

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

MINUTES

TUESDAY,
July 28, 2020

11:30

ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE

MEETING CALLED BY	Eric Guyer
ATTENDEES	Joshua Aldrich, Pamela Ames, Lee Ayers, Meesha Blair, Stacy Brubaker, Dave Carter, Joe Charter, Travis Christian, Scott Clauson, Marie Curren, Rick Dyer, Eric Guyer, Barbara Johnson, Jennifer Lind, Judge Mejia, Raphaelle Miller, Robert Mountain, Mark Orndoff, Tina Qualls, Jazmin Ramirez, Mark Reagles, Nate Sickler, John Stromberg, Rita Sullivan, A. John Watson, Cara Walsh

- Eric Guyer opened the meeting at 11:30
- Opening Remarks: Eric Guyer welcomed everyone to the July PSCC meeting.

Agenda Topics

MINUTE ADOPTION – JUNE

ERIC GUYER, CHAIR

DISCUSSION	
No suggested revisions were identified for the June minutes, Rick Dyer provided a motion to adopt, seconded by David Carter. A vote was requested, all were in favor, and none were opposed. The June minutes were officially adopted.	

RESOLVE—RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: CENTERING VICTIMS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

DISCUSSION	
<p><i>Cara Walsh, Director of Restorative Justice, Resolve</i> <i>Raphaelle Miller, Director of Education and School Services, Resolve</i></p> <p>Resolve, Center for Dispute Resolution and Restorative Justice</p> <p>Restorative Justice: Centering victims, accountability, and community safety Joint effort through Oregon Criminal Justice Commission and Oregon Health Authority</p> <p>Intention of being here today is not to sell or convince on restorative justice, but to invite everyone into a conversation and provide additional framework that may be helpful for our community in this time as we navigate some emergent needs. Restorative justice is being named and centered on a statewide and national level in response to a lot of the issues that are coming up.</p> <p><u><i>Introduction</i></u> Cara Walsh has been the Director of Restorative Justice at Resolve for the last ten years. Part of her role is creating and delivering offender competency development accountability classes for offenders to support them in taking accountability for their crimes. Reaching out to crime victims and survivors to make ensure they are supported, empowered in this process and that their needs are addressed. She facilitates hundreds of dialogues and processes bringing victims, offenders, and community members together to discuss the harm that was caused and collectively determine how to make things right. Trains and consults different institutions that are interested in doing whole system implementation of restorative justice.</p> <p>Raphaelle Miller has been the Director of Education and School Services at Resolve for the last seven years, and has been worked in rest justice since 2011. Works with cases in education system as well as juvenile justice supporting youth offenders as well as reaching out to victim survivors of their crimes to offer support and processes when appropriate. Majority of work focuses on educational system supporting K-12 schools in their whole system implementation through coaching, training, and facilitation. She assists them through a multiphase approach of looking at how restorative justice can be programs and practice as well as systems and policies. Her educational background is in Communication, Conflict Resolution, and Public Administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnered with 15 schools in Southern Oregon • Whole system work at Rogue Valley Youth correctional facility in Grants Pass since 2016 providing training on restorative justice within their facility • Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) submitted a half million grant to bring restorative justice into all of their facilities • Long term partnership with Jackson County Juvenile Justice supporting youth offenders and reaching out to victim survivors 	

Objective and Agenda

- How can we collaboratively envision additional responses to harm that can address the complex nature of the issues facing the criminal justice system today?
- Agenda
 - Ernie's Story
 - Definition & Goals of Restorative Justice
 - Applications & Models
 - Data & Efficacy
 - Resolve's Role & Services
 - Next Steps
 - Q & A

Ernie's Story

- Ernie (offender)
- Theresa (victim)
- Other impacted people/community:
 - Ernie's mother
 - Landlord
 - Tenants
 - Neighbors

This story is based on true events fictionalized for confidentiality purposes. Ernie is a 17-year-old boy living here in Jackson County, he has a high Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) score. Ernie's father was abusive to him and his mother when he was younger and he was eventually incarcerated due to his activity and participation in drugs, there was drug use at home. Ernie himself does have priors, a couple of Minor-in-Possessions for drinking and smoking marijuana. He gets involved in criminal activity that he has not yet been caught for and he is doing this mostly to financially support himself and his mother who he lives with.

