Navigating Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) Expansions in Oregon

Eric Swanson – City Manager, City of Phoenix

Heather Richards – Community Development Director, City of McMinnville

Derrick Tokos – Community Development Director, City of Newport

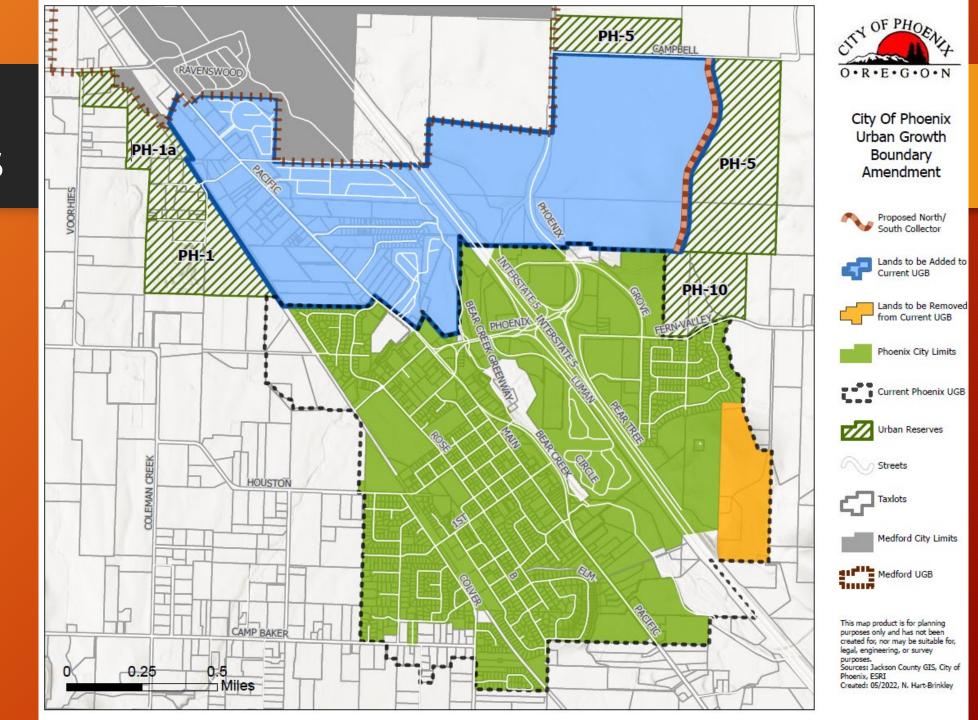
City of Phoenix UGB Amendment

Eric Swanson, Phoenix City Manager

City of Phoenix UGB Amendment

Removed approximately 50 acres and added 538 acres to the Phoenix Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) to provide residential, employment, and parks and open space land to accommodate forecast growth for the next 20 years, 2019-2039.

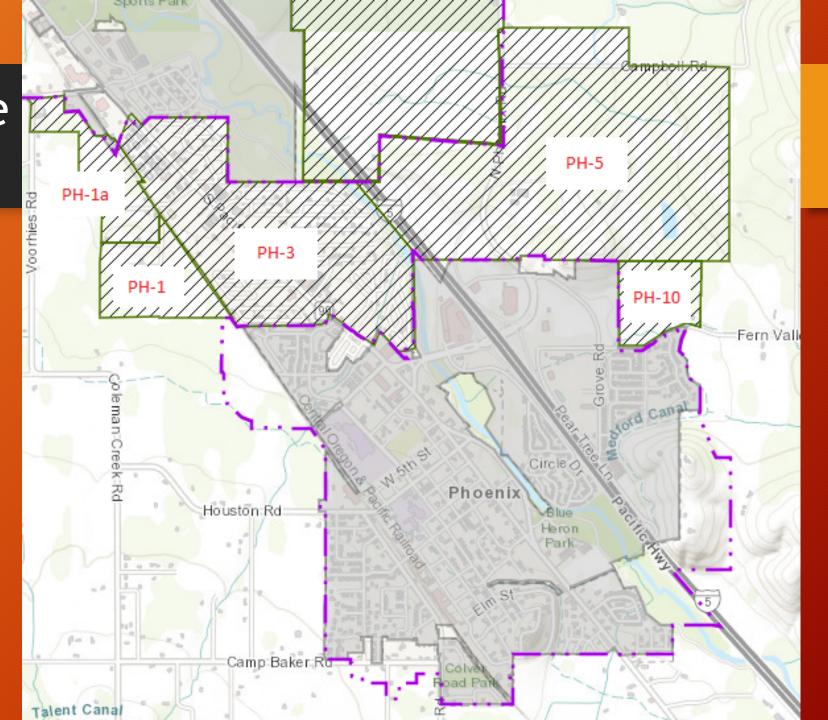
Map of Changes



RPS and Urban Reserves

- Regional Problem Solving (RPS) Completed in 2012
- Resulted in Urban Reserve Areas for each of the participating cities

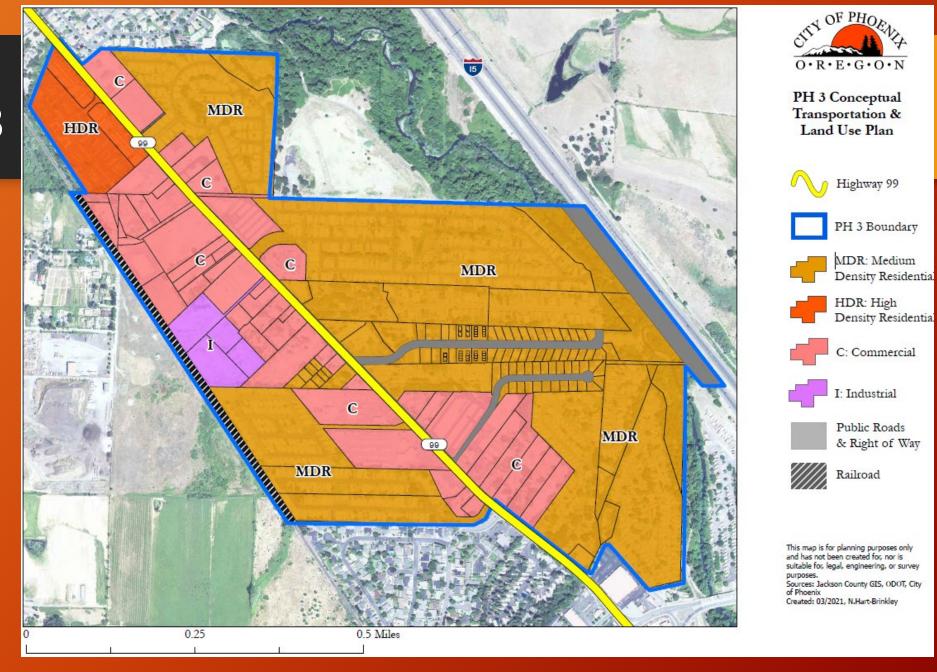
Urban Reserve Areas (URAs)



Comprehensive Plan Updates

- Transportation System Plan (TSP) 2016
- Parks Master Plan 2017
- Housing Element 2018
- Economic Element 2019
 - Regional Economic Opportunity Study (REOS) 2016
 - Local Economic Opportunities Analysis (LEOA) 2018
- Land Use Element 2020
- Urbanization Element 2021

Conceptual Plan for PH-3



PH-3 Devastated by Almeda Fire

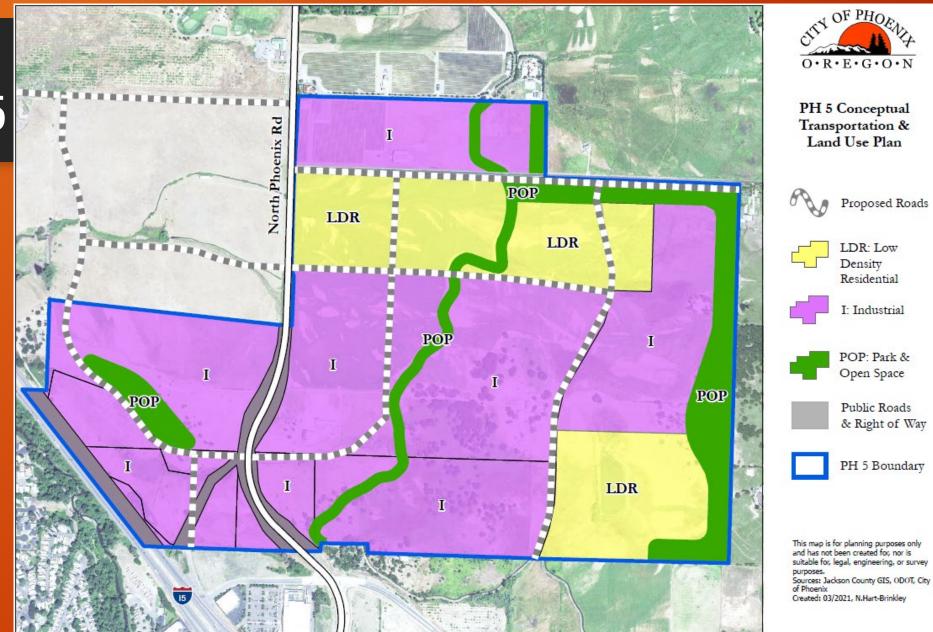


PH-3

PH-3 contains approximately 250 acres

- Existing urbanization outside of UGB urban containment boundary
- Not viewed as meeting any land need
- Anticipated to be added to Phoenix UGB through RPS process
- Charlotte Ann Water District
- 173 acres of high and medium density residential
- 77 acres of employment

