

City of Canby Housing Needs Analysis

May 31, 2024



City of
Canby

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Canby City Council

Brian Hodson, Mayor
Traci Hensley, President
Christopher Bangs
Greg Parker
Sarah Spoon
Shawn Varwig
Art Marine

Canby Planning Commission

Jason Padden, Chair
Michael Hutchinson
Dan Ewert
Matt Ellison
Chris Calkins
Judi Jarosh

Consultant Team

3J Consulting
Steve Faust, AICP
Natalie Knowles
Julia Reisemann

FCS GROUP

Todd Chase, LEED^{AP}
Timothy Wood

Housing Advisory Committee

Frank Cutsforth
Traci Hensley
James Hieb
Judi Jarosh
Ray Keen
Ethan Manual
Ryan Potter
Jamie Stickel

Canby Staff

Don Hardy
Ryan Potter
Jamie Stickel
Brianna Addotta
Emma Porricolo

Department of Land Conservation and Development

Sean Edging, Housing Planner
Laura Kelly, Regional Representative
Kelley Reid, Regional Representative

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Introduction

The Canby Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) is intended to serve as a basis for the City of Canby to document new information regarding the city’s Buildable Land Inventory (BLI), population and housing trends, and development policies aimed at providing adequate land within the urban growth boundary (UGB) to accommodate the next 20 years of population growth.

Oregon Regulatory Requirements

The passage of the Oregon Land Use Planning Act of 1974 (ORS Chapter 197) established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD). The Act required the Commission to develop and adopt a set of statewide planning goals. Goal 10 addresses housing in Oregon and provides guidelines for local governments to follow in developing their local comprehensive land use plans and implementing policies.

At a minimum, local housing policies must meet the applicable requirements of Goal 10 and the statutes and administrative rules that implement it (ORS 197.295 to 197.314, ORS 197.475 to 197.490, and OAR 600-008).¹ Goal 10 requires incorporated cities to complete an inventory of buildable residential lands. Goal 10 also requires cities to encourage the numbers of housing units in price and rent ranges commensurate with the financial capabilities of its households. Goal 10 defines needed housing types as “all housing on land zoned for residential use or mixed residential and commercial use that is determined to meet the need shown for housing within an UGB at price ranges and rent levels that are affordable to households within the county with a variety of incomes, including but not limited to households with low incomes, very low incomes and extremely low incomes.” ORS 197.303 defines needed housing types:

- (a) Housing that includes, but is not limited to, attached and detached single-family housing and multiple family housing for both owner and renter occupancy.
- (b) Government assisted housing.²
- (c) Mobile home or manufactured dwelling parks as provided in ORS 197.475 to 197.490.
- (d) Manufactured homes on individual lots planned and zoned for single-family residential use that are in addition to lots within designated manufactured dwelling subdivisions.
- (e) Housing for farmworkers.

¹ ORS 197.296 only applies to cities with populations over 25,000.

² Government assisted housing can be any housing type listed in ORS 197.303 (a), (c), or (d).

Methodology

A recommended approach to conducting a housing needs analysis is described in *Planning for Residential Growth: A Workbook for Oregon's Urban Areas*, the Department of Land Conservation and Development's guidebook on local housing needs studies. As described in the workbook, the specific steps in the housing needs analysis are:

1. Forecast the number of new housing units needed in the next 20 years.
2. Identify relevant national, state, and local demographic and economic trends and factors that may affect the 20-year projection of structure type mix.
3. Describe the demographic characteristics of the population and, if possible, the housing trends that relate to demand for different types of housing.
4. Determine the types of housing that are likely to be affordable to the projected households based on household income.
5. Determine the needed housing mix and density ranges for each plan designation and the average needed net density for all structure types.
6. Document the buildable land inventory within the Canby Urban Growth Boundary by Comprehensive Land Use Plan designation.
7. Prepare policy findings regarding the sufficiency of the Urban Growth Boundary with regard to land that is currently buildable and planned for housing.

Process

The HNA process was initiated at a kickoff management of City staff and the consultant in January 2022. Project Management Team members continued to meet on regular basis over the course of the project to track progress on key tasks and deadlines, identify unanticipated issues and develop alternative approaches as needed.

A Housing Advisory Committee (HAC) appointed by the City met four times over the course of the project. The HAC reviewed and provided comments on key materials and made recommendations related to housing implementation policies.

- At meeting #1 in March 2022, the HAC discussed the Community Engagement Plan and Housing Needs Projection.
- At meeting #2 in June 2022, the HAC viewed a presentation on the Residential Buildable Land Inventory and Residential Land Need Analysis.
- At meeting #3 in September 2022, the HAC reviewed Housing Policy Options.
- At meeting #4 in January 2023, the HAC reviewed the Draft HNA and land efficiency measures.

All HAC meetings were advertised and open to the public. Additional revisions were made between January 2023 and March 2024 based on comments and correspondence with DLCD. These changes were reviewed by the Canby Planning Commission and City Council.

Report Organization

This report provides the technical basis of findings that support proposed housing policy recommendations and subsequent actions that the city will take to update its Comprehensive Plan and Development Code. Each section of this report provides current data, assumptions and results that comprise all findings and conclusions:

I. Introduction.

II. Housing Need Projection: provides a demographic overview and summary of market trends influencing housing growth in Canby.

III. Buildable Land Inventory: identifies vacant, partially vacant and redevelopable residential land within the Canby UGB, and accounts for constraints to get to a final determination of capacity to meet 20-year needs.

IV. Land Sufficiency Analysis: this section compares expected land demand to vacant land supply to meet housing mix and densities described in the HNA.

V. Findings and Recommendations highlights key findings and housing policy recommendations.

Housing Need Projection

Methodology

The methodology for projecting housing needs within the Canby UGB includes consideration of demographic and socio-economic trends, housing market characteristics and long-range population growth projections. This report and its findings are primarily based on data available as of December 2023.

Regional (Clackamas County) and local (City or UGB) population, households, income and market characteristics are described in this memorandum using data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (Census and American Community Survey), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services (OHCS), Portland State University (PSU) and the City of Canby. Where trends or long-range projections are provided by an identified data source, this analysis includes extrapolations or interpolations of the data to arrive at a base year (2022 estimate) and forecast year (2043 projection).³ The result of this forecast translates population growth into households and households into housing need by dwelling type, tenancy (owner vs. renter) and affordability level.

Demographic and Socio-Economics

Population

The City of Canby population increased to 18,171 people in 2021 (July 1 estimate by PSU). Clackamas County, Oregon’s third largest in terms of population, had an estimated 425,316 year-round residents. Prior to 2010, Canby was growing over twice as fast as the county average. However, during the most recent decade (2010 to 2021) population growth in Canby slowed down considerably as remaining buildable land became less abundant (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1: Population Trends (2000-2021)

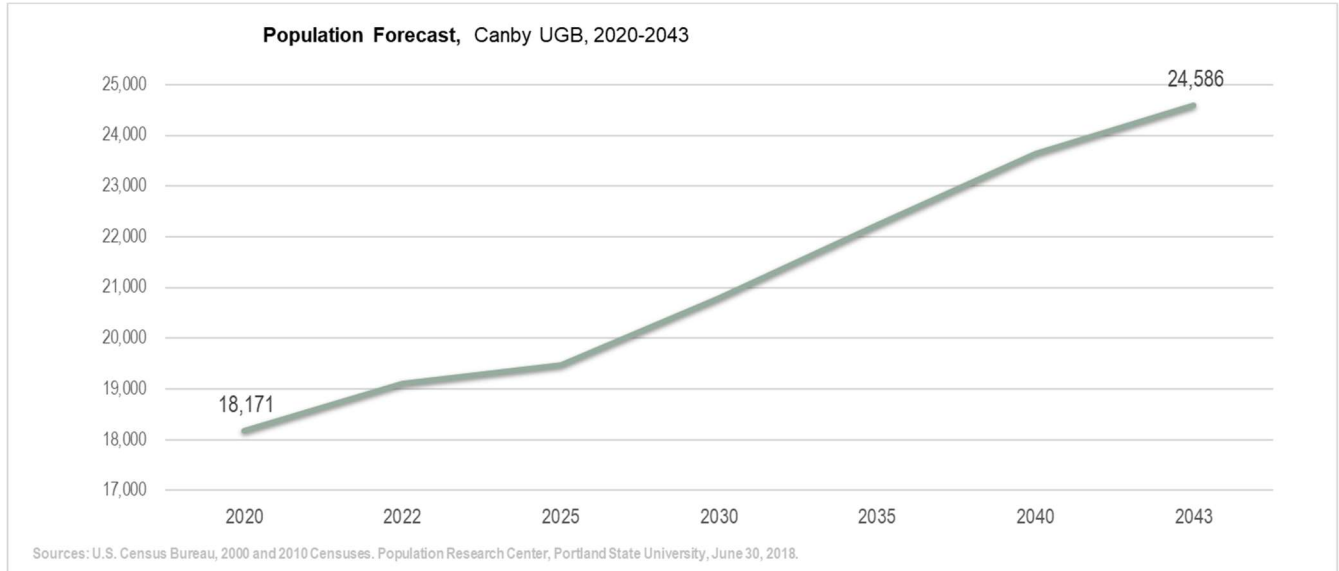
Population Trends, Clackamas County and City of Canby , 2000-2021	Annual Growth Rate					
	2000	2010	2020	2021	2000-2010	2010-2021
Clackamas County	338,391	375,992	422,185	425,316	1.06%	1.13%
Canby UGB	13,323	17,097	18,171	18,413	2.53%	0.68%
City of Canby	12,790	15,829	17,210	18,171	2.15%	1.26%

Sources : Population Research Center, Portland State University.
U.S. Census Bureau, PL94-171 redistricting data files.

³ The time frame for this analysis assumes a 20-year forecast period between Dec. 31, 2022 and Jan. 1, 2043.

Long-range population forecasts prepared by PSU anticipate that 5,931 residents will be added to the Canby Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) over the next 20 years. This equates to a projected annual average growth rate (CAGR) of 1.3% for the UGB (see Exhibit 2).

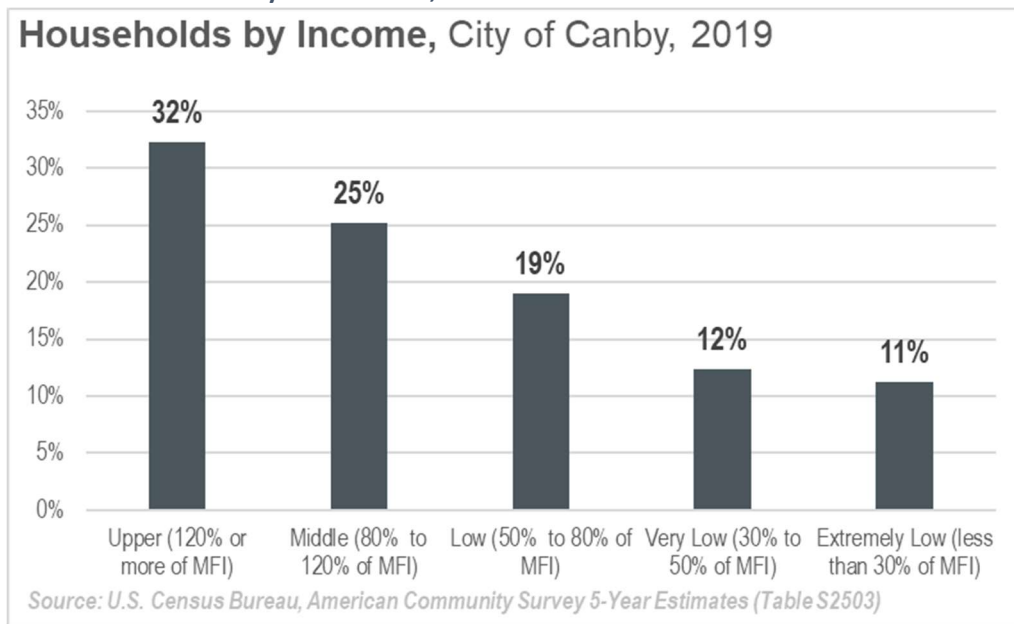
Exhibit 2: Canby UGB Population Forecast (2020-2043)



