

NORTHWEST RUBBER SITE, NE GATEWAY DISTRICT –

Control, RFQ and Redevelopment



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Control, RFQ and Redevelopment

Building Something Transformative – for the Neighborhood and for McMinnville



Tonight's Work Session

- History of the Project:
- Description of the Project:
- Goals for the Project:
- Public / Private Partnerships
- RFQ Specifics
- ❖ Q & A

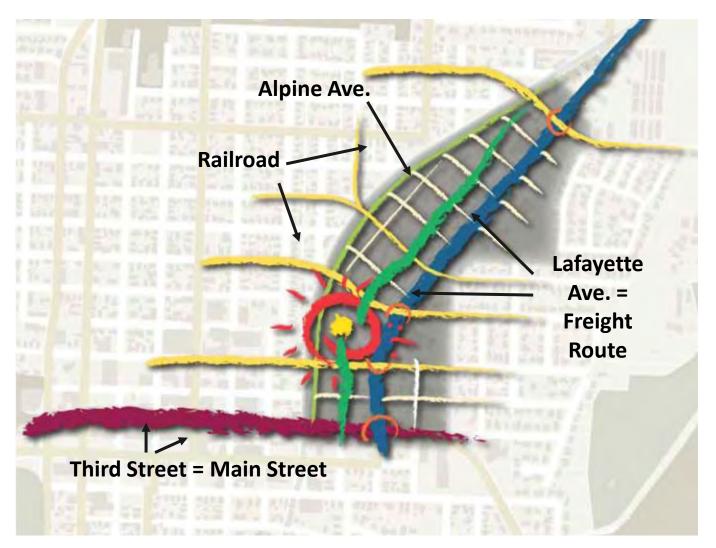






NE GATEWAY DISTRICT





The City's historic industrial area formed during the late 1800s around the railroad, county courthouse, and community's business center (Third Street).

It is bounded to the west by an active freight railroad and to the east by a vehicular freight arterial.

Alpine Avenue is a partially paved and improved road that travels north-south through the neighborhood.

Properties are a mix of light industrial, warehousing, storage facilities, craft industrial, older residential housing, and emerging commercial entrepreneurs.



Project History: NE GATEWAY REDEVELOPMENT Northwest Rubber

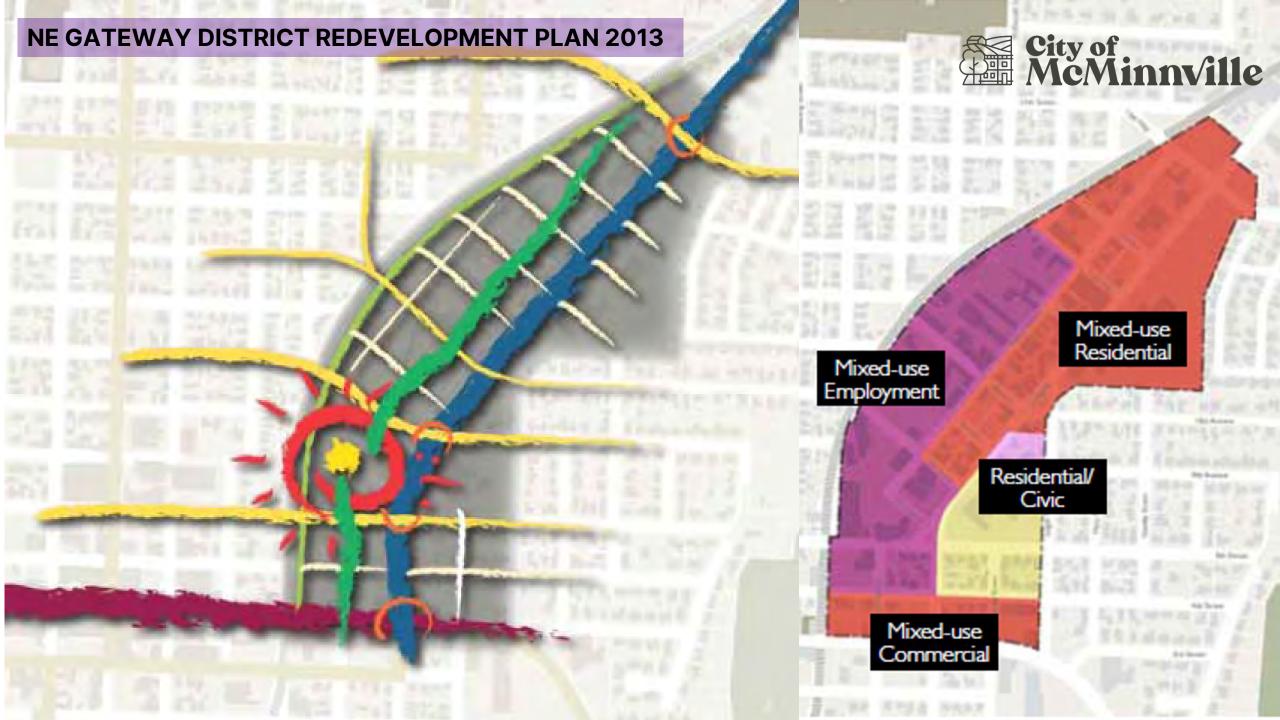
NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD – Existing Conditions, Revitalization of older industrial buildings





20 years ago, a local development team invested in the rehabilitation of an old grain station into a multipurpose commercial development supporting local businesses.

This effort set the stage for the NE Gateway District Revitalization Plan.





Summary of Area Planning to Date

NE GATEWAY

OSS

PLAN

(2010 - 13)

URBAN RENEWAL PLAN (2013)

MCMINNVILLE **URBAN** RENEWAL RENEWAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (2014 – Present)

ULTIMATE RB - PRIORITY CATALYTIC SITE

Purchased by Northwest Rubber in 2023

City learned of plant closure and potential surplus of property – March, 2023

City contacted NW Rubber expressing an interest in purchasing the property prior to marketing it.

City purchased property October 23, 2023

Conducted Phase I and II Environmental Assessment

Removed all equipment from the site except for power, fire suppression and security.



Redevelopment Site located in the heart of the NE Gateway District.