Conceptual Plan for PH-5



PH-5

Approximately 288 acres of PH-5 added to UGB

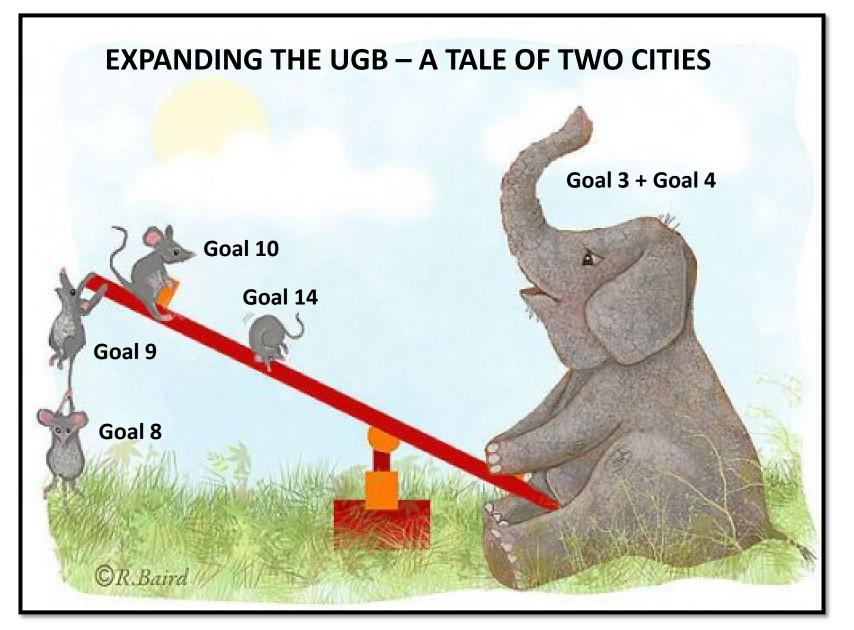
- 44.5 acres of residential land to meet identified need
- 44.5 acres of residential will replace 50 acres of hillside residential - net decrease of 5.5 acres
- No new employment land added based on "local" need
- Approximately 217 gross acres of employment land added to meet identified regional need
- Approximately 26.5 acres of open space

Removal of Land

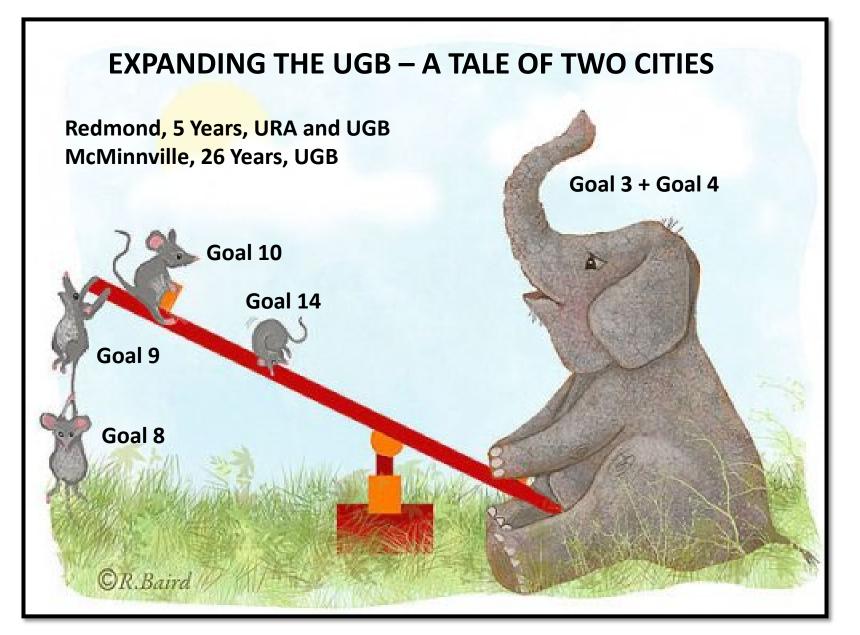
 Based on cost benefit analysis regarding cost of development and need for greater efficiency in residential development to meet statewide planning goals and Regional Plan obligations.

Summary

- Process took approximately 10 years of work to complete after adoption of Regional Plan
- Accommodated transition of urban area (PH-3) into Phoenix to facilitate fire rebuild and redevelopment.
- Brought in large area for regional employment center (PH-5).
- Only a small portion of the added area was brought in to accommodate local need for housing.
- Work completed 2 years after Almeda Fire increased staff capacity but also greatly increased complexity in Planning/Building.

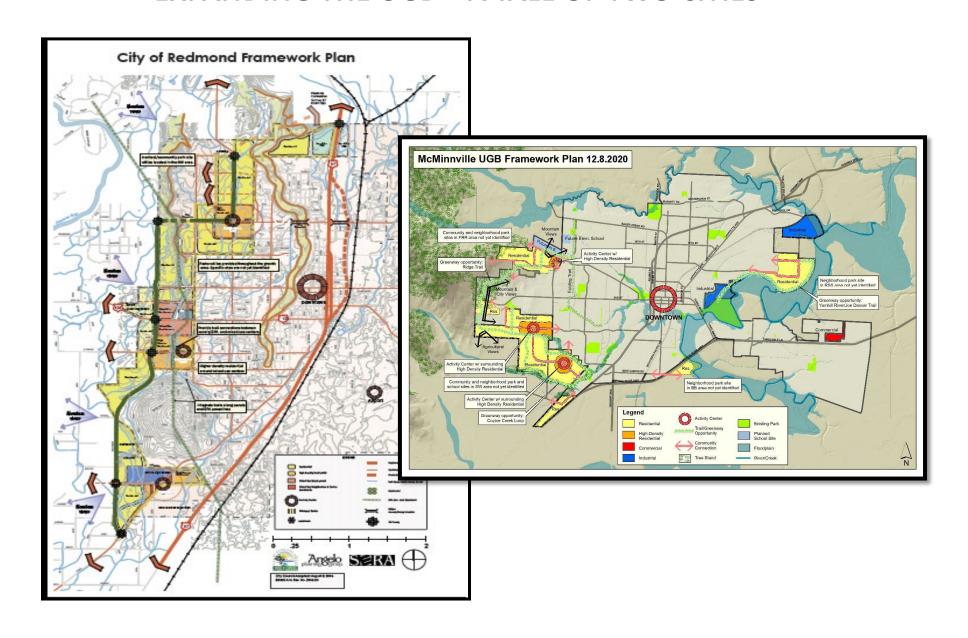








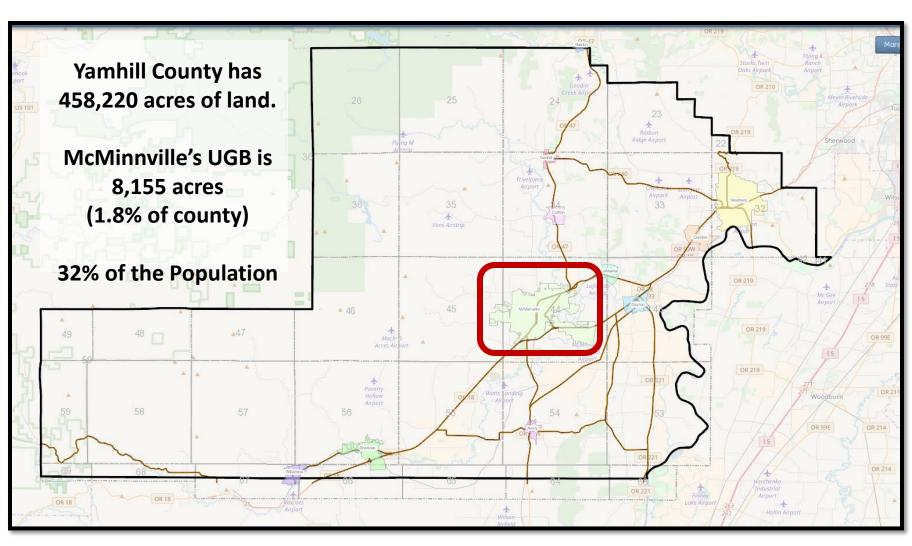
EXPANDING THE UGB – A TALE OF TWO CITIES



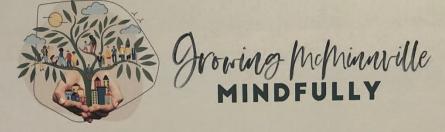
LAND USE, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – McMinnville



McMinnville is the county seat of Yamhill County





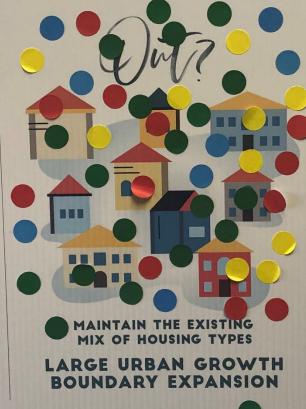


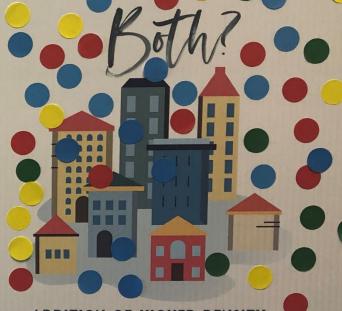
SHOULD McMINNVILLE GROW...



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

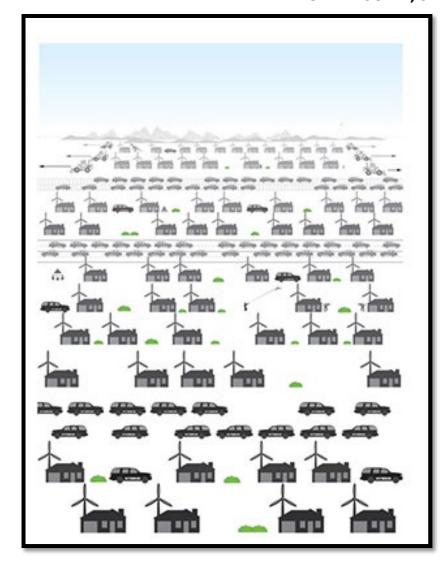
NO URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION





ADDITION OF HIGHER DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

SMALL URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION WE DON'T WANT TO SPRAWL AND DEVELOP ON ALL OF OUR FARM AND FOREST LAND,
BUT WE ALSO DON'T WANT TO DEVELOP METROPOLITAN DENSITY IN A COMMUNITY THAT PRIDES ITSELF ON
HUMAN SCALE, SMALL-TOWN CHARM.



