



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Department of Land Conservation and Development

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www.lcd.state.or.us



NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENT

08/16/2011

TO: Subscribers to Notice of Adopted Plan
or Land Use Regulation Amendments

FROM: Plan Amendment Program Specialist

SUBJECT: Deschutes County Plan Amendment
DLCD File Number 015-10

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) received the attached notice of adoption. Due to the size of amended material submitted, a complete copy has not been attached. A Copy of the adopted plan amendment is available for review at the DLCD office in Salem and the local government office.

Appeal Procedures*

DLCD ACKNOWLEDGMENT or DEADLINE TO APPEAL: Thursday, September 01, 2011

This amendment was submitted to DLCD for review prior to adoption pursuant to ORS 197.830(2)(b) only persons who participated in the local government proceedings leading to adoption of the amendment are eligible to appeal this decision to the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA).

If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of intent to appeal with the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) no later than 21 days from the date the decision was mailed to you by the local government. If you have questions, check with the local government to determine the appeal deadline. Copies of the notice of intent to appeal must be served upon the local government and others who received written notice of the final decision from the local government. The notice of intent to appeal must be served and filed in the form and manner prescribed by LUBA, (OAR Chapter 661, Division 10). Please call LUBA at 503-373-1265, if you have questions about appeal procedures.

*NOTE: The Acknowledgment or Appeal Deadline is based upon the date the decision was mailed by local government. A decision may have been mailed to you on a different date than it was mailed to DLCD. As a result, your appeal deadline may be earlier than the above date specified. NO LUBA Notification to the jurisdiction of an appeal by the deadline, this Plan Amendment is acknowledged.

Cc: Terri Hansen Payne, Deschutes County
Jon Jinings, DLCD Community Services Specialist

Katherine Daniels, DLCD Farm/Forest Specialist
Thomas Hogue, DLCD Regional Representative
Amanda Punton, DLCD Regional Representative

<paa> YA



FORM 2

DLCD

Notice of Adoption

This Form 2 must be mailed to DLCD within **5-Working Days after the Final Ordinance is signed** by the public Official Designated by the jurisdiction and all other requirements of ORS 197.615 and OAR 660-018-000

In person electronic mailed

DEPT OF
AUG 12 2011
LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE
STAMP

For Office Use Only

Jurisdiction: **Deschutes County**

Local file number: **PA 10-10. Ord. 2011-003**

Date of Adoption: **8/10/2011**

Date Mailed: **8/11/2011**

Was a Notice of Proposed Amendment (Form 1) mailed to DLCD? Yes No Date: 10/4/2010

Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment

Comprehensive Plan Map Amendment

Land Use Regulation Amendment

Zoning Map Amendment

New Land Use Regulation

Other:

Summarize the adopted amendment. Do not use technical terms. Do not write "See Attached".

This Comprehensive Plan update replaces the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan, except for 23.60 Transportation, 23.64 Transportation System Plan, 23.84 Destination Resorts and parts of 23.40 including 23.40.30 Terrebonne and Tumalo Community Plans and 23.40.065 Deschutes Junction policies. This update was initiated in May 2008 and included extensive public, Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioner input and review.

Does the Adoption differ from proposal? Yes, Please explain below:

The adopted Plan has been revised based on input from the public, the Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners.

Plan Map Changed from: **n/a**

to:

Zone Map Changed from: **n/a**

to:

Location:

Acres Involved:

Specify Density: Previous:

New:

Applicable statewide planning goals:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Was an Exception Adopted? YES NO

Did DLCD receive a Notice of Proposed Amendment...

45-days prior to first evidentiary hearing?

Yes No

If no, do the statewide planning goals apply?

Yes No

DLCD File No. 015-10 (18551) [16732]

If no, did Emergency Circumstances require immediate adoption?

Yes No

DLCD file No. _____

Please list all affected State or Federal Agencies, Local Governments or Special Districts:

Cities of Bend, La Pine, Sisters and Redmond

Local Contact: **Terri Hansen Payne**

Phone: (541) 385-1404 Extension:

Address: **117 NW Lafayette**

Fax Number: **541-386-1764**

City: **Bend, OR**

Zip: **97701-**

E-mail Address: **terrip@deschutes.org**


ADOPTION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

This Form 2 must be received by DLCD no later than 5 working days after the ordinance has been signed by the public official designated by the jurisdiction to sign the approved ordinance(s) per ORS 197.615 and OAR Chapter 660, Division 18

1. This Form 2 must be submitted by local jurisdictions only (not by applicant).
2. When submitting the adopted amendment, please print a completed copy of Form 2 on **light green paper if available**.
3. Send this Form 2 and one complete paper copy (documents and maps) of the adopted amendment to the address below.
4. Submittal of this Notice of Adoption must include the final signed ordinance(s), all supporting finding(s), exhibit(s) and any other supplementary information (ORS 197.615).
5. Deadline to appeals to LUBA is calculated **twenty-one (21) days** from the receipt (postmark date) by DLCD of the adoption (ORS 197.830 to 197.845).
6. In addition to sending the Form 2 - Notice of Adoption to DLCD, please also remember to notify persons who participated in the local hearing and requested notice of the final decision. (ORS 197.615).
7. Submit **one complete paper copy** via United States Postal Service, Common Carrier or Hand Carried to the DLCD Salem Office and stamped with the incoming date stamp.
8. Please mail the adopted amendment packet to:

**ATTENTION: PLAN AMENDMENT SPECIALIST
DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
635 CAPITOL STREET NE, SUITE 150
SALEM, OREGON 97301-2540**

9. **Need More Copies?** Please print forms on **8½ -1/2x11 green paper only if available**. If you have any questions or would like assistance, please contact your DLCD regional representative or contact the DLCD Salem Office at (503) 373-0050 x238 or e-mail **plan.amendments@state.or.us**.

REVIEWED

LEGAL COUNSEL

For Recording Stamp Only

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

An Ordinance Repealing and Adding Certain *
Chapters of Deschutes County Code Title 23, the * ORDINANCE NO. 2011-003
County Comprehensive Plan. *

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners (“Board”) requested an extensive update of the County Comprehensive Plan (“Plan”); and

WHEREAS, after notice was given in accordance with applicable law, public hearings were held before the Deschutes County Planning Commission on November 18, 2010 in Bend, December 2, 2010 in Sisters, December 9, 2010 in La Pine and December 16, 2010 in Bend, to consider the revised draft County Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, on January 13, 2011 the Planning Commission forwarded to the Board a recommendation of approval to adopt changes to the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, after notice was given in accordance with applicable law, public hearings were held before the Board of County Commissioners on March 29, 2011 in Bend, March 31, 2011 in La Pine, April 5, 2011 in Sisters, May 11, 2011 in Bend and May 31, 2011 in Bend and concluded that the public will benefit from changes to the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds it in the public interest to adopt the updated Comprehensive Plan; now, therefore,

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, ORDAINS as follows:

Section 1. REPEAL. The following Deschutes County Code (“DCC”) Title 23, Chapters are hereby repealed;

- 23.04 Preface
- 23.08 Introduction
- 23.12 Definitions
- 23.16 Existing Conditions and Concerns
- 23.20 Comprehensive Planning Process
- 23.24 Rural Development
- 23.40 Unincorporated Communities, *except 23.40.030 Terrebonne and Tumalo Community Plans and 23.40.064 Deschutes Junction policies
- 23.44 Regional Problem Solving for south Deschutes County
- 23.48 Urbanization
- 23.52 Economy
- 23.56 Housing
- 23.68 Public Facilities and Services
- 23.72 Recreation
- 23.76 Energy
- 23.80 Natural Hazards

- 23.88 Agricultural Lands
- 23.92 Forest Lands
- 23.96 Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality
- 23.100 Surface Mining
- 23.104 Fish and Wildlife
- 23.108 Historic and Cultural
- 23.112 Water Resources
- 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor
- 23.120 Goal Exception Statement
- 23.124 Citizen Involvement
- 23.128 Plan Flexibility and Updating
- 23.132 Things Yet to be Done
- 23.136 Implementation
- 23.140 Concluding Remarks.

Section 2. ADD. Chapter 23.01.010 is added to the Deschutes County Code as described in Exhibit "A," attached and incorporated by reference herein

Section 3. ADOPTION. The Board hereby adopts the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan, attached as Exhibit "B" and incorporated by reference herein.

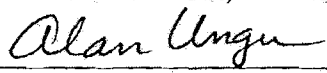
Section 4. FINDINGS. The Board adopts as its findings Exhibit "C," attached and incorporated by reference herein.

Dated this 10th of August, 2011


BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON


TAMMY BANEY, Chair


ANTHONY DEBONE, Vice-Chair


ALAN UNGER, Commissioner

ATTEST:


Bonnie Baker
Recording Secretary

Date of 1st Reading: 6th day of July, 2011.

Date of 2nd Reading: 10th day of August, 2011.

Commissioner	Record of Adoption Vote:			
	Yes	No	Abstained	Excused
Tammy Baney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anthony DeBone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alan Unger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Effective date: 9th day of November 2011.

Chapter 23.01. 010 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

23.01.010. Intro.

The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan, adopted by the Board in Ordinance 2011-003 and found on the Deschutes County Community Development Department website, is incorporated by reference herein.

(Ord.2011-003 §3, 2011)

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan

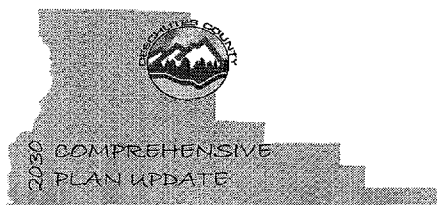
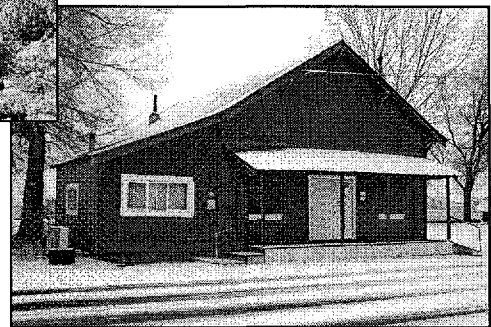


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Preamble, Vision and Use of this Plan

Preamble

The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan is a statement of issues, goals and policies meant to guide the future of land use in this County. This Comprehensive Plan is intended to recognize the expectations and rights of property owners and the community as a whole.

Community Vision

As a result of community outreach, a vision emerged that defines what people care about in Deschutes County.

The high quality of life in Deschutes County stems from:

- The beauty, bounty and richness of a healthy natural environment
- A community of caring people
- A strong and diverse economy
- Access to a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities
- The rural character of the region
- Maintaining a balance between property rights and community interests



Use of this Plan

The Comprehensive Plan is a tool for addressing changing conditions, markets and technologies. It can be used in multiple ways, including:

- To strengthen communication with the public.
- To guide public decisions on land use policy when developing land use codes, such as zoning or land divisions.
- As a basis for the development of public programs and budgets.
- As a basis for the measurement and evaluation of changes in the physical, social, environmental or economic makeup of the County. Modifications of the Plan itself may result from this process.
- To promote inter-government coordination, collaboration and partnerships.

This Plan does not prioritize one goal or policy over another. Implementation of this plan requires flexibility because the weight given to the goals and policies will vary based on the issue being addressed.

The Plan is not intended to be used to evaluate specific development projects. Instead, the Plan is a 20-year blueprint to guide growth and development

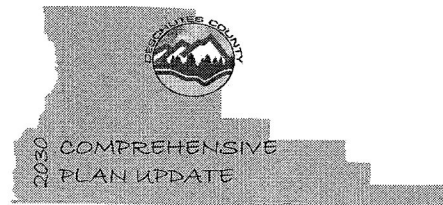


Chapter 1

Comprehensive



Planning



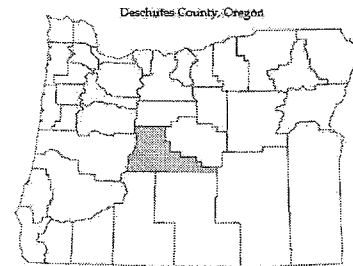
Section 1.1 Introduction

Background

The purpose of the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan is to provide a blueprint for land use conservation and development. This is accomplished through goals and policies that tell a cohesive story of where and how development should occur and what places should remain undeveloped. The Plan provides a legal framework for establishing more specific land use actions and regulations such as zoning. The goals and policies are based on existing conditions and trends, community values and the statewide planning system.

This Plan covers a 20-year period from 2010-2030. To remain useful over that time, the Plan must provide clear policy direction yet remain flexible. As Deschutes County conditions change, legislative amendments will ensure the Plan remains relevant and timely.

The unincorporated areas of the County are covered by this Plan. The cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters each maintain their own comprehensive plans within their respective Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs). The cities and County use intergovernmental agreements to coordinate land use within UGBs.



In Oregon, comprehensive plans must comply with the statewide planning system, which was adopted in 1973 to ensure consistent land use policies across the State. While compliance with the statewide system is required, it is also important for a comprehensive plan to reflect local needs and interests. This Plan balances statewide requirements and local land use values.

Purpose of this Chapter

This chapter clarifies the reason for comprehensive planning, addresses the role of the community in planning processes and discusses basic land use principles. The chapter is divided into three sections.

- Introduction (Section 1.1)
- Community Involvement (Section 1.2)
- Land Use (Section 1.3)

Snapshot of Deschutes County

Deschutes County lies in the heart of the State of Oregon and encompasses a total of 3,054 square miles. The County was created in 1916 from a portion of Crook County and was named after the Deschutes River.

Deschutes County is defined in part by the variety and beauty of the natural landscape. On the western side of the County, large snow-capped volcanoes tower over pine forests dotted with mountain lakes. The eastern side is characterized by high desert, sagebrush and large buttes. The Deschutes River runs north through the County, fed by numerous smaller rivers, creeks and springs.

Approximately 80 percent of the land in the County is publicly owned by the federal, state or local governments. Many of these lands are managed for public use and provide easy access for both residents and visitors to participate in hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, canoeing, skiing and other outdoor activities.

These natural amenities make Deschutes County an attractive place to live. The U.S. Census in 2010 estimated Deschutes County's population at 157,733. According to Deschutes County's Population Forecast, the population will grow to 240,811 by 2025. Extrapolating the forecast out five years, the County anticipates a 2030 population of 266,538. Of that number, 88,748 people are expected to reside in the unincorporated areas covered under this Plan. Chapter 4 contains more detailed population information.



Legal Framework



In 1973 the Oregon Legislature adopted a statewide planning system that draws a bright line between urban and rural land uses, channeling growth into urban areas while protecting farm and forest lands. Public outreach around the State led to the adoption of 19 Statewide Planning Goals (Statewide Goals). These Statewide Goals are implemented through local governments' adopted comprehensive plans. Local comprehensive plans are reviewed for compliance with the Statewide Goals by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), a seven-member committee appointed by the Governor and staffed by the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD). The comprehensive plans are, in turn, implemented through zoning, land division ordinances and other techniques.

The majority of the Statewide Goals are written broadly, with specific regulations codified either in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) or Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR). LCDC adopts the OARs, which clarify and implement the Statewide Goals. Over time, the rules, regulations and case law defining the Statewide Goals have become more detailed and complex, and are a significant factor in determining the elements of a comprehensive plan.

Statewide Planning Goals

Goal 1 Citizen Involvement: To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Goal 2 Land Use Planning: To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Goal 3 Agricultural Lands: To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Goal 4 Forest Lands: To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

Goal 5 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces: To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open space.

Goal 6 Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality: To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water, and land resources of the state.

Goal 7 Areas Subject to Natural Hazards: To protect people and property from natural hazards.

Goal 8 Recreational Needs: To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

Goal 9 Economic Development: To provide adequate opportunities through the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

Goal 10 Housing: To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services: To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and service to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Goal 12 Transportation: To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

Goal 13 Energy Conservation: To conserve energy.

Goal 14 Urbanization: To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Note: Statewide Planning Goals 15-19 do not apply to Deschutes County.

History of Planning in Deschutes County

Deschutes County's first Comprehensive Plan, *Comprehensive Plan to 1990*, was adopted in 1970. To comply with newly adopted statewide planning regulations a new plan was adopted in 1979, *Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan* (1979 Plan). In 1981, the 1979 Plan was acknowledged as being in compliance with the Statewide Goals. Along with the 1979 Plan, the County adopted a background document and map. The *Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Resource Element (Resource Element)* contained valuable information pertaining to resources and demographics. The map depicted the long-term general land use categories for all lands in the County.



Over time, the County amended the 1979 Plan to comply with changes initiated by the State, the Board of County Commissioners or property owners. Periodic Review, a plan update process once required by the state, started in 1988 and was completed in 2003. Periodic Review included major additions and amendments to the 1979 Plan to keep the Plan and its policies consistent with evolving State planning regulations and local conditions. The 1979 Plan was codified as Title 23 in the Deschutes County Code.

Unintentionally, the additions, amendments and codification of the Plan led to a document that was no longer cohesive or user friendly. Some of the original chapters remained static and contained outdated information. New chapters were added that were not formatted to match earlier ones. In order to provide consistent and clear land use direction, the County initiated a

major update and rewrite of the 1979 Plan in 2008. This Plan, *Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan*, is a broad revision of the 1979 Plan.

Summary of Deschutes County Comprehensive Plans

- 1970 Comprehensive Plan to 1990
- 1979 Comprehensive Plan to 2000
- 1988-2003 Periodic Review
- 2011 Comprehensive Plan to 2030

Creating the Plan

Land use is a key component of a community's quality of life. Historically, regulation was initiated in this country to mitigate the negative impacts to communities that stemmed from "incompatible" land uses, like rendering plants next to homes. Yet finding the balance between controlling impacts for the public welfare and allowing individual property rights remains challenging. The United States Supreme Court in 1926 ruled in support of zoning in *Village of Euclid, Ohio v Ambler Realty*. In that case they held that land use is a reasonable extension of police powers, the idea that the state may regulate behavior and enforce order to promote general welfare, morals, health and safety.

The challenge is that most people want impacts from their neighbors' land uses controlled, but they also want the right to use their own properties without restrictions. This makes land use decisions often deeply personal and highly controversial. While consensus may not be possible, one strategy is to search for common ground by building on community values.



In 2008, Deschutes County initiated public meetings to listen to community values about land use issues. This plan integrates the values communicated through those meetings with numerous studies documenting current conditions and trends. It has been reviewed for compliance with the Statewide Planning Goals, ORS's, OAR's and local ordinances.

Two sections were undertaken as complementary projects to the Plan update: the Transportation System Plan (TSP) and destination resort mapping. In addition, two community plans were initiated for areas that would benefit from local approaches to address specific issues.

- Transportation System Plan (TSP)
- Destination Resort Remapping
- Deschutes Junction Policies
- Terrebonne Community Plan
- Tumalo Community Plan

Community Conversations

In May 2008 County staff and the Deschutes County Planning Commission initiated a community input process called Community Conversations. Four community involvement goals evolved.

- Encourage the community to get involved in setting land use policy
- Ensure the updated plan addresses community interests and values

- Create significant and continuing opportunities for informal land use discussions
- Familiarize the public with the purposes and processes of state land use regulations

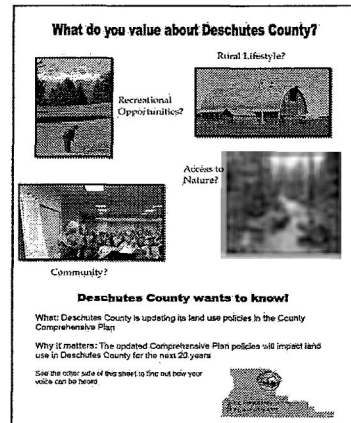
Steering Committee Appointed

During the summer, the Board of County Commissioners designated the seven-member Planning Commission as the Steering Committee for the Comprehensive Plan. The Steering Committee hosted 12 informal public meetings to review and discuss chapters from the existing Plan. At each meeting the discussion focused on a current Comprehensive Plan chapter, the state requirements and current conditions. Some of these meetings included panel discussions with stakeholders and experts.

Community Awareness

In the fall, a flyer was sent to 42,500 households in the unincorporated areas of the County with their annual 2008 tax bills announcing upcoming Steering Committee meetings. This flyer was also handed out at public meetings and events.

Additionally, a website was launched and continually updated to reflect each community conversation and steering committee meeting. Other media outreach with radio, television, and the local newspaper, the *Bulletin*, maximized awareness of the Plan update.



Stakeholder Outreach

Letters were sent to more than 150 governmental/quasi-governmental agencies and local organizations offering staff's availability to meet with the agencies and organizations and/or conduct a presentation for their members. The goal was to inform stakeholders about the Plan update and discuss to any issues they would like the Plan update to address.

Community Outreach

Informal meetings were scheduled around the County to hear from the community. Staff organized the County into seven management areas and held community listening sessions in five areas with rural populations (two areas were unpopulated Federal lands). Additional meetings were held in Terrebonne, Tumalo and Deschutes Junction. Planners also staffed a booth at the spring and fall 2009 Home and Garden Shows, to get input from members of the community who traditionally do not attend land use meetings.

Draft Comprehensive Plan

On September 30, 2009 an updated draft Comprehensive Plan was released to the public. Ten additional Steering Committee meetings and six open houses were scheduled in locations around the County to gather public input on the draft Plan. The Planning Commission spent the next twelve months reviewing and revising the draft goals and policies in depth. A revised draft was completed in fall of 2010 and notice of the first evidentiary hearing was sent to the DLCD on September 30, 2010.

Hearings and Adoption

The Planning Commission held public hearings on November 18, December 2 and December 9, 2010 and continued the hearings to December 16, 2010. Deliberations took place starting on

December 16 and continued to January 6 and January 13, 2011, when they voted to forward to the Board of County Commissioners a recommendation to adopt the draft Comprehensive Plan as modified.

The Board of County Commissioners held public hearings on the Planning Commission recommended Plan on March 29, March 31 and April 5, 2011. The hearings were continued until May 11 and May 31, 2011, at which time the hearing was closed. Deliberations and first reading took place July 6, the second reading was July 25, with an effective date of October 24, 2011.

Data Collection

Creating a comprehensive plan also requires an understanding of current conditions and anticipated trends. County staff worked with various state and federal agencies to identify updated information and policies. For many topics, detailed studies already existed. In other areas, staff identified further research to be completed when resources become available. Additionally, staff assembled reports relevant to the update. The primary documents and websites used in gathering information for the updated Plan are referenced at the end of each chapter.

As noted earlier, the Resource Element was adopted in 1979 to provide background information on County resources and demographics. The Resource Element has been amended over time, adding such studies as the Geothermal Element (January 1985) or the Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study (April 1986).

Plan Organization

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan 2030 is organized into five chapters:

- Chapter 1* Comprehensive Planning
- Chapter 2* Resource Management
- Chapter 3* Rural Growth Management
- Chapter 4* Urban Growth Management
- Chapter 5* Supplemental Sections

Chapters 1-4 contain the following:

Background: Information providing context for the reason and process for including the goals and policies.

Goals: A general description of what Deschutes County wants to achieve. The County will direct resources and/or support partner agencies and organizations to implement the goals over the 20-year Plan timeframe.

Policies: Statements of principles and guidelines to aid decision making by clarifying and providing direction on meeting the Goals.

References: A list of resources used in the preparation of each chapter is included at the end of each chapter.

Additionally, an action plan will be created under a separate process to implement the Plan Goals and Policies.

The land use Goals and Policies in this Plan are anticipated to be completed over the next 20 years.

Future Updates

In order to keep pace with changing needs, environmental conditions, economics and community values, this plan needs to be updated and amended periodically. The State calls for a periodic review to ensure the plan stays current with changes in ORS and OARs. Although the State Periodic Review process is no longer a requirement for Oregon counties, the entire plan should be updated at least every 20 years, with reviews occurring every five years. All Plan update processes will take place with the benefit of a full range of community involvement, including public hearings before the Deschutes County Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners. The procedures for amending the Comprehensive Plan are outlined in Deschutes County Code, Chapter 22.

Section 1.2 Community Involvement

Background

Involving the public in planning is a critical part of Oregon's land use system. Statewide Planning Goal 1, Citizen Involvement, is intended to ensure that the public has the opportunity to be meaningfully involved in all phases of the land use planning process. To participate in land use decisions, the public needs to be notified of the proposal or project, understand the legal framework for the decision and understand the implications of the decision.

Minimum land use noticing requirements and procedures are written into Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) and County Code.

The legal framework for planning in Oregon starts with the Statewide Planning Goals and associated statutes and rules. The State land use program was intended to set some general parameters for land use planning and protect resources, such as farm and forest lands that were the Oregon's primary economic drivers. Although the Statewide Goals have equal value, they do not all provide the same level of detailed direction. Over time, State regulations have been amended or interpreted through changes to ORS, Statewide Goals, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law. These changes and interpretations have provided legal and technical clarity, but they have created a complex set of land use rules that are confusing to the public.

State land use regulations are implemented by local governments through Comprehensive Plan policies, which in turn are implemented, in part, through land use codes such as zoning codes. Writing new policies and code language is often referred to as the Legislative process because this is where policy direction is set and regulations are adopted. Local decision makers determine within the State planning structure, what policies and codes best meet the needs and values of the community.

Policy implementation occurs when land use codes are applied to specific projects or proposals. This is referred to as the Quasi-judicial process, because it is where the project or proposal is judged for compliance with existing codes based on findings. This is often the stage where the public gets involved. An individual property owner proposes to do something with his or her land. The decision to allow the proposal will be based solely on whether the proposal meets the existing criteria. The reasoning behind the existing regulations is not the primary focus of the discussion because that has been established through the adoption of the policy or code. This can lead to the perception that community concerns are not being heard. Involving the public in land use policy setting and code writing helps ensure that they reflect community values.

The final step, understanding the implications of a land use policy or a proposed project, is achieved through planning staff reports and Hearing Officer decisions that are written in clear language with all technical terms explained and findings firmly established.

Advisory Committees

Advisory Committees provide a vital link between County government and its citizenry. The descriptions below summarize the Deschutes County land use related advisory committees.

Deschutes County Planning Commission

The Deschutes County Planning Commission provides recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners on land use, primarily legislative code changes, for the unincorporated areas of the County. They also operate as the Goal 1 committee for community involvement. The Deschutes County Planning Commission is composed of seven volunteer members appointed to four-year terms by the Board of County Commissioners (Board). The Planning Commission is established pursuant to ORS 215.020 and 215.030 and governed by County Code 2.52.

Membership of the commission is representative of the various geographic areas of the County. As much as possible, members are selected through an open process that looks to balance the diverse views of Deschutes County residents.

Historic Landmarks Commission

The Historic Landmarks Commission serves as a hearings body for matters concerning historical districts, buildings and structures and sites within the County (and the cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters). The Landmarks Commission is composed of nine voting and a number of non-voting ex-officio members who have demonstrated expertise in historic preservation related disciplines. Commissioners serve four-year terms (see also Section 2.11).

Other Land Use Related Advisory Groups

Project Wildfire is a committee formed to coordinate, develop and implement strategies to mitigate the effects of losses due to natural disasters that strike Deschutes County. Project Wildfire is composed of 15 to 27 members who reside or represent agencies within Deschutes County. All members are appointed by the Board and serve four years (see also Section 3.5).

The Deschutes Provisional Advisory Committee (PAC) is one of 12 in the Western U.S. to facilitate the successful implementation of the 1994 Record of Decision for Amendments to the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Each PAC provides advice regarding implementation of a comprehensive ecosystem management strategy for federal land within a province. Each PAC is comprised of approximately 29 members and meets about four times annually, including one or two field trips, which give participants a broad perspective of Northwest Forest Plan provincial accomplishments.

The Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program helps achieve Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) habitat and management goals and objectives within the Upper Deschutes River sub-basin, consistent with an agreement between the Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) and ODFW. As part of that agreement COID provides ODFW with funds to develop and implement a fish and wildlife habitat mitigation and enhancement program for the Upper Deschutes River Basin. The Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Committee has seven voting members appointed to three-year terms by the Board (see also Section 2.5).

Community Involvement Program

Statewide Planning Goal 1 requires a citizen involvement program with six components. The required components and the primary methods of County implementation are described below.

- Citizen Involvement – Provide for widespread citizen involvement.
 - The Planning Commission acts as the committee for community involvement.
- Communication – Assure effective two-way communications between local officials and citizens.
 - This is accomplished through a variety of techniques, including newsletters, email lists, display ads or mailings.
- Citizen Influence – Provide opportunities for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process
 - Deschutes County Code Title 22 describes land use noticing and procedures.
- Technical Information – Assure technical information is available in an understandable form.
 - Clearly written staff reports assure all information is available and comprehensible.
- Feedback mechanisms – Assure that citizens get responses from policy makers.
 - A written record is maintained for all formal proposals and procedures ensure that those who participate and request notification are notified of the decision.
- Financial support – Ensure adequate funding for the citizen involvement program.
 - Funding and staffing are maintained for the Planning Commission and for sending required notices.

The list above describes the minimum requirements. Deschutes County takes a more active stand, maintaining an updated website, holding public meetings around the County and reaching out to the community.

Section 1.2 Community Involvement Policies

Goal and Policies

Goal I **Maintain an active and open community involvement program that is accessible to all members of the community and engages the community during development and implementation of land use policies and codes.**

Policy 1.2.1 This section serves as the Community Involvement Program.

Policy 1.2.2 The Planning Commission will be the Committee for Community Involvement, with County support.

- a. Maintain funding and staffing.
- b. Provide regular updates, speakers, panel discussions and handouts on land use law and policy.
- c. Appoint members through an open and public process to reflect the geographic areas and diverse values of Deschutes County residents.
- d. Meet with the Board of County Commissioners at least once a year to coordinate planning policies and activities.
- e. Complete an annual report on community involvement implementation for the State Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, the Board of County Commissioners and the public.

Policy 1.2.3 Encourage community participation in planning through a variety of tools and techniques, including:

- a. Post all planning applications, decisions, projects and plans on the County website;
- b. Provide staff reports for comprehensive plan and zoning text amendments to the public in a timely manner;
- c. Write all County planning documents to be accessible and understandable to the general public, with acronyms spelled out and technical language explained;
- d. Hold area-specific comprehensive plan and zoning text amendment public hearings in locations and at times convenient to area residents, as appropriate;
- e. Require pre-application meetings for comprehensive plan and zoning text amendments; and for major or potentially contentious projects encourage the applicants to hold an informal community meeting before submitting an application.

Policy 1.2.4 Reach out to the community to discuss and respond to land use concerns in a timely manner.

Policy 1.2.5 Ensure effective, efficient planning procedures.

Section 1.3 Land Use Planning

Background

This section establishes the overall framework for the development and implementation of plans and policies for land use within the County. Statewide planning guidelines require each county to establish a land use planning process based on current issues and factual information. The policies in this section assure that the County's land use policies are current, fact-based and responsive to change. The policies recognize the need for coordination between the cities and the County and provide full public access to Plan documents and the information upon which land use decisions are based.

As noted throughout this Plan, there are two important things to remember. First, the Oregon land use system draws a bright line between rural and urban lands and promotes new growth and infrastructure in urban areas. Growth on rural lands is limited in order to protect farms, forests, open spaces and natural resources. Deschutes County is required to plan in compliance with the State planning system in order to promote orderly and efficient growth and protect the resources important to Oregonians.

Second, land use is often controversial because ultimately it can intermix community values with private property rights and expectations. A property owner may choose to keep pigs, or start a day care center or build a windmill. For each of those uses there may be impacts on the neighbors in the form of odors, traffic or blocked views. Land use regulations attempt to achieve a balance between giving property owners the freedom to use their property however they choose while maintaining the livability of the neighborhood and wider community. This Plan recognizes those tensions that occur when creating land use policies.

Land Use

Statewide Planning Goal 2 Land Use Planning, requires a fact-based land use planning process and policy framework to guide land use decisions. It requires comprehensive planning that identifies issues and complies with Statewide Planning Goals. Goal 2 also addresses the process to allow exceptions to Statewide Goals (see also Section 5.10).

In 1979 the County complied with the Statewide planning system by writing a Comprehensive Plan. From 1988-2003 the County underwent State mandated Periodic Review to ensure the Plan was still in compliance with changing State regulations. The 2008-2011 update was done outside of Periodic Review, which is no longer required for Oregon counties. Instead, the County recognized that to remain valid the Comprehensive Plan needed to be completely rewritten and updated. For historic reference, a copy of the Comprehensive Plan replaced by this Plan will remain available on the County website. This Plan is a policy document based on existing facts and community values. No specific land use designation changes are included in the 2008-2011 Plan update. Instead, this Plan revisits each Statewide Goal, its existing Goals and Policies, community values and new issues requiring policy direction. It lays out a blueprint for the future and defines what matters to County residents and businesses through updated Goals and Policies.

The Comprehensive Plan is implemented primarily through zoning and the zoning code must be regularly reviewed for compliance with the Plan. However, there are other tools for implementation, such as capital improvement plans, partnerships or incentive programs. To assure this Plan remains useful, an action plan identifying various ideas for implementing Comprehensive Plan policies will be created. The action plan will be annually updated and reviewed to identify and prioritize work plans for the coming year.

Land Ownership and Jurisdiction

When considering land use in Deschutes County two important factors are the amount of public ownership and which lands are under County jurisdiction. Table 1.3.1 shows nearly 80% of land in the County is publically owned. The implications of the large tracts of public land range from the loss of tax revenue to having vast open lands available for recreation for both tourists and residents.

Table 1.3.1 – Public Land in Deschutes County 2010

Ownership	Acres*	Percent
Total County Acres	1,913,482	100%
Federal Government	1,466,067	76.6%
State Government	53,051	2.8%
County Government	10,434	0.6%
Total Public Lands	1,529,552	79.9%

* Acres of parcels – does not include roads, right-of-ways, lakes, rivers or other publicly-owned parcels such as cities or park districts

Source: County Geographical Information System

Table 1.3.2 shows jurisdictional responsibilities. Note that the federal government, primarily through the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, owns over 76% of the land in the County. Federal lands are not required to conform to local regulations, such as zoning. They rely on their own resource plans. This means a majority of lands in the County are not under County jurisdiction. However, they remain in this Plan to encourage intergovernmental policy coordination.

Table 1.3.2 – 2010 Land Jurisdiction in Deschutes County 2010

Jurisdiction	Acres*	Percent
Total County Acres	1,913,482	100%
Federal Government	1,466,067	76.6%
Bend Urban Growth Boundary	17,534	0.9%
La Pine Urban Growth Boundary	4,008	0.2%
Redmond Urban Growth Boundary	10,733	0.6%
Sisters Urban Growth Boundary	1,023	0.1%
Total Cities	33,298	1.7%
Total Other Jurisdiction	1,499,365	78.4%

* Acres of parcels – does not includes roads, right-of-ways, lakes and rivers

Source: County Geographical Information System

In addition to Federal lands, four cities have primary jurisdiction over less than 2% of lands in the County. This includes lands outside the incorporated city boundaries, but inside urban growth boundaries. The urban growth boundaries define a municipality’s 20-year land supply to accommodate future growth. These lands are managed by the cities through intergovernmental

agreements between the cities and the County. The bottom line is that the County has land use jurisdiction over approximately 22% of the land base.

Comprehensive Plan Map Designations

The Comprehensive Plan Map (Map) illustrates the County's goals and policies. The Map describes land use categories that provide for various types of development and conservation for the rural area during the 20-year planning period.

Each Comprehensive Plan map designation provides the land use framework for establishing zoning districts. Zoning defines in detail what uses are allowed for each area. The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Maps exist in official replica form as an electronic map layer within the County Geographic Information System. Other maps illustrating various Comprehensive Plan areas, such as rural commercial properties, are available to the public for informational purposes.

The Comprehensive Plan map designations are defined below.

Agriculture: To preserve and maintain agricultural lands for farm use.

Airport Development: To allow development compatible with airport use while mitigating impacts on surrounding lands.

Destination Resort Combining Zone: To show lands eligible for siting a destination resort.

Forest: To conserve forest lands for multiple forest uses.

Open Space and Conservation: To protect natural and scenic open spaces, including areas with fragile, unusual or unique qualities.

Rural Residential Exception Areas: To provide opportunities for rural residential living outside urban growth boundaries and unincorporated communities, consistent with efficient planning of public services.

Surface Mining: To protect surface mining resources from development impacts while protecting development from mining impacts.

Resort Community: To define rural areas with existing resort development that are not classified as a destination resort, based on Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.

Rural Community: To define rural areas with limited existing urban-style development, based on Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.

Rural Service Center: To define rural areas with minimal commercial development as well as some residential uses, based on Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.

Urban Unincorporated Community: To define rural areas with existing urban development, based on Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.

Rural Commercial: To define existing areas of isolated rural commercial development that do not fit under Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22.

Rural Industrial: To define existing areas of isolated rural industrial development that do not fit under Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22.

Urban Growth Boundaries: To define land that provides for urban development needs and identifies and separates urban and urbanizable land from rural land

Bend Urban Area Reserve: To define lands outside of Bend’s Urban Growth Boundary but within its General Plan area that are expected to be brought into the Urban Growth Boundary.

Redmond Urban Reserve Area: To define Redmond’s additional 30-year growth boundary for lands expected to be brought into the Urban Growth Boundary.

Comprehensive Plan Map Designations and Associated Zoning

Table 1.3.3 lists existing Comprehensive Plan designations and related Zoning districts. Some Plan designations apply County-wide and some only apply to designated areas of existing development. The Destination Resort designation is a combining zone that supplements the underlying zoning. Most of the area-specific designations fall under the State rules for Unincorporated Communities and are detailed in Chapter 4 of this Plan. The Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial areas are detailed in Chapter 3 under Rural Economy.

Table 1.3.3 - Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code Designations

Comprehensive Plan Designation	Associated Deschutes County Zoning Code
<i>County-wide designations</i>	
Agriculture	Title 18 - All EFU subzones
Airport Development	Title 18 - AD, AS
Destination Resort Combining Zone	Title 18 - DR
Forest	Title 18 - F-1, F-2
Open Space and Conservation	Title 18 - OS&C
Rural Residential Exception Area	Title 18 - RR-10 and MUA-10
Surface Mining	Title 18 - SM
<i>Area specific designations</i>	
Resort Community	Title 18 - All Black Butte Ranch and Inn of the 7 th Mountain/Widgi Creek subzones
Rural Community	Title 18 - All Tumalo and Terrebonne subzones
Rural Service Center	Title 18 - All RSC zones
Urban Unincorporated Community	Title 18 - All Sunriver subzones
Rural Commercial	Title 18 - Rural Commercial
Rural Industrial	Title 18 - Rural Industrial
Bend Urban Growth Area	Title 19 - UAR-10, SM, SR 2 ½, PF, FP
Redmond Urban Growth Area	Title 20 - UH-10
Sisters Urban Growth Area	Title 21 - UAR-10, OA, FP
Redmond Urban Reserve Area	Title 18 - RURA

Source: County Geographical Information System and Deschutes County Code

Intergovernmental and Other Coordination

Regional Coordination

Deschutes County is responsible for coordinating all planning activities affecting land uses within the County.

- Coordinating population forecasts
- Coordinating with special districts, including irrigation districts, park districts, school districts, sewer districts, and water districts

- Establishing Cooperation Agreements with special districts that provide an urban service in a UGB
- Coordinating with the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management
- Joint Management Agreements with municipalities for managing urban growth areas (areas outside city limits, but inside a UGB)
- Establishing Urban Reserve Areas

The County recognizes the importance of working closely and cooperatively with the cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters, as well as special districts and state and federal agencies, to ensure a coordinated approach to future growth and conservation.

Cooperative Agreements

Cities are required to enter into a cooperative agreement with each special district that provides an urban service within a UGB. The appropriate city may also enter into a cooperative agreement with any other special district operating within a UGB.

Urban Service Agreements

Deschutes County has the responsibility for negotiating urban service agreements with representatives of all cities and special districts that provide, or declare an interest in providing, urban services inside an Urban Growth Boundary. Urban service means:

- Sanitary sewers;
- Water;
- Fire protection;
- Parks;
- Open space;
- Recreation; and
- Streets, roads and mass transit.
- Special Districts

Special Districts

Special districts are defined in ORS 198.010 and are recognized as government bodies. Special districts include the following.

Table 1.3.4 - Special Districts

Utility district	Rural fire protection district
Water supply district	Irrigation district
Cemetery maintenance district	Drainage district
Park and recreation district organized	Water improvement district
Mass transit district	Water control district
Metropolitan service district organized	Vector control district
Special road district	9-1-1 communications district
Road assessment district	Geothermal heating district
Highway lighting district	Transportation district
Health district	Library district
Sanitary district	Soil & water conservation district
Sanitary authority, water authority or joint water and sanitary authority	

Other Coordination

Besides intergovernmental coordination, Deschutes County generally supports coordination and partnerships with non-profits and other organizations that are working with residents to improve the quality of life in the County. There are groups working to address issues from affordable housing to clean rivers, from economic development to fire-free neighborhoods. Two examples of community projects that were completed from 2006-2010 are the Bend 2030 Plan and the Deschutes County Greenprint, both created after extensive public outreach. Note that the nature and extent of the County's role will vary based on County priorities at any given time and that coordination on a project does not ensure County support of every action undertaken on that project. Still, partnering is an efficient and effective method of addressing important issues.

County-Owned property

When considering land use it is important to consider County-owned lands, which are managed through Deschutes County Code Title 11. As of 2009 there were nearly 700 individual parcels owned by the County, totaling almost 8,000 acres. Management of these properties consists of defining appropriate uses for different parcels, cleaning up illegal dumpsites, fire hazard reduction and public auction. Many of these properties were acquired through foreclosure for non-payment of property taxes. It is anticipated that the County will continue to acquire lands through foreclosure.

Starting in 1994 the County began to designate certain sensitive properties along rivers, creeks or streams or with wildlife, wetlands or other values, as park lands. The intent was not to develop these lands for park use but rather to preserve lands with valuable resources. The park designation means that the lands would be retained in public ownership unless there was a public hearing and the Board of County Commissioners determined that selling was in the best interest of the public. ORS 275.330 governs the disposal of these lands, stating that if they are sold the proceeds must be dedicated to park or recreation purposes. As of 2009, there were approximately 70 properties designated as park lands under the following Orders.

Order #

94-138

96-071

97-147

97-151

98-127

2004-001

2004-037

2006-019

Section 1.3 Land Use Planning Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 **Maintain an open and public land use process in which decisions are based on the objective evaluation of facts.**

Policy 1.3.1 Protect the limited amount of privately-owned land in Deschutes County through consideration of private property rights and economic impacts to property owners and the community when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.

a. Evaluate tools such as transfer of development rights programs that can be used to protect private property.

Policy 1.3.2 Consider sustainability and cumulative impacts when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.

Policy 1.3.3 Involve the public when amending County Code.

Policy 1.3.4 Maintain public records which support the Comprehensive Plan and other land use decisions.

Policy 1.3.5 Review the Comprehensive Plan every five years and update as needed, in order to ensure it responds to current conditions, issues and opportunities, as well as amended State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.

Policy 1.3.6 Maintain and enhance web-based property-specific information.

Policy 1.3.7 The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map will be retained in official replica form as an electronic map layer within the County Geographic Information System and is adopted as part of this Plan.

Policy 1.3.8 Implement, as appropriate, recommendations in the Final Report from the Oregon Task Force on Land Use Planning dated January 2009.

Policy 1.3.9 A list of actions to implement this Comprehensive Plan shall be created, maintained and reviewed yearly by the Community Development Department and the Board of County Commissioners.

Goal 2 **Promote regional cooperation and partnerships on planning issues.**

Policy 1.3.10 Regularly review intergovernmental and urban management agreements, and update as needed.

Policy 1.3.11 Participate in and, where appropriate, coordinate regional planning efforts.

a. Provide affected agencies, including irrigation districts, an opportunity to comment and coordinate on land use policies or actions that would impact their jurisdictions.