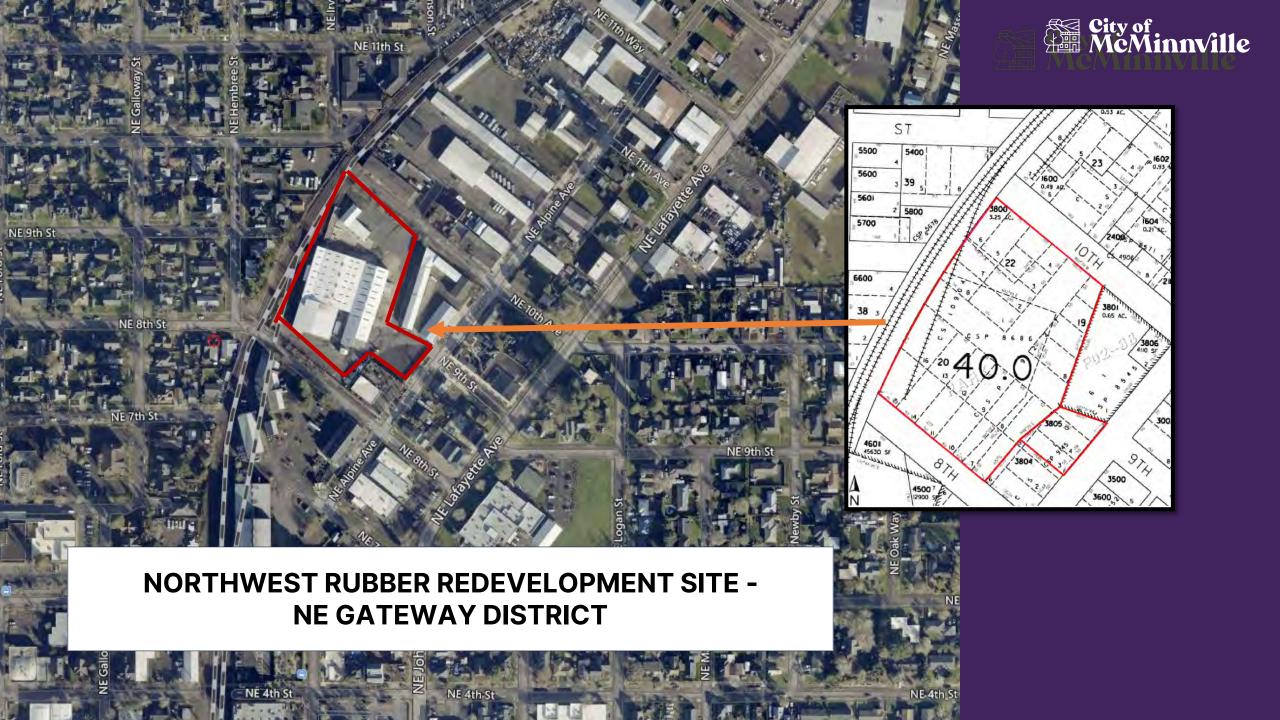
Project Scope of Work



TASK	COMMENTS	TIMEFRAME
> Secure Property	Environmental assessment and purchase	8/23 - 11/23
> Subcommittee	Representative	11/23
Hire a Consultant	Help the subcommittee draft a RFQ	2/24
 Harvard Mayor's Institute on City Design (Just City Fellowship) 	Mayor Drabkin, 1 of 7 Mayors Chosen for a Fellowship to review project and develop RFQ with Just City Principles	2/24 – 4/24
Host a Developer Tour	Generate interest	6/24
Draft/Publish RFQ	Community Values / Just City Principles	7/24
> Select Developer	Reflect Project Goals/Values	8/24
Community Engagement	Focus Groups / Representative	10/24
Establish Design Principles	Reflect Project Goals/Values	11/24
Negotiate Development Agreement	Incorporate Project Goals and Values	12/24 - 6/25
> Transact Property	Sell Property (Prepare Site as Negotiated)	7/25
> Construction		2025 - 26



Project Site: NE GATEWAY REDEVELOPMENT Northwest Rubber



Vacant 3.5 Acre Industrial Site (Rubber Plant) Purchased by the City of McMinnville for a mixed-use







Identified in 2013 NE Gateway District Plan as a catalyst opportunity site to revitalize the redevelopment of this city center industrial area into a vibrant mixed-use neighborhood.



Project Description: Site Conditions

- **❖** Two Legal Parcels
- ❖ 3.5 Acres
- ❖ Vacant, Previous Use, Heavy Industrial
- **❖** 50,000 sf Warehouse (1970 − 1980, 2000)
- ❖ 4,000 sf Office (1980)
- **❖** Adjacent to Active Railroad (West Side)
- **❖** Railroad Spur with Loading Dock on Site
- 2 Blocks from Arterial
- **❖** Wet Utilities WW, H20, Gas Services
- ❖ Dry Utilities Communication, Power
- **❖** 97% Impervious Site
- **❖ Phase I and II Recently Conducted, CMMP Underway**
- HBMS 2023 No Hazardous Materials Identified





Site History:

History – INDUSTRIAL SITE





One of the first developments in the neighborhood as a milk condensary. This site has been used industrially until a rubber plant closed in 2013 and the property was purchased by the City.

1908 - Nestle Milk Condensary was built

1919–1953 – Nestle Milk operated the plant, condensed milk canning and processing facility

1955-1984 – Site operated as lumber yard under the names Yamhill Plywood, White City Plywood, and Coast Range Plywood

1985-2023 – RB Rubber Products acquired property, turning it into a rubber manufacturing plant, recycling rubber to make rubber matting products

2020 – Company purchased by Carlisle Construction Materials, name changed to Ultimate RB Inc.

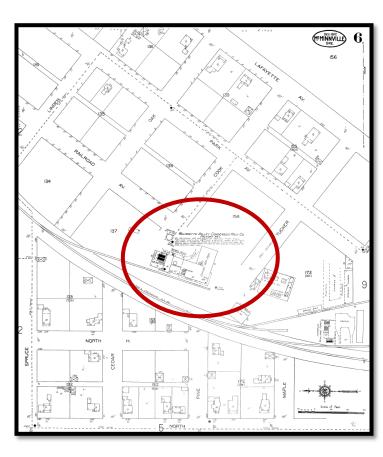
2023 – City of McMinnville purchased property

History – EARLY DEVELOPMENT – SANBORN MAPS

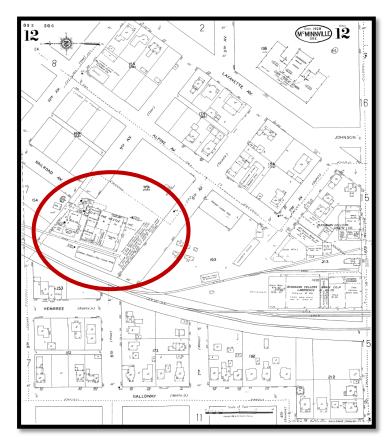




1889 - Railroad arrived in 1879, no development in the district area yet.



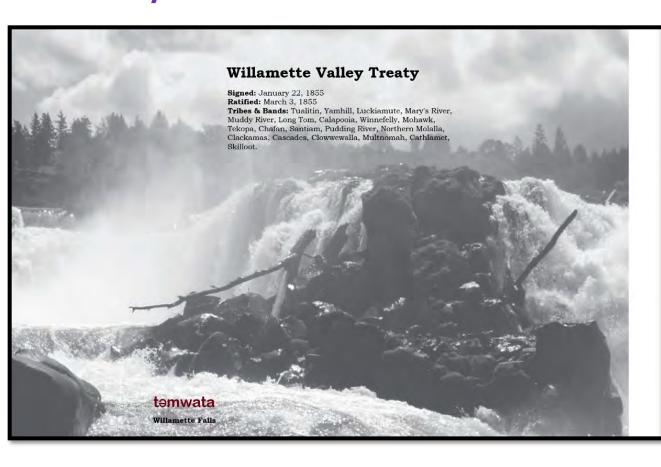
1912 – Nestle Milk Condensery built on the redevelopment site



1928 – Dwellings start to fill in the neighborhood.

History - NATIVE AMERICAN LAND





Willamette Valley Treaty

Signed: January 22, 1855

Ratified: March 3, 1855

Tribes and Bands: Tualatin, Yamhill, Luckiamute, Mary's River, Muddy River, Long Tom, Calapooia, Winnefelly, Mohawk, Tekopa, Chafan, Santiam, Pudding River, Northern Molalla, Clackamas, Cascades, Clowwewalla, Multnomah, Cathlamet, Skilloot.