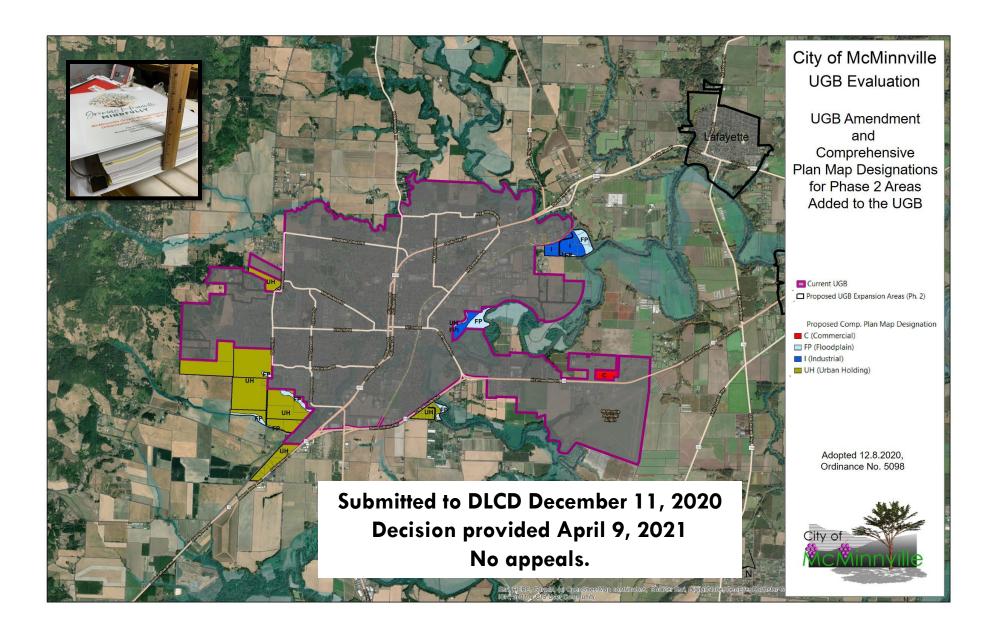


MCMINNVILLE UGB HISTORY - SUMMARY

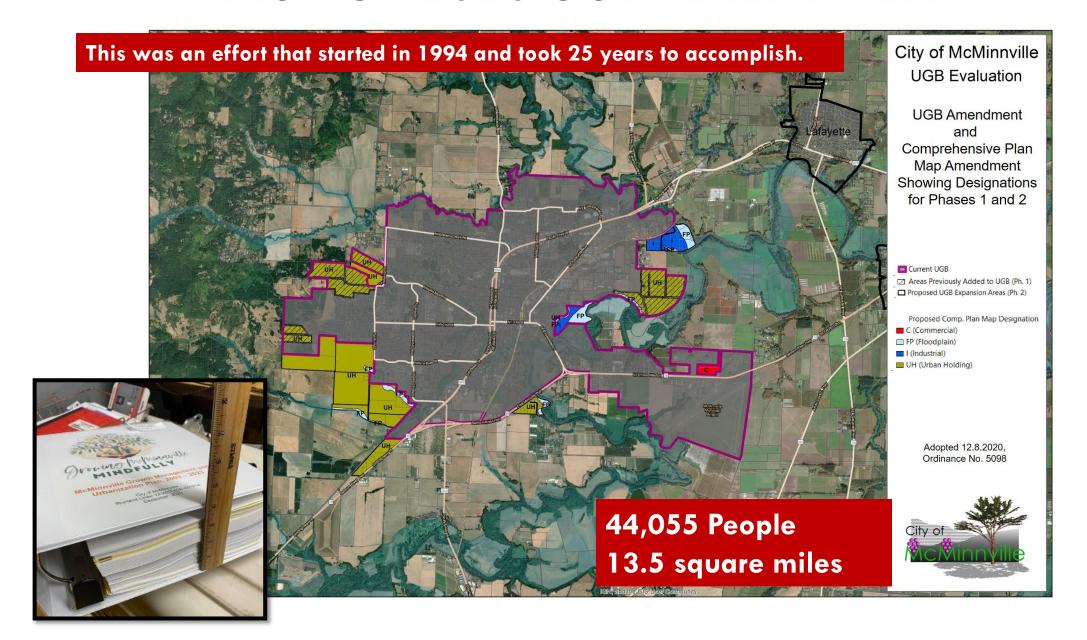
☐ Started in 1994 with a 2000 — 2020 Planning Horizon ☐ Most decision-making milestones were challenged, opposed or appealed ☐ Revised planning horizon to 2003-2023 — MGMUP ☐ Submitted in 2003, some land was approved and remainder was appealed □ 1000 Friends and Friends of Yamhill County appealed to Court of Appeals on Three Assignments of Error ☐ City and 1000 Friends and Friends of Yamhill County tried to negotiate/mediate resolution (twice). Both attempts failed. ☐ One Assignment of Error Remanded back to LCDC and eventually to City in 2013. 2013 - City decides to take a break on the effort and invest in other programs □ 2020 – Decided to respond to the remand.

PNM Mid Willamette Valley, 02.01.22

MGMUP 2020 UGB AMENDMENT



MGMUP 2020 UGB AMENDMENT



THE LONG AND WINDY ROAD

City submits new plan for Phase II of the UGB in 2005

DLCD Director approves it.

Appealed to LCDC in 2006

LCDC approves it.

Appealed to Court of Appeals in 2007

Mediation in 2008

Petition for appeal affirmed in 2009

Court of Appeals decision in 2011

Remanded to LCDC in 2012

LCDC remanded to City in 2013

City elects to walk away for a while due to depleted resources and battle fatique.

COURT OF APPEALS REMAND

Petitioners Submitted Three Assignments of Error:

- 1. Selection of Land
- 2. Amount of Park Land Needed
- 3. Amount of High Density Residential Land Needed

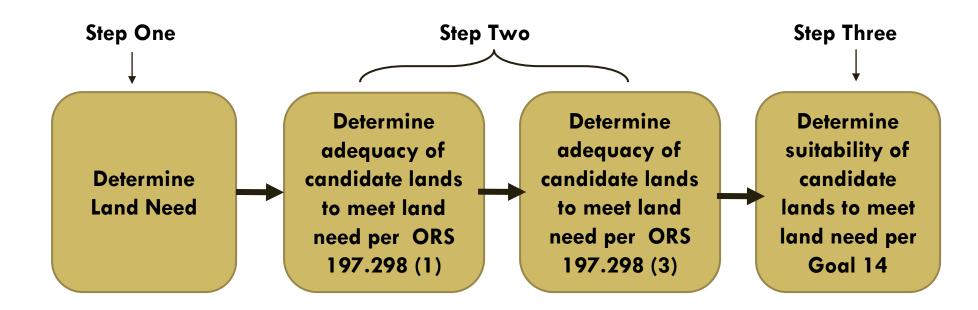
The court rejected the second and third assignment of error without further discussion.

Remand was down to one remaining assignment of error — the selection of land for the UGB.



McMinnville 2020 Remand UGB Selection of Land

The Court of Appeals 'Roadmap' for UGB analysis.



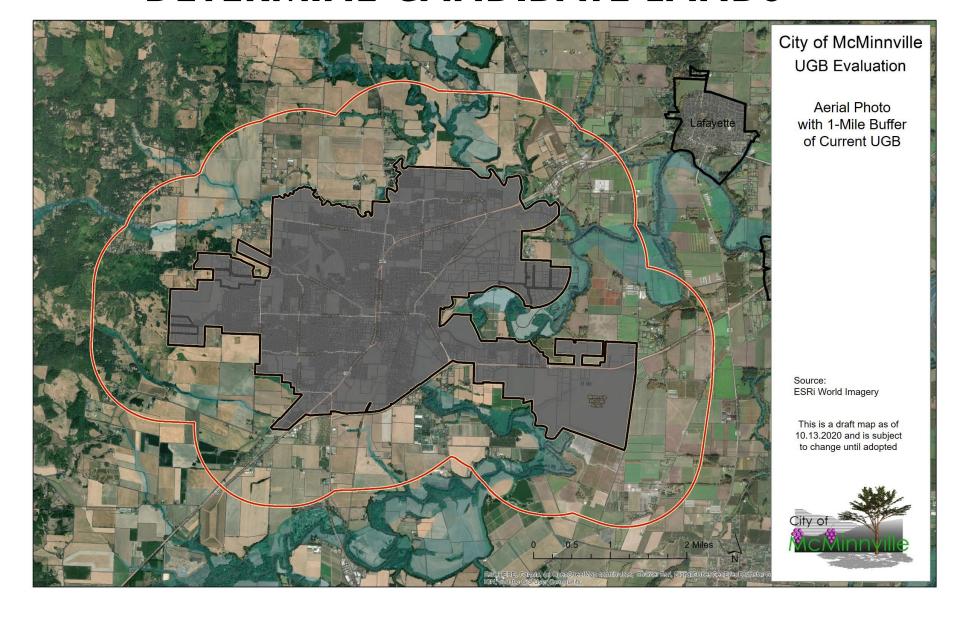
Determine the adequacy of candidate lands per ORS 197.298(1) and (3)

