

REGION 8 • OREGON EDITION

2026

EXECUTIVE REFERENCE DIRECTORY



Connect the Dots...

- PEOPLE & ORGANIZATIONS
- HOUSING OPTIONS
- ROLES & SERVICES
- PROGRAMS AVAILABLE
- FUNDING RESOURCES
- PUBLIC CONTACT INFO

Know Who Serves Your City and County

Know Your Local Community-Service Network

Who Serves Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties?

Community Services Consortium and the Regional Community-Service Network

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Oregon Edition – (17) Regional Directories or (1) Statewide Edition

Evidence cutoff: September 2026, updated annually

Prepared for: Mayors, city managers, council members, county officials and community partners



A Message from the Author · Connecting the Dots

For more than 20 years, UtilityMate® has designed and manufactured innovative products intended to solve practical, real-world problems. That experience has taught me that even the best product succeeds only when it is connected to the people, organizations and systems required to put it to work.

I created LifeSpace™ because communities need more than a temporary response to homelessness and housing instability. They need a complete pathway that begins with safe, low-barrier emergency shelter, continues through bridge and transitional housing, and leads to affordable and permanent housing. If any one of those steps is missing, people become trapped and the entire system backs up or fails.

In conversations with municipal leaders and community members, I have heard this issue discussed from the left, from the right and from every point in between. My position is simple: **“Housing is not politics. It is red, white and blue.”** Veterans, seniors, working families, people with disabilities and residents in crisis live in every kind of community. The populations a city prioritizes may differ, but the need for a safe and workable housing pathway does not.

This directory was created to help municipal leaders see that pathway more clearly. It places the LifeSpace™ Three-Tier Housing Continuum alongside CSC and the service-provider network serving cities and counties in the State of Oregon. Its sole purpose is to help mayors, city managers, council members, county officials and service organizations identify who serves their communities, understand where responsibilities may connect, and begin the right conversations.

No municipality should have to discover this system one organization at a time. By connecting the housing continuum to Community Action and local support services, this guide is intended to provide a practical starting point for local planning, partnership and action.

Vince Webb

Founder · LifeSpace™

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Municipal Navigation Guide

Purpose of This Directory

This directory helps mayors, city managers, council members and county leaders see how shelter, housing and support services in Linn, Benton and Lincoln counties fit together, and who to contact for each part. It serves institutional partners, including hospitals, coordinated care organizations, school districts, tribes, public safety and state agencies, as well as the service providers that work with residents every day. All of them can use it to see how the system connects, make referrals across tiers and identify where their own services fit. It is organized around a three-tier housing continuum: a simple way to describe the stages a household moves through, from crisis to a permanent home.

The Need in This Region

Region 8 runs from the Cascade foothills across the mid-Willamette Valley and the Coast Range to the central Oregon coast. Linn County, with about 128,600 residents in 2020, centers on Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home; Benton County, with about 95,200, centers on Corvallis and Oregon State University; and Lincoln County, with about 50,400, stretches along the coast from Lincoln City to Yachats, with a large seasonal tourism economy and an older population. All three counties are in Oregon's standard minimum-wage area, where the minimum wage is \$15.55 an hour. Benton County's two-bedroom Fair Market Rent of \$1,824 requires a full-time wage of \$35.08 an hour, and a minimum-wage worker would need about 90 hours a week to afford it; Linn County's housing wage is \$32.60 and Lincoln County's \$28.46, while average renters earn \$15.31 to \$19.04 an hour. A person relying on Supplemental Security Income can afford about \$298 a month in rent. Poverty is higher than the state average of 11.9% in all three counties (18.2% in Benton, which includes many students, 15.9% in Lincoln and 13.0% in Linn), and more than six in ten Benton County renters spend over 30% of their income on housing. Portland State University's 2025 statewide estimates counted 1,724 people experiencing homelessness in the region on one night, 873 of them unsheltered; the preliminary 2026 count found 1,506. Oregon schools reported 2,077 students experiencing homelessness in the three counties during the 2024–25 school year. General-population shelter is concentrated in Albany, Corvallis, Newport and Lincoln City; Lincoln County's largest shelter is seasonal, and Benton County reports that shelter funding is secured only into 2027. The Regional Housing Need section that follows presents the full figures and their sources.