Socio-economic Characteristics

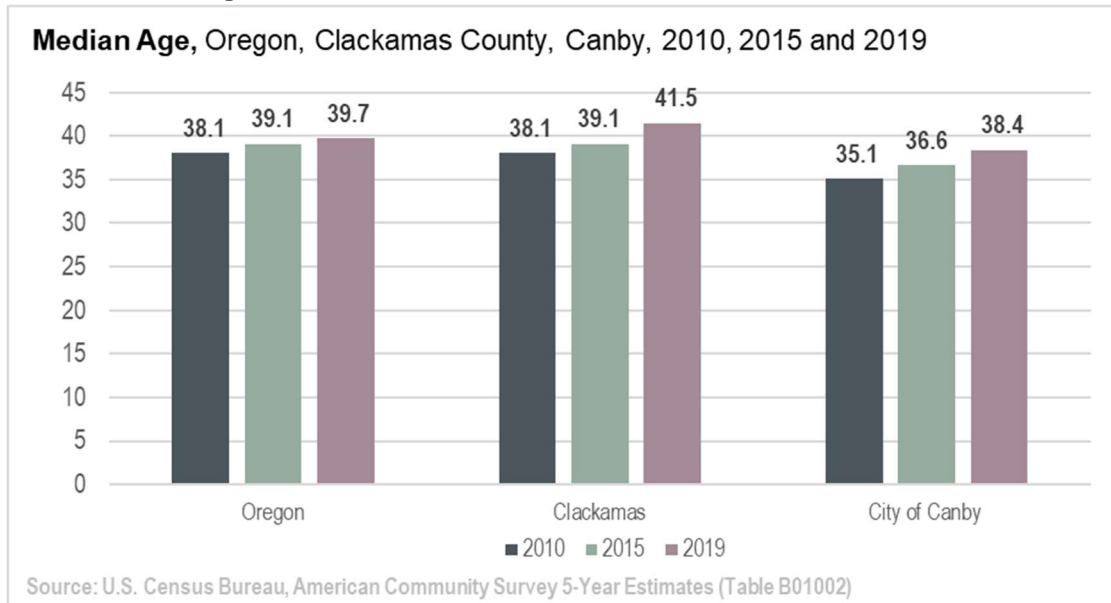
In 2019, the median family income (MFI) in Clackamas County was \$80,484. As shown below in Exhibit 3, nearly one third of the households in Canby earn over 120% of the MFI (\$96,581 or above).

Exhibit 3: Households by Income Level, 2015-2019



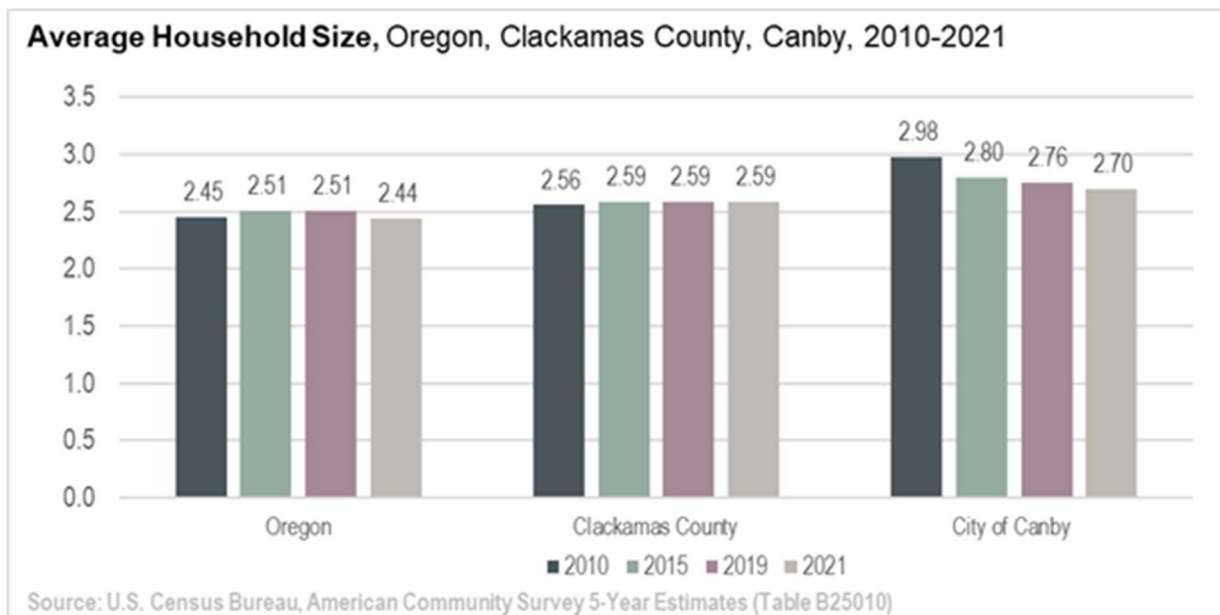
The median age in Canby (38.4) is below the Clackamas County average (41.5) and below the statewide average (39.7) as well (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Median Age, 2010-2019



Average household size in Canby has decreased slightly over the last two decades, from 2.98 in 2010 to 2.7 in 2021. This is well above the statewide average of 2.44 and above the countywide average of 2.59 (Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 5: City of Canby Average Household Size 2010-2021

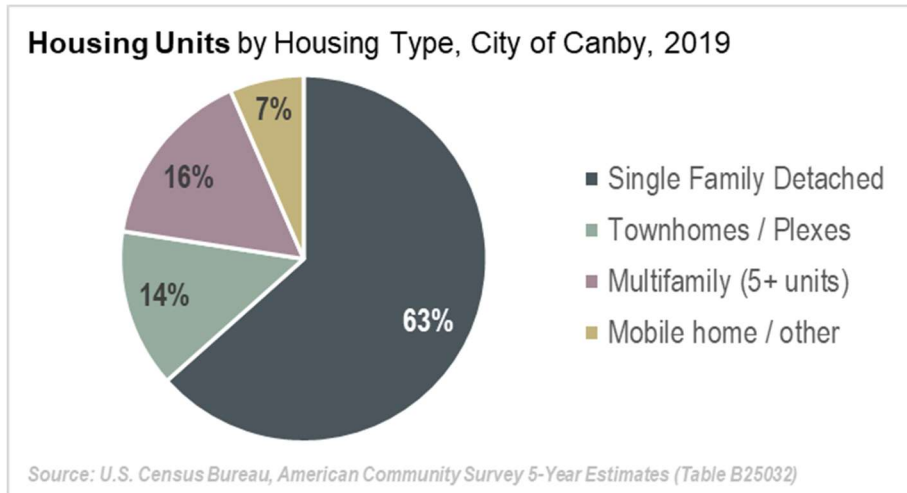


Housing Inventory and Tenancy

Canby's existing housing inventory and tenancy sheds light on housing conditions and market demand preferences. In 2019, there were 6,608 housing units in Canby of which 6,383 units were classified as occupied and only 225 units were vacant.

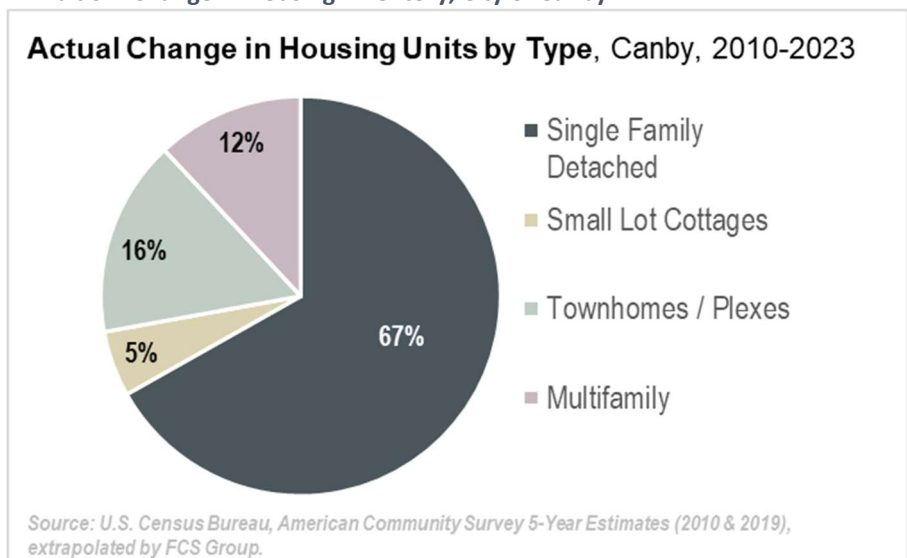
Like most cities with under 50,000 residents, single-family detached housing is the most prevalent housing type representing 63% of the housing stock. The remaining inventory in Canby includes multi-family (16%), townhomes/plexes (14%), and mobile homes (7%), as shown in Exhibit 6A.

Exhibit 6A: Existing Housing Inventory, 2019, City of Canby



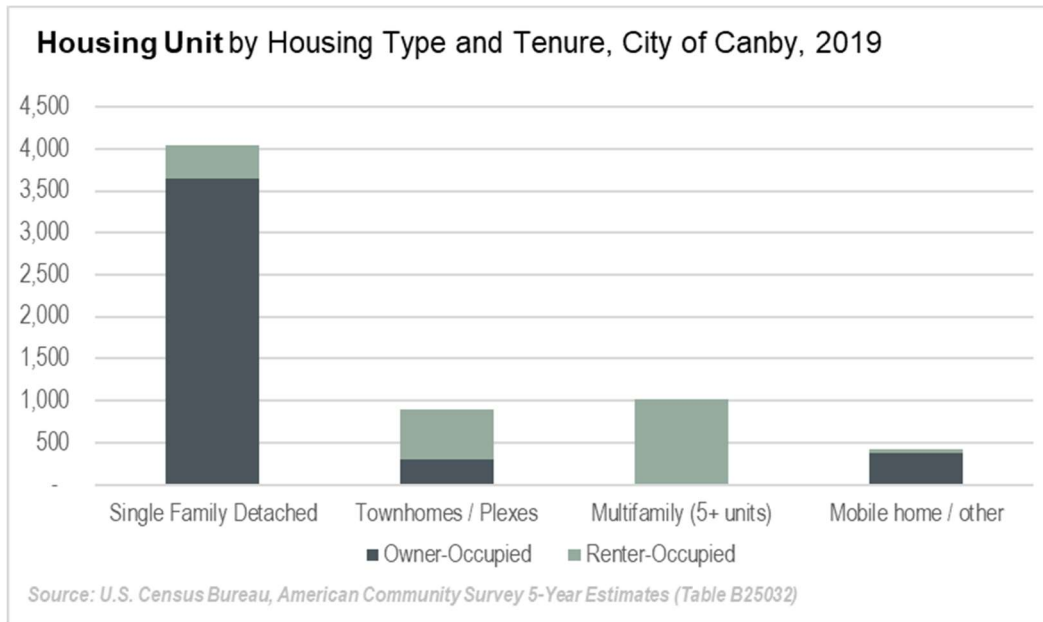
Between 2010 and 2023 the mix of new housing developed in Canby has trended a bit more towards single family detached homes. As indicated in Exhibit 6B, about two-thirds of new housing construction consisted in detached homes, and the remaining one-third was constructed as “middle housing” such as townhomes, duplexes, apartments and manufactured homes. While there has been an increase in the share of single family development, a current “snap shot” of developments in the construction pipeline reveal a trend towards small lot sizes (less than 8,300 net square feet per dwelling) over larger or lot sizes.

Exhibit 6B: Change in Housing Inventory, City of Canby



Owner-occupied housing units represent 68% of the occupied housing inventory while renter-occupied units account for the other 32% of the inventory (Exhibit 7). Ownership is most prevalent among single-family detached and manufactured housing types while renters are more likely to favor townhomes, plexes, and multifamily units.