Policy 1.3.12 Support non-profit or public acquisition of lands determined through an extensive public process to have significant value to the community.

Policy 1.3.13 Support implementation of the Bend 2030 Plan and incorporate, as appropriate, elements from the Bend 2030 Plan into this Plan.

Goal 3 Manage County owned lands efficiently, effectively, flexibly and in a manner that balances the needs of County residents.

- Policy I.3.14 Where feasible, maintain and manage County owned properties as follows:
- a. Manage designated park lands to preserve the values defined in the park designation;
 - b. Permit public access to County owned lands designated as parks unless posted otherwise;
 - c. Encourage properties located along rivers, streams or creeks or containing significant wildlife, scenic or open space values to be designated as park land.

Chapter 1 Primary References

References¹

1. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 1: Citizen Involvement. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
2. Putting the People in Planning: A Primer on Public Participation in Planning, produced by Oregon's Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee – Third Edition – May 2008
3. Oregon. Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 2: Land Use Planning. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
4. Oregon Task Force on Land Use Planning, Final Report to the 2009 Oregon Legislature, January 2009
5. Oregon Revised Statute 197, particularly:
 - a. 197.173-197.200 Comprehensive Planning Responsibilities
 - b. 197.201-197.283 Goals Compliance
 - c. 197.610-197-651 Post-Acknowledgement Procedures
6. Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, particularly:
 - a. 660-003 Acknowledgement of Compliance
 - b. 660-004 Goal 2 Exceptions Process
 - c. 660-015 Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines
 - d. 660-018 Post-Acknowledgement Amendments
7. Bend 2030 at <http://bend2030.org>
8. Oregon's Playground Prepares for the Future: A Greenprint for Deschutes County. The Trust for Public Land. 2010

¹ The references listed are provided for the convenience of the public and are not legally adopted into this Plan.



Chapter 2

Resource



Management



Section 2.1 Introduction

Background

Resource lands are essentially available assets. In 1973 Oregon passed legislation with the intent of providing statewide protection to many of Oregon's land use resources. At that time, farming and wood products were the primary economic drivers for the State, so farm and forest lands were specifically noted for protection and are often referred to as resource lands. Other resources were also identified. The structure for protecting Oregon's lands is provided by five of the 19 Statewide Planning Goals and the associated Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR). This chapter includes resources protected through the Statewide Goals.

Farm lands are protected by Statewide Goal 3, Agricultural Lands, ORS 215 and OAR 660-033. Goal 3 requires all counties to inventory and protect farm lands. The ORSs and OARs further define which land should be designated farm land and what uses are permissible. The State regulations for managing farm lands are comprehensive and complex.

Forest lands are protected by Statewide Goal 4, Forest Lands, various sections of ORS and OAR 660-006. The Goal again requires all counties to inventory forest lands and adopt policies that will conserve forest lands for forest uses.

Statewide Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, establishes a process for inventorying and evaluating more than a dozen natural and cultural resources. The process is defined in OAR 660-016 and OAR 660-023. If a resource is found to be significant, local government can protect it, allow uses that conflict with it, or find a balance. These are often referred as Goal 5 resources.

Two additional goals are associated with resource protection but do not apply to specific lands. Statewide Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality, requires compliance with Federal and State regulations regarding air, water and land quality. Statewide Goal 13, Energy, requires land to be managed and controlled to maximize the conservation of energy based on sound economic principles. These two goals protect our air, water, land and environment.

Purpose

The concept of sustainability is that resources used today should be managed so that there are still resources available for future generations. Sustainability encourages balancing economic, environmental and social concerns. The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan has long acknowledged this through policies that require new development to consider the carrying capacity of environment.

The purpose of the Resource Management chapter is to effectively manage Deschutes County's agricultural, forest, natural and cultural resources to meet the needs of today while retaining their value for future generations. These resources include:

Resource Lands

- Agricultural lands (Section 2.2)
- Forest lands (Section 2.3)

Other Resources

- Goal 5 Overview (Section 2.4)
- Water Resources (Section 2.5)
- Wildlife (Section 2.6)
- Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites (Section 2.7)
- Energy Resources (Section 2.8)
- Environmental Quality (Section 2.9)
- Mineral and Aggregate Resources (Section 2.10)
- Historic and Cultural Resources (Section 2.11)

Key Issues

This chapter generated considerable discussion during the public outreach for the 2008-2011 Plan update. There was strong community support for protecting the natural resources that define Deschutes County, including its water and wildlife. Yet there was also concern expressed over the intrusive nature of government regulations. There is an inherent tension between resource protection and private property rights. A regulation written to protect a riparian area does so by restricting the uses allowed on that property. Often there is limited agreement over whether or how much regulation is necessary.

Chapter 2 provides recommendations to protect State and locally defined community resources that are important to the local economy and region's quality of life. Yet, the policies in this chapter also acknowledge that sometimes the appropriate government action is to create incentives or remove obstacles.

Section 2.2 Agricultural Lands

Background

Protecting farm lands and the economic benefits of agriculture is one of the primary goals of the Oregon land use system. Statewide Planning Goal 3 establishes farmland identification and protection standards which must be met by local governments. The Goal requires farm lands to be preserved for farm uses, consistent with existing and future needs for agricultural products, forest and open space. Additional criteria for Goal 3 can be found in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 215 and in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-33. These criteria spell out in considerable detail which lands shall be designated as farm lands and what uses are permissible.

The main concept is that local governments must inventory and protect farm lands through the use of Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zones that provide primarily for the continuation of commercial-scale agriculture, including farm operations, marketing outlets and the agricultural support system. To provide a science based method of identifying farm lands, Statewide Goal 3 defines agricultural lands primarily through soil classifications. However, other lands can, and often must, be classified for farming based on the criterion 'suitable for farm use' or being near agricultural lands.

Excerpt from Statewide Planning Goal 3

"Agricultural Land ... in eastern Oregon is land of predominantly Class I, II, III, IV, V and VI soils as identified in the Soil Capability Classification System of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and other lands which are suitable for farm use taking into consideration soil fertility, suitability for grazing, climatic conditions, existing and future availability of water for farm irrigation purposes, existing land-use patterns, technological and energy inputs required, or accepted farming practices. Lands in other classes which are necessary to permit farm practices to be undertaken on adjacent or nearby lands, shall be included as agricultural land in any event.

More detailed soil data to define agricultural land may be used by local governments if such data permits achievement of this goal.

Agricultural land does not include land within acknowledged urban growth boundaries or land within acknowledged exceptions to Goals 3 or 4."

Besides Statewide Goal 3, farming is protected in Oregon by "right-to-farm" law (ORS 30.930-047). This law protects commercial farms from nuisance suits brought about by generally accepted farming practices, such as noise, dust or odors.

County Agricultural Designations

Farm land designations in Deschutes County have been and continue to be highly controversial. In designating farm lands in the late 1970s, the County was hampered by the limited availability of soil maps. Where soil maps existed those were consulted, but the County also included irrigated lands and lands receiving farm deferrals for the previous five years. Ultimately, seven separate agricultural areas were identified, each specifying minimum lot sizes. In general, non-urban, non-forest, undeveloped and uncommitted lands were determined to be farm lands.

Despite designating many agricultural areas by default, the 1979 Resource Element noted that based on agricultural determinants of soils, water, climate and economics, profitable farming in the County remained difficult. The findings for protecting non-profitable agricultural land noted the aesthetic value of farm land, the costs and hazards of allowing local development and the economic importance rural open space.

In 1992 a commercial farm study was completed as part of the State required periodic review process. The study concluded that irrigation is the controlling variable for defining farm lands in Deschutes County. Soil classifications improve when water is available. Seven new agricultural subzones were identified based on the factual data provided in the 1992 study and minimum acreages were defined based on the typical number of irrigated acres used by commercial farms in that particular subzone (with the exception of the Horse Ridge subzone).

Like the 1979 Resource Element, the 1992 farm study noted the challenges of local commercial farming. The high elevation (2700-3500 feet), short growing season (88-100 days), low rainfall and distance to major markets hamper profitability. The 1992 study resulted in minimum lot sizes that are smaller than the State requirement of 80 acres for farm land and 160 acres for range land. These minimum lot sizes are unique in Oregon and were acknowledged as in compliance with Goal 3 by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission. In general, County farm designations are effectively protecting farm lands while allowing limited land divisions.

Deschutes County Agricultural Sub-Zones

As noted above, the County maintains a unique set of farm sub-zones based on the average number of irrigated acres for each type of farm land as determined in the 1992 farm study. Irrigated land divisions in each sub-zone must result in parcels that retain the acreages shown in Table 2.2.1.

Table 2.2.1 - Exclusive Farm Use Subzones

<i>Subzone Name</i>	<i>Minimum Acres</i>	<i>Profile</i>
Lower Bridge	130	Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture
Sisters/Cloverdale	63	Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pasture, wooded grazing and some field crops
Terrebonne	35	Irrigated hay and pasture
Tumalo/Redmond/Bend	23	Irrigated pasture and some hay
Alfalfa	36	Irrigated hay and pasture
La Pine	37	Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay
Horse Ridge East	320	Rangeland grazing

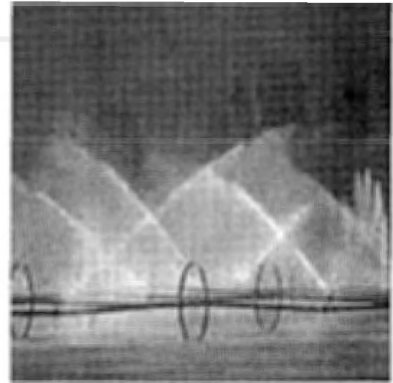
Source: Deschutes County 1992 Farm Study

Irrigation Districts

As shown in the 1992 farm study, irrigation and irrigation districts are instrumental factors for Deschutes County agriculture. Irrigation districts in Oregon are organized as Special Districts under ORS Chapter 545. The districts are created for the purpose of delivering water to their patrons. As such they are effectively non-profit water user associations. In addition to irrigation, these districts also supply a number of other uses, including municipal, industrial, and

pond maintenance. However, by and large the districts exist for the purposes of delivering irrigation.

Seven districts, which withdraw their water supply from the Deschutes River Basin, have formed an intergovernmental unit called a "board of control" under ORS 190.125. This organizational structure allows the districts to work together as a unit in implementing water conservation projects, providing educational resources, utilizing equipment and for other joint purposes. A key goal for the Deschutes Basin Board of Control is to preserve agricultural uses in those areas where irrigation improves soils to class VI or better.



The six irrigation districts listed below serve residents or have facilities within Deschutes County and are members of the Deschutes Basin Board of Control.

Arnold Irrigation District

The present Arnold Irrigation District was first organized as the Arnold Irrigation Company on December 27, 1904 and became official on January 9, 1905. As of 2010 the district manages approximately 65 miles of canals, ditches and pipes in an area of approximately 18,560 acres.

Central Oregon Irrigation District

The Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) was established in 1918. The District provides water for approximately 45,000 acres within an 180,000 acre area in Central Oregon. More than 700 miles of canals provide agricultural and industrial water to irrigate Terrebonne, Redmond, Bend, Alfalfa and Powell Butte areas. In addition, COID provides water to the City of Redmond and numerous subdivisions. In Bend, many parks and schools receive water through the COID system. COID is also the managing partner in the operation of the 55,000 acre foot Crane Prairie Reservoir, located on the east side of the Central Cascades.

North Unit Irrigation District

The North Unit Irrigation District (NUID) was organized in 1916. As part of the Reclamation Act of 1902, Congress approved the Deschutes Project and in 1927 began construction of the project under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The project was completed in 1949 allowing NUID to serve nearly 50,000 acres. Today NUID is the second largest irrigation district in Oregon, serving approximately 59,000 acres in Jefferson County. NUID maintains facilities in Deschutes County, including Wickiup Dam, Bend Headworks and the North Unit Irrigation Canal. NUID has a long-standing relationship with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as a result of the Deschutes Project.

Swalley Irrigation District

The Swalley Irrigation District was organized as the Deschutes Reclamation and Irrigation Company (DRIC) in 1899. In 1994 the shareholders of the DRIC voted to incorporate as an irrigation district and took the name of Swalley Irrigation District. The District has 28 miles of canals and laterals providing water to 667 customers.

Three Sisters Irrigation District

The Three Sisters Irrigation District (formerly Squaw Creek Irrigation District) was founded in 1917 from the Squaw Creek Irrigation Company and the Cloverdale Irrigation Company. They were founded in 1891 and 1903 respectively, making Three Sisters Irrigation District one of the oldest such districts in Oregon. The District serves approximately 175 water users over approximately 7,568 acres.

Tumalo Irrigation District

Originally known as the Tumalo Project, Tumalo Irrigation District started in 1904. In 1922 the Project reorganized as an irrigation district under Oregon state laws. The District serves approximately 60 square miles, irrigating approximately 8,093 acres, and has over 80 miles of canals, laterals and ditches serving 635 landowners.

Deschutes County Agriculture 2007 - 2009

The following statistics provide a snapshot of farming in Deschutes County.

Source: County GIS data

- Approximately 36% of the County or more than 700,000 acres are designated as Agriculture on the Comprehensive Plan map. Of that acreage, 69% is public, primarily Federal ownership leaving approximately 224,000 acres privately held.
- 160,078 acres of privately owned farm lands in the County receive special tax assessment for farm use.
- Of the acres receiving farm tax assessments, 44,221 are irrigated.
- In 2008 there were 3,725 agricultural parcels less than five acres.

Source: Oregon State University Extension Oregon Agricultural Information Network, Deschutes County Agricultural Commodity Sales for 2009 (preliminary estimate)

- \$19,792,000 in agricultural sales, a drop from the 2008 preliminary estimate of \$25,991,000. This follows slight upturns in sales between 2006-2008.
- 62% of agriculture sales are in crops and 38% in livestock. The primary crops are hay and alfalfa hay while the primary livestock is cattle. The biggest downturns for 2009 are non-alfalfa hay and cattle.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service 2007 Census of Agriculture

- There are 1,405 farms in Deschutes County residing on 129,369 acres
- Average farm size 92 acres
- Approximately 24% of farms are under 10 acres and 78% are under 50 acres
- Total net cash farm income is negative
- 59% of farmers list their primary occupation as 'Other' rather than farming

The above data highlights the fact that farming in Deschutes County is generally not commercially profitable. For a majority of farmers, farming is not a sustaining economic activity, but rather a lifestyle choice. Living on a farm and farming as a secondary economic activity acknowledge a shift from commercial farming towards the benefits of a rural lifestyle.



Farm Trends 2010

Whatever the challenges, agriculture is part of Deschutes County's culture and rural lifestyle. During the public input process, various ideas were discussed on how to preserve agricultural lands, open spaces and rural character of the County, while enabling landowners to make a living. The following ideas identify current trends that could be promoted by the County in conjunction with the local extension service and other agencies and organizations. It is important to emphasize that new uses must conform to State regulations.

Alternative energy: Development of small alternative energy projects would promote local energy self-sufficiency, using Central Oregon's sun, wind, thermal, hydropower and biomass resources. Larger agricultural parcels could be used as commercial wind or solar farms to provide renewable energy as well as income to landowners.

Alternative uses: There is interest in allowing non-farm uses on farm lands to take advantage of agrarian lifestyles and Central Oregon's setting. Ideas being discussed include agri-tourism or hosting weddings. Nonetheless, new non-farm uses must be evaluated to ensure they are compatible with ORS and OARs as well as existing land uses and zoning.

Local markets: Products from small farms are often sold to local markets. Additionally local consumption saves on transportation and energy, allowing better tracking of food sources thereby increasing food safety and improving freshness and quality. Buying local is a current trend that could benefit the County's many small farmers. Community Supported Agriculture is one popular method, where farmers obtain paid subscriptions from customers, who then receive fresh produce every week for the season. Farmers markets and farm stands are another aspect of the local food movement.

Conservation easements: Many states are using programs to put permanent conservation easements on farm lands. As an example of a program that is not yet available in Oregon is the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements (PACE). Funded by the federal government and a combination of other sources, PACE purchases development rights from farmers.

Niche markets: Small quantities or specialized products can be raised to meet particular markets, like organic products or peppermint oil.

Value-added products: Processing crops can increase profitability. An example would be making jam or jelly out of locally grown berries.

Farm Councils: Farm councils are being initiated around the country to promote local sustainable food. The Central Oregon Food Policy Council (COFPC) formed in 2010 to lead the effort to a sustainable and just food system. The COFPC is made up of 12-15 volunteers including representatives from agricultural production, public health, government and others interested in the local food system. Identified strategies include supporting access to local healthy food, advocating for public policies that increase sustainable food production and connecting stakeholders in the food systems field.

Big Look

In 2005 a task force was appointed by the Oregon Governor, Speaker of the House and Senate President to review the current land use system. The Oregon Task Force on Land Use Planning was a 10-member group representing various perspectives, charged with conducting a comprehensive review of the Oregon Statewide Planning Program. Called the Big Look Task

Force, this group was asked to make recommendations for any needed changes to land-use policy to the 2009 Legislature.

After three years of extensive input from experts and citizens throughout the State, the task force developed its findings and recommendations. One of the primary conclusions reached was that Oregon needs a more flexible land use system that responds to regional variations.

Two of the primary recommendations from the Task Force addressed agricultural and forest lands, recommending:

- Counties be allowed to develop regional criteria for designating farm and forest lands, if they also protect important natural areas and assure that development is sustainable.
- Counties be allowed to propose specialized rules to decide what lands are designated as farm or forest land.

2009 Legislature / House Bill 2229

House Bill (HB) 2229 began as the vehicle for legislative recommendations for the Big Look Task Force. However, by the time the Legislature adjourned, very little of the Task Force's recommendations remained. HB 2229 does authorize counties to reevaluate resource lands and amend their comprehensive plan designations for such lands consistent with definitions of "agricultural land" and "forest land." For example, the County could add irrigated lands to the regional definition of farm lands to acknowledge the results of the 1992 farm study. Anything that does not qualify as farmland or forestland may be rezoned for non-resource use, subject to conditions that development in the non-resource zones be rural in character, not significantly conflict with surrounding farm and forest practices, and not have adverse effects on such things as water quality, wildlife habitat, and fire safety. County rezoning activities must be pursuant to a work plan approved by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. This effectively means the work will be done similar to periodic review with the Land Conservation and Development Commission expressly given exclusive jurisdiction to review a county decision.

Future of Deschutes County Farm Designations and Uses

Statewide Planning Goal 3 requires counties to preserve and maintain agricultural lands. However, in discussions on the future of agriculture in Deschutes County, there are still differences of opinion over which lands should be designated farm lands and what uses should be allowed. Farm lands contribute to the County in a number of ways. Agriculture is part of the ongoing local economy. Wide-open farm lands offer a secondary benefit by providing scenic open spaces that help attract tourist dollars. Farm lands also contribute to the rural character that is often mentioned as important to residents. Finally, it should be noted that agricultural lands are preserved through State policy and land use law because it is difficult to predict what agricultural opportunities might arise, and once fragmented the opportunity to farm may be lost.

On the other hand, there seems to be widespread agreement that much of the local farm land is marginal, particularly without irrigation. The climate, especially the short growing season, makes commercial farming challenging. Statewide Planning Goal 3 does not really account for the conditions in Deschutes County, resulting in agricultural zoning being applied to land with no history of farming and limited potential for profitable farming. The small size of agricultural parcels adds to the challenges. It has been argued that preserving farm lands benefits the wider

public at the expense of agricultural landowners. There is considerable pressure to convert agricultural land to residential or other uses.

The debate is complicated because there are impacts to the farming community from converting agricultural lands to other uses. It can be challenging for a farmer who has residential neighbors because farming activities can have noise, odor or dust impacts. The right-to-farm law discussed earlier offers some protection to farmers, but as residential uses grow there is pressure to convert, leading to a greater loss of agricultural lands.

The goals and policies in this Section are intended to provide the basis for evaluating the future of agriculture in the County over the next twenty years. They are intended to provide, within State guidelines, flexibility to the farming community. County farm lands will be preserved by ensuring a variety of alternative paths to profitability.

Section 2.2 Agricultural Lands Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal I **Preserve and maintain agricultural lands and the agricultural industry.**

Policy 2.2.1 Retain agricultural lands through Exclusive Farm Use zoning.

Policy 2.2.2 Exclusive Farm Use sub-zones shall remain as described in the 1992 Farm Study and shown in the table below, unless adequate legal findings for amending the sub-zones are adopted or an individual parcel is rezoned as allowed by Policy 2.2.3.

Exclusive Farm Use Subzones

<i>Subzone Name</i>	<i>Minimum Acres</i>	<i>Profile</i>
Lower Bridge	130	Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture
Sisters/Cloverdale	63	Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pasture, wooded grazing and some field crops
Terrebonne	35	Irrigated hay and pasture
Tumalo/Redmond/Bend	23	Irrigated pasture and some hay
Alfalfa	36	Irrigated hay and pasture
La Pine	37	Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay
Horse Ridge East	320	Rangeland grazing

Policy 2.2.3 Allow comprehensive plan and zoning map amendments for individual EFU parcels as allowed by State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 2.2.4 Develop comprehensive policy criteria and code to provide clarity on when and how EFU parcels can be converted to other designations.

Policy 2.2.5 Uses allowed in Exclusive Farm Use zones shall comply with State Statute and Oregon Administrative Rule.

Policy 2.2.6 Regularly review farm regulations to ensure compliance with changes to State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.

Policy 2.2.7 Encourage water projects that benefit agriculture.

Policy 2.2.8 Support a variety of methods to preserve agricultural lands, such as:

- a. Support the use of grant funds and other resources to assist local farmers;
- b. Work cooperatively with irrigation districts, public agencies and representatives and land owners;
- c. Encourage conservation easements, or purchase or transfer of development rights programs;
- d. Control noxious weeds;
- e. Encourage a food council or 'buy local' program.

Goal 2 Promote a diverse, sustainable, revenue-generating agricultural sector.

- Policy 2.2.9 Encourage farming by promoting the raising and selling of crops, livestock and/or poultry.
- Policy 2.2.10 Support stakeholders in studying and promoting economically viable agricultural opportunities and practices.
- Policy 2.2.11 Encourage small farming enterprises, including, but not limited to, niche markets, organic farming, farm stands or value added products.
- Policy 2.2.12 Review County Code and revise as needed to permit alternative and supplemental farm activities that are compatible with farming, such as agri-tourism or commercial renewable energy projects. When a preferred alternative or supplemental use identified through a public process is not permitted by State regulations work with the State to review and revise their regulations.

Goal 3 Ensure Exclusive Farm Use policies, classifications and codes are consistent with local and emerging agricultural conditions and markets.

- Policy 2.2.13 Identify and retain accurately designated agricultural lands.
- Policy 2.2.14 Explore new methods of identifying and classifying agricultural lands.
 - a. Apply for grants to review and, if needed, update farmland designations.
 - b. Study County agricultural designations considering elements such as water availability, farm viability and economics, climatic conditions, land use patterns, accepted farm practices, and impacts on public services.
 - c. Lobby for changes to State Statute regarding agricultural definitions specific to Deschutes County that would allow some reclassification of agricultural lands.
- Policy 2.2.15 Address land use challenges in the Horse Ridge subzone, specifically:
 - a. The large number of platted lots not meeting the minimum acreage;
 - b. The need for non-farm dwellings and location requirements for farm dwellings;
 - c. Concerns over the impact on private property from off-road vehicles, facilities, and trails located on adjacent public lands.
- Policy 2.2.16 Work with the State to review and revise accessory farm dwelling requirements to address the needs of local farmers.
- Policy 2.2.17 Encourage coordination between fish/wildlife management organizations and agricultural interests.

Section 2.3 Forest Lands

Background

Protecting forests and their economic benefits are primary goals of the Oregon land use system. Statewide Planning Goal 4 establishes forest identification and protection standards which must be met by local governments. The Goal requires forests to be protected primarily for the growing and harvesting of trees, with environmental and recreational uses also being considered. Additional criteria for Statewide Goal 4 can be found in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 215 and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-006. The key concept is local governments must inventory forest lands and protect them through local regulations.

County Forestry Designations

In 1979 in order to meet the Statewide Goal 4 inventory requirement for forest lands, the County worked with the Oregon Department of Forestry to review timber productivity based on soils information. A resulting timber productivity map was created and three categories of forest lands were identified based on forest uses identified in Statewide Goal 4.

In the 1990s, the Land Conservation and Development Commission initiated the Forest Rule, OAR 660-006, defining allowed uses, siting conditions and minimum lot sizes in forest zones. In 1992, as part of State mandated Periodic Review, Deschutes County revised its forest designations, reducing forest designations and associated regulations to two (F-1 and F-2).

County Forests 2007 - 2009

The following statistics provide a snapshot of forests in Deschutes County.

Source: County GIS data

- Approximately 52% of the County or over 1 million acres are designated as forest on the Comprehensive Plan map. Of that acreage, 92% is public, primarily federal, leaving approximately 78,000 acres privately held.
- There are 475 forest special assessment accounts.
- The largest privately owned forest land is the 33,000 acre Skyline Forest, formerly Bull Springs Tree Farm.

Source: OSU Extension Service Silviculture and Fire Education Specialist

- Total public and private timber harvest in the County in 2007 was 22.5 million board feet, in 2008, 36.1 million board feet and in 2009, 14.7 million board feet.

Source: Deschutes County Forester

- Since 2002 approximately 130,000 acres of public and private forest lands have burned in Deschutes County at a firefighting expense of approximately \$60 million.

Forest Trends 2010

As timber harvesting decreases, other uses for forest lands are emerging. State regulations permit five general types of uses, including forest operations; environmental, agricultural or recreational uses; two types of dwellings and locally dependent uses. Permitted uses are defined

and clarified in OAR 660-006. The following uses are becoming more prominent and likely to gain importance over the next 20 years.

Secondary forest products (forest operations): There is an increasing use of secondary forest products, such as hog fuel (chipped wood) or wood slash, which can be used for everything from animal bedding to presto logs to biomass fuel. There is some concern that those uses will lead to increased logging and degradation of forests. However, there is considerable agreement that the high build up of debris in local forests increases the risk of forest fires. The use of secondary forest products can contribute to the health of the forest as well as the local economy.

Recreation (environmental, agricultural and recreation uses): The proximity of federal forests for hiking, mountain biking, skiing, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing and other outdoor recreation draws tourists and residents alike. (see Section 2.6 for data on the economic impacts of wildlife tourism.)

Alternative energy (locationally dependent): Commercial alternative energy projects are often locationally dependent. Forestry-related biomass plants and associated infrastructure are being considered in Central Oregon.

Future of Forest Uses

Most of the forest land in Deschutes County is owned and managed by the Federal government under Federal regulations. Forest practices on State or private forest lands are regulated by the Oregon Department of Forestry. The primary role of the County is to limit the impacts of development on private property in forest zones.

Although most forest lands are not owned or managed by Deschutes County, forests contribute immeasurably to livability. Timber management and recreational tourism provide economic benefits and employment. Forests provide an impressive diversity of recreational opportunities. Forests also play a large role in maintaining clean air and water and they provide scenic beauty and habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. It is important for the County to work cooperatively with forest landowners, including public agencies, non-profit organizations and private land owners.

Residential Development

The primary concern over changing forest uses is that as timber becomes less profitable, the pressure to develop forest lands for residential uses increases. State regulations limit the development of housing in forest zones, recognizing that fragmenting forests decreases productivity. The biggest challenge posed by residential fragmentation of forests is the danger posed by wildfire in heavily wooded areas. Fire danger has increased as dry conditions and disease have impacted the health of forest lands. Years of fire suppression and limited logging have contributed to a build up of wildland fuel that can spread fires quickly. In these conditions, residential uses in forests create conditions dangerous to homeowners and firefighters. Section 3.4, Natural Hazards, has more information on wildfire prevention. The second challenge posed by forest fragmentation is the threat to fish and wildlife. This is addressed in the Water and Wildlife sections of this Chapter.

Skyline Forest

There is a unique opportunity to preserve a large privately held working forest. Skyline Forest consists of approximately 33,000 acres of privately held forest lands at the base of the Three Sisters Mountains. Historically, this property has been logged, but still holds important recreational, scenic and wildlife habitat value. The non-profit Deschutes Land Trust has been working to purchase Skyline Forest from the owners, who represent a large financial company. In 2005 the Board of County Commissioners approved creating a Community Forest Authority, a quasi-municipal corporation that has the authority to issue tax-exempt bonds to pay for purchasing the forest. The bonds will be repaid with revenue from logging. The logging revenue is not anticipated to cover all the bond costs, but combined with other grants and contributions can ensure the bonds are repaid.



HB 2228

As noted above, the goal of the Deschutes Land Trust is to purchase and manage as much of the Skyline Forest as possible for sustainable logging, wildlife, recreation and scenery. HB 2228, adopted by the 2009 Legislature, allows the owners of this land the right to build a clustered community of up to 282 dwelling units and associated services on 1,200 acres. An additional 1,800 acres must be in a conservation easement as a buffer to maintain wildlife habitat and minimize wildfire danger. In exchange for waiving State and local land use regulations to allow this development, the remaining 30,000 acres of the Skyline Forest and additional property in Deschutes and Klamath counties must be sold to a land trust and protected with a conservation easement. There are additional requirements attached to the Statue that provide more detail on items such as road access, master planning and permitted uses.

Section 2.3 Forest Lands Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 **Protect and maintain forest lands for multiple uses, including forest products, watershed protection, conservation, recreation and wildlife habitat protection.**

Policy 2.3.1 Retain forest lands through Forest 1 and Forest 2 zoning.

Policy 2.3.2 To conserve and maintain unimpacted forest lands, retain Forest 1 zoning for those lands with the following characteristics:

- a. Consist predominantly of ownerships not developed by residences or non-forest uses;
- b. Consist predominantly of contiguous ownerships of 160 acres or larger;
- c. Consist predominantly of ownerships contiguous to other lands utilized for commercial forest or commercial farm uses;
- d. Are accessed by roads intended primarily for forest management; and
- e. Are primarily under forest management.

Policy 2.3.3 To conserve and maintain impacted forest lands, retain Forest 2 zoning for those lands with the following characteristics:

- a. Consist predominantly of ownerships developed for residential or non-forest uses;
- b. Consist predominantly of ownerships less than 160 acres;
- c. Consist of ownerships generally contiguous to tracts containing less than 160 acres and residences, or adjacent to acknowledged exception areas; and
- d. Provide a level of public facilities and services, including roads, intended primarily for direct services to rural residences.

Policy 2.3.4 Notwithstanding any other quasi-judicial plan or zone change criteria, lands designated as Forest under this Plan and zoned Forest 2 may upon application be redesignated and rezoned from Forest 2 to Exclusive Farm Use if such lands:

- a. Do not qualify under State Statute for forestland tax deferral,
- b. Are not necessary to permit forest operations or practices on adjoining lands and do not constitute forested lands that maintain soil, air, water and fish and wildlife resources,
- c. Have soils on the property that fall within the definition of agricultural lands as set forth in Goal 3,
- d. Are a tract of land 40 acres or less in size,
- e. Do not qualify under State Statute and the terms of the Forest 2 zone for a dwelling, and;
- f. Were purchased by the property owner after January 1, 1985 but before November 4, 1993.

Such changes may be made regardless of the size of the resulting EFU zoning district. Such changes shall be processed in the same manner as other quasi-judicial plan or zoning map changes.

- Policy 2.3.5 Uses allowed in Forest zones shall comply with State Statute and Oregon Administrative Rule.
- Policy 2.3.6 Coordinate and cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and other public agencies to promote sustainable forest uses, including recreation, on public forest land, including:
 - a. Using the Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, or its successor, as the basis for mutual coordination and cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service;
 - b. Using the Prineville Bureau of Land Management Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan, or its successor, as the basis for mutual coordination and cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management.
- Policy 2.3.7 Notify affected agencies when approving development that could impact Federal or State forest lands.
- Policy 2.3.8 Support the maintenance of the Skyline Forest as a Community Forest.
- Policy 2.3.9 Support economic development opportunities that promote forest health.
- Policy 2.3.10 Provide input on public forest plans that impact Deschutes County.
- Policy 2.3.11 Apply for grants to review forest lands based on ORS 215.788-215.794 (2009 HB 2229).
- Policy 2.3.12 Coordinate with stakeholders to support forest management projects that:
 - a. Contribute to public safety by treating wildland hazardous fuels particularly in the designated Wildland Urban Interface as identified in the Community Wildfire Protection Plans described in Section 3.5 of this Plan;
 - b. Retain fish and wildlife habitat.
- Goal 2 Adequately address impacts to public safety and wildlife when allowing development on forest lands.**
- Policy 2.3.13 Review County Code and revise as needed to ensure development in forest zones mitigates impacts, particularly impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and public fire safety.

Section 2.4 Goal 5 Overview

Background

Many County resources are protected through Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historical Areas and Open Spaces. Further direction on protecting these resources is provided in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023. It is important to note that OAR 660-016 provided direction when the County did an extensive review of Goal 5 resources primarily in the early 1990s. In 1996 OAR 660-023 replaced OAR 660-016 for all listed resources except cultural resources. The Goal and OAR require local governments to inventory various resources and determine which items on the inventory are significant. For sites identified as significant, an Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analysis is required. The analysis leads to one of three choices: preserve the resource, allow proposed uses that conflict with the resource or strike a balance between the resource and the conflicting uses. A program must be provided to protect the resources as determined by the ESEE analysis.

Deschutes County completed Goal 5 inventories and the ESEE analysis during Periodic Review, a State process for updating comprehensive plans which lasted from 1988-2003. The County Goal 5 inventories and programs were acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as being in compliance with Goal 5. Therefore, the acknowledged Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained in this Plan (although one historic resource is being modified).

OAR 660-023 requires specific Goal 5 resources to be reviewed and amended at each periodic review. However, counties are no longer required to do periodic review. This Plan update is not being done under those regulations.

The following resources are required to be inventoried at each periodic review:

- Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Oregon Scenic Waterways
- Groundwater resources (limited application)
- Natural areas (on the Oregon State Register of Natural Heritage Resources list)

In addition, the following list includes resources the County inventoried during its last periodic review.

- Riparian corridors
- Wetlands
- Wildlife habitat
- Approved Oregon Recreation Trails
- Wilderness areas
- Mineral and aggregate resources
- Energy sources (updated as new sites are proposed)
- Historic resources
- Open spaces
- Scenic views and sites
- Cultural areas

Purpose of Goal 5

The purpose of identifying Goal 5 related lands is to effectively manage Deschutes County's natural and cultural resources to meet the needs of today while retaining their value for future generations. These resources are addressed in the following sections:

Natural Resources

- Water Resources (Section 2.5)
- Wildlife (Section 2.6)
- Open Spaces and Scenic Views and Sites (Section 2.7)
- Energy (Section 2.8)

Other Statewide Planning Goal 5 Resources

- Mining Resources (Section 2.10)
- Historic and Cultural Resources (Section 2.11)

Future Goal 5 Inventories

Although the 2008-2011 Plan update was not completed under periodic review and no updates to the Goal 5 resources were made, the County recognizes the importance of revisiting its Goal 5 resource list. To ensure the appropriate protection of Goal 5 resources, upon adoption of this Plan the County will initiate a Goal 5 technical committee to review its existing inventories and programs. The review will include consideration of existing inventories and programs as well as the cumulative effects of growth on our Goal 5 programs. The complete acknowledged Goal 5 inventory lists as of 2010 can be found in Chapter 5. An incomplete list of County Goal 5 Ordinances can also be found in Chapter 5. Research will continue to identify and list all adopted Goal 5 Ordinances.

Some issues for the Goal 5 review are listed below.

- There are some discrepancies between mapped and listed acknowledged Goal 5 inventories that need to be reconciled.
- Many Goal 5 resources, like wilderness areas, are located on Federal lands and are protected by Federal programs.
- Unlike other Goal 5 resources, amendments to the mining and historic inventories are generally initiated by property owners for specific sites.
- An inventory of Goal 5 wildlife resources was provided by an interagency team made up of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This report was prepared at the request of staff and as part of the Goal 5 review the updated inventories will be reviewed by a technical committee and eventually be recommended for adoption.
- Consider the Deschutes County Greenprint data and community values when reviewing the Goal 5 inventories.

Section 2.4 Goal 5 Overview Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 Protect Goal 5 resources.

- Policy 2.4.1 Initiate a review of all Goal 5 inventories and protection programs.
- Policy 2.2.2 Until the County initiates amendments to the Goal 5 inventories and programs, all existing Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed, except as noted in the findings for Ordinance 2011-003.
- Policy 2.4.3 Review Goal 5 resources when a new Goal 5 resource is verified through the applicable state and county process, but at least every 10 years.
- Policy 2.4.4 Incorporate new information into the Goal 5 inventory as requested by an applicant or as County staff resources allow.
- Policy 2.4.5 As federal lands are sold to private owners, review the impacts to Goal 5 resources.

Section 2.5 Water Resources

Background

Water resource management is impacted by land use planning and includes numerous components from groundwater to river systems and water availability to water quality. Unpolluted water is essential for biodiversity and for human, animal and plant survival. Besides consumption and irrigation, water is also needed for maintaining the river and stream ecosystems that are a large part of Deschutes County's quality of life and economy. Management of this shared resource is a regional priority.

The primary state regulator of water availability is the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has the primary role in monitoring and enforcing water quality standards. The Oregon DEQ is required to comply with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition to those agencies, there are two Statewide Planning Goals relating to the protection of water resources. Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, requires an inventory of the following defined water resources. Once inventoried, the Goal requires protection measures. These inventories have been completed and acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (See Sections 2.4 and 5.3).

- Riparian Corridors, including water, riparian areas and fish habitat
- Wetlands
- Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers
- State Scenic Waterways
- Groundwater Resources

Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Land and Water Resources Quality, requires comprehensive plans to be consistent with state and federal pollution regulations.

The policies in this section provide the framework for evaluating land use actions and define the responsibility of the County to work in partnership with cities, agencies, non-profits and others to achieve efficient use of water resources and effective management of water quality in the Upper Deschutes Basin.

It is important to underscore that the primary water resource management process occurs outside of the state land use planning system. Oregon land use and water management are not integrated. There are no overarching administrative rules that consider statewide water management in conjunction with land use planning.

Regional Water Coordination

Cities, irrigation districts, farmers, non-profits, fisherman and rural residents all have a stake in ensuring adequate quantities of water. Water availability and quality are tied together and are a regional priority. The following are the primary agencies and organizations involved in water management.

Oregon Water Resources Commission and Water Resources Department

The Water Resources Commission oversees the Oregon Water Resources Department that manages the amount of water flowing through, and being diverted from Oregon's water bodies. Surface and groundwater rights are administered through this department.

The Water Resources Department, together with the Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Agriculture, and stakeholders and partners from around Oregon, is developing the state's first Integrated Water Resources Strategy.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environment Quality (DEQ) regulates water quality permits, administers onsite sewage system programs, implements (jointly with Department of Health Services) the statewide drinking water source assessment and protection program, certifies drinking water protection plans for public water supply systems, and administers an underground injection control and an underground storage tank program.

The DEQ is also responsible for carrying out the State's obligation under the federal Clean Water Act. Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires states to identify and list water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. The State will set a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for water bodies that do not meet the quality standards, and the TMDL will calculate the maximum amount of pollutants that can be discharged into the water body while still meeting water quality standards.

Deschutes Water Alliance

The Deschutes Water Alliance (DWA) was formed in 2004 to plan for long-term water resource management in the Deschutes Basin. It is comprised of the following stakeholders:

- The Deschutes Basin Board of Control: an association of 7 irrigation districts that includes North Unit, Central Oregon, Swalley, Tumalo, Three Sisters, Arnold and Ochoco
- The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs: located in Jefferson County, they are focused on managing water resources as sustainable assets
- Deschutes River Conservancy (DRC): a non-profit organization with a mission to restore streamflow and improve water quality in the Deschutes Basin
- Central Oregon Cities Organization (COCO): includes representatives from the cities of Bend, Culver, La Pine, Madras, Metolius, Prineville, Redmond, and Sisters
- Deschutes County, Jefferson County, Crook County
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Water Resources Department and the Bureau of Reclamation are unofficial members.

The vision of the Deschutes Water Alliance is to balance water resources to serve and sustain agriculture, urban and ecosystem needs. To achieve this vision, the mission is to:

- Improve stream flows and water quality in the Deschutes Basin for the benefit of fish, wildlife and people.
- Secure and maintain a reliable and affordable supply of water to sustain agriculture.
- Secure a safe, affordable, and high quality water supply for urban communities.

Deschutes Basin Hydrogeology

The Deschutes River Basin, from its headwaters to the Columbia River, encompasses 10,400 square miles of the north central part of the State. Nearly 91% of Deschutes County lies within the Deschutes Basin. The upper Deschutes River Basin is characterized by recent volcanic activity and strong and rapid groundwater flows. The geologic conditions lead to a strong connection between surface and ground water (see also Section 3.10).

Groundwater flows eastward from the Cascade Range through permeable volcanic rocks out into the basin and then generally northward. Groundwater recharge comes from precipitation in the Cascade Range, inter-basin flow and leaking irrigation canals. No long-term water-level declines attributable to groundwater pumping were found in the upper Deschutes Basin.

Approximately one-half of the ground water flowing from the Cascade Range discharges to spring-fed streams along the margins of the range. The remaining groundwater flows through the subsurface, and eventually discharges to streams near the confluence of the Deschutes, Crooked, and Metolius Rivers.

The large amount of groundwater discharge in the confluence area is primarily caused by geologic factors. The Deschutes River flows north through permeable rock until it hits a region of low-permeable rock near the confluence area. There the permeable rock strata terminates, forcing water to the surface. Virtually all of the regional groundwater in the upper Deschutes Basin discharges to streams south of the area where the Deschutes River enters this low-permeability terrain, at roughly the location of Pelton Dam.

Assessment of water resources of the upper Deschutes Basin confirms that human activities have significantly altered the flow regime in the basin, but on balance have led to the consumption of only a relatively small amount of available water. These impacts do appear to have had a seasonal impact in the lower Deschutes River (in the early months of the calendar year), the reach where all the changes in storage, diversion and surface-groundwater interactions come together in one place. Yet the most dramatic modifications to the water resources regime are clearly seen in terms of low flows below irrigation district diversions in Bend during the summer and below Wickiup Reservoir in the winter.

Reservoir storage and releases for irrigation have highly altered flows in five of the seven water quality impaired reaches in the basin. The upper Deschutes River reach does not often meet target flows in the winter due to upstream reservoir storage at Crescent Lake, Wickiup and Crane Prairie reservoirs. Irrigation diversions have reduced summer flows in six of the seven water quality impaired reaches. Most reaches experience low summer flows due to irrigation diversions. Prior to current restoration efforts, sections of Whychus Creek and Tumalo Creek typically went dry during the irrigation season due to extensive diversion.

Water Rights

The appropriation and use of water in the State of Oregon are regulated under ORS by the Oregon Water Resources Department. Permits issued by OWRD provide for the necessary and allowed points of diversion for water to be diverted from or released to a water body. All water is publicly owned, and with some exceptions, cities, farms, factory owners, and other water uses must obtain a permit or water right from the OWRD to beneficially use water from any source - whether it is underground, or from lakes or streams. Generally speaking,

landowners with water flowing past, through, or under their property do not automatically have the right to use that water without a permit from the OWRD.

Oregon's water laws are based on the principle of prior appropriation. This means the first person to obtain a water right on a stream is the last to be shut off in times of shortage. During water shortages, the water right holder with the oldest date of priority can demand the water specified in their water right regardless of the needs of junior users. If there is a surplus beyond the needs of the senior right holder, the water right holder with the next oldest priority date can take as much as necessary under their right, and so on down the line until there is no surplus or until all rights are satisfied. The date of application for a permit to use water usually becomes the priority date of the right.