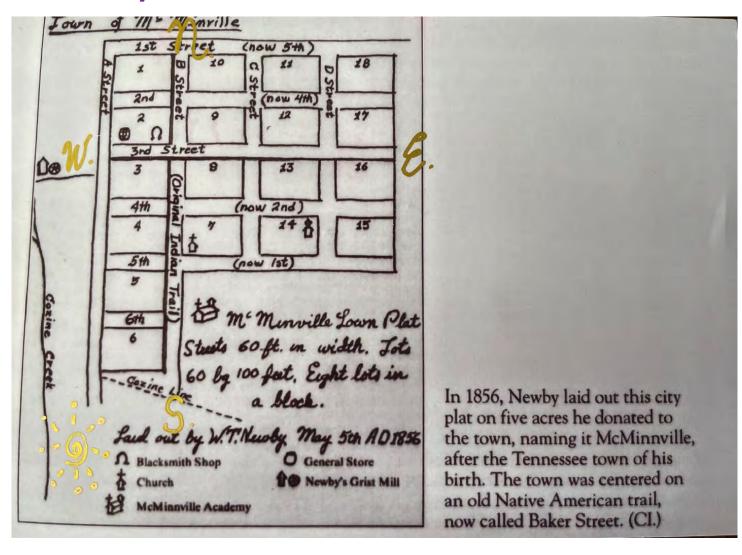
The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon includes over 30 tribes and bands from western Oregon, northern California, and southwest Washington. Since time immemorial tribal people have relied on these traditional landscapes for their livelihood. The fish and game were plentiful and what the lands didn't provide, they acquired by trade.

This way of life changed with western expansion. Ratified and unratified treaties between the Tribes and the United States Government from 1853 through 1855 resulted in the forced removal of tribal members from their ancestral homelands. Despite this removal, tribal members maintained their connection to their homelands and areas such as Willamette Falls and Table Rocks.

(Home | Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde)

History - NATIVE AMERICAN





The original plat is centered on a Native American Trail running north-south, now called Baker Street.

History - MCMINNVILLE CHINESE COMMUNITY



Despite working in many vital industries, Chinese in Oregon faced a series of racist state and federal laws aimed at preventing immigration family formation and economic mobility.

In Oregon, the period 1882-1943 is known as the Exclusion Era. During this period, as a practical matter Chinese could not legally enter the United States, and Chinese women were excludable as wives of banned Chinese laborers. Oregon also banned interracial marriage. During this time, Chinese were ineligible for naturalization on the basis of a 1789 law that limited naturalization to white immigrants. Additionally, Chinese were discriminated against in housing; banned from attending public schools, entering professions, and serving on juries; and not allowed to vote or hold office.

In the 1860s, William Newby hired 300 Chinese laborers to dig the three-mile long mill race critical for the vitality of the new settlement. That history is not publicly acknowledged despite multiple references to the mill throughout town.

In the late 1800s, several laundries in town were owned and operated by Chinese merchants. They were located on the edge of town and many newspaper advertisements and articles targeted them.



A Needed Institution.

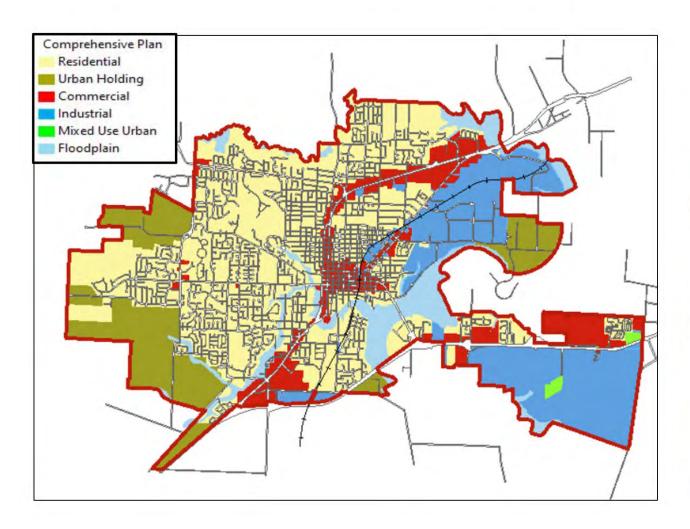
One of the things needed in this city is a white laundry. The Chinese have the monopoly of the laundry business, and are getting extremely exorbitant in their charges. Their work is not up to white work by one-half. If some energetic person would start a laundry in this city they would receive the hearty support of our people. There is only one Chinese laundry in town, and it does not take a Celestial very long to find out that he has a chance to make

Newspaper article identifying "the need" for a laundry not owned and operated by Chinese.

McMinnville prohibited Chinese land ownership and business operations inside City limits until **1964**

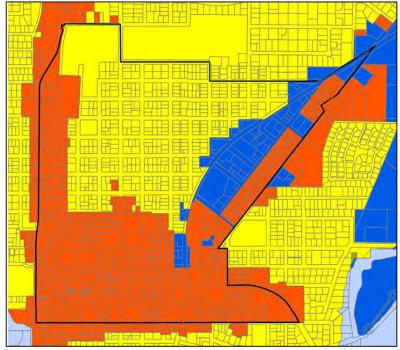




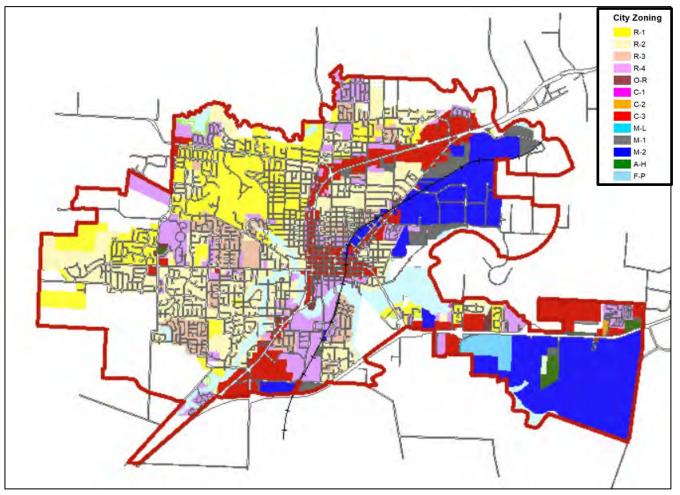


Comprehensive Plan:

Mix of Industrial, Commercial, Residential



Land Use - Zoning



Zoning:

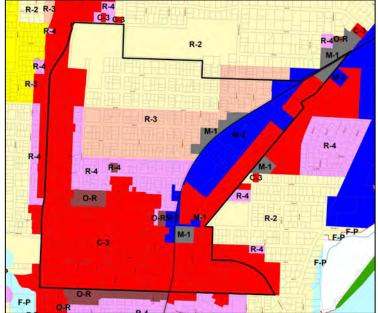
Mix of Industrial, Commercial, Office, Low-, Medium-, and Medium-High Density Residential

Two Primary Pedestrian-Oriented Special Districts:

- Downtown Design District (centered Around 3rd Street)
- Alpine Avenue/NE Gateway Overlay District (also allows mixed-use not indicated in base zoning)

Additional Special-Purpose Areas/Districts:

- Urban Renewal District
- Historic District
- Parking Reduction Area
- City Center Housing Overlay



NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD - Recent Business Development





RAILROAD AND STREETS



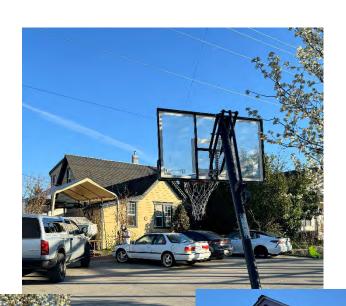






NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD – Housing (Along Alpine Avenue) Low and Moderate-Income Neighborhood – Rental Majority





NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD – Historic Housing (Across Railroad Tracks) Low and Moderate-Income Neighborhood – Ownership Majority



NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD - Recent Public Art Installations









NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD – Community Gardens Recent Non-Profit Collaborations on Alpine Avenue







NE GATEWAY DISTRICT NEIGHBORHOOD – City of McMinnville Warehousing and Storage with Barbed Wire on Alpine Avenue









Project – CENSUS BLOCK DATA:

NE GATEWAY DISTRICT - CENSUS BLOCK DATA Located in the city center just north of Third Street, **McMinnville's historic Main Street Selected Census Block Group 2 to** represent the neighborhood for multiple reasons: 1. It is the smallest data set available to a city the size of NE Rivergate St McMinnville, 34,500 people. Neighborhood = 2. The redevelopment site and **NE Gateway District is within it.** Census Tract, 308.01 **Block Group 2** 3. The adjacent eastern census tract is very large, encompasses land outside the city and while some areas are culturally included in the neighborhood, they are also separated by a vehicular arterial.