Use ORS 197.298(1) Prioritization Sequence for Analysis and Evaluation

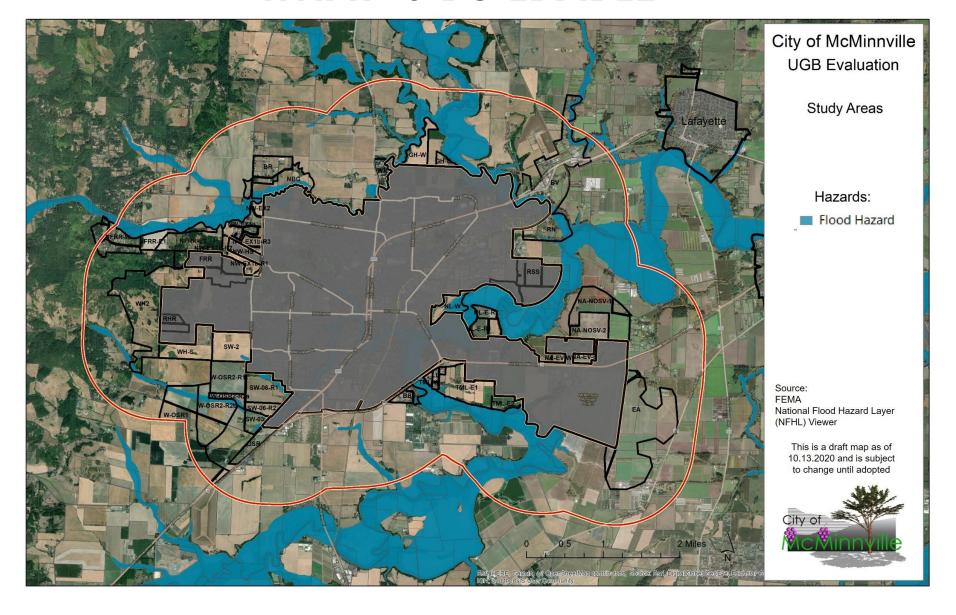
- Exception land first, then
- Resource land with Class IV+ soils, then
- Resource Land with Class III soils, then
- Resource land with Class II soils, then
- Resource land with Class I soils

Adequacy determined by Goal 2, Part II and Goal 14, Factor 5 and 7 (consequences and compatibility)