Exhibit 7: Existing Housing Tenancy, 2019, City of Canby



Housing Market Characteristics

To help gauge housing attainability in Canby, local median family income (MFI) levels were evaluated using U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines. By applying the assumptions shown in Exhibit 8 and 9, based on median family income (MFI) for Clackamas County (\$88,517), HUD guidelines indicate that upper-middle households (with 4 family members) earning 80% of the MFI should be able to afford monthly rents at \$2,656.

Exhibit 8: Canby Housing Affordability Analysis Assumptions

Assumptions		
Interest Rate (conventional)	7.0%	
Downpayment	5%	
Mortgage duration (Years)	30	
Income Affordability Target Level %	30%	of median income
Property Taxes	0.0125	% of sales price
Mortgage Insurance	0.0085	% of loan amt.
Home Insurance	0.0029	% of sales price

The rents shown in Exhibit 9 are considered “attainable” if no more than 30% of household income is allocated to housing.

Exhibit 9: Canby Affordable Housing Analysis: Renters

Clackamas County Median Family Income Level (2021)*	\$88,517	
HUD Qualifying Income Level: Renters	Lower-end	Upper-End
Upper (120% or more of MFI)	\$106,220 or more	
Middle (80% to 120% of MFI)	\$70,814	\$106,220
Low (50% to 80% of MFI)	\$44,259	\$70,814
Very Low (30% to 50% of MFI)	\$26,555	\$44,259
Extremely Low (less than 30% of MFI)	\$26,555 or less	
Attainable Monthly Housing Cost: Renters (@30% of income)	Lower-end	Upper-End
Upper (120% or more of MFI)	\$2,656 or more	
Middle (80% to 120% of MFI)	\$1,770	\$2,656
Low (50% to 80% of MFI)	\$1,106	\$1,770
Very Low (30% to 50% of MFI)	\$664	\$1,106
Extremely Low (less than 30% of MFI)	\$664 or less	

*Note, this analysis is generally consistent with 2.5-person household size.

** See assumptions provided in supporting table.

Source: analysis by FCS Group using Housing and Urban Development data.

Monthly housing costs are generally higher for homeowners than renters due to added costs associated with insurance and taxes. If 30% of income is allocated to mortgage interest and principal, using the assumptions stated on Exhibits 8 and 10, the expected housing cost for owners at 80% MFI level is \$2,245, which should be sufficient to afford a home priced at \$277,000 (Exhibit 10). Note, this analysis is based on a 5% downpayment. Hence the attainable home price would increase to \$317,000 with a 20% down payment since the homebuyer would bring more cash to closing than with a 5% down payment.

Exhibit 10: Canby Affordable Housing Analysis: Homeowners

Clackamas County Median Family Income Level (2021)*	\$88,517	
HUD Qualifying Income Level:	Lower-end	Upper-End
Upper (120% or more of MFI)	\$106,220 or more	
Middle (80% to 120% of MFI)	\$70,814	\$106,220
Low (50% to 80% of MFI)	\$44,259	\$70,814
Very Low (30% to 50% of MFI)	\$26,555	\$44,259
Extremely Low (less than 30% of MFI)	\$26,555 or less	
Supportable Housing Price: Mortgage Principal & Interest	Lower-end	Upper-End
Upper (120% or more of MFI)	\$415,000 or more	
Middle (80% to 120% of MFI)	\$277,000	\$415,000
Low (50% to 80% of MFI)	\$173,000	\$277,000
Very Low (30% to 50% of MFI)	\$104,000	\$173,000
Extremely Low (less than 30% of MFI)	\$104,000 or less	
Monthly Housing Costs for Owners: PIT & Insurance**	Lower-end	Upper-End
Upper (120% or more of MFI)	\$3,367 or more	
Middle (80% to 120% of MFI)	\$2,245	\$3,367
Low (50% to 80% of MFI)	\$1,403	\$2,245
Very Low (30% to 50% of MFI)	\$842	\$1,403
Extremely Low (less than 30% of MFI)	\$842 or less	

*Note, this analysis is generally consistent with 2.5-person household size.

** See assumptions provided in supporting table.

Source: analysis by FCS Group using Housing and Urban Development data.

Canby home values increased significantly between 2019 and 2022, before tapering down in 2023. As indicated in Exhibit 11, the median home value price index in Canby increased to \$562,000 (as of April 2023), with annual average price increase of 8.2% over the past five years. Other cities in the region have experienced even larger home price increases (Exhibit 11).

Exhibit 11: Zillow Home Value Price Index in Select Markets

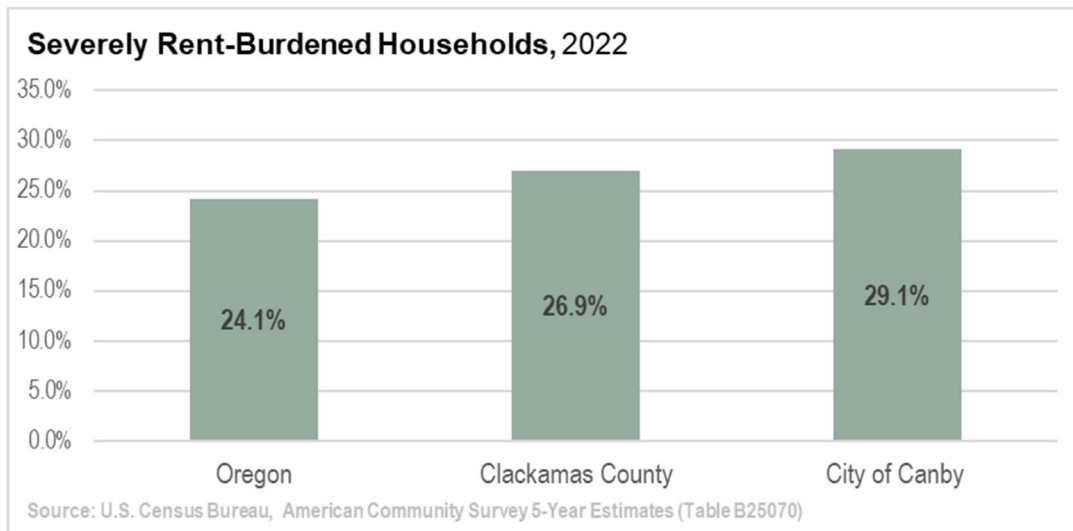
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Annual Change %
Canby	\$432,000	\$463,000	\$560,000	\$581,915	\$561,936	8.2%
Aurora	\$362,000	\$393,000	\$479,000	\$717,490	\$656,116	19.6%
Wilsonville	\$470,000	\$503,000	\$606,000	\$635,102	\$634,357	9.4%
Oregon City	\$446,000	\$479,000	\$579,000	\$596,475	\$582,212	8.3%

Source: Zillow.com; Home Value Index for December of each year, April 24, 2023.

According to U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD), households are “cost burdened” if they pay over 30% of their income on housing. Households are “severely cost burdened” when they pay over 50% of their income on housing.

As shown in Exhibit 12, over 29% of the rental households in Canby were severely cost burdened in 2022, which is higher than Clackamas County (26.9%) and Oregon as a whole (24.1%).

Exhibit 12: Canby Severely Rent-Burdened Households



Input received from stakeholder interviews suggests that rental housing construction in Canby is not keeping up with demand. An evaluation of housing inventory gaps indicates that there is a current shortfall or gap in available rental housing at the upper- and lower-price points (Exhibit 13). This is understandable at the lowest price points where there is always more demand than supply. The fact that there is more housing demand than supply for higher-priced rentals (affordable to those making at least 80% of the MFI) reflects an aging housing inventory and demonstrates strong “pent up” demand for market rate apartments that rent for over \$875 per month.

With favorable housing investment policies, it is likely that there could be near-term market activity for addressing the current estimated 317-unit gap in market rate rental apartments (see Exhibit 13). In addition to this level of pent-up demand for market-rate rentals, it is estimated that at least 180 government subsidized or deed-restricted housing units are needed in Canby.

Exhibit 13 Rental Housing Gap Analysis, City of Canby**

Median Household Income Range	Affordable Monthly Rent *	Renter-Occupied Households	Rental Units at this Rent Level	Housing Unit (Gap) or Surplus	Pent Up Demand
\$75,000 or more:	\$1,875	424	317	(107)	(317) market rate gap
\$50,000 to \$74,999:	\$1,250-\$1,875	594	384	(210)	
\$35,000 to \$49,999:	\$875-\$1,250	298	785	487	
\$20,000 to \$34,999:	\$500-\$875	399	409	10	
Less than \$20,000:	Less than \$500	313	133	(180)	(180) subsidized housing gap
Zero or Negative Income	Requires subsidy	19	19	-	
Total		2,047	2,047	-	(497)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau., American Community Survey 2010-2019; FCS GROUP.

* Calculated as 30% of income range based on HUD guidelines

** It should be noted that the rental units shown as "Housing Unit Surplus" reflect housing that is priced at a level that is not consistent with current Canby household income levels for that market segment. These "surplus" rental units are being occupied by households in other income categories, which in turn drives up rental cost burdens for lower-income households.

Historically, during the 11-year time frame (2017 to Aug. 1, 2023), the City of Canby issued building permits for 25 subdivisions and 4 minor partitions. These developments resulted in 774 dwelling units being added over those seven years. As indicated in Exhibit 14, 110.7 net vacant and part vacant acres were utilized for these developments. For a detailed summary of historic subdivision activity by land use category, see Appendix A.

Exhibit 14

Approved Subdivisions and Minor Partitions by Land Area, City of Canby, 2017-2023

	Less than 1 acre	1 to 5 acres	5 to 10 acres	Over 10 acres	Total
Subdivisions					
No. of Approvals	7	12	2	4	25
Acres included	2.6	29.0	11.8	65.7	109.0
% Distribution	2%	27%	11%	60%	100%
Minor Partitions					
No. of Approvals	4				4
Acres included	1.7				1.7
% Distribution	100%				100%
Total Acres included	4.3	29.0	11.8	65.7	110.7
% Distribution	4%	26%	11%	59%	100%

Source: analysis of new residential construction permits issued between 2017 and 2023, City of Canby Planning Dept. Aug 2023.

Future residential construction in the “development pipeline” will address a portion of the immediate market gap for rentals noted above. As of November 2023, there are 412 dwellings in various stages of development, including 165 apartments/plexes, 48 townhomes and 199 single family homes (Exhibit 15).

Exhibit 15 Canby Development Construction Pipeline
Canby Housing Construction Pipeline - Unit Count and Acres

Housing Type	Comp. Plan Category	Primary Housing Types	Net Acres	# of Dwelling Units	Dwellings per Net Acre
Single Family Detached	LDR	SFD	49.0	199	4.1
Single Family Attached	MDR	Townhomes	6.2	48	7.7
Multifamily	HDR, DC	Apts.	0.6	5	8.9
Multifamily (Hope Village)	HDR, RC	Apts., & 5 Plexes	11.5	160	13.9
Total			67.3	412	6.1

Source: City of Canby, Nov. 2023.

Housing Needs

Summary of Future Housing Needs

There is a linkage between demographic characteristics and housing choice. Housing needs change over a person’s lifetime. Some factors that influence housing include:

- Homeownership rates increase as income rises.
- Single family detached homes are the preferred housing choice as income rises.
- Renters are much more likely to choose multifamily housing options (such as apartments or plexes) than single-family housing.
- Very low-income households (those earning less than 50% of the median family income) are most at-risk for becoming homeless if their economic situation worsens.

Based on the population projections described earlier and the most current household size estimates of 2.7 people per household, the total net new housing need within the Canby UGB over the next 20 years is approximately 2,286, housing units (including 24 units for people living in group quarters) as shown in Exhibit 16. This baseline housing need forecast assumes that the current share of group quarters population (includes people residing in congregate care facilities and housing shelters) and housing vacancy rates remain constant.