Theresa is recently widowed and just moved down to Jackson County. She lives alone and relocated to be closer to family. She lives in the same apartment complex as Ernie and his mother.

One day, Ernie was out with his friends. He lacks some coping mechanisms so he was drinking and smoking with them to blow off steam. He was walking home alone and noticed Theresa was leaving the apartment complex. He noticed the lights to her apartment were off and he noticed she left her window cracked open on the ground floor. He is at a very clear choice point right now: does he choose to go home, or does he choose to enter into Theresa apartment to see what items he can take? He chooses to go into her apartment. He goes through her belongings, takes some jewelry, finds some cash, and grabs a laptop. Meanwhile Theresa turned around, she realized she left her cellphone at home. She walks in and catches Ernie in the room. She runs at him and Ernie shoves her and she falls down and screams for help. Ernie grabs the last few things he can reach and leaves through the window.

Theresa's neighbor, Kathy hears the scream and sees Ernie running away. She calls 911 and goes to help Theresa. Theresa is hurt and has a lot of questions running through her mind, and is quite shaken from this experience. The police respond quickly, they find and arrest Ernie. Theresa has a broken arm and she accumulates a large bill from the hospital.

When the justice process is complete, what do you want to see happen for Ernie?

In the Zoom chat box, the following replied,

Tina Qualls: Rehabilitation, changed behavior.

Eric Guyer: I want Ernie to have a full understanding if the harm he caused.

John Stromberg: Ernie needs an intervention rather than punishment.

Pam Ames: Remorse, turn around his life and get off drugs.

When the justice process is complete, what do you want to see happen for Teresa?

In the Zoom chat box, the following replied,

Eric Guyer: Feel safe in her home and community.

Meesha Blair: Understand it was not personal.

Tina Qualls: Restitution, safety.

Pam Ames: Heal arm, understand Ernie's motives, safety.

Jennifer Lind: Feel safe again and be reimbursed for her expense.

John Stromberg: Theresa needs to feel secure; resolution or relationship with Ernie.

Travis Christian: I want her to feel safe and feel as if justice has been served.

Scott Clauson: That she feels like the justice system worked for her.

Barbara Johnson: That her voice is heard.

When the justice process is complete, what do you want to see happen for the community?

In the Zoom chat box, the following replied,

Meesha Blair: See that a full-vision response was made, feel safe.

Pam Ames: Safety for other tenants and neighbors. Landlord wants rent to be paid.

John Stromberg: That the situation is resolved in a positive way so that people can feel calm, restored.

Common responses for Ernie:

- Take responsibility
- Understand the impact of his actions
- Make amends/Repair the harm
- Address the underlying causes
- For some, temporary restraint

Common responses for People/Community Impacted:

- Safety
- Answers to questions
- Truth-telling: Heard and acknowledged
- Empowerment: Given voice and choice
- Restitution/vindication

Initial Response:

- Ernie meets with public defender.
- Ernie is minimizing and afraid to be honest in fear that there will be a bigger consequence.
- Ernie is focused on the impact this had on himself; locked up, can't see his family and friends.
- Theresa is emotionally stressed, scared, and grieving the loss of the items stolen.
- Theresa has a broken arm, and having trouble eating and sleeping from anxiety.
- Theresa is pursuing counseling and taking lot of time to go to appointments.
- Ernie is charged with burglary and robbery and sent to Oregon Youth Authority (OYA).
- Ernie feels shame, disconnection and like he is the victim by his perception of the punishment.
- Theresa does not feel like Ernie has learned his lesson and she is afraid he may do this again.
- Ernie is at OYA and has not started paying restitution.
- Ernie has low self-worth, is depressed and anxious.

6 months later:

- Theresa is at home and is not feeling safe, she is reminded of Ernie every time she opens her bedroom door. She fears future retaliation because she pressed charges. She struggles with awkwardness and anxiety every time she crosses paths with Ernie's mother at the apartment complex. She is looking for another living situation, but is struggling financially

Does this initial response:

- Support Ernie in taking responsibility?
- Meet the needs of all involved?
- Center the victim in the process?
- Build social and emotional competencies?
- Repair relationships and restore the community?
- Help Ernie learn from his experience and prevent future occurrence?
- Align with a trauma-informed approach and build resiliency?