Water Availability

Water Availability Constraints

The availability of surface water for irrigating agriculture in Central Oregon began in the 1860s and accelerated at the turn of the century. Surface water rights in the Deschutes Basin have been limited since the early 1900s. Except for very high flow periods during winter and spring run-off, there is no surface water available for any out-of-stream use in the Deschutes River basin. The lack of surface water availability led new development in the 1990s to turn to groundwater for new water needs. The growing demand for groundwater raised concern that the groundwater permitting process ignored the connection between groundwater and surface water.

In 1995 a moratorium on further groundwater permit approvals was instituted by the Water Resources Commission pending the outcome of a collaborative examination of groundwater in the Upper Deschutes Basin. The study, carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey and the OWRD confirmed that snowmelt infiltrates into the ground and recharges the underlying aquifers. The study also confirmed that aquifer discharge provides much of the surface water to streams in the Deschutes Basin. The results verified the potential for groundwater withdraws to impact surface water flows and cause injury to surface water holders.

Exempt Groundwater Users

Groundwater wells for domestic needs in rural areas are generally classified as an exempt use by the OWRD. Exempt use means water right permits are not required if domestic use is less than 15,000 gallons per day and irrigation is less than one-half acre, or commercial use is less than 5,000 gallons per day. A 2006 study for the Deschutes Water Alliance (*Future Ground Water Demand in the Deschutes Basin*) estimated a 2006 total of 20,000 exempt wells in Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson counties, growing to 32,000 by 2025.

Exempt wells do not currently have to mitigate for their groundwater withdraws. Presentations by the Water Resources Department staff indicate that the subsurface water supply in Deschutes County recharges at the rate of approximately 3,500 cubic feet per second (cfs) and existing exempt wells use in the aggregate only 3-4 cfs. This suggests that additional regulation is not needed at this time. However, future policy discussions may need to consider how exempt wells fit into the overall water picture.

Water Banks

Besides exempt wells, new water is needed for other uses, from satisfying increased demand in cities to destination resorts. To address the limited availability of new water rights, two systems have been set up, both managed by the Deschutes River Conservancy. First the Deschutes Water Alliance set up a voluntary Water Bank as a cooperative, coordinated, transparent and voluntary system to identify and meet the water needs of qualified buyers. It operates in conformance to ORS and through a water marketplace. The Bank facilitates transfers of water rights between different users, including the Deschutes River and its tributaries.

The second system is the Groundwater Mitigation Bank. The Water Resources Commission approved rules for the Deschutes Groundwater Mitigation Program in 2002 under OAR 690-505. Under the Mitigation Program, applicants for new groundwater permits are informed of their mitigation obligation by the OWRD during the first phase of the groundwater permit application process, and that they must provide mitigation before their permit can be issued. Applicants can provide either permanent or temporary mitigation credits. Mitigation credits can be established through instream transfers, aquifer recharge, storage release or conserved water projects.

Water Conservation

Water conservation plays a major role in ensuring adequate water availability. Promoting water conservation leads to an efficient and cost-effective use of resources. Generally, conservation is seen as a win for the community, the economy and the environment.

Oregon State Policy on Conservation and Efficient Water Use

The Oregon Water Resources Commission adopted state policy addressing conservation and efficient water use. Rules to carry out the policy are presented in the OAR 690-086.

The conservation policy stems from a number of factors including:

- Increasingly frequent summer water shortages in many Oregon regions
- Expanding water needs for municipalities due to population growth
- In-stream flow demand in response to state or federal listings of sensitive, threatened or endangered species that depend on streamflow and water quality
- The link between healthy ecosystem functions, water quality, recreation and the Oregon economy

The policy rules were developed to provide a process to facilitate efficient water use and water supply planning consistent with capabilities of the water supplier and the OWRD. Major water suppliers and water users are encouraged by the policy to prepare water management and conservation plans. Implementation of conservation projects can help restore streamflows, stabilize water supplies that provide for economic development and growth.

Irrigation Districts Conservation

Agriculture is estimated to use approximately 90% of the surface water in the Upper Deschutes Basin. Therefore irrigation district conservation efforts can have a significant impact on water availability. Water savings from water conservation projects undertaken by irrigation districts or their patrons can be transferred to instream use for the Allocation of Conserved Water (ORS 537.455 to 537.500, OAR 690-018).

A major conservation initiative by irrigation districts is the piping and lining of irrigation canals. Water seeps out of canals into the permeable rock layer below and is lost to irrigation uses. Piping and lining projects provide benefits such as improving water delivery efficiency, reliability and freeing water for other uses. Concerns have been expressed that the water that leaks from the canals recharges the aquifer, and piping and lining have the potential to lower the water table. Additionally, some residents with open irrigation canals on their properties appreciate the aesthetic and wildlife benefits of the canals.

A number of irrigation district efficiency improvements have been completed since 1997. These improvements, through reducing seepage losses in conveyance systems and improving on-farm efficiency, have reduced water losses by 45,360 acre-feet on an annual basis in the Upper Deschutes Basin. It is estimated that 110,268 acre-feet could be saved annually, based on a Deschutes Water Alliance report (*Irrigation District Water Efficiency Cost Analysis and Prioritization*). Certain districts have been able to reduce piping project costs by incorporating hydroelectric facilities in suitable reaches.

In 2009 Swalley Irrigation District, Three Sisters Irrigation District and Central Oregon Irrigation District were awarded \$3.1 million, \$1.3 million and \$4.2 million respectively to improve water conservation. Tumalo Irrigation District was awarded \$1.8 million in 2010. For Swalley, the funds are the final piece to complete a \$14.5 million project involving the piping of 5.1 miles of a 12-mile canal and the construction of a 0.75-megawatt hydroelectric plant. Swalley Irrigation District returned 28 cubic feet per second to the Deschutes River as a result of its piping project, the single largest permanent contribution of water back to the Deschutes River.

Three Sisters Irrigation District will be using its funds to launch the first of a three-phase, \$12 million pipeline project that will boost stream flows in Whychus Creek by reducing water loss. The first phase will include converting more than three miles of exposed canal to buried pipe, and replacing aging head gates and monitoring equipment with automated, remotely operating units. The completed project should boost summer stream flows in Whychus Creek by 25 to 30 percent. The final phase of the project will be the construction of 1.5-mega-watt hydroelectric plant similar to the one being built by the Swalley Irrigation District.

Central Oregon Irrigation District utilized the funds to assist in piping a 2.5 mile section of its Pilot Butte Canal permanently conserving 19.6 cubic feet per second to the Deschutes River and for the construction of a 5.0 megawatt hydroelectric facility.

On-Farm Efficiency

Irrigation districts in cooperation with consultants, Soil and Water Conservation Districts and the National Resources Conservation Service have compiled and implemented water conservation plans furthering the goal of improving and identifying on-farm efficiency opportunities. Analysis of on-farm conservation opportunities based on a 1997 Reclamation study show that an additional 112,410 to 146,698 acre-feet of water could be saved if on-farm efficiency were improved to 70-80% across all districts.

Other Conservation Efforts

Since water resources in Deschutes County are shared, there is a responsibility for all residents and visitors to use water wisely. Irrigation districts and cities are the primary water users in

Deschutes County and have their own plans for water conservation. Although not actively involved in those efforts, the County can be open to partnerships as requested. Partnerships can also be an option for small water districts outside city limits that are interested in water conservation efforts. Individual water users are often rural residents who get their water from exempt wells. A coordinated regional effort to promote conservation could go far in increasing public awareness.

One action the County can take to promote individual water conservation is to ensure County facilities employ water efficient tools and techniques. Tracking and advertising the savings can show the public the benefits of water conservation. Examples of water conservation tools that the County could initiate include xeriscaping (using plant selection and watering techniques to promote water efficient landscapes), wastewater reuse (reusing wastewater for landscaping) or efficient irrigation (such as using drip irrigation or smart controllers).

Deschutes Basin Ecosystem

Deschutes County constitutes 26% of the Deschutes River Basin, a major watershed in Central Oregon. The Deschutes River is the major waterway draining the Basin and flows north to the Columbia River that culminates in the Pacific Ocean. Five sub-basins feed the main stem. Most of Deschutes County is contained by parts of three: the Upper Deschutes River Sub-basin, the Middle Deschutes River Sub-basin, and the Lower Crooked River Sub-basin. The remainder of the County is located in the Upper Crooked River Sub-basin and in the Goose and Summer Lakes Basin.

The Deschutes River is a vital, multi-purpose waterway that touches the lives of thousands of people along its banks and throughout Central Oregon. An important historical, economic, and cultural resource, the Deschutes provides natural beauty, abundant wildlife, and varied recreational opportunities. Most of the upper flow of the Deschutes River is through public land, although portions flow past private holdings.

Wild and Scenic Waterways

The federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act created a program designed to protect the character of free-flowing rivers. Enacted in 1968, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act created several categories of rivers with different levels of protection for each category. Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides minimal protection for instream flows and prohibits Federal assistance or licensing of water resource development projects within listed sections of river. Additionally, Section 7 prohibits Federal agencies from recommending any activities that will negatively affect the unique characteristics of a listed reach without adequately notifying Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior.

Individual states administer management programs for each listed reach within their boundaries, and the federal government has authorization to acquire land along each reach to maintain the character of the river (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287). However, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not authorize Federal regulation of water diversions, nor does it authorize Federal acquisition of instream water rights.

Three stretches of rivers in the Upper Deschutes Basin are in the Wild and Scenic River System.

Table 2.5.1 - Wild and Scenic Rivers in Deschutes County

Waterway	Description
Upper Deschutes River	Deschutes River From Wickiup Dam to the Bend Urban Growth Boundary
Middle Deschutes River	From Odin Falls to the upper end of Lake Billy Chinook
Whychus Creek	Source to USGS Gage 14075000

Source: National Park Service

Oregon Scenic Waterways

In 1970, Oregon voters passed an initiative that created the Scenic Waterways Act, which initiated the Scenic Waterways program. The State lists waterways in order to protect their unique scenic beauty, recreation, fish, wildlife, or scientific features (OAR 736-040). The program lists waterways under six categories, each of which defines different management goals and activities to occur along and adjacent to the river.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers the Scenic Waterways program. Landowners wishing to pursue a new activity within a quarter mile of a Scenic Waterway may need to notify the Parks and Recreation Commission, and the Commission may deny this activity if it impairs the unique qualities of the waterway. Many of the listed waterways' unique qualities depend on adequate instream flows (ORS 390.835). The Scenic Waterways program prohibits new activities in a Scenic Waterway area if those activities would impair flow and if that impaired flow would harm the unique qualities of the waterway. Oregon Senate Bill 1033, passed in 1995, added groundwater pumping to these regulated activities.

Table 2.5.2 - Oregon Scenic Waterways in Deschutes County

Waterway	Description
Upper Deschutes River	From Little Lava Lake to Crane Prairie Reservoir
	From the gauging station below Wickiup Dam to General Patch Bridge
	From Harper Bridge to the COID diversion structure near river mile 171
	Robert Sawyer Park to Tumalo State Park
	From Deschutes Market Road Bridge to Lake Billy Chinook (excluding the Cline Falls hydroelectric facility near RM 145

Source: Oregon Revised Statutes 390.826

Rivers and Streams

Inventoried rivers and streams in Deschutes County are summarized below:

Table 2.5.3 - River Miles in Deschutes County

Major Rivers and Streams	Miles
Deschutes River	97
Little Deschutes River	42
Whychus Creek (lower 6-miles are in Jefferson County)	39
Tumalo Creek	16
Paulina Creek	10
Fall River	8
Crooked River	7

Source: Deschutes County / City of Bend River Study (1986)

Besides rivers and creeks listed in Table 2.5.3, there are numerous perennial streams as shown in Table 2.5.4. All of these streams, except portions of Indian Ford Creek, Cache Creek and Dry Creek, are located on federal land and are subject to either the Deschutes National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans.

Table 2.5.4 - Perennial Streams in Deschutes County

• Bottle Creek	• Full Creek	• Spring Creek
• Bridge Creek	• Goose Creek	• Three Creek
• Brush Draw	• Indian Ford Creek	• SF Tumalo Creek
• Bull Creek	• Jack Creek	• NF Whychus Creek
• Cache Creek	• Kaleetan Creek	• Soda Crater Creek
• Charlton Creek	• Metolius Creek	• NF Trout Creek
• Cultus Creek	• Park Creek EF	• NF Tumalo Creek
• Cultus River	• Park Creek WF	• MF Tumalo Creek
• Deer Creek	• Pole Creek	• First Creek
• Dry Creek	• Rock Creek	• Soap Creek
• Fall Creek	• Snow Creek	• Todd Lake Creek

Source: Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study 1986

Riparian Areas

Riparian areas are areas adjacent to rivers, streams, lakes or ponds where there is vegetation that requires free or unbound water or conditions that are more moist than normal. Riparian areas form an interconnected system within a watershed. At the water's edge they define the transition zone between aquatic and terrestrial systems. Riparian areas often contain a diversity of vegetation not found in upland areas. Riparian areas are limited in Deschutes County and are important habitats for both fish and wildlife.

The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 1979 and revised, mapped riparian areas along the following rivers and streams.

Table 2.5.5 - Riparian Acreage in Deschutes County

Streams	Riparian Acres
Deschutes River	1,440
Little Deschutes River	2,920
Paulina Creek	846
Indian Ford Creek	573
Tumalo Creek	50
Whychus Creek	47
Fall River	43
Crooked River	38
TOTAL	5,966

Source: Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study 1986

Significant riparian habitat is located in one or more of the following three areas:

- The area within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark of an inventoried river or stream. The 100 foot wide area may contain both riparian vegetation and upland vegetation.

- Wetlands and flood plain are also frequently within 100 feet of a stream or river. In some cases the riparian vegetation may extend beyond 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark if it is a designated wetland or flood plain.
- The area adjacent to an inventoried river or stream and located within a flood plain mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and zoned Flood Plain by the County. The flood plain may extend beyond 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark of the stream and may contain wetland.

The County has not conducted an inventory of riparian areas adjacent to lakes and ponds on private land. However, many of these areas are included in National Wetland Inventory Maps and are subject to County, State and/or Federal wetland fill and removal regulations. Riparian areas adjacent to the many lakes on federal lands are managed and protected under federal land and resource management plans and are not included in the County inventory.

Wetlands

Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, under normal conditions, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Deschutes County Ordinance 92-045 adopted all wetlands identified on the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Maps as the Deschutes County wetland inventory. These mapped wetlands are subject to County, state and federal fill and removal regulations.

The NWI Map shows an inventory of wetlands based on high-altitude aerial photos and limited field work. While the NWI can be useful for many resource management and planning purposes, its small scale, accuracy limitations, errors of omission that range up to 55 percent (existing wetlands not shown on NWI), age (1980s), and absence of property boundaries make it unsuitable for parcel-based decision making. A Local Wetland Inventory (LWI) would greatly improve Deschutes County's ability to conserve wetland resources, which are vital to maintaining water quality and healthy fish and wildlife populations in the Upper Deschutes basin. Fish species dependent on riparian and wetland areas in the County include: Bull Trout, Redband Trout, and Summer Steelhead.

With the exception of narrowly defined riparian buffers (100 ft from top of bank for all Class 1 and Class 2 streams), Deschutes County does not protect wetlands; instead development activities proposed in a NWI are required to initiate a land-use procedure and notify the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL). According to the County's zoning requirements, no person shall fill or remove any material or remove any vegetation, within the bed and banks of any stream or river or in any wetland, unless approved as a conditional use or exception. All necessary state and federal permits must be obtained as condition of approval.

If jurisdictional wetlands are located in the near-stream environment, Oregon's Removal-Fill Law directs DSL to regulate removal or placement of fill in "Waters of the State." The DSL, in concert with the US Army Corps of Engineers, requires that any impacts to wetlands be mitigated so there's no 'net loss' of the resource. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) do not have direct permitting authority on wetland fills, but instead review and provide technical advice on wetland applications. The DSL gives notice of the permit applications to ODFW and DEQ, among other agencies, for suggestions on reducing impacts to fish, wildlife, and water quality. However,

various agencies responsible for processing permits for individual projects have limited ability to consider larger scale community needs or values. Only through an adopted Goal 5 or Goal 6 wetlands plan can a community impose its local control and direct agencies not to issue a fill permit that is contrary to its plan.

The foundation of wetland planning is the LWI, which includes a comprehensive survey and map of all wetlands in the study area, and a document compiling key information about each site. The inventory must provide sufficient information to support local wetland planning decisions, and present the information in a manner accessible to citizens. For these reasons, a set of specifications for LWI products was established as an OAR. In addition to the wetland locations and descriptions, local planners need information on what functions and values each wetland provides. This assessment of wetland qualities is conducted concurrently with, and is part of, the inventory. As of 2010 Deschutes County has initiated a LWI for south county.

Replacing the NWI with an LWI (reviewed and approved by the DSL) will determine jurisdictional wetland characteristics in portions of the upper Deschutes basin. It will examine spatial information, including FEMA floodplains, aquatic soils, areas with depths to groundwater less than two feet, and riparian areas for wetland type and function.

Floodplains

Federal Emergency Management Agency Maps

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps flood-plains adjacent to the following rivers and streams in Deschutes County. The floodplain along these rivers and streams is recognized in a Flood Plain zone by the County.

Table 2.5.6 - Floodplains Adjacent to Rivers and Streams

• Deschutes River	• Long Prairie
• Little Deschutes River	• Dry River
• Whychus Creek	• Spring River
• Crooked River	• Indian Ford Creek
• Paulina Creek	

Source: Deschutes County GIS

Floodplains are defined as the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland waters including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent (100-year recurrence) or greater chance of flooding in any one year. Generally, river flooding along the Deschutes River has not historically been a serious problem in Deschutes County. This is due to the porous nature of the local geology, irrigation diversion canals and reservoir retention. Studies completed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers have resulted in designating a 100 year flood-plain for the Little Deschutes River and Whychus Creek. Regular flooding events have occurred near the headwaters of Tumalo Creek and in the Tumalo community. Along Whychus Creek, the city of Sisters frequently experiences flooding, with the most significant event occurring in 1964 (see also Section 3.5).

Instream Water Rights

Oregon was one of the first states to acknowledge that instream uses were beneficial and create a framework for instream flow protection. Instream flows are those required to

maintain ecosystem or other public needs. In 1987 the Oregon Legislature passed the Instream Water Rights Act and created the statutory framework necessary to establish instream water rights. OWRD holds these rights in trust for the public, but they can be purchased, leased, or gifted to the state by anyone (OAR 690-077). The rights are intended to provide public benefits such as fisheries enhancement, pollution abatement or recreation. OWRD regulates instream rights in the same manner that they regulate traditional water rights. Instream flow rights may not injure other water rights holders, cause the enlargement of a water right, and exceed the flows necessary to increase public benefits (OAR 690-077).

Establishing New Instream Water Rights

The majority of instream water rights held by the state of Oregon are junior water rights. These junior rights are not often met during the summer irrigation season. Three state agencies can apply for new instream water rights. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) or Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) can determine that instream flow rights are not adequate to provide specified public benefits and can apply to OWRD for additional instream flow rights (ORS 537.336). In general, instream water rights cannot exceed the estimated average natural flow of a stream.

Establishing Senior Instream Water Rights

Three techniques in OAR 690 allow individuals or agencies to create senior instream water rights. First, individuals or organizations can lease an existing water right for instream use. Individuals may lease all or part of their water right for instream use during all or part of the year (OAR 690-077). In the Deschutes Basin, the majority of leased water comes from irrigation districts and their customers. Water rights created through instream leases have the same priority date as the original water right. Leasing water instream provides a flexible, low-cost technique for improving instream flows, but it does not permanently protect water instream.

Second, water right holders may permanently transfer existing water rights instream (OAR 690-077). Permanent water transfers allow individuals to transfer water off of their land while improving instream flows in the basin. They are often associated with a change in the character of the land from agriculture to other uses. As with temporary transfers, instream water rights created through permanent transfers have the same priority date as the originating water right that was transferred instream.

Oregon's Conserved Water program provides a third technique for creating senior instream water rights (OAR 690-018). This program is relatively unique within western water law. Oregon adopted its Conserved Water rules in 1987 to encourage water conservation and to promote local cooperation in instream flow improvement. To be eligible for the Conserved Water program, a water rights holder needs to satisfy the use listed on their permit with less water than they have the right and ability to divert. Water rights holders who implement water conservation projects can lease, sell, or transfer a portion of their conserved water. At least 25% of the conserved water goes to the state, which transfers the water instream.

The water rights holder receives a proportion of the remaining conserved water that depends on project funding. The proportion depends upon on what percentage of the Conserved Water project is funded through public sources and on any special agreements that financing partners have made with the water rights holder. Unless otherwise agreed upon, the water rights holder

usually receives between 25% and 75% of the total conserved water. Instream water rights created through the conserved water program usually have the same priority date as the originating water right. The three techniques, leasing, transfers and conserved water can be used to place existing junior or senior water rights instream.

Instream Flows

Increasing the water flow on rivers and streams is important because low flows raise water temperatures which provides inhospitable habitat for fish and aquatic life.

Irrigation

Stream flows in most of the upper Deschutes River Basin are controlled by the influence of reservoir regulation and irrigation diversions near Bend. Storage reservoirs were constructed by the irrigators for the purpose of storing water from the river during the non-irrigation season to serve as a supplement to the natural flow of the river during the irrigation season. Three reservoirs, Crane Prairie, Crescent Lake, and Wickiup were constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1920s and 1940s, financed by loans secured and repaid by the irrigation districts. The three reservoirs have a combined storage capacity of 347,550 acre-feet. Seven irrigation districts distribute water to productive parts of the County, however not all of these districts irrigate land completely within it. Summer release from the reservoirs provide instream benefits for wildlife, navigation, and water quality. Recreational use at many of the projects is also significant.

Nearly 90% of the streamflow from the Deschutes River in Bend is diverted through irrigation canals during the irrigation season which typically runs from April through October. During the summer months, the diversions cause a dramatic reduction of streamflow in the middle Deschutes sub-basin. The porous, volcanic soil characteristic of this region causes as much as 50% of the water that is diverted from the river in irrigation canals to seep into the ground before it reaches the farm. As a result, irrigation districts need to divert twice the amount of water they need to serve their patrons. These seasonal flow disruptions have contributed to a decline in the overall health of rivers and streams including degraded fish habitat and poor water quality.

Fisheries and water quality drive instream flow restoration in the Upper Basin. The reaches historically supported salmon and trout populations. Anadromous (fish that migrate between fresh and salt water) salmon re-introduction efforts have drawn attention to water quantity issues in the basin. Prior to current restoration efforts, sections of Whychus Creek and Tumalo Creek typically dried up during the irrigation season due to extensive diversion.

Voluntary, market-based approaches, enabled by statutory law, provide the greatest opportunity for restoring instream flows in the Deschutes Basin. Tools available include instream transfers, leases, storage leases and allocation of conserved water. The Deschutes River Conservancy, local irrigation districts and state and federal partners are working together to restore water to reaches by using these tools.

Federal and state regulatory approaches also have the potential to affect instream flow allocation. Federal approaches include the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act. State approaches include the State Scenic Waterways Act and instream flow rights to support aquatic life.

Fish and Aquatic Habitat

A discussion in the Wildlife section highlights the economic benefits that fishing generates for Deschutes County. Protecting and enhancing local fish habitat can ensure those benefits continue.

Naturally spawning populations of native rainbow trout and whitefish along with introduced populations of rainbow, brown and brook trout and kokanee salmon are present in streams and reservoirs. Most natural lakes were historically barren of fish populations but today nearly all suitable lakes are stocked annually with fingerling or legal sized rainbow, brook, brown and cutthroat trout and kokanee, coho and Atlantic salmon. Lake trout have been introduced into Big Cultus Lake and have established a natural producing population. Most lakes do not provide suitable spawning habitat and populations can only be maintained by continued stocking. It is important to sustain the naturally reproducing populations and to balance stocking programs with the proper habitats.

Federal Endangered Species Act

As discussed in the Wildlife section of this Plan, species identified as threatened or endangered by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) are offered some protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The act prohibits federal actions that jeopardize listed species and private actions that result in a "taking" of listed species. The ESA protects threatened or endangered populations or habitat of listed salmon and trout in the Deschutes Basin.

The Deschutes River and its tributaries provide spawning habitat for several populations of ESA listed fish. Both wild summer steelhead and bull trout are currently listed as threatened under the ESA. Historically, these two species thrived throughout the Basin. However, flow modification and habitat degradation have reduced available spawning habitat and limited population sizes. Steelhead trout were historically present in waterways within Deschutes County, including portions of the Deschutes River, Crooked River, and Whychus Creek. Historically, bull trout were found throughout the Deschutes River, the Little Deschutes River, and the Lower Crooked. In Deschutes County, documented bull trout have been found in the Middle Deschutes, but no documented spawning has occurred.

Bull Trout

Bull trout are currently listed as threatened under the Federal ESA in the Deschutes River Basin. Bull trout are a cold-water fish of relatively pristine stream and lake habitat in the Pacific Northwest. They have specific habitat requirements, including the "Four C's": Cold, Clean, Complex, and Connected habitat. Bull trout require the coldest water temperatures of any northwest salmonid; they require the cleanest stream substrates for spawning and rearing; they require complex habitats, including streams with riffles and deep pools, undercut banks and lots of large logs; and they need migratory routes from main river, lake, and even ocean habitats to headwater streams for annual spawning and feeding migrations. Critical habitat for Bull Trout is located north of Lower Bridge Road below Big Falls on Bureau of Land Management land.

Steelhead Trout

The construction of the Pelton Round Butte dam complex west of Madras in 1964 blocked the migration of salmon and steelhead to the ocean. In 2005 a re-licensing agreement for the Pelton Round Butte hydroelectric project included the establishment of the Pelton Round Butte Fund. The fund is intended to support resource protection measures to mitigate project-related impacts, including those that enhance and improve wetlands, riparian and riverine habitats, and riparian, aquatic and terrestrial species connectivity.

The multi-organization agreement for relicensing Pelton Round Butte lays out a comprehensive fish passage program that includes a solution to assist in juvenile fish collection and passage efforts over the project's three dams. The plan facilitates the return of spring Chinook and sockeye salmon to the Metolius River and steelhead to the Crooked River (to Bowman Dam) and the Deschutes River (Big Falls north of Lower Bridge Road). As part of the plan, 200,000 steelhead fry were released into Whychus Creek in 2007. It is difficult to estimate when the fish will return to Whychus Creek as adults ready to spawn and restore the natural cycle to the stream, but it is estimated to be three to five years.

ESA and Deschutes County

The ESA requires the appropriate federal agency, NOAA or USFWS, to issue regulations as deemed necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of the species. Deschutes County is evaluating whether its local government policies and practices are sufficiently protective of steelhead trout and their habitat. Specifically, Deschutes County desires to avoid a "take" of reintroduced steelhead trout, and reduce the potential of ESA-related enforcement actions and third-party lawsuits. The County does not authorize or participate in high-risk activities, such as water diversions, so there is minimal risk that the County's activities could directly cause steelhead trout mortality. The County's practices, however, can indirectly affect steelhead trout through changes in riparian habitat, floodplain function, erosion control, or other practices that could negatively impact steelhead populations or habitat.

It is important to note that reintroduced steelhead trout are blocked from upstream movement to the Upper Deschutes River at Big Falls, approximately 30 miles downstream from Bend. As a consequence, there is minimal risk that the County's activities in areas along the Deschutes River or its tributaries above Big Falls could have a direct impact on steelhead trout populations or aquatic habitat. The County's practices, however, can indirectly affect steelhead trout in the Deschutes River downstream of Big Falls through changes in water quality. Loss of riparian shade through the application of County policies, for example, could increase water temperatures in downstream portions of the Deschutes River.

The irrigation districts in the region, along with other local governments at a greater risk of steelhead take, are preparing a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to address the risks posed to steelhead. An HCP is a five to six year process undertaken by entities whose otherwise lawful activities are at risk of resulting in an accidental take. The plan outlines potential impacts these activities pose to the ESA-listed species and identifies specific steps taken to minimize and mitigate accidental take. If the plan is approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, the entity is permitted to proceed with their activities, provided the terms and conditions identified in the HCP are followed. The local HCP process relating to steelhead was initiated in 2008 and expected to be completed by 2014.

Through a risk assessment conducted in 2008-2009, it was determined that the potential risk posed by Deschutes County governmental activities was minimal and did not require County participation in the HCP. The risk assessment also provided recommendations for the County to minimize exposure to a “take”. Many of these recommendations to land use and stormwater have been incorporated throughout this Comprehensive Plan.

Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program

The Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program was created in 1991 as a result of a Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) Hydroelectric Project (FERC License Application No. 3571) and Conditional Use Permit 87-2. The program helps achieve ODFW habitat and management goals and objectives within the Upper Deschutes River sub-basin, consistent with the COID/ODFW agreement. A condition of both the FERC license and conditional use permit is that COID will provide ODFW with funds to develop and implement a fish and wildlife habitat mitigation and enhancement program for the Upper Deschutes River Basin. On October 7, 2008 the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Committee adopted an Upper Deschutes River Restoration Strategy developed jointly by ODFW, Upper Deschutes Watershed Council and the Deschutes River Conservancy.

Upper Deschutes River Restoration Strategy

The Upper Deschutes River Restoration Strategy (the Strategy) outlines necessary steps to restore the structure and function of the Deschutes River between Wickiup Reservoir and North Canal Dam. Activities have been identified to help achieve a restoration vision for the upper Deschutes River and a clear set of actions and recognizable outcomes that will be necessary for success.

Flows in the upper Deschutes River were remarkably stable under natural conditions. Irrigation storage in Wickiup and Crane Prairie Reservoirs now largely dewater this reach between October and April and artificially increase flow in the reach during the late spring, summer, and early fall. The shift from a naturally stable flow pattern to a highly variable one has limited fish populations in the Deschutes River. The 2004 Deschutes Sub-basin Plan identified that “stream flow extremes, especially low or intermittent flows, are probably the most significant factors limiting fish production in much of the Deschutes River sub-basin (sic) today.” The ODFW identifies improving redband trout and whitefish populations and determining the feasibility of re-introducing bull trout as goals for the upper Deschutes River.

Restoration Strategy Elements and Recommended Actions

As stated earlier, streamflow is the greatest limiting factor in the upper Deschutes River. Streamflow restoration and related actions have the greatest potential for improving ecological conditions in the long-term. However, improving intra- and inter-annual flow patterns alone will not be sufficient to achieve the restoration vision. There is a need for strategically determined, short-term, local scale habitat enhancement and long-term, reach scale channel reconstruction to complement streamflow restoration in the upper Deschutes River. Comprehensive restoration monitoring will help to document current status and trends while improving actions in the future. There is also a need for a research program to document emerging issues in the upper Deschutes River, including water quality issues related to plant growth and nutrient inputs. The high priority recommendations are summarized below.

High Priority Actions

- Identify the desired dimension, pattern, and profile of the upper Deschutes River.
- Identify target hydrograph and benchmarks.
- Restore individual components of the hydrograph through temporary and permanent water transactions.
- Identify high-value, at-risk riparian areas.
- Establish a comprehensive monitoring plan.
- Support community organizing and information sharing.
- Establish a research program to study emerging water quality issues.

Groundwater Quality

Generally, groundwater quality in Deschutes County is generally classified as being 'good,' providing high quality drinking water to most of its residents. However, several productive aquifers lie in shallow alluvial sediments that are vulnerable to contamination from human activities and development.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Laboratory and Water Quality Divisions' *Groundwater Quality Report for the Deschutes Basin* (March 2006) identifies areas of concern for groundwater contamination based on various sources of data and groundwater quality studies. Based on collected data, development patterns and the geology of the underlying aquifer, the report makes recommendations for a couple of areas in the County. The report notes the groundwater aquifer in the Redmond area is vulnerable to contamination from human activities and recommends further study by the DEQ. The La Pine aquifer in the southern portion of the county from the Sunriver area to the Klamath County line between Newberry Caldera and the Cascades is an area of particular concern because of data collected through several studies and the high level of development in the area. The report also identifies underground injection systems that could contaminate the aquifer with pollutants from stormwater drywells or sewage drillholes.

In South Deschutes County, the concern for groundwater quality arises from nitrate contamination associated with on-site wastewater treatment (septic) systems discharging to the shallow unconfined aquifer. The issue is small lots with highly permeable rapidly draining soils and a high groundwater table with relatively cold water temperatures. Combined with the fact that the majority of lots are served by on-site wastewater treatment systems and individual wells, concern arose that nitrates from the septic systems could contaminate local wells and the river system.

Considerable work has gone into studying the groundwater in South County. In 1999 Deschutes County and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) identified the need for a better understanding of the processes that affect the movement and chemistry of nitrogen in the aquifer underlying the La Pine area. In response, the U.S. Geological Service (USGS), in cooperation with Deschutes County and DEQ, began a study to examine the hydrologic and chemical processes that affect the movement and chemical transformation of nitrogen within the aquifer. A primary objective was to provide tools for evaluating the effects of existing and future residential development on water quality and to develop strategies for managing groundwater quality.

Field research from the USGS study shows that in a 250-square-mile study area near La Pine the groundwater underlying the La Pine sub-basin is highly vulnerable and being polluted by continued reliance on traditional onsite systems. Environmental impacts from residential development include higher nitrate concentrations in groundwater that is tapped for domestic water supply and discharges to rivers. Nitrates are regulated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and DEQ as a human health concern. Vulnerability of the shallow aquifer to contamination led to concern that wastewater from septic systems poses a threat to the primary drinking water supply and local river systems. The Upper Deschutes and Little Deschutes Sub-basins have abundant, natural sources of phosphorus from volcanic soils and rocks so the rivers are naturally nitrogen limited. Nitrogen-limited rivers are sensitive to low concentrations of available nitrogen until some other component becomes limiting, and that may lead to ecological impacts.

In 2008 the County used the research on nitrates to adopt a 'local rule' that required South County residents to convert their septic systems over a period of 14 years to alternative sewage system technology designed to reduce nitrates. New septic systems were also required to use alternative technologies. The County created a process to assist residents in funding the conversions.

Many South County residents expressed concern over the costs involved with converting their septic systems and disputed the science behind the rule. Placed on the ballot by petition, the local rule was rescinded by voters in March 2009.

As of 2010 the DEQ is leading the effort to address nitrates in South County, with the full cooperation of the County. One solution being considered is creating a sewer system or extending Sunriver's to serve some of the nearby areas. Sewer systems are tightly restricted on rural lands by Statewide Planning Goal II and OAR 660-11, so the Department of Land Conservation and Development is also involved in these efforts.

Surface Water Quality

The federal Clean Water Act requires identifying rivers that do not meet water quality standards for several parameters. The DEQ periodically evaluates water bodies in Oregon based on federally-approved water quality standards. A list of water quality impaired water bodies is produced from this analysis and referred to by the section of the CWA, as 303(d) listings. The list is the basis for developing state standards for each pollutant entering a water body. These Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) are used with Water Quality Management Plans to outline how agencies and individuals will meet water quality standards for those listed water bodies.

The TMDL Water Quality Management Plans identify Designated Management Agencies (DMA) that are required to develop and implement them. A DMA can be a federal, state or local governmental agency that has legal authority to address the contributing pollutants. A TMDL implementation plan must indicate how the DMA will reduce pollution in order to address load allocations.

Compliance with Land Use Requirements

It is helpful to coordinate TMDL implementation with local land use plans, such as this Comprehensive Plan. That will ensure maximum coordination in addressing water quality

issues. To provide evidence that a TMDL implementation plan is in compliance with local land use requirements, in most cases the plan should:

- Identify applicable acknowledged local comprehensive plan provisions and land use regulations, and
- Explain how the implementation plan is consistent with local planning requirements or what steps will be taken to make the local planning requirements consistent with it.

The following are identified on the federal Clean Water Act 303(d) List for 2006 for not meeting water quality standards. This list is regularly amended by DEQ so specific segments are not listed.

Rivers

- Upper Deschutes River
- Middle Deschutes River
- Little Deschutes River

Tributaries

- Indian Ford Creek
- Tumalo Creek
- Whychus Creek

Lakes

- Lava Lake

Water and Land Use

There are some water issues that can be managed through County Codes, such as wellhead protection or stormwater ordinances.

Water Management Plans

Water Management Plans can be useful tools for understanding water use for large projects. Setting goals for water use, determining how much water will be needed, assessing options such as the reuse of graywater for landscaping and ensuring implementation of the plan can go a long way towards efficient use of water in new development. Water Management Plans would not be needed for single family homes or other small projects.

Well Head Protection

Wellhead protection (WHP) is a plan designed to protect groundwater resources of Public Water Systems (PWS) from contamination. A community's source of drinking water is an extremely important resource, contributing to both the human and economic health of the area. WHP involves determining the area around the well most susceptible to contamination, inventorying potential contaminant sources and implementing management strategies to reduce the risk associated with those sources. WHP is an investment in the future.

In Oregon it is recommended that an area large enough to encompass 10 years of groundwater travel time be delineated so that if the aquifer becomes contaminated upgradient, there will be sufficient time to devise a plan to deal with the contamination. Delineations as described may extend in excess of several thousand feet away from a wellhead. Currently Deschutes County does not have a wellhead protection plan.

Stormwater

In 2005 the cities and counties of Central Oregon joined forces to protect local water resources from polluted urban runoff, manage urban flooding, and meet new state and federal regulatory requirements by developing comprehensive stormwater management guidance for the region. This new partnership provides opportunities to work more efficiently and effectively and provide consistency and clout for the region.

The first major project the partnership undertook was the development of a regional stormwater management manual. The Central Oregon Stormwater Manual provides stormwater guidance for each participating jurisdiction. It was funded primarily through jurisdictional contributions, and was coordinated by a committee of participating cities, counties and the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council.

Central Oregon Stormwater Management Project

The Central Oregon Stormwater Manual adopts best available stormwater management guidance from Oregon and Eastern Washington to create a reference for engineers, builders, and local government staff on the design and construction of runoff treatment and flow control facilities. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) that make up the core of the Manual are intended to comply with all federal and state regulations. They are suitable to the unique climatic and hydro-geologic conditions of the region, and will protect both water quality and natural runoff patterns. In contrast to historic practices, non-underground injection methods of managing stormwater are encouraged and pre-treatment required for water injected underground.

Section 2.5 Water Resource Policies

Goals and Policies

Water Coordination, Availability and Conservation

Goal 1 Develop regional, comprehensive water management policies that balance the diverse needs of water users and recognize Oregon water law.

Policy 2.5.1 Participate in Statewide and regional water planning including:
a. Work cooperatively with stakeholders, such as the Oregon Water Resources Department, the Deschutes Water Alliance and other non-profit water organizations;
b. Support the creation and continual updating of a regional water management plan.

Policy 2.5.2 Support grants for water system infrastructure improvements, upgrades or expansions.

Policy 2.5.3 Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.

Goal 2 Increase water conservation efforts.

Policy 2.5.4 Promote efficient water use through targeted conservation, educational and, as needed, regulatory or incentive programs.
a. Review County Code and revise as needed to ensure new development incorporates recognized efficient water use practices for all water uses.
b. Encourage the reuse of grey water for landscaping.

Policy 2.5.5 Promote a coordinated regional water conservation effort that includes increasing public awareness of water conservation tools and practices.

Policy 2.5.6 Support conservation efforts by irrigation districts, including programs to provide incentives for water conservation.

River and Riparian Ecosystems and Wetlands

Goal 3 Maintain and enhance a healthy ecosystem in the Deschutes River Basin.

Policy 2.5.7 Work with stakeholders to restore, maintain and/or enhance healthy river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands, including the following:
a. Encourage efforts to address fluctuating water levels in the Deschutes River system;
b. Cooperate to improve surface waters, especially those designated water quality impaired under the federal Clean Water Act;
c. Support research on methods to restore, maintain and enhance river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;
d. Support restoration efforts for river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;
e. Inventory and consider protections for cold water springs;

- f. Evaluate waterways for possible designation under the Scenic Waterways program;
 - g. In collaboration with stakeholders, map channel migration zones and identify effective protections;
 - h. Develop comprehensive riparian management or mitigation practices that enhance ecosystems, such as vegetation removal criteria.
- Policy 2.5.8 Support studies on the Deschutes River ecosystem and incorporate watershed studies that provide new scientific information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, such as the 2010 Local Wetland Inventory.
- Policy 2.5.9 Support educational efforts and identify areas where the County could provide information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, including rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.
- a. Explore methods of ensuring property owners know and understand regulations for rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.
- Policy 2.5.10 Support the high priority actions from the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Committee's 2008 Upper Deschutes River Restoration Strategy.
- Goal 4 Maintain and enhance fish populations and riparian habitat.**
- Policy 2.5.11 Coordinate with stakeholders to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat in river and riparian habitats and wetlands.
- Policy 2.5.12 Promote healthy fish populations through incentives and education.
- Policy 2.5.13 Support healthy native fish populations through coordination with stakeholders who provide fish habitat management and restoration.
- a. Review, and apply where appropriate, strategies for protecting fish and fish habitat.
 - b. Promote salmon recovery through voluntary incentives and encouraging appropriate species management and habitat restoration.
- Policy 2.5.14 Review Habitat Conservation Plans for species listed under the Endangered Species Act, to identify appropriate new policies or codes.
- a. Spawning areas for trout should be considered significant habitat and should be protected in rivers and streams.
 - b. Cooperate with irrigation districts in preserving spawning areas for trout, where feasible.
- Policy 2.5.15 Use a combination of incentives and/or regulations to mitigate development impacts on river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands.

Groundwater and Surface Water Quality

Goal 5 Protect and improve water quality in the Deschutes River Basin.

- Policy 2.5.16 Support plans, cooperative agreements, education, water quality monitoring and other tools that protect watersheds, reduce erosion and runoff, protect the natural water systems/processes that filter and/or clean water and preserve water quality.

- Policy 2.5.17 Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and other stakeholders on regional water quality maintenance and improvement efforts such as identifying and abating point and non-point pollution or developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plans.
- Policy 2.5.18 Coordinate with stakeholders to address water-related public health issues.
 - a. Support amendments to State regulations to permit centralized sewer systems in areas with high levels of existing or potential development or identified water quality concerns.
 - b. If a public health hazard is declared in rural Deschutes County, expedite actions such as legislative amendments allowing sewers or similar infrastructure.
- Policy 2.5.19 Work with the community to expand the range of tools available to protect groundwater quality by reviewing new technologies, including tools to improve the quality and reduce the quantity of rural and agricultural stormwater runoff.
- Policy 2.5.20 Explore adopting new ordinances, such as a wellhead protection ordinance for public water systems, in accordance with applicable Federal and/or State requirements.

Land Use and Water Policy

Goal 6 Coordinate land use and water policies.

- Policy 2.5.21 Coordinate with other affected agencies when a land use or development application may impact river or riparian ecosystems or wetlands.
- Policy 2.5.22 Encourage land use patterns and practices that preserve the integrity of the natural hydrologic system and recognize the relationship between ground and surface water.
- Policy 2.5.23 Ensure water impacts are reviewed and, if necessary, addressed for significant land uses or developments.
- Policy 2.5.24 Evaluate methods of modeling the cumulative impacts of new land uses or developments on water quality and quantity.
- Policy 2.5.25 Explore an intergovernmental agreement with the irrigation districts for ensuring irrigated land partitions and lot line adjustments are not approved without notice to and comment by the affected district.
- Policy 2.5.26 Explore incorporating appropriate stormwater management practices into Deschutes County Code.
- Policy 2.5.27 Support wastewater facilities and improvements where warranted.
- Policy 2.5.28 Support regulations, education programs and cleaning procedures at public and private boat landings.
- Policy 2.5.29 Consider adopting regulations for dock construction based on recommendations of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program.

