Best Practices for Cooperative Managers and Leaders

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Cooperative Governance: Best Practices

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Overview



What is governance?

The traditions and institutions by which authority is exercised.





The cooperative balancing act

Power and Authority AND Democracy

Cooperative governance essentials

- Protect the interests of members and the cooperative corporation
- Revitalize and sustain the governance structure
- Guide strategy
- Monitor and oversee



Governance Structure

- Members: decisions on "core" issues
- Board: decisions on top-level policies & longterm strategies

Management: focus on operations, implement

policies

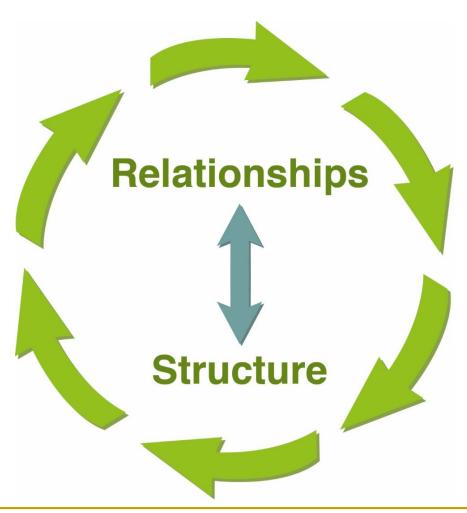
Committees & Grievance Council

Reflect diversity of membership



Clear goals and guidelines

Ongoing dynamic between the governance structure & relationships



Best practices for governance structures

- Understandable to all members
- Transparent
- Create and use policies
- Set up governance system ASAP; Review governance regularly
- Involve as many members as possible in governance

Case for discussion

Two newly elected board members are questioning a decision that was made last year to move the office to a new and larger space. They are asking for a review of the decision.

How should the board handle this request?

Board Roles and Duties

Protect the interests of both members and the cooperative corporation (fiduciary duty)

Build an influential team

Serve as trusted advisors to management

Monitor and oversee management

The board must build its own team

- Represent members
- Make sure that all voices on the board are heard
- Orient new board members
- Governance Committee
- Board development & evaluation



Fiduciary duty: Protect the Co-op

- Board members must understand and be able to monitor and oversee:
 - Mission, vision, values of the cooperative
 - Areas of risk
 - Strategies for the future
 - Financial status

What information do board members need in order to oversee the finances of the cooperative?



Four Basic Financial statements

- Income Statement should receive monthly
- Balance Sheet should receive monthly
- Cash flow Statement prepared annually as part of an audit; should be produced more frequently when cash is tight
- Budget versus actual should receive monthly

What other financial information?

- Financial ratios and analysis quarterly, or more often as needed
- Industry performance standards for comparison
- Private meeting with auditor





"OK, who's ready for a breather."

Case for discussion

A cooperative is considering purchasing a related business. Management is recommending the investment, but the board is divided. The board chair supports management, but feelings are strong on both sides of the question.

What can the manager and board chair do to encourage productive conversations on risk?



"Aren't you glad we had this meeting to resolve our conflict?"



"Listen, I'm no expert, but I still want you to listen to me ramble on about this for a while."



"NOW TURN YOUR ATTENTION TO ITEM NO. 167 ON YOUR AGENDA ..."

Meetings: Best practices

- Agendas are important
- Observe good meeting etiquette
 - Read materials ahead, no distractions
- Listen
- Speak concisely on one idea at a time
- Define role of facilitator
- Test agreement; Strive for consensus

Resources

- Cooperative Development Foundation
- Other co-ops
- Outside board member, finance committee member or advisor to the board
- Consultants, specialists
- Democracy At Work Institute
- University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives