





LET'S START WITH WHAT WE DO KNOW





☐ McMinnville is beginning to GENTRIFY. Deficit of 1050 homes. Lower and moderate income households are being displaced. ☐ Homelessness is increasing. □ Average home sales price in 2019 was \$398,200. Employers are losing employees due to housing scarcity. Last successful UGB amendment was adopted in 1981 for the planning horizon of 1980 – 2000. ☐ McMinnville has been growth planning for 25 years for a 20 year planning horizon. It has been actively challenged for 20 of those years. ☐ We have spent \$1,000,000 on growth planning that has not returned one new housing unit.

	McMinnville is beginning to GENTRIFY.
	Deficit of 1050 homes.
	Lower and moderate income households are being displaced.
	Homelessness is increasina.
A	and now we are almost out of land

And now we are almost out of land to develop for housing

appealed for 33 years.

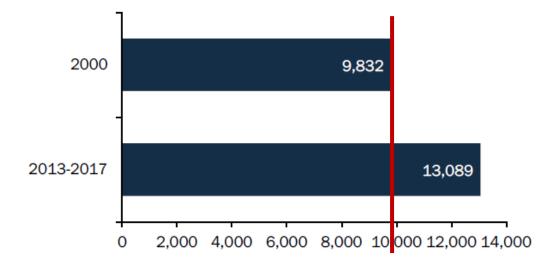
- □ Last successful UGB amendment was adopted in 1981 for the planning horizon of 1980 2000.
- ☐ We have spent \$1,000,000 on growth planning that has not returned one new housing unit.



Housing Mix

The total number of dwelling units in McMinnville increased by 3,257 units from 2000 to 2017 (33% change).

Exhibit 9. Total Dwelling Units, McMinnville, 2000 and 2013–2017 Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census, SF3 Table and 2013–2017 ACS Table B25024.



Total Dwelling Units



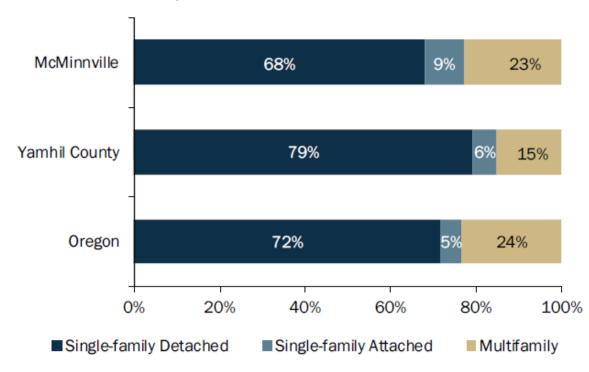


About two-thirds of McMinnville's total housing stock is single-family detached.

Typical of urban areas, McMinnville has a larger share of multifamily housing than Yamhill County, which is comprised of both urban (including McMinnville) and rural areas.

Exhibit 10. Housing Mix, 2013-2017

Source: US Census Bureau, 2013-2017 ACS Table B25024.

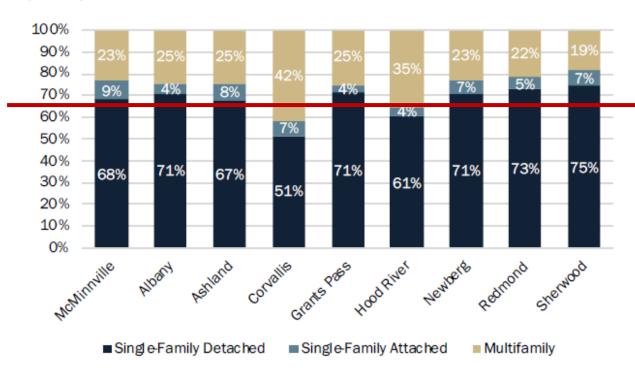




McMinnville has a larger share of single-family attached housing than other comparison cities.

Exhibit 12. Housing Mix, McMinnville and Comparison Cities, 2013–2017

Source: US Census Bureau, 2013-2017 ACS, Table B25024. Note: Comparison cities selected by the City of McMinnville.



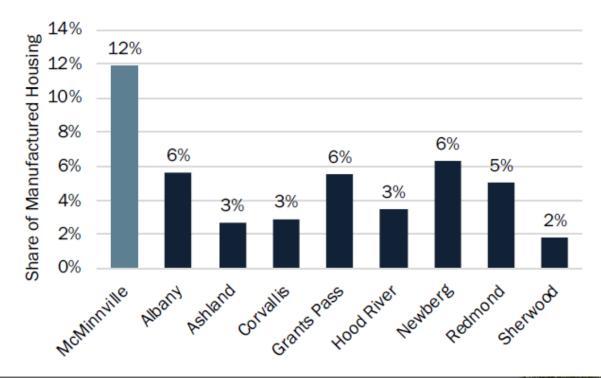


About 12% of McMinnville's housing stock is manufactured housing.

McMinnville has a larger share of manufactured housing stock than all other comparisons cities.

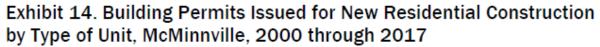
Exhibit 13. Manufactured Housing, Share of Total Housing Stock, McMinnville and Comparison Cities, 2013–2017

Source: US Census Bureau, 2013–2017 ACS, Table B25024. Note: Manufactured housing is a form of single-family detached housing.

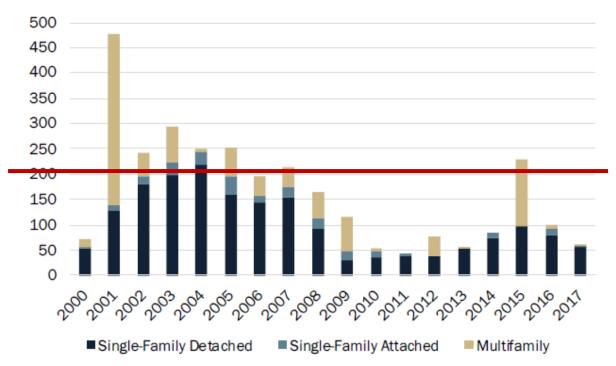




MCMINNVILLE – HOUSING DEFICIT

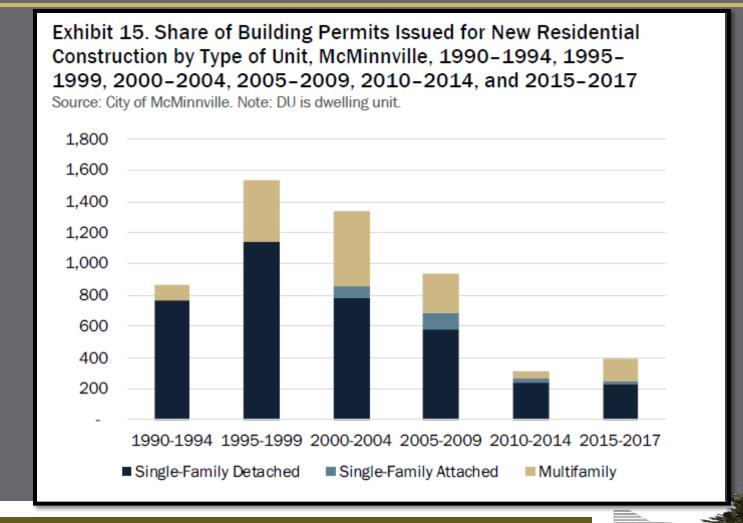


Source: City of McMinnville. Note: This chart shows a ~200 unit discrepency from ACS data presented in Exhibit 9. That said, there is a margin of error associated with ACS data.





MCMINNVILLE - HOUSING DEFICIT



NEEDS: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Median Household Income: \$55,440

Median Listed Home Price = \$389,900 | Median Price of Home Sold = \$338,500

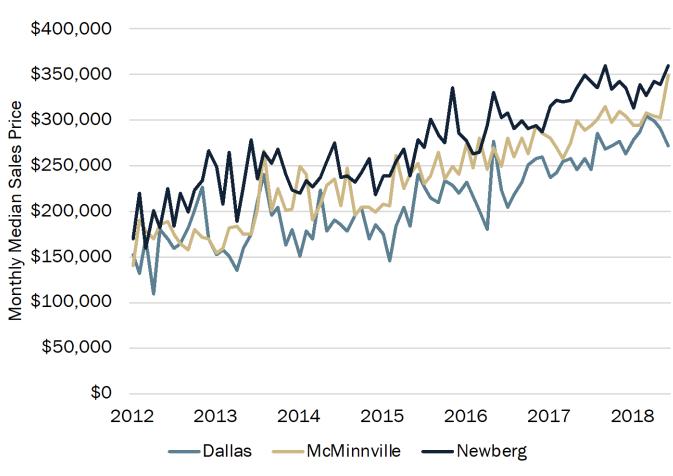
Average rent for an apartment = \$1794

Source: Zillow, 1/13/20

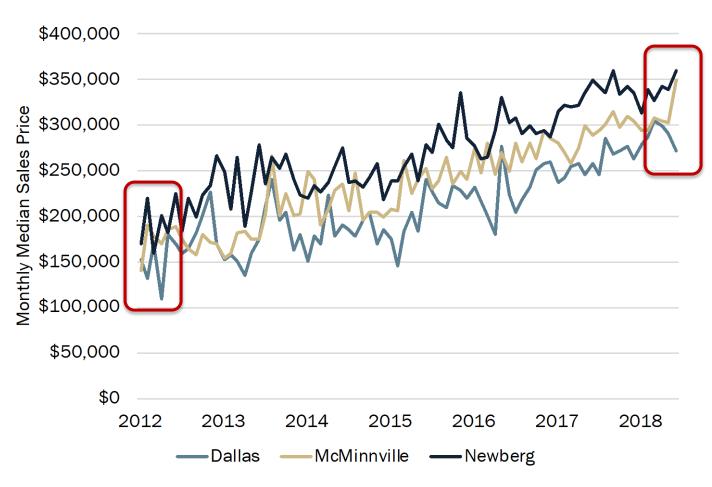




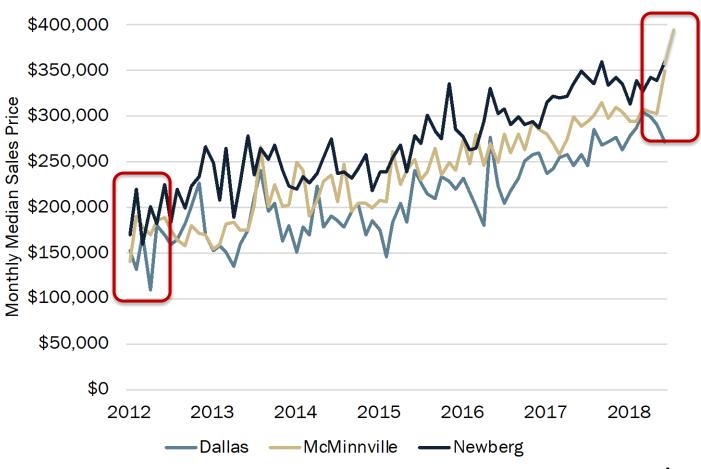
Median Sales Price, 2012 to 2018



Median Sales Price, 2012 to 2018



Median Sales Price, 2012 to 2018



2019 = \$398,200

If your household earns....

\$15,000

(30% of MFI) (50% of MFI)

\$40,240

(80% of MFI

\$50,300

\$55,400

(100% of MFI)

\$60,400

(120% of MFI)

Then you can afford....

\$375 monthly rent \$630 monthly rent

\$25,150

OR

\$1,000 monthly rent

OR

\$1,260 monthly rent

OR

\$1,510 monthly rent

OR

\$45,000-\$53,000

home sales price

\$75,000-\$88,000 home sales price

\$141,000-\$161,000

home sales price

\$176,000-\$201,000

home sales price

\$211,000-\$242,000

home sales price



.5 FTE, earning minimum wage \$13,000



Food Processor \$25,490



Healthcare Support \$36,705



Real Estate Broker \$52,287



Firefighter \$65,904

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SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MHI, 2017

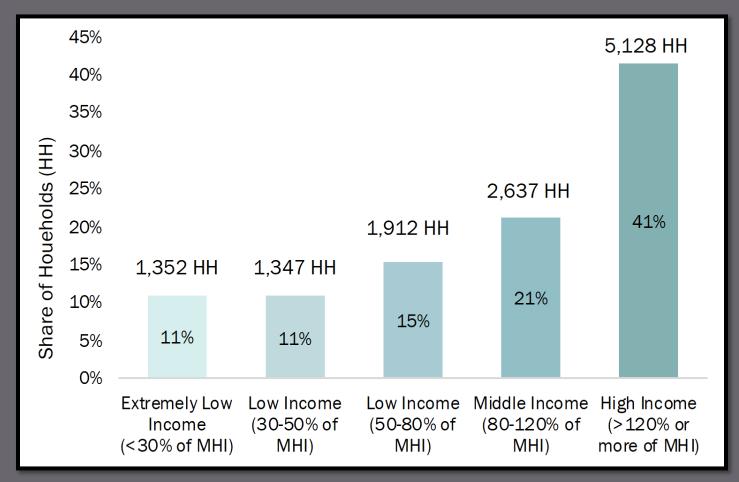
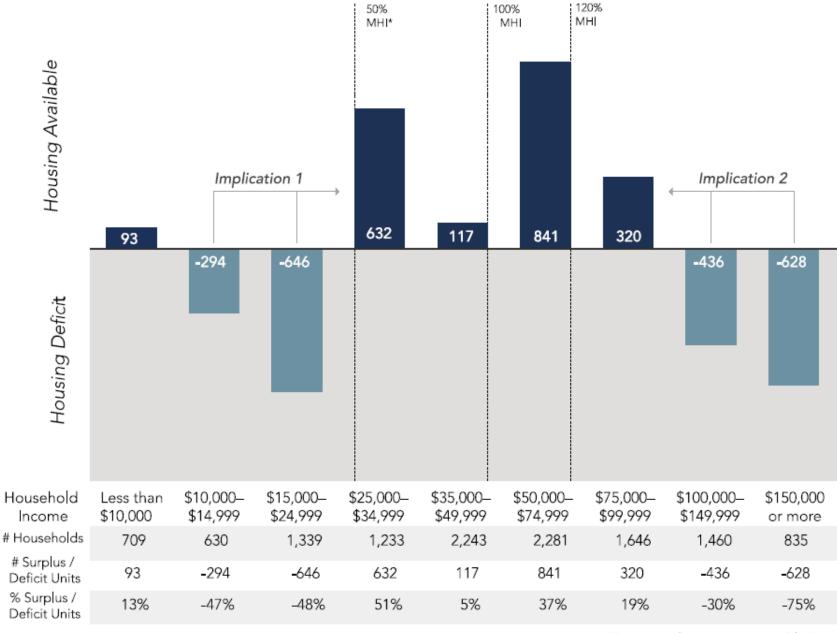




Exhibit 71. Affordable Housing Costs and Units by Income Level, McMinnville, 2017

Source: US Census Bureau, 2012-2016, ACS Table B19001, B25075, and B25063



*ACS 2013-2017 five-year estimates, table S1903.

Fair market rent for a 2bedroom apartment in Yamhill County is \$1,330

Exhibit 67. HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) by Unit Type, Yamhill County, 2018

Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

\$1,026 \$1,132 \$1,330 \$1,935 \$2,343 1-Redroom 2-Redroom 3-Bedroom Studio 4-Bedroom

A household must earn at least \$25.58 per hour to afford a two-bedroom unit in Yamhill County.

Exhibit 68. Affordable Housing Wage, Yamhill County, 2018 Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development; Oregon Bureau of Labor

and Industries

\$25.58/hour

Affordable Housing Wage for Two-Bedroom Unit in Yamhill County



HOUSING PRICES: SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Housing is a commodity determined by supply and demand. Unaffordable housing is the result of artificial scarcity.

Price = Demand/Supply

A City has 50 units on the market, and there are 100 families looking to move that city, so the supply can only accommodate 50% of the demand. Thereby the most affluential 50% can afford it.



SPRAWL IS OCCURING IN THE COUNTY

				_			, , ,		,
				AAGR		AAGR	Share of	Share of	Share of
	2000	2010	2015	(2000-2010		2010-2015)	County 2000	County 2010	County 2015
Yamhill County	84,992	99,193	103,630	1.5%	П	0.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Amity	1,478	1,614	1,620	0.9%		0.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Carlton	1,514	2,007	2,125	2.8%		1.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%
Dayton	2,119	2,534	2,590	1.8%		0.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
Dundee	2,598	3,162	3,185	2.0%		0.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%
Lafayette	2,586	3,742	3,905	3.7%	Н	0.9%	3.0%	3.8%	3.8%
McMinnville	26,499	32,187	33,080	1.9%		0.5%	31.2%	32.4%	31.9%
Newberg	18,064	22,068	22,900	2.0%	П	0.7%	21.3%	22.2%	22.1%
Sheridan	5,561	6,127	6,115	1.0%		0.0%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%
Willamina (part)	1,128	1,180	1,197	0.5%		0.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Yamhill	794	1,024	1,070	2.5%		0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Unincorporated	22,651	23,548	25,843	0.4%		1.9%	26.7%	23.7%	24.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Population Research Center (PRC).

Note: The 2000 total population reflects Count Question Resolution (CQR) revisions made by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: Willamina's population in Yamhill County is 58% of Willamina's total population in 2010 and 59% in 2015.

2010 - 2015

McMinnville = 0.5%

Unincorporated = 1.9%



SPRAWL IS OCCURING IN THE COUNTY

Yamhill County and Incorporated Cities—P	Population and Average Annual Growth F	Pate (AAGR) (2000-2010 and 2010-2015)
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					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
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2010 - 2015

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McMinnville is experiencing one of its slowest AAGR periods in its history as an incorporated city. The population growth that should be happening in McMinnville is happening in the unincorporated county.

Historical and Forecast Populations for Yamhill County and its Sub-Areas

		Historica	ı	Forecast				
			AAGR				AAGR	AAGR
	2000	2010	(2000-2010)	2017	2035	2067	(2017-2035)	(2035-2067)
Yamhill County	84,992	99,193	1.6%	106,555	135,096	177,170	1.3%	0.9%
Amity UGB	1,481	1,623	0.9%	1,642	1,910	2,276	0.8%	0.5%
Carlton UGB	1,514	2,007	2.9%	2,229	3,013	3,998	1.7%	0.9%
Dayton UGB	2,244	2,708	1.9%	2,837	3,200	3,761	0.7%	0.5%
Dundee UGB	2,672	3,162	1.7%	3,243	4,570	6,697	1.9%	1.2%
Gaston UGB (Yamhill)	110	154	3.4%	157	159	161	0.1%	0.0%
Lafavette UGB	2.586	3.742	3.8%	4.083	5.717	6.937	1.9%	0.6%
McMinnville UGB	26,709	32,527	2.0%	34,293	44,122	62,804	1.4%	1.1%
Newberg UGB	18,558	22,572	2.0%	24,296	34,021	52,135	1.9%	1.3%
Sheridan UGB	5,581	6,210	1.1%	6,340	6,893	7,560	0.5%	0.3%
Willamina UGB (Yamhill)	1,128	1,180	0.5%	1,227	1,272	1,360	0.2%	0.2%
Yamhill UGB	805	1,024	2.4%	1,077	1,338	1,671	1.2%	0.7%
Outside UGBs	21,604	22,284	0.3%	25,132	28,880	27,812	0.8%	-0.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses; Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Grew by 0.4% from 2015-2018



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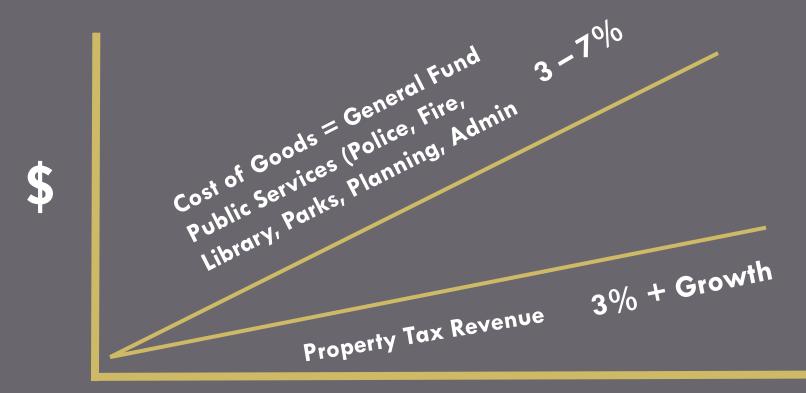
Last year we grew by 0.3%





TIME





TIME





TIME



- 2019, the site.

From 2007 – 2019, the city's general fund operated in the red 7 out of the 11 fiscal years, with a total deficit of \$2,821,197.

Property Tax No.

TIME



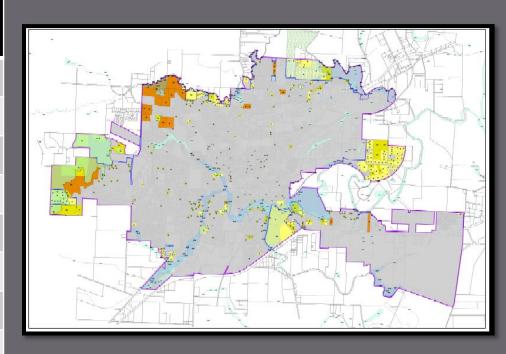
2007-08	General Fund Actual Current Year Tax Revenues 8,540,751	\$\$ Change	% Change	General Fund Actual Personnel Services & Materials & Services 14,097,535	\$\$ Change	9	% Change		it of erty Taxe penditure
2008-09	9,090,951	550,200	6.44%	15,216,186	1,118,651		7.94%		(568,451
2009-10	9,402,095	311,144		15,221,080	4,894		0.03%		306,250
2010-11	9,834,228	432,133		15,047,503	(173,577)		-1.14%		605,709
2011-12	10,017,028	182,801	1.86%	15,357,273	309,770		2.06%		(126,969
2012-13	10,249,794	232,765	2.32%	15,431,415	74,143		0.48%		158,623
2013-14	10,472,634	222,841	2.17%	15,969,154	537,739		3.48%		(314,898
2014-15	10,812,090	339,455	3.24%	16,762,785	793,630		4.97%		(454,175
2015-16	11,428,581	616,491	5.70%	17,903,999	1,141,214	(1)	6.81%		(524,723
2016-17	11,813,466	384,885	3.37%	18,286,685	382,686		2.14%		2,200
2017-18	12,255,445	441,979	3.74%	19,756,104	1,469,419	(2)	8.04%	(1,027,440
2018-19	13,080,836	825,391	6.73%	21,458,817	1,702,713		8.62%		(877,322
Total Increase in \$\$		4,540,085			7,361,282			(2,821,197

(2,821,197)

NOTES:

- (1) Comparing 2014-15 to 2015-16, change in expenditures of \$1,141214 or 6.81% *\$528,000 increase attributed to Police & Fire personnel services costs
- (2) Comparing 2016-17 to 2017-18, change in expenditures of \$1,469,419 or 8.04% *759,000 increase attributed to Police & Fire personnel services costs

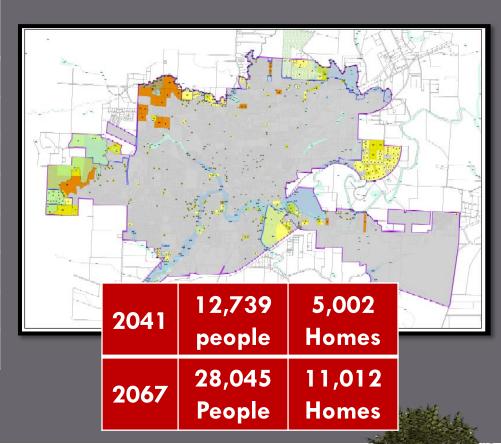
Size of Parcel	Inside City Limits	In UGB		
> 20 Acres (2)	22 Acres	21 Acres		
10 Acres (4)	0	4		
5 – 10 Acres (7)	1	6		
4 – 5 Acres (5)		5		
3 – 4 Acres (9)	1	8		
2 – 3 Acres	38 Properties			
1 – 2 Acres	94 Properties			
0 – 1 Acres	190 Pro	perties		







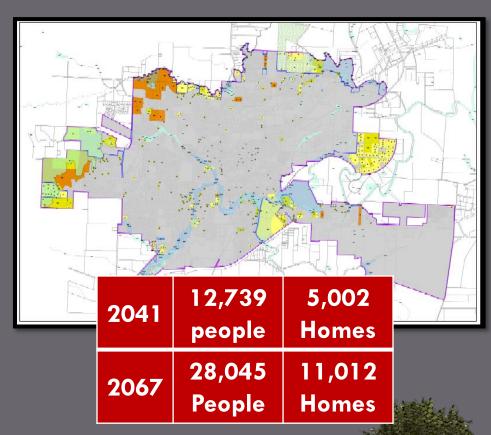
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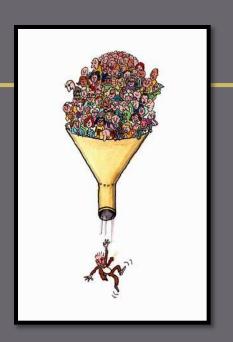
200 – 225 New Dwelling Units / Year





LAND SUPPLY IS CONSTRAINED

- Higher Land Costs
- Lack of Affordable Housing Opportunities
- Lack of Overall Housing Opportunities
- Increasing Homeless Population
- Loss of Economic Opportunities
- More Population Growth in Unincorporated County = SPRAWL
- Deficit in Tax Revenue to Fund Public LOS
- Infill in a Vacuum





By law, cities must plan for 20 years of population growth.

McMinnville has been trying to plan for 20 years of population growth for 33 Years.

Unsuccessfully

The system has failed McMinnville. The City has been plagued by constant challenges and appeals.

City of CWinnylle

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This community has spent 1000s of hours of staff time, 1000s of hours of community engagement, and \$1,000,000 trying to amend its UGB.



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- #1 Citizen Involvement
- #2 Local land use planning process
- #3 Preserve agricultural lands
- #4 Conserve of forest lands
- #5 Protect natural resources, scenic and historic areas and open spaces
- #6 Maintain and improve air, water and land resources quality
- #7 Natural Hazards



- #8 Recreational Needs
 #9 Provide adequate economic development
 #10 Provide for housing needs
- #11 Public facilities and services
- #12 Transportation
- #13 Energy Conservation
- #14 Urbanization



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NO ONE GOAL SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED OVER ANOTHER GOAL — THEY SHOULD ALL BE BALANCED

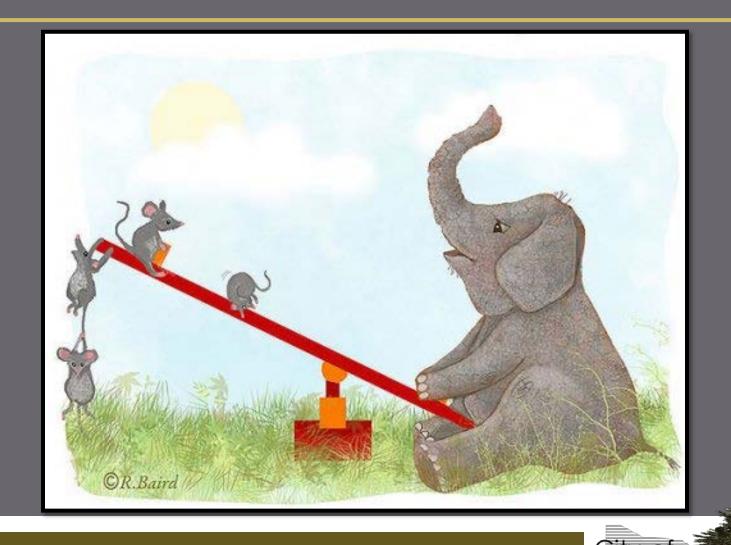


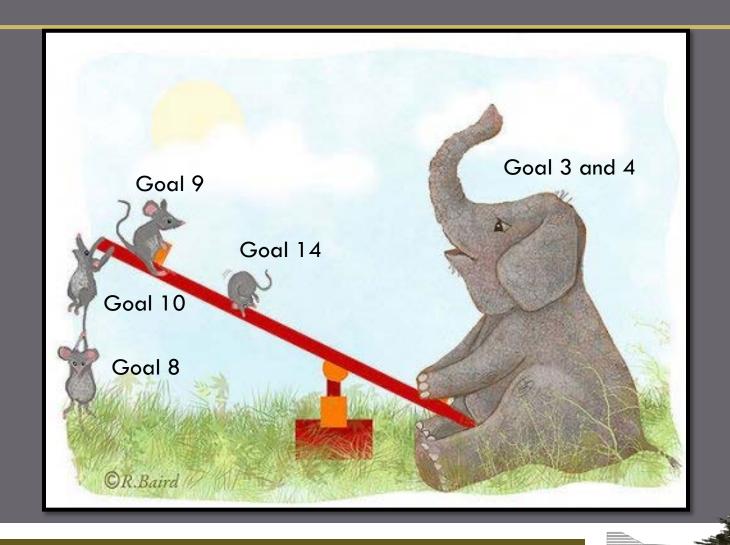
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- #12 Transportation

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BY STATE LAW, CITIES ARE SUPPOSED TO EXPAND THEIR UGBs TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE GROWTH.

City of Winnylle







There has been a long, sustained effort to challenge and legally appeal McMinnville's growth planning to protect farm and forest lands. But has it become a zero sum game to protect farm and forest lands at all costs



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Why isn't the system working in McMinnville?

WHAT ABOUT THE PEOPLE







PUTTING IT ALL IN PERSPECTIVE

Oregon has 62,963,840 acres of land.

- of that, 849,217 acres are in a UGB (1.3% of total state land is in a city UGB to house a majority of state population).
- Since 1973, cities have added 81,660 acres of land to their UGBs, a 1.0% growth.
- The population of Oregon has increased by 88% in that time period.



PUTTING IT ALL IN PERSPECTIVE

Yamhill County has 458,240 acres of land.

of that, 7,552 acres are in McMinnville's UGB (1.6% of total county land)

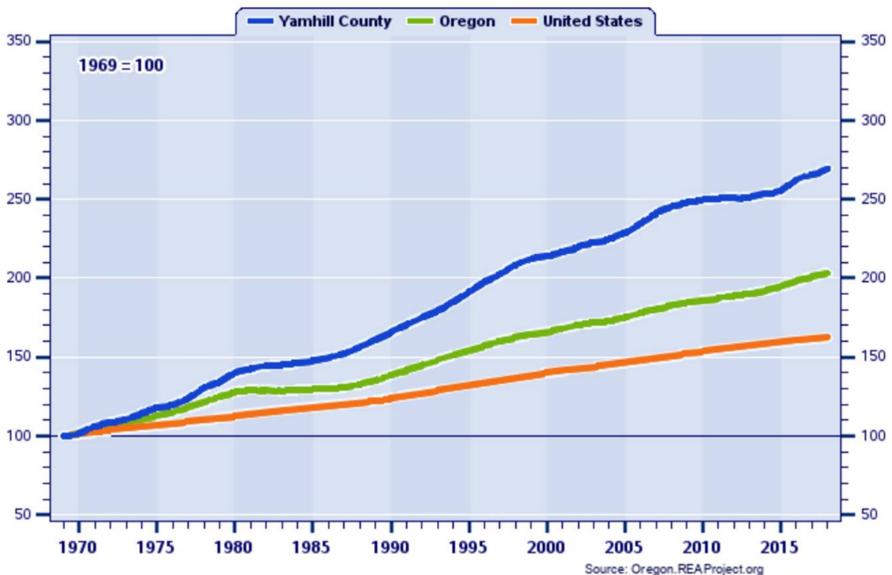


Since 1973, cities in Yamhill County have added 847 acres of land to their UGBs, (0.2% growth).

Yamhill County's population has increased by 140% in that timeframe.

City of WICWINN VIIIe

Population Indices (1969=100): 1969-2018



Data: Regional Income Division. BEA (11-14-2019)

PUTTING IT ALL IN PERSPECTIVE

If McMinnville expanded its UGB by 1200 acres to accommodate the growth of 12,800 people

That would be 0.3% of Yamhill County's overall acreage. And 0.002% of statewide acreage.

Yamhill County has 192,251 EFU acres. If the city expanded by 1200 acres on to only EFU land, the city would be absorbing 0.6% of Yamhill County EFU land. 6/10 of 1%.



PUTTING IT ALL IN PERSPECTIVE

If McMinnville expanded its UGB by 1200 acres to accommodate the growth of 12,800 people

That The city can absorb 12,800

And people on less acreage than

Yamb the unincorporated county.

1200 acres on to only EFU land, the city would be absorbing 0.6% of Yamhill County EFU land. 6/10 of 1%.

McMINNVILLE CITY CLUB, 01.14.20



d by

AND WE KNOW

McMinnville has spent \$1,000,000, 1000s of hours of staff time, years of community engagement and dialogue on growth plans that has been challenged and appealed every step of the way <u>yielding not one new housing</u> unit on new land supply in 25 years.

Contributing to current gentrification, housing inaffordability and increasing homelessness in our community.

SO WHAT DO WE DO?



TONIGHT WE ARE AT A DECISION-MAKING MILESTONE



TONIGHT'S DISCUSSION

What we have done thus far?

What is next?

Is there a path for McMinnville that makes sense?

City Council Direction

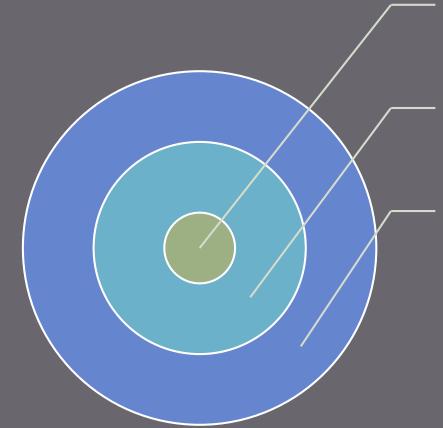




OREGON URBAN PLANNING

Public Facility
Planning in
UGB:

Transportation
Wastewater
Water
Parks
Housing
Employment



City Limits – 5 Year Land Supply

UGB – 20 Year Land Supply

URA — 50 Year Land Supply



Buildable Lands Inventory

Identifies buildable residential and employment land within existing urban growth boundary

Housing Needs Analysis

Identifies future
housing needs and
types to
accommodate
projected growth per
community values in
twenty and fifty years.

Economic Opportunities Analysis

Identifies future
employment needs
and types to
accommodate
strategic economic
development goals
and resulting growth
in twenty and fifty

Growth Analysis

Analysis of where and how future housing and employment growth will be accommodated in twenty and fifty years.

MCMINNVILLE UGB HISTORY

1981: Adopted UGB for 1980-2000 Planning Period

1988: Entered Periodic Review with DLCD **1993-1995:** Residential inventory/projections 1994-1995: Commercial land inventory and projection 1995-1997: HB 2709 retrofit to Residential inventory and needs 1999: Community Growth and Land Use Analysis project 2000-2002: Residential BLI, adoption, DLCD appeal, LUBA remand 2001-2003: Economic Opportunities Analysis **2002-2003:** Additional local review produced the McMinnville Growth Management and Urbanization Plan adopted in 2003 **2003-2013:** Continued defense of Growth and Expansion plan **2013:** Remand by Oregon Circuit Court of Appeals 2013: Repeal and "unwinding" of prior UGB work from Comp Plan and Zoning Ordinance

PAST GROWTH PLANNING EFFORTS







PAST GROWTH PLANNING EFFORTS





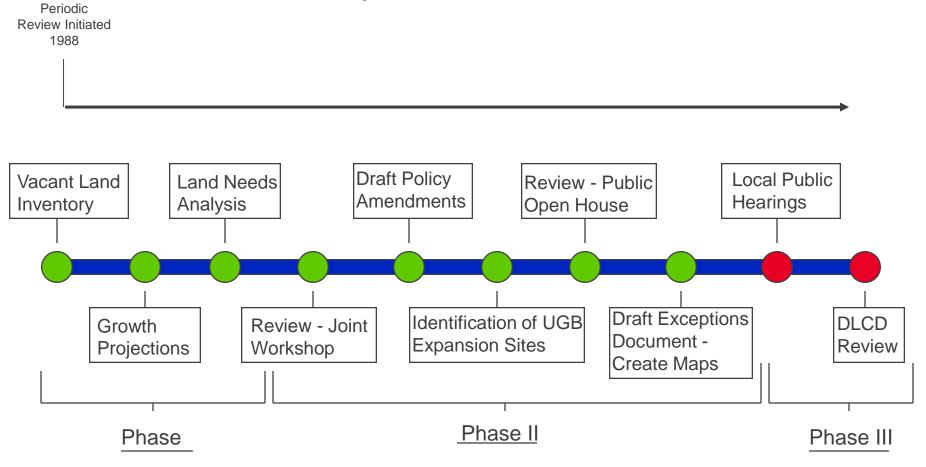


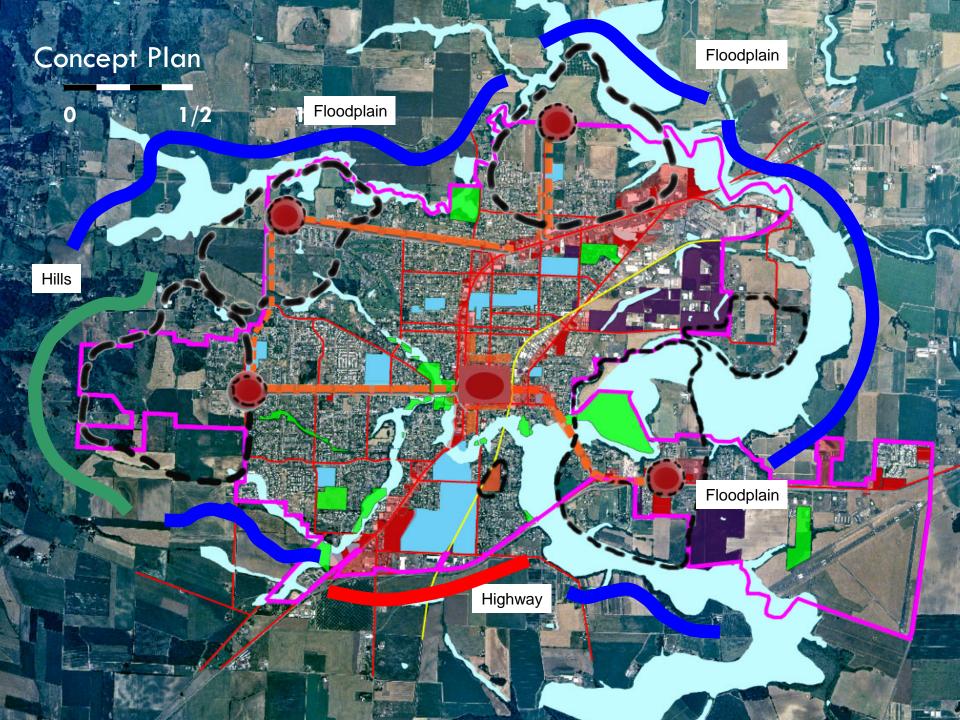


PAST GROWTH PLANNING EFFORTS



Urban Growth Boundary Project Timeline

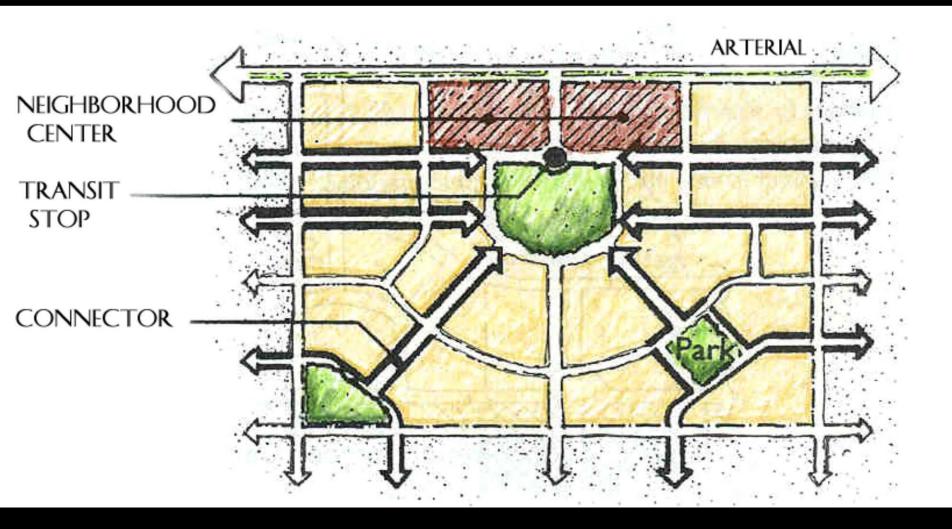




Expected growth

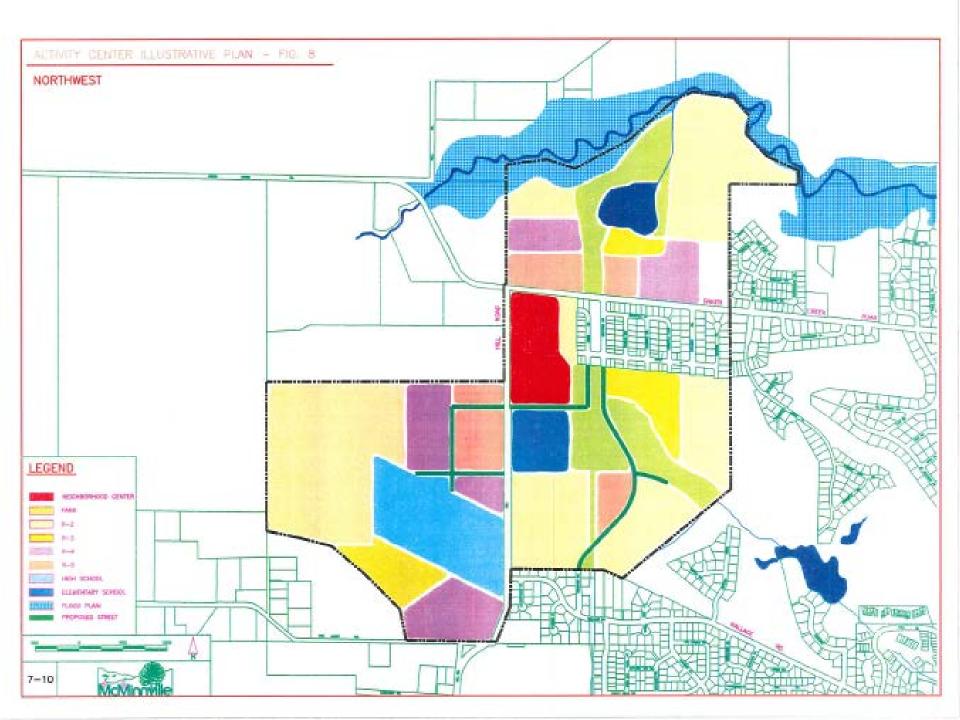
- New persons, 2003-2023: 15,545
- New jobs, 2003-2023: 7,420
- New DU, 2003-2023: 6,014

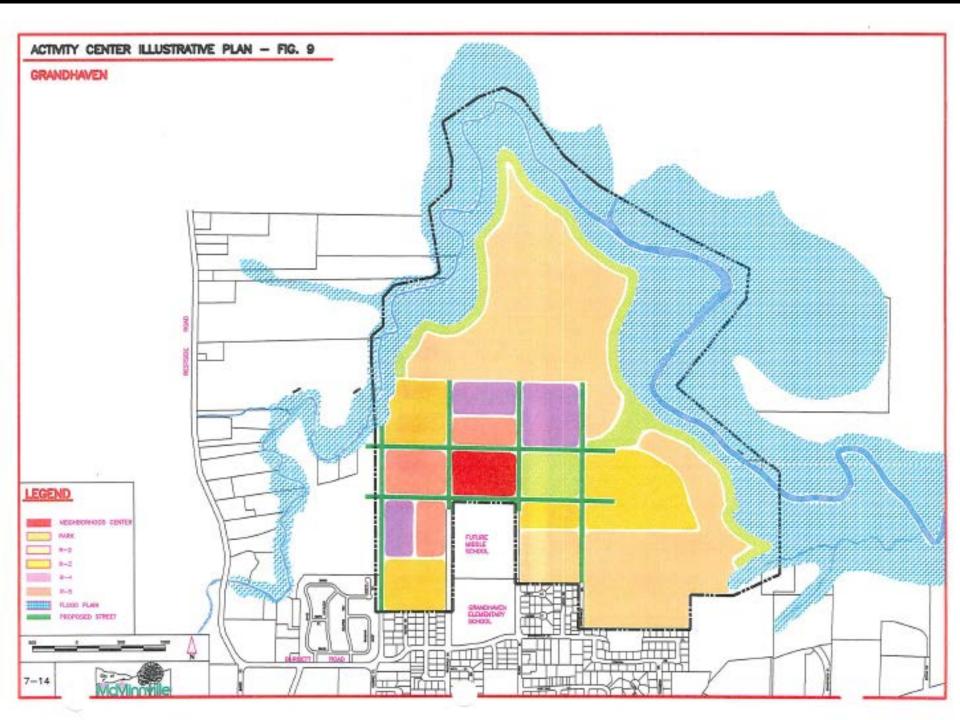
The Cornerstone: Activity Centers

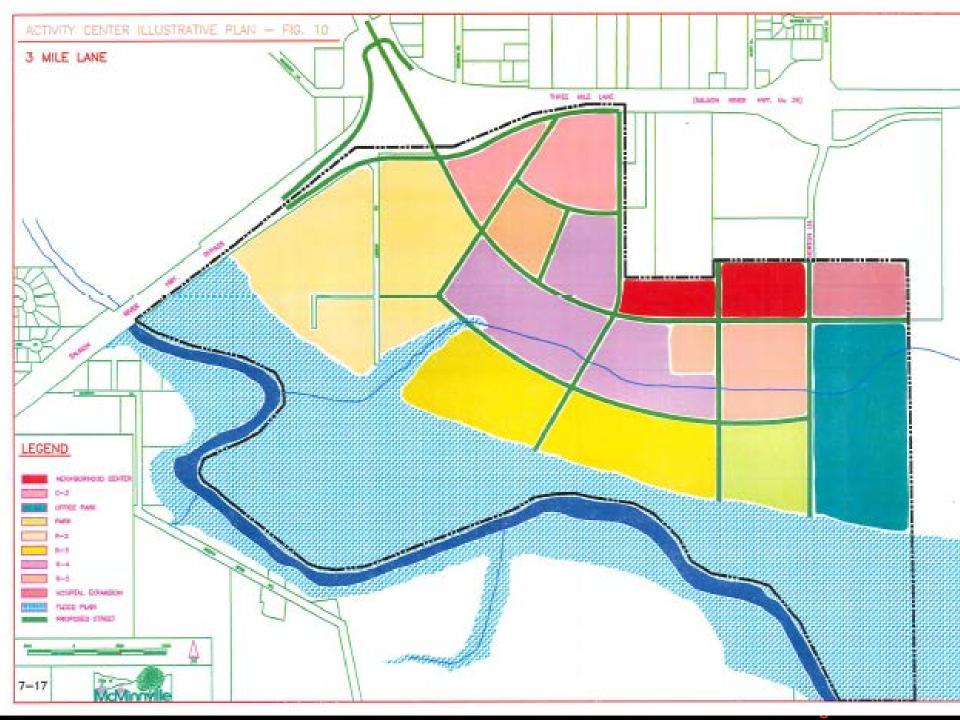


Activity Center Components

- Size:
 - 28-70 acres
 - Focus area: 8-30 acres
 - Support area: 20-40 acres
- Mixed-use (horizontal and/or vertical)
- Public outdoor space
- Medium and high density housing

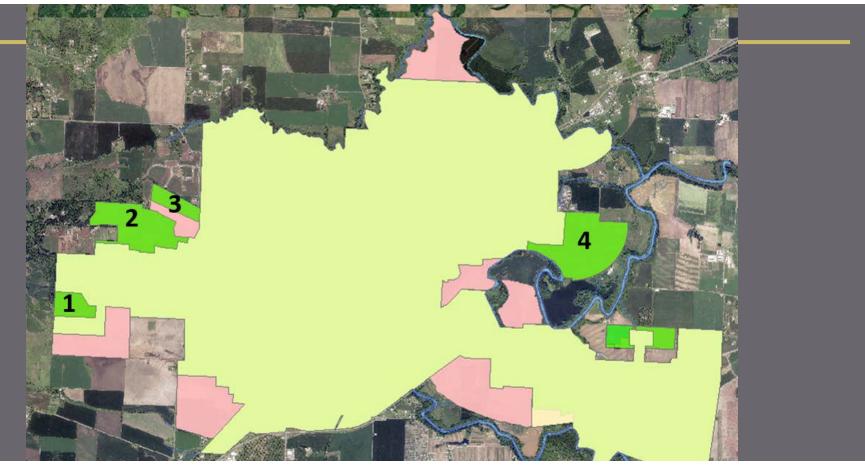






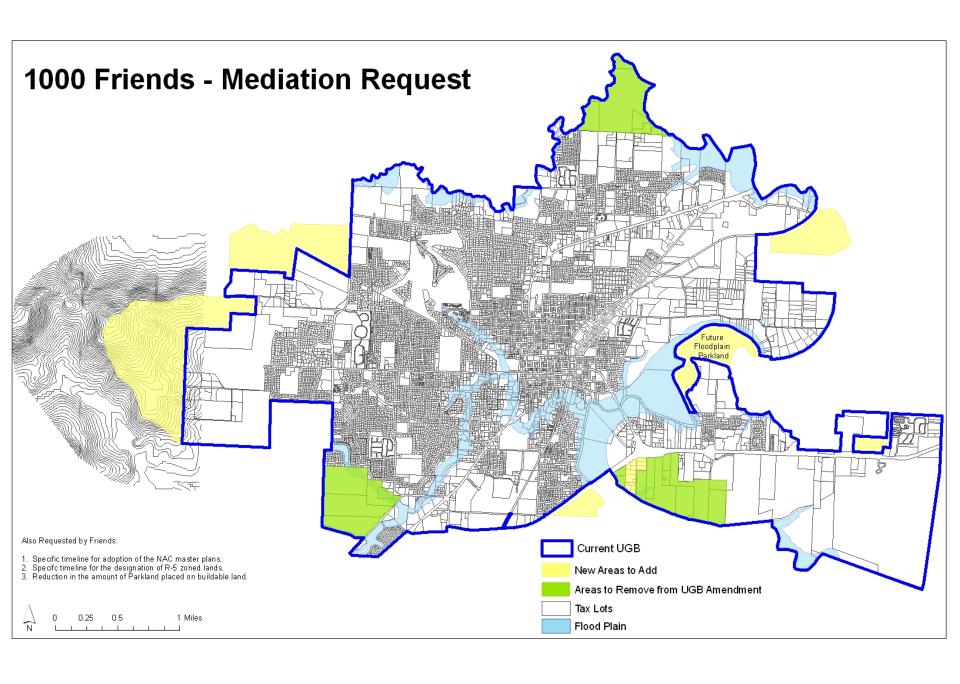


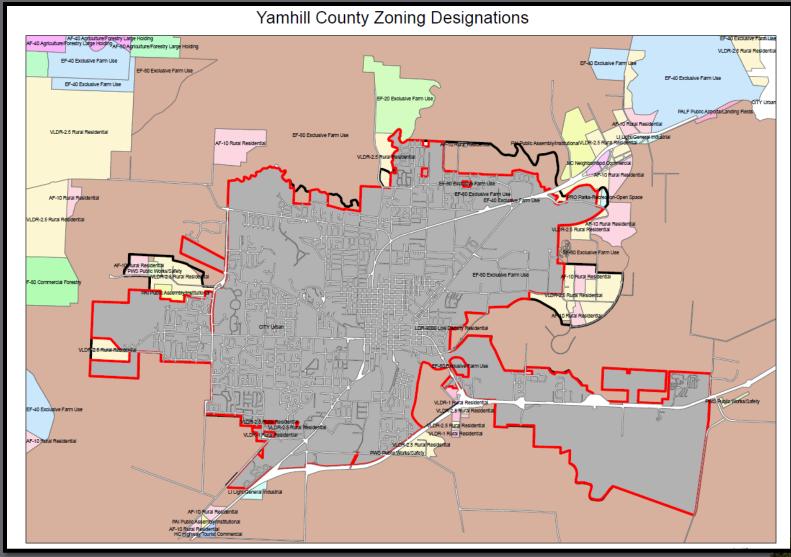
UGB to Meet Needs 2003-2023,



Current UGB = Yellow + Green (Green added to UGB, numbered have res. plan designations) Not added to UGB = Red