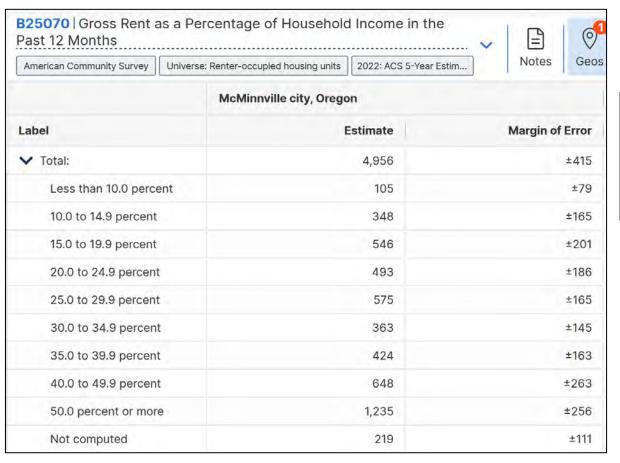
SE Booth Bend Rd

Housing Supply and Production (City)



Gross Rent as % Of HH Income in Past 12 Months, City of McMinnville, Source: 2022 5-Year ACS, Tables B25070, B25003 For Renter Occupied Housing Units (~4,956 (38.5%) of Housing Units)

Renter-Occupied HHs Experiencing Cost Burden (Gross Rent >30% of HH Income): 2,670 of 4,956 HHs (~54% of HHs)
Renter-Occupied HHs Experiencing Severe Cost Burden (Gross Rent >50% of HH Income): 1,235 of 4,956 HHs (~25% of HHs)

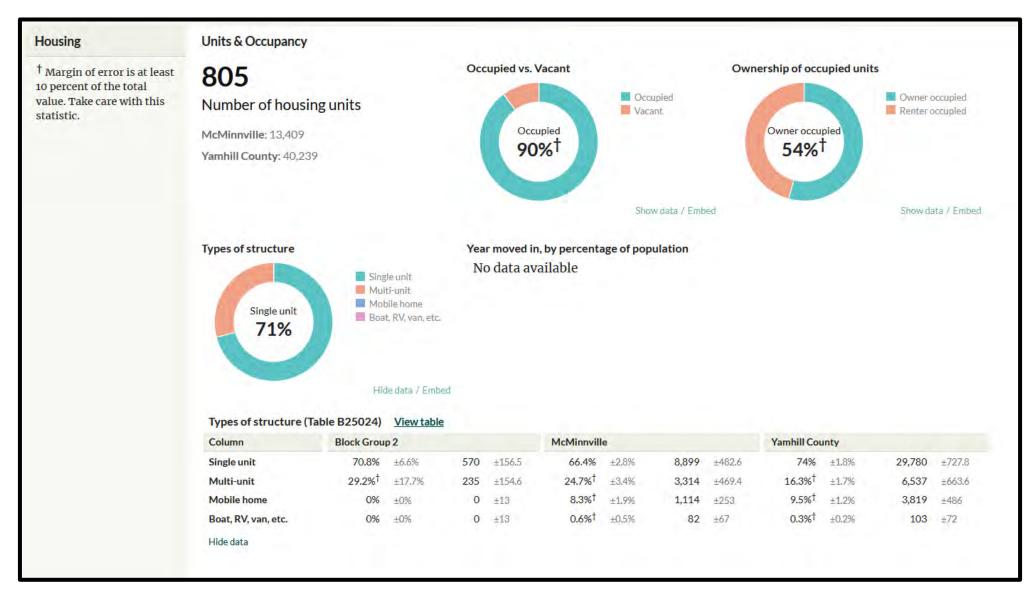


Housing	
1 Housing units, July 1, 2022, (V2022)	x
① Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2018-2022	61.5%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2018-2022	\$365,300
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2018-2022	\$1,721
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2018-2022	\$600
Median gross rent, 2018-2022	\$1,213
1 Building permits, 2022	X

Housing Supply and Production (Neighborhood)



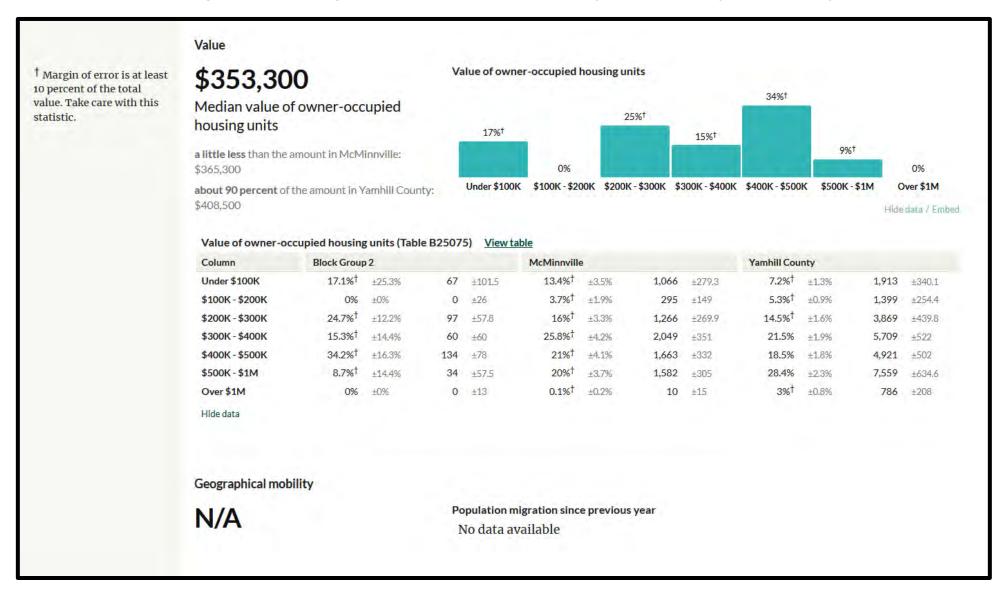
Housing – Units and Occupancy: Neighborhood Detail, With Comparison to City and County (2022)



Housing Supply and Production (City and Neighborhood)

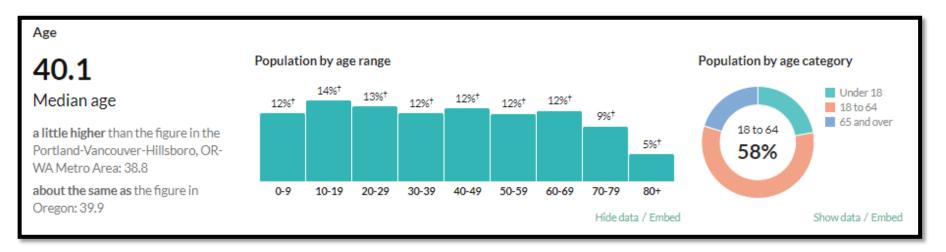


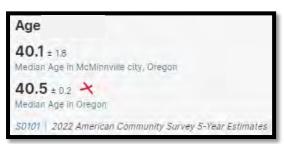
Housing – Value: Neighborhood Detail, With Comparison to City and County (2022)