Three Tiers, One Housing Pathway

A housing continuum is the connected sequence of housing and services that moves a person or family from crisis to a stable, permanent home. In this directory it is organized as three tiers. Tier 1, emergency shelter, gets people safely inside. Tier 2, bridge and transitional housing, provides stability while permanent housing is secured. Tier 3, affordable and permanent housing, is the destination. Each tier has a distinct purpose, and each one depends on the next.

The continuum works only when there is a clear path from one tier to the next. Without that path, the system breaks down and, in most cases, fails. People leave shelter with nowhere to go and return to the street, vehicles or temporary arrangements. They lose the progress they made, and the next crisis brings them back to emergency services. Shelters fill, waiting lists grow, and public costs rise without

producing lasting results. What should be a pathway becomes a never-ending cycle of failure. A clear path from crisis to a permanent home is what breaks that cycle.

Tier	Purpose	Who it serves	How people enter	Where they go next
Tier 1: Emergency Shelter	Immediate, safe shelter	People living outside or in crisis	Outreach, walk-in, coordinated entry	Tier 2 or Tier 3
Tier 2: Bridge and Transitional Housing	A stable place to live while permanent housing is secured	People leaving shelter, approved households waiting for a unit, working households priced out	Tier 1 referral or direct entry through an approved pathway	Tier 3
Tier 3: Affordable and Permanent Housing	A permanent home	Households ready for long-term housing	Housing authority, waiting list, voucher, direct application	Long-term stability

Tier 1: Emergency Shelter

Low-barrier emergency shelter brings people inside, away from immediate danger. It is the entry point to the continuum. Once someone is sheltered, intake and assessment can begin, and residents can work with case managers to recover identification, apply for benefits, address urgent health needs and start a housing plan.

Tier 2: Bridge and Transitional Housing

Bridge and transitional housing provides a stable place to live while permanent housing is secured. It serves three groups: residents ready to leave emergency shelter; households that have qualified for permanent housing, such as a voucher or supportive-housing placement, but are waiting for a unit; and working households who can pay rent but cannot find housing they can afford.

Residents do not have to start in Tier 1. They may enter directly through coordinated entry, a housing authority, veteran, senior or disability services, a domestic-violence program, healthcare, an employer or disaster response. Stays range from several months to a few years, and entry rules should match the population served. Most shelter and homelessness funding is limited to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, so bridge housing for working households usually requires a separate funding approach.

Tier 3: Affordable and Permanent Housing

Tier 3 is the destination: affordable rentals, permanent supportive housing, voucher-supported units, senior, veteran and family housing, and pathways to ownership.

Cities Served

This section lists every incorporated city and named unincorporated community in the counties served by this edition. It shows which local government is responsible for each place and which area of Chapter 2 to use when looking up providers.

- **Incorporated cities** (shown in bold, type City) have their own city council, mayor or city manager, and city services such as police, planning and zoning, and utilities.
- **Unincorporated communities** have no city government. County government provides land-use planning, roads and law enforcement, and residents use county and regional services.
- **Census-designated places (CDPs)** are unincorporated communities that the U.S. Census Bureau defines and counts for statistics (type CDP). They have no separate government. Other named places without Census boundaries are listed as type Community.

Region 8 at a Glance

County	Incorporated cities	Census-designated places	Other communities	County seat
Linn	15	9	16	Albany
Benton	4	6	10	Corvallis
Lincoln	7	5	40	Newport
Region 8 total	26	20	66	

Linn County

Linn County has 15 incorporated cities and 25 unincorporated communities listed here (9 Census-designated places and 16 other named communities). The county seat is Albany. The 2020 Census counted 128,610 residents. Albany, the county seat and largest city, holds most of the county's offices and services, including CSC's Albany office and the Linn-Benton Housing Authority; part of Albany lies in Benton County. Lebanon and Sweet Home are the east-county hubs, Harrisburg, Halsey and Brownsville are south-valley farm towns, and Lyons, Mill City, Gates and Idanha sit in the North Santiam Canyon, where Gates, Idanha and Mill City extend into Marion County and the 2020 Labor Day fires destroyed many homes. Residents of unincorporated communities use county and regional services. Provider listings by area appear in Chapter 2.

