

# COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

## 17 NOVEMBER 2025

MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY



community

# Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action

- Founded in 1969
- One of 18 **Community Action Agencies** in Oregon
- Original Self-Sufficiency mission; broadened over time
- Chartered as part of the **Economic Opportunity Act of 1964**
- SB 797 (1987): CAA's as delivery system for federal anti-poverty funds
- Legislature established SHAP and EHA (1987, 1991)
- 2020s: Turnkey, Navigation Center, Executive Orders



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# Seven Observables on Homelessness

- **Observable 1:** What we are doing in Oregon is working.
- **Observable 2:** The homeless numbers continue to grow.
- **Observable 3:** Observable 2 is not connected to Observable 1.
- **Observable 4:** New homeless wave is largely economically driven.
- **Observable 5:** Criminalization efforts will fail as they have before.
- **Observable 6:** Need full continuum of services to make the system viable; that is prevention impacts shelter; shelter impacts housing programs, all the way down stream to affordable housing.
- **Observable 7:** Problem was decades in the making; will take time to solve. Given public skepticism, outcomes must be transparent.

# One Slide on the History

## Chronology

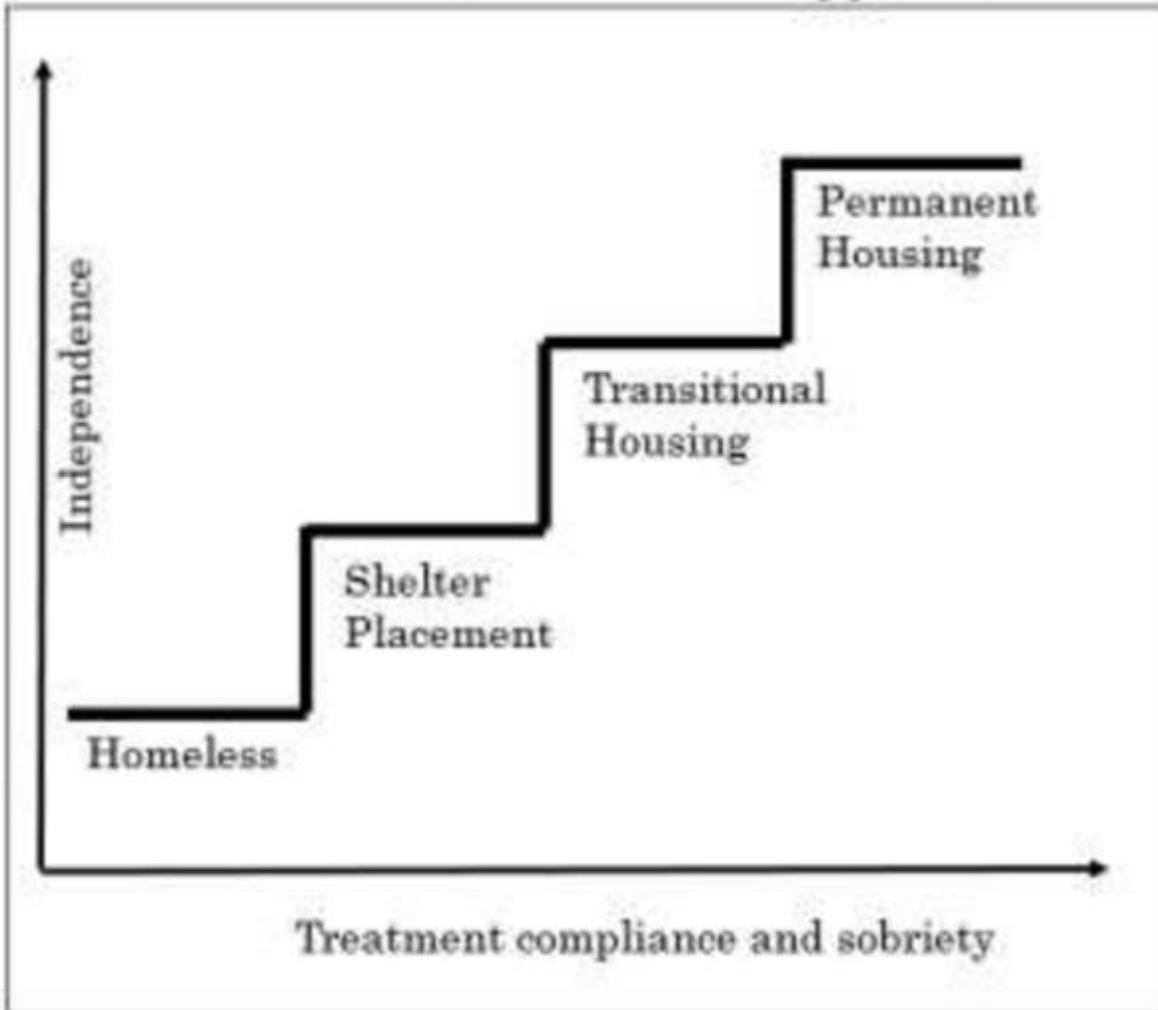
- Industrialization
- Poor Farms
- State Hospital System
- Community Mental Health Act
- War on Poverty
- End of Social Safety Net
- War on Drugs
- Housing Affordability Crisis