Exhibit 16: Canby Housing Needs Forecast

Canby UGB Baseline Housing Needs Forecast: Safe Harbor			
	2022	2043 forecast	Change
UGB Population	18,655	24,586	5,931
Less Group Quarters Pop. (0.6%)	111	146	35
Pop in Households	18,544	24,440	5,895
Avg. Household Size	2.70	2.70	
Households (year round)	6,872	9,057	2,185
Vacancy and Seasonal Adjustment	3.4%	3.4%	77
Growth-related Housing Demand (dwelling units)	7,115	9,376	2,262
Group Quarters Dwelling Units*			24
Total Housing Units			2,286

* Category includes group quarters housing demand @1.5 persons per dwelling unit.

Housing Demand by Dwelling Type and Tenancy

This baseline housing need forecast is generally consistent with the current stratification of households by income level and trend towards increasing need for more attainable middle housing types.

During the HNA process, three additional dwelling demand forecasts were considered by applying “safe harbor” methods that are consistent with Oregon land use planning rules. Those three methods utilize “safe harbor” provisions provided by the State to ascertain dwelling demand and land needs based on jurisdiction size (population level) and housing characteristics.

"Safe harbor" means an optional course of action that a local government may use to satisfy a requirement of Goal 14 (urbanization); and if the city needs to expand their urban growth boundary, a safe harbor analysis lends protections from appeals on certain elements. A safe harbor is not the only way or necessarily the preferred way to comply with the requirements of a housing needs analysis. It was employed for the city of Dallas as an alternative way of looking at residential land need scenarios for the 20-year forecast.

There are four (3) types of safe harbor methods that were considered for the determination of residential land needs for Canby which are consistent with OAR 660-024-0040(8), including:

- » Method 1 Safe Harbor Combined Housing Mix and Density
- » Method 2 Safe Harbor Incremental Mix A
- » Method 3 Safe Harbor Incremental Mix B
- » Method 4 Base Case Scenario (Locally Preferred Method)

Refer to Appendix B for supporting analysis of Methods 1-3 alternative forecast scenarios.

The baseline housing forecast (locally preferred Method 4) is also based on “safe harbor” assumptions for forecasting housing types to address current household income levels and market preferences. The housing demand forecast includes: 1,355 single-family detached homes; 369 townhomes/plexes; 385 multifamily units (apartments); and 154 manufactured housing accessory dwellings (Exhibit 17). There will also be demand for approximately 23 units of group quarters housing (such as congregate care, in-patient care, etc.).

Exhibit 17: Canby Baseline Housing Needs by Tenure & Housing Type

Housing Demand Mix	Owner Units	Renter Units	Total Dwelling Units	Projected Housing Need (Units)
Housing Tenure Distribution:	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%	
Single Family Detached			59.9%	1,355
Townhomes / Plexes			16.3%	369
Multi family (5+ units)			17.0%	385
Mfg. home/other			6.8%	154
Total percent			100.0%	
Housing Units	1,536	725		2,262
Group Quarters Dwelling Units*				24
Total Housing Units				2,286

Analysis based on preceding tables.

* Category includes group quarters housing demand @1.5 persons per dwelling unit.

Exhibit 18 identifies the types of housing products that are most consistent with the projected housing needs for Canby.

Exhibit 18: Projected Housing Demand by Income Level, Canby UGB

Canby UGB Baseline Housing Needs Forecast by Household Income Level

Household Income Level	Owner Units	Renter Units	Total Dwellings	% Mix	Representative Attainable Housing Products
Upper (120% or more of MFI)	615	-	615	27%	Standard Detached Homes
Upper Middle (80% to 120% of MFI)	691	44	735	32%	Small Lot Homes & Cottages
Lower Middle (50% to 80% of MFI)	230	181	412	18%	Townhomes, Plexes & Mfg. Homes
Low (less than 50% of MFI)	-	261	261	12%	Apts., ADUs, Gov't Assisted
Very Low (less than 30% of MFI)	-	239	239	11%	Apts., ADUs & Govt. Assisted Housing
Housing Units	1,536	725	2,262	100%	
Plus Group Quarters Units	-	24	24		Transitional housing & congregate care
Total Dwelling Units	1,536	749	2,286		
Demand Mix	67%	33%	100%		

Source: estimates based on prior tables and stated assumptions.

To accurately forecast the amount of land required to address 20-year housing needs, the overall housing need must be adjusted to account for near-term development that is in the construction pipeline. As shown in Exhibit 19, the remaining housing that is needed after pipeline construction projects are completed includes 1,874 total housing units.

This housing needs forecast will serve as the basis for forecasting residential land needs for the Canby Urban Growth Boundary.

**Exhibit 19: Projected Housing Demand after Pipeline Construction Units are Built
Projected 20-year Housing Need After Pipeline BLI Reduction, Canby**

Housing Type	20-Year Dwelling Unit Demand before pipeline adjustment	20-Year Dwelling Unit Demand in pipeline*	Remaining Demand after pipeline adjustment	% Dist.
Single Family Detached (Standard Lots)	615	60	555	30%
Single Family Small Lot & Cottages	735	139	596	32%
Townhomes / Plexes / Mfg. Homes	412	48	364	19%
Apartments/Other**	524	165	359	19%
Total	2,286	412	1,874	100%

Note: numbers may not add exactly due to rounding.

**Projects in pipeline have pending buildings permits & reflects Hope Village Master Plan, as of Nov. 2023.*

*** Category also includes group quarters housing demand .*

Buildable Land Inventory

In accordance with OAR 660-008-0005 (2) and OAR 660-009-0015 (3), an estimate of buildable land inventory (BLI) within Canby's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) has been created to determine that amount of land available to meet housing and employment needs. The BLI analysis uses the most current Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data provided available for the Canby UGB.

BLI Methodology

The objective of the BLI is to determine the amount of developable land available for future residential housing and economic development within the UGB. The steps taken to perform this analysis are as follows:

1. Calculate gross acres by plan designation, including classifications for fully vacant and partially-vacant parcels. This step entails "clipping" all of the tax lots that are bisected by the current UGB to eliminate land outside current UGB from consideration for development at this time. City staff input was provided to provide a level of quality assurance to review output is consistent with OAR 660-008-0005(2) and OAR 660-009-0015 (3).
2. Calculate gross buildable acres by plan designation by subtracting land that is constrained from future development, such as such as existing public right-of-way, parks and open space, steep slopes, and floodplains. Canby's Comprehensive Plan call for an additional reduction for wetlands from the buildable land.
3. Calculate net buildable acres by plan designation, by subtracting future public facilities such as roads, schools and parks from gross buildable acres.
4. Determine total net buildable acres by plan designation by taking into account potential redevelopment locations and mixed-use development opportunity areas.

The detailed method used to create the land inventory is described below.

Residential Land Base

The residential land base reflects current Canby Comprehensive Plan land use designations. Properties that are within the residential land base include the following base zone classifications:

Residential Comprehensive Plan Land Use Classifications

- Low Density (LDR)
- Medium Density (MDR)
- High Density (HDR)
- Residential Commercial (RC)
- Downtown Commercial (DC)

Residential Zoning Categories

- Rural Residential Farm Forest 5-acre (RRFF5)
- Low Density (R1)
- Medium Density (R1.5)
- High Density (R2)
- Residential Commercial (CR)
- Downtown Commercial (C1)

These classifications have been kept consistent throughout the analysis.

Land Classifications

The next step in the BLI analysis includes classifying each tax lot (parcel) into one of the following categories. In some cases, tax lots had to be split to accompany different plan classifications. Split tax lots are treated as individual and might go into any of the categories described below.

Vacant land: Properties with no structures or have buildings with very little value. For purpose of the BLI, residential lands with improvement value less than \$10,000 are considered vacant. These lands were also subjected to review using satellite imagery via Google Earth; and if the land is in a committed use such as a parking lot, an assessment has been made to determine if it is to be classified as vacant, part vacant or developed.

Partially vacant land: Properties that are occupied by a use (e.g., a home or building structure with value over \$10,000) but have enough land to be subdivided without the need for rezoning. This determination is made using tax assessor records and satellite imagery. For Single Family lots, it is assumed that $\frac{1}{4}$ acre (10,890 sq. ft.) is retained by each existing home, and the remainder is included in the part vacant land inventory. For non-single family uses aerial imagery was used to determine the size of the unused portion.

Redevelopment Potential: Includes properties that are occupied by a current building that has a higher land value than building value. Redevelopment tax lots must have at least 20,000 sq.ft. of unconstrained land area and cannot be contained in the developed or partially vacant BLI categories.

Developed: Properties unlikely to yield additional residential development for one of two reasons: they possess existing structures at densities that are unlikely to redevelop over the planning period; or they include parcels with Comprehensive Land Use Plan designations that do not permit housing development.

Note: The Willamette Valley Country Club is categorized as developed. Portions of the property that are zoned for residential use include the club house and parking lot. The golf course is considered an Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Area by Metro.

Note: For this draft of the Canby HNA, the tax lots that have been issued construction permits have been identified as “Pipeline” projects and have been analyzed separately. The land area and housing units associated with these developments are subtracted from the remaining land

inventory and projected housing needs. Pipeline projects were identified by City staff as parcels where building or construction permits have been issued as of November 2023. The City received direction from DLCD staff that a parcel must have a building permit to be considered developed.

Other: Properties which are regarded as unlikely to be developed because they are restricted by existing uses such as: public parks, schools, ballfields, roads and public right-of-way (ROW); common areas held by Homeowners Associations, cemeteries, power substations, and constrained by more than 85% of its area.

These tax lot classifications were validated using satellite imagery, street view, building permit data, and assessor records. Preliminary results were refined based on City staff and public input received during the Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) planning process.

Development Constraints

The BLI methodology for identifying and removing development constraints is consistent with state guidance on buildable land inventories per OAR 660-008-0005(2) and OAR 660-009-0015 (3), as well as 660-038-0070 and 660-038-0130. The BLI is intended to include land that is “suitable, available, and necessary for residential and economic uses.” “Buildable Land” includes residential and economic designated land within the UGB, including vacant, part vacant and land that is likely to be redeveloped; and suitable, available, and necessary for residential uses.

Public-owned land is generally not considered to be available for new growth unless the underlying zoning permits housing. It should be noted that “available” in this context does not mean that the land is presently on the market. It is assumed in this analysis that such land is expected to come on the market within the 20-year timeframe of this study.

Land is identified as “suitable for new development” unless it is:

- Severely constrained by natural hazards as determined by the Statewide Planning Goal 7;
- Designated with natural resource protection measures determined under Statewide Planning Goals 5, 6, 15, 16, 17 or 18;
- Has slopes over 25 percent (average of 25-foot elevation for 100 feet of length);
- Within the 100-year flood plain; or
- Cannot be served with public facilities

Based on state guidelines and data provided by the City of Canby, the following constraints have been deducted from the residential lands inventory.

- Open water of at least one-half acre in size.
- Land within the 100-year floodplains. This includes lands in flood-hazard areas as identified by the Flood Prone classification of Canby’s Comprehensive Plan.
- Wetlands identified by the City and identified in the Comprehensive Plan as a barrier for future development.
- Land within Metro’s ORCA (Outdoor Recreation & Conservation Areas) data set.
- Land in public ownership with no development potential.
- Land with slopes greater than 25%.

Based on this analysis, the land that contains significant environmental constraints (slopes, floodplains, wetlands, etc.) have been identified as “constrained land.”

Partially-vacant land includes properties that are occupied by a use (e.g., a home or building structure with value over \$10,000) with enough land to be subdivided without the need for rezoning. DLCD staff provided guidance regarding “development conversion strike price” assumptions for part-vacant tax lots under 5 acres in size.

