley in southwest Wisconsin
 - Preferred stock (currently 6.5% return)
- Membership structure
 - Producers 4 board seats
 - Customers 1 seat
 - Investors 1 seat
 - Employees 1 seat
- <u>www.maplevalleysyrup.com</u>







Fond du Lac Synergy Co-op

- Social entrepreneurship
- People living with mental illness
 - Blemished work records
- Creating work
 - "Get the job done" services
 - Mutual support
- 2 membership levels
 - Employee-owners
 - Support members
- Incorporated 2008, dissolved 2010
- PACE in Canada <u>http://pacecoop.ca</u>



On to our case study...



The Situation

- Low quality, cheap food in institutions
 - Get whatever you want, when you want
 - Mystery food trucked from distant shores
- Risk management issue
 - Flu pandemic or oil embargo hospitals still must feed patients
 - Tracing food borne pathogens problem for critically ill patients





Bright Idea

Spend 10% of \$2 million food budget on local food

 Sacred Heart Hospital CEO, Stephen Ronstrom





Explore the Idea

Rick Beckler, Director of Hospitality Services



- Contacted several farmers – "You're scaring them!"
 - One farmer can't fill demand
- Value Added Ag conference
 - January, 2008
 - Long conversation with Pam
 Herdrich of River Country RC&D
 - Stood up at conference "Who wants a piece of \$200K?"

Gather Information

- Barriers to purchasing
- local food:
 - Seasonal production
 - Quantity
 - Transportation
 - Processing
 - Pricing
 - Delivery



Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc.

BUILDING CONNECTIONS



Exploratory Meetings & Trial Runs

- Farmers, RC&D, and Sacred Heart
 - February, 2008, met at hospital; formed a steering committee
 - RC&D received \$40K grant July, 2008
 - Fall test runs with beef, chicken via RC&D
 - Farmers reluctant with co-op model
 - "Quack like a duck, call it a duck."
 - Co-op developer contacted in January, 2009









"Form follows function."

"Form and function should be one, joined in a spiritual union."
-Frank Lloyd Wright

So what co-op model (form) to use?

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• Traditionally either:

- Producer co-op: just of farmers
- Purchasing co-op: just of institutions
- Inclusive steering committee
 - Meeting for over a year
 - Built trust, overcame sour memories
- Realized we need all stakeholders
 - Ongoing learning and trust
 - Mere customer relationship not sufficient

The Stakeholders





• Producers

- Strict requirements on feed, handling, safety, sustainability
- Buyers
 - hospitals, technical colleges, nursing homes, schools
 - pledge to buy 10% local foods
- Processors
 - be picky no mixing mystery meat
- Distributors and local transportation
- "Friends and family"
 - Nonvoting
 - patient capital investors want to support local food
 - access to product overrun specials

Financing the Co-op

- Membership equity \$50
 - Provision for buyers, producers who can't be members
 - Don't provide price list; it's about relationship
 - Advice consider higher member equity amount
- Transaction fee 5% from each party in exchange
- Preferred stock \$500/share; closely held (in state)
 - Advice consider \$100/share
- Grants for organizing
 - \$40K state ag grant to RC&D
 - \$8K for feasibility study/biz plan-Cooperative Foundation
 - \$50K VAPG
- No loans no collateral



Legal and Policy Work

- Decision making in committees
 - Product (subgroups of beef, poultry, produce)
 - Pricing, feed and handling standards, review applicants
 - Finance and Operations
 - Membership agreements
 - Accounting checks and balances
 - Personnel policy handbook
 - Board policies
 - Marketing
- Draft bylaws special for multi-stakeholder
- Incorporated March 26, 2009
 - Lawyer knowledgeable about co-ops and preferred stock



Feasibility Study and Biz Plan

- Summer of 2009
- 3rd party
 - Local institutional food chef who is an accountant
- Drove everyone nuts – Passionate issues
- Thank you to The Cooperative Foundation



Annual Meetings



- First annual meeting
 - Adopted bylaws
 - Elected board to replace interim board (the signers of articles of incorporation)
- Board of Directors elections
 - Four membership groups caucus and choose their representative
 - 3 at large seats voted upon by all members

Fifth Season Cooperative



Institutional members

- Gunderson Lutheran Hospital
- UW-La Crosse
- Viroqua school district
- Western Tech College

Sustainable and organic farmers

- Veggie focused, many at scale
- Question of veggie processing, storage, transport
- Established and new processors
 - Westby Co-op Creamery
 - Premier Meats
- <u>http://fifthseason.coop</u>

Structural Elements of the Multi-stakeholder Co-op

Ashley Hernandez, Program Coordinator Cooperative Development Center at Kent State University

Transformational vs. Transactional

- Built upon relationships
- Dependent upon
 - transparency, free flow of information
- Striving for
 - mutual best long term interests as much as
 - short term gains
- Systemic perspective
 - allows for joint consideration of supply and demand
- Patient
- Inclusive



Different potential classes of members:

- USER membership classes
 - Consumers
 - Clients
 - Families of clients
 - Institutional purchasers
 - Producers
 - Groups of producers
 - Intermediaries processors, distributors etc.

Different potential classes of members:

- WORKER membership classes
 - Workers
 - Professional employees (social workers, physicians etc.)

- SUPPORTER membership classes
 - Community members
 - investors

Variations among membership classes

	Short Term Need	Long Term Objective	Non-financial Contribution	Equity Contribution	Stake in Outcome
Consumers	Accessible location and price	Access to specialized good or services; predictable pricing, supply	Purchasing power	Generally Low	Low-High depending on alternative supply sources
Producers	Production costs covered	Reduced risk; sustainable source of income; market development	Industry knowledge; specialized product	Medium – high	Low – High depending on alternate distribution channels
Workers	Reliable work; fair wage	Safe, respectful, gainful employment	Industry knowledge; firm specific knowledge	Low-medium	High
Community Members	Existence of resource in community	Healthy and vibrant local economy	Possible special expertise	Low – sometimes quite high	Low - Medium

Balancing Interests

- Allocation of governance rights
- Distribution of surplus
- Transfer rights
- Dissolution



The Solidarity Difference – *How multi-stakeholder cooperatives are different from:*

- Conventional corporations
- Nonprofit organizations
- Traditional cooperatives
- Limited cooperative associations (LCAs)
- Limited liability companies (LLCs)

Other ways to invite participation

(when membership in a co-op isn't a good fit)

- Preferred stock
- Advisory boards



- Labor/management committees/Works councils
- Partnerships
- Limited liability companies (LLCs)

Planning for success

Information

- Dialogue
- Sunshine







Solidarity as a Business Model A Multi-Stakeholder Cooperative Manual

Free download available at:

www.oeockent.org

Primary Author

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Published by



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In *Solidarity as a Business Model*, check out more case studies:

Industries

- Local food production and distribution
- Brewing
- Healthcare
- Social services
- Arts, photography
- Retail grocery
- Forestry/lumber milling

Countries

US – France – Spain – Italy - Canada





Upcoming Training:

Cooperation Works! The Art and Science of Starting a New Cooperative Business Session One: Effective Cooperative Development for Practitioners April 18-22, 2011 Madison, Wisconsin

For more information contact: Audrey Malan 307-655-9162 <u>cw@vcn.com</u> TH



Something to ponder . . .

"Co-ops reflect the triumph and struggle of democracy. . . . Disagreement and conflict are as much a part of democracy as the power of collective action. Managing disagreement and resolving conflict in a productive fashion are part of crafting an effective democracy.

While everyone knows the consequences of destructive conflict, the advantages of constructively managed conflict include greater understanding, enlightenment, and consensus".

For More Information

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