Section 2.6 Wildlife

Background

Wildlife diversity is a major attraction of Deschutes County. It was mentioned in many Comprehensive Plan meetings in 2008 and 2009 as important to the community. Healthy wildlife populations are often a sign of a healthy environment for humans as well as other species. The key to protecting wildlife is protecting the habitats each species needs for food, water, shelter and reproduction. Also important is retaining or enhancing connectivity between habitats, in order to protect migration routes and avoid isolated populations.

Wildlife is tied to land use planning because human development impacts habitats in complex ways. Wildlife protections are provided by federal, state and local governments. Oregon land use planning protects wildlife with Statewide Planning Goal 5, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historical Areas and Natural Resources and the associated Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023 (this Rule replaced 660-016 in 1996). Statewide Goal 5 includes a list of resources which each local government must inventory, including wildlife habitat.

The process requires local governments to inventory wildlife habitat and determine which items on the inventory are significant. For sites identified as significant, an Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analysis is required. The analysis leads to one of three choices: preserve the resource, allow proposed uses that conflict with the resource or strike a balance between the resource and the conflicting uses. A program must be provided to protect the resources as determined by the ESEE analysis.

In considering wildlife habitat, counties rely on the expertise of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Those agencies provide information for the required wildlife inventory and recommendations on how to protect wildlife habitat on private lands. Note that this section focuses on wildlife, while fish are covered in the Water Resources section of this Plan.

Wildlife Designations

Comprehensive Planning for Wildlife

Plan 2000, the Comprehensive Plan adopted in 1979, included a Fish and Wildlife Chapter with policies aimed at protecting wildlife. That Plan also noted the controversial nature of wildlife protections. To implement the Plan policies, the Wildlife Area Combining Zone was adopted. This overlay zone was intended to protect identified big game habitat through zoning tools such as appropriate lot sizes and setbacks. In 1986 a River Study was completed and adopted into the Resource Element. Goals and policies from that study, including wildlife goals, were added to Plan 2000.

As part of State mandated Periodic Review, the County took another look at wildlife protections to further comply with the requirements of Goal 5 and the then prevailing OAR 660-16. The County worked with the ODFW to obtain the most recent inventory information on fish and wildlife resources in the county and to identify uses conflicting with those resources. This information was used to update the inventories and amend the ESEE analyses.

In addition, ODFW provided information to support zoning ordinance provisions to resolve conflicts between fish and wildlife resource protection and development. The County adopted a Sensitive Bird and Mammal Combining Zone which identified and protected specific bird nests or leks and bat hibernating or nursery sites.

Ordinances for Compliance with Goal 5

During periodic review in 1992, Deschutes County met the requirements of Goal 5 by:

- The adoption of Goals and Policies in Ordinance 92-040 reflecting Goal 5 requirements, including a Sensitive Bird and Mammal Combining Zone to identify and protect specific bird nests or leks and bat hibernating or nursery sites;
- The adoption of Ordinance 92-041 amended the comprehensive plan to inventory each Goal 5 resource, analyze conflicting uses, and analyze the ESEE consequences of protecting or not protecting inventoried fish and wildlife resources;
- The adoption of zoning ordinance provisions in Ordinance 92-042, as applied to inventoried sites by the map adopted by Ordinance 92-046.

Wildlife Snapshot 2008-2009

Source: County GIS data

- There are 816,649 acres in Deschutes County's Wildlife Area Combining Zone.
- There are 40 sites protected by the Sensitive Bird and Mammal Habitat Combining Zone.
- 76% of County land is owned and managed by the Federal government through the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Source: Fishing, Hunting, Wildlife Viewing, and Shellfishing in Oregon, 2008 May 2009 Prepared for Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife by Dean Runyan Associates

- Nearly \$70 million was spent in Deschutes County on travel generated expenditures on wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting by people from over 50 miles away.
- Over 60% of the \$70 million noted above was spent for wildlife viewing, with fishing second with nearly 30% and nearly 10% on hunting.
- Over \$8 million in revenue from fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing came from people who live in the County or within 50 miles of the County.
- Over 60% of the \$8 million noted above was spent on fishing, over 20% was spent on hunting and under 20% was spent on wildlife viewing.
- All total, over \$78 million was spent in Deschutes County on fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing.

Deer Migration Corridor

The Bend/La Pine migration corridor is approximately 56 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide and parallels the Deschutes and Little Deschutes Rivers. The corridor is used by deer migrating from summer range in the forest along the east slope of the Cascades to the North Paulina deer winter range. Deschutes County adopted a "Deer Migration Priority Area" based on a 1999 ODFW map submitted to the South County Regional Problem Solving Group. This specific sub-area is precluded from destination resorts.

Deer Winter Range

The ODFW identified the Metolius, Tumalo and North Paulina deer winter ranges during Deschutes County's initial comprehensive plan. The boundaries of these winter ranges are shown on the Big Game Sensitive Area map in the 1978 Comprehensive Plan and have been zoned with the Wildlife Combining Zone since 1979. The winter ranges support a population of approximately 15,000 deer.

In 1992, ODFW recommended deer winter range in the northeast corner of the county, in the Smith Rock State Park area, be included in the Deschutes County inventory and protected with the same measures applied to other deer winter range. This area was officially included and mapped on the Wildlife Combining Map when Ordinance 92-040 was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Elk Habitat

The Land and Resource Management Plan for the Deschutes National Forest identifies 6 key elk habitat areas in Deschutes County. The ODFW also recognizes these areas as critical elk habitat for calving, winter or summer range. The following areas are mapped on the Big Game Habitat Area map and in the Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan:

- Tumalo Mountain
- Kiwa
- Ryan
- Crane Prairie
- Fall River
- Clover Meadow

Antelope Habitat

The Bend and Ochoco District offices of the ODFW provided maps of the antelope range and winter range. The available information is adequate to indicate that the resource is significant. The antelope habitat is mapped on Deschutes County's Big Game Habitat-Wildlife Area Combining Zone Map.

Sensitive Birds

Nest sites for the northern bald eagle, osprey, golden eagle, prairie falcon, great grey owl, and great blue heron rookeries are inventoried in Ordinance No. 92-041. The area required for each nest site varies between species. The minimum area required for protection of nest sites has been identified by the ODFW in their management guidelines for protecting colony nesting birds, osprey, eagles and raptor nests.

Federal and State Wildlife Protections

Federal Protections

The primary federal protection for wildlife is the Endangered Species Act (ESA), which sets the preservation of biodiversity as its highest priority. Under ESA, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list species as threatened or endangered. ESA prohibits both federal actions that jeopardize listed species and private actions that result in the "taking" of listed species. Court rulings have explicitly

determined that habitat modification can lead to a “taking,” even if the modification does not affect a specific individual member of the species. ESA authorizes civil and criminal suits be brought against entities that violate its substantive or procedural provisions.

There are two fish species and one bird species listed as federally threatened or endangered in Deschutes County. Fish are discussed under the Water Resources section of this chapter and the bird, the Northern Spotted Owl, has not been found on private lands.

State Protections

It is Oregon’s policy “to prevent the serious depletion of any indigenous species” (ORS 496.012). The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife maintains a list of fish and wildlife species determined to be either threatened or endangered according to OAR 635. When a species population is seriously depleted, recovery can be difficult and expensive as well as socially and economically divisive. To provide a positive approach to species conservation, a “sensitive” species classification was created under Oregon’s Sensitive Species Rule (OAR 635-100-040). Table 2.7.1 lists species in Deschutes County that are listed by either federal or state wildlife agencies under the above mentioned laws.

Besides the listings of endangered or threatened, species can be federally listed as candidate species or species of concern. State listings include threatened, critical and vulnerable. Each status has a definition specifying different actions.

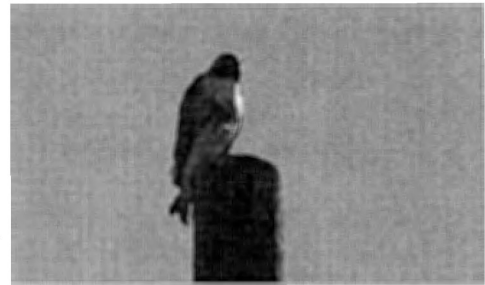


Table 2.6.1- Special Status of Select Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, and Reptiles in Deschutes County 2009

<i>Species</i>	<i>State Status</i>	<i>Federal Status</i>
<i>Mammals</i>		
California Wolverine	Threatened	Species of Concern
Fisher	Critical	--
Fringed Myotis	Vulnerable	--
Long-eared Myotis	--	Species of Concern
Long-legged Myotis	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Pallid Bat	Vulnerable	--
Preble's Shrew	--	Species of Concern
Pygmy Rabbit	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Silver-haired bat	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Small-footed Myotis	--	Species of Concern
Spotted bat	Vulnerable	--
Townsend's western big-eared bat	Critical	Species of Concern
Yuma Myotis	--	Species of Concern
<i>Birds</i>		
American Peregrine Falcon	Vulnerable	Delisted
Bald Eagle	Threatened	Delisted
Black Tern	--	Species of Concern
Black-backed Woodpecker	Vulnerable	--
Ferruginous Hawk	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Flammulated Owl	Vulnerable	--
Great Gray Owl	Vulnerable	--
Greater Sage Grouse	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Lewis' Woodpecker	Critical	Species of Concern
Loggerhead Shrike	Vulnerable	--
Long-billed Curlew	Vulnerable	--
Mountain Quail	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Northern Goshawk	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Northern Spotted Owl	Threatened	Threatened
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Pileated Woodpecker	Vulnerable	--
Swainson's Hawk	Vulnerable	--
Western Burrowing Owl	Vulnerable*	Species of Concern
White-head Woodpecker	Critical	Species of Concern
Willow Flycatcher	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Yellow-breasted chat	--	Species of Concern
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Vulnerable	Candidate
<i>Amphibians and Reptiles</i>		
Cascades Frog	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Coastal tailed frog	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Northern Sagebrush Lizard	--	Species of Concern
Oregon slender salamander	Vulnerable	Species of Concern
Oregon Spotted Frog	Critical	Candidate
Western Pond Turtle	Critical	--
Western Toad	Vulnerable	--
* listed only for the Basin and Range Ecoregion		

Source: 2009 Interagency Report and ODFW

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Oregon Conservation Strategy

In 2006 the Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS) was adopted by Oregon's Fish and Wildlife Commission for the state of Oregon. Wildlife and habitat issues are often crisis-driven and focused on individual species. The OSC is intended to provide a long-term, big-picture look, using the best available science, on how best to maintain and improve Oregon's species, habitats and ecosystems.

This document is not intended to be a set of regulations, but rather it presents issues, opportunities and recommended actions that can serve as the basis for regional collaborative actions. The recommendations within the OCS can be used to address species and habitat conservation needs, to expand existing partnerships and develop new ones, and to provide a context for balancing Oregon's conservation and development priorities. The future of many species will depend on landowners' and land managers' willingness to voluntarily take action on their own to improve fish and wildlife habitat.

The OCS works by defining ecoregions and offering an overview of each region that covers a variety of ecological, land use and economic issues. Parts of Deschutes County fall into three of the ecoregions; East Cascade, Blue Mountains and Northern Basin and Range. For Deschutes County this document offers a wealth of knowledge that can be used to inform fish and wildlife habitat policies and protect and enhance ecosystems.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy

The ODFW's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy provides direction for their staff to review and comment on projects that may impact fish and wildlife habitat. This policy recognizes six distinct categories of wildlife habitat ranging from Category 1 – essential, limited, and irreplaceable habitat, to Category 6 – low value habitat. The policy goal for Category 1 habitat is no loss of habitat quantity or quality through avoidance of impacts by using development action if impacts cannot be avoided. The ODFW recommends avoidance of Category 1 habitats as they are irreplaceable, and thus mitigation is not a viable option. Categories 2-4 are for essential or important, but not irreplaceable habitats. Category 5 habitat is not essential or important, but has high restoration potential.

Interagency Report

In 2009 the USFW, ODFW, U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management collaborated to provide a report on Wildlife in Deschutes County, *Updated Wildlife Information and Recommendations for the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Update* (Interagency Report). This report provided updated information to be used in revising the County Goal 5 inventory. This update will be done as part of the Goal 5 review as described in Section 2.4 of this Plan. The report also outlined numerous issues that the agencies believe are important for the County to address. The Interagency Report generated debate over how best to protect wildlife while also protecting the rights of property owners. Key issues from the report are touched on below.

Economic benefits of fish and wildlife: The report notes the ODFW report by Dean Runyan regarding the economic benefits of fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing, including that Deschutes County generated more freshwater fishing revenue than any other county in Oregon.

Oregon Conservation Strategy: The report discusses the Oregon Conservation Strategy described above and recommends that the County use it as a guide and reference for the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife resources.

Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Concern: The report recommends developing and adopting measures to protect federal and state listed threatened and endangered species to limit conflicting use.

Riparian and wetland areas for wildlife and fish: The report recommends completing and adopting a Local Wetland Inventory. The current National Wetland Inventory was done at a scale so that wetlands under 5 acres are not identified. Yet, those wetlands provide significant habitat. Note that as of 2010, the County has initiated a Local Wetland Inventory for South County.

Oregon Spotted Frog: The report recommends adding an Oregon Spotted Frog habitat area to the wildlife area combining zone and provides some specific ideas for protecting those areas. The Oregon Spotted Frog can be found in the floodplains and wetlands along the Deschutes River and Little Deschutes River, south of Bend. Riverine oxbows are particularly key habitat. This frog is listed as a Federal Candidate and State Critical Species.

Shrub-Steppe Habitat: The report recommends the County consider impacts to wildlife and habitat when development will degrade shrub-steppe habitat. Shrub-steppe habitat provides needed resources for numerous birds and mammals, including 12 Oregon listed sensitive species, and one threatened species. Large blocks of un-fragmented habitat with low human disturbance are needed to support shrub-steppe wildlife. If avoidance of these areas is not possible, providing for “no net loss” and a “net benefit” (restoration) of shrub-steppe habitat should be a vital component of any conservation plan.

Greater Sage Grouse: The report provides recommendations for limiting conflicting uses near sage grouse leks and habitat. The population management objective for sage-grouse in this region (Prineville District), which includes portions of Deschutes and Crook counties, is to restore sage grouse numbers and distribution near the 1980 spring breeding population level, approximately 3,000 birds. Many aspects of human development have impacted sage grouse populations and can be considered conflicting uses. Conservation efforts focused on maintaining large expanses of sagebrush habitat, enhancing the quality of existing habitat, and increasing connections between suitable habitat patches would be most beneficial to maintaining healthy sage-grouse populations. Breeding and nesting habitat is particularly important because it is essential, limited and irreplaceable.

Critical Bird and Mammal Sites: The report does not recommend additional or modification of existing protections for site specific sensitive bird and mammal sites, except for additional protections for sage grouse. The report does provide a new inventory and site specific recommendations that will be used to update the list of Goal 5 wildlife resources.

Game Species: The report does not recommend changes to the existing big game winter range or migration corridor maps. It does recommend that the County revise the uses allowed in those areas to prohibit the following uses that generate activity, noise and habitat alteration:

- Guest ranch
- Outdoor commercial events (i.e. Wedding Venues, Farmers Market)
- OHV course
- Paintball course

- Shooting range
- Model airplane park
- BMX course

Sensitive Species: Table 2.7.2 shows species considered sensitive to human disturbance. Mule deer are the only species in decline.

Table 2.7.2 - Big Game Population Estimates, Deschutes County (2009)

Species	Population
Mule Deer	9,337*
Elk	1,500
Pronghorn	1,000
Cougar	~150
Black Bear	~150
Silver Grey Squirrel	~800

* The management objective for the Paulina and Upper Deschutes Wildlife Management Units, primarily in Deschutes County, is an April adult population of 18,7000 mule deer.

Source: Interagency Report

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy: The Interagency Report includes one recommendation that is only from the ODFW. They recommend that the County require impact avoidance for development that will impact Category 1 habitat and require a wildlife mitigation plan for development that will impact habitat Categories 2-5, to limit conflicting uses.

The Interagency Report recommendations will be considered more closely when the Goal 5 review is undertaken.

Future of Wildlife and Habitat in Deschutes County

Coordination

Much of the wildlife habitat in Deschutes County is located on public lands. Federal lands make up 76% of County lands with another 3% State or County owned. Federal lands are not subject to County regulation but as noted in the Forest section of this Plan, they are important economic generators that also contribute to the community's quality of life, providing ample opportunities for wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting. It should be noted that not all federal lands are managed for wildlife habitat.

Regarding public lands the County's role is to coordinate with the land management agencies to ensure development approved by the County does not impact wildlife.

Another area for coordination is with the Trust for Public Lands (TPL). In 2009 this non-profit group initiated a Greenprint effort that will identify specific areas needing protection, including wildlife habitat. A survey done by this organization identified protecting wildlife habitat as important to County residents.

Rural Development

The loss of wildlife species and habitat may lead to declining recreational opportunities, tourist dollars and quality of life. Yet, many species are sensitive to human development, with some species benefiting and some harmed by land disturbance. New structures or infrastructure can fragment habitats. Barriers such as roads, dams or housing can interfere with migration routes and connectivity leading to isolated and unhealthy populations. Development can also increase

non-native and invasive species. Most Deschutes County residents consider the local wildlife as one of the benefits of living in this region. With careful planning, many of the impacts to wildlife habitat can be mitigated.

Section 2.6 Wildlife Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats.

- Policy 2.6.1 Goal 5 wildlife inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.
- Policy 2.6.2 Promote stewardship of wildlife habitats and corridors, particularly those with significant biological, ecological, aesthetic and recreational value.
- Policy 2.6.3 Ensure Goal 5 wildlife inventories and habitat protection programs are up-to-date through public processes and expert sources, such as the 2009 Interagency Report.
- Policy 2.6.4 Support incentives for restoring and/or preserving significant wildlife habitat by traditional means such as zoning or innovative means, including land swaps, conservation easements, transfer of development rights, tax incentives or purchase by public or non-profit agencies.
- Policy 2.6.5 Assist in providing information and education on wildlife and habitat protection.
- Policy 2.6.6 Review the Oregon Conservation Strategy when amending the Wildlife section of this Plan.
- Policy 2.6.7 Use a combination of incentives, regulations and education to promote stewardship of wildlife habitat and address the impacts of development.
- Policy 2.6.8 Balance protection of wildlife with wildland fire mitigation on private lands in the designated Wildland Urban Interface.

Goal 2 Promote the economic and recreational benefits of wildlife and habitat.

- Policy 2.6.9 Encourage wildlife related tourism.
- Policy 2.6.10 Coordinate with stakeholders to ensure access to significant wildlife and riparian habitat through public or non-profit ownership.

Goal 3 Support retaining populations of Federal and State protected endangered species.

- Policy 2.6.11 Develop local approaches, in coordination with Federal and State agencies, for protecting Federal or State Threatened or Endangered Species or Species of concern.

Section 2.7 Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Background

Open spaces are generally undeveloped areas that are being maintained for some other purpose, such as farms, parks, forests or wildlife habitat. Besides the value that stems from the primary use of the land, open spaces provide aesthetically pleasing undeveloped landscapes. Because these areas are undeveloped they also provide additional benefits such as water recharge and safety zones from natural hazards like flooding.

Deschutes County has a rich abundance of open space. With public land ownership at close to 80% and extensive farms and forests, open spaces are an important draw for visitors and were often mentioned as important to the area's quality of life. Along with the open spaces, scenic views were identified as important to residents. The backdrop of the Cascade Mountains, with its vast forest and sagebrush landscapes and riparian and wetland habitats, all provide an inspirational setting for visitors and residents alike. Statewide Planning Goal 5 recommends, but does not require, creating an inventory and protections for open spaces, scenic views and sites. Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023 defines open space designations as parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature sanctuaries and golf courses.

Open Space and Scenic View Designations and Protections

The 1979 Resource Element contained a list of open spaces and areas of special concern, the majority of which were in Federal and/or State control. As part of State Periodic Review in 1992, the list was updated. The Goal 5 review directed by Section 2.4 of this Plan will initiate an update of that inventory.

As of 2010, open spaces are protected through an Open Space and Conservation map designation and zoning district. Scenic view protection is implemented through the Landscape Management Combining Zone regulations, with the list of landscape management roads and rivers in the Goal 5 resource list in Chapter 5 of this Plan.

Deschutes County Open Space and Views 2009

Source: County GIS data

- There are 70,634 acres in the Open Space and Conservation Zone
- Nearly 65% of the Open Space and Conservation Zone land is Federally owned and another nearly 12% is State owned
- There are 32 roads/road segments in the Landscape Management Overlay Zone
- The Landscape Management Overlay Zone also applies to major rivers and streams

Future of Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Open Space

In Deschutes County, approximately 76% of the land is owned and managed by the Federal government and is not subject to County regulations. These lands remain mostly undeveloped and contribute greatly to the open space in the County, including areas such as the Newberry National Monument or the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and numerous high mountain lakes. In addition, there are three state parks and three state scenic viewpoints that contribute open

space. Finally, private forest and agriculture lands act as open space, as do the numerous golf courses throughout the County.

It can be expected that over the 20-year life of this Plan, most of the Federal lands will remain undeveloped and will continue to function as open space. The State parks are also anticipated to remain (see Section 3.8). The County can work closely with federal and state agencies to protect these special areas. On private lands the County can lend support to voluntary conservation easements and land trusts. As of 2010 private lands suitable for open space designation were eligible for special property tax consideration (ORS 308A.300-330), because they maintain high quality scenic environments for the benefit of the public.

Scenic Views and Sites

Scenic views can be found in nearly every part of the County. View issues generally involve a fine balancing act between the conflicting rights of property owners, neighbors and the wider community. The following list presents some of the issues that have arisen recently.

- A landowner cuts the swath of trees that block his/her mountain views, thus impacting their neighbors' views of forest lands.
- A cell tower is proposed that will provide the cell phone service many people depend on, but the height of the tower impacts a neighbor's views.
- A landowner wants to be energy self-sufficient and proposes a wind turbine, but the turbine height impacts a neighbor's views.

Views from roads and rivers have long been protected by a landscape management overlay zone. There have been questions as to the effectiveness and usefulness of this protection. There have also been questions as to the right way to balance other scenic view areas.

Design Development

The scenic resources in the County include high mountain peaks, open meadows, riparian corridors, wetlands and forests. These areas contribute to the high quality of life for county residents. Development will inevitably occur within some of these areas and the type and placement of it can have a profound effect on the visual landscape. Appropriately placed and designed buildings can complement the natural environment and can serve as an extension to the natural landscape. For example, keeping building heights below the forest canopy and using materials that blend with the forest can help maintain its visual dominance.

It is the goal of this Plan to encourage development design that fits with the natural landscape. It is not the intent of this element to dictate the type of design that should be used. In fact, there are many types of architectural and site design styles that can complement the surroundings.

Deschutes County Greenprint

One avenue the County can take is to identify specific sites or views that still need to be protected. This work was undertaken in 2009 through the Deschutes County Greenprint. The Trust for Public Land (TPL) initiated the public process to create a Greenprint which identified a number of values, including; open spaces, scenic views, wildlife habitat, forest land, farm and ranch land, trails and water quality. TPL will also work with partners to identify sources of funding that can be used to help purchase specific lands. Working with the TPL will provide the County with important information that can be incorporated into this Plan.

Section 2.7 Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites Policies

Goal and Policies

Goal I **Coordinate with property owners to ensure protection of significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.**

Policy 2.7.1 Goal 5 open spaces, scenic views and sites inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.

Policy 2.7.2 Cooperate with stakeholders to establish a comprehensive system of connected open spaces.

Policy 2.7.3 Support efforts to identify and protect significant open spaces and visually important areas including those that provide a visual separation between communities such as the open spaces between Bend and Redmond or lands that are visually prominent.

Policy 2.7.4 Encourage a variety of approaches that protect significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.

Policy 2.7.5 Encourage new development to be sensitive to scenic views and sites.

Policy 2.7.6 Review County Code and revise as needed to protect open space and scenic views and sites, including:

- a. Provide incentives to locate structures in forests or view corridors so as to maintain the visual character of the area;
- b. Work with private property owners to provide incentives and mitigations for protecting visually important areas from development impacts;
- c. Maintain and revise if needed, the Landscape Management Combining Zone code to effectively protect scenic views while minimizing impacts on property owners;
- d. Review County Code, including sign and cell tower code and proposed wind turbine code, to effectively protect scenic views while minimizing impacts on property and business owners;
- e. Review County Code for ways to mitigate for developments that significantly impact scenic views.

Section 2.8 Energy Resources

Background

Land use decisions often have a direct effect on energy use and conservation. How communities and buildings are designed and what transportation and utility options are available all impact energy usage. Energy is addressed in the Oregon land use system through Statewide Planning Goal 13, Energy, which requires land uses to be managed for energy conservation, based on sound economic principles.

A prime method of managing land for energy conservation is to design communities to be compact and walkable, so as to limit the need for automobiles and conserve fossil fuel. For a rural county, these types of transportation related energy savings are limited. Instead the County can focus on other conservation measures.

The second energy issue to be addressed is how to promote alternative energy generation, while managing the inevitable impacts. The impacts and problems stemming from traditional fossil fuel energy sources such as oil and coal are clear, but little agreement exists over a solution. As of 2010 there is an emphasis on promoting sustainable, alternative power generation from wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric or geothermal.

Energy Conservation

Energy conservation frees existing energy resources for other uses and saves money. It is generally seen as a win-win, where the environment benefits from lowered demand for power, and households benefit from lower electric bills. Conservation is also being incorporated into other sections of this Plan, including Water Resources and Environmental Quality.

There are a few ways the County can work proactively to conserve energy. One is to apply energy conservation techniques at County facilities, then track and publicize the energy saved. The County can also support local utility companies that provide energy audits. These educational tools can alert the community to individual actions that can save money as well as energy. Education could also be directed to address thermal ratings for new buildings and to promote more efficient lay-outs. Another option is to strengthen regulations, such as amending subdivision standards.

The County has long promoted energy conservation through a passive solar code that requires new structures to be sited so that they do not block the sun from falling on adjacent properties. This code effectively ensures that all structures are able to obtain passive solar energy. Various studies have shown that solar orientation can create significant energy savings. During implementation of the passive solar code some simple revisions have been identified that could create exemptions for small lots and provide a variance procedure. These changes would provide some flexibility to the existing code while retaining the benefits of passive solar.

Siting Energy Facilities

In general, cities and counties have siting authority over energy projects below a certain size or generating capacity. This includes individual projects powering or supplementing homes and businesses or small commercial projects which produce energy for sale. Larger facilities are

regulated by the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council. The thresholds for Siting Council jurisdiction are determined by the Legislature and are defined in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 469.300. The Siting Council does not regulate hydroelectric development. Instead, the Oregon Water Resources Commission has the authority to issue licenses for hydroelectric development.

Counties may face planning decisions for the following types of energy projects:

- Thermal power or combustion turbine electric generation projects having a nominal electric generating capacity of less than 25 megawatts.
- Wind or solar electric generating projects having a peak generating capacity of less than 105 megawatts.
- Geothermal electric generating projects with a peak generating capacity of less than 38.8 megawatts.
- Electric transmission and distribution lines carrying less than 230 kilovolts and less than 10 miles in length.
- Biofuel production facilities, if the fuel produced is capable of being burned to produce the equivalent of less than six billion Btu of heat a day or if the facility is otherwise exempt from Siting Council jurisdiction under ORS 469.320(2).

Although the County is considered rich in alternative energy sources, a study of potential sites would provide more specific information on where these sources exist. The map would also allow a comparison between the energy sites and other protected resources.

Home and Business Alternative Energy Generation

The following are known viable sources of alternative energy production for individual homes and businesses in Deschutes County. Impacts to be managed from these uses are increasingly understood and are limited by the size of the projects. In 2010 the County is in the process of creating code to permit small wind turbines for home or business use.

Wind

Small electric wind turbines for residential or small commercial use convert the energy of the wind to electricity. A small wind turbine can produce from 500 watts to 100 kilowatts of electricity, typically producing up to 10 kilowatts. Small turbines range in height from 60-100 feet in height. Unobstructed access to a consistent wind resource is necessary for safe, efficient operation of wind turbines. Oregon law allows landowners to secure a "wind energy easement" to ensure the undisturbed flow of wind across a site (ORS 105.900 - .915).

The electricity generated can be stored in batteries for times of limited wind. If there is a connection to a traditional power grid and excess electricity is produced, it is sometimes possible to sell the excess to the local utility. The primary impacts from small wind generation that need to be considered include: height of the structure, lot size, setbacks, noise, aesthetics, abandonment and wildlife impacts.

Solar

Generally, small solar electric generating systems use photovoltaic cells on the roof of a building to produce electricity from the radiant energy of the sun. The impacts from individual solar projects are regulated through building regulations, rather than land use regulations. The

main issue with home or business use of solar energy is that as of 2010 it is not competitively priced and requires subsidies. This is anticipated to change as the technology improves.

Biomass

Biomass is solar energy stored in organic material from living plants. The most common and most widely used source of biomass is firewood used to heat homes and to a lesser extent small businesses. Additionally, biomass materials are being produced from waste products, such as crop residue or forest thinning. The primary impact from home or business use of biomass is air pollution. Although considered carbon neutral since the carbon release through burning was carbon that was absorbed during the growth of the material and would be released as the material decays, the particles caused by the burning may impact air quality. Regulations limiting the burning of firewood are often enacted in urban areas, but are not as useful in rural communities.

Commercial Energy Generation

The State oversees construction and approval of large commercial energy facilities, as noted above. However there is a role for local governments to oversee smaller commercial projects.

Commercial energy generation is considerably more complex than permitting small projects for homes and businesses. From a land use perspective, the scale, extended time frame, investment required and required off-site components all complicate the approval process. For example, to move the electricity generated at an alternative energy facility to market there is often a need for approval of roads, transmission lines or substations. The accessory facilities may or may not be in place at the same site as the main facility, but are an integral part of the project and are currently reviewed separately, based on State regulations.

Although the commercial alternative energy systems listed below have some similarities, there are often different requirements, advantages and impacts to be considered. The primary impact they all share is that they are large industrial structures that will impact the land through the construction process, causing noise, dust, erosion, the spread of noxious weeds and similar damages. These impacts can generally be controlled through proper management of the site. Other types of impacts to be noted are listed below.

Wind Energy Generation

There is a growing interest in commercial wind farms. As of 2010, a wind farm is undergoing approval in Crook County, with some accessory uses to the wind farm being approved in Deschutes County.

Wildlife impacts: Construction of wind energy projects may have both temporary and permanent impacts on wildlife habitat. Bird or bat fatalities from collision with turbine towers or blades have been reported. Requiring an applicant to conduct appropriate pre-construction wildlife surveys as well as post-construction monitoring can address wildlife concerns.

Visual impacts: The need for high towers and exposure to open terrain is inherent in the function of wind turbines, and therefore some visual impact is unavoidable. Careful placement with a thought to nearby roads and homes can aid in limiting the visual impacts.

Solar Energy Generation

Various technologies assist in capturing, converting and distributing solar energy. State officials have declared solar energy a priority sector in developing the Oregon's economy. One of the key regions for developing the solar power industry is Central Oregon, due in part to its plentiful cool and sunny days, and the number of solar power companies already doing business here.

Wildlife impacts: The concentrated sunlight reflected by solar panels or mirrors could kill or injure wildlife, and in a sensitive habitat – such as a desert ecosystem – the environmental effects might be significant. Similar to wind turbines, requiring the applicant to conduct appropriate pre-construction wildlife surveys and post-construction monitoring would also be important.

Visual impacts: Solar facilities can stretch for miles and create visual impacts. Thoughtful design and placement are important for solar facilities.

Commercial Biomass

Commercial biomass uses organic material such as wood, agricultural waste or crop residues to power boilers to generate heat. According to the Oregon Forest Resources Institute an estimated 4.25 million acres (about 15% of Oregon's forestland) have the potential to provide useful woody biomass through thinning to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic forest fires. A potential long-term use is converting woody biomass to biofuels and bioproducts to replace fossil fuels.

Identified biomass opportunities include:

- Warm Springs
- Gilchrist
- La Pine

Transportation impacts: Biomass materials need to be transported to a central location, generating traffic and air pollution. Building a biomass facility as close as possible to an available source will mitigate this somewhat.

Visual impacts: A biomass plant is an industrial use with tall smokestacks, so visual impacts are unavoidable. Similar to wind facilities, appropriate siting can go a long way towards mitigating this concern.

Air quality impacts: There is potential for air quality impacts. These impacts will be managed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality rather than the County.

Geothermal Energy Generation

Geothermal energy is a form of renewable energy derived from heat in the earth. This heat is transferred to water through various means and the steam produced is used to produce electricity.

Geothermal energy is completely dependent on the location of geothermal resources. Central Oregon may contain some of the best prospects for geothermal exploration in the continental United States. As of 2010 the area around Newberry Crater is being explored for potential geothermal energy. This exploration is in the Deschutes National Forest and therefore does

not need County approval. However, accessory uses such as substations or transmission lines might potentially require County review.

A 1984 a Geothermal Study was adopted into the Resource Element of the Comprehensive Plan and led to more specific regulations for geothermal energy generation being adopted into the Zoning Code in 1991.

Hydroelectric Energy Generation

Irrigation canals in Central Oregon are now being looked at as more than just a way to distribute water from the Deschutes River to farmers and ranchers. With energy costs rising and the desirability of renewable energy sources, the power of water rushing through the canals is seen as a source of power and revenue. Hydropower projects that are currently constructed include:

- Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) has installed two hydropower projects totaling 10.5 megawatts (MW). The Siphon Power Project (5.5 MW) in the south part of Bend and the Juniper Ridge Power Project (5.0 MW) approximately 5 miles north of Bend.
- Swalley Irrigation District has installed a hydropower project totaling 750 kilowatts (kW) in their main canal 5.1 miles below an existing diversion.

Additionally, Tumalo Irrigation District received a grant with which they conducted a hydroelectric feasibility study.

In 1986 a River Study was adopted into the Resource Element of the Comprehensive Plan and led to more specific regulations for hydroelectric energy generation being adopted into the Conditional Use section of the Zoning Code in 1991.

Future of Energy

Energy conservation is likely to be an ongoing issue over the next few decades and the County can continue to promote more efficient energy use. As for alternative energy facilities, the State of Oregon promotes these through a requirement that utility suppliers include renewable energy in their portfolios. Additionally, the State offers numerous tax credits and other incentives for both commercial and individual alternative energy projects.

The Rural Renewable Energy Development Zone is another State initiative. These zones encourage investment in alternative energy through granting tax exemptions, similar to an enterprise zone. This idea should be investigated further as an option for the County.

Looking at County regulations in place in 2010, the acreage needed to allow a utility facility is likely on farm or forest lands. Farm and forest land is highly regulated through ORS and OAR. State requirements for utility facilities and accessory uses have been incorporated into the County Zoning Code. Additionally, utility facilities and accessory uses are permitted in most non-farm or non-forest zones, subject to the general conditional use and site plan requirements. The County has additional conditional use regulations for geothermal and hydroelectric facilities, but not for wind or solar energy. The geothermal and hydroelectric regulations are over a decade old and may no longer be effective given the growth of the industry and technology.

In considering existing or potential new regulations, thought should be given to not just the energy generation facility, but also the necessary accessory uses, such as transmission lines,

roads or substations that are necessary to market the energy produced. Regulations should also acknowledge that some forms of alternative energy are dependent on the location of the power source, such as geothermal and hydroelectric. Another area to consider for the regulations is how to provide incentives to energy providers to encourage them to first offer the energy they generate to local utility companies. The review of regulations should also consider how other protected resources would be impacted by the development of alternative energy facilities.

In reviewing regulations, the County should coordinate with agencies, organizations and businesses with expertise in the alternative energy field. For example, an Interagency Working Group (Working Group) comprised of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, United States Fish and Wildlife, United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management created a report (Interagency Report, see Section 2.7 of this Plan) that includes a number of recommendations for protecting wildlife when approving alternative energy facilities. A review of these recommendations will provide valuable information on managing wildlife impacts from new energy facilities.

New regulations should ensure that the County's are in compliance with State requirements, are flexible and minimally intrusive so as to encourage interest, provide incentives where feasible and still manage impacts to the rural community and natural environment.

Section 2.8 Energy Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 Promote energy conservation.

- Policy 2.8.1 Incorporate energy conservation into the building and management of all County operations and capital projects using regular energy audits to refine the results.
- Policy 2.8.2 Reduce energy demand by supporting energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.
- Policy 2.8.3 Encourage energy suppliers to explore innovative alternative energy conservation technologies and provide energy audits and incentives.
- Policy 2.8.4 Support stakeholders that promote energy conservation.
- Policy 2.8.5 Review County Code and revise as needed to ensure effective energy conservation regulations, such as revising County Code on solar energy to create flexibility and permit exceptions for small properties and sites with specific anomalies.

Goal 2 Promote affordable, efficient, reliable and environmentally sound energy systems for individual home and business consumers.

- Policy 2.8.6 Review County Code and revise as needed to permit alternative energy systems for homes and businesses and mitigate impacts on neighboring properties and the natural environment.
- Policy 2.8.7 Support incentives for homes and businesses to install alternative energy systems.

Goal 3 Promote affordable, efficient, reliable and environmentally sound commercial energy facilities.

- Policy 2.8.8 Review County Code and revise as needed to develop an efficient permitting process and effective siting standards for commercial renewable energy projects that address all project components as well as environmental and social impacts.
- Policy 2.8.9 Support commercial renewable energy projects, including the following:
- Review the concept of Rural Renewable Energy Development Zones;
 - Support studies that identify and inventory potential significant commercial energy resource sites;
 - Examine alternatives to protect identified significant commercial energy resource sites;
 - Support the use and marketing of methane gas from County Landfills.
- Policy 2.8.10 Encourage commercial renewable energy providers to supply local power.
- Policy 2.8.11 Goal 5 energy inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.

Section 2.9 Environmental Quality

Background

Environmental quality is addressed in Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality, which requires local governments to comply with applicable state or federal environmental regulations regarding waste and process discharges from the combined effect of new and existing development. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the regulatory state agency primarily responsible for monitoring and enforcing both federal and state environmental regulations. They issue and enforce permits for pollution control and monitor air, water and land quality.

Still, a DEQ fact sheet (DEQ 06-OD-001 1/09) shows that more than 80% of land, air and water pollution comes from the daily activities of Oregonians, such as driving cars and fertilizing lawns. Because the majority of pollution comes from everyday actions, there is much that can be done locally. There is a growing awareness that seemingly small individual actions, such as employing reusable grocery bags or dumping used motor oil down the drain, can cumulatively impact the environment, either positively or negatively.

The concept of sustainable development that meets the needs of today without compromising the needs of future generations, provides a context for thinking about future growth. It is a common sense way to be sure that the consequences of collective actions are understood.

Two primary methods for the County to promote careful stewardship of the environment are by setting a good example through County actions and by providing information to the community on a variety of environmental issues. Additionally the County can thoughtfully manage the impacts of growth on the environment in cooperation with other agencies, organizations and jurisdictions.

Clean Air

Deschutes County air is monitored by the DEQ and is generally good quality. One of the primary air quality issues nationally and locally, is the pollution from automobiles. Deschutes County is somewhat limited in addressing this issue since rural homes are spread out over long distances, making alternatives to the automobile such as bicycles or transit challenging. One way to address this is to cooperate with cities in promoting smart growth in urban areas. Smart growth uses thoughtful design to build compact neighborhoods with a variety of transportation alternatives such as transit or trails.

Forest fires are the other primary sources of air pollution in this area. The County is actively working to prevent and control forest fires, but this issue is multi-jurisdictional and involves cooperation and education (see Section 3.5).

Another air quality issue that has been raised is the potential problems that come from allowing new residential uses to locate near existing mining or industrial uses. One way to deal with this issue is to consult DEQ on these approvals so they can make recommendations for siting the residential use based on prevailing winds.

Clean Water

Water quality issues cannot be separated from the issues of water availability and the health of rivers and streams. Concerns over water quantity and quality were noted frequently in public meetings as a key issue for the County going forward. Water issues are addressed in this Plan in Section 2.5 Water Resources and Section 3.10 under South Deschutes County's Regional Problem Solving.

Clean Land

Land provides essential food, shelter, raw materials and plant and animal habitat. Maintaining healthy and productive land is key to every section of this Plan. Yet, land quality is generally discussed in relationship to specific developed sites with possible pollution, such as gas stations, land fills or dry cleaners. DEQ maintains a list of potentially polluted sites in Deschutes County and works with property owners to enforce state and federal regulations.

Any development has an impact on the land and many of those impacts can be controlled through understanding, education and if needed, regulation. The following issues have been raised:

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds are a serious issue in Deschutes County. These non-native and sometimes poisonous species overrun native vegetation, shelter undesirable insects, consume scarce water and infest crops. They can and do grow anywhere, but thrive on disturbed surfaces. Roadsides, former farmlands, inactive surface mines and non-landscaped areas around construction sites are all prime sites. Weeds on any one property have a major affect on the maintenance of others.

The County has a Weed District as defined by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 570.500-600, with a Board that oversees education and active weed eradication. Enforcement procedures have been initiated that include citations and fines. A review of opportunities to regulate weeds through the Zoning Code should be explored. These regulations should require not just eradication but also restoration, to prevent further infestations.

Sustainable Green Building

Both during construction and over time, buildings impact the environment. Green building focuses on design, construction and operation of buildings that efficiently use energy, water and materials, while promoting a clean environment. Environmentally friendly development can be extended to include utility facilities/lines and roads. There are industry accepted standards that have been developed for creating low impact and efficient buildings, such as those of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED).

Additionally innovative, environmentally-friendly building techniques, like straw bale construction are regularly being proposed. The County can review the State building code to promote flexibility and safety in reviewing design innovations. Another step is to continue to advocate green building by providing information to the public.

Noise and Light Pollution

Noise is often defined as unwanted sound. It can vary in frequency, duration and intensity. In Deschutes County noise is regulated in the Health and Safety section of County Code.

However, often noise issues arise out of specific land uses. As a rural county, some noise from farming and forestry practices is normal and permitted. Still, in 2010 attempts to increase the types of uses allowed on rural residential and farm lands have raised the question of how much noise is appropriate. Noise travels long distances in rural areas and can impact the quality of life for rural residents. The County will continue to address noise concerns as specific land uses are proposed and regularly evaluate the current noise restrictions.

In Deschutes County night skies are expansive and in the rural darkness the stars and Milky Way are brightly visible. The University of Oregon maintains the Pine Mountain Observatory to take advantage of these conditions. In 1994 Deschutes County adopted an outdoor lighting ordinance to allow residents to light their properties as needed, but to ensure the lighting does not illuminate outside the owners property. This ordinance needs to be retained and reviewed regularly to ensure adequate protection of the nighttime darkness.

Solid Waste / Recycling / Hazardous Waste

Oregon law establishes a hierarchy for managing solid waste with a goal of minimizing waste disposal. The first step is to prevent waste generation, followed by reuse, recycling, composting and energy recovery. Only if those options are not available does disposal come into play. Although recycling programs frequently have an economic cost, they provide environmental benefits though conserving energy and landfill space. The key to successful recycling is the availability of markets for recycled goods.

Deschutes County's Solid Waste Department, in response to State Statute and community demand, continues to refine existing recycling programs and explore new programs and opportunities. As of 2010 programs include education, curbside recycling and free and convenient drop off sites. Also available, although more limited, is free disposal of hazardous waste and electronic waste. One aspect of recycling that could be strengthened is recycling of construction waste. Deschutes County's task is to continue to manage waste in a manner that is fiscally responsible, environmentally thoughtful and in compliance with state and federal regulations.