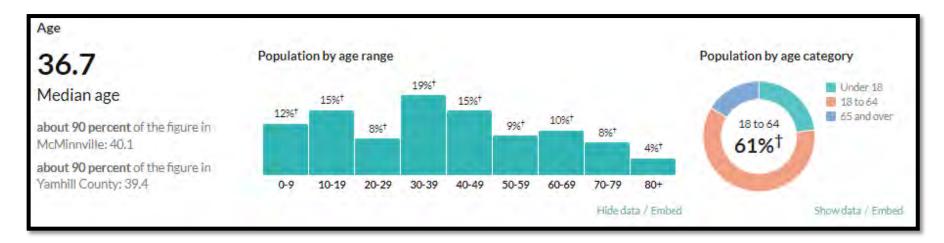
Population of City & Neighborhood







2022 American Community Survey (ACS) City-wide



Age :

36.7 ± 4.1

Median Age in Census Tract 308.01; Yamhill County; Oregon

39.4 ± 0.7

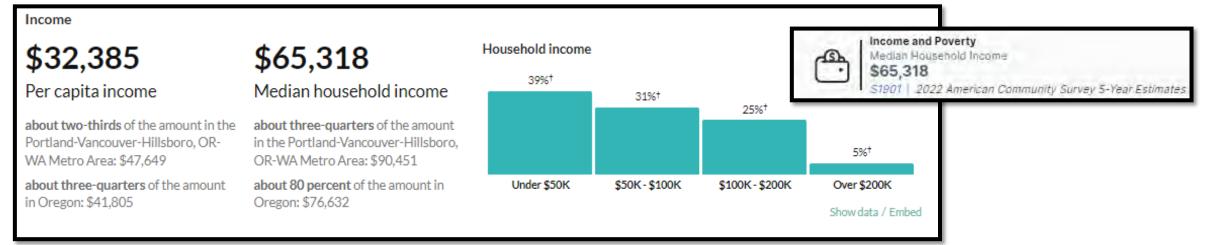
Median Age in Yamhill County, Oregon

S0101 | 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

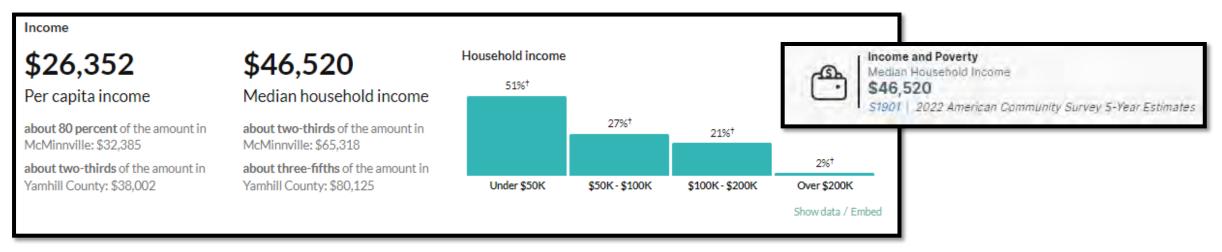
2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Neighborhood (Census Tract 308.01)

Population (Income) of City & Neighborhood





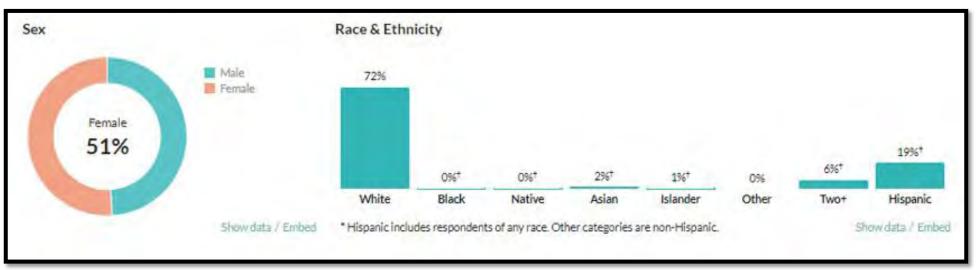
2022 American Community Survey (ACS) City-wide



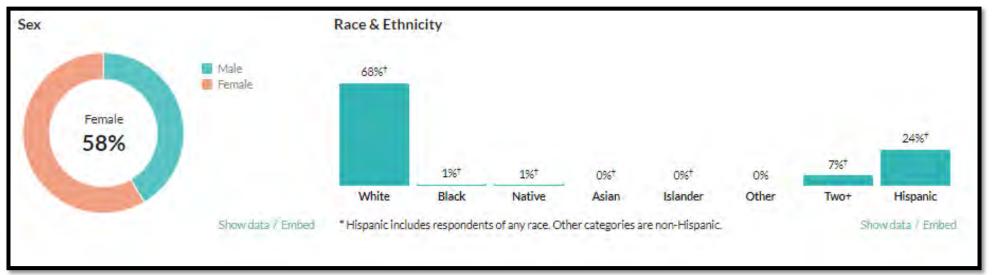
2022 American Community Survey (ACS) Neighborhood (Census Tract 308.01)

Population (Sex, Race and Ethnicity) of City & Neighborhood





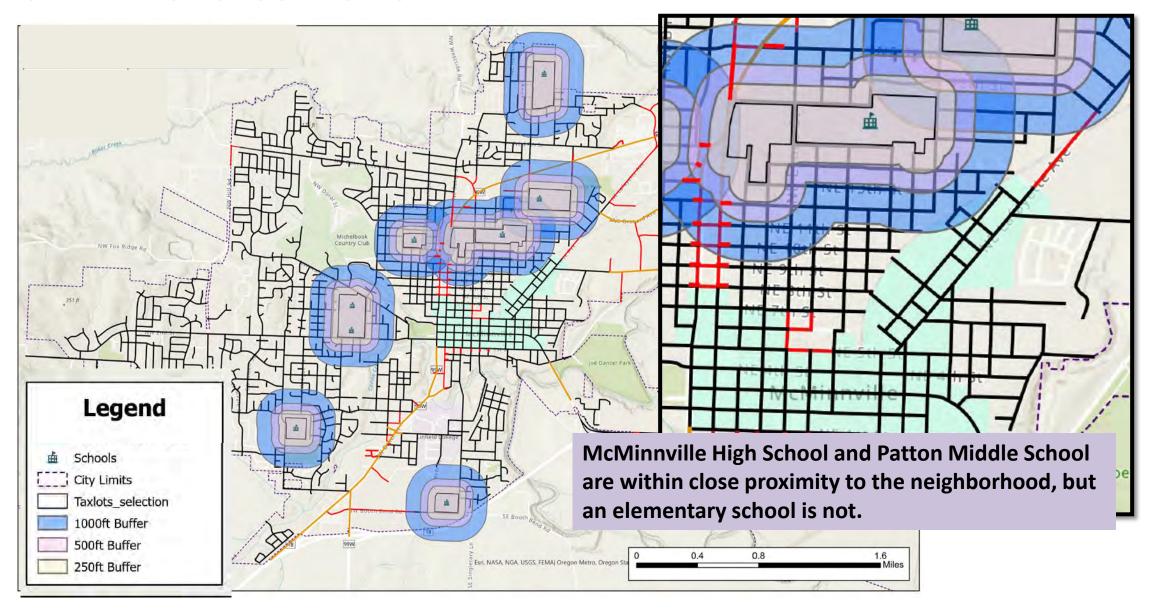
2022 American Community Survey (ACS) City-wide





McMinnville School District





Educational Attainment (City and Neighborhood)