## Service Philosophies

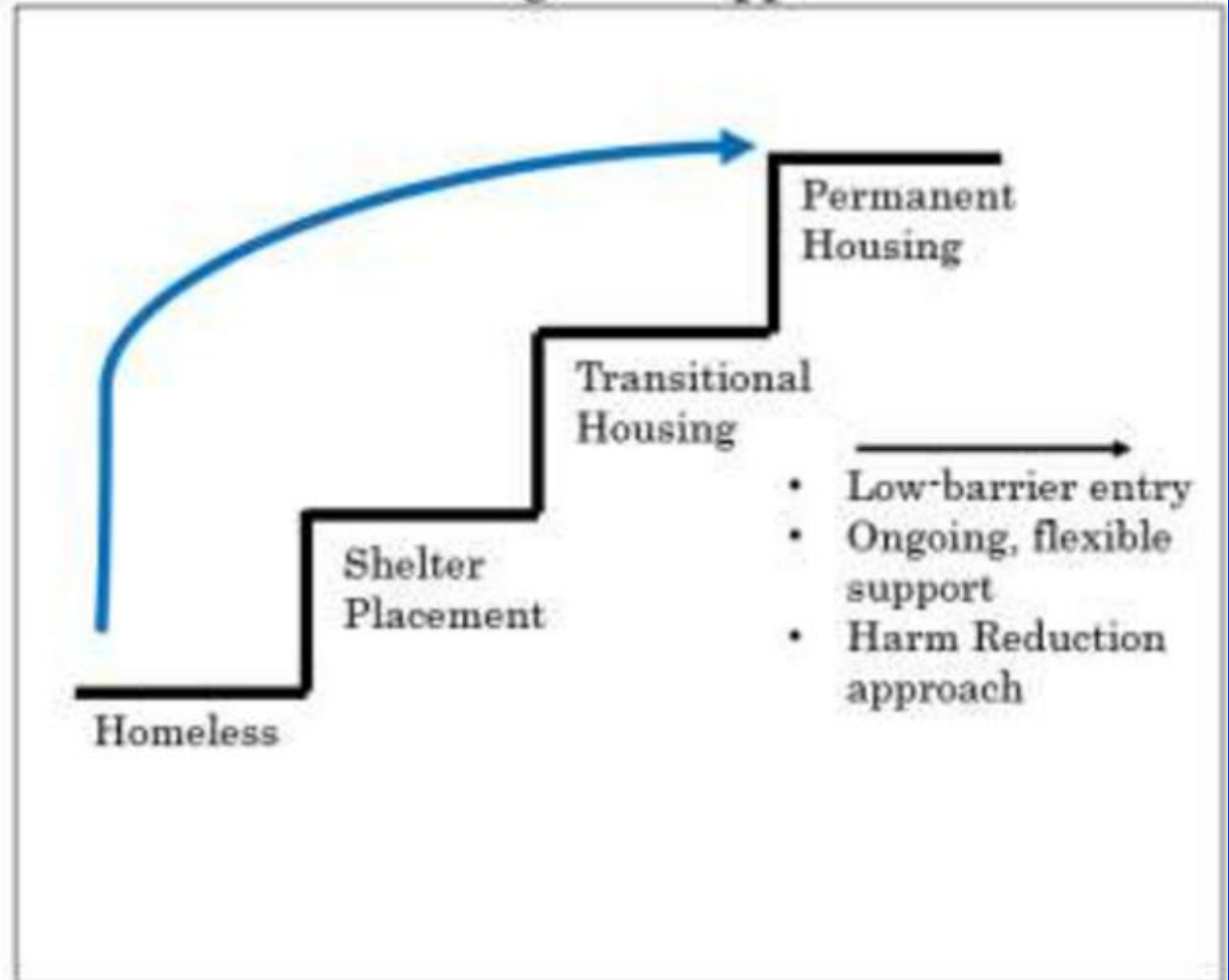
- 1880-1960: Charity Based
- Poverty as a moral failure
- 1960-2000: Transitional
- 2000s-Present:
  - Housing First
  - Harm Reduction
  - CoC Model (from 1990s)
  - Pit Counts, etc.