Restorative Justice Response:

- Preparation with offender and parents/guardians of the offender
 - Who has been harmed
 - What do they need
 - Whose obligation is it to repair it
 - What is the best process to move forward
- Meet with the victims and affected parties
- Ernie agreed to pay Theresa back for the hospital bills
- Ernie agreed to finish school
- Ernie will sign up for Community Service
- Accountability cause

6 months later:

- Ernie is working and has almost paid off all the bills. He has a continued job even after he finishes paying the bills. He checks in on Theresa and is on track to finish school.

Does this restorative response:

- Support Ernie in taking responsibility?
- Meet the needs of all involved?
- Center the victim in the process?
- Build social and emotional competencies?
- Repair relationships and restore the community?
- Help Ernie learn from his experience and prevent future occurrence?
- Align with a trauma-informed approach and build resiliency?

Definition and Goals of Restorative Justice

Restorative justice is a trauma informed and community response to crime and violation that focuses on addressing the harms done to those impacted, and holding those who cause harm meaningfully accountable for their offenses. It is not a singular program or process, rather a philosophy and practice of justice based on a core set of principles that emphasize healing and repair over punishment, inclusion over exclusion, and offender accountability with a high level of community support.

Goals of Restorative Justice:

- Based on Accountability
- Safety Driven
- Victim/Survivor Centered
- Equitable

Principles of Restorative Justice:

- Invite full participation and consensus
- Work towards healing what has been broken
- Seek direct accountability
- Reintegrate where there has been division
- Strengthen community and individuals to prevent further harms

Restorative Justice is NOT:

- A particular program
- Intended for minor/low-level offenses only
- Youth centered v Offender centered
- Soft on crime v About forgiveness
- A panacea or replacement for traditional justice

Applications and Models

Applications:

- Range in formality
- Multiple applications
- Many entry points
- Different types of crimes

Models:

There are models out there so it is not always about reinventing the wheel and the unique part, because it is so principle and value driven, it is up to the individual community to collectively decide what those principles, values, and applications look like locally. So, there is a lot of flexibility and adaptability with that.

On that prevention tier, we are looking at how we are building relationships, social and emotional competencies, how we are creating systems of fairness and equity. There is a model in Chicago that is doing a lot of work around listening circles, providing community policing circles and providing opportunities for relationship and community building.

On the intervention tier, when harm does happen what are the systems, process policies that are in place to repair that harm. Common models are victim-offender dialog; conferencing. There are models called restorative circles, restitution payback circles

On the restoration tier, how are we reintegrating people back? We have some programs locally about offender re-entry programs. In a school system, how are we reintegrating people back after suspension or expulsion. In a facility how are we reintegrating them back after isolation?

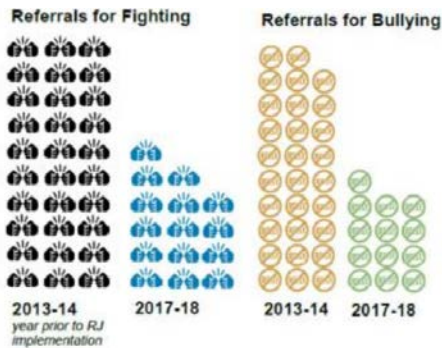
We know another way restorative justice gets implemented is through a whole system, so when we are interested in looking at how this affects systems, policies, programs, practices and how this affects our culture and our climate.

Data and Efficacy of Restorative Justice

K-12 Schools:

