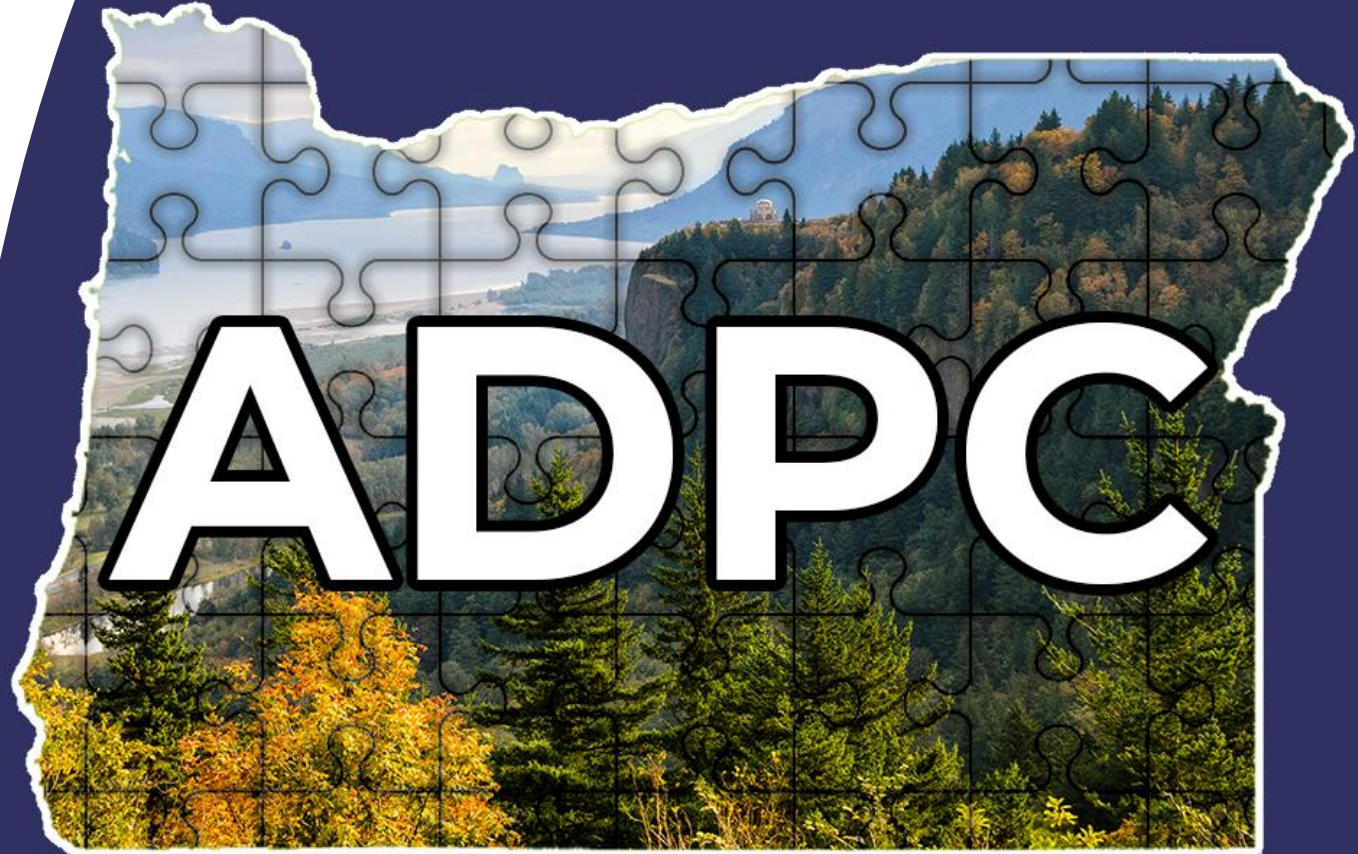


**Oregon
Alcohol and Drug Policy
Commission**

*Opening doors: Achieving
access, belonging, and
connection across Oregon*



**August 2026
Recovery Committee
Meeting**



Today's Agenda

- Director Updates
- Oregon Youth Addiction Alliance – Youth Definition Final
- Recovery Center Report Framework
- Peer Services in Comprehensive Plan
- Public Comment

Oregon Youth Addiction Alliance

Youth Recovery Centers

ADPC's Recovery Center Definition (June 2026)

A Recovery Community Center is a non-residential, peer-operated center, usually with a paid director and recovery staff. A Recovery Community Center offers drop-in hours, peer support, recovery and social support services. Participants in Recovery Community Centers are youth and adults experiencing challenges or obstacles consistent with recovery from a substance use disorder (SUD), or those in remission from such obstacles. These individuals participate in center activities and services and are engaging in the recovery process. Recovery Community Center services are typically free of charge to participants. If a Recovery Community Center does not offer culturally specific services specific to an individual's needs, the center must be able to refer them to such available services.