Figure 2: Traditional versus Housing First Approach to Homeless Housing

### Traditional Linear Approach



### Housing First Approach



Source: Recreated by author from (Padgett et al., 2016)

# Problems with the Old Way

- Transitional Housing not scalable.
- Transitional Housing not reflective of the need.
- Transitional Housing was discriminatory.
- Transitional Housing did not really house the homeless.
- Transitional Housing confused causation with correlation.
- Transitional Housing removed the agency from clients, gave it to case managers.
- The poverty of “Ready to Make a Change.”

# The New Old Way

- Trump Administration signaled change in 2023.
- Advocacy organizations focused on criminalizing homelessness, ending housing first, harm reduction.
- Shut down [USICH](#) in April.
- Executive Orders in July ended support for housing first, promoted criminalization.
- HUD under [Secretary Scott Turner](#), [Caitlyn McKenney](#) planned to compete federal funds a year early, on a new model.

# HUD Issues NOFO for \$3.9B

- Early re-compete of typical two-year NOFO cycle, new awards in summer 26;
- Moving money away from current service models to treatment models;
- Slashing/capping PSH (and RRH) at 30 percent in any CoC (170,000 out);
- Incentives for treatment first, transitional housing models;
- Noncompliant organizations (now or in the past) may not be eligible;
- TH must provide 40 hours of weekly programming, outreach and enforcement;
- De-prioritization for [Housing First](#), banning some [Harm Reduction](#);
- Intent to shift funds to faith-based providers; “Merit Review,” “[Risk Review](#)”;
- Service districts must criminalize homelessness, public camping/drug use;
- COC and service districts must comply with Presidential Executive Orders;
- COC must cooperate with immigration enforcement;
- COC must not promote “racial preferences,” or “transgender preferences.”



# Inevitable Outcomes in Oregon

- Currently about 22,000 homeless in Oregon.
- Many currently housed (2,500), formerly homeless will be homeless again. Cannot look to a system that created modern homelessness to cure it.
- Continuums of Care **will be compromised** by serving two polarized sets of compliance obligations; certainly lose funds.
- Criminalization efforts will drive homeless persons to rural areas.
- **House Bill 3115 (2021)** will slow that down, for now.
- Demands for shelter will increase.
- Public pressure on government over homelessness will increase
- More critical now than ever to reduce the inflow.
- Impact on low-income Oregonians is compounding.