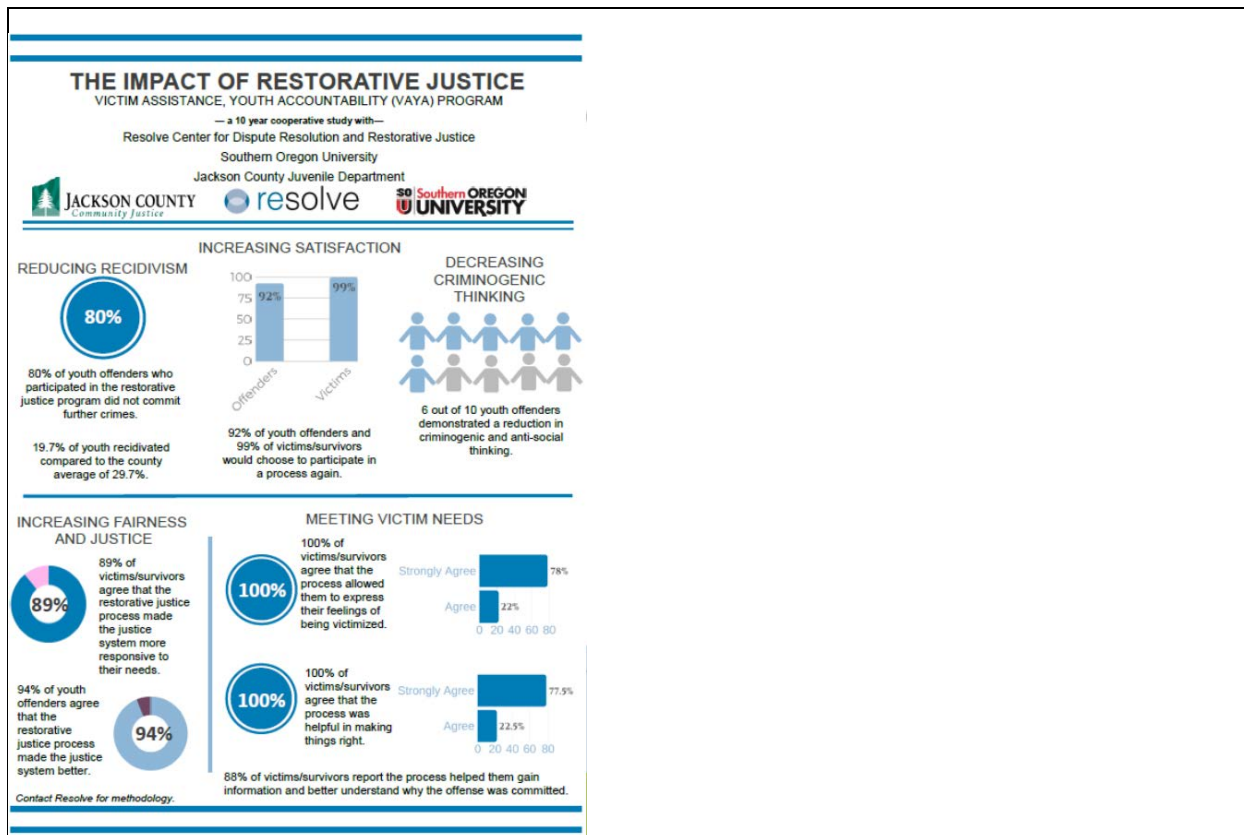
- Increase in graduation and attendance rates
 - Rogue River junior and senior High School increased their graduation rate from 67% to 80%.
 - Phoenix High School just reported a huge increase in their graduation rate this last year to over 92%, which represented a 5% jump in just that year.
- Decreases suspension and expulsion

- Phoenix High School decreased out of school suspensions for students of color by 76% and overall for their total student population by 33%, between 2014 and 2018.
 - Central Medford High School, our alternative high school in Medford, decreased their out of school suspensions by 47% between 2016 and 2018.
- Decreases behavior incidents and referrals
 - Phoenix High School demonstrated high reductions in fights on campus as well as bullying (image below).
 - West Philadelphia High School, who were on the list of "top-ten most violent and dangerous schools in Philadelphia", implemented restorative justice and within their first year they saw their violent acts and serious incidents decrease by 52% and during the second year that dropped an additional 40%.
- Decreases disproportionality in discipline
 - Phoenix High School's referrals for Special Education students decreased by 60%.
 - Phoenix High School students who were on free or reduced lunch, representing economically disadvantaged population, discipline referrals decreased by 65% between 2014 and 2018.