This BLI “strike price” analysis assumes that small part-vacant and small high-value tax lots are identified as “constrained” and are not likely to develop within the next 20 years. This analysis assumes that smaller high-value part-vacant land is constrained if at least one of the following factors are met:

- **Small part vacant tax lots with higher-than-average existing home value.** This includes part vacant tax lots with LDR plan designation with under 5 net buildable acres; and part vacant MDR and HDR tax lots with under 2 acres. Average home values for Canby are calculated based on analysis of all developed tax lots within the Canby UGB per 2023 Clackamas County Assessor records (2023 average assessed home value = \$469,235);
- **Very Small part-vacant lots.** This includes part vacant tax lots less than 0.42 acres in size. This lot size is based on a minimum parcel size that is less than 2.5 X the current allowable minimum lot size. For LDR designations this includes tax lots that are under 0.42 acres (7,250 square feet minimum lot size for single family homes @ 6 units per acre) X 2.5 = 18,150 square feet or 0.42 acres). Note, for HDR and MDR part vacant tax lots, the BLI removes all tax lots under 0.42 acres and tax lots under 2 acres with existing homes valued above \$469,235.

The Canby BLI “strike price” constraints analysis identified 162 tax lots with a total of 159.1 acres of part-vacant land that’s constrained by the lot size and high current home value. The average lot size for these tax lots is 0.98 acres. As shown in Exhibit 20, most of this area (116.7 acres) is designated as LDR land.

Exhibit 20: Part Vacant BLI Constrained by High Existing Home Value and Small Parcel Size

Part Vacant BLI	<1 acre		1 to 5 acres		Total	
	Acres	Lots	Acres	Lots	Acres	Lots
HDR - High Density Residential	(3.2)	(18)	(7.5)	(5)	(10.7)	(23)
MDR - Medium Density Residential	(4.4)	(20)	(24.9)	(17)	(29.2)	(37)
LDR - Low Density Residential	(15.1)	(36)	(101.6)	(63)	(116.7)	(99)
RC - Residential Commercial	-	-	(2.4)	(1)	(2.4)	(1)
DC - Downtown Commercial	(0.1)	(2)	-	-	(0.1)	(2)
Constrained Part Vacant BLI Adjustment	(22.8)	(76)	(136.3)	(86)	(159.1)	(162)

Source: 3J Consulting and FCS GROUP.

Redevelopment Opportunities

Properties with redevelopment potential include existing developed tax lots with an assessed land value that is greater than the current improvement (building) value based on 2023 County Assessor records. This BLI also assumes that lots identified for “Redevelopment” has at least 20,000 sq.ft. of buildable land area to be considered for redevelopment over the next 20 years. After removing environmental constraints, this BLI analysis has identified 7 tax lots with a total of 3.4 acres that have redevelopment potential (Exhibit 21).

Buildable Land Inventory Results

A summary of the Canby UGB residential land base by plan designation is provided in Exhibit 21. The findings indicate there is a total of 1,745.5 acres land designed for residential (also includes mixed use designations that allow housing). The current residential land area includes 1,461 developed acres and approximately 282.2 acres of buildable residential land area (this includes developments in the current construction pipeline). The residential BLI includes only 2.3 acres of vacant unconstrained land, 114.9 acres of constrained vacant land, 163.9 acres of part-vacant land, and 3.4 acres of redevelopment land area.

Exhibit 21: Residential Land Base by Zone Designation, Canby UGB (includes developments in construction pipeline)

Comprehensive Plan Category	Developed Land*	Partially	Buildable	Buildable	Redevelopment	Total Buildable	Total
		Constrained Vacant	Vacant	Part Vacant			
HDR - High Density Residential	225.8	10.4	(0.0)	3.3	0.5	14.2	240.0
MDR - Medium Density Residential	238.2	10.5	(0.0)	32.1	0.5	43.1	281.3
LDR - Low Density Residential	946.5	90.9	2.3	127.5	2.0	220.4	1,169.1
RC - Residential Commercial	15.8	2.0	-	1.0	0.5	3.5	19.3
DC - Downtown Commercial	34.8	1.0	(0.0)	-	-	1.0	35.7
Total	1,461.0	114.9	2.3	163.9	3.4	282.2	1,745.5

Source: Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, May 2024.

*Developed acreage excluding acreage that falls into vacant, part-vacant and redevelopment categories.

Results summarized in Exhibit 22 indicate that after accounting for the various development constraints identified previously, the remaining residential BLI is comprised of a mix of small, medium and larger tax lots.

Exhibit 22: BLI by Lot Size, Canby UGB (includes developments in construction pipeline)

Residential BLI in Canby UGB (before Pipeline Sites are Removed from BLI)

Total BLI	<2 acre lots	2 to 5 acre lots	5 to 10 acre lots	>=10 acre lots	Total
HDR - High Density Residential	6.3	2.1	5.9	-	14.2
MDR - Medium Density Residential	8.3	14.6	20.3	-	43.1
LDR - Low Density Residential	38.3	24.2	71.8	86.0	220.4
RC - Residential Commercial	3.5	-	-	-	3.5
DC - Downtown Commercial	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Total Acres	57.4	40.8	98.0	86.0	282.2
% Distribution	20%	14%	35%	30%	100%

Source: City of Canby Planning Dept.; Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, May 2024.

Excludes tax lots contained in the construction pipeline.

Development in the Construction Pipeline

Adjustments to the remaining BLI have been made to account for vacant land that has been issued a construction permit as of November 2023. According to the City there are 65.2 acres of vacant and part-vacant residential in with building construction permits (Exhibit 23).

Exhibit 23: Buildable Land Inventory in Development Pipeline by Lot Size, Canby UGB

BLI in Development Pipeline (sites under construction as of Nov. 2023)	<2 acre lots	2 to 5 acre lots	5 to 10 acre lots	>=10 acre lots	Total
HDR - High Density Residential	1.9	2.1	5.9	-	9.8
MDR - Medium Density Residential	5.9	-	-	-	5.9
LDR - Low Density Residential	9.9	3.0	-	34.7	47.6
RC - Residential Commercial	1.9	-	-	-	1.9
DC - Downtown Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Total Acres	19.6	5.1	5.9	34.7	65.2
% Distribution	7%	2%	2%	13%	23%

Source: City of Canby Planning Dept.; Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, November 2023.

Remaining Unconstrained Buildable Residential Land

Exhibit 24 shows the remaining amount of buildable residential land after removing tax lots that are in the development construction pipeline. The Canby UGB has a total gross buildable land inventory of 220.8 acres, including 173.7 acres of Low Density land (LDR), 37.2 acres of Medium Density land (MDR), and 9.8 acres of Higher Density land (includes land designated as HDR, RC and DC). Additional detail regarding Canby’s remaining unconstrained residential BLI for vacant, part-vacant and redevelopable land categories is provided in Appendix C.

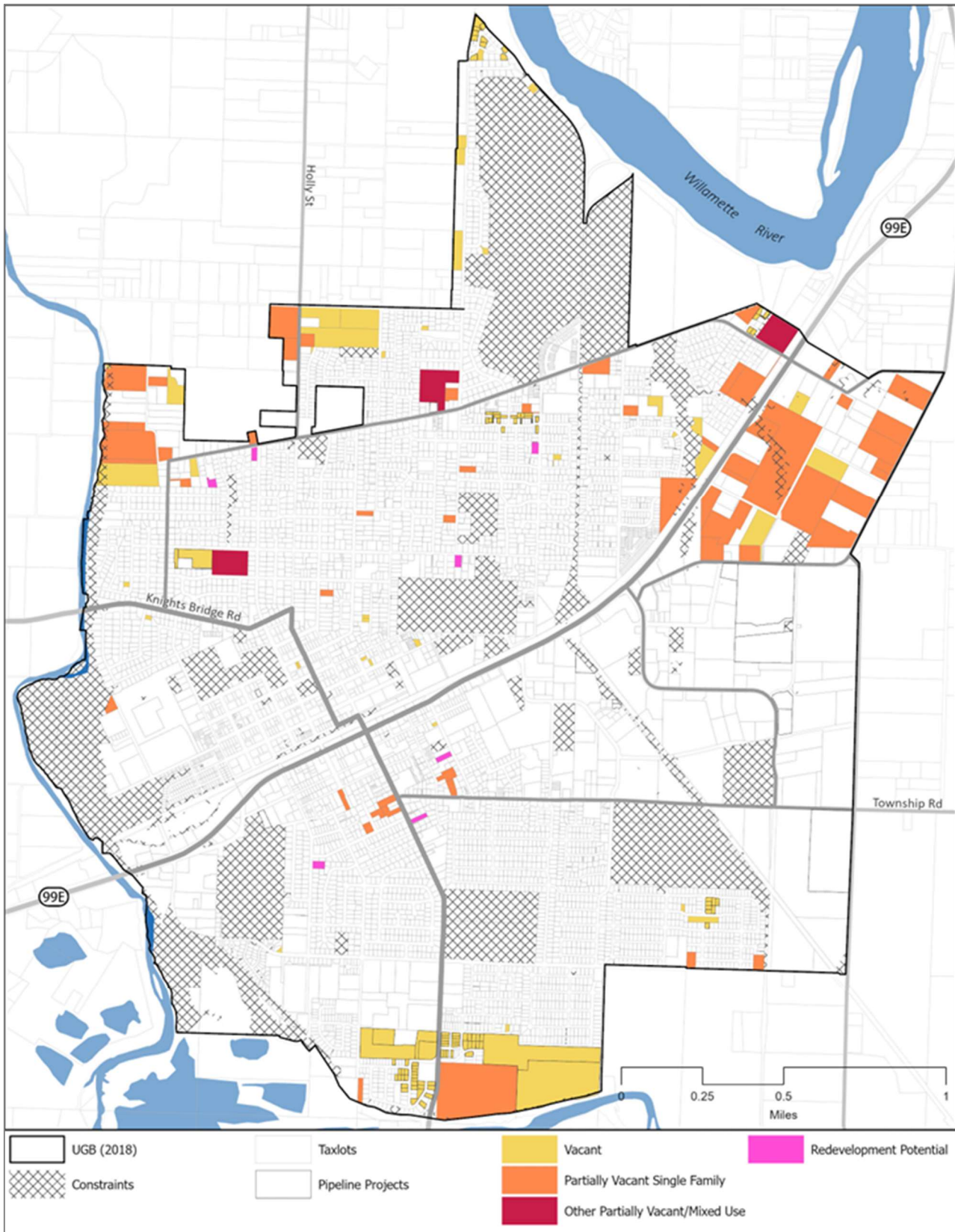
**Exhibit 24: Remaining Buildable Residential Land, Canby UGB (after removing pipeline developments)
Residential BLI in Canby UGB (after Development in Pipeline Sites are Removed from BLI)**

Adjusted BLI After Pipeline is Removed	<2 acre lots	2 to 5 acre lots	5 to 10 acre lots	>=10 acre lots	Total
HDR - High Density Residential	5.4	(0.0)	-	-	5.4
MDR - Medium Density Residential	2.4	14.6	20.3	-	37.2
LDR - Low Density Residential	28.4	21.2	71.8	52.3	173.7
RC - Residential Commercial	3.4	-	-	-	3.4
DC - Downtown Commercial	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Total Acres	40.6	35.8	92.1	52.3	220.8
% Distribution	18%	16%	42%	24%	100%

Source: City of Canby Planning Dept.; Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, May 2024.

Exhibit 25 illustrates the residential buildable land inventory (BLI) within Canby’s Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) to determine the amount of land available to meet housing needs.

Exhibit 25. Canby Buildable Land Inventory – by Current Plan Designation



Residential Land Need Analysis

This section summarizes the housing-related land needs forecast for long-range planning purposes. The housing land needs forecast represents a 20-year forecast from 2022 through year 2043. These technical findings are consistent with State of Oregon requirements for determining housing needs per Oregon land use planning Goals 10 and 14, OAR Chapter 660, Division 8, and applicable provision of ORS 197.296 to 197.314 and 197.475 to 197.490.

Housing Need Forecast

As shown earlier in Exhibit 17, the forecasted housing mix for Canby includes 2,286 dwellings that will require vacant or part vacant or redevelopable land. This results in net new housing development on buildable land as follows:

- Single Family Detached: Includes 615 standard lot units and 735 small lot “cottage” homes
- Townhomes, Plexes and Manufactured housing: 412 dwelling units
- Multifamily: 524 dwelling units (includes apartments and condominiums with 5+ units per structure) plus 23 group quarters units).