City-Wide

Neighborhood

High School Degree or Higher – Age25+

High School Degree or Higher - Age25+

87.1%

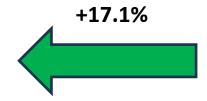


81.9%

Bachelor's Degree or Higher - Age 25+

Bachelor's Degree or Higher – Age 25+

26.7%



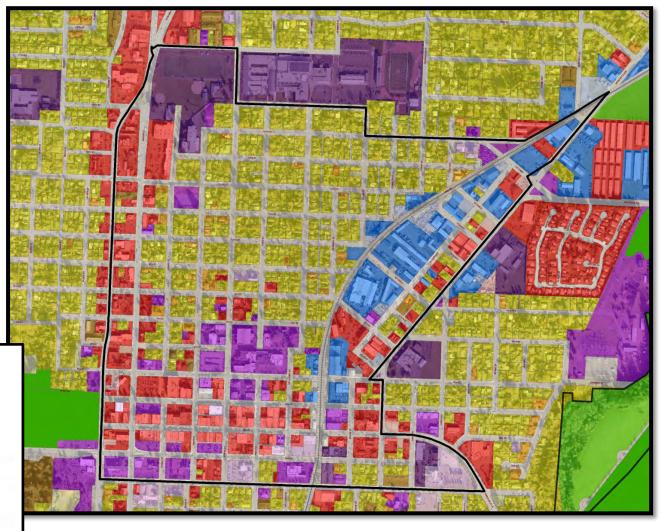
9.6%

Public Open Spaces and Natural Features



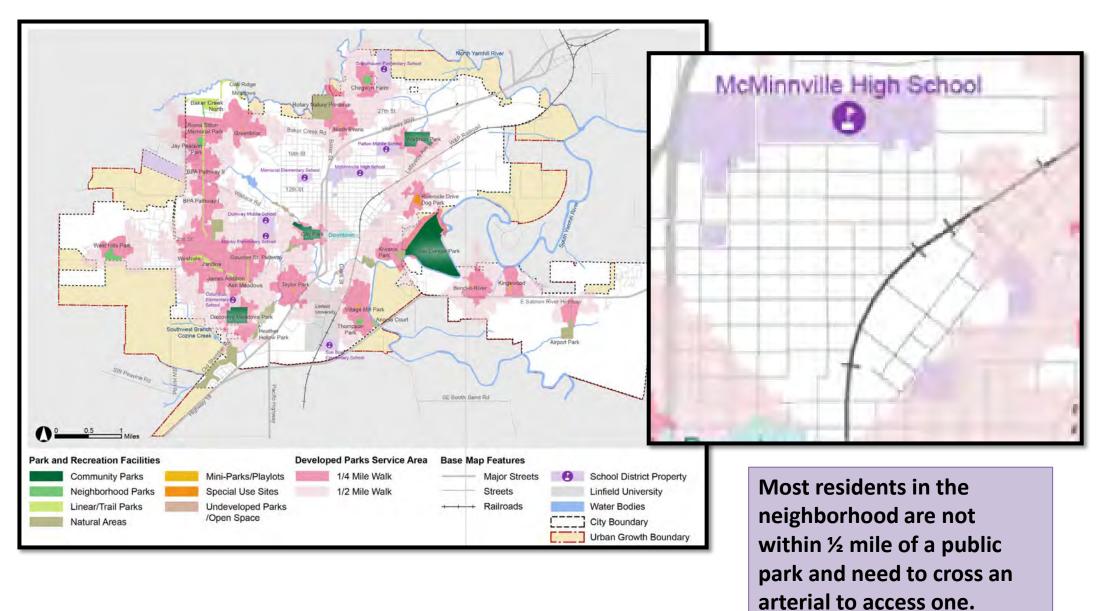
- Public green spaces are generally not present within the neighborhood
- One-block park w/ tennis courts (11th-12th/Cowls-Davis)
- Some private green spaces on church-owned properties
- Civic and Private Plazas and Facilities Present (Gormley Civic Plaza, Community Center, US Bank Plaza)
- Pedestrian-Oriented Streets are present
- School District Ball Fields



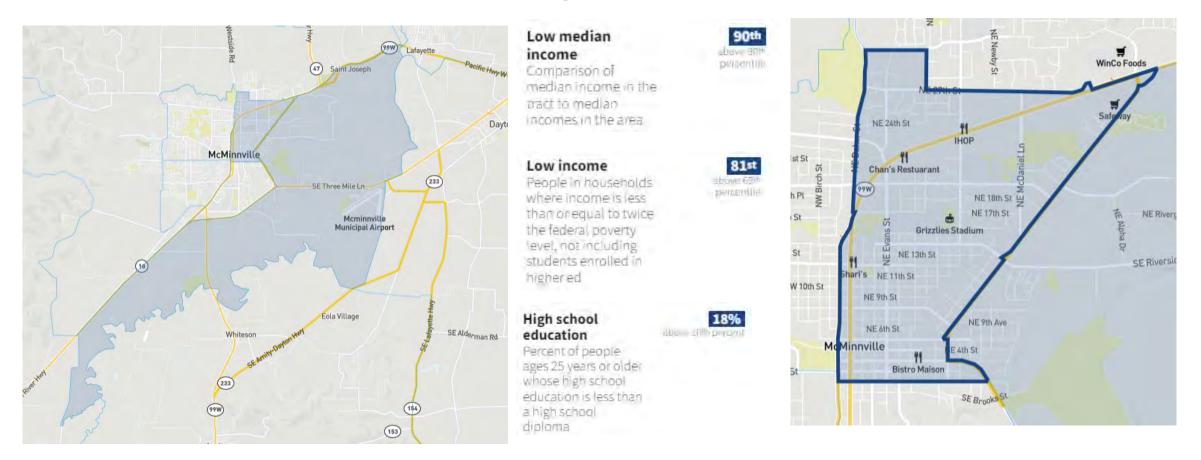


PARKS





Environmental Conditions (City and Neighborhood)



This tract is considered disadvantaged because it meets 1 burden threshold **AND** the associated socioeconomic threshold. Census tracts that are overburdened and underserved are highlighted as being disadvantaged on the map. Federally Recognized Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages, are also considered disadvantaged communities.

Environmental Conditions (City and Neighborhood)

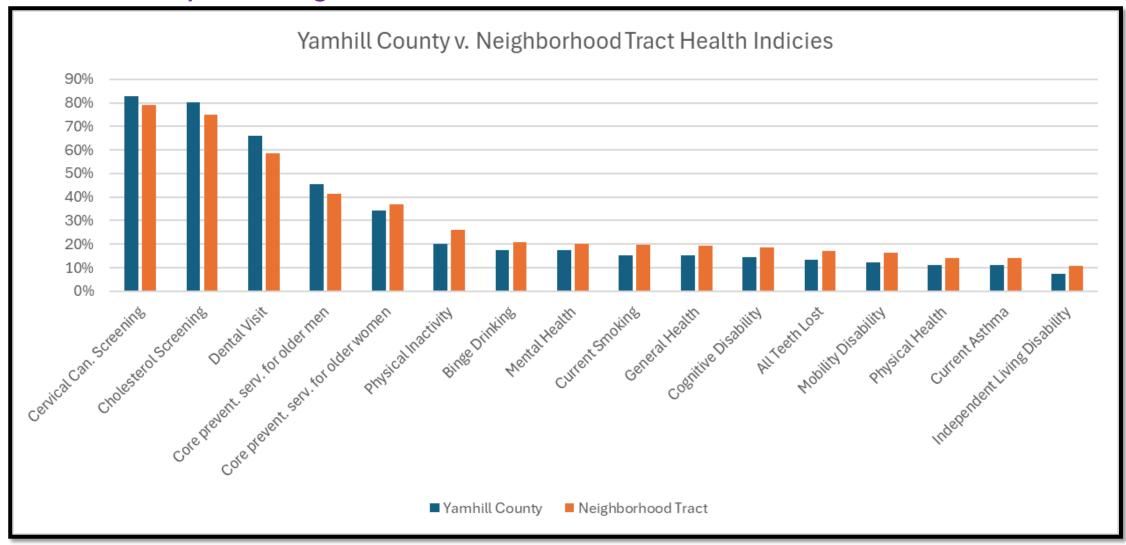


	Census Block	City	Disparity		
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter (µg/m³)	7.92	7.8	2%		
Ozone (ppb)	50.2	50.1	0%		
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m³)	0.249	0.218	12%		
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	20	20	0%		
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.3	0%		
Toxic Releases to Air	1,600	440	73%		
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	340	120	65%		
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.62	0.16	74%		
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.044	0.046	-5%		
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.041	0.04	2%		
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.96	0.64	33%		
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km²)	6.2	2.3	63%		
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.00013	0.00012	8%		