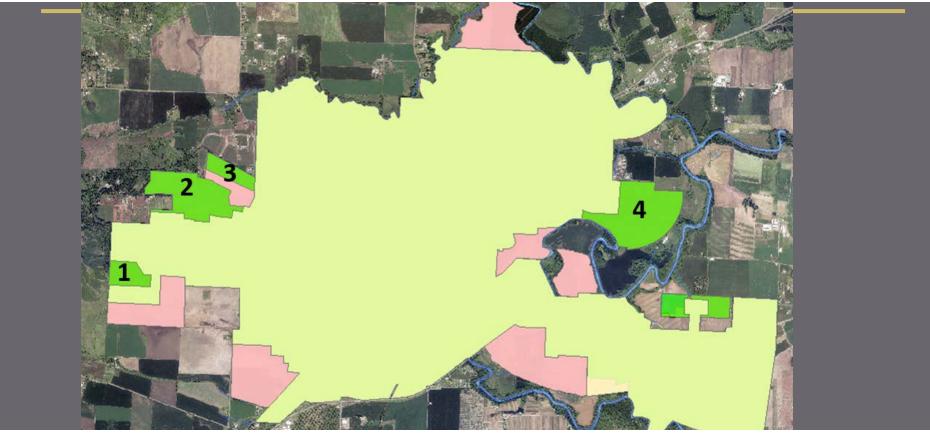








UGB to Meet Needs 2003-2023,



Current UGB = Yellow + Green (Green added to UGB, numbered have res. plan designations) Not added to UGB = Red



Exhibit 2

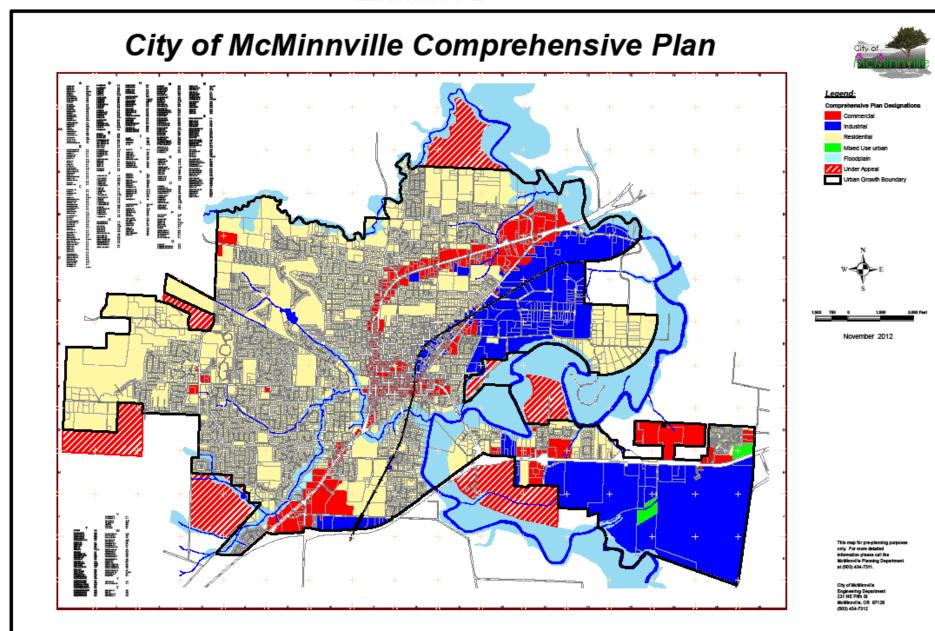
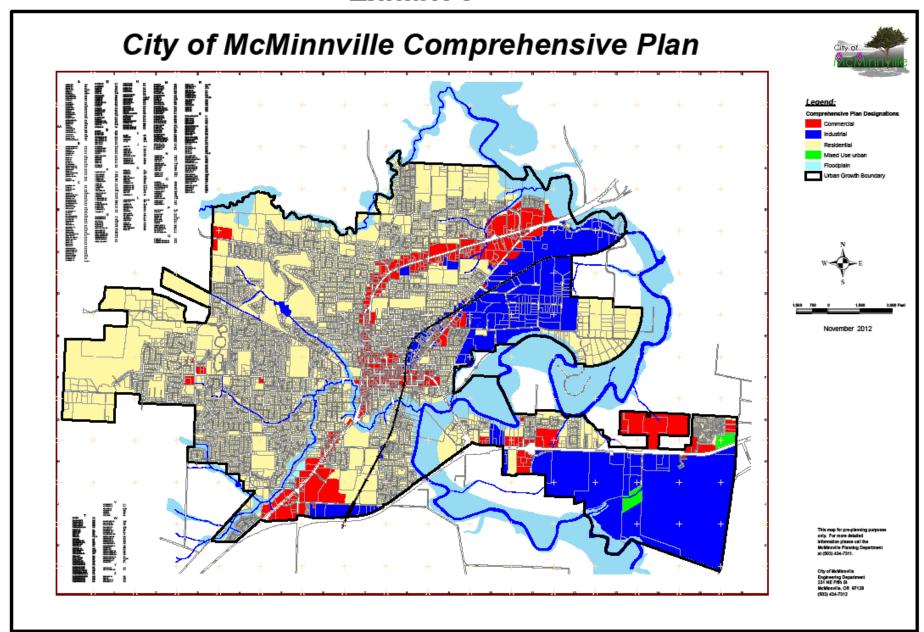


Exhibit 3

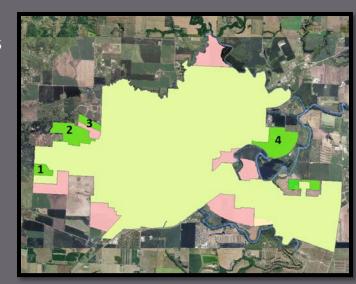


RESULTS OF EFFORTS

- 2000 Conducted Analysis for 2003-2023 Planning Period
- Concluded a need to expand the UGB by 1,188 gross acres.

537 to meet identified housing needs.

 Court of Appeals ruling – only 217 acres of rural residential exception lands could be brought into the UGB.



 City did not justify the selection of high value farmland land over other exceptions lands adjacent to the existing UGB.



RESULTS OF EFFORTS

- 2000 Conducted Analysis for 2003-2023 Planning Period
- Concluded a need to expand the UGB by 1,188 gross acres.

537 to meet identified housing needs.

- Court of Appeals ruling only 217 acres of rural residential exception lands could be brought into the UGB.
- City did not justify the selection of high value farmland land over other exceptions lands adjacent to the existing UGB.

Results:

City left in a deficit of 673 acres, including 320 acres of residential land.

And 217 acres of land that no one actually believed would develop new housing in any near-term horizon.



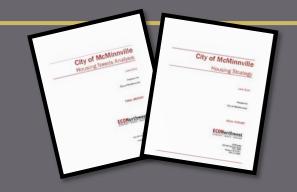
CURRENT GROWTH PLANNING EFFORTS





PLANNING UNDERWAY

- Housing Need
- Employment Need
- Public Lands Need
- Housing Strategy (Density and Flexibility)
- Great Neighborhood Principles
- City Center Housing Strategy
- Form Based Residential Design Standards
- Embracing HB 2001





McMINNVILLE'S Growth (hart

	TOTAL POPULATION	GROWTH PEOPLE	GROWTH HOMES
2041	46,549	12,739	5,002
2067	62,804	28,045	11,012







<30% MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

HOMES

509 HOMES



30%-50% MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

HOMES

507 HOMES



80% MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

> 15 %. NEW HOMES

719 HOMES

Middle Income

80%-120% MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

> 21% NEW HOMES

992 HOMES



>120% MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

41%.

1,930 HOMES



FUTURE HOUSING MIX

2041	12,739 people	5,002 Homes
2067	28,045 People	11,012 Homes

Figure 3:

	Single Family Detached	Single Family Attached	Multifamily	Change to Overall Mix 2041***	Change to Overall Mix 2067***	Deficit Acreage of Land in 2021-2041 Planning Horizon*
Baseline Existing Mix	68%**	9%	23%	68, 9, 23	68, 9, 23	483
Baseline 2000 – 2018 Mix	62%	8%	31%	66, 9, 25	65, 8, 26	449
Future Horizon Scenario #1	60%	10%	30%	66, 9, 25	64, 9, 26	441
Future Horizon Scenario #2	55%	12%	33%	65, 10, 26	62, 10, 27	420

Committee chose Future Horizon Scenario #2 55%,12%, 33%



AGGRESSIVE AI	PPROACH
----------------------	---------

2041	12,739 people	5,002 Homes
2067	28,045 People	11,012 Homes

Putting it into Perspective

- □ Redevelopment Potential 8%, 422 Units
- □ Housing Mix and Density 55%, 12%, 33%

Newb	erg	Redmon	nd	Grants	s Pass	Corva	llis	Bend	
60/8/32	120 Units	60/15/25	146 Units	67/8/25	198 Units	50/6/44	11%	55/10/35	n/a



RESPONDING TO NEED

Figure 2:

	Extremely Low Income (≤ 30% of MHI) 483 HH in 20 Year Forecast 11% of total units	Very Low Income (30 – 50% of MHI) 482 HH in 20 Year Forecast 11% of total units	Low Income (50-80% of MHI) 683 HH in 20 Year Forecast 15% of total units	Middle Income (80 - 120% of MHI) 943 HH in 20 Year Forecast 21% of total units	High Income (≥ 120% of MHI) 1,833 HH in 20 Year Forecast 41% of total units
Single Family Detached	Tiny Home Villages Mobile Homes	Tiny Home Villages Mobile Homes Manufactured Homes Single Family Detached – Habitat and CHB, Section 8 Tiny Home Villages Mobile Homes Manufactured Homes Cottage Clusters Small Lot Subdivisions Single Family Detached – Habitat and CHB, Section 8		Single Family Detached Cottage Clusters Small Lot Subdivisions	Single Family Detached Cottage Clusters Small Lot Subdivisions
Single Family Attached		Common Wall Duplexes – Section 8 Townhomes – Section 8	Common Wall Duplexes – Section 8 Townhomes – Section 8	Common Wall Duplexes Townhomes	Common Wall Duplexes Townhomes
Multi-Family	Duplexes – Section 8 Triplexes – Section 8 Quadplexes – Section 8 Apartments – Section 8 Apartments - Subsidized	Duplexes – Section 8 Triplexes – Section 8 Quadplexes – Section 8 Apartments – Section 8 Apartments - Subsidized	Duplexes – Section 8 Triplexes – Section 8 Quadplexes – Section 8 Apartments – Section 8 Apartments - Subsidized	Duplexes Triplexes Quadplexes Apartments Condos	High End Duplexes High End Triplexes High End Quadplexes Apartments Condos



MANAGING DENSITY

Figure 4:

Types of Zoning	Option #1 – Existing	Option #2 - Great Neighborhood Principles	Option #3 – Hybrid with High Density	Option #4 — Hybrid with High Density and Low Density
<u>Traditional McMinnville Zoning:</u> R1, R2, R3 and R4 Zoning. Zones are identified by minimum lot sizes, density standards and allowed housing types. Lowest density zone, R1, has the least amount of allowed housing types. High density zone has the most amount of allowed housing types. Currently no design and development standards for housing types.	Х			
Catch-All Residential Zone: A zone that has a targeted minimum density and requires a developer to show how they will be achieving that with a variety of different housing types (single family detached – all sizes), cottage clusters, duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, townhomes, apartments, etc.) and has design and development standards for each housing type. Zone could also include a targeted affordable housing component for developments.		X	Х	X
<u>High Density Residential Zone:</u> Only multifamily allowed. Need to define what is multifamily (duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes and apartments). Design and Development Standards for each housing type.			Х	Х
<u>Single Family Residential Zone:</u> This is the traditional single family detached residential zone. Typically allows for duplexes on corner lots.				X



BUILDING NEIGHBORHOODS

		Multi-family		
	Preserve and	residential	Smaller parks	Defined neighbourhood
	protect existing	adjacent to	& gathering	entrances marked with
11	natural areas	parks	spaces	design features (banners,
Integrated		1	Create a	public art, signage)
parks and trails	\		neighbourho	od pode
	\		with an integr	5-4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
the regional trail system	\		and street ori	/
system	1		mix of uses	/
	COSCO BI	The last	_	/
Integrate existing				/
development			BERRY ROOM	1 0000 7
K Skypt		1000 m		
000	The same of		W 200 200	
	200000	E TO	POR ELECTION	
O S F CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O				0
3		ON HE		
00000		2005	2009	
			Mary Andrews	
	200) LATTO		
Sensitive transition in land use and	1		800 :00	SEE!
scale to existing	//		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
development	/\ 7		NAME OF THE PARTY	2766
development				Dr.
	\	/./		
Incorporate mid-block		ZE	Marin Marin	Quality design and
pedestrian	\	Arterial betwe	een	addressing the relationship
crossings	\	two quarter		of buildings to the street
crossings	\	sections		
	Mix of housing type		Multi-modal transport	
			options with mixed us commercial nodes bas	
	transition logicall		500m walk radius and	
	building forms		supportive densities.	rialisir
	The state of the s		supportive defisities.	