As shown previously in Exhibit 17, the forecasted housing need of 2,286 dwelling units will be partially addressed by 412 units currently in the development pipeline. Once pipeline developments are completed, the remaining housing demand over the next 20 years is expected to consist of 1,874 dwellings.

Methodology for Forecasting Residential Land Need

The methodology for projecting housing land needs within the Canby UGB builds upon the residential housing needs forecast for 1,874 dwellings that are not within the current construction pipeline.

The analysis of UGB land requirements to accommodate the planned housing need included the following steps.

Step 1 takes into account the forecasted number of dwelling units by housing type, including single family detached, townhomes and plexes, multifamily, and manufactured homes as well as group quarters population (derived from Exhibit 17).

Step 2 considers the amount of new dwellings in the construction pipeline and subtracts them from the total housing demand identified in Step 1 (derived from Exhibit 17).

Step 3 considers the amount of net buildable land required to accommodate the future housing demand after subtracting the dwellings being constructed in the development pipeline; and applies the expected development density for each general housing type (see Exhibit 26). It should be noted that the City recently amended its development code to allow “middle housing” such as townhomes

and plexes to be constructed in any R-1 or R-1.5 land use zone. As such, the projected density levels are based on the historic level of approved residential developments in Canby plus a “safe harbor” planning assumption that increases prior density levels for each housing type by 3% through infill and redevelopment of existing developed tax lots.

Step 4 includes an allowance for future roadway right of way and utility easements. The factors that are used to convert net to gross buildable acres for each housing type are based on City of Canby planning staff analysis of approved subdivision activity by housing type that occurred from 2017 to 2023. The factors used in this HNA represent the difference between gross land area and the amount of land based generally upon recorded final plats for buildings and structures, less any land area conveyed to the City for public parks. The resulting difference between gross and net land area for future housing equates to a factor of 1.231 (excluding land for public parks). This factor varies for each housing type and accounts for the expected amount of land needed for future roadways, public right of way, and utility easements. Please refer to Appendix A-2 for details.

Step 5 includes a comparison (reconciliation) between the land need determined in Step 4 and the remaining residential buildable land inventory after pipeline construction projects are subtracted, as presented in Section 3 of the HNA.

Exhibit 26 identifies the housing types and expected density levels that are most consistent with the projected housing need for Canby. The results indicate a need for 238.8 net buildable acres and 293.9 gross buildable acres (includes future roadway right of way and utility easements but excludes public parks).

Exhibit 26: Projected Housing Land Need and Density Levels, Canby UGB (excludes public parks)

Dwelling Unit Type	Proj. 20-Year Housing Need (after pipeline units are deducted)	Most Typical Plan Designation ¹	Most Applicable Local Zones ¹	Allowable Density (DU per Net Ac)	Historic Density (DU per Net Ac) ³	Expected Avg. Density (DU per Net Ac) ⁴	Site Requirements (net buildable acres)	Factor for New Street ROW & Utilities ⁵	Gross Buildable Land Need (acres)	Proj. Avg. Net Lot Size per DU
Single Family Detached (Standard Lot)	555	LDR	R-1	3 to 6.6	5.30	5.46	101.7	1.255	127.6	7,984
Single Family (Small Lot)	596	LDR	R-1	3 to 6.6	7.42	7.64	77.9	1.318	102.7	5,699
Townhomes / Plexes ¹	364	MDR	R-1.5	7 to 8.5+	8.60	8.86	41.0	1.105	45.3	4,915
Multi-family/Other ²	359	HDR/All	R-2, DC	14 to 28+	19.28	19.86	18.1	1.008	18.2	2,194
Total	1,874						238.8	1.231	293.9	

Source: derived from prior tables and analysis of approved subdivisions in Canby between 2017 and 2023.

¹ Manufactured housing is allowed in all residential zones.

² Category also includes group quarters housing demand @1.5 persons per dwelling unit.

³ Actual densities based on analysis of new residential building permits, per City of Canby analysis Aug. 2023. Excludes public parks.

⁴ Assumes 3% increase in historic density after adoption of Housing Production Strategy and HB 2001 housing measures.

⁵ Reflects site area required for future roads and utility easements; excludes public parks based on city permitting records.

UGB Sufficiency Analysis

The Canby HNA assumes that all identified unconstrained vacant, part vacant and redevelopable land inside the Canby UGB that is planned for residential or mixed-use development is fully developed for that intended purpose over the next 20 years.

Based on the BLI findings there are 220.8 acres of buildable land supply that has been designated for residential or mixed-use development within the UGB after accounting (subtracting acres) for developments in the construction pipeline. The residential land needed to accommodate 1,874 net new dwellings equates to 293.9 acres (includes roadway right-of-way and utility easements but excludes public parks). As shown in Exhibit 27, the Canby UGB is currently deficient in all residential land use categories.

The amount of additional UGB land that's needed is expressed in gross buildable acres as follows:

- Lower Density = 22.6 acres for standard single-family lots and 33.9 acres for small lots and cottages;
- Medium Density = 8.1 acres needed for townhomes and plexes (2 to 4 units per structure); and
- Higher Density = 8.4 acres needed for apartments and other structures with 5 or more dwelling units per building.

Exhibit 27: Reconciliation of Residential Land Needs, Canby UGB

Dwelling Unit Type	Most Typical Plan Designation ¹	Buildable Land Requirement ³	Current Buildable Land Inventory ³	Buildable Land Deficit (excluding public parks)	UGB Land Sufficiency (excludes public parks)
Single-Family Standard Lot	LDR	127.6	173.7	(22.6)	<i>inadequate land supply</i>
Single-Family Small Lot & Cottages		102.7		(33.9)	<i>inadequate land supply</i>
Townhomes/Plexes (2-4 units)	MDR	45.3	37.2	(8.1)	<i>inadequate land supply</i>
Multi-family/Other ²	HDR /varies	18.2	9.8	(8.4)	<i>inadequate land supply</i>
Total (gross buildable acres)		293.9	220.8	(73.1)	<i>inadequate land supply</i>

Source: prior tables; and interpretation of current zoning code and housing development/market conditions.

¹ Manufactured housing is allowed in all residential land use classifications.

² Category also includes group quarters housing demand.

³ Derived from previous Exhibits.

These BLI findings indicate that the City will need to consider various policy strategies to address these deficiencies and ensure that it can accommodate planned 20-year housing needs for low, medium, and higher-density housing designations.

Findings and Recommendations

Key Findings

Canby's population growth over the next 20 years will result in new households that will require additional housing. Key findings of the housing needs analysis include:

- Over 29% of renter households in Canby are severely rent burdened with more than 50% of their income going towards monthly housing costs. This share is much higher than the Oregon statewide average of 24.1% based on 2022 American Community Survey five-year data.
- Canby's population is forecast to grow at 1.3% per year over the next two decades, adding approximately 5,931 new residents.
- Population growth will require the addition of 2,286 new dwelling units over the next 20 years.
- The forecasted housing mix that addresses 20-year demand is expected to consist of: 615 standard lot detached homes, 735 small lot "cottage" homes; 412 townhomes/plexes/manufactured homes; and 524 apartments or condominiums with 5+ units per structure.
- The forecasted housing need for 2,286 dwelling units will be partially addressed by 412 units that are currently in the development construction pipeline (construction permits have been issued). Once pipeline developments are completed, the remaining housing demand over the next 20 years is expected to consist of 1,874 dwellings.
- The residential land needed to accommodate 1,874 net new dwellings equates to 293.9 gross buildable unconstrained acres (includes land for housing, roadway right-of-way and utility easements but excludes public parks).
- The results of the residential land sufficiency analysis indicate that the current Canby UGB does not have enough buildable land inventory to address its 20-year housing needs. Based on current Comprehensive Land Use Plan designations for future residential and mixed use development, the overall UGB is deficient by 73.1 gross buildable acres.
- The amount of additional UGB land that's needed is expressed in gross buildable acres as follows:
 - Lower Density = 22.6 acres for standard single-family lots and 33.9 acres for small lots and cottages;
 - Medium Density = 8.1 acres needed for townhomes and plexes (2 to 4 units per structure); and
 - Higher Density = 8.4 acres needed for apartments and other structures with 5 or more dwelling units per building.

Housing Strategy Recommendations

Prior to pursuing a UGB expansion to accommodate future housing needs, the City of Canby must demonstrate that the need cannot reasonably be accommodated on land already inside the UGB. The City is required to evaluate opportunities to provide efficient development of residential land within the existing UGB, also known as “land efficiency measures.”

The City of Canby has implemented several land efficiency measures in recent years, including:

- Chapter 16.82 of the Zoning Code has a provision that allows deviations of development standards for "Special Housing Projects for the Elderly or Handicapped."
- Housing in a specifically defined Downtown Core area of the C-1 Zone doesn't have to provide any parking if the development is mixed use.
- The R-2 (High Density) Residential Zone has been amended to require a minimum density of 14 du/ac, preventing lower density development.
- Revised the development code to allow duplexes on lots zoned for single-family detached development.

The City is finalizing a Housing Production Strategy (HPS) concurrent with this Housing Needs Analysis. The purpose of a Housing Production Strategy is to identify specific tools, actions, and policies that the City plans to take to address the housing need identified in the HNA. The City has identified and analyzed 10 strategies in the draft HPS. The City will consider a subset of those strategies, those that can be adopted in the next 1-3 years, as potential land efficiency measures.

Develop criteria and a process for identifying land to up-zone (or rezone) to meet the deficit of land for multifamily housing development. The criteria may include considerations of location, transportation access, access to and capacity of infrastructure, site size, development constraints, and other relevant criteria. This policy is recommended because of a developable high-density residential shortfall identified in the Canby Housing Needs Analysis.

Allow cottages to be developed in clusters with shared central amenities (such as open spaces) to allow for the development of small single-family detached housing clustered on a lot in the R-1, R-1.5, and R-2 zones. This housing type can provide a range of needed housing. Examples of cottage cluster housing across the state of Oregon include subsidized housing for homeless veterans to market rate developments focused on serving seniors. This policy is recommended because of a need for smaller scale, more affordable housing units.

Identify opportunities to streamline the process and standards for designing and approving planned developments. This policy will help to address the need for single-family detached housing in Canby. This policy is recommended so the city can explore ways to reduce the time and monetary costs of producing needed housing in Canby.

Provide incentives to encourage developers to build planned developments with a variety of housing types, including incentives to support the development of income-restricted housing. Examples include use of system development charge (SDC) credits for private financing and the

use of tax increment financing (through new urban renewal district) for funding system roads and infrastructure. This policy will address the need for high-quality, range of housing types in Canby.

Create SDC fee schedule that is scaled based on dwelling unit size. Consider per square foot fees rather than fees per dwelling. This policy will reduce the up-front cost of developing smaller housing units while charging more to larger units, creating a more equitable regime of development fees.