A Recovery Community Center is designed to help participants build recovery capital (i.e., resources available to an individual that can aid in SUD recovery) by sponsoring social activities with other individuals in SUD recovery, fostering relationships among individuals in SUD recovery, navigating community resources and connection to social services, hosting mutual support meetings, connection to employment resources and opportunities, advocacy education, and volunteer opportunities.

Proposed Youth Recovery Center Definition (OYAA)

Whereas, one in ten young people in Oregon age 12-17 have a substance use disorder according to the National Survey of Drug Use and Health,

Whereas, there are few youth and young adult specific low-barrier recovery spaces for young people age 12-25,

Whereas youth and young adults need support in their recovery, particularly as it relates to transitioning to adult oriented services,

Whereas, Oregon does not currently have standards for practice and policy for youth recovery spaces,

Whereas, Recovery Community Centers that serve youth should provide protective boundaries and designated spaces designed by and for youth.

Whereas, youth in recovery navigate multiple systems that are different than their adult counterparts, including K-12 education, child welfare and foster care facilities, and the juvenile justice system.

A Youth-Serving Recovery Community Center is a Recovery Community Center as defined in Section 1 that serves young people under the age of 18. Youth-Serving Recovery Community Centers must:

- Provide staff, peers, and youth participants with policy, training, and reporting structures for working with youth, healthy and ethical boundaries, and supporting youth adult partnership in recovery.**
- Provide access to youth specific services or services that are more difficult for people aged 18 and younger to attain, including resource navigation for youth serving systems, transportation, youth-specific recovery tools, family supports and family-based recovery programs, and support for transitioning to adulthood, including planning and programming for transition.**
- Have governance structures and policies, volunteer opportunities, and leadership roles that include and are informed by youth participants.**

The Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission shall develop standards for Youth-Serving Recovery Community Centers.

Proposed Youth Recovery Center Definition (OYAA)

Whereas, one in three young people in Oregon age 18-25 have a substance use disorder according to the National Survey of Drug Use and Health,

Whereas, holding recovery spaces that are distinct by age cohorts such as under 18, 18-25, and 25 and older may benefit long term recovery in creating more age specific programming and establishing healthy boundaries between participants, mentors, and staff,

Whereas, young adults need continued transition support even as youth services drop off at age 18.

Recovery Community Centers as described in Section 1 that serve young adults aged 18 to 25 may provide services as defined for Youth-Serving Recovery Centers in Section 2, but at minimum shall provide resource navigation of young adult serving systems, policies and practices informed by young adult participants, and supports for transition to adulthood, including supports related to employment, life skills, financial literacy, and housing and independent living.

Proposed Youth Recovery Center Definition (OYAA)

Discussion and Potential Vote

Framework for Recovery Community Center Report

Takeaways from committee

Discussion and feedback has shown the committee wants to:

- Share with the community the impact of Recovery Community Centers by using data and narrative.
- Acknowledge that within the RCC definition, there are many different models of Recovery Community Centers.
- Decide on a set of measures that helps collectively share the story of Recovery Community Centers.

Recovery Center Report Framework

Oregon's Recovery Community Centers



What are RCCs?

A Recovery Community Center is a non-residential, peer-operated center, usually with a paid director and recovery staff. A Recovery Community Center offers drop-in hours, peer support, recovery and social support services. Participants in Recovery Community Centers are youth and adults experiencing challenges or obstacles consistent with recovery from a substance use disorder (SUD), or those in remission from such obstacles.

A Recovery Center Report could have:

- A history of Recovery Centers in Oregon
- Sections on geography, culturally specific RCCs, and different RCC models
- A discussion on Recovery Capital
- Dashboard of 8-12 agreed-upon measures for collective reporting
- A deeper data dive on center numbers, peer support numbers, and Recovery Capital numbers
- Successes: recent RCC growth, collaboration and engagement
- Challenges: sustainable funding, rural and culturally specific reach, and data and reporting
- A section on each contributing RCC to share story and data most important to its work

Draft template

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Peer Services in the 2026-2030 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy for Peer Services

Standardize Peer Support (PSS) Across
the System

Activities

1. Develop and release standard guidance for PSS delivery across systems
2. Develop site-specific issue briefs on practice implications of PSS in priority settings

Activity 1: Develop and release standard guidance across systems

Baseline: Existing credentialing and regulatory infrastructure provides a foundation for clarifying standards of delivery that can be better communicated to organizations that may engage peers within their programs.

Steps

Near term: Guidance Document on model PRSS practice finalized and released by the Recovery Committee. Understanding of effective peer work in appropriate settings made clear at all levels of the peer service provision. Documentation on which items are billable.

Mid term: Guidance document for allowable billing on peer services.

Spaces delivering PRSS have uniform reporting requirements from state agencies to demonstrate service delivery aligned with ADPC guidance.

Long term: Entities that provide PRSS demonstrate improved outcomes, with uniform quality outcomes notable by provider/venue type.