Area of Critical State Concern

The Oregon legislature first authorized the designation of an Area of Critical State Concern (ACSC) as part of the legislation creating the statewide land use program (Senate Bill 100) in 1973. At that time, several areas were identified as possibly warranting state protection in the face of uncontrolled development, including the Columbia River Gorge, areas of the Oregon Coast, and portions of the Metolius basin. Several of these areas were later protected through federal action, or through special state land use goals.

On July 15, 2009 the Legislative Assembly enacted HB 3298. House Bill 3298, designates the Metolius basin and an adjoining area as the Metolius Area of Critical State Concern (Metolius ACSC) and approves an accompanying management plan submitted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). The legislature approved the management plan and directed the LCDC to adopt the plan, by rule, with specified changes.

HB 3298 approves the designation of the Metolius Area of Critical State Concern as recommended by LCDC. This area includes the Metolius drainage basin and an adjoining area (Areas 1 and 2 in the management plan), which are located in portions of Jefferson and Deschutes Counties (near Black Butte). The prohibition of new destination resorts applies to

eligible lands mapped previously by Jefferson and Deschutes Counties in the Metolius Area of Critical State Concern.

The following uses are prohibited in the Metolius Area of Critical State Concern management plan approved under HB 3298:

- Any new destination resort, as defined by Statewide Planning Goal 8 or ORS 197.435 to 197.467.
- Any new golf course.
- Certain new residential, commercial, industrial or new uses exceeding a stated number of dwelling units, or exceeding an average annual consumptive use of water, depending whether the land is in Area 1 or Area 2.

Section 2.9 Environmental Quality Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 Maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land.

- Policy 2.9.1 Support environmental stewardship in County operations and capital projects, including where feasible, using resource-efficient building techniques, materials and technologies in County building projects.
- Policy 2.9.2 Maintain County noise and outdoor lighting codes and revise as needed.
- Policy 2.9.3 Where research identifies environmentally sensitive areas, work with agencies and stakeholders to protect those areas or minimize adverse land use or development impacts.
- Policy 2.9.4 Be a leader in the control of noxious weeds and invasive species through education and regulations.
- a. Support education for the community and for County departments on how to recognize and report on noxious weeds.

Goal 2 Promote sustainable building practices that minimize the impacts on the natural environment.

- Policy 2.9.5 Review County Code and revise as needed to promote the use of resource-efficient building and landscaping techniques, materials and technologies for new construction and renovation projects.

Goal 3 Encourage and increase recycling.

- Policy 2.9.6 Encourage and support reuse through education and recycling through the Recycling Program.
- a. Provide convenient recycling at all County events and in all County facilities.
 - b. Provide convenient opportunities to recycle materials and compost green waste in locations at transfer stations and through home pick up.
 - c. Provide convenient opportunities for disposal of hazardous waste and e-waste.
 - d. Aim for 80% recycling of construction waste in all County building projects.
 - e. Promote 20% recycling of construction waste in all projects requiring a building permit.
 - f. Support businesses and industries that utilize recyclable materials.

Section 2.10 Surface Mining

Background

Surface mining provides non-renewable resources, such as pumice, cinders, building stone, sand, gravel and crushed rock. The extraction of these materials provides employment as well as products important to local economic development. Yet mining of mineral and aggregate resources creates noise, dust and traffic and potential pollution that can conflict with neighboring land uses, particularly residential uses. This conflict can be aggravated by delayed or incomplete reclamation of the land. Surface mining is protected through Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces and the associated Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023 (this rule replaced 660-016 in 1996). Mineral and aggregate resources are included on the list of Statewide Goal 5 resources that the County must inventory and protect.

Surface Mining Designations

In the 1979 Plan, the County had a chapter discussing demand for aggregate, based on anticipated population growth. In 1990 after a lengthy legal challenge and additional research, an updated inventory, mining analysis and revised regulations were adopted. County sites were designated under OAR 660-016 and continue to be regulated under those rules. Since that time, additional sites have been added to the inventory under the OAR Safe Harbor regulations, at the request of property owners and after a Goal 5 Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analysis was completed as required by OAR 660-023. The inventory of surface mining sites can be found in Chapter 5. It is unclear if sites on this list are still being actively mined, exhausted or being held for future mining. This list will be reviewed as part of the proposed Goal 5 analysis addressed in the Goal 5 section of this chapter (Section 2.4).

Surface Mining in 2009

Source: County GIS and Comprehensive Plan information

- There are 9,452 acres in the Surface Mining Zone.
- There are 57,908 acres in the Surface Mining Impact Area Combining Zone.
- 62 surface mine sites on the County GIS mapping system.
- 112 surface mine sites in the Comprehensive Plan inventory.

Several sites in the County appear to be no longer mined, and are either abandoned or have been officially reclaimed, but have not rezoned.

Future of Mining in Deschutes County

Surface mining provides an important product but also can create conflicts between mines and residences. Additionally, surface mining plays a role in spreading noxious weeds and impacting water quality, and should be examined for potential control measures. A review of County regulations can insure that the Code is adequately protecting the resource and the community, in conjunction with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Section 2.10 Surface Mining Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 **Protect and utilize mineral and aggregate resources while minimizing adverse impacts of extraction, processing and transporting the resource.**

Policy 2.10.1 Goal 5 mining inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.

Policy 2.10.2 Cooperate and coordinate mining regulations with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Policy 2.10.3 Balance protection of mineral and aggregate resources with conflicting resources and uses.

Policy 2.10.4 Review surface mining codes and revise as needed to consider especially mitigation factors, imported material and reclamation.

Policy 2.10.5 Review surface mining site inventories as described in Section 2.4, including the associated Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analyses.

Policy 2.10.6 Support efforts by private property owners and appropriate regulatory agencies to address reclamation of Goal 5 mine sites approved under 660-016 following mineral extraction.

Section 2.11 Cultural and Historic Resources

Background

Historic buildings and sites connect us to the past and teach us how people in different eras managed resources and worked within their surroundings. Interesting information can be gleaned through an examination of significant buildings, rock shelters, cemeteries and individual graves, ranches, trails, wagon train routes, townsites, mill sites, fish hatcheries, river crossings, bridges, canals, dams, historic roads and other unique resources. These resources enrich the community by providing tangible evidence of our heritage.

Historic resources are recognized by Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic Views and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023. The Statewide Goal and OAR recommend, but do not require, the County to inventory and protect historic and cultural sites.

Historic Designations

In 1979 the County inventoried potential historic and cultural sites in the Resource Element. The 1979 Plan included goals and policies for protection of historic resources as well as provisions that the County establish a Historical Landmarks Commission and adopt an ordinance to protect designated historic sites.

On September 17, 1980 the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance PL-21, which established a Historical Landmarks Commission and created a process to evaluate, designate and regulate historic structures.

The Historic Landmarks Commission subsequently, and over time, evaluated proposed historic sites. The resulting inventory of historically designated sites can be found in Chapter 5. This inventory will be reviewed as part of the Goal 5 review as described in the Goal 5 section of this Plan. Starting in 1997, all historic and cultural designations have been initiated at the request of property owners through the Comprehensive Plan text amendment process.

Cultural and Historic Resources 2010

Source: County GIS and Comprehensive Plan Information

- 36 Historic or Cultural sites in the Comprehensive Plan Inventory
- 6 Sites in Deschutes County on the National Historic Register

Future of Cultural and Historic Resources

Deschutes County supports the voluntary preservation of significant cultural and historical sites. Going forward there are a few issues regarding cultural and historical resources that need to be addressed. The first is to clarify that the County's role is to cooperate with the Historic Landmarks Commission. That body contains persons with expertise in historic and cultural preservation.

Another concern is that the current County inventory is old and contains incomplete information on some of the sites. Additionally it does not include sites on the National Register of Historic Places. Adding these sites to the list would not require any action from the property

owner or County, but would ensure the list is useful to the public. These issues can be managed during the Goal 5 review.

Another concern is that when cultural resources are discovered at a project site it can create significant delays. This can be addressed by creating a proactive process in conjunction with local tribes, for protecting cultural resources while not impacting on-going work.

Section 2.11 Cultural and Historic Resources Policies

Goal and Policies

Goal 1 **Promote the preservation of designated historic and cultural resources through education, incentives and voluntary programs.**

Policy 2.11.1 The Historic Landmarks Commission shall take the lead in promoting historic and cultural resource preservation as defined in DCC 2.28.

- a. Support incentives for private landowners to protect and restore historic resources.
- b. Support the Historic Landmarks Commission to promote educational programs to inform the public of the values of historic preservation.
- c. Support improved training for the Historic Landmarks Commission.

Policy 2.11.2 Coordinate cultural and historic preservation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

- a. Maintain Deschutes County as a Certified Local Government.
- b. Encourage private property owners to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Policy 2.11.3 Encourage the preservation of lands with significant historic or cultural resources.

- a. Develop and maintain a comprehensive list of sites on the National Register of Historic Places.
- b. Review County Code and revise as needed to provide incentives and adequate regulations to preserve sites listed on the Statewide Goal 5 historic and cultural inventory.

Policy 2.11.4 Goal 5 historic inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed, except for the amendment noted in Ordinance 2011-003.

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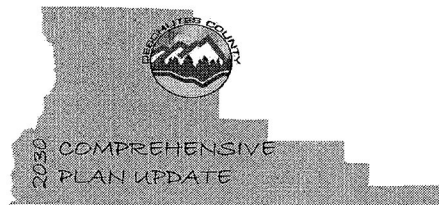


Chapter 3

Rural Growth



Management



Section 3.1 Introduction

Background

People move to rural communities in Deschutes County for many different reasons, but the high quality of life was mentioned repeatedly in community meetings. Residents noted that rural living provides peace and quiet, room to breathe and a connection with the land, the natural world and a caring community. Retaining what people love about rural living while allowing growth can be challenging. This chapter looks at the functional and quality of life aspects of rural living and complements Chapter 2, Resource Management that discusses resource lands.

This chapter is divided into eight sections. Seven Statewide Planning Goals apply to this chapter, along with associated Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) that provide more specific guidance on implementing the Goals. The first four sections are Rural Development, Rural Housing, Rural Economy and Natural Hazards.

State regulations for housing can be found in Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing and OAR 660-008. Economic growth is considered in Statewide Goal 9, Economy of the State and OAR 660-009. Both Goal 10 and Goal 9 are intended to apply primarily inside Urban Growth Boundaries. Statewide Goal 2, Land Use and Goal 14, Urbanization, and OARs 660-004 and 660-014 address specific aspects of urban development on rural lands. Statewide Goal 7, Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards provides guidance on how to effectively protect development from natural hazards.

The next two sections are Public Facilities and Services and Transportation. These areas are addressed in Statewide Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services and Statewide Goal 12, Transportation and associated OAR 660-011 and 660-012. The next two sections of this chapter are Rural Recreation and Destination Resorts. Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs and Oregon Revised Statue 197.435-467 regulate these chapters. The final section discusses plans or policies to address site specific rural development issues.

Purpose

The purpose of the Rural Growth Management chapter is to coordinate with other chapters of this Plan to maintain the quality of life enjoyed by rural residents. This chapter is organized as follows:

- Rural Development (Section 3.2)
- Rural Housing (Section 3.3)
- Rural Economy (Section 3.4)
- Natural Hazards (Section 3.5)
- Public Facilities and Services (Section 3.6)
- Transportation System Plan (Section 3.7)
- Rural Recreation (Section 3.8)
- Destination Resorts (Section 3.9)
- Area specific Plans and Policies (Section 3.10)

Section 3.2 Rural Development

Background

Oregon's land use system primarily directs growth into urban growth boundaries, to preserve rural lands for farming and forestry. Recent growth in the unincorporated areas of the County consists predominantly of residential development on lots existing prior to the adoption in the 1970s of the statewide planning program and Deschutes County's Comprehensive Plan. New commercial, industrial or residential uses on rural lands are regulated by Statewide Planning Goals for farms, forests, urbanization and public facilities. State law restricts most rural commercial and industrial uses, so no significant growth in those areas is anticipated.

Yet many people choose to live in rural areas. To understand demand, in 1979 the County noted that there were over 17,000 platted, but undeveloped lots and concluded that there was ample room for growth. In 2004 the County adopted Deschutes County Coordinated Population Forecast 2000-2025 (see Section 4.2). As part of the population forecast, the County used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze the potential for new development based on existing and potential dwellings. That analysis showed the County could serve anticipated rural population with existing lots. However, it was noted that the number of growth-dependent variables over potential new development made the analysis inexact.

Growth Potential

As of 2010, the strong population growth of the last decade in Deschutes County was thought to have leveled off due to the economic recession. Besides flatter growth patterns, changes to State regulations opened up additional opportunities for new rural development. The following list identifies general categories for creating new residential lots, all of which are subject to specific State regulations.

- New lots can be created in destination resorts
- Some farm lands can be subdivided to permit one or two 'non-farm' parcels
- New lots can be created based on the property rights legislation known as Measure 37 and Measure 49
- New lots can be created through the addition of sewer systems
- New lots can be created in Unincorporated Communities (see Chapter 4)
- 2009 legislation permits a new analysis of agricultural designated lands
- Existing large forest or rural residential lots can be subdivided
- Exceptions can be granted from the Statewide Planning Goals
- Some farm lands with poor soils that are adjacent to rural residential uses can be rezoned as rural residential
- Some farm lands with poor soils can be rezoned into a new agricultural category with a smaller acreage requirement

It is difficult to estimate how many additional lots could be created through these categories. Most of these possibilities are extremely site-specific requiring an analysis of each property. In community meetings for the 2008-2011 Plan update, the primary concerns raised over new growth were the impacts of destination resorts and non-farm dwellings.

The wildcard in rural housing development is destination resorts (see Section 3.9). These developments are permitted on rural lands without taking a goal exception and are intended to attract tourists. State Statute on resorts allows them to have two houses for every overnight lodging unit, so the potential exists to add a considerable amount of new housing to rural Deschutes County. The challenge is that it is hard to analyze impacts from resort housing because it is not clear whether the housing is being used for full-time residences or second homes. Additionally, some of the second homes may become full-time residences when property owners retire.

Non-farm refers to allowing one or two new parcels of up to five acres to split off of farm parcels as long as the remaining farm parcel retains the required acreage. This provides flexibility by allowing the creation of new rural housing while retaining the basic agricultural character of the area.

Property rights Measure 37 could potentially have added a sizeable number of new lots, but as modified by Measure 49 the number is down considerably and at this point nearly impossible to track.

Increased growth potential could follow the addition of sewer systems in south Deschutes County or in existing unincorporated communities, which could lead to smaller lot sizes. New lots can also be created in Unincorporated Communities, but only Tumalo and Terrebonne have the potential to add a substantial number of new lots. However, residents in those communities have expressed an interest in keeping their rural character (see Sections 4.5 and 4.6).

Another opportunity for rural growth is found in Section 2.2 of this Plan, within a policy to initiate a study evaluating existing agricultural lands to determine which lands are unsuitable for farming and could be available for residential development.

Other potential categories for new residential lots are not anticipated to add substantial new development.

Section 3.3 Rural Housing

Background

Housing is a basic need that provides not just shelter, but connection to a wider community. A variety of housing types and price points ensures options for people at different life stages and needs. Oregon's statewide planning program directs cities to retain an adequate amount of land to accommodate residential growth. Generally counties are directed to protect farms, forests and other rural resources like wildlife while limiting new rural development. This section of the Plan looks specifically at housing on existing and potential new parcels and how the County can support a diverse and affordable housing supply.

Housing inside urban growth boundaries is addressed in Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing and OAR 660-008. Statewide Goal 2, Land Use and Goal 14, Urbanization both have sections that address rural housing, supplemented by OAR 660-004 and 660-014. These rules refine how new rural residential lots can be created. The Deschutes County housing policies provide the framework for residential development. These policies assure that services, such as water, sewage disposal and access, are adequate for residential development. The policies further delineate the role of the County in facilitating the availability of an affordable and quality housing stock within both urban and rural communities.

Rural Residential Exception Areas

In Deschutes County most rural lands are designated for farms, forests or other resources and protected as described in the Resource Management chapter of this Plan. The majority of the land not recognized as resource lands or Unincorporated Community is designated Rural Residential Exception Area. The County had to follow a process under Statewide Goal 2 to explain why these lands did not warrant farm or forest zoning. The major determinant was that many of these lands were platted for residential use before Statewide Planning was adopted.

In 1979 the County assessed that there were over 17,000 undeveloped Rural Residential Exception Area parcels, enough to meet anticipated demand for new rural housing. As of 2010 any new Rural Residential Exception Areas need to be justified through taking exceptions to farm, forest, public facilities and services and urbanization regulations, and follow guidelines set out in the OAR.

Rural Residential Exception Areas 2009

Source: County GIS data

- 71,000 acres of Rural Residential Exception Area (including right-of-way)
- 64,000 acres of Rural Residential Exception Area (excluding right-of-way)
- 24,750 Rural Residential Exception Area lots
- 18,100 Rural Residential Exception Area lots that are developed

Future of Rural Housing in Deschutes County

In looking rural housing growth, it is important to find the balance between protecting rural values and protecting property rights. In community meetings some people expressed concern over the level of new development that has been allowed while others highlighted the

restrictions on their property that do not permit it. Too much development can lead to the destruction of the qualities that bring people to Deschutes County, while too many restrictions keep out people who would choose a rural lifestyle.

Housing Legality, Public Health and Safety

One issue meriting attention is the need to be sure housing is legally developed. A house built without proper land use permits may not meet required setbacks or other regulations, causing legal disputes between neighbors. A house built without proper building permits could be constructed shoddily, causing safety issues. Land use and building permit requirements therefore are intended to safeguard the rights of property owners and neighbors.

Historically, there have been problems in the County with substandard housing. Over the years substandard housing has become less of an issue. However, there are still areas where development has occurred without land use or building permits, leading to numerous code complaints. An area of south County, known as Section 36, has been identified as one place that the County could work closely with local residents to address health and safety issues.

Another health and safety issue that came up in public meetings is the need to regulate large animals on residential lots. The idea is to control odors and flies that can accumulate and impact neighbors. Research on how large animals are regulated in other counties would provide some direction on this issue.

Housing Diversity

A challenge for the County given rural housing restrictions is how to support a diversity of housing to meet the needs of the community, while retaining the rural character important to residents. Deschutes County requires a 10 acre minimum lot size for new rural residential lots in order to protect the rural quality of life and its resources. Yet, the 10 acre minimum raises the cost of rural housing and may limit the rural lifestyle to households at the upper end of the income spectrum. Additionally much of the new rural housing being built is located in high-end destination resorts. This slant towards high priced rural housing is mitigated somewhat by the thousands of small lots that were platted before land use laws were enacted. These smaller lots provide an opportunity for less expensive housing.

One way the County can address the need for housing options is to promote the idea of housing alternatives such as co-housing or accessory dwelling units. Currently these alternatives are not permitted by State regulations that protect rural lands. Co-housing involves creating a community through clustered housing. Accessory dwelling units, sometimes known as granny flats, are small units accessory to the main housing. Regulated correctly, housing alternatives could provide flexibility in rural housing. The first step in permitting housing variety is to initiate a discussion with the State on how and where these types of housing would be appropriate.

Another way to support a diversity of housing is to work closely with agencies and jurisdictions that promote it. The public corporation responsible for promoting affordable housing initiatives in Deschutes, Jefferson and Crook Counties is the Central Oregon Regional Housing Authority, also known as Housing Works. Organized under the Oregon Housing Authority Law (ORS 456), this agency provides affordable housing services to low income households. They also engage in public/private partnerships to provide and manage affordable housing. Cities are also involved in providing a diversity of housing. Promoting a variety of housing choices and mix of

price points can be achieved through cooperating with Housing Works and local cities, the donation of County property, or other means.

Section 3.3 Rural Housing Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 Maintain the rural character and safety of housing in unincorporated Deschutes County.

- Policy 3.3.1 The minimum parcel size for new rural residential parcels shall be 10 acres.
- Policy 3.3.2 Incorporate annual farm and forest housing reports into a wider system for tracking the cumulative impacts of rural housing development.
- Policy 3.3.3 Address housing health and safety issues raised by the public, such as:
- a. The number of large animals that should be permitted on rural residential parcels; or
 - b. The properties south of La Pine, in Township 22S, Range 10E, Section 36, many of which are not in compliance with planning and building codes.
- Policy 3.3.4 Encourage new subdivisions to incorporate alternative development patterns, such as cluster development, that mitigate community and environmental impacts.
- Policy 3.3.5 Maintain the rural character of the County while ensuring a diversity of housing opportunities, including initiating discussions to amend State Statute and/or Oregon Administrative Rules to permit accessory dwelling units in Exclusive Farm Use, Forest and Rural Residential zones.

Goal 2 Support agencies and non-profits that provide affordable housing.

- Policy 3.3.6 Support Central Oregon Regional Housing Authority and other stakeholders to meet the housing needs of all Deschutes County residents.
- a. Assist as needed in coordinating and implementing housing assistance programs.
 - b. Support efforts to provide affordable and workforce housing in urban growth boundaries and unincorporated communities.
- Policy 3.3.7 Utilize block grants and other funding to assist in providing and maintaining low and moderate income housing.

Section 3.4 Rural Economy

Background

Economic development is critically important to maintaining quality of life. When the Statewide Planning system was initiated, farming and forestry were strongly protected because they were the State's primary economic drivers. Statewide Planning Goal 9, Economic Development and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-009 apply to areas inside urban growth boundaries and are intended to ensure an adequate land supply for business and employment growth. The Rule defines the preparation of Economic Opportunity Analyses (EOA) to identify and promote a diverse economy.

Rural Economy 2008-2009

Source: *Economic Development for Central Oregon website*

- The top three economic sectors in 2009 were: retail trade, leisure and hospitality, educational and health services
- Median income for a family of four in 2008 was \$63,500
- A 2009 list of top private employers shows Sunriver at #3 and Eagle Crest at # 12 and Black Butte Ranch at #15
- 2009 unemployment ranged from approximately 13%-16% - up from 5.3% in 2000

Source: *Fishing, Hunting, Wildlife Viewing and Shellfishing in Oregon, 2008, May 2009, Prepared for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife by Dean Runyan Associates*

- A total of \$78 million was spent in Deschutes County in 2008 on fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing

Source: *Oregon State University Extension Oregon Agricultural Information Network, Deschutes County Agricultural Commodity Sales for 2008 and 2009*

- Over \$26 million in crop and livestock sales in 2008 (revised estimate)
- Over \$19 million in crop and livestock sales in 2009 (preliminary estimate)

Source: *County GIS*

- There are 5 developed Rural Commercial lots
- There are 4 developed Rural Industrial lots

Economic Trends

Deschutes County's economy was initially built around farming and logging. As those sectors declined, recreation and tourism increased as people were drawn to the beauty and opportunities to recreate on public lands. The high quality of life became a draw for employers and employees alike. Until recently, the building sector boomed as new housing was built to meet both increased housing demand and the real estate speculation that followed. Housing prices rose so high that workforce housing became a limiting factor in economic growth. The period of strong growth ended with the national recession that began in late 2007, leading to falling housing prices and rising unemployment.

A partner for the County in promoting a healthy economy is Economic Development for Central Oregon (EDCO). This private non-profit organization is dedicated to diversifying the tri-county regional economy by attracting new investment and jobs. This organization also tracks the local economy. As noted above, statewide land use goals and rules direct growth primarily in urban areas. Still, there are economic opportunities that can be supported by the County.

Farming and forestry and related businesses

- Economic opportunities in these sectors are discussed in the Agriculture and Forest sections of this Plan.

Recreation and tourism

- These sectors include revenue from hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing that are discussed in the Wildlife section of this Plan. Also included here are Mt Bachelor ski resort and other area resorts. This sector is anticipated to continue growing.

Unincorporated Communities

- New commercial and industrial uses are permitted in unincorporated communities. These uses are limited in size. See Chapter 4 for more information.

Home-based businesses

- Although not a major economic player, for many rural residents the opportunity to run a small business out of their home provides extra income. Home businesses are regulated tightly on agricultural land by the state, and by the county through the home occupation code.

Green Employment

- New initiatives for green energy take advantage of the local abundance of resources. See the Energy section of this Plan.

Bend Airport

- The Bend Airport is owned and managed by the City of Bend as a municipal airport with supporting aviation associated businesses. Aviation industries are also a major focus of EDCO. As of 2010 the City of Bend and Deschutes County are working to create a new master plan for the area that will promote future aviation related business while protecting the nearby rural residences from aviation-related impacts.

Coordination

- The County can support and coordinate with agencies, organizations and jurisdictions in promoting economic development such as coordinating on the Regional Economic Opportunity Analysis for Un-Met Large-Lot Industrial Sites due to be completed in 2011.
- The County can support farming as a contributor of the economy by promoting a diverse, sustainable, revenue-generating agricultural sector, including emerging agricultural conditions and markets.

Environment

- Deschutes County's quality of life is increasingly recognized as an important factor in economic development and can be viewed as a strategic resource to be managed for its long-term contributions as a tourist destination, to employee retention, and locational decisions for industrial recruitment.

Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial

In Deschutes County there are a handful of properties zoned Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial. These designations recognize uses that predated State land use laws. New commercial or industrial sites are controlled by State regulation and additional development is anticipated to be minimal and only for specific sites, such as around the Bend Airport.

Rural Commercial

The Rural Commercial plan designation applies to specific exception areas located outside unincorporated communities and urban growth boundaries. The rural commercial uses and services in these areas are limited in size and scope to those that are less intensive than uses allowed in Unincorporated Communities. The uses and densities are limited by the zoning, thereby maintaining rural integrity.

The Rural Commercial designation applies to the following acknowledged exception areas:

- Deschutes Junction
- Deschutes River Woods Store
- Pine Forest
- Rosland
- Spring River

As a part of State required Periodic Review, a Rural Commercial designation was applied to Deschutes Junction, Deschutes River Woods Store and Spring River. These areas had previously been designated Rural Service Centers, but a new Unincorporated Communities Rule (OAR 660-022) defined “rural service centers” in such a way that these areas no longer matched the criteria.

The Rural Commercial plan designation and zoning brings each of these three areas into compliance with state rules by adopting zoning to ensure that they remain rural and that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed in unincorporated communities as defined in OAR 660-022.

The County recently applied a new Rural Commercial plan designation to Rosland (2002) and Pine Forest (2007) commercial centers which historically were committed to commercial uses prior to the adoption of zoning regulations.

Rural Commercial Designated Areas

The Deschutes Junction Rural Commercial boundary includes 1.77 acres, bounded by Tumalo Road on the South, Highway 97 on the East, with the remainder surrounded by Agricultural (EFU) and Rural Residential (MUA-10) lands.

The Deschutes River Woods Store Rural Commercial boundary includes 4.99 acres bounded by Baker Road on the North, Highway 97 on the East, railroad tracks and Cheyenne Road on the West and Morningstar Christian School on the South. The surrounding land is zoned Rural Residential (RR-10). The Deschutes River Woods residential subdivision is adjacent to this property.

The Pine Forest Rural Commercial boundary includes approximately 2.0 acres bounded by Pine Forest Drive and Burgess Road. The remainder is surrounded by exceptions land zoned RR-10.

The Rosland Rural Commercial boundary includes approximately 4.5 acres near the intersection of Burgess and River Pine Roads. The remainder is surrounded by exceptions land zoned RR-10.

The Spring River Rural Commercial boundary includes 9.16 acres bounded by Spring River Road on the North, Lunar Drive on the East and additional commercial and residential uses on the South and West. The surrounding land is zoned Rural Residential (RR-10).

Rural Industrial

The Rural Industrial plan designation applies to specific exception areas located outside unincorporated communities and urban growth boundaries. The Rural Industrial plan designation and zoning brings these areas into compliance with state rules by adopting zoning to ensure that they remain rural and that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed in unincorporated communities as defined in OAR 660-022.

The Rural Industrial designation applies to the following acknowledged exception areas.

- Redmond Military
- Deschutes Junction
- Bend Auto Recyclers
- Wickiup Junction

Rural Industrial Designated Areas

The Redmond Military site consists of tax lot 1513000000116 and is 35.42 acres, bounded by the Redmond Urban Growth Boundary to the west and agricultural lands (EFU) surrounding the remainder of the property.

The Deschutes Junction site consists of the following tax lots: 161226C000107 (9.05 acres), 16126C000106 (4.33 acres), 161226C000102 (1.41 acres), 161226C000114 (2.50 acres), portions 161226C000300 (12.9 acres), 161226C000301 (8.93 acres), 161226A000203 (1.5 acres) and those portions of 161226A000111 located west of the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe railroad tracks (16.45 acres). Generally, the Deschutes Junction site is bordered on the west by Highway 97, on the east by the Burlington Northern Railroad, on the north by Nichols Market Road (except for a portion of 161226A000111), and on the south by EFU-zoned property owned by the City of Bend.

Bend Auto Recyclers consists of tax lot 1712030000111 and is 13.41 acres, bounded by Highway 97 to the west, and Rural Residential (MUA-10) lands to east, north and south.

Wickiup Junction consists of tax lot 2110360000104 and is 12.67 acres, bounded by Rosland Road on the southwest with forest lands surrounding the remainder of the property.

Future of Deschutes County Economy

A key to economic growth in Deschutes County is to recognize and protect the natural resources that contribute to the quality of life that draws both employers and employees as well as tourists to the area. A 2010 report on Deschutes County's economy by Headwaters Economics and Economic Development for Central Oregon outlined a number of

recommendations to increase economic diversity and resiliency. Areas where the County can consider focusing its attention are: promoting housing diversity, local amenities, better transportation access and higher education. According to the report, public incentives are also helpful.

Given the State emphasis on economic development inside cities, the County's primary role is to cooperate with them and EDCO. Coordinating with cities, agencies and organizations that are actively promoting economic development can be an effective use of resources. As an example of local partnering, in 2010 the County initiated a Regional Economic Opportunity Analysis to identify the need for large-lot industrial sites.

From a rural perspective, working with the agriculture and forest sectors to encourage new uses as discussed in those sections of this Plan is another option. Others are supporting sustainable recreation, tourism and commercial alternative energy projects. Finally, home based businesses that minimize impacts on rural neighbors can also be encouraged.

Section 3.4 Rural Economy Policies

Goal and Policies

Goal 1 **Maintain a stable and sustainable rural economy, compatible with rural lifestyles and a healthy environment.**

- Policy 3.4.1 Promote rural economic initiatives, including home-based businesses, that maintain the integrity of the rural character and natural environment.
- a. Review land use regulations to identify legal and appropriate rural economic development opportunities.
- Policy 3.4.2 Work with stakeholders to promote new recreational and tourist initiatives that maintain the integrity of the natural environment.
- Policy 3.4.3 Support a regional approach to economic development in concert with Economic Development for Central Oregon or similar organizations.
- Policy 3.4.4 Support regional educational facilities and workforce training programs.
- Policy 3.4.5 Support renewable energy generation as an important economic development initiative.
- Policy 3.4.6 Support and participate in master planning for airports in Deschutes County.
- Policy 3.4.7 Within the parameters of State land use regulations, permit limited local-serving commercial uses in higher-density rural communities.

Lands Designated and Zoned Rural Commercial

- Policy 3.4.8 Update the policies for lands designated Rural Commercial as needed.
- Policy 3.4.9 Rural Commercial designated lands located outside of urban growth boundaries shall allow uses less intense than those allowed in unincorporated communities as defined by Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.
- Policy 3.4.10 Rural Commercial zoning shall be applied to Deschutes Junction, Deschutes River Woods Store, Pine Forest, Rosland and Spring River.
- Policy 3.4.11 In Spring River there shall be a Limited Use Combining Zone.
- Policy 3.4.12 County Comprehensive Plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized on Rural Commercial designated lands do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.
- Policy 3.4.13 Zoning in the area shall ensure that the uses allowed are rural as required by Goal 14, Urbanization, and less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities as defined in OAR 660-22. New commercial uses shall be limited to those that are intended to serve the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.
- Policy 3.4.14 New commercial uses shall be limited in size to 2,500 square feet or if for an agricultural or forest-related use, 3,500 square feet.

- Policy 3.4.15 A lawful use existing on or before November 5, 2002 that is not otherwise allowed in a Rural Commercial zone, may continue to exist subject to the county's nonconforming use regulations.
- Policy 3.4.16 An existing lawful use may expand up to 25 percent of the total floor area existing on November 5, 2002.
- Policy 3.4.17 The Rural Commercial zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or rural commercial uses.
- Policy 3.4.18 Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.
- Policy 3.4.19 Residential and commercial uses shall be served by on-site wells or public water systems.
- Policy 3.4.20 Community sewer systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed.
- Policy 3.4.21 Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.

Lands Designated and Zoned Rural Industrial

- Policy 3.4.22 Update the policies for lands designated Rural Industrial as needed.
- Policy 3.4.23 To assure that urban uses are not permitted on rural industrial lands, land use regulations in the Rural Industrial zones shall ensure that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities in OAR 660-22 or any successor.
- Policy 3.4.24 Limited Use Combining zones shall be applied to the Redmond Military (Tax lot 1513000000116), Deschutes Junction (Tax lot 161226C000301, Tax lot 161226C000300, Tax lot 161226C000111 and Tax lot 161226A000203) and Wickiup Junction (Tax lot 2110360000104) to ensure permitted uses are compatible with surrounding farm and forest lands.
- Policy 3.4.25 To ensure that the uses in Rural Industrial zone on tax lot 16-12-26C-301, as described in Exhibit "C" and depicted on Exhibit "D" attached to Ordinance 2009-007 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on that site shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.
- Policy 3.4.26 To ensure that the uses in the Rural Industrial Zone on Tax Lot 300 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26C-300 and Tax Lot 203 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26A-300 and portions of Tax Lot 111 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26C-111 as described in Exhibit 'D' and depicted in Exhibit 'E' attached to Ordinance 2010-030 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on the subject parcel shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone, which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals, subject to conditional use and site plan approval.

- Policy 3.4.27 Land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Rural Industrial sites do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding area.
- Policy 3.4.28 New industrial uses shall be limited in size to a maximum floor area of 7,500 square feet per use within a building, except for the primary processing of raw materials produced in rural areas, for which there is no floor area per use limitation.
- Policy 3.4.29 A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 not otherwise allowed in a Rural Industrial zone may continue to exist subject to the county's non-conforming use regulations.
- Policy 3.4.30 A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 may be expanded to occupy a maximum of 10,000 square feet of floor area or an additional 25 percent of the floor area currently occupied by the existing use, whichever is greater.
- Policy 3.4.31 Residential and industrial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.
- Policy 3.4.32 Residential and industrial uses shall be served by on-site wells or public water systems.
- Policy 3.4.33 Community sewer systems shall not be allowed in Rural Industrial zones.
- Policy 3.4.34 A 2009 exception (Ordinance 2009-007) included an irrevocably committed exception to Goal 3 and a reasons exception to Goal 14 to allow rural industrial use with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.
- Policy 3.4.35 A 2010 exception (Ordinance 2010-030) took a reasons exception to Goal 14 with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.

Section 3.5 Natural Hazards

Background

The need to address natural hazards has been elevated due to the population growth in the region. The majority of Deschutes County lies within a large basin. While this location makes the county less vulnerable to certain natural disasters such as landslides and windstorms, it does not protect the area from wildland fires, severe winter storms and the low probability of earthquakes and volcano eruption. Recently, Deschutes County has experienced a high number of wildland fires. These fires have impacted environmental health and economic well-being as well as the safety of people and structures.

Natural hazards are addressed in Statewide Planning Goal 7, Areas Subject to Natural Hazards. Goal 7 lists potential natural hazards, such as wildfire or floods, and directs communities to enact comprehensive plan policies and implementing regulations to reduce the risk to people and property. Local governments are directed to respond to new information provided by federal or state agencies in cooperation with other local governments and in a defined timeframe.

Informed by an understanding of natural hazards, Deschutes County can reduce the risks to property, environmental quality, and human safety by planning for land use patterns and site-specific development. The policies in this section of the Plan provide the framework for evaluating land use actions for their exposure to potential harm from natural hazards. The policies guide the identification of areas subject to natural hazards, regulation and protection of citizens, property and the environment. The protection methods prescribed by these policies include prevention and preparedness, land use regulation, use of natural systems to mitigate hazards, public education, and collaboration with other organizations.

Deschutes County Hazard Mitigation Plans

The County maintains plans for natural hazards. In 2004 the County created a Forestry Specialist position to coordinate forest issues, including addressing fire prevention. The 2006 Deschutes County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was written collaboratively and adopted by the Deschutes Board of County Commissioners as the official assessment of potential natural hazards. It was the first pre-disaster plan, approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Oregon.

Both the 2006 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and its update in 2010 were prepared in close collaboration with partners such as the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, local fire districts and municipalities. As Table 3.4.1 indicates, wildfire and severe winter storms are the natural hazards most likely to occur in Deschutes County. Each identified natural hazard is discussed below.

Table 3.5.1 - Natural Hazard Identification for Deschutes County

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Vulnerability Assessment	Priority
Wildland Fire	High	High	1
Severe Winter Storms	Moderate	High	2
Flooding	Moderate	Moderate	3
Volcanic Eruption	Low	Low	4
Earthquake	Low	Low	4

Source: 2010 Deschutes County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

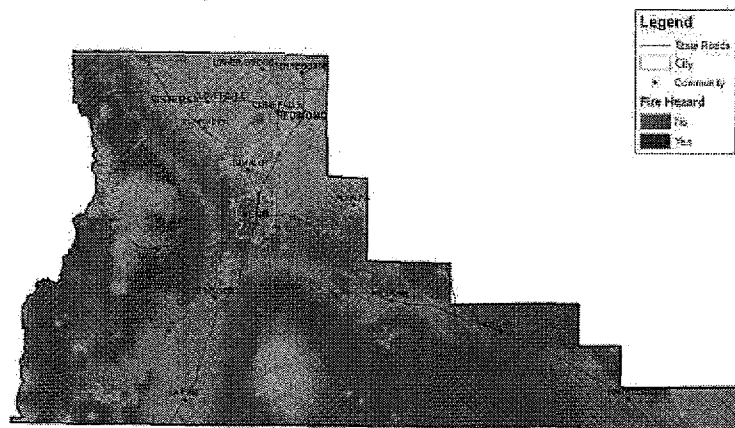
Wildfire

Wildland fire is historically a natural and necessary component of forest ecosystems. About 100 years ago these fires were halted to promote livestock grazing, logging and other activities. Forests and other wildlands are now significantly altered due to fire prevention and suppression efforts, resulting in overgrown forests with closed canopies and decaying fuels that burn more intensely than in the past.

In addition, the recent increase in population has led to increased development in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), the area where residential and commercial development is intermixed with forested lands. The demand for housing has pushed areas of high density residential development further into sites traditionally covered by wildland vegetation. Between fire controls and population growth, Deschutes County experienced a significant number of large, fast-moving destructive wildland-urban interface wildfires in the last quarter century.

Current land managers are working to restore the open ponderosa pine habitat and its resiliency to fire. Thinning stands to reduce the overall density makes it possible to reintroduce low-severity prescribed fire. These controlled surface fires open the forest floor and recycle nutrients, renewing the native diversity of grasses, shrubs and wildflowers. Additionally, a network of federal, state and local efforts are being directed to preventing wildfires.

Deschutes County Fire Hazard Zones



Federal Healthy Forests Restoration Act

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act directs federal agencies to collaborate with communities in developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), which includes the identification and prioritization of areas needing hazardous fuels treatment. It further provides authorities to expedite the National Environmental Policy Act process for fuels reduction projects on federal lands. The act also requires that 50% of funding allocated to fuels projects be used in the Wildland Urban Interface. For the first time communities have the opportunity to direct where federal agencies place their fuels reduction efforts. With a CWPP in place, community groups can apply for grants to treat hazardous fuels and address special concerns to reduce the risk of catastrophic loss as a result of wildland fire.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act requires that the applicable local government, fire departments and state entities responsible for forest management agree to the Community Wildfire Protection Plans. These Plans outline the priorities, strategies and actions for fuels reduction treatments in a specific planning area. Additionally, CWPPs also address special areas of concern and make recommendations for reducing structural vulnerability and creating defensible spaces in sub-regions within the planning area. They are intended to be a living vehicle for fuels reduction, education, and other projects to decrease overall risks of loss from wildland fire. As of 2010 there are seven adopted CWPPs that cover all the land in Deschutes County.

Deschutes County Community Wildfire Protection Plans

- Greater Bend
- Greater La Pine
- Greater Redmond
- Greater Sisters
- Sunriver
- Upper Deschutes River Coalition
- Walker Range

Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act

The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act, often referred to as Senate Bill 360, enlists the aid of property owners toward turning fire-vulnerable urban and suburban properties into less-volatile zones where firefighters may more safely and effectively defend homes from wildfires. Basically, the law requires property owners in identified forestland-urban interface areas to reduce excess vegetation which may fuel a fire, around structures and along driveways. In some cases, it is also necessary to create fuel breaks along property lines and roadsides.

Forestland-urban interface areas are identified in each county by a classification committee. A committee is composed of five members -- three appointed by the county, one by the state fire marshal and one by the state forester. The process of identifying forestland-urban interface areas is described in Oregon Administrative Rules 629-044-1005 through 629-044-0145 and includes:

- Lands within the county and also inside an Oregon Department of Forestry protection district.
- Lands that meet the state's definition of "forestland."

- Lands that meet the definition of “suburban” or “urban”; in some cases, “rural” lands may be included within a forestland-urban interface area for the purpose of maintaining meaningful, contiguous boundaries.
- Lots that are developed, that are 10 acres in size or smaller, and which are grouped with other lots with similar characteristics in a minimum density of four structures per 40 acres.

Once forestland-urban interface areas are identified, a committee applies fire-risk classifications. The classifications range from “low” to “extreme,” and are used by a property owner to determine the size of a fuel break that needs to be established around a structure. Oregon Department of Forestry supplies information about the acts’ fuel-reduction standards and mails each property owner a certification card, which may be signed and returned to that agency after the fuel-reduction standards have been met.

Deschutes County is one of two counties in Oregon that has fully implemented the Act. Senate Bill 360 requirements have been applied county-wide. Residents can maintain their defensible space through incentive programs such as the spring and fall Fire Free Clean Up days. Local fire departments and the Fire Prevention Co-op provide education. Monitoring is conducted by visits to the area and ongoing educational campaigns for homeowners.

Firewise Communities

The national Firewise Communities program is a multi-agency effort designed to involve homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, and others in the effort to protect people, property, and natural resources from the risk of wildland fire - before a fire starts. The Firewise Communities approach emphasizes community responsibility for planning in the design of a safe community as well as effective emergency response, and individual responsibility for safer home construction and design, landscaping, and maintenance. The Central Oregon District has eight Firewise Communities USA neighborhoods nationally recognized in the state of Oregon: Fall River in 2004, Caldera Springs and Wildriver in 2007, Cascade Meadows, Aspen Lakes, Awbrey Glen and River Meadow in 2009 and Crosswater in 2010. Working closely with communities is key in achieving defensible space.

Project Wildfire

Project Wildfire is the result of a Deschutes County collaborative effort to create long-term wildfire mitigation strategies and provide for a disaster-resistant community. Created through Deschutes County Code 8.24.010 and governed by a Steering Committee appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, Project Wildfire coordinates and implements strategies to mitigate the effects of losses due to natural disasters. This group reaches out to the community with FireFree, a fire education program. They also facilitate Community Wildfire Protection Plans. Finally Project Wildfire coordinates the implementation of fuel reduction programs and renewable uses for the materials that are removed.