Incorporated Cities

Community	Type	Provider-chapter area
Albany	City	Albany, Millersburg and Tangent
Brownsville	City	Harrisburg, Halsey, Brownsville and the south valley
Gates	City	Lyons, Mill City and the North Santiam Canyon
Halsey	City	Harrisburg, Halsey, Brownsville and the south valley
Harrisburg	City	Harrisburg, Halsey, Brownsville and the south valley

Regional Housing Need

This section shows the scale of housing need in Linn, Benton and Lincoln counties, the reason a working three-tier continuum matters here. It brings together three kinds of evidence: rent and wage figures from the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC); poverty and cost-burden figures from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey; and homelessness figures from Portland State University’s statewide homelessness estimates, the Oregon Community Continuum of Care (OC3, OR-505) and the Oregon Department of Education. The NLIHC figures come from [Out of Reach 2026](#) county data and [The Gap 2026](#) statewide shortage estimates. Their rent figures are HUD Fair Market Rents (FMRs), which HUD uses to set voucher payment standards. They describe typical local rents, not rents for any particular unit.

What It Takes to Afford Rent

A home is considered affordable when a household spends no more than 30% of its income on rent and utilities. The “housing wage” is the hourly wage a full-time worker needs to afford a Fair Market Rent at that standard.

Measure	Linn	Benton	Lincoln	Oregon
Renter households	16,811	16,592	6,581	630,439
Share of households that rent	33%	43%	28%	37%
Minimum wage (2026)	\$15.55	\$15.55	\$15.55	\$15.55 (standard)
Average renter wage	\$19.04	\$16.58	\$15.31	\$23.20
One-bedroom Fair Market Rent	\$1,396	\$1,451	\$1,128	\$1,445
Two-bedroom Fair Market Rent	\$1,695	\$1,824	\$1,480	\$1,738
Annual income needed for a two-bedroom	\$67,800	\$72,960	\$59,200	\$69,534
Two-bedroom housing wage	\$32.60	\$35.08	\$28.46	\$33.43
Weekly hours at minimum wage for a one-bedroom	69	72	56	71
Weekly hours at minimum wage for a two-bedroom	84	90	73	86
Rent affordable to a full-time minimum-wage worker	\$809	\$809	\$809	\$809
Rent affordable to a person relying on SSI (\$994 a month)	\$298	\$298	\$298	\$298

Source: [NLIHC Out of Reach 2026, Oregon county data](#). All three counties are in Oregon’s standard minimum-wage area, where the 2026 minimum wage is \$15.55 an hour.

Benton County’s two-bedroom housing wage of \$35.08 is higher than the statewide figure, and a full-time minimum-wage worker there would need 90 hours a week to afford a two-bedroom home. The average

Chapter 1: Community Services Consortium (CSC)

Agency at a Glance

Field	Public-record finding
Legal name	Community Services Consortium; commonly called CSC
Organization type	Public intergovernmental organization created by Benton, Lincoln and Linn counties under Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 190; the designated Community Action Agency for the three counties. CSC is a government entity, not a 501(c)(3) nonprofit; its audit reports four blended nonprofit component units (CSC FY2023 Audited Financial Statements)
Formed	1980 (CSC About)
Mission	“We are a community leader, providing vital services with collaborative partners to empower the people of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties and the surrounding areas to positively transform lives” (CSC About)
Community Action territory	Linn, Benton and Lincoln counties
Broader program footprint	Selected workforce, youth and family programs also operate in Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties
Main office	Albany Regional Office, 250 Broadalbin St. SW, Suite 2A, Albany, OR 97321
Phone	Albany (541) 928-6335; Corvallis (541) 752-1010; Newport (541) 265-8505
Email	Info@CommunityServices.us
Spanish-language navigator	(541) 704-7626
Website	communityservices.us
Executive director	Ryan Vogt (shared with Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments since November 1, 2024)
Agency director	Kayla Hatley
Governing body	Governing Board of the nine elected county commissioners of Benton, Lincoln and Linn counties
Continuum of Care	Oregon Community Continuum of Care (OC3, OR-505); CSC leads the Point-in-Time count in all three counties
Staff	More than 200 (CSC About)
Latest audited year found	Fiscal year ended June 30, 2023: total revenue \$37,186,728; total expenses \$36,033,813
Fiscal status	In fiscal recovery since late 2025; see Funding and Scale
Research cutoff	October 2, 2026

Chapter 2: County Provider Directories

This chapter lists providers for the three counties of Region 8: Linn, Benton and Lincoln. Each county section opens with a one-page Start Here list, follows the same service categories in the same order as every edition, and closes with emergency and disaster resources, a coverage review and source notes. Regional providers that serve more than one county, such as Community Services Consortium, the Linn-Benton Housing Authority and Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments, appear in each county section with that county's contacts.