APPENDIX A-1

Analysis of Subdivision Activity

Canby Historic Density Analysis														
Canby Analysis of Approved Subdivisions, as of Aug 31, 2023														
Year 2017 to 2023 (plus pipeline developments)														
5.23.2024 update														
Category	Year	Development Name	Dwelling Units	Total Gross Buildable Acres	Public Parks Acres	Road, Utilities & Open Space Acres	Net Acres	DU / Total Gross Buildable Ac	DU / Gross Ac (excl parks)	DU / Net Ac (excl. parks)	Avg. Lot Size (gross)	Avg. Lot Size (gross excl. parks)	Avg. Lot Size (net)	Housing Type
Approved/Constructed	2018	Beck Pond	69	13.78	0.86	2.54	10.38	5.0	5.3	6.65	8,699	8,157	6,553	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2018	Cougar Run	23	5		1.17	3.83	4.6	4.6	6.01	9,470	9,470	7,254	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2018	Ivy Ridge Estates***	90	24.68	3.39	7.00	14.29	3.6	4.2	6.30	11,945	10,303	6,916	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2019	DuPont/Territorial Place Estates	9	1.96		0.32	1.64	4.6	4.6	5.49	9,486	9,486	7,938	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2019	Hamilton Acres	41	9.14		2.45	6.69	4.5	4.5	6.13	9,711	9,711	7,108	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2019	Tofte Farms 6	16	4.06		1.06	3	3.9	3.9	5.33	11,053	11,053	8,168	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2020	Dodd's Farm	82	19.32		5.37	13.95	4.2	4.2	5.88	10,263	10,263	7,411	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2020	Postlewait Estates	9	1.95		0.13	1.82	4.6	4.6	4.95	9,438	9,438	8,809	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2021	Northwood Estates 4	15	4.45		1.05	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.41	12,923	12,923	9,874	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2021	Hemmerling aka Territorial Gardens	15	3.17		0.67	2.5	4.7	4.7	6.00	9,206	9,206	7,260	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2022	Mark's Place (R-1 portion only)***	150	52	3.09	20.78	28.13	2.9	3.1	5.33	15,101	14,203	8,169	Standard Detached
Approved/Constructed	2020	Redwood Landing 2	29	5.09		1.35	3.74	5.7	5.7	7.75	7,646	7,646	5,618	Small Lot/Cottage
Approved/Constructed	2021	Redwood Addition 2 (R-1.5 portion only)	12	2.46		1.00	1.46	4.9	4.9	8.22	8,930	8,930	5,300	Small Lot/Cottage
Approved/Constructed	2021	Beckwood Place	42	6.68		1.56	5.12	6.3	6.3	8.20	6,928	6,928	5,310	Small Lot/Cottage
Approved/Constructed	2022	Mark's Place (R-1.5 portion only)***	17	2.9		0.07	2.83	5.9	5.9	6.01	7,431	7,431	7,251	Small Lot/Cottage
Approved/Constructed	2017	Trail Crossing Apartments	58	2.58		0.06	2.52	22.5	22.5	23.02	1,938	1,938	1,893	Multi-family (apts)
Approved/Constructed	2018	Tievoli Apartments	8	0.56		0.00	0.56	14.3	14.3	14.29	3,049	3,049	3,049	Multi-family (apts)
Approved/Constructed	2018	Pine Place	6	0.42		0.00	0.42	14.3	14.3	14.29	3,049	3,049	3,049	Attached SF
Approved/Constructed	2019	Bergman Square	4	0.18		0.00	0.18	22.2	22.2	22.22	1,960	1,960	1,960	Attached SF
Approved/Constructed	2020	Schneider Square	4	0.15		0.00	0.15	26.7	26.7	26.67	1,634	1,634	1,634	Attached SF
Approved/Constructed	2021	Redwood Addition 2 (R-2 portion only)***	32	2.13		0.28	1.85	15.0	15.0	17.30	2,899	2,899	2,518	Attached SF
Approved/Constructed	2021	State Street Apartments	12	0.44		0.00	0.44	27.3	27.3	27.27	1,597	1,597	1,597	Multi-family (apts)
Approved/Constructed	2022	Monen/Wild Hare Rentals	8	0.52		0.00	0.52	15.4	15.4	15.38	2,831	2,831	2,831	Multi-family (apts)
Approved/Constructed	2023	Manzanita Apartments (R-2 portion only)	23	1.01		0.00	1.01	22.8	22.8	22.77	1,913	1,913	1,913	Multi-family (apts)
Minor Partition	2019	MLP 19-02	2	0.49		0.00	0.49	4.1	4.1	4.08	10,672	10,672	10,672	Standard Detached
Minor Partition	2019	MLP 19-01	2	0.15		0.00	0.15	13.3	13.3	13.33	3,267	3,267	3,267	Attached SF
Minor Partition	2018	MLP 18-02	2	0.39		0.00	0.39	5.1	5.1	5.13	8,494	8,494	8,494	Standard Detached
Minor Partition	2018	MLP 18-01 (A)	1	0.18		0.00	0.18	5.4	5.4	5.44	8,001	8,001	8,001	Standard Detached
Minor Partition	2018	MLP 18-01 (B)	8	0.56		0.00	0.56	14.4	14.4	14.38	3,029	3,029	3,029	Multi-family (apts)
Pipeline	2024-25	Subdivisions	199	61.2		12.25	49.00	3.2	3.2	4.06	13,407	13,407	10,725	Standard Detached
Pipeline	2024-25	Townhomes	48	7.8		1.56	6.23	6.2	6.2	7.70	7,071	7,071	5,657	Attached SF
Pipeline	2024-25	Hope Village	36	7.0		0.74	6.26	5.1	5.1	5.75	8,470	8,470	7,580	Attached SF
Pipeline	2024-25	Hope Village	124	4.5		0.22	4.28	27.6	27.6	28.95	1,581	1,581	1,505	Multi-family (apts)

Source: analysis of new residential construction permits issued between 2017 and 2023.
 *Area of residential lots only.
 **Gross land area includes open space, private and public roadways.
 *** Development site includes extraordinary environmental features and open space.
 Source: City of Canby, May 22, 2024.

APPENDIX A-2

Analysis of Roads, Public Parks, Utilities within Approved Subdivisions

Canby Historic Density Analysis
 Canby Analysis of Approved Subdivisions, as of Aug 31, 2023
 Year 2017 to 2023 (Includes construction pipeline developments)

Category	Year	Development Name	Zone	Dwelling Units	Total Gross Buildable Acres	Gross Buildable Acres (excluding parks)	Net Acres	Housing Type	Public Facilities Added if any	Public Parks Acres	Park Land % of Gross Acres	ROW/Utility % of Gross Acres	Total Public Facilities % of Gross
Approved/Constructed	2018	Beck Pond	R-1	69	13.78	12.92	10.38	Standard Detached	Emerald Necklace Dedication - 37,431 sf & ROW	0.86	6.2%	18.4%	24.7%
Approved/Constructed	2018	Cougar Run	R-1	23	5.00	5.00	3.83	Standard Detached	ROW		0%	23.4%	23.4%
Approved/Constructed	2018	Ivy Ridge Estates***	R-1	90	24.68	21.29	14.29	Standard Detached	Ped paths, public park & trail, city pump station, and ROW Tract A - ped path - 1,439 sf Tract B - Public Park - 16,017 sf Tract C - Emerald Necklace segment - 24,032 sf Tract E - Public Park - 35,190 sf Tract F - Emerald Necklace Trail - 72,540 sf	3.39	13.7%	28.4%	42.1%
Approved/Constructed	2019	DuPont/Territorial Place Estates	R-1	9	1.96	1.96	1.64	Standard Detached	ROW			16.3%	16.3%
Approved/Constructed	2019	Hamilton Acres	R-1	41	9.14	9.14	6.69	Standard Detached	streets & small ped path from cul de sac ped path is 1,966 sf tract			26.8%	26.8%
Approved/Constructed	2019	Tofte Farms 6	R-1	16	4.06	4.06	3	Standard Detached	ROW			26.1%	26.1%
Approved/Constructed	2020	Dodd's Farm	R-1	82	19.32	19.32	13.95	Standard Detached	Tracts for ped paths, ROW dedications, misc. tract Tract A (ped) - 1,476 sf Tract B - defunct Tract C (Ped) - 1,638 sf Tract D (ped) - 1,857 sf Tract E (misc.) - 2,999 sf			27.8%	27.8%
Approved/Constructed	2020	Postlewait Estates	R-1	9	1.95	1.95	1.82	Standard Detached	ROW			6.7%	6.7%
Approved/Constructed	2021	Northwood Estates	R-1	15	4.45	4.45	3.4	Standard Detached	ROW			23.6%	23.6%
Approved/Constructed	2021	Hemmerling aka Territorial Gardens	R-1	15	3.17	3.17	2.5	Standard Detached	ROW			21.1%	21.1%
Approved/Constructed	2022	Mark's Place (R-1 portion only)***	R-1	150	52.00	48.91	27.07	Standard Detached	Neighborhood park (46,081 sf) is privately owned & operated but will be accessible to the public. Emerald necklace trail dedication, misc. open space tracts and private roads, and public ROW dedications [Note: phase w/ trail section doesn't have recorded plat yet, anti-cipte - 3.09 acres tract]	3.09	5.94%	42.0%	47.9%
Approved/Constructed	2020	Redwood Landing 2	R-1.5	29	5.09	5.09	3.74	Small Lot/Cottage	ROW			26.5%	26.5%
Approved/Constructed	2021	Redwood Addition 2 (R-1.5 portion only)	R-1.5	12	2.46	2.46	1.46	Small Lot/Cottage	ROW Tract D - 1,196 sf			40.7%	40.7%
Approved/Constructed	2021	Beckwood Place	R-1.5	42	6.68	6.68	5.12	Small Lot/Cottage	ROW			23.4%	23.4%
Approved/Constructed	2022	Mark's Place (R-1.5 portion only)***	R-1.5	17	2.90	2.90	2.26	Small Lot/Cottage	see R-1 description			22.1%	22.1%
Approved/Constructed	2017	Trail Crossing Apartments	R-2	58	2.58	2.58	2.52	Multi-family (apts)	10-foot wide ROW dedication			2.3%	2.3%
Approved/Constructed	2018	Tievoli Apartments	R-2	8	0.56	0.56	0.56	Multi-family (apts)	none			0.0%	0.0%
Approved/Constructed	2018	Pine Place	R-2	6	0.42	0.42	0.42	Attached SF	frontage ROW dedicated			0.0%	0.0%
Approved/Constructed	2019	Bergman Square	R-2	4	0.18	0.18	0.18	Attached SF	none			0.0%	0.0%
Approved/Constructed	2020	Schneider Square	R-2	4	0.15	0.15	0.15	Attached SF	none			0.0%	0.0%
Approved/Constructed	2021	Redwood Addition 2 (R-2 portion)	R-2	32	2.13	2.13	1.78	Attached SF	ROW			16.4%	16.4%
Approved/Constructed	2021	State Street Apartments	R-2	12	0.44	0.44	0.44	Multi-family (apts)	none			0.0%	0.0%
Approved/Constructed	2022	Monen/Wild Hare Rentals	R-2	8	0.52	0.52	0.52	Multi-family (apts)	none			0.0%	0.0%
Approved/Constructed	2023	Apartments (R-2 portion only)	R-2	23	1.01	1.01	1.01	Multi-family (apts)	none			0.0%	0.0%
Minor Partition	2019	MLP 19-02	R-1	2	0.49	0.49	0.49	Standard Detached	none			0.0%	0.0%
Minor Partition	2019	MLP 19-01	R-2	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	Attached SF	716 sf tract at intersection dedicated			0.0%	0.0%
Minor Partition	2018	MLP 18-02	R-1	2	0.39	0.39	0.39	Standard Detached	none			0.0%	0.0%
Minor Partition	2018	MLP 18-01 (A)	R-2	1	0.18	0.18	0.18	Standard Detached	none			0.0%	0.0%
Minor Partition	2018	MLP 18-01 (B)	R-2	8	0.56	0.56	0.56	Multi-family (apts)	none			0.0%	0.0%
Pipeline	2024-25	Subdivisions	R-1	199	61.25	61.25	49.00	Standard Detached	ROW			20.0%	20.0%
Pipeline	2024-25	Townhomes	R-1.5	48	7.79	7.79	6.23	Attached SF	ROW			20.0%	20.0%
Pipeline	2024-25	Hope Village	R-2	165	15.09	15.09	12.07	Multi-family (apts)	18th ave frontage ROW dedicated			20.0%	20.0%

Source: analysis of new residential construction permits issued between 2017 and 2023, City of Canby Planning Dept. May 22, 2024.

*Area of residential lots only.

