COMMUNITY COORDINATED RESPONSE
Models for Structure of Team

1. **SUBCOMMITTEE MODEL:**
   Work done in committees and brought to CCR team for report and review by entire team. Committee chairs participate on CCR team; members of the committee do not need necessarily need to do so. Strong team leadership is key to success of this model.
   
   **Pros:** Each committee has defined work and goals.
   - Engages more people who want to work in certain areas.
   - More work done.
   - Engages more people in leadership of CCR team.
   
   **Cons:** Finding enough people to engage the committees.
   - Some committees may be more productive than others.

2. **COMPLETE TEAM PARTICIPATION MODEL:**
   The entire CCR team does the work together within the CCR meetings with outside assignments as needed.
   
   **Pros:** Sense of unity and engagement by all members.
   - Strong buy-in by entire CCR team.
   - All members have voice in development of goals.
   **Cons:** Most likely less work is accomplished.
   - Can be easier for team to lose focus and jump from one project to another.

3. **BREAKOUT TEAM MODEL:**
   Work is done at the CCR meeting with committees breaking out during a designated part of the CCR meeting, working independently, and then reporting back at end of the meeting.
   
   **Pros:** Reduces number of meetings for team members.
   - Every team member works on a committee.
   - Clearly defined goals; report to full team keeps all informed.
   - There is set time to accomplish goals.
   **Cons:** Each member can only sit on one committee as they meet at the same time.
   - Time constraints that can limit work being accomplished.