Global Impact

Core competencies for PRSS are consistently implemented, enforced and sustained across environments where peers operate, with consistent supervisory supports that align with best practice peer competencies and workforce support. More access to quality peer support services.

Activity 2: Develop site-specific issue briefs on implications of PSS in priority settings

Baseline: Emergency departments, carceral and educational settings are identified as spaces where guidance around proper utilization of PRSS may be warranted. Concerns also raised around use of peers beyond their scope of practice generally as a means to "cover" gaps in care.

Steps

Near term: Site-specific issue briefs finalized for at least one known community space where PRSS are being implemented.

Mid term: Additional issue briefs released to identified spaces.

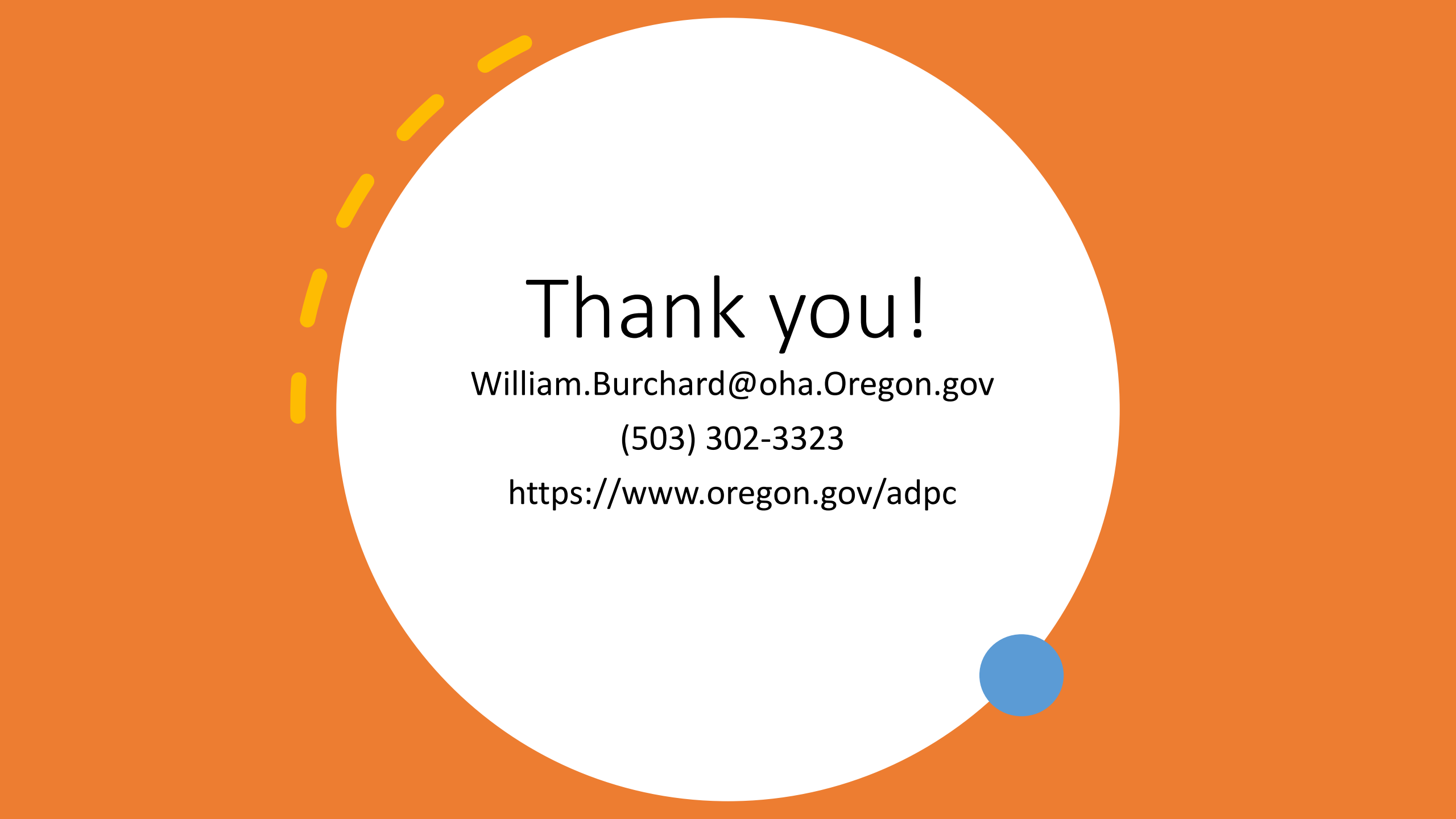
Long term: Peer workforce organizations in these areas reflect uniformity in implementation of PSS.

Global Impact

Core competencies for PRSS are consistently implemented with an emphasis on specific settings. More access to quality peer support services.

Discussion

Peer Services – what's next?



Thank you!

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