Linn County

Linn County's incorporated cities are Albany, the county seat, Brownsville, Gates, Halsey, Harrisburg, Idanha, Lebanon, Lyons, Mill City, Millersburg, Scio, Sodaville, Sweet Home, Tangent and Waterloo; Census-designated places and other unincorporated places are listed under Cities Served. Albany extends into Benton County, and Gates, Idanha and Mill City extend into Marion County. Albany holds most of the county's service offices, with Lebanon and Sweet Home as the east-county hubs. Each entry below lists the communities it serves, so residents of unincorporated and rural areas can see which providers reach them.

Start Here: Key Numbers for Linn County

In a life-threatening emergency, call 911. For everything else, start with these numbers. Details for each organization appear in the category sections that follow.

Everyday help

Need	Who to call
Not sure where to start	211info: dial 211 or (866) 698-6155; text your ZIP code to 898211
Housing help and Coordinated Entry	CSC Albany Regional Office: (541) 928-6335; 250 Broadalbin St. SW, Suite 2A, Albany. Coordinated Entry assessment for housing programs
Emergency shelter	Albany Helping Hands: (541) 926-4036, 619 SE 9th Ave., Albany; 2nd CHANCE Shelter: (541) 967-8545, 1100 SE Jackson St., Albany; Family Assistance and Resource Center (Sweet Home): (541) 224-7503. Youth ages 10–17: Jackson Street Albany House, (541) 220-2950
Rent, move-in or eviction help	CSC: (541) 928-6335; Legal Aid Services of Oregon, Albany: (541) 926-8678
Vouchers and affordable housing	Linn-Benton Housing Authority: (541) 926-4497; 1250 SE Queen Ave., Albany. Waitlist questions (541) 918-7306
Veterans	Linn County Veteran Services Office: (541) 967-3882
Older adults and people with disabilities	Oregon Cascades West COG Senior and Disability Services / ADRC: (541) 967-8630; toll-free (855) 673-2372

City-by-City HUD Routing

Every address in Linn and Benton counties is served by the Linn-Benton Housing Authority for vouchers; every address in Lincoln County is served by the Housing Authority of Lincoln County. All three counties share the same Continuum of Care and the same Community Action agency, CSC. Albany and Corvallis run their own CDBG programs; every other city applies to the state program through Business Oregon.

City	County	Housing authority	CSC access	CDBG
Adair Village	Benton	Linn-Benton Housing Authority	Corvallis office, (541) 752-1010	Business Oregon (state)
Albany	Linn (also in Benton)	Linn-Benton Housing Authority	Albany office, (541) 928-6335	City of Albany (entitlement)
Brownsville	Linn	Linn-Benton Housing Authority	Albany office, (541) 928-6335	Business Oregon (state)

Continued in the full edition

HUD routing for every incorporated city in the region, plus local housing authority, Continuum of Care, CDBG and housing-counseling office details.

Chapter 4: Oregon Shelter and Bridge Housing Funders

About This Chapter

This chapter lists the public and private funders that pay for Tier 1 emergency shelter and Tier 2 bridge and transitional housing in Oregon. It is identical in every regional edition. Federal HUD programs and the HUD dollars that reach this region are covered in Chapter 3. Permanent housing (Tier 3) funding is outside this chapter's scope; for permanent-housing programs, see Chapter 3 and the housing authorities listed in Chapter 2.

County and community foundations, coordinated care organizations and hospital programs that fund only one part of the state are listed in the county chapters, where they apply. Funding amounts, priorities and cycles change often. Confirm every detail with the funder before building a budget or a timeline around it.