Criminal Justice:

- Decreases Criminogenic thinking
 - We have just completed a 10-year research project in partnership with Dave Carter. The statistics are with 512 youth offenders and 82 victim survivors. We had a "How I Think" questionnaire that is an evidence-based, quantitative tool for measuring criminogenic thinking that Dave Carter provided for us. We do a pre and a post assessment of a youth before they go through our process and after. It showed a 60% reduction in criminogenic thinking.
- Reduces recidivism
 - 80% of youth offenders who participated in the restorative justice program do not commit further crimes.
 - 19.7% of youth recidivate compared to the county average of 29.7%.
- Increases Victim Satisfaction
 - 92% of youth offenders and 99% of victims/survivors would choose to participate in a process again.
 - 100% of victims/survivors agree that the process was helpful in making things right
 - Meta studies show 75-98 participants, both victims and offenders, are satisfied with the process that they go through.
- Increases Completion of restitution agreements
 - Globally, 85% of agreements made are fulfilled, because there is an actual human relationship this helps increase one's motivation in completing restitution agreements
- Increases Perception of Fairness and Justice
 - 89% of victims/survivors agree that the restorative justice process made the justice system more responsive to their needs
 - 94% of youth offenders agree that the restorative justice process made the justice system better
- Relieves pressure on the justice system
 - When used as a diversionary option it can increase the number of chargeable offenses that can be brought to justice
 - Globally, US and Australian study show that diversion to restorative justice, where the accused persons acknowledge responsibility without legal admission to guilt, yield an increase of 100% to 400% of cases brought to justice
- Reduces disproportionate minority representation



Research and Methodology:

These findings are based on data collected from 2009 through 2018 which looks at the impact of restorative justice processes on juvenile offenders and victims of crime. Restorative justice services were provided through Resolve Center for Dispute Resolution and Restorative Justice, a nonprofit serving southern Oregon, in partnership with Jackson County Juvenile Justice. Data was independently analyzed by David Carter, associate professor of criminology at Southern Oregon University.

During the course of this study, 512 juvenile offenders were referred by the Juvenile Department of Jackson County to participate in a restorative justice program, called the Victim Assistance, Youth Accountability (VAYA) program. There is mathematical stability in outcomes with larger sample sizes such as this. There were 405 (out of the 512) youth offenders that successfully completed the restorative justice program, at a completion rate of 79%. A completion rate between 70-85% is considered statistically acceptable.

The youth in the study ranged from 12-19 years old, but all had been adjudicated as youth. Two-thirds of the offenses committed were property crimes, while the remaining third were person-to-person or violent offenses.

All youth participated in a month-long accountability and competency development class and attended five ninety-minute sessions. The classes were designed to support accountability, empathy development, and cognitive reframing. Each youth also participated in a face-to-face restorative encounter with their direct victim, a surrogate victim or members of the community. The restorative encounter provided a structured space for the youth to take responsibility, understand the impact of their actions, and engage in a conversation about repairing the harm.

Outreach was provided to 927 victims/survivors who were directly connected with each offense. The goal of the outreach was to provide support, information, and empowerment to those impacted and to provide each victim/survivor with the option of participating in a face-to-face encounter with the youth offender. 182 encounters took place between direct victims/survivors and offenders. Of these encounters, 101 direct victims/survivors completed a post dialogue assessment, which is represented in the data. All victims/survivors voluntarily chose to participate in the process and were provided with support and preparation prior to the encounter. When it did not meet the needs of the victim/survivor to participate in a direct encounter, a surrogate victim or members of the community participated in a restorative encounter with the youth.

One measure of the impact of the restorative encounter was pre- and post- assessments. Pre-assessments were given to the youth prior to beginning of the accountability class. Post-assessments were distributed to each youth after their restorative

encounter. Pre-assessments were distributed to the victims prior to the restorative encounter and post assessments were distributed upon completion of the encounter.

Recidivism was tracked for 1 year through the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for subsequent infractions upon completion of the restorative justice program. What is presented is an average of ten years of annual recidivism data.

Changes in cognitive distortions were measured through an evidence-based tool, called the "How I Think Questionnaire". Youth were assessed using this tool at intake and discharge from the restorative justice program. The "How I Think" (HIT) questionnaire is a fifty-four-question assessment instrument developed by researchers in the fields of psychology and criminal justice. The HIT is self-administered, can be completed in approximately five to fifteen minutes and requires a fourth-grade reading level. The HIT is designed to measure self-serving cognitive distortions. Cognitive distortions are inaccurate or biased ways of conferring meaning upon experiences. Self-serving cognitive distortions are the antisocial attitudes that have played a central role in explanations of antisocial behavior. Research indicates that the strongest predictor of recidivism is the endorsement of antisocial attitudes.