**Gross land area includes open space, private and public roadways.

*** Development site includes extraordinary environmental features and open space.

Appendix A-2 (continued)

Steps used to determine gross-to-net land ratio for public facilities (excluding parks)

1. **Step 1.** The factors that are used to convert net to gross buildable acres for each housing type are based on City of Canby planning staff analysis of approved subdivision activity listed in Appendix A-1 and A-2. The approved plans for each subdivision were evaluated to ascertain the gross land area and net land area. Except for the Mark's Place R-1 subdivision, the estimates of net and gross land area are based on final plats that have been officially recorded.
2. **Step 2.** City staff identified that amount to gross land area that was dedicated to public right of way (for streets and paths) and utilities, and public parks.
3. **Step 3.** Results were sorted by housing type (single family detached, small lot/cottages, townhomes/plexes (2-4 units per structure) and multifamily (5 or more units per structure). Density calculations were made to account for the difference between gross and net land area after deducting any land within the subdivision that was dedicated to public parks. This resulted in an overall average land area factor of 1.231 to account for the share of a new subdivision land that's needed for future roadways, public right of way and utility easements/open space (excludes land for public parks). This adjustment factor for public facilities varies for each housing type as noted in the table below.
4. **Step 4.** Applies these factors to the net density assumptions to determine the gross buildable land area that's required for each housing type.

Example: 50 dwelling unit (DU) small lot subdivision.

Net Land Area Requirement (excluding parks): 50 DUs / 7.42 DUs per net acre = **6.7 acres**

Total Gross Buildable Land Requirement (excluding parks) = 1.318 x 6.7 = **8.8 acres**

Resulting Land Requirement for street right-of-way and utilities: 8.8 – 6.7 = **2.1 acres** (*excludes*

Calculation of Gross Land Area Dedicated to Public Facilities (excluding parks)

Housing Type	Subdivisions in Survey	Dwellings per Gross Acre (excl. parks)	Dwellings per Net Acre (excl. parks)	Ratio of Gross to Net Acres (excluding parks)
Single Family Detached (Standard Lot)	15	4.22	5.30	1.255
Single Family (Small Lot)	4	5.63	7.42	1.318
Townhomes / Plexes / Apts. (Mix of Housing)	7	10.76	11.88	1.105
Multifamily / Apts.	7	19.13	19.28	1.008

Source: analysis of new residential construction permits issued between 2017 and 2023.

APPENDIX A-3

Analysis of Minor Partitions

City of Canby, Minor Partitions Resulting in New Housing Units: 2018-2023

	MLP 19-02	MLP 19-01	MLP 18-02	MLP 18-01	Total
Zone	R-1	R-2	R-1	R-2	
Parent Lot Size (acres)	0.49	0.12	0.39	0.74	1.74
Partition Area (acres)	0.47	0.10	0.39	0.74	1.71
Resulting Number of New Lots	2	2	2	2	8
Resulting Number of Developed Lots	2	2	2	2	8
Resulting Standard Lots	2		1	1	4
Resulting Small Lots		2	1		3
Resulting Apartments				8	8
Avg. Standard Lot Size (Net SF)	10,254		9,968		10,111
Avg. Small Lot Size (Net SF)			7,102	8,001	7,552
Avg. Apartment Lot Size (Net SF)		2,248			2,248

Source: City of Canby, Planning Department, Nov. 27, 2023.

APPENDIX B-1

Supplemental Safe Harbor Housing and BLI Analysis Scenarios 1-3

Table 1: Housing Mix/Density Safe Harbors

A. Coordinated 20- Year Population Forecast	B. Housing Density Safe Harbor Numbers are in Dwelling Units (DU) per net buildable acre	C. Housing Mix Safe Harbor (Percentage of DU that Must be Allowed by zoning)		
		Low Density Residential	Medium Density Residential	High Density Residential
Less than 2,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required Overall Minimum: 3 • Assume for UGB Analysis: 4 • Zone to Allow: 6 	70%	20%	10%
2,501 – 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required Overall Minimum: 4 • Assume for UGB Analysis: 6 • Zone to Allow: 8 	60%	20%	20%
10,001 – 25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required Overall Minimum: 5 • Assume for UGB Analysis: 7 • Zone to Allow: 9 	55%	25%	20%
More than 25,000 but not subject to ORS 197.296	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required Overall Minimum: 6 • Assume for UGB Analysis: 8 • Zone to Allow: 10 	50%	25%	25%

- **Low Density Residential:** A residential zone that *allows* detached single family and manufactured homes and other needed housing types on individual lots in the density range of 2-6 units per net buildable acre (DU/NBA). The specified mix percentage is a maximum; a local government may allow a lower percentage.
- **Medium Density Residential:** A residential zone that *allows* attached single family housing, manufactured dwelling parks and other needed housing types in the density range of 6-12 units per net buildable acre. The specified mix percentage is a minimum; a local government may allow a higher percentage.
- **High Density Residential:** A residential zone that *allows* multiple family housing and other needed housing types in the density range of 12-40 units per net buildable acre. The specified mix percentage is a minimum; a local government may allow a higher percentage.
- **More than 25,000 but not subject to ORS 197.296:** The current population estimate for the city is less than 25,000 but the 20-year population forecast for the UGB is 25,000 or more. This safe harbor is not available for a jurisdiction subject to ORS 197.296 at the time of a UGB amendment.

APPENDIX B-2

Method 1

Safe Harbor Combined Housing Mix and Density Method 1, Determination of Residential Land Need, Canby UGB

	Factor	Finding	Units	Source Notes
1	20-Yr Population Growth Forecast:	24,586	population	Table A
2	Is Growth Forecast 10,001 to 25,000?	Yes		
3	20-Yr Population Change	5,931		Table A
4	Group quarters ¹	0.59%	35 dwelling units	Table B
5	Population in Households	5,895	population	calculation
6	Average Household Size	2.70		Table B
7	Number of Households	2,185	households	calculation
8	Vacancy Factor	3.40%	74 dwelling units	Table C
9	Dwelling Units Added	2,295	dwelling units	
10	Dwelling Mix Safe Harbor	Percent	Dwellings	
	Low Density Residential ²	55%	1,262 dwelling units	see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
	Medium Density Residential ³	25%	574 dwelling units	see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
	High Density Residential	20%	459 dwelling units	see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
	Total	100%	2,295 dwelling units	calculation
11	Dwelling Unit Density Requirements	DU/Net Acre ³	UGB Land Need Net Acres	
	Required overall minimum	5		see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
	Assume for UGB analysis	7	328 net acres	see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
	Zone to Allow	9		see OAR 660-024-0040(f)

¹ reflects people residing in shared living areas (congregate care), adjusted to exclude institutionalized population.

² Includes mobile homes and manufactured dwellings.

³ This applies to all residential zones within City.

APPENDIX B-3

Method 2: After Pipeline Development Reduction in Housing Need

Safe Harbor Incremental Mix Method 2, Determination of Residential Land Need, Canby UGB

					Source Notes
1 Existing Percentage of Density of Developed Land	Existing Dwellings	Existing Mix	Developed Acres	Current DUs Per Acre	
Low Density Residential ¹	4,136	62.6%			Table C
Medium Density Residential	1,408	21.3%			Table C
High Density Residential	1,064	16.1%			Table C
Total	6,608	100.0%	1,497	4.4	Table D1
2 Increase Overall Density as follows:	Increase Mix			New Overall Density	
	by:				
Average Increase	25%			5.5	see OAR 660-024-0040(h)
3 Planned Percentage of Housing Mix	Percent	Dwellings (After Pipeline Deduction)			
Low Density Residential ¹	55%	555 dwellings			see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
Medium Density Residential	25%	959 dwellings			see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
High Density Residential	20%	359 dwellings			see OAR 660-024-0040(f)
Total	100%	1,874 dwellings			calculation calculation
4 Zone to allow new housing mix			UGB		
	New Dwellings	Zone to Allow 2	Assumption for Analysis	Max UGB Land Need (Net Acres)	
Low Density Residential ¹	555	6.0			Table A
Medium Density Residential	959	16.0			Table A
High Density Residential	359	30.0			Table A
Total/Average	1,874	9 +	7 +	268	see OAR 660-024-0040(h)

¹ Includes mobile homes and manufactured dwellings.

² This applies to all residential zones within City.

APPENDIX B-4

Method 3: After Pipeline Development Reduction in Housing Need

Safe Harbor Incremental Mix Method 3, Determination of Residential Land Need, Canby UGB

					Source Notes
1 Existing Percentage of Density of Developed Land	Existing Dwellings	Existing Mix	Developed Acres	Current DUs Per Acre	
Low Density Residential ¹	4,136	63%			Table C
Medium Density Residential	1,408	21%			Table C
High Density Residential	1,064	16%			Table C
Total	6,607	100%	1,497	4.4	Table D1
2 Increase Percentage of Density as follows:	Increase Mix	New Mix			
	by:				
Low Density Residential ¹		48%			see OAR 660-024-0040(i)
Medium Density Residential	10%	31%			see OAR 660-024-0040(i)
High Density Residential	5%	21%			see OAR 660-024-0040(i)
Total		100%			calculation
3 Zone to allow new housing mix	Net New Dwellings Expected	Zone to Allow 2	UGB Assumption for Analysis	Max UGB Land Need (Net Acres)	
Low Density Residential ¹	555	6.0	5.0	111.0	see OAR 660-024-0040(i)
Medium Density Residential	959	16.0	9.0	106.6	see OAR 660-024-0040(i)
High Density Residential	359	30.0	19.0	18.9	see OAR 660-024-0040(i)
Total/Average	1,874	9.0 +	7.0 +	236	see OAR 660-024-0040(i)

¹ Includes mobile homes and manufactured dwellings.

² This applies to all residential zones within City.

APPENDIX C

Canby BLI Analysis: Remaining Gross Buildable Acres After Removing Pipeline Development

Residential BLI in Canby UGB (before Pipeline Sites are Removed from BLI)

Total BLI	<2 acre lots	2 to 5 acre lots	5 to 10 acre lots	>=10 acre lots	Total
HDR - High Density Residential	6.3	2.1	5.9	-	14.2
MDR - Medium Density Residential	8.3	14.6	20.3	-	43.1
LDR - Low Density Residential	38.3	24.2	71.8	86.0	220.4
RC - Residential Commercial	3.5	-	-	-	3.5
DC - Downtown Commercial	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Total Acres	57.4	40.8	98.0	86.0	282.2
% Distribution	20%	14%	35%	30%	100%

Source: City of Canby Planning Dept.; Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, May 2024.

Excludes tax lots contained in the construction pipeline.

Residential BLI in Canby UGB (includes just Pipeline developments)

BLI in Development Pipeline (sites under construction as of Nov. 2023)	<2 acre lots	2 to 5 acre lots	5 to 10 acre lots	>=10 acre lots	Total
HDR - High Density Residential	1.9	2.1	5.9	-	9.8
MDR - Medium Density Residential	5.9	-	-	-	5.9
LDR - Low Density Residential	9.9	3.0	-	34.7	47.6
RC - Residential Commercial	1.9	-	-	-	1.9
DC - Downtown Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Total Acres	19.6	5.1	5.9	34.7	65.2
% Distribution	7%	2%	2%	12%	23%

Source: City of Canby Planning Dept.; Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, November 2023.

Residential BLI in Canby UGB (after Pipeline Sites are Removed from BLI)

Adjusted BLI After Pipeline is Removed	<2 acre lots	2 to 5 acre lots	5 to 10 acre lots	>=10 acre lots	Total
HDR - High Density Residential	5.4	(0.0)	-	-	5.4
MDR - Medium Density Residential	2.4	14.6	20.3	-	37.2
LDR - Low Density Residential	28.4	21.2	71.8	52.3	173.7
RC - Residential Commercial	3.4	-	-	-	3.4
DC - Downtown Commercial	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Total Acres	40.6	35.8	92.1	52.3	220.8
% Distribution	18%	16%	42%	24%	100%

Source: City of Canby Planning Dept.; Canby Buildable Land Inventory; 3J Consulting, May 2024.

Source: 3J Consulting and FCS GROUP, May 2024.

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