2041	12,739 people	5,002 Homes
2067	28,045 People	11,012 Homes





<u>McMinnville's Great Neighborhood Principles:</u> The City of McMinnville is currently in the process of adopting Great Neighborhood Principles. These principles are meant to create equity and inclusion for all residents in McMinnville to ensure that all residents live in a great neighborhood regardless of their income.

- 1. Natural Feature Preservation Preserve significant natural features of the land.
- 2. Scenic Views Preserve scenic view in areas that everyone can access.
- 3. Parks and Open Spaces Provide open and recreational spaces for everyone to enjoy.
- 4. Pedestrian Friendly Pedestrian friendly for all ages and abilities.
- 5. Bike Friendly Bike friendly for all ages and abilities.
- 6. Connected Streets Increased connectivity between places and destinations.
- 7. Accessibility Should be accessible for people of all ages and abilities.
- 8. **Human Scale Design** Buildings and spaces are designed to be comfortable at a human scale and foster human interaction with the built environment.
- 9. **Mix of Activities** Easy and convenient access to many of the destinations, activities and local services that residents use on a daily basis.
- Urban Rural Interface Complement adjacent rural areas and transition between urban and rural uses.
- 11. **Housing for Diverse Incomes** Housing opportunities for people and families with a wide range of incomes, and for people and families in all stages of life.
- Housing Variety Variety of building forms and architectural variety to avoid monoculture design.
- 13. **Unique and Integrated Design** Unique features, designs and focal points create neighborhood character and identity.



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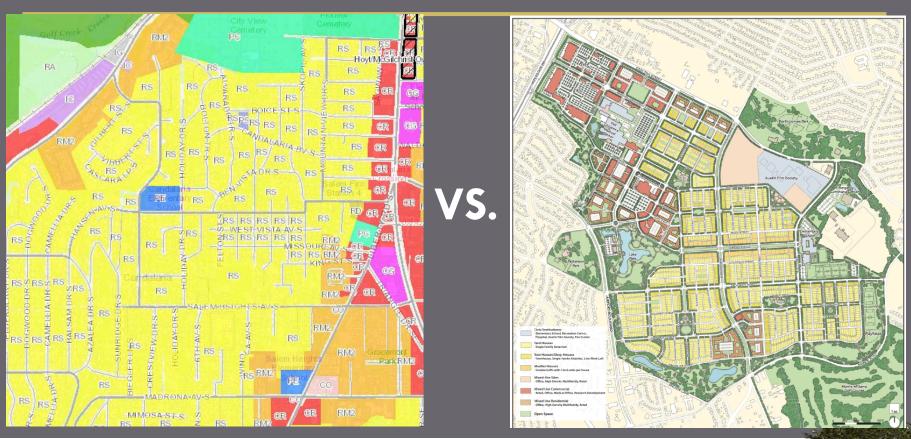
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Strategy:

fine-grained land use pattern form-based design standards





DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS









ADU/CARRIAGE HOUSE

DUPLEX - Side by Side/Stacked

TRIPLEX



FOURPLEX MANSION APARTMENT



TOWNHOME

APARTMENT BUILDING - Small

APARTMENT BUILDING -Large



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE CITY

- A commitment to a higher density housing strategy
 - "Are we ready for it?"
- A paradigm shift in zoning from homogenous single-family residential zones to neighborhoods that are inclusive and diverse with a variety of housing types





From Ming Minnville MINDFULLY



Today's Ideas are Tomorrow's McMinnville





SHOULD McMINNVILLE GROW...



HIGHER DENSITY
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
(epertruit corplans, smeller lits, deplans & triplans)

NO URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION



MAINTAIN THE EXISTING MIX OF HOUSING TYPES

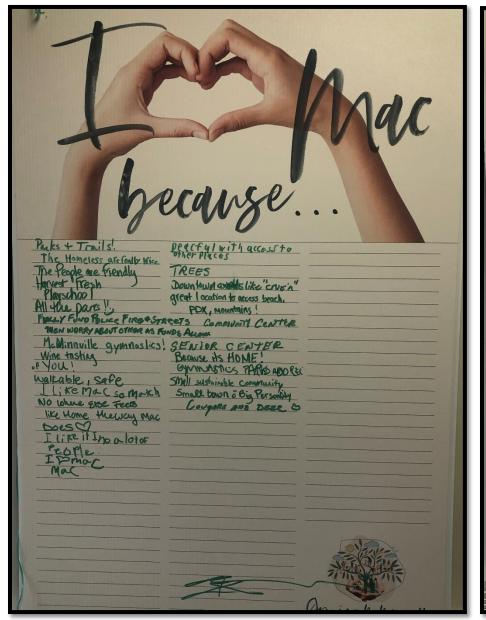
LARGE URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION

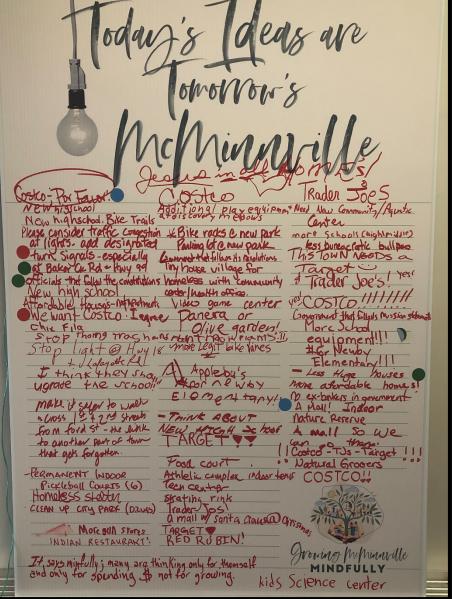


ADDITION OF HIGHER DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

SMALL URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION







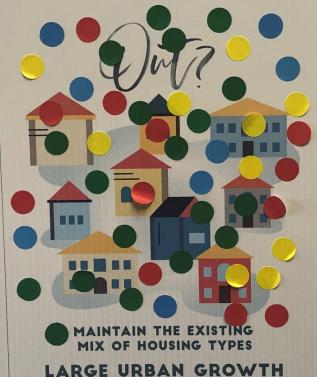


SHOULD McMINNVILLE GROW...



HIGHER DENSITY
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
(apartment complexes, smaller lots, diplexes & triplexes)

NO URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION



BOUNDARY EXPANSION

ADDITION OF HIGHER DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

SMALL URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION

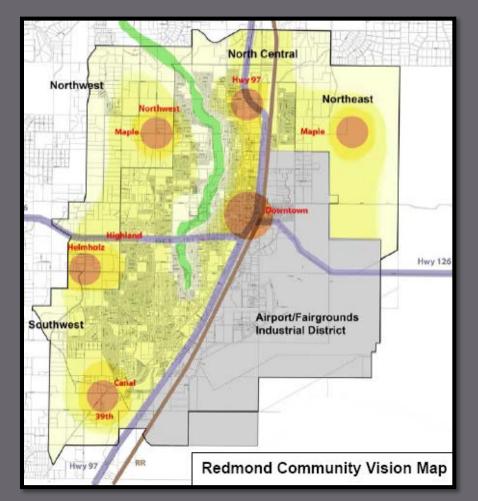
WE NEED MORE URBAN LAND SUPPLY TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE GROWTH FOR NEXT 20 YEARS



STAFF RECOMMENDATION – March 13, 2018

- ☐ Need to initiate a discussion about growth asap.
- Pursue a substantial UGB amendment.
- ☐ Recommend a Urban Reserve Area analysis and establishment
- Recommend standard UGB Amendment process
- ☐ Minimum of 5 Years





LONG TERM VISION - URA

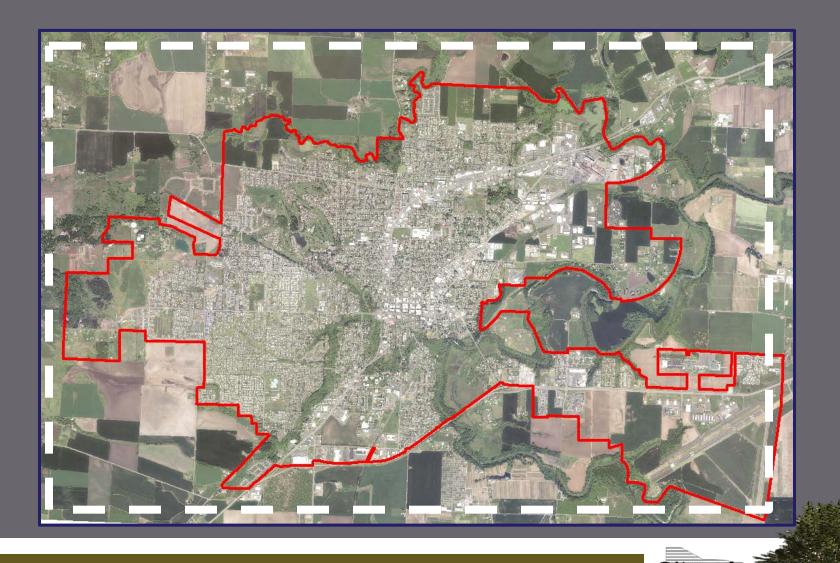
Big picture 50-year growth plan.

Future certainty for growth areas.

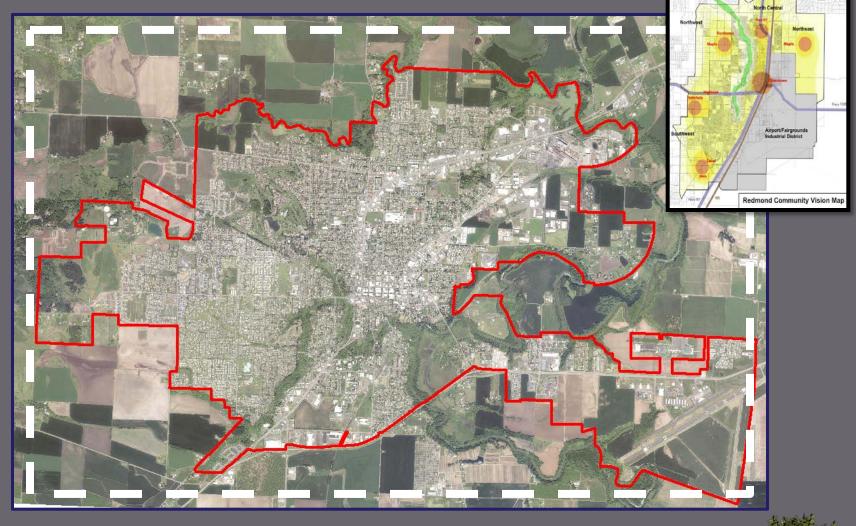
Oversize public facilities to serve future growth area.