[Retrieved from "The Impact of Restorative Justice; Victim Assistance, Youth Accountability (VAYA) Program. A 10-year cooperative study with Resolve Center for Dispute Resolution and Restorative Justice, Southern Oregon, and Jackson County Juvenile Department."]

Resolve's Role and Services

Areas of Expertise:

- Restorative Justice
- Mediation/Conflict Resolution
- Group Facilitation

Benefits:

- Confidentiality
- Flexibility
- Affordability
- Timeliness
- Empowering

Services:

- Training & Education
- Consultation
- Coaching
- Program Administration
- Case Referrals

Next Steps

How can we collaboratively envision additional responses to harm that can address the complex nature of the issues facing the criminal justice system today?

Contact Information:

- Cara Walsh Director of Restorative Justice, Resolve
- Cara@resolvecenter.org

Questions/Discussion:

John Stromberg added that this is about social redemption. There are similar results that come out of successful graduates of drug court, family court, and mental health court. When homeless people find a stabilizing environment where they can feel secure and safe in, they can rebuild self-confidence then they move back into society being able to support themselves.

Just as epigenetics says that trauma transmits through generations, the community is so important in helping individuals go through this experience of recovering from harm, this is how you build strong, resilient communities.

People may be unconscious of their participation in community. Government is a co-op, a municipal services co-op. In these situations, the community and the individual are really fundamental. John Stromberg would love to use this to deal with the issues of racism and problems of prejudice and discrimination. At the end of this all, someone that goes through what "Ernie" went through will be a stronger person, a more humane person, and give more to his community.

Joe Ferguson, Deputy Director of Juvenile Services, commented that they have had a 30-year partnership with Resolve and he has worked with them the past 25 years that he has been with the county. 30 years ago, they were looking at the victim offender mediation piece but they have grown from that. Resolve are their partners in helping them build community accountability boards and more restorative community service placement sites for kids. The focus is really to hold youth accountable, but it is not one-sided, it is all inclusive. This is important in making sustained changes. Resolve has worked with

the youth correctional facility in Grants Pass and prior to the pandemic Juvenile Services were on target to also partner with the youth correctional facility and Resolve in terms of increasing not only staff training and understanding around restorative justice and practices, but moving it into their probation, detention, and residential programs. This came to a halt due to the pandemic but it is still the vision in terms of looking at a restorative and rehabilitative approach, as opposed to just a punishing approach.

Punishing kids does not work, it makes them rebel more so it is important that they understand that there was harm caused. Not all the victims want to go through that process but they bring in surrogate victims so the kids will still go through those processes to see the impact. The downside is that the system can get in the way of the restorative process, in terms of court timelines and diversion timelines. Overall, this has been a huge benefit in terms of their probation staff using the principles and techniques as new families and youth come in, as well on conflicts that have occurred within the residential program where they do some of those formal circles and sit-downs. Long-term they are looking at having all staff trained to continue this on.

Pam Ames asked, what is the relative cost of restorative justice versus retributive justice?

Cara Walsh replied that she has yet to see a very good statistic around this. She has not seen statistics nationally, but more internationally of the millions of dollars that restorative justice saves. It is a community-based response, so it is partnering with community members and cases facilitated by community volunteers. Their job is to provide supervision, mentoring, and training. Not only has she seen the cost-effectiveness of diverting it out of the justice system, but also in the reduction of recidivism and offenses, and long-term impact of what that has on the community.

Eric Guyer asked if Cara, Raphaelle, Barbara Johnson or Judge Mejia could talk about the importance of voice to people who are survivors or victims of crime as they move forward, how this process helps facilitate that, and where in our system this exists to a degree.

Barbara Johnson, Executive Director of Community Works, responded that there are some real valuable elements here, but with that said, there are moments when survivors are not comfortable speaking to their perpetrators. In situations where the crimes have been chronic and the abuse consistent, she is wondering how those particular situations are handled. When someone has been sexually assaulted, restorative justice can be a difficult subject to work around for them.

Cara Walsh replied that restorative justice is not always about trying to get people to a conversation together and they can still be working restoratively by addressing the victim's needs. This can include letter writing, addressing their questions and more. They can find other ways of creating and supporting accountability and engaging community members, while still honoring and meeting the true needs of the victim survivor.

