



Options	Public Agency Host	New City/County Department	Joint Powers Authority	Private, Non-Profit Agency
Fiscal Responsibility	CA, DA, or Police Chief, Sheriff	City/County government	JPA	501c3 Board
Legal Responsibility	Mayor and Council or County Board	City/County Government	JPA	501c3 Board
Planning	Government or Community-led	Government staff or community-led	JPA or Community-led	Board or community-led
Operations	Community board or government staff	Government staff or community-led	JPA or Community-led	Board or community-led
Policy Oversight	Elected official or key government policy maker	Government staff or Steering Committee with public officials	JPA	501c3 Board

The two most viable governance models at the outset of a new FJC are the Public Agency Host Model and the Private Non-Profit Agency Model. Below, are advantages and disadvantages with the two primary models likely to be viable for PFJCI sites.

Public Agency Host Model	Advantages	Disadvantages/Challenges/Risk
	Sustainability ↑	Autonomy of Community Partners ↓
	Ability to seek government grants	Dependence on strong and charismatic leader/elected official/champion
	Infrastructure	Maintaining buy in from community based organizations
	Fiscal Responsibility	Dependent on long-term relationships with elected officials
	Access to City resources: legal department, real estate assets, data/communications, Community Development, Video Unit, Risk Management, Human	Long term commitment and investment for government may minimize community commitment

	Relations, Government Affairs/Legislation ↑	
	Access to elected officials ↑	Some community based partners may not want to be closely aligned with government out of fear of sacrificing victim confidentiality and autonomy
	Stable Staffing	
	Clarity of leadership and responsibility	
	Ability to create a supporting non-profit foundation	
	Higher visibility	
	Ability to draw in more government partners	
	Consistent with public safety priority	
	Ability to draw in universities, develop internships	

<b>Non-Profit Agency Model</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
	Community ownership	Dependent on grants
	Direction and operation reflects community priorities and values	Dependent on relationship with government to cooperate
	Ability to seek grants from foundations and individual donors based on 501c	Not fueled by financial support from the government
	Ability to seek reimbursement for services through victim compensation, restitution, direct billing from insurance companies	Conflict between the community and the government governance could jeopardize FJC momentum
	Ability to seek corporate sponsors more freely ↑	Maintaining buy-in from government partners may be more difficult
	Not subject to government rules/regulations	Less access to government resources
	Clarity of leadership roles	Not eligible for grants to government agencies
	Quicker decision making	May experience reduced law enforcement involvement
	Greater ability to seek private funding/sponsors	May have greater long-term sustainability issues