PURSUE URBAN RESERVE AREA



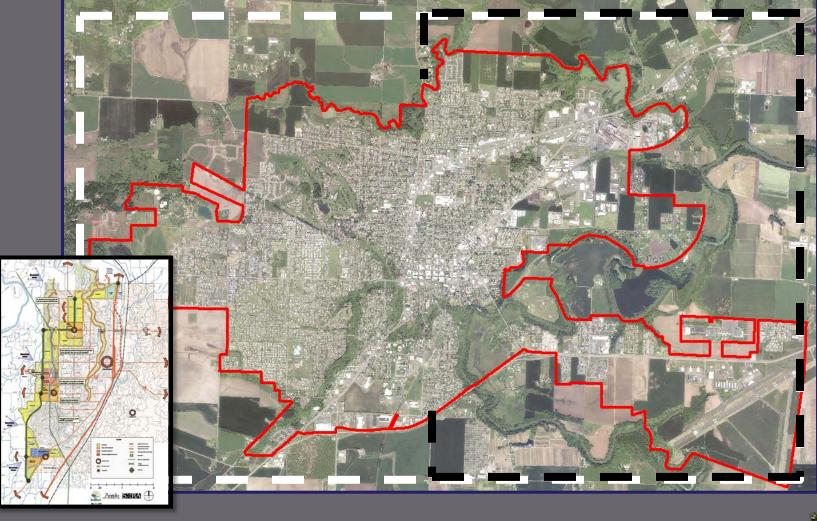
City Council, 03.13.18



City Council, 03.13.18

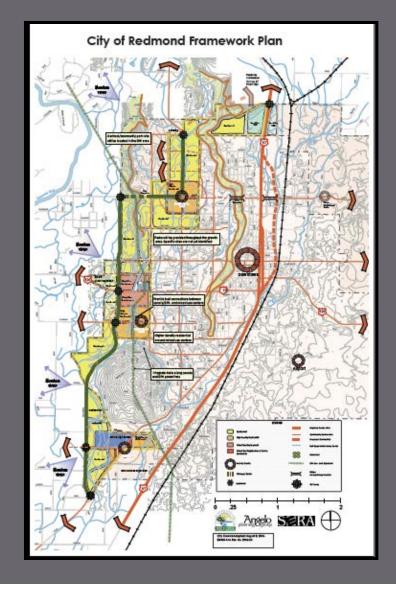


FOLLOW UP WITH UGB AMENDMENT



City Council, 03.13.18





FRAMEWORK PLAN - UGB

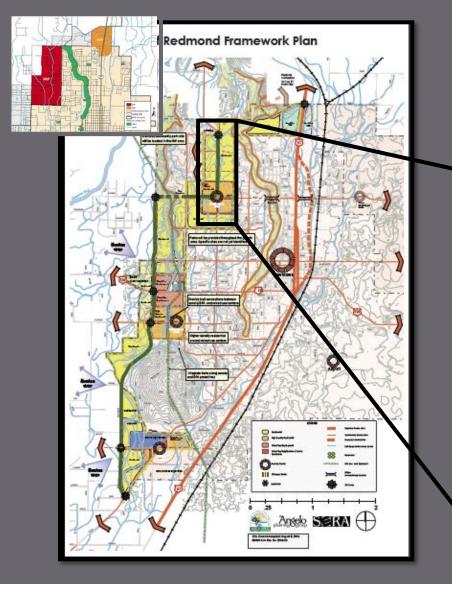
Conceptual guide for future lands in the UGB holding zone.

General guidance to community form and design.

Promote Great Neighborhood
Principles with commercial
centers that are bike and
pedestrian friendly with public
spaces.

City Council, 03.13.18





AREA PLANS:

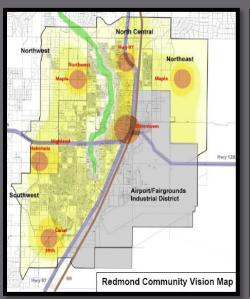
- Public facilities are cohesive and adequate
- Schools
- Mix of housing units



City Council, 03.13.18

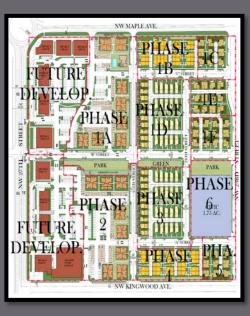


LONG-TERM PLANNING: URA TO SITE













GOLDILOCKS UGB – March 13, 2018

NOT TOO BIG
NOT TOO SMALL
BUT JUST RIGHT FOR MCMINNVILLE

Defined by community dialogue and values, thoughtful planning, great neighborhood principles, enduring value for future generations.



CC/BOC Direction - August 21, 2019

- 1. INITIATE URBAN RESERVE AREA PLANNING
- 2. GENERAL FACILITY PLANNING
- 3. URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY ANALYSIS
- 4. UGB FRAMEWORK PLAN, SPECIFIC FACILITY PLANNING
- 5. UGB AREA PLANS, ANNEXATION



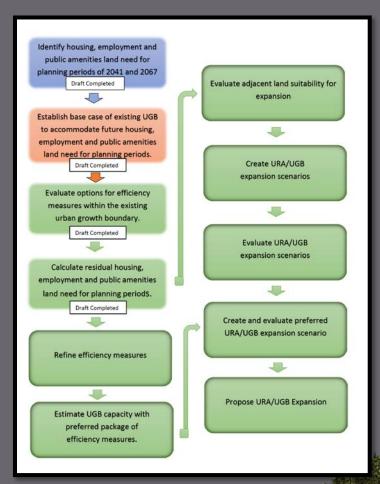
DLCD TA GRANT APPLICATION - October 1, 2019

Applied for \$50,000

Match of \$155,000

Support from:
Representative Noble,
Regional Solutions
Local Partners

Received Letter of Denial January 16, 2020





DLCD JANUARY 16, 2020 LETTER

Provide grant for \$25,000 to conduct a UGB Analysis

DLCD no longer supports a **URA/UGB Process**

Previously supported:

Sandy, Oregon (1997) Redmond (2005-2006) Madras (2007-2009)



Department of Land Conservation and Development

635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150 Salem, Oregon 97301-2524 Phone: (503) 373-0050 First Floor/Costal Fax: (503) 378-6033

Second Floor/Director's Office: (503) 378-5518 Web Address: http://www.oregon.gov/LCD

October 11, 2005

Alan Unger, Mayor City of Redmond PO Box 726 716 SW Evergreen Redmond, OR 97756

Approval of Periodic Review Task Order 001682

Dear Mayor Unger:

I am pleased to inform you that the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) has approved the City of Redmond Periodic Review Task for the Urban Reserve Area Expansion. This letter constitutes the department's order approving the task (OAR 660-025-0150(1)(a)).

DLCD received no objections to this work task in response to the local government's notice. Therefore, this order approving your work task is final and cannot be appealed.

We appreciate the efforts of the City of Redmond officials and staff in completing the periodic

Please feel free to speak with Mark Radabaugh, your periodic review team leader and regional representative, at 541-388-6157, if you have any questions or need further assistance.

Rob Hallybuseon

Community Services Division Manager

J:\PR\A LARGECTTY\REDMOND URA\Redmond URA Expansion.doc

cc: Jeff England, City of Redmond Planning Director Peter Gutowsky, Deschutes County Planning Director Larry French, DLCD Periodic Review Specialist Mara Ulloa, DLCD Plan Amendment Specialist Mark Radabaugh, Regional Representative (email) Periodic Review Assistance Team (email)



DLCD JANUARY

Provide grant for \$25,000 to conduct a UGB Analysis

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CITY COUNCIL WORK SES

Redmond URA & UGB Planning

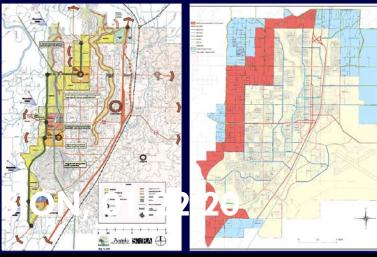
- Model for managing growth
- 5,661-acre URA (December 2005)
- 2,299-acre UGB amendment (August 2006)
 - Efficient d
 - Lowest re
 - Complete
 - Expand tr

Redmond's Aggressive Schedule

URA Work Program:
September 2004 to December 2005

 UGB Work Program: April 2005 to September 2006

How & Where to Grow Redmond





WHY?

Fear that it will be appealed

No case law yet as there has been no opposition for other communities

McMinnville is in a different environment than other communities

Redmond URA & UGB Planning

- Model for managing growth
- 5,661-acre URA (December 2005)
- 2,299-acre UGB amendment (August 2006)
 - Ffficient development
 - Lowes
 - Compl
 - Expan

Redmond's Aggressive Schedule

© Title Name RESERVE AREA PROCESS

1 (1) Flaming Commission Observations

Observations and Commission Observations

County Planing Commission

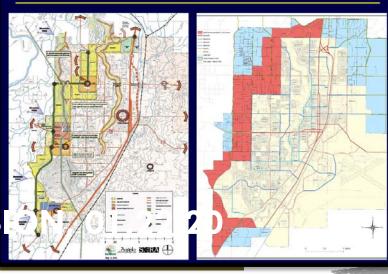
County Planing Commission

URAA Work Program:

URA Work Program:

- September 2004 to December 2005
- UGB Work Program: April 2005 to September 2006

How & Where to Grow Redmond





WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

- We wanted to check back with City Council on direction.
- McMinnville legal counsel still feels that it is a legal process under ORS and OARs
- Other county and city legal counsels have contacted us concurring with legal counsel memorandum
- However, this is a very litigious discussion in McMinnville.
 And we cannot find one appeal to the Court of Appeals that was affirmed for the City. (\$\$, Time and Risk)



POTENTIAL PATHS FORWARD







MCMINNVILLE IN 2041 – WHAT DO WE DO?

- 5002 New Homes
- 12,739 People

HOW DO WE PROTECT THE SMALL TOWN CHARM AND AESTHETIC OF MCMINNVILLE WHILE PROVIDING HOUSING CHOICE FOR OUR DIVERSE COMMUNITY AND ENSURE THAT EVERYONE LIVES IN A QUALITY HOUSING SITUATION.



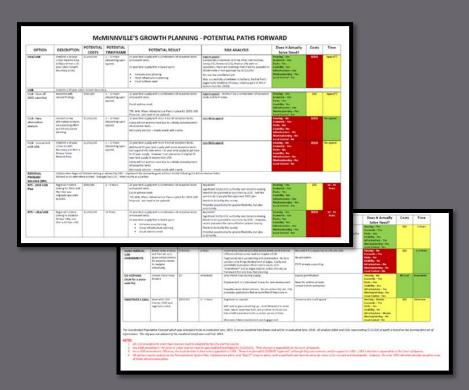
POTENTIAL PATHS FORWARD

- 1. URA/UGB
- 2. UGB
 - a. Dust off 2003 Submittal, resubmit with revised findings
 - b. New alternatives analysis
 - c. Concurrent with URA
- 3. REGIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING
 - a. RPS 2003 UGB Plan
 - b. RPS URA/UGB
- 4. LEGISLATIVE BILL
- 5. QUASI-JUDICIAL UGB AMENDMENTS
- 6. DO NOTHING (Wait for a state-wide fix)
- 7. NEGOTIATE A DEAL



DECISION MAKING FILTER

- 1. DOES IT ACHIEVE SUCCESS Reality not Monopoly
 - a. Housing
 - b. Economy
 - c. Parks
 - d. Livability
 - e. Infrastructure
 - f. Master planning
 - g. Local Control
- 2. ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS
- 3. COSTS
- 4. TIME





OREGONOLOPY VERSUS REALITY

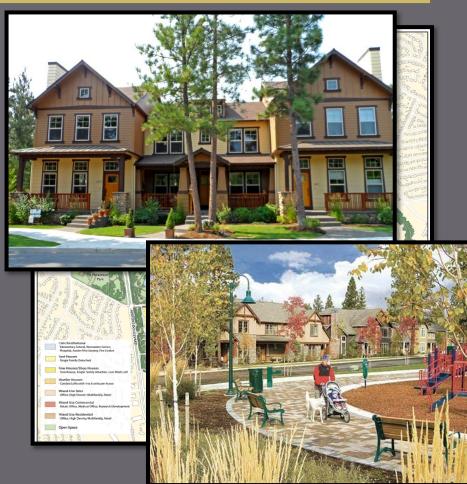






OREGONOLOPY VERSUS REALITY







APPEAL FACTOR - GROUND HOG'S DAY

McMINNVILLE'S PLAN/CHOICE	OPPOSITIONAL ARGUMENT (1995, 2006, 20XX)		
Park Land Level of Service	The adopted Level of Service represents too much park land.		
Density needs to reflect McMinnville's community values	Need more density - strive for the highest density to protect farm and forest lands.		
Exception lands are difficult to redevelop into urban capacity in 20 year planning horizon.	Costs and market ease are not critical factors. Need to protect farm and forest lands.		
Master planning neighborhoods for density and housing diversity	Focus on need for density and the need to use exception lands, not master planning		
Cohesive, efficient infrastructure planning is important	Not more important than exception lands.		
Group Quarters Calculations	Always challenged		
Commercial Land Calculations	Always challenged.		
	And the state of t		

McMINNVILLE CITY CLUB, 01.14.20

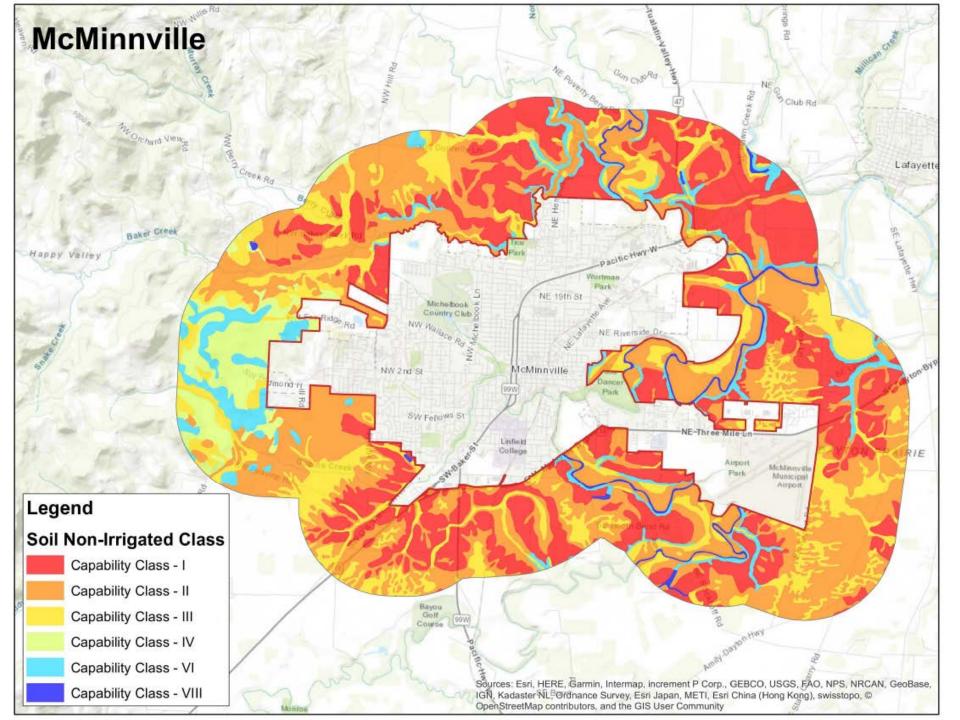
ORS 197.298 - PRIORITY LANDS FOR UGB AMENDMENTS