Barbara Johnson commented that there is some real value in it, in the sense that it can be provide a healing process for the victimized.

Eric Guyer thanked Cara and Raphaelle for their engaging presentation and the inspiring work they do. As mentioned, there is restorative justice proper, but there is also restorative justice general where it permeates every element of the system response when harm is done. Through community justice he hopes they can continue to talk about ways to reduce, repair, and heal that harm as they address the issues facing the system.

John Stromberg commented: Nice job! Thank you.

Pam Ames commented: This was an exciting, extremely valuable presentation. Thank you to Cara and Raphi.

Travis Christian commented: Thanks Cara and Raphi, your presentation was excellent.

IMPACTS GRANT FOR LPSCC UPDATE

DISCUSSION

Stacy Brubaker —Division Manager, Jackson County Mental Health

Thank you for coming together last time to have the conversation and providing support for the application for the IMPACTS grant. Like I said in my presentation there was about 10 million dollars given by the legislature, 300 thousand dollars came off the top for technical assistance, 20% came out for the tribes in the area for them to apply and be sure they got dollars. It ended up being about 770 thousand dollars available with over 19 million dollars of request coming in from around the state. So, if nothing, that speaks to how desperate we all are as communities to figure out how to address the issues we have with the folks that intersect between behavioral health, law enforcement, and the community justice system.

We went through that process and they funded the top four counties which were Lane, Lincoln, Douglas, and Deschutes. We tied for fifth with Clatsop county but by the time they funded those other four counties fully there was not enough money to fund us, even at a third. The group jumped down to two others based off of geographical location and the amount of their ask, so Clackamas and Union were the other two that got the award. These are dollars that I believe legislature hopes to be a starting point. There will have to be some data collection and hopefully those numbers will come back good and legislature will at some point be comfortable giving out more funding.

We are committed to continuing the conversation and trying to work together to figure out how we fund these pieces that we know we all desperately need. It is not one organization or municipality's job to figure that out so we will continue to have those conversations at our Public Safety Coordinating Council Mental Health Task Force as well as a subgroup of that group. If anyone is interested in being a part of that please let me know.

We have asked Columbia Care to come up with a dollar amount of what it would look like for them to be able to build and support some type of a crisis center for us to be able to have a drop-off for law enforcement and to be able to do some of those true diversion services. This will help us at least know what we are aiming for as far as cost. We have already started having some conversations with various law enforcement agencies around different municipalities to try to figure out what they could bring to the equation as well. I am very sad we did not get it, but we really want to continue to have the momentum that those conversations brought us to, thank you for your support on that.

Eric Guyer added that he believed it to be a very solid proposal and it reflected the efforts in this community where there are so many people coming to the table to address this problem. He hopes there are ways that they can make this sustainable in the future.

Scott Clauson commented in the Zoom chat box: Stacy -I would like to be involved in the MH subgroup and anything related to the crisis center.

OREGON CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION GRANT UPDATE

ERIC GUYER, CHAIR

DISCUSSION

We were awarded a grant from the Criminal Justice Commission to provide wrap-around services to people in the Resource Center, furthering the work we do. Currently the front of the Parole and Probation building at the adult side houses the Resource Center. The Resource Center traditionally has had alcohol and drug treatment providers, usually peers in that context, health navigators that can get people signed up with the Oregon Health Plan, employment services, and Jackson County Mental health with a peer and a Qualified Mental Health Professional to assist when people come in for support. The grant through the Criminal Justice Commission pays for additional partners to be present. We are going to be able to have La Clinica del Valle there to help people as they try and navigate the healthcare system. We are able to have the Addictions Recovery Center (ARC) provide additional peers that are going in that front component, and Aging Community Coordinated Enterprises & Supportive Services, Inc. (ACCESS) to assist with housing and to connect people with housing resources.

The idea that we have a reintegrated, one-stop social service provider in the front of our building is starting to come together a little more. To have that be primarily peer-driven is one of the primary things we are looking for. We have also received some good news from the state that in this current year they are not going to be cutting the community corrections money that comes to our county, next year could be different. That is going to allow us to move forward with the peer delivery services contract that we have with Pathfinders out of Portland, we are hoping to give updates on that process as we move forward.

Next Scheduled PSCC Meeting: August 25, 2020

Meeting Adjourned: 12:46pm