Source: EPA's Environmental
Justice Screening and Mapping
Tool (Version 2.2)
https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/

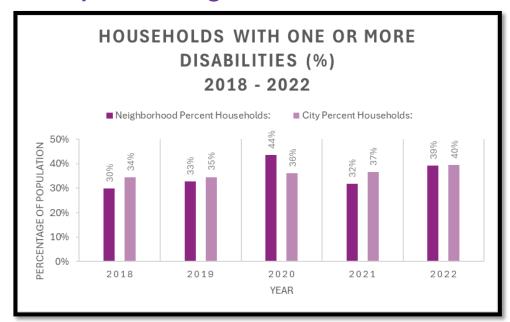
Health (County and Neighborhood)

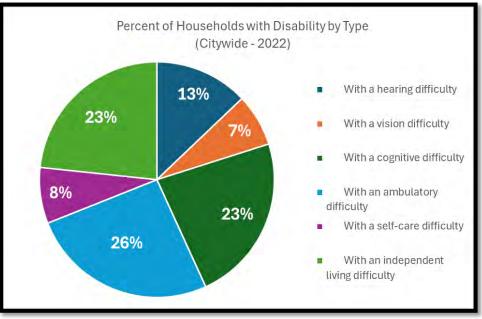


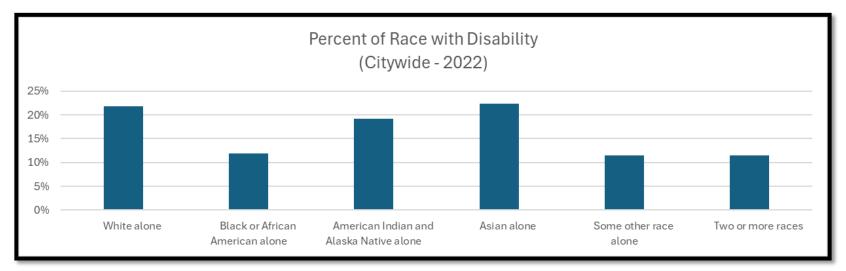


Health (City and Neighborhood)







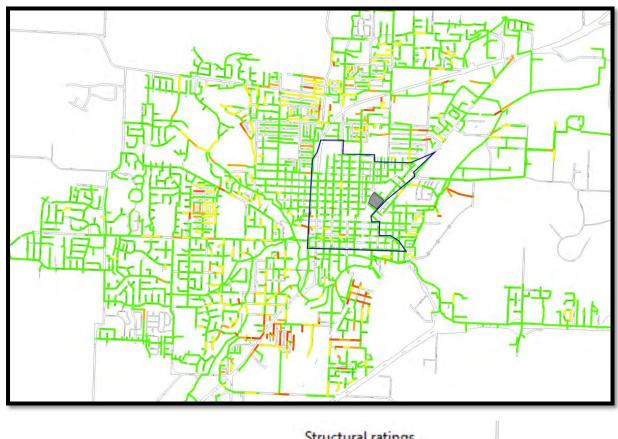


Source: CDC PLACES: https://data.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-Census-Tract-D/cwsq-ngmh/about data



Sewer Structural Ratings (City and Neighborhood)

Sewer Structural Ratings - Citywide



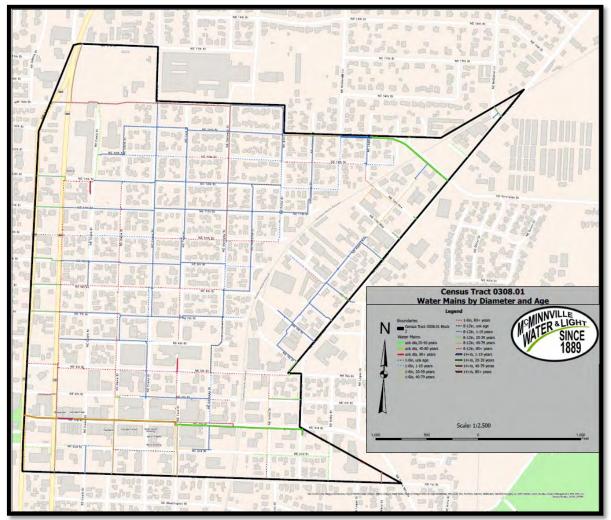


Sewer Structural Ratings - Neighborhood



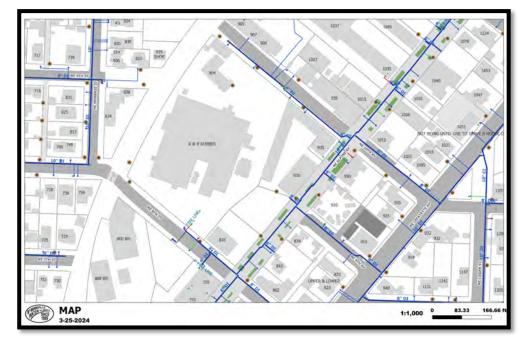
Neighborhood block group outlined in blue and subject site identified in gray.

Water (Neighborhood)



Total Water System Improvements City Wide, 2019-Present \$2.2 million (vs \$371k in the block)

8th 9th 10th between Alpine and Lafayette Ave (8" Ductile)		\$65k
18th between McDaniel & Lafayette Ave (560' of 10" Ductile)	2020	\$130k
Galloway between 5 th and 7 th (630' of 8" Ductile)	2022	\$176k