Project Wildfire Duties

- To reduce potential loss of life and property through natural and human disasters by enhancing public awareness, expanding community partnerships and prioritizing potential hazard mitigation projects, using stakeholder and citizen input.
- Advise the Board of County Commissioners, Project Wildfire staff and the Deschutes County Office of Emergency Management and other agencies and programs on adoption

and implementation of wildfire mitigation and other natural hazard projects, including but not limited to Hazard Mitigation programs approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Project Wildfire Advisory Responsibilities

- To make suggestions to stakeholders concerning disaster response plans, needed changes in state or local laws and provide assistance to implement such suggestions.
- To make recommendations on disaster planning as appropriate or as requested by the Board of County Commissioners or other stakeholders.

Partnerships

Project Wildfire builds partnerships, sharing resources and eliminating redundancies that allow the community to succeed where other solo organizations or individuals cannot.

Table 3.5.2 - Project Wildfire Partner Organizations

▪ Deschutes County	▪ Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
▪ Deschutes County Rural Fire Protection District No. 2	▪ Deschutes National Forest - USFS Redmond Fire and Rescue
▪ Oregon Department of Forestry	▪ Jefferson County Fire District
▪ Bureau of Land Management	▪ La Pine Rural Fire Protection District
▪ Central Oregon Fire Prevention Cooperative	▪ Sunriver Fire Department
▪ Keep Oregon Green	▪ Sisters-Camp Sherman Fire District
▪ Bend Chamber of Commerce	▪ Southeast Bend Neighborhood Association
▪ Bend Radio Group	▪ Deschutes River Woods HOA
▪ Combined Communications	▪ Awbrey Butte Neighborhood Association
▪ Horizon Broadcasting	▪ City of Bend Fire Department
▪ Every Idea	▪ Ponderosa Pines HOA
▪ Redmond Chamber of Commerce	▪ Sunriver
▪ Awbrey Glen HOA	▪ Tillicum Village HOA
▪ Woodside Ranch HOA	

2005-2010 Accomplishments

Project Wildfire has had many accomplishments, such as those listed below.

- Successfully competed for approximately \$8.3 million from a variety of grant funds
- Successfully treated over 2,000 acres of private and county owned lands utilizing National Fire Plan Fuels Treatment grants
- Treated 63,805 acres of private lands for wildland fuels treatment
- Implemented a Low Income Fuels Treatment Assistance program
- Collected 238,562 cubic yards of FireFree woody debris
- Developed a partnership with a biomass company (T2) to grind woody debris from FireFree defensible space efforts and the fuels treatment contracts that the county administers, to produce clean electricity
- Conducted outreach and education seminars
- As liaison with federal and state partners, treated an average of 18,000 acres annually of within the WUI as identified by the CWPPs
- In partnership with Oregon Department of Forestry implemented the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997

Upper Deschutes Basin Fire Learning Network

The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of Interior, together with state and local agencies, businesses, landowners, scientists, community groups and conversationalists, created a national Fire Learning Network to catalyze fuel reduction and restoration projects across the county. The Upper Deschutes Watershed, containing 2-million acres is one of the project sites in the first phase of this national network. The Upper Deschutes Fire Learning Network is developing new vegetation maps, forest condition maps and action maps prioritizing treatable areas.

The Upper Deschutes Fire Learning Network is developing a common vision for the landscape utilizing the best available science and incorporating values through collaborative partnerships. The team will also integrate community planning efforts like Community Wildfire Protection Plans with agency and government efforts to generate a vision for future land management. The landscape's products are timed to complement Deschutes National Forest restoration strategy plans.

Winter Storms

Severe winter storms are the second priority in the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan because of the risk to life and property by creating conditions that disrupt essential regional systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes. Severe winter storms can produce rain, freezing rain, ice, snow, cold temperatures, and wind. Severe winter storms involving heavy snow fall and cold temperatures occur more often than incidences of rain, freezing rain and ice storms. Increased population, including new residents less familiar with cold, snowy winters make Deschutes County more vulnerable to severe winter storms.

A severe winter storm is generally a prolonged event involving snow and cold temperatures. The characteristics of severe winter storms are determined by the amount and extent of snow, air temperature, and event duration. Severe storms have various impacts in different parts of the county. There may be a 20 degree temperature difference from Terrebonne in the north part of the county and La Pine in the south. The recurrence interval for severe winter storms throughout Oregon is about every 13 years, however, there can be many localized storms between these periods according to the Oregon Natural Hazard Assessment Plan.

Flooding

The third priority natural disaster is flooding. Generally, river flooding along the Deschutes River has not historically been a serious problem in Deschutes County. This is due to the porous nature of the geology, irrigation diversion canals and reservoir retention. Studies completed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers have resulted in designating a 100 year flood plain for the Little Deschutes River and Whychus Creek. Regular flooding events have occurred near the headwaters of Tumalo Creek and in the Tumalo community. Along Whychus Creek, the city of Sisters frequently experiences flooding, with the most significant event occurring in 1964.

A second area of concern focuses on the potential of flooding related to the failure of glacial moraine dams that impound high-altitude lakes around the three Sisters and Broken Top. Much of the Deschutes River Canyon is cut in basaltic lava flows, ash flows, or sedimentary rocks of the Deschutes formation. These rock types are generally stable, but in many places the canyon walls are steep to vertical. Mountain streams that begin in glacial lakes behind dams of ice or moraines can occasionally be emptied rapidly and result in flash floods with accompanying mud

flows. In the event of volcanic, earthquake or a large avalanche of rock or ice into the lakes, these dams could release floods of water and debris whose major impact would be restricted to the hazard zone but which could inundate areas adjacent to streams.

Carver Lake, which lies in the headwaters of the South Fork of Whychus Creek, and the lake on the east side of Broken Top that drains to Sparks Lake by way of Crater Creek and Soda Creek, are judged the most likely lakes to generate future floods or debris flows large enough to affect areas beyond the proximal hazard zone. Others of less hazard include several small lakes in the headwaters of Whychus Creek and the basin below Collier Glacier at the head of White Branch.

A third potential exists for sheet flooding occurring on frozen or impervious ground. These events are rare and generally found in localized areas and may occur during winter months and after significant rain. Flash flooding may occur in areas of moderate to steep slopes with sparse vegetation. With the occurrences of thunderstorms, these areas become susceptible to flooding and subsequent soil erosion. This situation would be typified by the eastern part of Deschutes County and areas without permanent streams.

U.S. Geological Survey scientists and U.S. Corp of Engineer studies indicate the county is at a low level of risk for catastrophic flooding. Studies of Carver Lake estimate the probability of a lake flash flood to be approximately 1-5% annually. Potentially, the Little Deschutes and Whychus Creek are most vulnerable, however greater risks are related to future volcanic eruptions which U.S. Geological Survey scientists place at a low level of risk.

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquakes

Volcanic eruption and earthquakes are tied for fourth priority. The complex geology of Deschutes County, with geologically recent eruptions, increases the potential for these types of natural disasters.

Volcanic Eruptions

Two long-lived volcanic centers, Three Sisters to the west and Newberry Volcano to the south, and many tens of smaller volcanoes have hosted numerous eruptions in geologically recent times that range widely in size and character. Some covered sizable, currently developed areas with lava flows or swiftly moving flows of searing ash and pumice. Others only managed to produce small volumes of ash that blew downwind and were barely detectable in the geologic record, or they produced lava flows in areas now protected as wilderness.

Large snow-covered volcanoes of the Three Sisters volcanic center dominate Central Oregon's landscape between Santiam Pass in the north and Willamette Pass in the south. Rapidly developing areas in Deschutes County occupy the eastern border of the region. No eruptions have occurred in Deschutes County during the past 1,000 years, however the millennium before experienced numerous eruptions, including several at South Sister, many eruptions in the McKenzie Pass and Belknap Crater areas, and one eruption at Newberry Volcano.

Two types of volcanoes exist in the Three Sisters region and each pose distinct hazards to people and property. South Sister, Middle Sister, and Broken Top are major composite volcanoes clustered near the center of the region and have erupted repeatedly over tens of thousands of years. These volcanoes may erupt explosively in the future. In contrast, mafic volcanoes, which range from small cinder cones to large shield volcanoes like North Sister and

Belknap Crater, are typically short-lived (weeks to centuries) and erupt less explosively than do composite volcanoes. Hazardous events include eruption triggered events such as fallout of volcanic ash or lava flows as well as non-eruption events such as landslides from the steep flanks of large volcanoes or floods.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes are possible from four sources, though expert opinions vary regarding the degree of susceptibility from each. The four sources are:

- the off-shore Cascadia Fault Zone,
- deep intraplate events within the subducting Juan de Fuca Plate,
- shallow crustal events within the North American Plate, and
- earthquakes associated with renewed volcanic activity.

All have some tie to the subducting (diving) of the dense, oceanic Juan de Fuca Plate under the lighter, continental North American Plate.

Volcanic earthquakes are commonly smaller than about magnitude 2.5, roughly the threshold for shaking felt by observers close to the event. Swarms of small earthquakes may persist for weeks to months before eruptions, but little or no damage would occur to buildings in surrounding communities. Some volcanic related swarms may include earthquakes as large as about magnitude 5. For the communities of Bend, La Pine, and Sunriver, shallow earthquakes in the magnitude 4-5 range that are located beneath Newberry volcano would cause walls to rattle or windows and dishes to vibrate.

Tectonic earthquakes occur periodically in south-central and southeast Oregon, and they are capable of exceeding the magnitude of volcanic earthquakes. Newberry Volcano lies in an area whose land forms result from earthquake activity. Tectonic earthquakes as large as magnitude 7 may strike areas south and east of Newberry. Statistically speaking, Central Oregon residents are far more likely to feel earthquake shaking than to witness an eruption in the area.

The Cascadia Subduction Zone located off the Oregon Coast generates an earthquake on average every 500-600 years. However, as with any natural processes the average time between events can be misleading. Some of the earthquakes may have been 150 years apart while some closer to 1,000 years apart. Establishing a probability for crustal earthquakes is difficult given the small number of historic events in the region.

The Deschutes County Sheriffs Office Emergency Services has been working closely with the Red Cross on earthquake preparedness in the event of a major quake on the Cascadia Subduction Zone. The focus is less on local earthquake damage, which is anticipated to be minimal, than on secondary impacts. An earthquake could damage the roads that are needed to supply Central Oregon and as the roads re-open could lead to an influx of refugees from west of the Cascade Mountains. Planning ahead allows the County to manage these impacts.

Section 3.5 Natural Hazards Policies

Goal and Policies

- Goal 1** **Protect people, property, infrastructure, the economy and the environment from natural hazards.**
- Policy 3.5.1 Adopt by reference the most recent Deschutes County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan into this Plan.
- a. Review and evaluate this Section of the Comprehensive Plan every five years.
 - b. Adopt by reference Community Wildfire Protection Plans and revisions into this Plan.
- Policy 3.5.2 Cooperate and coordinate with stakeholders to:
- a. Analyze and address natural hazards;
 - b. Raise public awareness of natural hazards;
 - c. Support research or studies on natural hazard issues and solutions.
- Policy 3.5.3 Coordinate with emergency service providers when new development is proposed.
- Policy 3.5.4 Provide incentives and if needed regulations, to manage development in areas prone to natural hazards.
- Policy 3.5.5 Development should be designed to minimize alteration of the natural land form in areas subject to slope instability, drainage issues or erosion.
- Policy 3.5.6 Critical facilities (schools, churches, hospitals and other facilities as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency) should be located outside high risk natural hazard areas, where possible.
- Policy 3.5.7 Address wildfire danger particularly in the wildland urban interface.
- a. Survey and map wildfire hazard at risk areas using the Wildfire Hazard Identification and Mitigation System.
 - b. Survey and map all areas not protected by structural fire protection agencies.
- Policy 3.5.8 Support forest management practices that reduce severe wildfire hazard areas, as identified by the Wildfire Hazard Identification and Mitigation System, to a low or moderate rating, particularly in areas with development.
- Policy 3.5.9 Support local fire protection districts and departments in providing and improving fire protection services.
- Policy 3.5.10 Regulate development in designated floodplains identified on the Deschutes County Zoning Map based on Federal Emergency Management Act regulations.
- a. Participate in and implement the Community Rating System as part of the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - b. Cooperate with other stakeholders to identify alternatives for acquiring and/or relocating existing structures prone to flooding.

- Policy 3.5.11 Review and revise County Code as needed to:
- a. Ensure that land use activities do not aggravate, accelerate or increase the level of risk from natural hazards.
 - b. Address wildfire concerns to and from development, through consideration of site location, building construction and design, landscaping, defensible space, fuel management, access and water availability.
 - c. Require development proposals to include an impact evaluation that reviews the ability of the affected fire agency to maintain an appropriate level of service to existing development and the proposed development.
 - d. Minimize erosion from development and ensure disturbed or exposed areas are promptly restored to a stable, natural and/or vegetated condition using natural materials or native plants.
 - e. Ensure drainage from development or alterations to historic drainage patterns do not increase erosion on-site or on adjacent properties.
 - f. Make the Floodplain Zone a combining zone and explore ways to minimize and mitigate floodplain impacts.
 - g. Require new subdivisions and destination resorts to achieve FireWise Standards from the beginning of the projects and maintain those standards in perpetuity.

Section 3.6 Public Facilities and Services

Background

Public facilities and services provide the basic infrastructure for urban and rural development. These systems include water and sewer systems, police and fire protection, health and social services, schools, and libraries. Transportation is also a public facility and is addressed separately (see Section 3.7).

Most people have an expectation that the public facilities and services that support our lives, from law enforcement to electricity, will be available. Generally, the provision of facilities and services is more efficient and cost-effective in compact urban areas than in scattered rural development. In some areas of the County, particularly east County, available services are limited due to the large properties and distance from urban centers. Many of the people who choose to reside there consider the limited availability of services and facilities as an acceptable trade off for the ranching lifestyle.

Statewide Planning Goal II, Public Facilities and Services and the associated Oregon Administrative Rule 660-011 specify that facilities and services should be appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of rural areas to be served. Public facility plans are not required for rural areas as they are for urban development (except for certain Unincorporated Communities). In fact, Goal II and the associated rule define limits to the provision of sewers and water systems in rural areas, in order to limit rural growth.

There are several important issues relating to the provision of public facilities and services.

- Meeting the needs of county residents while supporting the protection of resource lands
- Maintaining health, safety, and security throughout the county
- Cooperating and collaborating among the various providers of public services

Although counties must ensure public facilities and services are planned for, the facilities and services need not be provided by county government. The discussion below highlights who provides the services listed and how the County can manage development impacts on existing facilities and services.

County Facilities and Services

Law Enforcement: The Deschutes County Sheriff's Office is a full service organization providing patrol, traffic team, criminal investigations, corrections, civil and search and rescue. Special operations include a Marine Patrol, K-9 units, and Forest Patrol. The Sheriff is an elected public official who serves a four year term. A 2006 vote created two taxing districts to permanently fund Sheriff Office operations.

Solid Waste Disposal: The County manages Knott Landing landfill and four transfer stations, Negus, Northwest, Alfalfa and Southwest. Knott Landing landfill receives the transfer and recycling waste from the four transfer stations (see Section 2.9 for recycling). Knott Landfill is anticipated to last until 2029 at which time it is planned to be reclaimed as park land. A replacement site will be identified approximately 10 years prior to the proposed closure date.

As of 2010 an issue that has been discussed is creating a landfill overlay zone to prevent conflicts between landfills and homeowners.

County Health Department: The County health department promotes and protects the health of the community through collaboration, education, prevention and the delivery of compassionate care through a variety of supportive programs.

Government Administration Buildings: The County provides government functions pertaining to the County Recorder and Licensing, Assessor and Finance departments.

Fairgrounds: The County maintains the County Fairgrounds and Expo Center. With panoramic views of the snow-capped Cascade range, the Deschutes County Fair and Expo Center is situated on the outskirts of Redmond just off of Hwy 97 and adjacent to the Redmond Municipal Airport. Due to its central location, the fairgrounds also serves as an emergency center. The fairgrounds hosts the annual County Fair and numerous other events throughout the year.

Other Agency Facilities and Services

Where other agencies provide facilities and services, the County role is to coordinate with these agencies and work cooperatively on projects and proposals that benefit County residents. Where there are gaps in the coverage for specific areas, the County can work with providers to fill them. For example, there are gaps in coverage by fire districts that leave some areas unprotected.

Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council: COIC began serving the residents and communities of Central Oregon in 1972 as a Council of Governments organized under ORS 190 by Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson Counties and Bend, Culver, Madras, Metolius, Prineville, Redmond and Sisters. COIC provides a wide variety of educational and economic development services such as workforce training, alternative high school education, business loans and public transportation. COIC continues to evolve to meet the needs of Central Oregon.

COIC is governed by a 15-member board made up of elected officials who are appointed by each of the member governments as well as appointed representatives of key economic sectors – business and industry, tourism and recreation, agribusiness and agriculture, timber and wood products, and the unemployed/underemployed. The respective county court or commission makes each appointment.

School Districts: There are three school districts in Deschutes County: Bend-La Pine (SD 1), Redmond (SD 2J) and Sisters (SD 6). Additionally, since the school in Brothers closed for lack of students, some residents in the eastern parts of the County attend schools in Crook County School District (SD 15). East County residents have expressed interest in additional, but limited, rural development, to facilitate the reopening of Brothers School. The High Desert Education Service District (ESD) partners with the districts to provide support services such as special education, school improvement, administrative and legal services.

Fire Districts: The following fire districts support rural residents: Bend Fire Department, Black Butte Ranch Rural Fire Protection District, Cloverdale Rural Fire Protection District, Crooked River Ranch Rural Fire Protection District, Deschutes County Rural Fire Protection District #1 and #2, La Pine Rural Fire Protection District, Sisters-Camp Sherman Rural Fire Protection District, and Sunriver Service District. Public lands are protected by federal agencies. There are

some areas in Deschutes County not covered by a fire district. (See Section 3.5 for more on fire protection.)

Irrigation Districts: Irrigation districts in Oregon are organized as Special Districts under ORS Chapter 545. They are thus public corporations under Oregon Law, with prescribed rules for purpose, boards, elections, staffing, charges, etc. The districts are created for the purpose of delivering water to their patrons. As such they are effectively non-profit water user associations. In addition to irrigation uses, these districts also supply a number of other uses, including municipal, industrial, and pond maintenance, warranting coordination with municipalities.

Libraries: Deschutes Public Library has branches in Bend, Redmond, Sisters, La Pine and Sunriver. They also operate a bookmobile program that focuses on children and parenting books and a program for supplying books to homebound residents.

Higher Education: Located in Bend, Central Oregon Community College and the Oregon State University Cascade Campus provide secondary educational opportunities. As of 2010 there is considerable discussion about the need for a full four-year university.

Deschutes County Extension and 4-H Service District: In Oregon, 4-H is part of the Oregon State University Extension Service. It is a youth education program with membership available to all Oregon youth in grades 4-12. The 4-H Program in Deschutes County involves approximately 300 volunteer leaders working with about 1,200 youth. Additionally, the Oregon State University Extension Service reaches over 400 youth through non-traditional programs on a continuing basis.

Soil and Water Conservation District: Soil and Water Conservation Districts are uniquely authorized by the State of Oregon to provide for the conservation of its soil and water resources. Working in cooperation with stakeholders, the districts address issues such as control and prevention of soil erosion, conservation and development of water resources, water quality and preserving wildlife. The Deschutes Soil and Water Conservation District is a legally defined subdivision of the state government, but, like all soil and conservation districts, functions as a local unity led by a locally elected board of directors who serve without pay.

Mixed Public and Private Facilities and Services

Water Districts: Water districts include both publically-owned and privately-owned Public Water Systems. Public Water Systems are defined as those that have more than three connections, supply water at least 60 days/year and are used by at least 10 persons/day. All water systems are regulated under the federal 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act and 1981 Oregon Drinking Water Quality Act. Public Water Systems serving over 3,300 people are overseen by the Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program. The County acts as a contractor for the Department of Human Services to monitor approximately 180 Public Water Systems. Some privately owned systems are, for various reasons, regulated by the Public Utility Commission, which sets rates and rules for public utilities.

Privately Owned Facilities and Services

Utilities: Electricity is provided by Pacific Power around Bend and Redmond. Central Electric Cooperative and Midstate Electric provide service in the rest of the County.

Phone service is provided by Qwest and numerous cell phone providers. Cable is provided by Bend Cable and satellite providers. Internet is provided by variety of servers.

Hospitals: Cascade Healthcare Community manages two hospitals: St. Charles Bend and St. Charles Redmond. Additionally there are numerous health providers and clinics.

Sewer Districts: Creating or expanding existing sewer systems outside an urban growth boundary or unincorporated community is governed by Statewide Goal 11 and OAR 660-011-0060. In order to protect rural areas from urban-style development, the rules regulate where and when rural sewers are appropriate. Some sewer districts, such as Oregon Water Wonderland Unit 2, have used the Statewide Goal 2 exception process to create or expand a sewer system.

Vector Control District: Four Rivers Vector Control District was formed in 1985 to combat seasonal infestations of mosquitoes. Using environmentally sensitive chemicals, the District fights approximately 22 different species of mosquitoes. The district is located between Sunriver and La Pine. They are the only district in Deschutes County that does aerial mosquito spraying.

Individual Facilities and Services

Private wells: Most rural properties are served by private wells that are approved and managed by the Oregon Water Resources Department. The County currently does not track the number of wells. 2009 legislation requires new well diggers to provide a map of the well location and pay \$300 that will be used for monitoring groundwater. Wells existing as of the date of the legislation are not required to comply.

Individual septic systems: Most rural properties are served by septic systems that are approved by the County Environmental Health Division.

Coordination on Facility and Service Planning

The County role in planning for facilities and services involves coordination, to assure that as new growth is approved, facilities and services are available. Some specific areas for coordination are listed below.

Schools: ORS 195.110 requires large school districts, cities, and counties to plan for the future and coordinate with one another to assist school districts with obtaining land. Districts are generally required to prepare a 10-year capital improvement plan for sites and facilities. Cities and counties are generally required to help the districts protect or obtain sites and through land use policies and development codes. In specific circumstances, cities and counties may deny applications for residential development if adequate school capacity is not available. The law includes mandates for each entity and delineates responsibilities.

Other Jurisdictions: There are instances where other jurisdictions facilities are located in unincorporated lands. For example, the City of Bend wastewater treatment plant and Airport are sited on lands regulated by the County. Close coordination with cities goes a long way in ensuring adequate operation and maintenance for those facilities.

Service Districts: Close coordination with service providers will assure that as new development is approved adequate facilities and services are available.

Facility Issues 2010

As of 2010 there is controversy over the siting of power facilities and cell towers. These facilities generally provide community-wide benefits with area-specific visual impacts. A review of County Code and how other jurisdictions regulate these uses can identify potential siting and design standards that can be adopted to minimize impacts.

Section 3.6 Public Facilities and Services Policies

Goal and Policies

Goal I Support the orderly, efficient and cost-effective siting of rural public facilities and services.

- Policy 3.6.1 Encourage the formation of special service districts to serve rural needs rather than have the County serve those needs.
- Policy 3.6.2 Encourage early planning and acquisition of sites needed for public facilities, such as roads, water and wastewater facilities.
- Policy 3.6.3 Support community health clinics.
- Policy 3.6.4 Where possible, maintain County offices in locations convenient to all areas of the county.
- Policy 3.6.5 Support the County Fairgrounds as a community gathering place, event facility and home to the annual County Fair.
- Policy 3.6.6 Maintain the County Fairgrounds as an emergency readiness location.
- Policy 3.6.7 Before disposing of County-owned property review whether the land is appropriate for needed public projects such as schools, health clinics, fire stations or senior centers.
- Policy 3.6.8 Coordinate with rural service districts and providers to ensure new development is reviewed with consideration of service districts and providers needs and capabilities.
- Policy 3.6.9 New development shall address impacts on existing facilities and plans through the land use entitlement process.
- Policy 3.6.10 Support education districts, library districts and recreation districts in meeting community needs, such as meeting spaces.
- Policy 3.6.11 Where possible, locate utility lines and facilities on or adjacent to existing public or private right-of-ways and to avoid dividing farm or forest lands.
- Policy 3.6.12 Review public facilities and services to minimize impacts of the facilities on the larger community.
a. Review and revise as needed County Code to require screening of public facilities including power generating facilities and sewage treatment plants, and to address impacts from cell towers.
- Policy 3.6.13 Support the creation of a landfill overlay zone.
- Policy 3.6.14 Guide the location and design of rural development so as to minimize the public costs of facilities and services.

Section 3.7 Transportation

The Transportation System Plan is being adopted as a separate project and will be incorporated here when adopted.

Section 3.8 Rural Recreation

Background

Recreation is an important quality of life issue for Deschutes County and recreational tourism is an important part of the economy (see Section 3.4). Both residents and visitors are drawn by the extensive public lands, seasonal climate and wide variety of activities and settings.

Recreation opportunities include places set aside for specific activities such as campgrounds or sports fields as well as passive spaces such as natural areas. The primary focus of recreation in rural Deschutes County is outdoor recreation.

Outdoor activities promote healthy communities by encouraging people to enjoy an active lifestyle and by providing opportunities to reconnect with the natural world. The Central Oregon Visitor Association, a regional voice for the tourist industry, reported in their 2008 Annual Report that 2.5 million visitors came to Central Oregon in 2006, approximately 60% of whom were here for destination resort vacation travel. That report showed that in 2007 travel impacts for Deschutes County totaled over \$470 million and supported over 5,400 jobs.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is the agency responsible for overall coordination on park planning. That agency regularly produces a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) which helps in planning and ranking recreation needs.

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreation and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-034 address recreation, but do not require local governments to provide park and recreation services. The County does not have a parks department. Instead it coordinates with the federal and state agencies, local park districts and private entities that provide park and recreational opportunities. Coordination assures that resources are used efficiently and duplication is avoided.

Federal Recreation

Recreation Opportunities on Federal Lands

The federal government, primarily the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, govern over 76% of the lands in the Deschutes County. Those lands are managed for a mix of uses, including recreation. They provide opportunities for a wide variety of outdoor activities such as hiking, hunting, off-road vehicle riding, rock climbing, kayaking or skiing.

Deschutes National Forest - Sustainable Recreation

The Deschutes National Forest is developing a strategy for sustainable recreation. A national team has been working on this concept and has drafted a framework. Recreational lands provide an opportunity to improve health through physical activity, contribute to local economies, provide needed environmental services such as clean water and preserve important national treasures.

At the same time, there are unprecedented challenges to providing quality recreation including deteriorating recreation facilities, degraded natural areas, growth in demand for recreational spaces and facilities and inadequate funding.

By focusing on the three spheres that frame sustainability - environmental, social and economic, and investing in a community's ability to lead, a recreation program for the Deschutes National Forest has the potential to greatly contribute to the agency's mission.

The majority of the National Forest lands are available for outdoor recreation including the defined areas listed below.

- Winter Recreation Areas – such as Crescent Lake Area, McKenzie Pass Area or Three Creek Lake Area
- Resorts with Special Use Permits from the Deschutes National Forest such as Cultus Lake Resort, Elk Lake Resort or Paulina Lake Resort
- Three Sisters Wilderness Area

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan was completed by the Bureau of Land Management in 2005. The Plan directs management of approximately 400,000 acres of land in Central Oregon. It describes the overall vision and goals for the planning area and includes area-specific plans and objectives.

The majority of the Bureau of Land Management lands are available for outdoor recreation including the defined areas listed below.

- Recreation Areas – such as Cline Buttes Recreation Area, La Pine Recreation Area or Millican Valley OHV Area
- Oregon Badlands Wilderness Area

Other Federal Recreation Sites

The Newberry National Volcanic Monument Comprehensive Management Plan covers the Newberry National Volcanic and Newberry Crater National Monuments. The Upper Deschutes Wild and Scenic River and State Scenic Waterway Comprehensive Management Plan governs the federal and state wild and scenic rivers (Upper Deschutes River, Upper Whychus Creek).

State Recreation

Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

The SCORP, prepared by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (ORPD) was most recently completed and accepted by the National Park Service in 2008. The plan constitutes Oregon's five-year plan for outdoor recreation (2008-2012). It also provides guidance for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal program that provides grants to state and local governments for land acquisition for outdoor recreation, and other ORPD grant programs. In most years, all states receive LWCF grant funds based on a national formula, with state population being the most influential factor. To qualify for stateside LWCF funding, each state must prepare a SCORP every five years. The primary purpose of the SCORP is to provide recommendations to the Oregon State Park System operations, administration, planning, development, and recreation programs. It also provides guidance for other OPRD-administered grant programs including the Local Grant, County Opportunity Grant, Recreational Trails and All-Terrain Vehicle Programs.

Oregon's Scenic Waterways Act declares recreation, fish, and wildlife as the highest and best water uses in scenic waterways (ORS 390. 835 (1)). The Scenic Waterways Act and case law govern protection of these areas.

State Parks

- Cline Falls State Scenic Viewpoint
- La Pine State Park
- Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint
- Smith Rock State Park (Internationally acclaimed rock climbing site)
- Tumalo State Park

Oregon Scenic Waterways

- Upper Deschutes River
- Middle Deschutes River

Oregon Scenic Byways

- Cascade Lakes Scenic Byway
- McKenzie Pass – Santiam Pass Scenic Byway

Local Recreation

There are four local park and recreation special service districts established in Deschutes County. Each is governed by an elected five member Board of Directors. Together they provide a variety of parks and recreational programs for their respective communities.

Bend Park and Recreation District

Bend Park and Recreation District maintains and operates more than 2,000 acres of developed and undeveloped parkland, that includes 74 parks and open spaces and 56 miles of trails. Over 770 recreation programs are offered and a number of special community events are held. In 2006, Bend Park and Recreation District received the National Gold Medal Award for excellence in Park and Recreation management. This award is given to the best park and recreation agency in the nation for its population category.

La Pine Park and Recreation District

The La Pine Park and Recreation District was established in 1990 and covers 85 square miles in south Deschutes County, including the City of La Pine. The first Board of Directors was elected at the time of formation, but a tax rate was not established or approved by voters until May, 2009. Before the tax was approved the district was managed by committed volunteers. The first director was hired in January, 2010 allowing the district to build a solid foundation for future growth.

Redmond Area Park and Recreation District

Redmond Area Park and Recreation District was established in 1975. The district's facilities include the Cascade Swim Center (CSC) and CSC Park, the RAPRD Activity Center, the High Desert Sports Complex, Borden Beck Park, and undeveloped parks at Majestic Ridge in Redmond and outside the city limits at Tetherow Crossing. The district sponsors a wide variety of recreation programs.

Sisters Park and Recreation District

The Sisters Park & Recreation District was established in 1998 under the name of an earlier non-profit called Sisters Organization of Activities and Recreation (SOAR). The district serves Sisters and the outlying areas of about 14,000 residents. In 2009 the name of the organization was changed from SOAR to Sisters Park & Recreation District.

County Parks

The only public parks the County maintains are a section of the County Fairgrounds and the Worrell Wayside in downtown Bend. However, although there is no County parks department, there are County-owned properties which are designated as park lands. Starting in 1994 the County began to designate certain sensitive properties along rivers, creeks or streams or with wildlife, wetlands or other values, as park lands. The intent was not to develop these lands for park use but rather to preserve lands with valuable resources. The park designation means that the lands would be retained in public ownership unless there was a public hearing and the Board of County Commissioners determined that selling was in the best interest of the public. ORS 275.330 governs the disposal of these lands, stating that if they are sold the proceeds must be dedicated to park or recreation purposes. As of 2009, there were approximately 70 properties designated as park lands. These lands were designated to protect resources such as water, wildlife or rivers (see Section 1.3).

Private Recreation

Private recreational sites are generally open to the public for a fee. They include destination resorts (see Section 3.9) and resort communities (see Section 4.7). Additionally there are 23 golf courses within an hour of Bend/Sunriver including award-winning layouts designed by Jack Nicklaus, Tom Fazio, David McLay Kidd, Peter Jacobsen and Tom Doak.

A different type of recreation is provided by the High Desert Museum. The nationally acclaimed High Desert Museum is dedicated to broadening the understanding of the High Desert's wildlife, culture, art and natural resources. In doing so, it strives to promote thoughtful decision making to sustain the region's natural and cultural heritage.

Notable Local Sites and Activities

The following are just a sample of the sites and activities available in Deschutes County.

Mt. Bachelor

Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort with a summit of over 9,000 feet, has over 3,700 acres of varied terrain for skiers, snowboarders and Nordic skiers. Mt. Bachelor also offers restaurants, ski shops and numerous activities, from snowshoeing in the winter to hiking in the summer.

Phil's Trailhead System (Central Oregon Trail Alliance)

The Deschutes National Forest and Bureau of Land Management – Prineville District are recognized for having some of the best mountain biking in the nation. The Central Oregon Trail Alliance, in partnership with those agencies and other land managers build and maintain trails throughout Central Oregon. Central Oregon is a year-round destination for professional and amateur mountain bikers.

Cascade Cycling Classic

The Cascade Cycling Classic is the longest consecutively run elite stage race in the country and has attracted most of North America's top cyclists and teams over the years. The quality of the race courses, the beauty of Central Oregon and the fun atmosphere of the race has made it a perennial favorite and has the competitors returning year after year.

Fly Fishing

The Upper Deschutes River offers fly fishing opportunities for Brook, Brown and Rainbow trout. The Upper Deschutes River has easy access either by foot, boat or SUV. Fall River, a spring fed high mountain stream 25 miles southwest of Bend is a fly fishing only river in an attractive setting.

Off Highway Vehicles

The Deschutes National Forest and Bureau of Land Management offer numerous challenging off road vehicle trails.

Pole Peddle Paddle

The annual Pole, Pedal, Paddle event draws approximately 2,800 participants competing as teams, tandems and individuals in a race that includes both alpine and Nordic skiing, cycling, running, paddling and sprinting from Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort to Bend's Les Schwab Amphitheater.

Deschutes River Paddle Trail

The Deschutes Paddle Trail, sponsored by the Bend Paddle Trail Alliance includes the navigable sections of the Deschutes River and the Little Deschutes River in Deschutes County, along with nine of the largest Cascade lakes in the County.

Although the Deschutes Paddle Trail has sections that everyone can safely enjoy, the levels of difficulty include everything from placid easy sections (Class I) to very difficult (and dangerous) sections (Class V) that are for experts only.

Recreational Trends

As of 2009 there were two groups working on separate aspects of recreation planning.

Ad Hoc Committee on Recreational Assets: This committee was created in 2007 to promote economic development, local quality of life and health and wellness. County Commissioner Tammy Baney was co-chair of this committee. The committee identified and prioritized specific improvement projects that will enhance the County's recreational assets based on the following principles:

- Restore healthy forests in the area bounded by the Deschutes River, Elk Lake and Skyline Forest
- Promote accessible, dispersed recreation to diverse activities and skill sets;
- Promote connectivity between towns
- Leverage project investment with user group contributions
- Coordinate with the Trust for Public Lands

Deschutes County Greenprint: The non-profit Trust for Public Lands led a collaborative County-wide effort in 2007-2010 to identify lands with important natural resource, open space or recreational value. They also provided strategies for obtaining the funding needed to purchase and manage the lands recommended for preservation. Deschutes County was a partner in this effort (see Section 1.3).

Future Opportunities

With federal and state agencies as well as four local park and recreation districts, it is important to work cooperatively to assure wise use of scarce resources. The results of the Recreation Assets Committee and the Trust for Public lands will be useful in providing guidance on priority recreational projects and lands. One potential area for cooperation that came out of the public outreach for this Plan was working with federal and state agencies to ensure safe and convenient access to rivers and streams.

Trails are an element of park and recreation planning where the County has the potential for active involvement. Many of the initiatives identified by the Committee on Recreational Assets are related to trails. There are numerous trails throughout the County and region that have been created and are maintained by various agencies and organizations. The goal is to tie these trails together to make movement between areas possible. Besides connecting trails, there also needs to be work done to minimize the conflicts between hikers, equestrians and bicyclists. Each of these groups has different needs from a trail system.

Recreation planning always needs to address the concern that growth will lead to overuse and degradation of the assets that attract user groups. The demand for recreation can lead to crowds at wilderness areas, trails and mountain lakes, impacting the experience. Working cooperatively with all stakeholders will assure that recreation planning minimizes these potential conflicts and maximizes the available recreational opportunities.

Section 3.8 Rural Recreation Policies

Goal and Policies

- Goal I** **Promote a variety of passive and active park and recreation opportunities through a regional system that includes federal and state parks and local park districts.**
- Policy 3.8.1 Cooperate with public agencies and local park districts to provide park and recreation lands, facilities and opportunities.
- a. The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and State Park Master Plans shall serve as a basis for coordination on County-wide park and recreation issues.
 - b. Support exceptions to Statewide Planning Goals for urban fringe areas owned or acquired and operated by park and recreation districts.
- Policy 3.8.2 Work cooperatively with public agencies to promote standards for consolidation of public land access and to ensure recreational entry to those lands, especially along rivers and streams.
- Policy 3.8.3 Encourage coordination between the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and off-road vehicle organizations to regulate use of motorized vehicles, including motorbikes, ATVs and snowmobiles in order to minimize environmental degradation, agricultural fragmentation and user conflicts on private property.
- Policy 3.8.4 Participate in federal recreation planning on federal lands and state park planning on State lands.
- Policy 3.8.5 Support accessible park and recreation opportunities in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Policy 3.8.6 Support efforts to coordinate recreation planning between park and recreation districts, school districts, irrigation districts and cities.
- Policy 3.8.7 Work with Unincorporated Communities that express an interest in parks, open spaces and community centers.
- Policy 3.8.8 Coordinate trail design and funding with transportation system plans and support efforts to provide and manage rural trail segments and bicycle routes.
- Policy 3.8.9 Support the Committee on Recreational Assets in identifying priority recreational projects, including incorporating as appropriate, elements of the Committee on Recreational Assets into this Plan.
- Policy 3.8.10 Update County Code as needed to define rural recreational uses such as private parks.

Section 3.9 Destination Resorts

Note – the existing destination resort comprehensive plan section is being retained.

Section 3.10 Area Specific Plans and Policies

Background

There are rural areas around the County experiencing specific challenges that could benefit from a more detailed review. Using public outreach and in-depth analysis, the County can respond to the unique values and issues in defined areas. This can be done through community plans or simply adding specific policies.

Three areas have been identified as of 2010 for area specific plans or policies; South County, Deschutes Junction and the Oregon Military site. Other areas where community plans or policies might be initiated are Deschutes River Woods and east County. Deschutes County is committed to cooperating with residents on creating specific community plans or policies as requested and as resources permit.

South Deschutes County

South Deschutes County residents have expressed interest in a community plan. The 1979 Comprehensive Plan contained a section on La Pine, which was an Urban Unincorporated Community. That section has been removed because La Pine incorporated in 2006. The County remains interested in working with residents on South County issues.

South County is also addressed in the Regional Problem Solving for south County section of this Plan. In 1998 an extensive public process led to the adoption of this section. It was created following State regulations for regional coordination. Over 20 agencies/organizations were involved and the process resulted in memorandums of understanding with 15 of those agencies/organizations. The primary issue addressed through this process was groundwater quality, although wildfire, wildlife, transportation and other issues were discussed. Some of the policies adopted were intended to use market forces to guide rural development into La Pine neighborhoods through a transfer of development rights program.

Follow-up actions introduced to protect groundwater were controversial in the south County community. An attempt to require specialized nitrogen-reducing septic systems was defeated in 2009 through a ballot initiative. During the Plan update process, requests were made to remove the Regional Problem Solving section from this Plan, claiming it was inaccurate and outdated. Other residents recommended waiting until local groundwater issues are dealt with at the State level before initiating a community planning process.

The regional problem solving section has been retained for the following reasons:

- An extensive public and agency process was used to write this section
- The section was created through a State-defined process and acknowledged as in compliance with State land use regulations
- The section is broader than just septic systems that have generated the most controversy
- A new review of south County has not yet been initiated

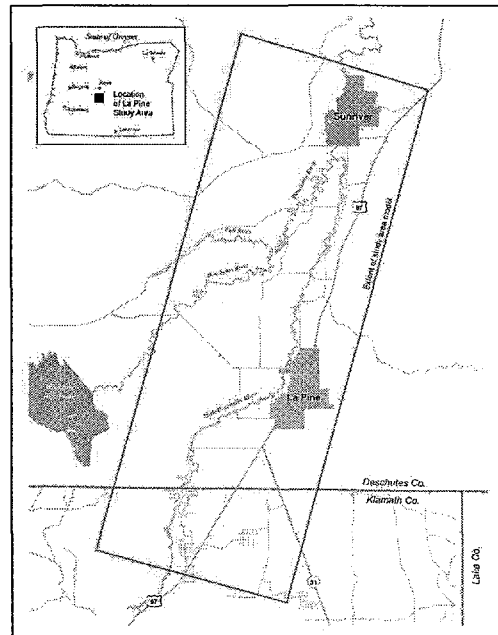
That said, there is general consensus that there needs to be a new effort to engage the south County community and create an updated community plan for the area to replace this section.

As of 2010 the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is leading an effort to find solutions for the groundwater quality issues and the County is committed to actively cooperating in that effort.

Regional Problem Solving for south Deschutes County

In the 1960s and early 1970s, before statewide planning occurred in Oregon, over 15,000 lots were created in subdivisions platted south of Sunriver. Most of these parcels are less than two acres in size and use on-site septic systems to dispose of sewage. Many of them are located in areas where development is now restricted, such as floodplains, wetlands and areas with a high groundwater table where septic approval is unlikely. Since 1989, Deschutes County has been the fastest growing county in the state on a percentage basis. The rural character, attractive location on or near the Deschutes and Little Deschutes Rivers, and relatively inexpensive land prices in South Deschutes County have led to a burgeoning population. The current estimated population of up to 16,000 residents (over 10,000 permanent) would make this area the second largest city in Oregon east of the Cascades were it incorporated, exceeded only by the city of Bend. Impacts to groundwater, the source of drinking water in this area, air quality, wetlands and mule deer migration and the risks to human life and property from wildfires have increased significantly over time.

In 1996, Deschutes County and the Department of Land Conservation and Development recognized that significant consequences could occur from the pattern of development and began a collaborative project known as Regional Problem Solving Project for South Deschutes County. The Regional Problem Solving (RPS) project area encompasses approximately 42 square miles between Sunriver to the north and La Pine to the south, and includes thousands of small-subdivided lots, and some larger parcels, throughout southern Deschutes County.



The RPS project area is a landscape with a geologic history that produced sediments of volcanic origin that were deposited in a basin over past eons. These conditions are the result of lava flows from the west (Cascades) and east (Newberry) that periodically dammed and shifted the course of the Deschutes River, creating the La Pine Basin, where the deposition of sediments has occurred, sometimes burying older forests. Volcanic eruptions such as the one at Mt. Mazama (Crater Lake) approximately 6,800 years ago have contributed significantly to the volume of sediment deposited in the basin. The Mt. Mazama eruption is the source of volcanic material that has formed the predominant soil in the area.

At an elevation of 4200 feet, the climate in the region is one of cool nighttime temperatures with a short frost-free summer that averages less than 100 days annually and a winter period of five or six months where snow can reside on the ground at any time. The rivers receive

significant input from cool spring fed waters. The groundwater is mostly derived from snowmelt in the high Cascades to the west, and is also relatively cool.

The development of thousands of small lots in the RPS project area is therefore superimposed upon highly permeable, rapidly draining soils and a high groundwater table with relatively cold-water temperatures. The overwhelming majority of the lots are served by on-site sewage disposal systems (septic systems), including standard drain fields, cap and fill systems, and more recently sand-filter systems. Nitrates, a by-product of septic systems and an indicator of human pathogens, are poorly retained in the fast draining soils and do not easily break down due to the cool groundwater temperature. As a result, loading of nitrates occurs in the shallow groundwater aquifer that underlies this region. The presence of a high level of nitrates is of great concern because this same aquifer is the source of drinking water for the residents in the area.