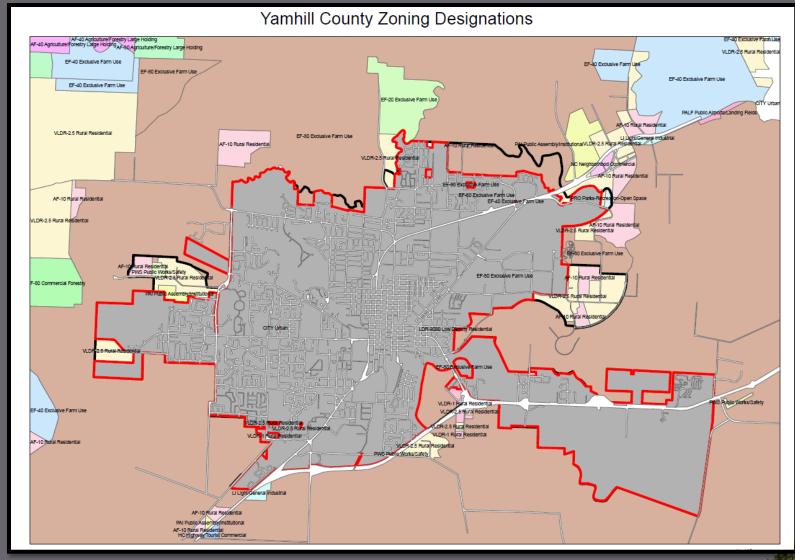
- 1) First Priority = Urban Reserve Land
- 2) Second Priority = Land adjacent to the UGB that is an exception area or non-resource land.
- 3) Third Priority = Land designated as marginal land.
- 4) Fourth Priority = Agricultural and Forest Lands

Land of lower priority can be included if land of higher priority is found to be inadequate to accommodate the amount of land needed

- Specific types of identified land needs cannot be reasonably accommodated on higher priority lands.
- Future urban services could not reasonably be provided on higher priority lands due to topographical or other physical constraints
- Maximum efficiency of land uses within a proposed urban growth boundary requires inclusion of lower priority lands in order to include or to provide services to higher priority lands.

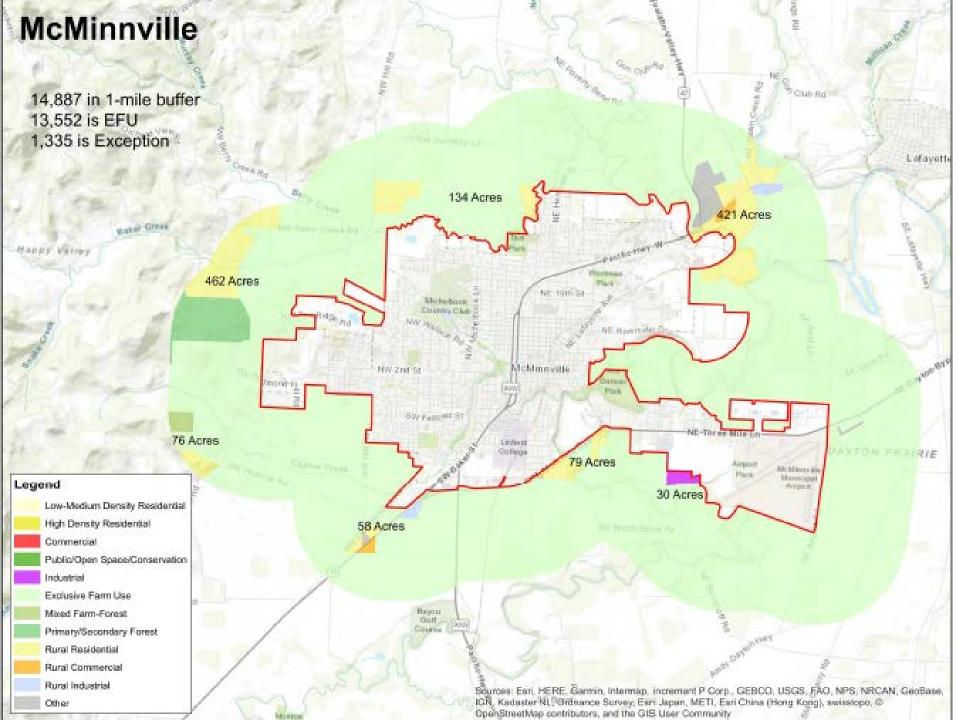
City Council Worksession, 01.22.20





McMINNVILLE CITY CLUB, 01.14.20





SETTING THE STAGE FOR THE DISCUSSION

- ☐ The Urban Growth Boundary Amendment Regime in Oregon is complex, multi-layered, case law-rich, and not necessarily intuitive.
- ☐ The system favors appellants. Years of process and remands. Only need to question process and not provide solutions.
- ☐ Opposition is focused on selective ideology to save farm and forest lands, and urban planning for livability is secondary.
- ☐ Cities are spending millions of dollars, 1000s of hours of staff time, 1000s of hours of volunteer time, years of community engagement on efforts that if challenged in court are remanded for more work and investment, parsed up, or mediated.
- ☐ Many cities are actively choosing to do nothing, wink at the system and wait for the system to collapse under a housing crisis.



URA / UGB

- 50 year land supply with a combination of exception/redevelopment lands and farm/vacant lands.
- 20 year land supply that is based upon cohesive area planning, and fiscal infrastructure planning

City of Wicwinn ville

URA / UGB

- 50 year land supply with a combination of exception/redevelopment lands and farm/vacant lands.
- ☐ 20 year land supply that is based upon cohesive area planning, and fiscal infrastructure planning

Successfully accomplished by nine communities, all supported by DLCD and funded with TA Grants.



URA / UGB

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$1,000,000	2 – 15 Years	Housing – Yes Economic – Yes Parks – Yes Livability - Yes Infrastructure – Yes Master Planning – Yes Local Control - Yes	Expect Appeal No case law established yet.	YES

City of VICIVIIII

UGB - Dust off 2003 Submittal

- 20 year land supply with a combination of exception/redevelopment lands and farm/vacant lands.
- Infrastructure planning already completed just needs to be updated.



UGB - Dust off 2003 Submittal

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$500,000	2 – 10 Years	Housing — Yes Economic — Yes Parks — Yes Livability - Yes Infrastructure — Yes Master Planning — Yes Local Control - Yes	Expect Appeal Remand identifies vulnerabilities	YES



UGB - New Alternatives Analysis

- 20 year land supply with most if not all exception/redevelopment land.
- ☐ Likely will not address 20 year need due to unlikely full redevelopment of exception lands in 20 year planning horizon.
- ☐ Oregonopoly solution.



UGB - New Alternatives Analysis

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$1,000,000 DLCD \$25,000 Grant	2 – 10 Years	Housing — No Economic — No Parks — No Livability - No Infrastructure — No Master Planning — No Local Control - No	Appeal possible, unknown probability	NO, does not achieve 8, 9, 10 or 14



UGB – Concurrent with URA

- 20 year land supply with most if not all exception/redevelopment land.
- Likely will not address 20 year need due to unlikely full redevelopment of exception lands in 20 year planning horizon.
- ☐ Oregonopoly solution.
- ☐ Additional 30 year land supply to replenish UGB



UGB — Concurrent with URA

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$1,000,000 DLCD \$25,000 Grant	2 – 15 Years	Housing — No Economic — No Parks — No Livability - No Infrastructure — No Master Planning — No Local Control - No	Appeal possible, unknown probability	NO, does not achieve 8, 9, 10 or 14



REGIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING (ORS 197.652 – 658)

Collaborative Regional Problem Solving is the title of a statutory process that enables local jurisdictions to get together to define the region's problems and to develop regional solutions.

Regional Problem Solving (RPS) also allows regions to implement the Statewide Planning Goals without strictly following the Administrative Rules (OARs) of the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

City of WICWINNVIIIe

REGIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING (ORS 197.652 – 658)

Collaborative Regional Problem Solving is the title of a statutory process that enables local jurisdictions to get together to define the region's problems and to develop regional solutions.

Regional Problem Solving (RPS) also allows regions to implement the Statewide Planning Goals without strictly following the Administrative Rules (OARs) of the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

However, rules and methodology are established upfront with all stakeholders present and LCDC must approve the plan.

This process alone took 6 years to navigate in Southern Oregon



RPS - 2003 UGB Plan

- □ 20 year land supply with a combination of exception/redevelopment lands and farm/vacant lands.
- Infrastructure planning already completed just needs to be updated.
- Needs to be led by the county.



RPS – 2003 UGB Plan

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$500,000	5 – 10 Years	Housing — Yes Economic — Yes Parks — Yes Livability - Yes Infrastructure — Yes Master Planning — Yes Local Control - Yes	Appeal possible, unknown probability Opposition is at the table from beginning.	YES



RPS – URA / UGB

- 50 year land supply with a combination of exception/redevelopment lands and farm/vacant lands.
- 20 year land supply that is based upon cohesive area planning, and fiscal infrastructure planning
- ☐ Needs to be led by the county.



RPS – URA / UGB

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$1,000,000	20 Years	Housing — Yes Economic — Yes Parks — Yes Livability - Yes Infrastructure — Yes Master Planning — Yes Local Control - Yes	Appeal possible, unknown probability Opposition is at the table from beginning.	YES

City of Wichinnylle

LEGISLATIVE BILL

- 20 year land supply with a combination of redevelopment/exception lands and farm/vacant lands.
- Would address need.
- Could open up a state-wide discussion about whether or not the Oregon Land Use system is working.



LEGISLATIVE BILL

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$500,000	5 - 10 Years	Housing — Yes Economic — Yes Parks — Yes Livability - Yes Infrastructure — Yes Master Planning — Yes Local Control - Yes	No Appeal	YES



QUASI-JUDICIAL UGB AMENDMENTS

- Adopt needs analysis and then set up a quasi-judicial process for property owners to navigate individually.
- Incremental amendments would slowly come into the UGB and address some need by maybe not all.
- Fragmented land use planning and coordination. No land use plan, only fringe project development at the edges. Costly infrastructure issues, both "downstream" and as edges expand.



QUASI-JUDICIAL UGB AMENDMENTS

- Adopt needs analysis and then set up a quasi-judicial process for property owners to navigate individually.
- Incremental amendments would slowly come into the UGB and address some need by maybe not all.

This is occurring already. Private property owners ar going to FOYC to ask permission to submit a UGB amendment to the City without the threat of an appeal. Gatekeeper affect.



QUASI-JUDICIAL UGB AMENDMENTS

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$750,000	2 Years	Housing — No Economic — No Parks — No Livability - No Infrastructure — No Master Planning — No Local Control - No	Appeal possible, probability unknown	NO, does not achieve 1, 9, 10, 12, or 14.



DO NOTHING (Wait for a State-Wide Fix)

- Many cities in Oregon have already consciously made this decision. Pent up frustration with system.
- Expect gentrification and very limited new housing supply, as well as displacement of undervalued homes for new development – Bronxville, Ketchum, Sun Valley, Aspen.
- Affordable housing is no longer a real dialogue in terms of expectations.

DO NOTHING (Wait for a State-Wide Fix)

POTENTIAL	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED? (Only for those who can afford to live here — assume very limited growth)	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$0 Assume additional tax levies needed for public services.	Immediate	Housing — Yes Economic — Yes Parks — Yes Livability - Yes Infrastructure — Yes Master Planning — Yes Local Control - Yes	No Appeal	NO, does not achieve 14

City of MCWinnyille

NEGOTIATE A DEAL (Mediation)

- ☐ Eliminates citizen involvement and engagement.
- Will need to give something up most likely land to really serve need, take in expensive redevelopment/exception lands. Woodburn gave up land need and ability for future UGB amendments.
- Negotiate no appeals.
- 2009 Mediation unsuccessful.



NEGOTIATE A DEAL (Mediation)

POTENTIAL COSTS	POTENTIAL TIMEFRAME	ACHIEVE NEED?	APPEAL RISK	STATE GOALS
\$800,000	2 – 5 Years	Housing — Maybe Economic — Maybe Parks — No Livability - No Infrastructure — Maybe Master Planning — No Local Control - No	Someone else could appeal.	NO, does not achieve 1, and might not achieve 8, 9, 10 or 12



POTENTIAL PATHS FORWARD

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GROWTH PLANNING – MCMINNVILLE, Is there a path forward?



GROWTH PLANNING – MCMINNVILLE, Is there a path forward?