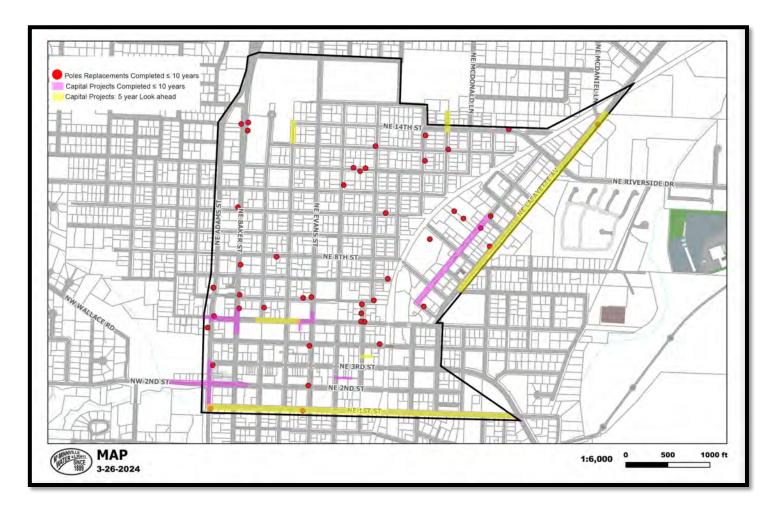


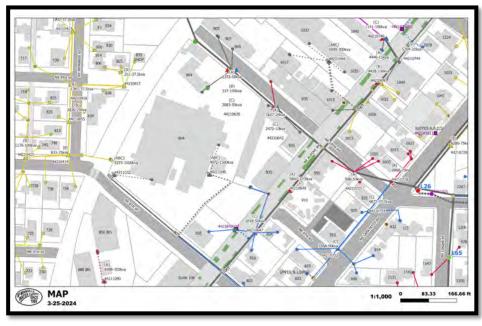


Redevelopment Site



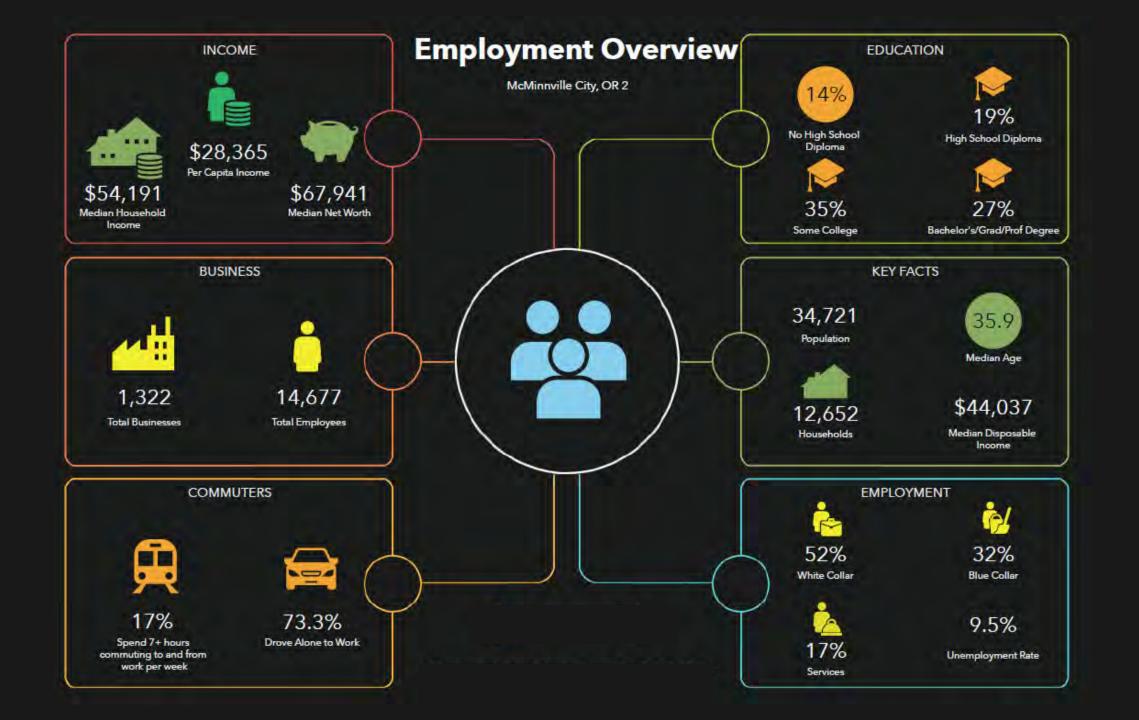
Power (Neighborhood)





Neighborhood

Redevelopment Site





Project – SWOT



Study Area Justice/Injustice SWOT

STRENGTHS/ASSETS

- Diverse history of cultural use
- Diverse demographic profile
- Authentic settlement history still reflected in extant built environment
- New and old locally owned businesses in study area including eateries, breweries, wineries
- Existing manufacturing businesses/employees in study area
- Established childcare in study area

- Market for all housing types
- Street and sidewalk creation and repair with public infrastructure dollars (vs developer cost)
- Festival Street Design and Construction
 (Alpine Avenue) A pedestrian friendly street that acts as a public gathering space.
- Existing Collaboration with area partners including Edible Gardens and Zero Waste
- Located in the city center
- Active investment in the area in the past five years



Operational Justice/Injustice SWOT

STRENGTHS/ASSETS

- ❖ Leadership/Partnership with MICD/GSD
- City's stated mission, vision and values to address and not repeat harms.
- Community vision articulated
- Area Plan adopted (NE Gateway District Plan, 2013)
- Overlay zoning district adopted
- Urban Renewal District established as a funding tool
- Affordable water and electric utilities

- Ability of City to act as convener or facilitating convening through policy
- Opportunity to promote active travel and increase bike and ped accessibility
- Current City DEI Organizational Assessment
- ❖ Recent code changes to encourage a variety of housing types, including but not limited to: missing middle housing, SROs, setbacks, parking
- **❖** Waived SDC policies for affordable housing





Project Justice/Injustice SWOT

STRENGTHS/ASSETS

- ❖ 3.5-acre site with direct frontage on Alpine Avenue and multiple access points
- Flat development site with limited environmental issues.
- Existing loading dock and rail spur
- Phase I and Phase II environmental assessments completed, no major concers identified
- Located in the heart of the NE Gateway District
- Adjacent to the successful commercial Grain Station development.

- City controls choice of developer and development agreement
- ❖ Opportunity to re-engage with community groups and work with credible community messengers to reach a broader audience through RFQ process. New civic participation through pre-development activation.
- Celebrate Chinese immigrant history (tie to local rail history), Indigenous history and industrial history through design
- Potential Co-location of commercial and residential



Project Justice/Injustice SWOT

STRENGTHS/ASSETS

- ❖ Pedestrian friendly access off 9th Avenue
- Pedestrian Friendly access to festival street from property
- Nearby Arterial (Lafayette Ave)

- Opportunity to promote active travel and increase bike and ped accessibility
- Lack of Urban Forest allows for blank slate and successional landscapes
- Potential for disguised density (would be first in McMinnville)
- New community gathering space
- Collaboration with Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, Unidos, MV Advancements and other area nonprofit organizations serving represented communities in the data.



Study Area Justice/Injustice SWOT

CHALLENGES

- Income, education and demographic disparity in area from balance of city
- Lack of proximity to public parks/plazas
- Lack of public transportation to employment
- Inequitable public infrastructure
- East-West connectivity constrained by an arterial and railroad
- Lack of wayfinding in area
- Original plan incorporates multi-use path along railroad corridor. Very limited property to do so without railroad connection

THREATS

- Lack of affordable housing for rental and homeownership opportunities
- Lack of low-income housing
- Exponentially rising housing prices
- Lack of urban forest and landscaping
- Exponential Gentrification
- High crime area of the railroad corridor



Operational Justice/Injustice SWOT

CHALLENGES

- Can we make decisions that don't cause harm?
- Prioritizing justice in the current culture of the organization
- Lack of neighborhood representation in city decision-making
- Reshaping how our community thinks about development and authenticity
- Dismissal of authentic area history
- Limited City capacity (staffing and financial resources)

THREATS

- Displacement of low and moderate-income housing with urban renewal
- Inequitable public process
- Nativism / Local Only mentality
- Elitism
- Prioritizing perceived efficiency over equity, defensiveness of status quo
- ❖ NIMBYism
- Lack of access to data



Project Justice/Injustice SWOT

CHALLENGES

- Ensure the design reflects the community identity rather than imposing a design aesthetic
- Open Space Balance design that supports commercial and residential activities
- **❖** Lack of agreed upon definition of success

THREATS

- Aged city infrastructure limiting density potential
- Displacement or strain on existing area businesses
- **❖** Non-spatial displacement
- Lack of district parking



WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN



OUR OPPORTUNITY:

We have set the table to partner with a developer on a transformative project in this district:

Transformative in terms of –

- Developing a project that is uniquely McMinnville, meeting our city's needs in a forwardfacing, authentic manner
 - Mixture of housing serving a diverse community
 - Design reflecting the unique attributes of the neighborhood
 - Celebration of some of our community layers that are often not recognized fully
 - Involve the community in the project
- Utilizing a process that is inclusive, data-informed and responsive
 - City Goals and Principles in the RFQ
 - Choosing a developer based on shared values and vision for the area and the site