A recent US Geological Survey study of groundwater in Central Oregon concludes that groundwater in the area is connected to nearby surface waters, including the Deschutes and Little Deschutes Rivers. Through the sampling of numerous wells in the RPS project area the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is predicting that nitrate in the groundwater will approach unsafe levels, principally as a result of the cumulative effect of sewage disposal with on-site septic systems, in the near future. Levels of nitrate are elevated in several localized areas within the RPS project area. However the majority of wells show very low nitrate levels at this time and surface water contamination has not been documented.

Due to the existing pattern and density of development DEQ is predicting that nitrate levels will continue to increase over time, even if measures were taken now to alter the development pattern in the RPS project area. If measures are delayed much longer, the consequences could become more serious, possibly resulting in unsafe levels of nitrates in groundwater and drinking water. More definitive information is expected to be available in the next few years, regarding the timing of nitrate movement in groundwater and the overall impact of nitrate from septic systems to groundwater and possible surface water pollution. The DEQ and Deschutes County will complete additional groundwater investigations and testing of innovative sewage treatment and disposal systems to reduce the impact on groundwater from nitrogen in household sewage, with grants from the US Environmental Protection Agency. The results from these studies will not be known for several years. Studying different approaches to on-site sewage treatment and disposal may lead to affordable technological advances that can be applied to new and possibly existing systems. In the meantime, the region will continue to grow and nitrate loading from on-site systems will continue to increase.

Some measures may need to be implemented in the future to address groundwater pollution and other impacts that could result from the development of the thousands of small size subdivided lots in South Deschutes County. The creation of a new neighborhood between La Pine and Wickiup Junction as an alternative to building fewer houses on the remaining vacant small lots appears to hold much promise. A market-driven transferable development credits program could assist in the redirection of growth from the existing subdivisions into this new neighborhood.

A development standard or sewage disposal rule that requires an effective lot area of 1.5 acres for new dwellings served by an on-site septic system may need to be considered. The acreage requirement would need to be based on the long-term balance between nitrate loading from

septic systems and dilution from precipitation that infiltrates the land. An effective lot area should include contiguous or non-contiguous vacant land within a specified distance from the proposed building site.

For these reasons, Deschutes County has determined that it is appropriate to adopt comprehensive plan goals and policies to recognize the importance in protecting groundwater and other resources and the need to continue to work on the RPS project for South Deschutes County.

Nitrates - Health and groundwater impacts; septic system impacts and studies

High levels of nitrates in drinking water are a cause of methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome) in infants and have been linked to cancer and weakening of immune system in the elderly. Recent epidemiologic studies indicate that chronic long-term exposure to low levels (2.5 mg/L) of nitrates can increase the risks for certain types of cancers. Nitrate levels are often used as an indicator for the transmission capabilities of other pathogenic agents. Surface waters are very sensitive to eutrophication by the addition of nutrients; nitrate is an indicator of nutrient loading.

A natural background level of nitrates would be less than 1 mg/L. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set the safe water drinking standard (Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL) for nitrate at 10 mg/L. The DEQ is required to declare a region a Groundwater Management Area if nitrate concentration reaches 7 mg/L. This would require a plan to protect and restore groundwater quality. Deschutes County Planning and Environmental Health are only slightly ahead by starting and developing their plans proactively.

On-site septic systems are the only significant source of nitrates in the La Pine sub-basin. The La Pine sub-basin has many conditions that allow for little denitrification of wastewater to occur: rapidly draining soil, shallow, well oxygenated groundwater, very short growing season, cold temperature, not much hydraulic gradient. Most of the development has taken place in the very bottom of the sub-basin over shallow groundwater and on small lots served by wells from an unconfined aquifer.

In 1980-81 contamination of the aquifer from septic systems had already occurred in the La Pine core area. (La Pine Aquifer Management Plan, Century West, 1982). A community sewer system was required to remedy the situation. A 1995 well monitoring study by DEQ showed that after 11 years of sewer, the nitrate levels in the La Pine core area had receded but were still at "unsafe levels." This is an indication that the recovery time for the aquifer is lengthy.

The 1995 monitoring study also revealed the existence of five areas in the RPS project area, not including the core area of La Pine, where nitrate levels are greater than usual background levels. Nitrate levels are as high as 4.8 to 5.9 mg/L in three of these areas and as high as 3 mg/L in the other two.

The 1995 monitoring study was part of a modeling effort by the DEQ to estimate the impact of septic systems on the groundwater. The initial results of the model indicate that at existing (1994) development the aquifer would reach nitrate levels of 7 mg/l by 2005. Since the collection of samples in 1994 there are approximately 700 additional residences in the RPS project area using on-site septic systems. The model is limited because it is two-dimensional and does not account for flow in or out of its boundaries.

A grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency will allow significant work to begin in 1999 to help with a solution to the problem of high nitrate levels. The primary purpose of the grant is to study new technologies in on-site septic systems. Part of the grant will be used to continue increasing the groundwater monitoring network and complete additional analysis of nitrate movement in the groundwater using a three dimensional model.

The innovative septic system program was started in 1998 through the RPS project and DEQ grant funding and is expected to increase significantly with the new federal grant. The purpose is to try new technologies that appear to be capable of reducing nitrate levels. Besides nitrate reduction there are many other aspects of new technology that need to be examined before widespread applications for the general public can occur.

Over the past five years the USGS has developed a groundwater flow model of the entire Upper Deschutes Basin. The model will be used as the basis for an analysis of the impacts of nitrates from on-site systems to help answer the following three questions:

- Where should additional monitoring wells be set up for continuous monitoring of nitrate plumes from residential development?
- What density does development need to be set at to minimize impact on groundwater quality?
- What variations of impact due to location are there in the La Pine sub-basin?

The DEQ rules require a minimum of an acre for standard system and a half-acre for pressure or sand filters in rapidly draining soils. This is a statewide rule and the authors were probably looking at rainfall amount from a typical Willamette Valley year to provide dilution. Mixing wastewater from a typical single-family residence with the recharge provided by yearly precipitation in Southern Deschutes County, it requires 2.5 acres for a standard system and 1.5 acres for a sand filter to maintain a recharge concentration at or below 7 mg/l. This estimate is on the conservative side because it does not account for inflow, outflow, or upflow from other areas.

Areas such as Fall River Estates, Wild River and Ponderosa Pines do not require as much acreage to achieve an adequate amount of mixing and dilution of nitrates because they are located in areas of higher precipitation at the western edge of the aquifer. Also, the aquifer gradient is steeper resulting in more dilution due to higher groundwater flow rates. La Pine and portions of Oregon Water Wonderland and Stage Stop Meadows subdivisions served by sewer systems are also not contributing to the overall nitrate-loading problem in the region.

Legislation

In October 1998, Congress passed legislation to assist Deschutes County in purchasing a 540-acre tract of land from the Bureau of Land Management. This tract is located between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, west of Highway 97 and east of Huntington Road. A sewer line between the communities of La Pine and Wickiup Junction runs through the property. This property is intended to be the site of a new neighborhood that will be serviced by sewer and water systems, and paved roads. Residential use will predominate, although community needs such as a senior center, library, assisted living facility and limited neighborhood commercial uses may be developed. A design process known as a "charrette" occurred in November 1998. This design workshop occurred over a three-day period with the participation of over 80 people from the community.

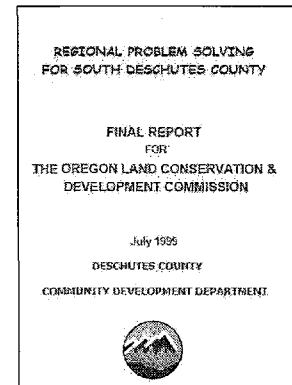
The initial design encompasses a neighborhood primarily residential in character with sewer, water and a road network of paved streets and access roads without curbs. A setback of 300 feet from Highway 97 has been incorporated into the eastern boundary of the design. A senior center and assisted living facilities are included in the southern part of the property adjacent to the community of La Pine. This preliminary design will be evaluated to determine lot sizes and density, development costs, phasing of development and the ability to use transferable development credits as a tool for the overall development of the new neighborhood.

Transferable Development Credits

A TDC (Transferable Development Credit) Program has been developed to redirect some of the future development of residential dwellings from lots served by on-site sewage disposal (septic) systems to the residentially zoned districts in the Neighborhood Planning Area in the La Pine UUC that will be connected to water and sewer systems. A TDC is a severable interest in real property that represents the right to construct a single-family dwelling and an on-site sewage disposal system. The TDC program code has been adopted in compliance with the provisions of ORS 94.531.

The essential elements of the TDC program are to be codified in DCC Title 11, County Owned Land and Property, of the County Code. The TDC program is intended to redirect some of the future residential growth from existing subdivisions in South Deschutes County, also identified as the “sending area” where TDC's are allocated to eligible lots, into the Neighborhood Planning Area, also referred to as the “receiving area” where TDC's are required to be redeemed based on a net developable acreage formula. If successful the TDC program will reduce the overall impact from development in flood plains, wetlands, deer migration corridors and areas susceptible to groundwater pollution from nitrates. It will also help to maintain open space and preserve the rural character of the area by reducing the overall density of development that would otherwise exist in the future if a dwelling were built on every legal lot.

In the sending area the TDC program will operate in a voluntary, market-driven manner. Those property owners who choose to sell their TDC's will retain ownership of the underlying land on which certain uses, such as camping, wood cutting, vegetation management, agricultural use and construction of a small storage structure will be allowed. A Conservation Easement will be placed on the property that will prohibit the construction of a single-family dwelling and on-site sewage disposal system on the property. Property owners who sell their TDC's and enter into a Conservation Easement restricting future uses on their property may elect to sell the deed for the underlying property to a willing buyer.



Public Participation

The RPS project has involved all aspects of the community, including property owners, interest groups, public agencies and government at the local, state and federal levels. Over 20 stakeholder meetings and 5 public forums were held. Eight newsletters and other mailings have been sent out to an extensive mailing list of property owners and other interested individuals, community organizations and local governments. The local press has covered this topic with a

number of articles and news reports on several occasions. According to written surveys the top three priorities for the residents of South Deschutes County are: 1) to retain open space to maintain the rural character of the area; 2) to not allow septic systems in areas of high groundwater; and, 3) to allow for experimentation with alternative methods of sewage disposal. Among the least favored options was extending sewer throughout the region due to the high cost associated with this expansion. However, several small sewer systems exist in the region and people commented and testified at public meetings and hearings that the option of using sewer systems to dispose of sewage should continue to be explored.

To ensure that public involvement was as great as possible regarding proposed amendments in 1998 to the comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance, an additional newsletter was mailed that contained a notice of public hearings before the Deschutes County Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners. The newsletter also described various aspects of the RPS program, characterized design elements of the new neighborhood as a result of the design charette and encouraged people to attend a community workshop held in early December to learn more about the amendments. This newsletter was mailed to over 5,000 property owners, including the owners of all lots in the RPS project area which are zoned RR-10 and less than 2 acres in size, and the stakeholders, interest groups, agencies, etc., who had previously participated or expressed an interest in the RPS project. More detailed information about the RPS project including information on nitrates, experimental on-site technology, alternative solutions, transferable development credits and a bibliography of the studies and other sources of information used to analyze the region's problems and to formulate solutions was made available at the hearings.

LCDC Acknowledgement

In September 2000 the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) conducted a hearing and approved the County's request to expand the La Pine UUC to include the area formerly recognized as the Wickiup Junction Rural Service Center and the New Neighborhood area. The Neighborhood area includes a tract of land the County purchased from the Bureau of Land Management and a privately owned parcel. LCDC also approved the County's comprehensive plan designation and rezoning of the area added to the La Pine UUC from resource lands zoned exclusive farm use to various planning districts that allow for the creation of a residential subdivision served by municipal water and sewer systems and paved roads.

Other Area Specific Policies

Oregon Military Site

The Oregon Military Department has real property interests in lands outside Redmond that is used for military training. Concerns were raised by that department that the noise of their operations could disturb neighboring properties and the use of the land could be questioned. Developing an overlay zone that requires the military be notified of new development and new development be notified of the military's right to continue operations, would protect the interests of both parties.

Deschutes Junction

A community plan was initiated for the Deschutes Junction area, which includes lands designated Rural Industrial and Rural Commercial. There has been some discussion about

whether this area should have been designated as a Rural Service Center during the unincorporated community evaluations.

As of 2010 policies for Deschutes Junction are being processed in a separate but concurrent legislative process and will be incorporated into this Plan when adopted.

Crooked River Ranch

Crooked River Ranch, a rural subdivision located between the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers, straddles Deschutes and Jefferson counties. It has the largest homeowner association in Oregon and contains approximately 4,000 people. Access to this development occurs in Deschutes County, underscoring the importance of coordinating regularly with its residents and Jefferson County to assure safe, convenient travel routes.

S. Deschutes/N. Klamath Groundwater Protection Project

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the US Geological Survey and Deschutes County have determined that the safety of the groundwater in southern Deschutes and northern Klamath counties is threatened by nitrate contamination from traditional onsite septic wastewater treatment systems. The groundwater aquifer provides the drinking water source for most residents in this area. As of 2010, the DEQ and a steering committee of local area residents are now working with the community to find the best way to protect the groundwater.

Section 3.10 Area Specific Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 Create area specific land use policies and/or regulations when requested by a community and only after an extensive public process.

Policy 3.10.1 Maintain a list of communities interested in area specific policies and as resources permit, initiate public processes to address local issues.

South Deschutes County

Policy 3.10.2 Develop a south county community plan and adopt it as a subsection of this Plan.

Policy 3.10.3 Support the leadership of the Department of Environmental Quality in working with the community to address groundwater protection issues.

Policy 3.10.4 To the maximum extent allowed by law, reinvest net proceeds from the development or sale of County-owned real property in the La Pine Neighborhood Planning Area, now in the City of La Pine, into future improvements such as roads, parks, open space development and maintenance, public buildings and on-site and off-site water and wastewater facility improvements or expansion, in the City of La Pine or Regional Problem Solving study area.

Regional Problem Solving

Goal 2 Preserve water and air quality, reduce wildfire hazards and protect wildlife habitat.

Goal 3 Ensure that domestic water derived from groundwater meets safe drinking water standards.

Goal 4 Develop an equitable, market-driven system, that reduces the potential development of existing lots in floodplains, wetlands, mule deer migration corridors and areas susceptible to groundwater pollution.

Goal 5 Create a new neighborhood, primarily residential in character, between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, that provides services efficiently, sustains economic development and reduces adverse impacts to groundwater quality in South Deschutes County.

Goal 6 Explore innovative sewage treatment and disposal methods.

Policy 3.10.5 The County shall continue to work with landowners, citizens, community organizations and governmental agencies at the local, state and federal level to:

- Continue collaborative work on the Regional Problem Solving project.
- Develop, review and implement land use policies and development standards that will ensure that agreed-upon solutions from the Regional Problem Solving project are enacted to the maximum extent possible.
- Acquire land from the Bureau of Land Management between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, west of Highway 97, to develop as a new neighborhood.

- d. Conduct feasibility studies regarding development of a new neighborhood. Such studies may include, but are not limited to: a master design plan, development costs and funding options, water and sewer system feasibility, traffic impacts, and zoning codes and governance issues.
- e. Install and monitor innovative on-site sewage treatment and disposal (septic) systems on privately owned parcels in the Regional Problem Solving project area as part of the La Pine National Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Demonstration Project funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.
- f. Work cooperatively with the U.S. Geological Survey and Oregon Water Resources Department during well water sampling and analysis to advance three-dimensional groundwater and nutrient fate and transport modeling in the south Deschutes County area.

Policy 3.10.6 The County shall implement and monitor in accordance with DCC 23.44.030(D), a Transferable Development Credit program as a means to redirect potential growth away from residential lots in subdivisions throughout the region into the La Pine Neighborhood Planning Area. The County shall establish a Transfer of Development Credit Review Committee to assist in analyzing and recommending any changes deemed appropriate to the Transfer of Development Credit program.

Policy 3.10.7 The County shall continue to evaluate means to reduce nitrate loading from on-site sewage disposal systems by exploring innovative on-site sewage treatment and disposal technology, retrofitting of existing substandard or inappropriately located disposal systems, expansion of sewer systems, development of standards such as an effective lot area or variable lot area requirements, or other measures that will accomplish the goals.

Policy 3.10.8 New residential subdivisions and partitions in the La Pine Urban Unincorporated Community shall be connected to a community water system and either the La Pine Special Sewer District sewage treatment system or a community waste water treatment facility that meets Oregon Department of Environmental Quality standards.

Oregon Military Site

Policy 3.10.9 Support an overlay zone for property owned and/or utilized by the Oregon Military Department to protect the military site and neighboring properties from noise and land use conflicts.

Regional Coordination

Policy 3.10.10 Coordinate with Jefferson County and Crooked River Ranch residents as needed.

Deschutes Junction

These policies are going through a separate process and will be incorporated when adopted.

Chapter 3 Primary References

References¹

1. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
2. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 8: Recreation Needs. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
3. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 9: Economic Development. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
4. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 10: Housing. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
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¹ The references listed are provided for the convenience of the public and are not legally adopted into this Plan.

18. Oregon Revised Statute 197.435-197.467 Siting of Destination Resorts²
19. Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660 particularly:
 - a. 660-008 Interpretation of Goal 10 Housing
 - b. 660-009 Economic Development
 - c. 660-011 Public Facilities
 - d. 660-012 Transportation

² The references listed are provided for the convenience of the public and are not legally adopted into this Plan.

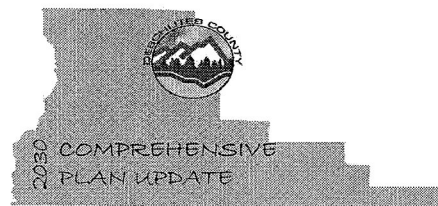


Chapter 4

Urban Growth



Management



Section 4.1 Introduction

Background

A major emphasis of Oregon's land use planning program is directing new development into urban areas. Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization, requires cities, in cooperation with counties, to create Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs). The UGBs are legal lines that contain lands that are anticipated to urbanize over a 20-year period. UGBs allow cities to adequately plan for future urban facilities and services. State laws require that UGBs be adopted by both the city and the county.

Besides the UGBs which define the land needed for city expansion over 20 years, some cities adopt Urban Reserve Areas (URAs), which define land needed beyond a 20 year horizon, typically representing an additional 10 to 30 year land supply. By adopting an URA a city can better plan for expansion and growth. Like UGBs, URAs are done in a partnership between a county and the city.

Deschutes County has four incorporated cities. Bend, Redmond and Sisters were incorporated before 1979. The City of La Pine incorporated on November 7, 2006. Bend, Redmond and Sisters' Comprehensive Plans are coordinated with the County. Certain elements are adopted into the County's. In addition, the cities and the County maintain urban growth area zoning ordinances and cooperative agreements for mutually administering the unincorporated urbanizing areas. These areas are located outside city limits but within UGBs. As of 2010, La Pine has adopted a Comprehensive Plan and UGB. Until La Pine adopts its own land use regulations, County land use regulations will continue to be applied inside the City limits though a joint management agreement.

In addition to cities and the associated UGBs and URAs, there are rural locations around the County that contain urban level development. These areas generally existed before the Oregon land use system was enacted in the early 1970s. In 1994 the Land Conservation and Development Commission wrote a new Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR), 660-22, to classify and regulate these unincorporated communities. The OAR created four categories of unincorporated communities and required the County to evaluate existing rural developments under the new Rule.

Purpose

The Urban Growth Management chapter, in concert with the other chapters of this Plan, specifies how Deschutes County will work with cities and unincorporated communities to accommodate growth while preserving rural character and resource lands.

The following issues are covered in this chapter:

- Urbanization (Section 4.2)
- Unincorporated Communities Overview (Section 4.3)
- Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community (Section 4.4)
- Terrebonne Rural Community Plan (Section 4.5)

- Tumalo Rural Community Plan (Section 4.6)
- Black Butte Ranch and Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek Rural Resorts (Section 4.7)
- Rural Service Centers (Section 4.8)

Goal 14 recognizes the following:

Statewide Planning Goal 14 Urbanization

“To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.”

Excerpt from Goal 14 Planning Guidelines

“Plans should designate sufficient amounts of urbanizable land to accommodate the need for further urban expansion, taking into account (1) the growth policy of the area; (2) the needs of the forecast population; (3) the carrying capacity of the planning area; and (4) open space and recreational needs.”

Section 4.2 Urbanization

Background

This section describes the coordination between the County and the cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters on Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs) and Urban Reserve Areas (URAs). Statewide Planning Goal 2 recognizes the importance of coordinating land use plans.

“City, county, state and federal agency and special district plans and actions related to land use shall be consistent with the comprehensive plans of cities and counties and regional plans adopted under ORS Chapter 268.”

Oregon Revised Statute 197.015(5) goes further to define comprehensive plan coordination.

“A plan is “coordinated” when the needs of all levels of governments, semipublic and private agencies and the citizens of Oregon have been considered and accommodated as much as possible.”

Population

An important basis for coordinating with cities is adopted population projections. Having an estimate of anticipated population is the first step to planning for future growth and conservation. ORS 195.025(1) requires counties to coordinate local plans and population forecasts. The County oversees the preparation of a population forecast in close collaboration with cities. This is important because the population of the County has increased significantly in recent decades and a coordinated approach allows cities to ensure managed growth over time.

Table 4.2.1 – Population Growth in Deschutes County 1980 to 2000

Sources	1980	1990	2000	2010
Population Research Center July 1 estimates	62,500	75,600	116,600	172,050
US Census Bureau April 1 counts	62,142	74,958	115,367	157,733

Source: As noted above

In 1996 Bend, Redmond, Sisters and the County reviewed recent population forecasts from the Portland State University Center Population and Research Center (PRC) and U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Transportation, Woods and Poole, Bonneville Power Administration and Department of Administrative Services Office of Economic Analysis. After reviewing these projections, all local governments adopted a coordinated population forecast. It was adopted by Deschutes County in 1998 by Ordinance 98-084.

The results of the 2000 decennial census and subsequent population estimates prepared by the PRC revealed that the respective populations of the County and its incorporated cities were growing faster than anticipated under the 1998 coordinated forecast. The cities and the County re-engaged in a coordination process between 2002 and 2004 that culminated with the County adopting a revised population forecast that projected population to the year 2025. It was adopted by Ordinance 2004-012 and upheld by the Land Use Board of Appeals on March 28, 2005.

The following table displays the 2004 coordinated population forecast for Deschutes County and the UGBs of the cities of Bend, Redmond, and Sisters.

Table 4.2.2 – Coordinated Population Forecast 2000 to 2025

Year	Bend UGB	Redmond UGB	Sisters UGB	Unincorporated County	Total County
2000	52,800	15,505	975	47,320	116,600
2005	69,004	19,249	1,768	53,032	143,053
2010	81,242	23,897	2,306	59,127	166,572
2015	91,158	29,667	2,694	65,924	189,443
2020	100,646	36,831	3,166	73,502	214,145
2025	109,389	45,724	3,747	81,951	240,811

Source: 2004 Coordinated Population Forecast for Deschutes County

The process through which the County and the cities coordinated to develop the 2000-2025 coordinated forecast is outlined in the report titled "Deschutes County Coordinated Population Forecast 2000-2025: Findings in Support of Forecast."

The fourth city in Deschutes County is the City of La Pine. Incorporated on November 7, 2006, the City of La Pine's 2006 population estimate of 1,590 was certified by PRC on December 15, 2007. As a result of La Pine's incorporation, Deschutes County updated its Coordinated Population Forecast with Ordinance 2009-006.

The purpose of this modification was to adopt a conservative 20 year population forecast for the City of La Pine that could be used by city officials and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development to estimate its future land need and a UGB.

The following table displays the coordinated population forecast for Deschutes County, the UGBs of the cities of Bend, Redmond, and Sisters, and La Pine from 2000 to 2025. By extending the growth rate to the year 2025, La Pine's population will be 2,352. The non-urban unincorporated population decreases by 2,352 from its original projection of 81,951, to 79,599.

Table 4.2.3 – Coordinated Population Forecast 2000 to 2025, Including La Pine

Year	Bend UGB	Redmond UGB	Sisters UGB	La Pine UGB	Unincorporated County	Total County
2000	52,800	15,505	975	-	47,320	116,600
2005	69,004	19,249	1,768	-	53,032	143,053
2010	81,242	23,897	2,306	1,697	57,430	166,572
2015	91,158	29,667	2,694	1,892	64,032	189,443
2020	100,646	36,831	3,166	2,110	71,392	214,145
2025	109,389	45,724	3,747	2,352	79,599	240,811

Source: 2004 Coordinated Population Forecast for Deschutes County – updated 2009

2030 Population Estimate

This Comprehensive Plan is intended to manage growth and conservation in the unincorporated areas of the County until 2030. Because the official population forecast extends only to 2025, County staff used conservative average annual growth rates from the adopted population forecast to estimate population out to 2030. The following table estimates Deschutes County population by extending the adopted numbers out an additional five years.

Table 4.2.4 – Deschutes County 2030 Population Forecast

Year	Bend UGB	Redmond UGB	Sisters UGB	La Pine UGB	Unincorporated County	Total County
2030	119,009	51,733	4,426	2,632	88,748	266,538

Source: County estimates based on the 2004 Coordinated Population Forecast as shown below

Bend's average annual growth rate from 2025 to 2030 is 1.70%

Redmond's average annual growth rate from 2025 to 2030 is 2.50%

Sisters' based their population on forecasted rates of building growth, residential housing units, and persons per dwelling unit

La Pine's average annual growth rate from 2025 to 2030 is 2.20%

Deschutes County's unincorporated area average annual growth rate from 2025 to 2030 is 2.20%

As the pie chart below indicates, if population occurs as forecasted, 67% of the County's population will reside in urban areas by 2030.

In 2030

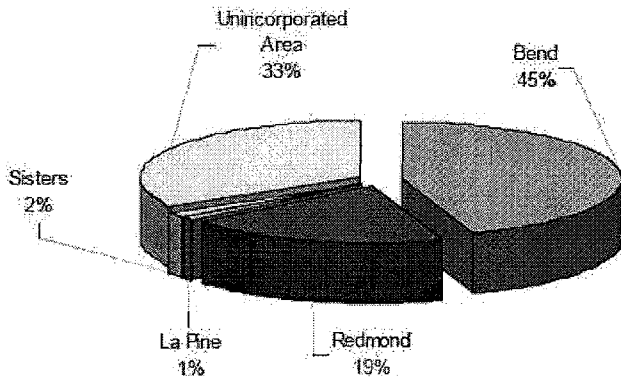


Figure 4.1 Deschutes County 2030 Estimated Population

Such growth will undoubtedly require strategically managing the provision of public services and maintaining adequate amounts of residential, commercial and industrial lands. Growth pressures will also require programmatic approaches to maintain open spaces, natural resources, and functional ecosystems that help define the qualities of Deschutes County.

Urban Growth Boundary Amendments

Bend

The City of Bend legislatively amended its UGB as part of a periodic review acknowledgment in December 2004. The Bend City Council and the Board of County Commissioners adopted concurrent ordinances that expanded the Bend UGB by 500 acres and satisfied a 20 year demand for industrial land.

In July 2007, the Bend-La Pine School District received approvals to expand the City of Bend UGB to include two properties for the location of two elementary schools, one at the Pine Nursery, the other on Skyliner Road.

Sisters

The City of Sisters legislatively amended its UGB in September 2005 when its City Council and the Board of County Commissioners adopted respective ordinances. The Sisters UGB expansion covered 53 acres and satisfied a 20 year demand for residential, commercial, light industrial, and public facility land. In March 2009, Sisters amended their UGB to facilitate the establishment of a 4-acre fire training facility for the Sisters/Camp Sherman Fire District.

Redmond

The City of Redmond legislatively amended its UGB in August 2006 when its City Council and the Board of County Commissioners adopted respective ordinances. The Redmond UGB expansion covered 2,299 acres and satisfied a 20 year demand for residential and neighborhood commercial land.

La Pine

In 2010 La Pine adopted its first Comprehensive Plan. La Pine established a UGB that matches the city limits, because the City contains sufficient undeveloped land for future housing, commercial and industrial needs over a 20-year period. The Plan map includes land use designations intended to provide an arrangement of uses to ensure adequate and efficient provision of public infrastructure for all portions of the City and UGB.

Urban Reserve Area

Redmond

In December 2005, Redmond City Council and the Board of County Commissioners adopted a 5,661 acre URA for the City. It is the first URA in Central Oregon because most cities find planning farther into the future than the 20-year UGB timeframe, challenging.

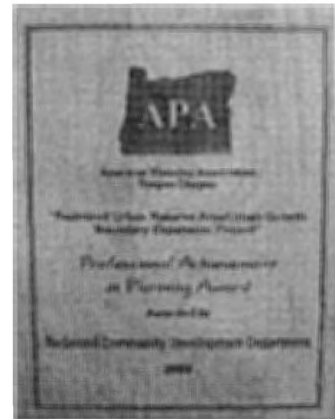
Coordination

As noted above, Statewide Goal 2 and ORS promote land use planning coordination. The purposes of the urbanization goals and policies in this section are to provide the link between urban and rural areas, and to provide some basic parameters within which the urban areas of Deschutes County can develop, although the specific comprehensive plan for each community remains the prevailing document for guiding growth in its respective area. These policies permit the County to review each city's comprehensive plan to ensure effective coordination.

The Redmond and Deschutes County Community Development Departments received the Oregon Chapter of American Planning Association's (OAPA) Professional Achievement in Planning Award in 2006 for the "Redmond Urban Reserve Area / Urban Growth Boundary Expansion Project."

The following quote taken from the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association's 2006 Awards Program shows why the Redmond Community Development Department was chosen for this award.

"An outstanding effort to address Redmond's rapid population growth, including the successful designation of an Urban Reserve and the imminent designation of an Urban Growth Boundary, a "Framework Plan" with a requirement for master planning, and the establishment of "Great Neighborhood Principles."



Section 4.2 Urbanization Policies

Goals and Policies

Goal 1 **Coordinate with cities, special districts and stakeholders to support urban growth boundaries and urban reserve areas that provide an orderly and efficient transition between urban and rural lands.**

Policy 4.2.1 Participate in the processes initiated by cities in Deschutes County to create and/or amend their urban growth boundaries.

Policy 4.2.2 Promote and coordinate the use of urban reserve areas.

Policy 4.2.3 Review the idea of using rural reserves.

Goal 2 **Coordinate with cities, special districts and stakeholders on urban growth area zoning for lands inside urban growth boundaries but outside city boundaries.**

Policy 4.2.4 Use urban growth area zoning to coordinate land use decisions inside urban growth boundaries but outside the incorporated cities.

Policy 4.2.5 Negotiate intergovernmental agreements to coordinate with cities on land use inside urban growth boundaries and outside the incorporated cities.

Policy 4.2.6 Develop urban growth area zoning with consideration of the type, timing and location of public facilities and services provision consistent with city plans.

Policy 4.2.7 Adopt by reference the comprehensive plans of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters, as the policy basis for implementing land use plans and ordinances in each city's urban growth boundary.

Goal 3 **Coordinate with cities, special districts and stakeholders on policies and zoning for lands outside urban growth boundaries but inside urban reserve areas.**

Policy 4.2.8 Designate the Redmond Urban Reserve Area on the County Comprehensive Plan Map and regulate it through a Redmond Urban Reserve Area (RURA) Combining Zone in Deschutes County Code, Title 18.

Policy 4.2.9 In cooperation with the City of Redmond adopt a RURA Agreement consistent with their respective comprehensive plans and the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rule 660-021-0050 or its successor.

Policy 4.2.10 The following land use policies guide zoning in the RURA.

- a. Plan and zone RURA lands for rural uses, in a manner that ensures the orderly, economic and efficient provision of urban services as these lands are brought into the urban growth boundary.
- b. New parcels shall be a minimum of ten acres.
- c. Until lands in the RURA are brought into the urban growth boundary, zone changes or plan amendments shall not allow more intensive uses or uses that

generate more traffic, than were allowed prior to the establishment of the RURA.

- d. For Exclusive Farm Use zones, partitions shall be allowed based on state law and the County Zoning Ordinance.
- e. New arterial and collector rights-of-way in the RURA shall meet the right-of-way standards of Deschutes County or the City of Redmond, whichever is greater, but be physically constructed to Deschutes County standards.
- f. Protect from development existing and future arterial and collector rights-of-way, as designated on the County's Transportation System Plan.
- g. A single family dwelling on a legal parcel is permitted if that use was permitted before the RURA designation.

Policy 4.2.11 Collaborate with the City of Redmond to assure that the County-owned 1,800 acres in the RURA is master planned before it is incorporated into Redmond's urban growth boundary.

Section 4.3 Unincorporated Communities

Background

Besides the four incorporated cities in Deschutes County, there are a number of unincorporated communities. These consist of areas developed with urban uses in rural areas. Generally, unincorporated communities were developed prior to the Oregon planning system and recognized as rural service centers in the 1979 version of this plan. Subsequently, to control their growth, the State initiated unincorporated community classifications and regulations to define allowable uses.

The 1979 comprehensive plan designated the following rural service centers (RSC): Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Millican, La Pine, Whistle Stop, Wickiup Junction, Terrebonne, Wild Hunt, Tumalo, Deschutes Junction and Deschutes River Woods. These areas were designated in that plan as exception areas from Goals 3, Agricultural Lands and 4, Forest Lands. Zoning under the Comprehensive Plan allowed for a mix of residential and commercial uses to support nearby residential developments. Until the early 1990s the scope of those uses was never much of an issue since there was little development pressure.

In 1994 LCDC adopted a new administrative rule, OAR 660-22 to clarify what uses could be allowed in "unincorporated communities" without violating Statewide Planning Goals 11 and 14 relating to public facilities and urbanization. The rule identifies four different kinds of rural communities as shown below.

- Urban Unincorporated Community (UUC)
- Rural Community
- Resort Community
- Rural Service Center (RSC)

In response, Deschutes County reviewed its RSCs to determine which areas fit those four classifications. In addition to the original RSCs listed above, additional developments were identified as communities for review including Black Butte Ranch, Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek and Sunriver.

In reviewing these areas for conformance with OAR 660-22, some did not fit within the parameters of any of the four unincorporated community definitions and were instead zoned Rural Commercial or Rural Industrial. These areas are discussed in the Rural Economy section of this Plan.

Unincorporated Communities

Table 4.3.1 below shows the Deschutes County unincorporated communities as of 2010. La Pine is not listed because on November 7, 2006, the residents of the La Pine Urban Unincorporated Community voted to incorporate. The City of La Pine has adopted a comprehensive plan and is completing associated zoning and other codes. Policies for each unincorporated community can be found in the remaining sections of this plan.

Table 4.3.1 – Deschutes County Unincorporated Communities 2010

<i>Community</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Approval Date</i>
Sunriver	Urban Unincorporated Community	1997
Terrebonne	Rural Community	1997
Tumalo	Rural Community	1997
Black Butte Ranch	Resort Community	2001
Inn of the 7 th Mountain/ Widgi Creek	Resort Community	2001
Alfalfa	Rural Service Center	2002
Brothers	Rural Service Center	2002
Hampton	Rural Service Center	2002
Millican	Rural Service Center	2002
Whistlestop	Rural Service Center	2002
Wildhunt	Rural Service Center	2002

Source: Deschutes County Planning Division

The policies for unincorporated communities are based on extensive, relatively recent public input and are for the most part still relevant as of 2010. Consequently, only minor changes have been made to those sections of this Plan. The exceptions are the Community Plans for Tumalo and Terrebonne which are being adopted separately. These will be incorporated into this plan as Sections 4.5 and 4.6.

Section 4.4 Sunriver

Background

In the fall of 1994 the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted a Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-22, Unincorporated Communities. The new rule required counties to update land use plans and regulations for areas with urban-style development on rural lands. As part of Periodic Review, the County updated the Comprehensive Plan and implementing regulations for Sunriver to comply with the rule.

Under OAR 660-22, Sunriver meets the definition for both an “Urban Unincorporated Community” and a “Resort Community.” With the help of a stakeholder advisory committee comprised of key members of the community who represented a multitude of property owners and development interests, the decision was made to proceed with the planning process for Sunriver as an Urban Unincorporated Community. It was the consensus of the committee that the provisions allotted for Urban Unincorporated Communities under the rule offered the greatest practical degree of flexibility for future growth and development in Sunriver.

Subsection OAR 660.22.010(8) defines “Urban Unincorporated Community” as

“[a]n unincorporated community that has the following characteristics:

- Includes at least 150 Permanent dwelling units including manufactured homes;
- Contains a mixture of land uses, including three or more public, commercial or industrial land uses;
- Includes areas served by a community sewer system; and,
- Includes areas served by a community water system.

Sunriver met the definition because it historically included land developed with a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial uses. Sunriver utilities operate both a community sewer and water system which serve the existing development. Sunriver has its own fire and police departments and also essential services, such as an elementary school. The Comprehensive Plan designated Sunriver as an Urban Unincorporated Community, enabling it to plan for future growth and development.

Location and History

Sunriver is located in the central portion of Deschutes County, approximately 15 miles south of Bend. Sunriver lies in the Upper Deschutes River Basin, with the Deschutes River generally forming the western boundary of the community. Sunriver includes approximately 3,745 acres which are bounded by the Deschutes National Forest on the east, west and north sides. Small lot residential subdivision development and destination resorts are the predominant land uses to the south of the community boundary.

Development of Sunriver began in 1967 and the first subdivision plat within Sunriver was filed in 1968. Development in Sunriver began during a period of time when the unincorporated areas of Deschutes County were not zoned. In 1972, when the County first adopted a zoning ordinance (PL-5) and Comprehensive Plan, the area identified as Sunriver was zoned A-1-T and designated “planned development” on the Comprehensive Plan map. In 1973, a zone change to planned development (PD) was applied for and granted. As part of the zone change application, a “Master Plan” was developed. The Master Plan consisted of a map showing the proposed

development of Sunriver. The original area of Sunriver encompassed approximately 5,500 acres. Development occurred in accordance with the PD Zone of PL-5 and the density of development was determined to be 1.5 units per acre overall.

In 1977 approximately 2,200 acres of property originally contemplated for development as part of Sunriver were sold to the U.S. Forest Service. Following the sale, a revised Master Plan for Sunriver Phase II was prepared for its undeveloped portion. In October 1978 the County approved the revised Sunriver Phase II Master Plan with the same PD Zoning designation. In 1980 after a land use application submitted for development within Sunriver generated controversy, the viability of the Sunriver Master Plan was called into question. This was compounded by the fact that PL-15, the County Zoning Ordinance adopted in 1979 to replace PL-5, did not include any provisions for "planned communities." As a result, the developer of Sunriver agreed to develop a Planned Community (PC) zoning ordinance text and new Master Plan for Sunriver subject to County review and approval. In November 1982, the County amended PL-15 to add a section providing for the Planned Community (PC) Zone, including seven separate Sunriver district designations. A new Sunriver Master Plan was also approved. Between 1982 and 1997 the PC Zoning Ordinance Text and Master Plan remained relatively unchanged and were the guiding documents for the majority of development.

In 1997 the 1982 Master Plan was repealed by Ordinance 97-076 and replaced by comprehensive plan findings and policies for the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. The Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community zoning districts were adopted at this time and multi-family residential development was allowed in the Commercial District. In 2008 amendments were made to the Sunriver comprehensive plan and zoning text to provide guidelines for restructuring the core commercial area of Sunriver. This was done through the creation of a new Town Center District. As of 2010 the Town Center District had not been applied to any actual property.

Population and Growth

2010 County GIS data showed Sunriver having 4,138 residential tax lots. Of those lots 3,182 were developed with single-family homes and 774 with condominiums. 182 residential lots were vacant. While the number of residential lots within the community can be determined with some degree of accuracy, the current and future rate of population growth is difficult to estimate due to the large number of vacation and second homes. The Sunriver Owners Association estimates the number of homes with permanent residents at 475, based on the number of owners who have the Sunriver Scene delivered to a Sunriver zip code. They further suppose that approximately 1,500 housing units are short term rentals, which leaves about half the homes in Sunriver vacant for extended periods of time.

The Deschutes County 2004 Coordinated Population Forecast estimates 1.9 persons/household, a number that was adjusted to account for the number of second homes in the County. Using the estimate of 475 full-time dwellings, that suggests a permanent population of around 900 persons. During the peak tourist months of July and August, the majority of dwellings are occupied with owners and tourists. The Sunriver Owners Association estimates the peak population at between 8,000 and 12,000. Thus, there is a fluctuating population comprised of both year-round and part-time residents as well as tourists.

Community Boundary

2010 County GIS data showed Sunriver had approximately 3,745 acres of land inside the community boundary. Within this area, there were 4,447 total tax lots, including common areas. The community boundary is generally formed by the Deschutes River on the west, Spring River Road/South Century Drive on the south and the Deschutes National Forest on the north and east.

During the 1997 update, the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary was amended to add 375-acres along the eastern boundary of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community to be used for sewage effluent storage and disposal.

This area, once part of the Deschutes National Forest, was changed from a comprehensive plan designation of Forest to a comprehensive plan designation of Urban Unincorporated Community Forest. It was added per Oregon Department of Environmental Quality requirements. The effluent and storage capabilities of the existing sewage system were at or near capacity seasonally at that time. Thus, this expansion of the community boundary was necessary to provide adequate sewage disposal services to the existing communities being served at their build-outs.

Existing Land Uses

The predominant land use in Sunriver is residential, the majority of which is single-family residential development. However, since Sunriver was originally developed as a planned community, a number of other uses exist, making it somewhat self-reliant. Uses which support the residential components include a commercial core which contains a variety of retail businesses developed in a pedestrian mall setting, as well as a business park. A large component of development in Sunriver includes resort related amenities such as golf courses, lodge, convention facilities and overnight accommodations. A fire station, police station and public works facility have also been developed to support these uses.

Land bordering Sunriver on the north, east and west is zoned Forest Use (F-1) and is within the Deschutes National Forest. The National Forest land remains undeveloped and is primarily used for recreational purposes such as hiking, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, etc. The forest lands and the recreational opportunities that they offer enhance the resort component of Sunriver. Land to the south of Sunriver includes private property which is zoned Rural Residential (RR-10). The majority of the RR-10 properties include small lot (one-half to one acre parcels) subdivisions which were created prior to any zoning laws. There are two newer developments to the south, Crosswater and Caldera Springs. Crosswater, a 600-acre pre-Goal 8 Destination Resort was approved in 1990. Caldera Springs, a 390-acre Goal 8 Destination Resort was approved in 2005.

Comprehensive Plan Designations

The 1997 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan for the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community created eight comprehensive plan designations. In 2008 a ninth plan designation, the Town Center District was added to the plan. The comprehensive plan designations for the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community, except for the Town Center District which will be added at a later date if the County receives an application for such a designation, are shown on a map on the County website.