How Shelter and Bridge Funding Works

Shelter and bridge projects rarely run on a single source. Most combine four kinds of money, and each funder in this chapter pays for some of them:

- **Capital:** units, site preparation, utilities, rehabilitation and equipment.
- **Operations:** staffing, sanitation, security, insurance, maintenance and utilities.
- **Services:** case management, housing navigation, behavioral health and peer support.
- **Move-on help:** deposits, short-term rent, utility setup and storage that help a resident leave shelter or bridge housing for permanent housing.

The tier label in each entry shows where the funder's published priorities fit the continuum. A funder listed for Tier 1 and Tier 2 may still decline a project that does not match its current focus.

Funder-by-Tier Summary

Funder	Tier	What it pays for	Can a city or county apply directly?	How to reach it
OHCS: Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA)	1, 2	Shelter and transitional operations, facility rehab, rapid rehousing, prevention	No; allocated to Community Action agencies	Community Action agency (Chapter 1)
OHCS: State Homeless Assistance Program (SHAP)	1	Shelter operations, outreach, shelter rehab, rapid rehousing	No; allocated to Community Action agencies	Community Action agency (Chapter 1)
OHCS: Statewide Shelter Program	1	Shelter operations, navigation, rehousing	No; awarded to regional coordinators	Regional shelter coordinator
OHCS: Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)	1	Shelter, outreach, rapid rehousing, prevention	No; allocated to Community Action agencies	Community Action agency (Chapter 1)

Chapter 5: Oregon Human Development Corporation (OHDC)

Agency at a Glance

Field	Current public-record finding
Legal name	Oregon Human Development Corporation
Common abbreviation	OHDC
Organization form	Oregon nonprofit; federally tax-exempt 501(c)(3); Oregon CSBG-eligible migrant or seasonal farmworker organization
Employer identification number	93-1150042
Founded	1979
Mission	“Promoting economic advancement and self-sufficiency of farmworkers and underserved communities.”
Community Action role	Statewide farmworker Community Action organization; an overlay to, not a replacement for, Oregon’s 17 regional Community Action agencies
Primary population	Migrant and seasonal agricultural workers and their families; energy and weatherization services also serve other qualifying low-income households
Headquarters	205 Wasco Loop, Suite 101, Hood River, OR 97031; (541) 386-0333
Administration and service office	1550 NW Eastman Parkway, Suite 205, Gresham, OR 97030; (503) 245-2600
Executive director	Martin Campos-Davis
Board chair	Heather Ficht
Oregon service offices	Gresham, Hillsboro, Hood River, Klamath Falls, Ontario, The Dalles, Woodburn and Hermiston, plus one Nevada office
Flagship program	National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) workforce development
Oregon NFJP allotment	\$2,470,673 (PY2025); \$2,452,595 (PY2026, beginning July 1, 2026)
Projected Oregon CSBG allocation	\$294,216 in each of FY2027 and FY2028, subject to final federal award
FY2025 Form 990 revenue and expenses	\$6,417,753 revenue; \$6,538,717 expenses
Continuum of Care and housing authority	No single CoC or housing authority; routing depends on where the participant lives
Checked	October 1, 2026

OHDC is one of Oregon’s 18 CSBG-eligible entities, but it does not have a county territory like the 17 regional Community Action agencies. Oregon identifies OHDC as a nonprofit migrant or seasonal

What's in the Full Edition

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Municipal Navigation Guide	How the directory works and the three-tier housing continuum
Cities Served	Every city and community, who governs it and where to look
Regional Housing Need	Rents, wages and the affordable-housing shortage in three counties
1 Community Services Consortium (CSC)	Territory, partners, leadership, funding, programs and housing
2 County Provider Directories	Linn, Benton and Lincoln, each with a Start Here list
3 U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	HUD dollars in the region and city-by-city routing
4 Oregon Shelter and Bridge Housing Funders	State, foundation and healthcare funders for Tiers 1 and 2
5 Oregon Human Development Corporation	Statewide farmworker services and how they connect locally
Glossary and Acronyms	Plain-language definitions grouped by topic

Every entry is sourced and dated

Each listing shows services, the housing tier it supports, communities served, phone, address, website and the public source it came from, with the date it was checked. Evidence cutoff: September 2026. Prepared for mayors, city managers, council members, county officials and community partners.