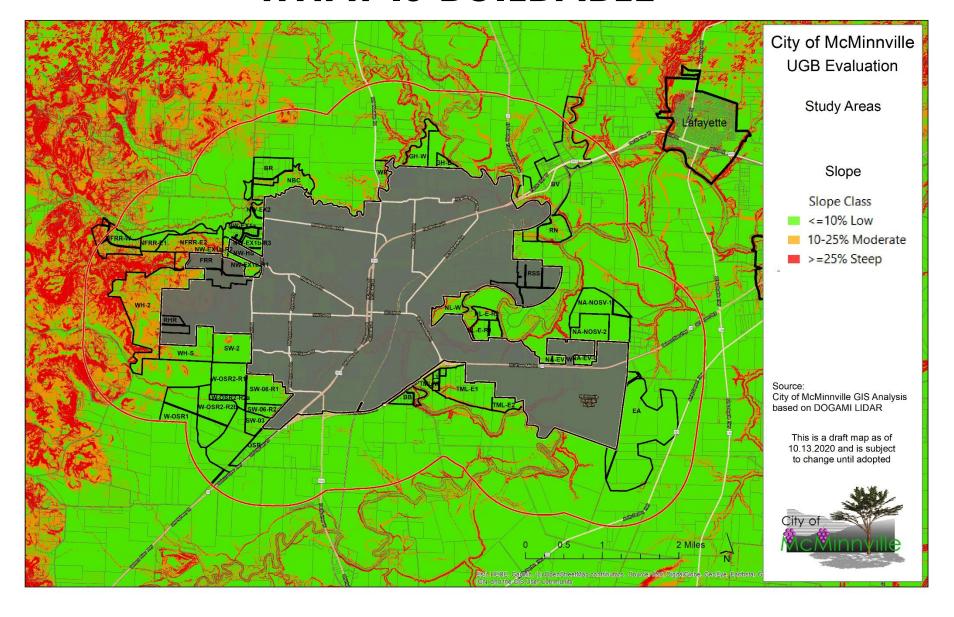
DETERMINE CANDIDATE LANDS



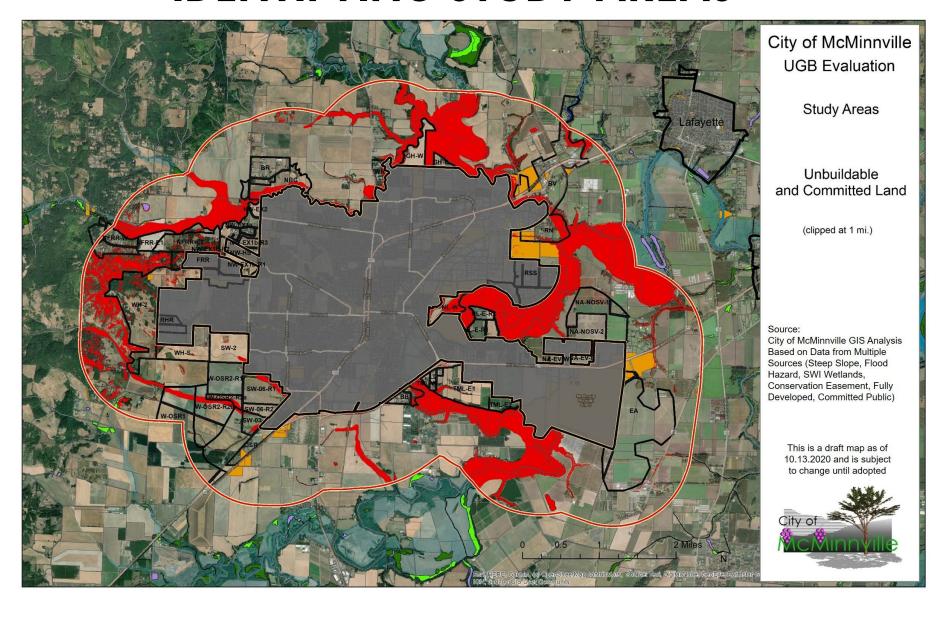
WHAT IS BUILDABLE



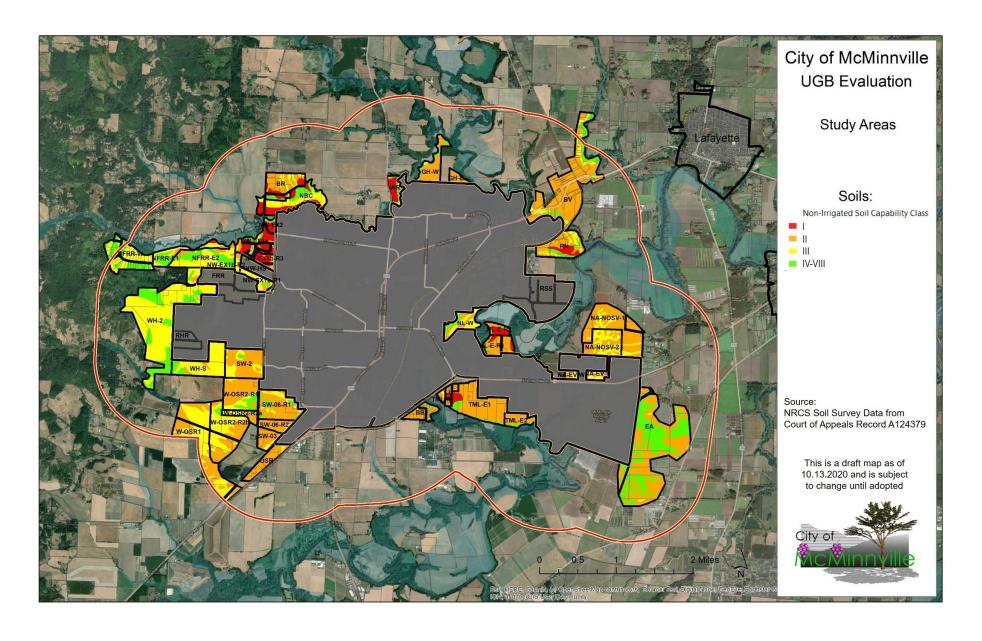
WHAT IS BUILDABLE



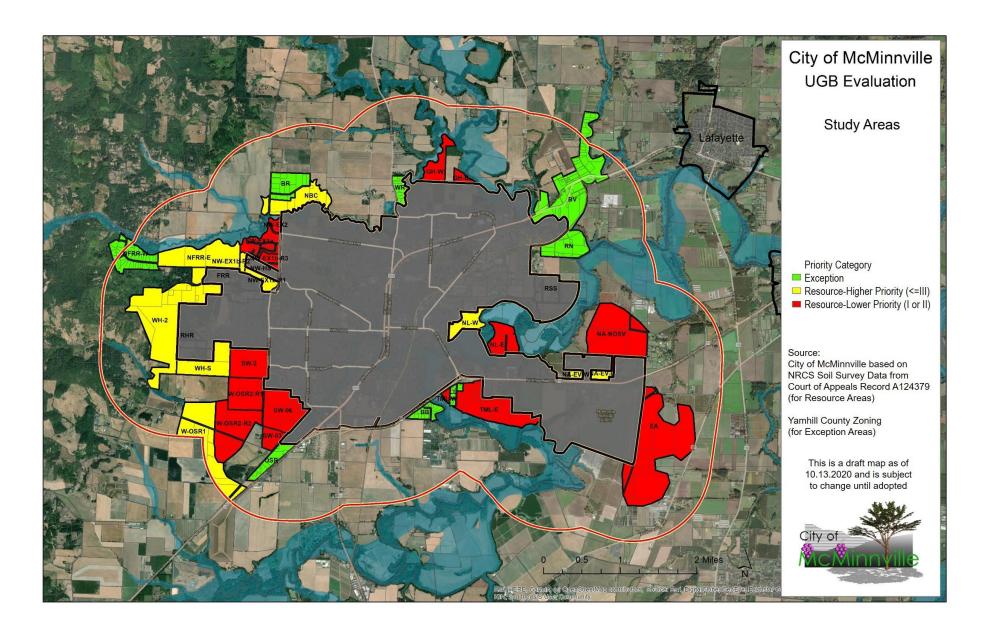
IDENTIFYING STUDY AREAS



IDENTIFYING STUDY AREAS



ORS 197.298(1)PRIORITY SEQUENCE OF STUDY AREAS

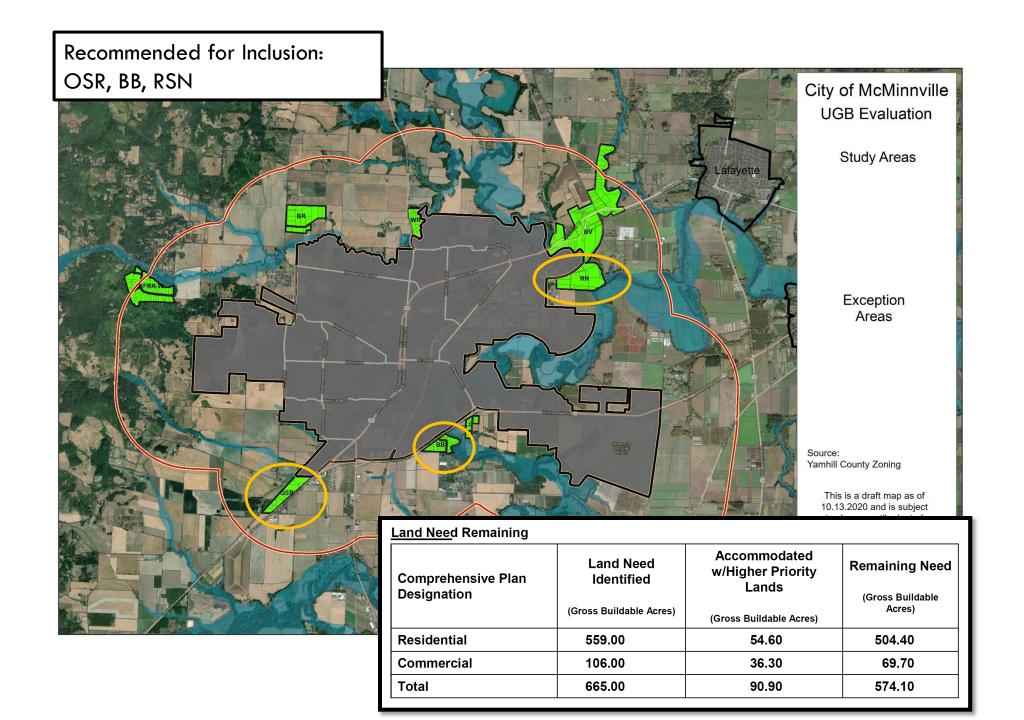


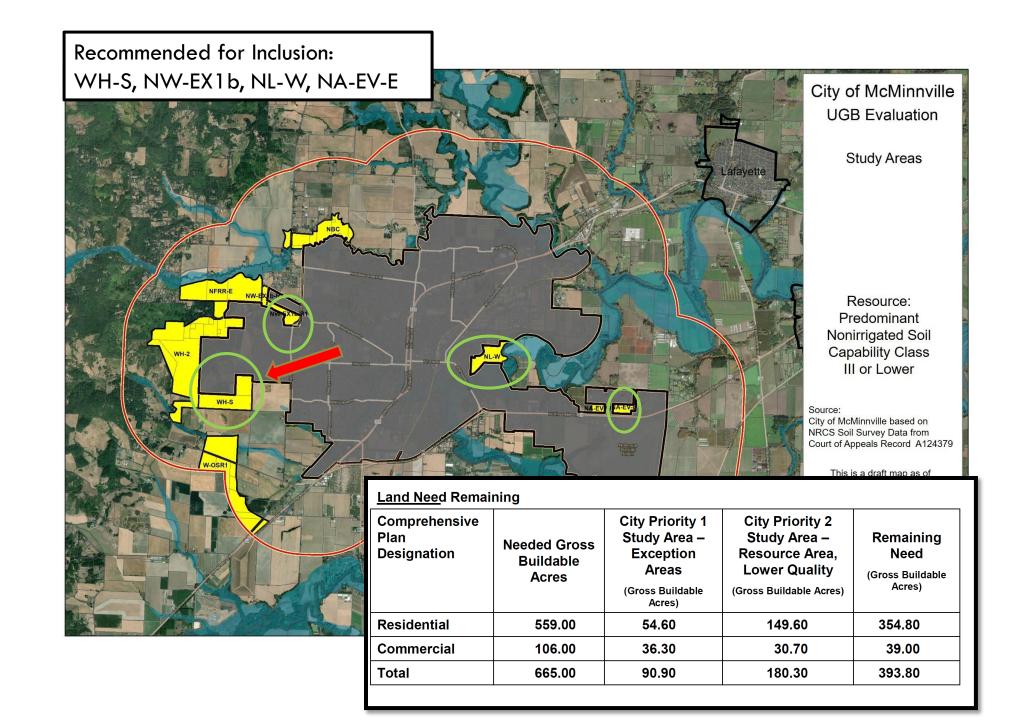
Evaluate Study Areas for Adequacy and Suitability

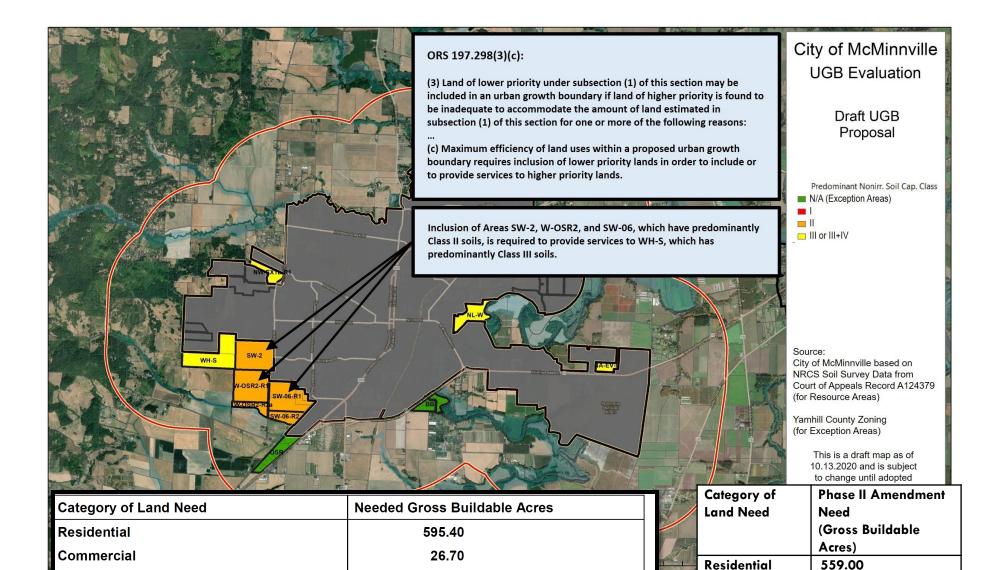
Apply 19 Screening Criteria with approximately 50 Different Data Sets

Factor 3 — Public Facilities	Factor 5 — Energy, Economic, Environment and Social Impacts
Wastewater Engineering	Distance to Services
Wastewater Costs	Park, Schools, Other Public Amenities
Water Engineering	Social Equity and Justice
Water Costs	Hazard Risks
Transportation Engineering	Natural Resources
Transportation Costs	Factor 6 — Soil Priority
Factor 4 – Efficient Integration on the edge of the UGB	Soil Priority
Urban Integration	High Value Farmland
Commercial Suitability	Factor 7 – Compatibility with Nearby Agricultural Uses
Housing Suitability	Agricultural Adjacency
Development Capacity	Type of Nearby Agricultural Use

Hazard Risk												
						Moderate Constraints on Buildable Land						
	Total Acres	Flood	>25%	Unbuildable	Rating	High		Rating	High		Rating	Composite
			slope			Landslide			Liquefaction			Rating
Study Area						Risk			Risk			
Exception Areas				%		Acres	%		Acres	%		
Lawson Lane (LL)	18.1	0.2	0.1	1.7%	3		0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	
Old Sheridan Road (OSR)	54.5		0.1	0.6%	3		0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
N-Fox Ridge - West (N-FR		0.0	23.3	20.0%	2		46.6%	1	3.6	3.1%	3	2.00
Booth Bend Road (BR)	40.2	10.0	5.1	37.6%	2	6.4	15.9%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	
Brentano Lane (BL)	91.8		0.2	0.2%	3	0	0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	
Westside Lane (WL)	35.4	8.3	5.7	39.5%	2		17.2%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	2.33
Subtotal	356.3	18.7	34.5			66.7			3.6			
Resource Areas												
N of Old Stone	279.0	0.0	0.0		3		0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	
NA-EV	40.2	0.0	0.2	0.5%	3		0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	
Three Mile Lane East	201.7	3.5	7.7	5.6%	3	11.3	5.6%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
Three Mile Lane West	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	3		0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	
Norton Lane East	81.5		6.8	8.3%	3		9.8%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
Norton Lane West	61.4	35.9	7.7	71.1%	1	9.7	15.8%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	2.00
SW - 06	158.0	16.7	0.8	11.1%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	2.67
SW-03	41.9	3.8	0.0	8.9%	3		0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
SW II	120.1	3.6	1.7	4.4%	3	8.5	7.1%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
W of Old Sheridan-1	231.4	16.7	1.7	8.0%	3	0.2	0.1%	3	205.4	88.8%	1	1.00
W of Old Sheridan-2	313.8	27.3	1.2	9.1%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
West Hills-South	122.3	0.0	3.7	3.0%	3		0.4%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	
West Hills-2	431.9	3.8	44.4	11.2%	2	24.4	5.6%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	2.67
N of Fox Ridge-East	189.1	0.0	17.5	9.3%	3	48.2	25.5%	2	22.4	11.8%	2	1.00
NW-Ext 1a (Northern)	78.2	0.0	1.6	2.0%	3	0.7	0.9%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
NW-Ext 1b (Southern)	72.5	0.0	1.4	1.9%	3	15.1	20.8%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	2.67
NW-Ext 2	15.5	0.0	0.4	2.6%	3		2.6%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
Grandhaven-E	19.5	0.0	1.9	9.7%	3	2.5	12.8%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	2.67
Grandhaven-W	67.9	0.0	7.6	11.2%	2	8.6	12.7%	2	0.0	0.0%	3	2.33
Airport East (EA)	493.4	0.0	0.5	0.1%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	3.00
North of Baker Creek (NB	118.7	39.2	4.3	36.6%	2	1.7	1.4%	3	0.0	0.0%	3	2.67
Subtotal	3146.9	150.5	111.1			139.8			227.8			
	Rating											
High Risk		>40%										
Medium Risk	2	10-40%										
Low Risk	3	<10%										
Composite Rating	average ratin	g unless high ha	zard prese	nt over 50% of s	tudy area.	then compo	osite = 1					







40.30

662.40

106.00

(46.0)

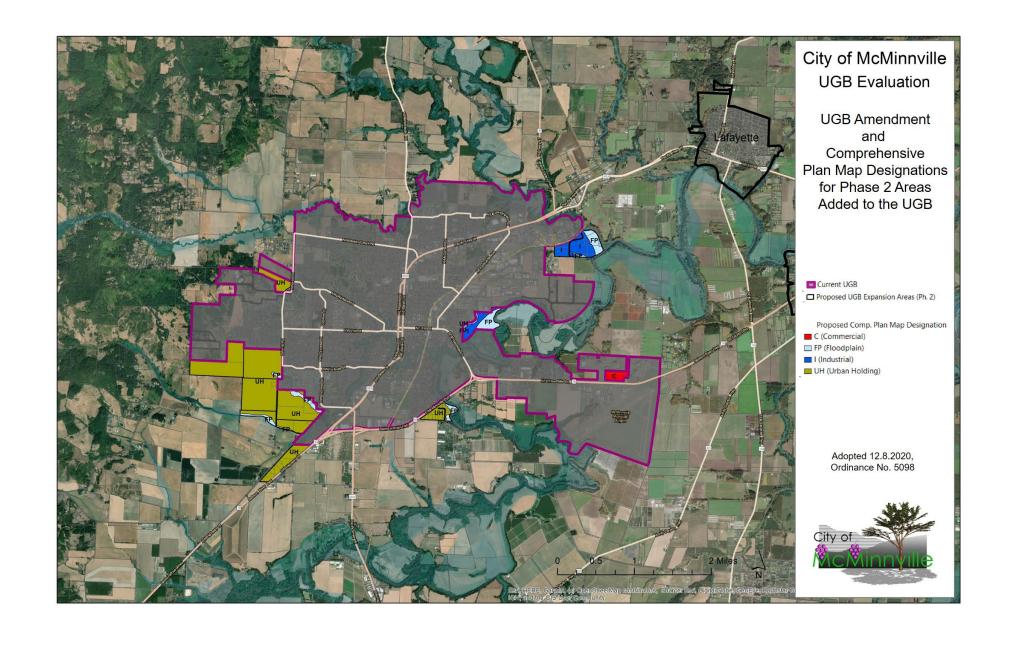
665.00

Commercial Industrial 1

Total

Industrial¹

Total





Planning for growth is about planning for people – how they will live and work in the future.

There is a significant impact to people based on our decisions. Be it good or be it bad, there is impact.

It is impactful for more than twenty years.

What happens in the next twenty years will impact future generations far past twenty years.





THIRD:

It is required by state law.

For good reasons.



FOURTH:

It is about balance.

- Balancing priorities.
- Balancing agendas.
- Balancing near-term needs and long-term opportunities.
- Balancing aspirational goals and cautiousness.

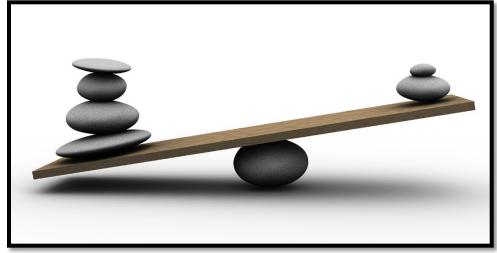




FOURTH:

When it is out of balance it is unfairly weighted in one direction and the results are inequitable.







Affordability is critical and an increasing problem in McMinnville

If your household earns....

\$15,000

(30% of MFI)

\$25,150

(50% of MFI)

\$40,240

(80% of MFI

\$50,300

(100% of MFI)

\$60,400

(120% of MFI)

Then you can afford....

\$375 monthly rent

\$630 monthly rent

OR

\$1,000 monthly rent \$1,260 monthly rent \$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-

OR

\$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

Affordability is critical and an increasing problem in **McMinnville**

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\$40,240

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\$50,300

(100% of MFI)

\$60,400

\$58,692

(120% of MFI)

Then you can afford....

\$375

monthly rent

\$630 monthly rent

OR

\$1,000 monthly rent

OR

\$1,260

monthly rent

OR

\$1,510

monthly rent

OR

\$45,000-\$53,000

home sales price

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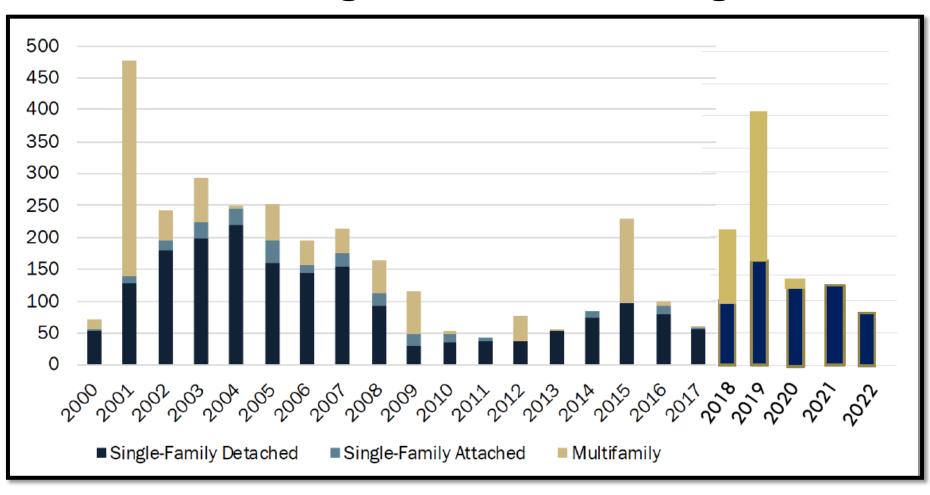


Firefighter \$65,904

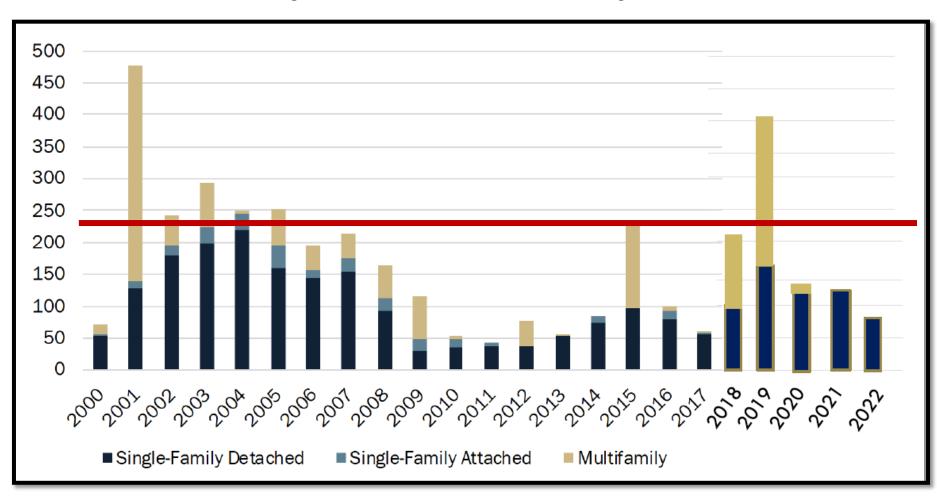
(July, 2023) \$474,000 П **Sales Price Median Home**

Housing supply contributes to affordability and supply is an increasing problem

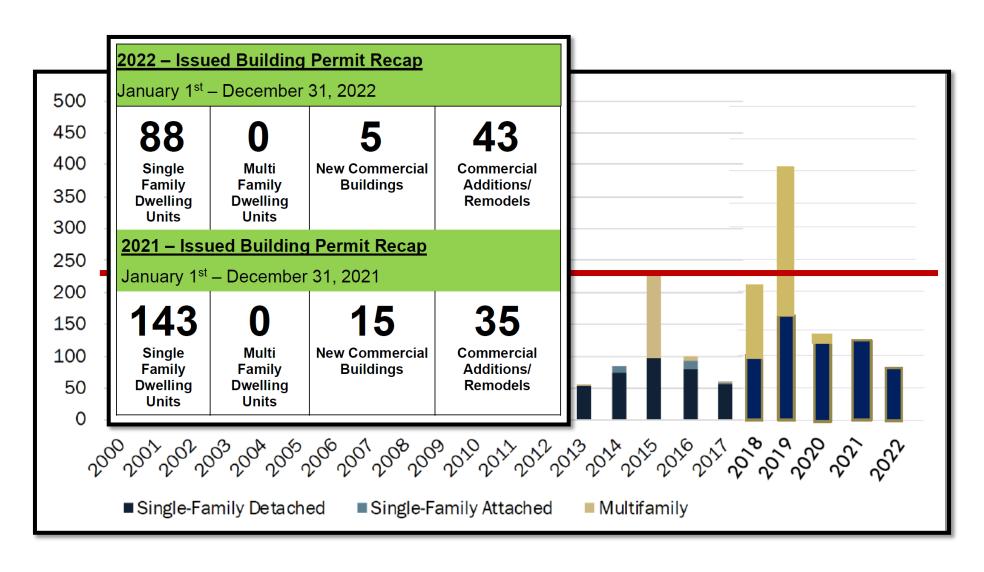
Building Permits – Housing



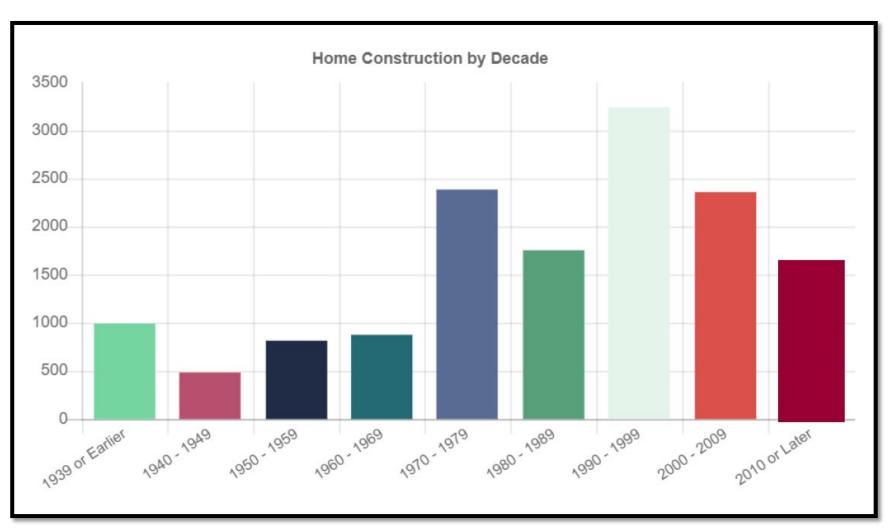
Building Permits – Housing (Goal = 233/Year)



