

COMMUNITY COORDINATED RESPONSE

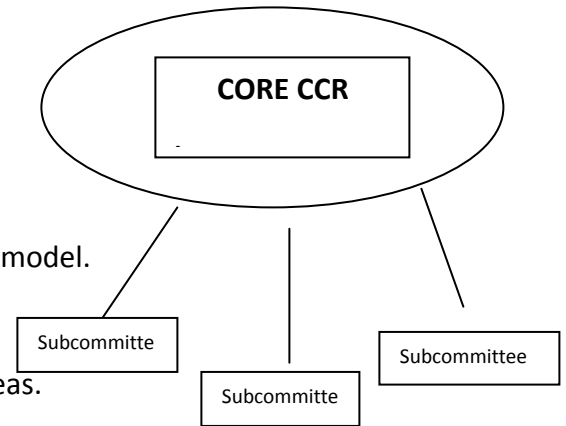
Models for Structure of Team

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.

