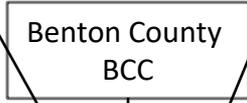
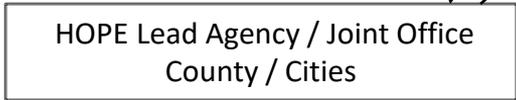


DRAFT - System Structure for HOPE : Home, Opportunity, Planning, and Equity

HOPE Chartering Jurisdictions:



- Establishes governance structure / scope
- Establishes Lead Agency and roles
- Defines scope of Executive Committee and Coordinating Board budget and policy authority



- Staffs Coordinating Board, Executive Committee and Task Groups
- Established via charter and IGAs
- Housed in County, but staff part of respective organizations
- Completes assigned tasks as outlined in governance charter

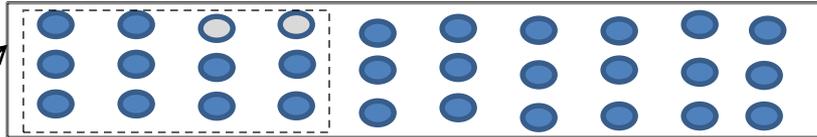
HOPE Executive Committee

- Benton County - 1
- City of Corvallis - 2
- Other City – 1
- CSC = 1
- Faith-based - 1
- Philanthropy - 1
- Business sector - 1
- Non-profit agency related to homelessness - 1

HOPE Coordinating Board

- Non-profits working on Social Determinants of Health (housing, employment, transportation, etc.)
- Other resource agencies
- Private sector
- Homeless advocate group / consumer
- Faith based organizations
- Veterans
- Health Care – CCO
- Public Safety
- DV

Both EC & CB



- Subset of Coordinating Board
- Prioritizes guidance for resource allocation & shared budgeting
- No direct policy and funding authority (held by chartering jurisdictions)
- Adopts Action Plans
- Co-Chairs of Coordinating Board participate as non-voting members
- Appoints Coordinating Board membership
- Reports to Chartering Jurisdictions

- Build on 10 Yr. Plan with on-going assessment and plan updates (timelines to be determined)
- Conducts needs assessments including what is working, gap analysis, etc.
- Develops Action Plan
 - Reviews strategies and costs
 - Recommends equity framework
- Makes policy and funding recommendations
- Coordinates system resources and reporting / evaluation

Notes:

- All of the executive committee members are also part of the coordinating board
- Chair and co-chair as non-voting members to foster neutral facilitation of discussions
- Chair and co-chair are filled by non-elected officials

To follow is a list of organizational model options for the Housing Opportunity Action Council (HOAC) to consider for its future structure. There is also an initial list of pros and cons associated with each model. This is not a comprehensive list of options. There are other models but given their complexity, it was decided to begin with these basic structures.

Continue as is:

Description: Currently, the HOAC is in informal group of dedicated individuals from various organizations within Benton County and who have a common focus of seeking to ensure that everyone in Benton County has the opportunity to live in decent, safe, and affordable housing.

Pros:

- It's familiar.
- Variety of expertise and knowledge at the table.

Cons:

- The array of representation creates a large group which makes decision making difficult
- If the group wanted to engage in fundraising, it is hard to raise money without a formal structure.
- No formal insulation from personal liability, or potential liability of your organization.

Have an existing nonprofit establish a fiscal sponsorship:

Description: An existing 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation with a broad enough purpose statement could simply establish a fiscal sponsorship with the current or a future version of the HOAC, and oversee its work to ensure that it's work does not jeopardize it's 501(c)(3) status.

Pros:

- This would be quick to set up.
- More opportunities to raise money through grants and potentially even government sources.
- Can indemnify through insurance to protect individuals and entities involved.

Cons:

- You have less control, since the existing 501(c)(3) maintains an oversight role.
- While there are more funding opportunities, here, there are not as many as a separate nonprofit corporation, or government entity.

Establishing a new nonprofit organization:

Description: Following the state and federal requirements to establish a new 501(c)(3) (we can talk about other types of nonprofits if people desire to do so, too).

Pros:

- Easier to make firm decisions in a more formal structure.
- Many more funding sources become available.

Cons:

- Time consuming to establish (minimum of 80 hours of very detail oriented work).
- Laborious to maintain with annual filings, audits, etc.

Have it absorbed by an existing government entity:

Description: Either one of Benton County's City Municipalities or the County of Benton (more likely the county, based on the scope of the mission) could decide, through formal processes, to begin performing the functions of the HOAC.

Pros:

- Funding sources are plentiful. (City and County will disagree – better to say, Have other funding opportunities)
- Insulation from legal liability based on government status.

Cons:

- Loss of control to the government entity.
- Required compliance with additional regulations.

Establishing a new governmental entity:

Description: Units of local government (cities, counties, and special districts) can band together to establish new governmental units called ORS 190's. They function like special districts in many ways, but provide regional services.

Pros:

- Dedicated solely to the work of the HOAC.
- Insulation from legal liability based on government status.

Cons:

- People on the governing board have to be government.
- Specialized knowledge to establish the entity.