Building Permits - Housing



Building Permits – Housing (by decade)



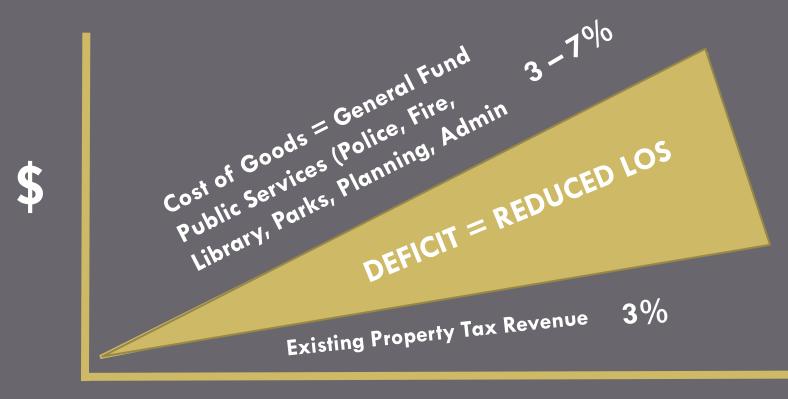
Other Cities that are Severely Rent Burd	lened	Cities that are not Severely Rent Burde	ened
Corvallis	37.7%	Springfield	24.8%
Happy Valley	35.8%	Silverton	24.6%
Klamath Falls	32.3%	Redmond	24.7%
Monmouth	33.2%	Astoria	24.6%
Gresham	33.1%	Lincoln City	23.9%
Baker City	31.5%	Albany	23.7%
Ashland	31.0%	Milwaukie	23.6%
Cottage Grove	31.0%	Molalla	23.5%
Troutdale	30.5%	Oregon City	23.5%
Eugene	30.5%	Canby	23.4%
Sandy	30.3%	Keizer	23.3%
Forest Grove	29.9%	Newport	23.2%
Grants Pass	28.6%	Sweet Home	21.0%
Lake Oswego	28.5%	Coos Bay	22.7%
The Dalles	27.4%	Coos Bay	22.7%
Medford	27.2%	Independence	22.6%
Wilsonville	27.2%	Beaverton	22.3%
Salem	27.1%	Newberg	21.9%
McMinnville	26.5%	Prineville	20.5%
West Linn	26.0%	Roseburg	19.3%
Tigard	25.8%	Cornelius	19.1%
Tualatin	25.8%	Fairview	18.2%
Woodburn	25.8%	Central Point	17.1%
La Grande	25.6%	Ontario	17.7%
Bend	25.5%	Hillsboro	15.0%
Gladstone	25.5%	North Bend	15.0%
Lebanon	25.3%	St Helens	13.8%
Pendleton	25.3%	Sherwood	13.7%
Portland	25.2%	Hermiston	10.6%













General Fund 3-100

General Fire Admin

From 2007 – 2019, the city's general fund operated in the red 8 out of the 12 fiscal years, with a total deficit of \$2,821,197.

Existing Property 142 113



CONSEQUENCES OF MCMINNVILLE UGB CHALLENGE

☐ GENTRIFICATION
☐ LOWER AND MIDDLE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS DISPLACED
☐ INCREASING HOMELESSNESS
□ NOW A SEVERELY RENT BURDENED CITY
☐ EMPLOYERS STRUGGLING TO RETAIN AND RECRUIT EMPLOYEES
□ SCHOOL DISTRICT STUDENT POPULATION IS CONTRACTING
☐ INSUFFICIENT COMMERCIAL SERVICES — SIGNIFICANT RETAIL LEAKAGE
☐ CITY GENERAL FUND IS CONSISTENTLY UNDERWATER FOR EXISTING LOS
☐ LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAM IS SEVERELY BEHIND
□ LOST OPPORTUNITY FOR THOUGHTFUL DEVELOPMENT
☐ DIVIDED COMMUNITY

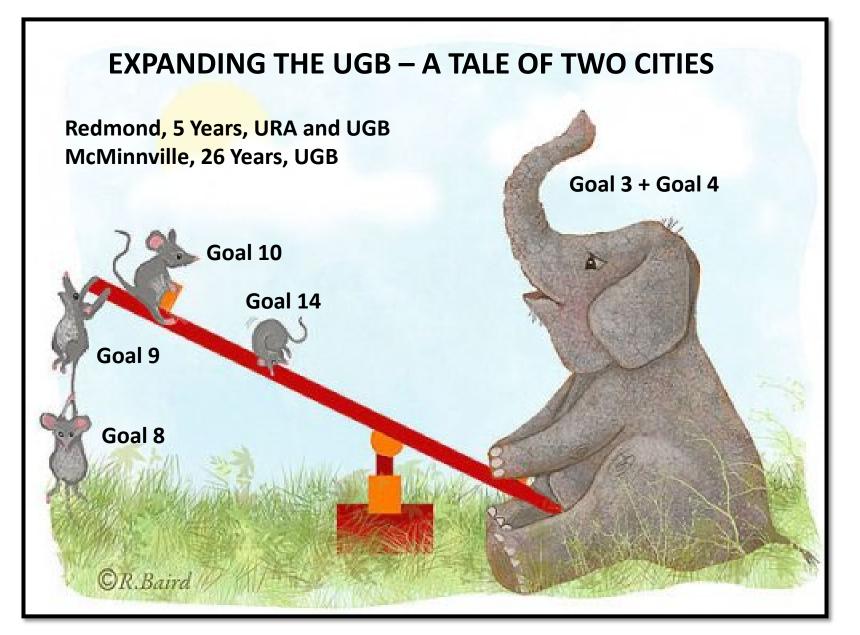
CONSEQUENCES OF MCMINNVILLE UGB CHALLENGE

- ☐ GENTRIFICATION
- ☐ LOWER AND MIDDLE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS DISPLACED

This McMinnville UGB Amendment increases accounts for 0.2% (2/10 of 1%) of Yamhill County's overall acreage (assumes 458,240 acres).

This McMinnville UGB amendment will urbanize (0.4% (4/10 of 1%) of Yamhill County's exclusive farm use land (assumes 192.351 acres of EFU land in Yamhill County.

- □ LOST OPPORTUNITY FOR THOUGHTFUL DEVELOPMENT
- DIVIDED COMMUNITY





WHAT CAN CITIES DO?

- ☐ TELL THE STORY
 - Human costs to an unbalanced system.
 - Long-Term Community Consequences
 - Demographics Change
 - LOS for Public Amenities Change
- ☐ TRANSPARENCY Do not negotiate behind closed doors.
 - Equity and Undue Influence
 - Creates a Community Dialogue
- ☐ KEEP WORKING THE PROBLEM
 - Be focused in the discussion
 - Keep it within the legal framework
 - Focus on process

QUESTIONS?



Navigating UGB Expansions in Oregon (Newport's Experience)

League of Oregon Cities Annual Conference October 12-14, Eugene

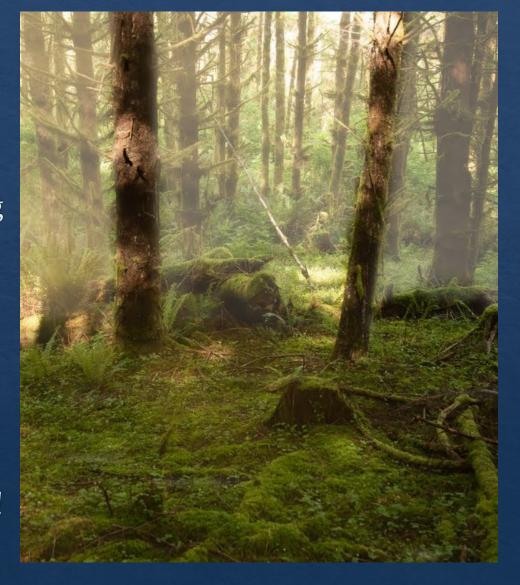
Case Examples

- South BeachNeighborhood Plan
- Reservoir Expansion
- Westmont Assisted Living
- Workforce Housing

Complicated... yes,

time consuming and resource intensive... yes,

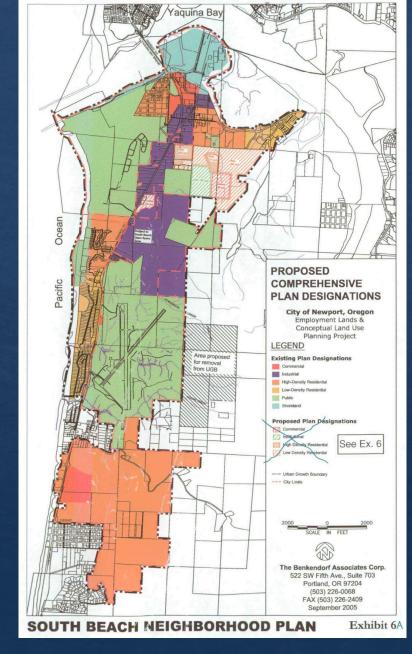
worth it... yes!





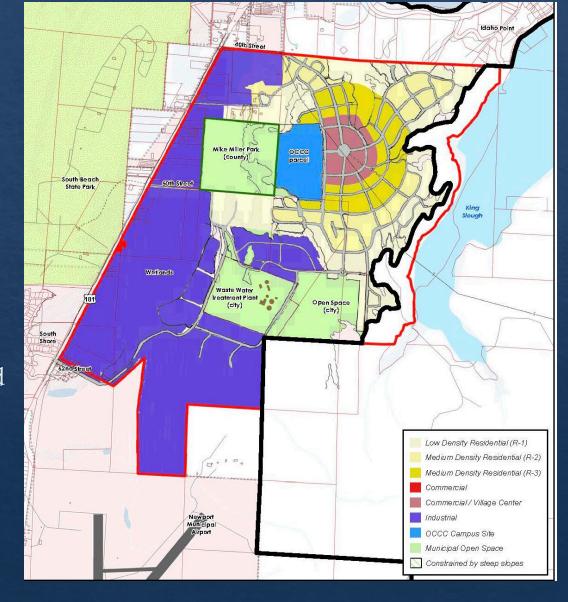
South Beach Neighborhood Plan

- Initiator: City of Newport
- 268 acres added / 309 removed
 - 2004/2005 employment lands and conceptual land use planning
 - 2006 UGB and Comprehensive Plan amended for withdrawal and addition
 - 2007 Annexation of 102 acres (LUBA appeal)
 - 2009 Infrastructure completed to support urban scale commercial and residential development (focus on creating a bikeable/walkable environment)
 - 2010 Initial phase approved and under development
- Consulting expertise: Urban design, legal, code development, facility planning, engineering, and surveying



Key Takeaways

- Resulted in land being brought into the UGB that could actually be served
- Significant public buy-in with new community college as project anchor
- Fact that same party owned land being added/removed was a plus
- Close coordination between DLCD, City and County led to positive outcome
- LUBA appeal (TPR)
 anticipated and ultimately resolved





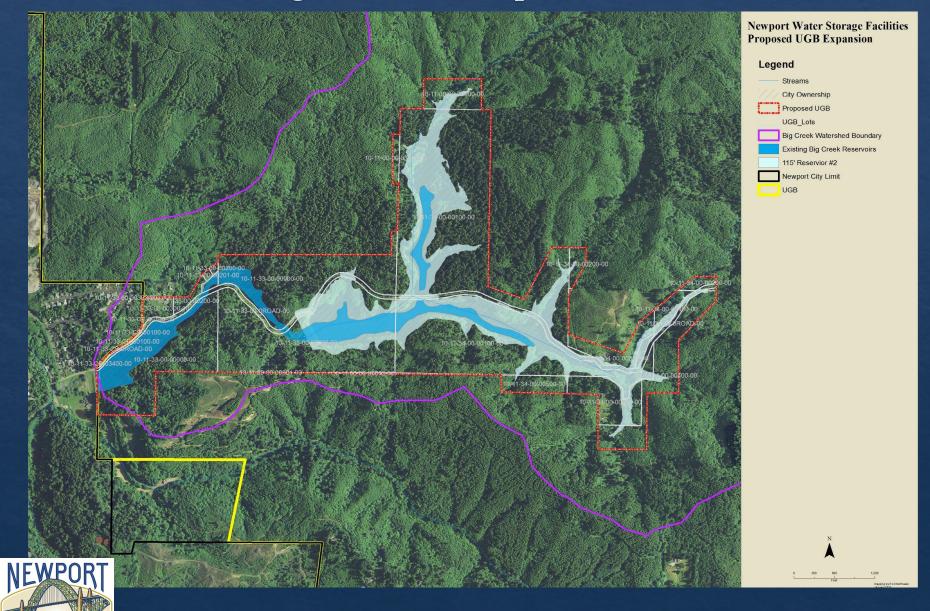
Reservoir UGB Expansion

- Initiator: City of Newport
- 350 acres added
 - Purpose was to bring water treatment plant and domestic water supply reservoirs inside the UGB
 - 2012 Seismic analysis of reservoirs shows that dams are susceptible to failure
 - 2012/13 UGB and Comprehensive Plan amended adding acreage
 - 2014 City received DLCD approval
 - 2016 Annexation of city-owned lands completed and principal access road transferred to City jurisdiction
- Consulting expertise: Findings for goal and administrative rule compliance, surveying

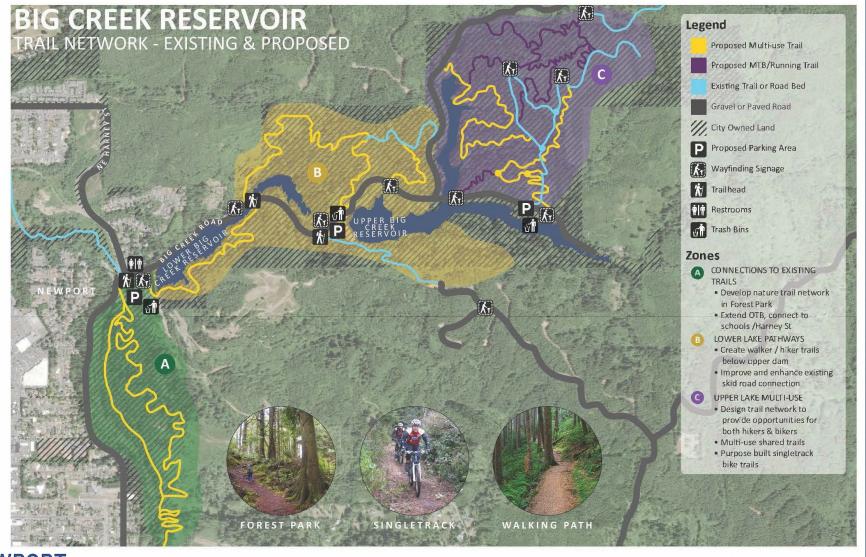




Amendment Aligns with Anticipated Area of Inundation



Amendment Includes Significant Recreational Opportunities





vport: Park System Master Plan - Big Creek Reservoir







Key Takeaways

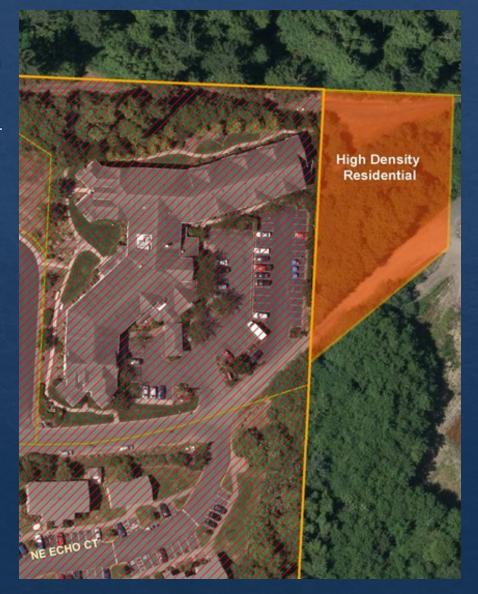
- Established that water storage/treatment facilities are urban public facilities that should be in a UGB
- Streamlined process for replacing deficient infrastructure by eliminating uncertainty of County land use process
- Showed that Goal 14 "need" and "locational analysis" applies to public as well as residential/commercial uses
- Deficiency in park land helped make the City's case for the UGB expansion





Newport Assisted Living

- Initiator: Property Owner
- 0.61 acres (minor UGB Amendment)
 - Purpose was to expand existing Senior Living Facility to include a 48room assisted living facility
 - 2014 UGB and Comprehensive Plan amendment submitted and approved (County concurred)
 - 2015 Property annexed by the City
- Key Takeaway: A motivated owner who is patient can successfully navigate the minor amendment process to move the dial on needed housing
- Consulting expertise: Findings for goal and administrative rule compliance, facility planning, engineering, and surveying



Boston Timber Workforce Housing

- Initiator: Property Owner
- 43 acres added / 71 removed
 - Objective is to construct up to 200 single-family detached/attached units at Site A
 - Rare rural property that is proximate to city services that can support urban scale development
 - 2020 UGB and Comprehensive Plan amendment submitted
 - 2021 City approved proposal
 - 2023 No action taken by County and owner anticipates resubmitting to City with slightly reduced acreage
- Consulting expertise: Findings for goal and administrative rule compliance, legal analysis, facility planning, engineering, and surveying





Key Takeaways

- Rare coastal property that lacks view amenities and is large enough that development can occur at scale, helping with affordability
- Process simplified with Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) compliance deferred to annexation
- City could leverage its capacity to help with the cost of a new US 101 signal in order to obtain agreement with developer on unit price caps

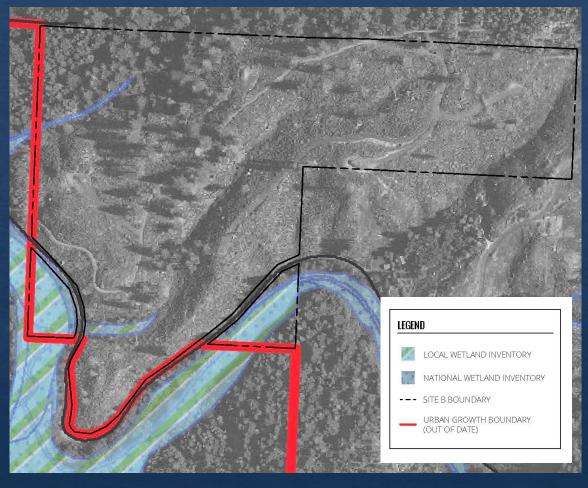




Key Takeaways (Part II)

- Applicant's lack of control of property that is to be removed has complicated the process
- Identifying City and County expectations in writing early in the process is key
- County staff capacity issues can significantly impact timelines for discretionary reviews like a UGB amendment.

 Having a current urban service agreement can help this to an extent





Questions?

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