1. Residential District. The Residential District designation on the Comprehensive Plan Map includes the Single Family Residential and Multiple Family Residential Districts as shown on the Zoning Map for the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. This plan designation includes all properties which were previously designated for residential development under the previous Planned Community designation. No change to residential boundaries was made in 1997.
2. Commercial District. The majority of the land designated Commercial includes the commercial core of Sunriver which is commonly referred to as the Sunriver Village Mall. An additional Commercial District is located at the north end of the community and is developed with a grocery store and gas station. The Village Mall is developed as an outdoor pedestrian mall and includes a variety of commercial uses. Many of the existing commercial uses support the tourist component of the community and residents living within Sunriver. In 1997, this plan designation included all areas formerly designated for commercial use. When the Town Center District was added to this Plan in 2008 it was anticipated that much of the Village Mall area would be re-designated to the new district. As of 2010, that re-designation has not taken place.
3. Town Center District. The Town Center District was created in an effort to preserve and enhance the area around the commercial core of Sunriver. The objective for the Town Center District is to combine a mixture of complementary land uses that may include retail, offices, commercial services, residential housing and civic uses to create a vital commercial core that will support the tourist component of the community and residents living within Sunriver. The Town Center District is designed to strengthen the commercial core area of Sunriver as the heart of the community, to improve the community's economic base and enhance the appearance of the area through high-quality design.
4. Resort District. In general, the Resort plan designation includes properties which are developed with amenities such as the Sunriver Lodge and Great Hall, golf courses, the equestrian and marina facilities and the nature center. These amenities have been developed to foster the recreation and tourist component of Sunriver. For the most part, this designation includes the properties which are owned and managed by Sunriver Resort.
5. Business Park District. The Sunriver Business Park lies at the southern end of the community boundary and is physically separated from the remainder of the community by Spring River Road. This plan designation was originally created to accommodate light industrial development to support the employment needs of the community and surrounding area. Since the inception of zoning regulations for this area, development has been primarily commercial in nature rather than industrial. The zoning ordinance was modified in 1997 to reflect the existing businesses and the trend for commercial development while still allowing for industrial uses to develop.
6. Community District. The Community plan designation includes properties which are primarily developed with public service uses which support all facets of the community. Development includes the fire station, elementary school, community center and corporation/public works facilities. Properties with this designation are primarily owned and administered by the Sunriver Owners Association.

7. **Airport District.** The Airport plan designation includes areas which in 1997 were developed with airport related amenities, such as runways, hangars, fueling stations and maintenance facilities. This district also includes areas surrounding the actual airport development which are considered to be in the sphere of influence of the airport and in which airport-related impacts and risks are associated. Development in the airport district shall be limited with respect to heights of structures, public gathering places and other potential risks to persons or property related to those uses.
8. **Utility District.** This plan designation includes properties which in 1997 were developed with amenities such as sewage pump stations, water treatment facilities, water distribution facilities and associated utility improvements. The utility plan designation is intended to provide for the development and expansion of necessary utility facilities on properties which are already devoted to such uses.
9. **Forest District.** The previous boundary for Sunriver was expanded in 1997 by approximately 366-acres to include land along the eastern boundary that has historically been zoned for forest uses and within the Deschutes National Forest. A recent decision by the U.S. Forest Service to permit an effluent storage pond and effluent irrigation site on approximately 50 acres and a potential land transfer to the Sunriver Utilities Company (now Sunriver Water LLC/Environmental LLC) prompted inclusion of this area within the community boundary. By including this area, future expansion of the sewage disposal system would permit the application of biosolids with the effluent irrigation site and storage pond. This will enable Sunriver to meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality regulations for treated wastewater storage and disposal stemming from build-out within the community. An exception to Goal 4 was not taken because the only uses allowed in the expansion area are permitted in the Forest zone.

Public Facility Planning

Water and Sewer

The Sunriver Utilities Company was established as a private water and wastewater company and has provided water and sewer services within the community boundary since 1969. It is the largest private water/wastewater company in the State of Oregon. In June of 1998 Sunriver Utilities Company split into two separate LLC's. Sunriver Water LLC (SRWLLC) which is under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Public Utility Commission (PUC) for rate structure and the Oregon Department of Human Services for water quality and Sunriver Environmental LLC (SRELLC) which is under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Sunriver Water and Environmental serve not just Sunriver, but also Crosswater, Caldera Springs and seven lots in Vandever Ranch, with a build-out of 5,400 equivalent dwelling units.

Water: SWLLC in 2010 operates three main wells which are capable of pumping over 7.8 million gallons of water each day. In addition, reservoir capacity for water storage is 2 million gallons. This volume of water production and storage exceeds the needs of the community within the boundaries of Sunriver. As of 2010, SRWLLC serves a total 4,307 water customers. This total includes the following types of service connections: 4,034 residential and condominium units; 147 commercial; 126 for irrigation purposes and 485 fire hydrants. All service connections are metered to measure the amount of water that is being used. The meter

service sizes range from typical 3/4" residential lines to 6" lines for irrigation, commercial and industrial uses.

Sewer: SRELLC's wastewater treatment facilities are capable of handling/treating an average of 1.5 million gallons of wastewater per day. This includes the 1997 expansion of effluent storage ponds on a parcel along the eastern boundary of Sunriver that is now owned by Sunriver Environmental LLC. The design and flow accommodations will facilitate build out of all 5,400 lots within the communities served.

Effluent from the wastewater treatment facility is used to irrigate the golf course and hay fields. Biosolids from the wastewater facility are used with recycled yard debris and wood chips from forest thinning to make agricultural compost.

In 2009 Deschutes County and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality commissioned a study by SRELLC to examine the feasibility of constructing a new treatment plant east of Sunriver to serve their current customers as well as approximately 4,000 potential new customers south of Sunriver, where there are concerns regarding nitrate contamination of groundwater from septic systems. The study concluded that such an expansion was physically and financially feasible. As of 2010 a decision regarding expansion of the Sunriver sewer system is being evaluated by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

Public Services

Police and Fire: In 2002 the Sunriver Service District was established to oversee the police and fire departments. A five-member board appointed by the Board of County Commissioners works with the Police and Fire chiefs to provide service to Sunriver.

Sunriver's police department is responsible for law enforcement within the boundary of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community.

Sunriver's fire department serves all areas within the boundary of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community, except for the Business Park. The Business Park is provided with fire protection by the La Pine Rural Fire Protection District. Through a mutual aid agreement with the Forest Service, Sunriver's fire department also responds to wildland fires within five miles of Sunriver. Ambulance services are provided to a 360-mile area centered on Sunriver. The department has a mutual aid agreement with the La Pine Rural Fire Protection District to provide secondary services within each other's service boundaries on an as needed basis. The La Pine Rural Fire Protection District has a fire station located along South Century Drive approximately 1 1/2 miles south of the community boundary.

Schools

Three Rivers Elementary School, which is under the direction of the Bend-La Pine School District, is currently the only school within the boundary of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. Three Rivers Elementary offers schooling from kindergarten through 8th grade and as of 2010 had an enrollment of 396 students. The school accepts pupils from both inside and outside the boundary of the Sunriver Unincorporated Community.

Sunriver Owners Association (SROA)

The Sunriver Owners Association has the day-to-day responsibility of overseeing the majority of the community operations. The association is governed by a Board of Directors and a

General Manager. The services and departments operated by the Sunriver Owners Association, as well as the primary function of each, include:

1. Accounting Department – This department is responsible for SROA’s financial transactions including owner maintenance fees and accounts payable and receivable. It also maintains the property owners database and works with the Finance Committee on budgets and reserves.
2. Administration – The administrative offices oversee the day-to-day functions of each component of the association.
3. Communication Department – This department publishes a monthly newspaper (Sunriver Scene) that is distributed to members of the association and the public. Other duties include programming community access TV channel 4 and publishing a resident directory and map.
4. Community Development – This department works with the Design Committee to review new structures to ensure compliance with design and development standards.
5. Environmental Services – This department administers fire and fuels regulations as well as other environmental issues of the community.
6. Public Works Department – This department is responsible for maintenance of roads, recreational paths and amenities as well as fleet maintenance.
7. Recreation Department– This department offers a variety of recreational activities and programs for property owners and visitors and manages pools and tennis courts.

Transportation Planning

Background/Existing Transportation Facilities in Sunriver

The Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community is accessed via public roadways. These include South Century Drive and Cottonwood Road. Both of these roadways lie within public rights-of-way and are maintained by Deschutes County. South Century Drive and Cottonwood Road connect to Highway 97, which is the primary corridor for vehicular travel throughout Central Oregon. South Century Drive enters Sunriver near the southern community boundary and extends to the residentially developed areas to the south and west. Cottonwood Road enters Sunriver near the northern Sunriver boundary and ends within the community.

Internal roads within Sunriver, except for Venture Lane within the Business Park, are private, open to the public, and maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association. These roads are paved and are generally 20 feet in width. Venture Lane is a public road maintained by the County. The internal roadway network was developed as part of the original design and master plan for Sunriver. The network consists of a series of internal traffic circles or roundabouts, from which spur roads lead to various areas within the community.

A bicycle/pedestrian path system has been developed and integrated throughout the community. Aside from the recreational opportunities provided by the path system, the paths serve as an alternative to vehicular travel as they connect the residential, commercial, school and recreation areas of the community. The paths are paved, maintained in good condition by the Sunriver Owners Association and are used extensively.

Recent Improvements

Road widening improvements were completed in 1996 by the County for the segment of South Century Drive between Highway 97 and the entrance to the Sunriver Business Park.

Improvements to the entrance of the Business Park itself were also completed. The County's first roundabout was constructed at the intersection of South Century/Abbot Drive in 2007. The improvements were done to improve the safety and longevity of the roadway. Other improvements to County roads outside of Sunriver, included paving and upgrading the old Forest Service 40/45 Road, now called River Summit Drive in 2006-2007 and a grade-separated interchange at South Century Drive and Highway 97 in 2008.

Future Transportation Needs

The existing privately maintained roads and bicycle/pedestrian paths adequately serve the travel needs of the residents and visitors of Sunriver. The existing roads and pathways provide access to all platted and developed areas within the community. There is no projected need for future roads to serve the anticipated development, except possibly within the Sunriver Business Park. Currently there is only one ingress/egress point from South Century Drive to the Business Park. Future development within the Business Park may warrant an additional entrance or improvements to the existing entrance.

South Century Drive and Cottonwood Road are both operating at levels within their vehicular capacity. In the area between the entrance to the Sunriver Village Mall and the Business Park, the 2009 average daily traffic figures for South Century Drive were approximately 6,748 trips per day. This figure is below the general capacity of 9,600 trips per day. Many of the vehicles traveling this roadway are passing through the community, not necessarily to Sunriver, as this road provides a direct link from Highway 97 to the surrounding rural subdivisions. Cottonwood Road, which only extends between Highway 97 and the community boundary, is not subject to the same volume of pass through traffic that occurs on South Century Drive. Thus, the traffic figures for this roadway are much lower at approximately 3,298 trips per day in 2009.

Section 4.4 Sunriver Policies

Goals and Policies

No goals have been defined for the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community.

- Policy 4.4.1 Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.
- Policy 4.4.2 County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.
- Policy 4.4.3 To protect scenic views and riparian habitat within the community, appropriate setbacks shall be required for all structures built on properties with frontage along the Deschutes River.
- Policy 4.4.4 Open space and common area, unless otherwise zoned for development, shall remain undeveloped except for community amenities such as bike and pedestrian paths, and parks and picnic areas.
- Policy 4.4.5 Public access to the Deschutes River shall be preserved.
- Policy 4.4.6 The County supports the design review standards administered by the Sunriver Owners Association.

Residential District Policies

- Policy 4.4.7 Areas designated residential on the comprehensive plan map shall be developed with single family or multiple family residential housing.

Commercial District Policies

- Policy 4.4.8 Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area.
- Policy 4.4.9 No additional land shall be designated Commercial until the next periodic review.
- Policy 4.4.10 Multiple-family residences and residential units in commercial buildings shall be permitted in the commercial area for the purpose of providing housing which is adjacent to places of employment. Single-family residences shall not be permitted in commercial areas.
- Policy 4.4.11 Approval standards for conditional uses in the commercial district shall take into consideration the impact of the proposed use on the nearby residential and commercial uses and the capacity of the transportation system and public facilities and services to serve the proposed use.

Town Center District Policies

- Policy 4.4.12 Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.
- Policy 4.4.13 Development standards in the town center district should encourage new development that is compatible with a town center style of development that serves as the commercial core of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. The following policies should guide development in the Town Center District in Sunriver:
- a. Combine a mixture of land uses that may include retail, offices, commercial services, residential housing and civic uses to create economic and social vitality and encourage pedestrian use through mixed use and stand alone residential buildings.
 - b. Develop a commercial mixed-use area that is safe, comfortable and attractive to pedestrians.
 - c. Encourage efficient land use by facilitating compact, high-density development that minimizes the amount of land that is needed for development.
 - d. Provide both formal and informal community gathering places.
 - e. Provide visitor accommodations and tourism amenities appropriate to Sunriver.
 - f. Provide design flexibility to anticipate changes in the marketplace.
 - g. Provide access and public places that encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel.
 - h. Provide road and pedestrian connections to residential areas.
 - i. Facilitate development (land use mix, density and design) that supports public transit where applicable.
 - j. Develop a distinct character and quality design appropriate to Sunriver that will identify the Town Center as the centerpiece/focal point of the community.
- Policy 4.4.14 Development within the Town Center (TC) District will be substantially more dense than development elsewhere in Sunriver. This increased density will require changes to existing topography and vegetation in the TC District to allow for screened, underground parking. The requirements of the County's site plan ordinance shall be interpreted to reflect this fact.

Resort District Policies

- Policy 4.4.15 Areas designated resort on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated resort, resort marina, resort golf course, resort equestrian or resort nature center district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent with resort uses and activities.

Business Park District Policies

- Policy 4.4.16 A variety of commercial uses which support the needs of the community and surrounding rural area, and not uses solely intended to attract resort visitors, should be encouraged.
- Policy 4.4.17 Allow small-scale, low-impact commercial uses in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area.
- Policy 4.4.18 Small-scale, low-impact industrial uses should be allowed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22.

Community District Policies

- Policy 4.4.19 Areas designated community on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated community general, community recreation, community limited or community neighborhood district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent community uses and activities.
- Policy 4.4.20 Lands designated community shall be developed with uses which support all facets of community needs, be they those of year-round residents or part-time residents and tourists.
- Policy 4.4.21 Development shall take into consideration the unique physical features of the community and be sensitive to the residential development within which the community areas are interspersed.

Airport District Policies

- Policy 4.4.22 Future development shall not result in structures or uses which, due to extreme height or attraction of birds, would pose a hazard to the operation of aircraft.
- Policy 4.4.23 Future development should not allow uses which would result in large concentrations or gatherings of people in a single location.

Utility District Policies

- Policy 4.4.24 Lands designated utility shall allow for development of administrative offices, substations, storage/repair yards, distribution lines and similar amenities for services such as water, sewer, telephone, cable television and wireless telecommunications.

Forest District Policies

- Policy 4.4.25 Uses and development on property designated forest that are within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall be consistent with uses and development of other lands outside of the community boundary which are also designated forest on the Deschutes County comprehensive plan map.

Policy 4.4.26 Forest district property shall be used primarily for effluent storage ponds, spray irrigation of effluent, biosolids application and ancillary facilities necessary to meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality sewage disposal regulations.

Policy 4.4.27 The development of resort, residential or non-forest commercial activities on Forest district lands shall be prohibited unless an exception to Goal 14 is taken.

General Public Facility Policies

Policy 4.4.28 Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.

Policy 4.4.29 New uses or expansion of existing uses within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community which require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the Sunriver Utility Company that water and sewer service for such uses can be provided.

Policy 4.4.30 Expansion of the Sunriver Water LLC/Environmental/LLC Water and Sewer District outside of the historic Sunriver boundaries shall adequately address the impacts to services provided to existing property owners.

Water Facility Policies

Policy 4.4.31 Water service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.

Sewer Facility Policies

Policy 4.4.32 Sewer service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.

Transportation System Maintenance Policies

Policy 4.4.33 Privately-maintained roads within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association.

Policy 4.4.34 The bicycle/pedestrian path system in Sunriver shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association or as otherwise provided by a maintenance agreement.

Policy 4.4.35 The County will encourage the future expansion of bicycle/pedestrian paths within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary in an effort to provide an alternative to vehicular travel.

Policy 4.4.36 All public roads maintained by the County shall continue to be maintained by the County. Improvements to County maintained public roads shall occur as described the County Transportation System Plan.

Section 4.5 Terrebonne Community Plan

Background

Terrebonne Community Plan is being adopted as a separate project and will be incorporated here when adopted.

Section 4.6 Tumalo Community Plan

Background

Tumalo Community Plan is being adopted as a separate project and will be incorporated here when adopted.

Section 4.7 Resort Communities

Background

A Resort Community is characterized as an unincorporated community that is established primarily for, and continues to be used primarily for, recreation and resort purposes. It includes residential and commercial uses and provides for both temporary and permanent residential occupancy, including overnight lodging and accommodations.

In the fall of 1994 the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted a new administrative rule, OAR 660, Division 22, entitled Unincorporated Communities. This Rule provided guidelines for defining and regulating areas with urban style growth outside of urban growth boundaries. As part of periodic review Deschutes County updated the Comprehensive Plan and implementing zoning regulations for Black Butte Ranch and the Inn/Widgi Creek to comply with the rule.

Black Butte Ranch and Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek met the definition of "resort community" because they have historically developed with a mixture of residential and recreation or resort amenities. Commercial-type uses also exist, such as the restaurant and stables. Other retail operations, such as the golf pro shops and retail sales at the tennis shop are associated with specific recreation activities and are not designed as stand alone retail operations intended by themselves to attract the traveling public to Black Butte Ranch or Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek.

Black Butte Ranch

Background

Black Butte Ranch is located in the northwestern portion of Deschutes County, eight miles west of the city limits of Sisters. Black Butte Ranch is in the Indian Ford Creek watershed, a tributary to Whychus Creek, itself a tributary to the Deschutes River, and is surrounded by lands within Deschutes National Forest. Since the late 1800s Black Butte Ranch has been a cattle ranch. Cattle operations continue today.

Black Butte Ranch includes 1,830 acres developed in the early 1970s as a planned residential development with both permanent and vacation homes on 1,253 lots and three separate condominium areas. Recreation amenities include two 18-hole golf courses, four swimming pools, 23 tennis courts, horse stables, a sports field, basketball courts and trails for bicycling, jogging and cross country skiing. Conference rooms, a restaurant, lounge and property sales in the Main Lodge, a general store and pro shops at both golf courses provide additional amenities for residents, guests and visitors.

Black Butte Ranch allows public access to its restaurant, golf courses and horse stables, but is primarily oriented to its year-round residents and seasonal guests. Black Butte Ranch is considered by many people to be a "destination resort", however development at Black Butte Ranch preceded the adoption of Statewide Goal 8 and the County's mapping of lands for the siting of destination resorts. Approximately 96 percent of the area within Black Butte Ranch community boundary is developed.

Development of Black Butte Ranch began in 1970 and the first subdivision plat within Black Butte Ranch was filed in 1970. In 1972, when the County first adopted a zoning ordinance (PL-5) and comprehensive plan, the area identified as Black Butte Ranch, although smaller than today, was zoned "Planned Development" and designated as a "Destination Resort" on the comprehensive plan map. In 1979 the County adopted revised zoning and comprehensive plan maps. In 1992 Black Butte Ranch was designated as a rural residential exception area on the comprehensive plan map. Black Butte Ranch was zoned Rural Residential (RR-10), and was designated "Destination Resort" on the comprehensive plan map.

The population of Black Butte Ranch is difficult to ascertain due to the large number of vacation and second homes within the community that are occupied for only part of the year. In 2001, the Black Butte Ranch Association estimated the number of full-time, year-round residents at 337 persons. During the peak tourist season, the population, including guests who do not own property but are renting residences within the community, is estimated to rise to 5,000 persons.

Black Butte Ranch operates both a community sewer and water system that are in place and serve the existing development. Black Butte Ranch also has its own fire and police departments.

Land Use

The Black Butte Ranch community boundary includes a total of 1,912 acres consisting of: 1) 1,830 acres including the main resort development, the resort's recreational amenities, and the residential areas, and 2) 82 acres located contiguous to the northwest corner used for industrial uses in support of Ranch operations. The community boundary abuts Highway 20 on the northeast. National Forest Service lands and private landholders bound it on the south and west.

The predominant land use in Black Butte Ranch is residential, the majority of which is single-family residential development. However, since Black Butte Ranch was originally developed as a planned community, a number of other uses exist which make Black Butte Ranch a community that is somewhat self-reliant. Uses that support the residential components include a commercial core, which contains a variety of retail businesses developed in a pedestrian mall setting, as well as a business park. A significant component of development in Black Butte Ranch includes recreation amenities such as golf courses, and resort facilities, including a lodge, meeting facilities and a restaurant. A fire station and public works facilities for sewage treatment and water delivery have also been developed. The Black Butte Fire Department serves all areas within the boundary. Utility services will continue to be provided in the current manner.

Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek

Background

The Inn of the Seventh Mountain and Widgi Creek Golf community are located approximately five miles southwest of the Bend Urban Growth Boundary on Century Drive. They are both bounded by the Deschutes River to the south.

The Inn of the Seventh Mountain (Inn) has been developed since the late 1960s and has historically been considered to be a stand-alone resort community with overnight lodging and recreation facilities for tourists. It has 230 condominium units, spread among 22 buildings. The initial boundary was established in 1972 and encompasses 22.65 acres. The Inn includes horse stables, tennis courts, golf course, skating rink, swimming pools and other recreation amenities,

and a restaurant, meeting rooms and multi-story lodging units for resort guests. Many of the dwelling units at the Inn are occupied seasonally but some residences are year round. Commercial uses open to overnight guests and the public include the restaurant, skating rink and golf course, guided raft trips on the Deschutes River and a retail/rental sport shop.

Widgi Creek was approved in 1983 as a 237-acre expansion to the Inn and includes a golf course with surrounding residential lots consisting of 107 for single-family dwellings and 103 for condominium units.

The use of the site as a destination resort was initiated previous to implementation of the statewide planning goals in Deschutes County. Upon implementation of the statewide planning goals, the property was designated as "forest" in compliance with Goal 4, and the use continued to be permitted as a destination resort. However, in 1993 HB 3661 prohibited destination resorts as a use in the forest zone except as allowed under Goal 8. This property was not approved as a destination resort pursuant to Goal 8 until the year 2001. At that time a "built and committed" exception based on Statewide Planning Goal 2 was taken for the entire Inn/Widgi community.

Almost all of the residential uses at the Inn of the Seventh Mountain cater to tourist accommodations. During the peak tourist season, the population, including guests who do not own property but are renting residences within the community, is estimated to be approximately 500 people. In 2001, the number of full-time and part-time residents at Widgi Creek is approximately 120, consisting of 80 single-family residents and 39 condo residents. Since there are only four condo units available for rental, there is no significant increase in the population during the peak tourist season. As currently planned, when the development is fully built out, the population will increase to a total of 200 full-time and part-time residents distributed in 107 single-family homes and 46 condominium units.

The Inn/Widgi sewer service (except approved on-site septic systems) and fire protection are provided by the City of Bend, water by on-site wells, security service by the Inn/Widgi Resort Community and police services by Deschutes County Sheriff.

Land Use

The Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek community boundary includes 260 acres (23 for the Inn and 237 for Widgi Creek). The property is used for recreational amenities, rental and residential units. The western boundary is Century Drive. The southern boundary is generally the Deschutes River canyon. The entire resort community is bordered by the Deschutes National Forest.

The predominant land use at the Inn is resort use with overnight lodging and recreational facilities for tourists, in addition to a restaurant, meeting rooms and a retail/rental sport shop. The predominant land use is residential, with single-family residential development and condominium units, in addition to a golf course.

Section 4.7 Resort Community Policies

Goals and Policies

No goals have been defined for Black Butte Ranch or Inn of 7th Mountain / Widgi Creek Resort Communities

General Resort Community Policies

- Policy 4.7.1 Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.
- Policy 4.7.2 Designated open space and common area, unless otherwise zoned for development, shall remain undeveloped except for community amenities such as bike and pedestrian paths, park and picnic areas. Areas developed as golf courses shall remain available for that purpose or for open space/recreation uses.
- Policy 4.7.3 The provisions of the Landscape Management Overlay Zone shall apply in Resort Communities where the zone exists along Century Drive, Highway 26 and the Deschutes River.
- Policy 4.7.4 Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.
- Policy 4.7.5 The resort facility and resort recreation uses permitted in the zoning for Black Butte Ranch and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek shall serve the resort community.

Black Butte Ranch General Policies

- Policy 4.7.6 County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.
- Policy 4.7.7 The County supports the design review standards administered by the Architectural Review Committee.
- Policy 4.7.8 Residential, resort and utility uses shall continue to be developed in accordance with the Master Design for Black Butte Ranch and the respective Section Declarations.
- Policy 4.7.9 Industrial activities, including surface mining, shall only occur in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) located in the northwest corner of Black Butte Ranch.
- Policy 4.7.10 Employee housing shall be located in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utality/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU).
- Policy 4.7.11 Any amendment to the allowable use(s) in either the Resort Community District or the Limited Use Combining District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 and DCC 18.112 or any successor.

- Policy 4.7.12 The westerly 38-acres zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) shall be used for the mining and storage of aggregate resources. Uses that do not prevent the future mining of these resources, such as disposal of reclaimed effluent and woody debris disposal from thinning and other forest practices may be allowed concurrently. Other resort maintenance, operational and utility uses, such as a solid waste transfer station, maintenance facility or equipment storage may be allowed only after mining and reclamation have occurred.
- Policy 4.7.13 The 18.5 acres zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU) may be used for the disposal of reclaimed sludge.
- Policy 4.7.14 The area west of McCallister Road and east of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch may be used for large equipment storage, general storage, maintenance uses, RV storage, telephone communications, administration offices, housekeeping facilities and employee housing.
- Policy 4.7.15 Employee housing shall be set back at least 250 feet from the eastern boundary of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU).
- Policy 4.7.16 Surface mining within the Black Butte Ranch community boundary shall adhere to the following Goal 5 ESEE "Program to Meet Goal" requirements:
- a. Only the western most 38 acres of the site shall continue to be mined.
 - b. Setbacks shall be required for potential conflicting residential and other development. A minimum 50-foot setback shall be maintained from the perimeter of tax lot 202 for all surface mining activity.
 - c. Noise impact shall be mitigated by buffering and screening.
 - d. Hours of operation shall be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. weekdays. No operations shall be allowed on weekends and holidays.
 - e. Processing shall be limited to 45 days in any one year, to be negotiated with Deschutes County in the site plan process in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).
 - f. The conditions set forth in the August 10, 1989, letter of ODFW shall be adhered to.
 - g. Extraction at the site shall be limited to five acres at a time with on-going incremental reclamation (subject to DOGAMI review and approval).
 - h. Mining operations, siting of equipment, and trucking of product shall be conducted in such a manner that applicable DEQ standards are met and minimizes noise and dust.
 - i. DOGAMI requirements for a permit once mining affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exemption area shall be met.
 - j. A conditional use permit shall be obtained from Deschutes County, under the provisions of section 18.128.280. Surface mining of resources exclusively for on-site personal, farm or forest use or maintenance of irrigation canals, before mining activity affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exempt area.

Black Butte Ranch Public Facility Policies

- Policy 4.7.17 Police protection services shall be provided by the Black Butte Ranch Police Services District.
- Policy 4.7.18 The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company and the Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall confirm the water and sewer service, respectively, can be provided for new uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval.
- Policy 4.7.19 The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company shall provide water service for the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community.
- Policy 4.7.20 The Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall provide sewer service for Black Butte Ranch.
- Policy 4.7.21 The Black Butte Ranch Fire Protection District shall provide fire protection services for Black Butte Ranch.
- Policy 4.7.22 The roads and the bicycle/pedestrian path system within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community boundary shall be maintained by the Black Butte Ranch Owners Association.

Inn of the 7th Mountain Widgi Creek General Policies

- Policy 4.7.23 Any amendment to the allowable uses in either the Resort Community District or the Widgi Creek Residential District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 or any successor, and DCC 18.112 or any successor
- Policy 4.7.24 The County shall encourage and support land exchanges efforts by and between private property owners, public agencies and public trusts for the purpose of fostering public access to and protection of natural resources, such as rivers, streams, caves, areas/features of historical importance and other natural features.

Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek Public Facility Policies

- Policy 4.7.25 Police protection services shall be provided under contract with the Deschutes County Sheriff.
- Policy 4.7.26 Water service shall be supplied by on-site wells for the Inn/Widgi Resort Community.
- Policy 4.7.27 New uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the City of Bend that sewer service can be provided.
- Policy 4.7.28 Fire protection services for the Inn/Widgi shall be provided through a contract with the City of Bend until such time as Inn/Widgi develops another plan to provide adequate fire protection.
- Policy 4.7.29 The Resort Community, not Deschutes County, shall maintain roads in the community.

Policy 4.7.30 The bicycle/pedestrian path system shall be maintained by the Inn/Widgi Owners Association.

Policy 4.7.31 Emergency access between Widgi Creek and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain shall be provided in accordance with the approved development plan for the Elkai Woods town homes. The respective resort property owners shall maintain emergency access between the Inn and Widgi Creek.

Section 4.8 Rural Service Centers

Background

A Rural Service Center is characterized as an unincorporated community consisting primarily of commercial or industrial uses providing goods and services to the surrounding rural area or persons traveling through the area, but which also includes some permanent residential dwellings.

In order to comply with OAR 660-022, Deschutes County updated the Comprehensive Plan and implementing zoning regulations in 2002 for the communities of Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Millican, Whistlestop and Wildhunt. The Comprehensive Plan and zoning map boundaries for all of the Rural Service Centers were amended to comply with the requirements of the administrative rule and to reconcile historic mapping inconsistencies between the plan designation and zoning and inconsistencies between community boundaries and historic development patterns.

The predominant land uses in the areas surrounding the Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton and Millican Rural Service Centers are farming and ranching. The predominant land uses in the areas surrounding Whistlestop and Wildhunt are forest, ranching and rural residential. The unincorporated rural service centers serve the needs of the surrounding areas as well as the needs of the traveling public. Three of the communities are located on Highway 20 east of Bend; Millican is 26 miles, Brothers 42 miles and Hampton 64 miles. Alfalfa is located approximately 11 miles east of Bend on Willard Road. Whistlestop is located approximately 30 miles southwest of Bend on Burgess Road. Wildhunt is located approximately 26 miles south of Bend at the junction of Highway 97 and Highway 31.

The communities of Alfalfa, Brothers and Hampton have approved public water systems that serve the school and combination store/café/post office in Brothers and the stores in Alfalfa and Hampton. The Central Oregon Irrigation District provides water for agricultural uses surrounding Alfalfa. Large ranches and BLM land surround Millican, Brothers and Hampton. Most of the land is used for dry land grazing. Well water provides irrigation for land adjacent to Hampton. Millican, Brothers and Hampton are surrounded by land that is designated as antelope habitat. The area surrounding these communities is sparsely populated. Each community has a few residences within its boundary.

Community Boundaries

The Alfalfa Rural Service Center boundary includes 21.83 acres, with Willard Road as the predominant northern boundary and the remainder surrounded by agricultural lands zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU).

The Brothers Rural Service Center boundary includes 48.95 acres. Highway 20 bisects the community from east to west, while Camp Creek Road enters from the north and connects with the highway. The entire community is surrounded by agricultural land zoned EFU.

The Hampton Rural Service Center boundary includes 35.37 acres. Highway 20 forms the southern boundary with the remainder surrounded by agricultural lands zoned EFU.

The Millican Rural Service Center boundary includes 29.55 acres. Highway 20 forms the northern boundary with the remainder surrounded by agricultural lands zoned EFU.

The Whistlestop Rural Service Center boundary includes 7.93 acres. Burgess Road runs east/west and dissects the community from north to south with forest and rural residential uses to the north and east.

The Wildhunt Rural Service Center boundary includes 11.29 acres. Highway 97 forms the western boundary. Highway 31 forms the southern boundary, with forest and rural residential uses to the north and east.

Land Use Planning

The existing land uses in the eastern Rural Service Centers of Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton and Millican are commercial and residential, surrounded by agriculture. In addition to a few residences each of the communities includes commercial development. Alfalfa has a store/gas station and a church/community hall. Brothers includes a school, a combination market/café/post office/gas station, a state highway maintenance field office, and a highway rest area. Hampton has a café and recreational vehicle park. Millican has a market/gas station.

The existing land uses in the rural Service Centers of Whistlestop and Wildhunt are commercial and residential, surrounded by forest.

Section 4.8 Rural Service Center Policies

Goals and Policies

No goals have been defined for the Rural Service Centers.

- Policy 4.8.1 Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660, Division 22 or any successor.
- Policy 4.8.2 Rural Service Center zoning shall be applied to Alfalfa and Brothers and shall consist of three districts: Commercial/Mixed Use; Residential; and Open Space.
- Policy 4.8.3 Rural Service Center zoning shall be applied to Hampton, Whistlestop and Wildhunt and shall consist of a single Commercial/Mixed Use District.
- Policy 4.8.4 The area in the Brothers Rural Service Center Boundary that is north of Highway 20 and east of Camp Creek Road shall be zoned as Rural Service Center - Open Space District (RSC-OS).
- Policy 4.8.5 In April 2002, Alfalfa area residents expressed a desire to keep the community “the way it is” and to limit commercial activity to 2-acres south of Willard Road that is the site of the Alfalfa Community Store and the community water system. These two acres are designated as a mixed used commercial district in the Comprehensive Plan and shall be zoned mixed use commercial. The remaining 20 acres of the Rural Service Center will continue to be zoned Rural Service Center – Residential District, with a 5-acre minimum lot size. Since the Board of County Commissioners finds it may be necessary to accommodate the need for future commercial expansion 2 acres north of Willard Road are being designated on the Comprehensive Plan for future commercial uses. A zone change to mixed use commercial can be considered only for a specific use and upon findings that the existing commercial area is fully developed.
- Policy 4.8.6 County Comprehensive Plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Millican, Whistlestop and Wildhunt Rural Service Centers do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.
- Policy 4.8.7 Zoning in the area shall promote the maintenance of the area’s rural character. New commercial uses shall be limited to small-scale, low impact uses that are intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area. The commercial/mixed use zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or small-scale commercial uses.
- Policy 4.9.8 Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.
- Policy 4.8.9 Residential and commercial uses shall be served by onsite wells or public water systems.
- Policy 4.8.10 Community water systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed.

- Policy 4.8.11 Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.
- Policy 4.8.12 The County shall consider ways to improve services in the area consistent with the level of population to be served.

Chapter 4 Primary References

References¹

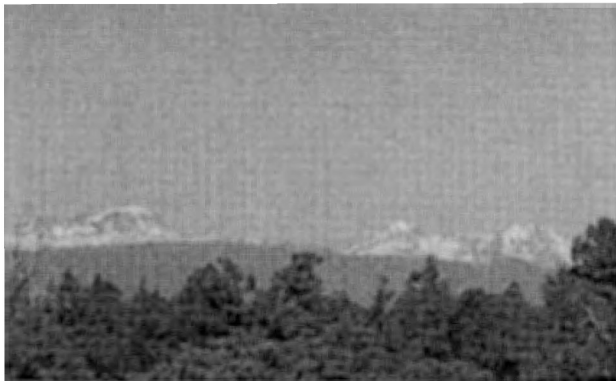
1. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. Goal 14: Urbanization. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines.
2. Oregon Administrative Rule 660 particularly:
 - a. 660-004 Goal 2 Exception Process
 - b. 660-22 Unincorporated Communities
3. Bend Joint Management Agreement 98-12331
4. La Pine Intergovernmental Agreement 2009-044
5. Redmond Joint Management Agreement 2007-110
6. Sisters Joint Management Agreement November 9, 1998
7. Ordinance 2004-006, Adoption of Deschutes County Coordinated Population Forecast
8. Ordinances 2005-023 and 2005-024 Redmond Urban Reserves
9. Ordinances 2005-035, 2005-036, 2005-037, 2005-038, 2005-039, 2005-040, 2005-045 Sisters Urban Growth Boundary Amendments
10. Ordinances 2006-018 and 2006-019 Redmond Urban Growth Boundary Amendments
11. Ordinance 2009-006 Adoption of a Coordinated Population Forecast for the City of La Pine
12. Document 2009-051 Sisters Urban Growth Boundary Amendment for a Fire Training Facility
13. City of Bend Community Development Department *Bend Comprehensive Plan*
14. City of Sisters Community Development Department *Sisters Comprehensive Plan*
15. City of Redmond Community Development Department *Redmond Comprehensive Plan*

¹ The references listed are provided for the convenience of the public and are not legally adopted into this Plan.

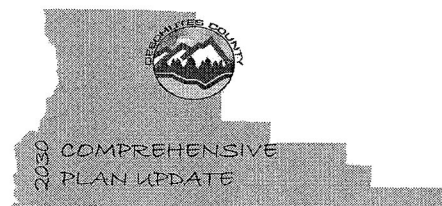


Chapter 5

Supplemental



Sections



Section 5.1 Introduction

Background

This chapter provides material that supplements the other chapters of the Plan. There are no goals or policies in these sections.

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a glossary, list all acknowledged Goal 5 resources in one location (see Section 2.4) and list all Goal Exceptions. The final section in this Chapter is a table to track all amendments to this Plan. This table will ensure a clear legislative history is maintained.

The following information is covered in this chapter.

- Glossary and Acronyms (Section 5.2)
- Goal 5 Water Resources (Section 5.3)
- Goal 5 Wildlife Resources (Section 5.4)
- Goal 5 Open Space and Scenic Views and Sites Resources (Section 5.5)
- Goal 5 Energy Resources (Section 5.6)
- Goal 5 Wilderness, Natural Areas and Recreation Trails (Section 5.7)
- Goal 5 Surface Mining Resources (Section 5.8)
- Goal 5 Cultural and Historic Resources (Section 5.9)
- Goal Exception Statements (Section 5.10)
- Goal 5 Adopted Ordinances (Section 5.11)
- Ordinance History (Section 5.12)

Section 5.2 Glossary and Acronyms

Glossary

Note: Terms defined in Deschutes County Code 18.04 (Zoning Code) are not repeated here, but have the same meaning as DCC 18.04.

“Agricultural-tourism” or “Agri-tourism” means a commercial enterprise at a working farm or ranch, operated in conjunction with the primary farm or ranch use, conducted for the enjoyment and/or education of visitors, that promotes successful agriculture, generates supplemental income for the owner and complies with Oregon Statute and Rule.

“Aquifer” means a water-bearing rock, rock formation or a group of formations.

“Common Area” means ‘common property’ as defined in the Oregon Planned Communities Act at ORS 94.550(7).

“Community facilities” means public or privately owned facilities used by the public, such as streets, schools, libraries, parks and playgrounds; also facilities owned and operated by non-profit private agencies such as churches, settlement houses and neighborhood associations.

“Comprehensive Plan” means a generalized, coordinated land use map and policy statement of the governing body of a state agency, city, county or special district that interrelates all functional and natural systems and activities relating to the use of lands, including but not limited to sewer and water, transportation, educational and recreational systems and natural resources and air and water quality management programs. “Comprehensive” means all-inclusive, both in terms of the geographic area covered and functional and natural activities and systems occurring in the area covered by the plan. “Generalized” mean a summary of policies and proposals in broad categories and does not necessarily indicate specific locations of any area, activity or use. A plan is “coordinated” when the needs of all levels of governments, semi-public and private agencies and the citizens have been considered and accommodated as much as possible. “Land” includes water, both surface and subsurface, and the air.

“Conservation” means limiting or minimizing the use or depletion of natural resources, including such things as land, energy, water or wildlife habitat.

“Ecosystem” means the physical and biological components and processes occurring in a given area, which interact to create a dynamic equilibrium.

“Findings” means a fact, determination or reason, based on existing information, which, by itself or in conjunction with other findings, leads to a particular conclusion or course of action.

“Goal Exception” means a land use process through which a local jurisdiction justifies, based on factual evidence, that a policy embodied in a particular statewide planning goal should not apply to a particular property or set of properties.

“Green design” means design and construction practices that significantly reduce the negative impacts of buildings on the environment and occupants.

“Groundwater” means water beneath the earth's surface between saturated soil and rock that supplies wells and springs.

“Habitat” means a place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter and other necessities for an organism, community or population of plants and animals.

“In-stream” as defined in ORS 537.332, means within the natural stream channel or lake bed or place where water naturally flows or occurs.

“Instream flow” means the minimum quantity of water necessary to support the public use requested by an agency.

“Police power” means the inherent right of a government to restrict an individual's conduct or his use of his property in order to protect the health, safety, welfare and morals of the community. In the United States, this power must relate reasonably to these ends and must follow due processes of the law; but unlike the exercise of the State's power of eminent domain, no compensation need be paid for losses incurred as a result of police power regulation.

“Post-acknowledgement plan amendment” means an amendment to an adopted and acknowledged Comprehensive Plan.

“Resort community” means an unincorporated community that was established primarily for and continues to be used primarily for recreation and resort purposes. It includes residential and commercial uses and provides for both temporary and permanent residential occupancy, including overnight lodging and accommodations.

“Riparian:(zone, habitat, or vegetation)” means of or pertaining to the bank of a river, or of a pond or small lake. Riparian habitat is riverbank vegetative cover and food for many wildlife species.

“Rural lands” means those lands outside recognized urban growth boundaries which are necessary and suitable for such uses as:

- A. Exclusive farm use;
- B. General agriculture;
- C. Forest;
- D. Rural residential;
- E. Rural service center;
- F. Destination resort, dude ranch, planned community;
- G. Landscape management;
- H. Special interest;
- I. Open space;
- J. Fish and wildlife protective area;
- K. Recreation;
- L. Surface mining.

Industrial, commercial and urban and suburban residential uses are not generally appropriate on rural lands.

“Rural service center” means an unincorporated convenience-commercial and residential center of a nature and size only as required to serve the convenience-commercial needs of the

surrounding rural lands. Planning area boundaries are not the boundaries for rural service centers.

“Special District” means any unit of local government, other than a city or county, authorized and regulated by statute, which includes but is not limited to water control, irrigation, port districts, fire, hospital, mass transit and sanitary districts, as well as regional air quality control authorities.

“Statewide Planning Goals” means the 19 statewide planning standards adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission pursuant to OAR 660-015 to express Statewide policies on land use and related topics. Local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the statewide planning goals.

“Surface mining” means all or any part of the process of mining by removal of the overburden and extraction of natural mineral deposits.

“Urban Growth Boundary” (UGB) means a boundary established to identify for each city, the land area needed to accommodate 20 years of growth for the city, which is determined to be necessary and suitable for future urban uses capable of being served by urban facilities and services.

“Urbanized lands” means those lands within the urban growth boundaries which can be served by urban services and facilities and are necessary and suitable for future expansion of an urban area.

“Urban Reserve Area” means a boundary established to identify for each city, the land area needed to accommodate from 20-50 years of growth for the city.

Frequently Used Acronyms

“BLM” stands for Bureau of Land Management

“CCI” stands for Committee for Community Involvement

“DCC” stands for Deschutes County Code

“DLCD” stands for Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.

“DEQ” stands for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

“DOGAMI” stands for Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

“ESA” stands for the federal Endangered Species Act

“ESEE” stands for Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy in regards to required Goal 5 analyses

“FEMA” stands for Federal Emergency Management Agency

“LCDC” stands for Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission

“NOAA” stands for National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

“OAR” stands for Oregon Administrative Rules

“ODFW” stands for Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

“ORS” stands for Oregon Revised Statute

“OWRD” stands for Oregon Water Resources Department

“RPS” stands for Regional Problem Solving

“TSP” stands for Transportation System Plan

“UGB” stands for Urban Growth Boundary

“URA” stands for Urban Reserve Area

“USFS” stands for United States Forest Service

“USFWS” stands for United States Fish and Wildlife Service

“USGS” stands for United States Geological Survey

Section 5.3 Goal 5 Inventory

Water Resources

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised and the 1986 Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study. It lists the water resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update.

Goal 5 requires the following water resources be inventoried and the inventories are listed below.

- Riparian corridors, including water and riparian areas and fish habitat
- Wetlands
- Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers
- State Scenic Waterways
- Groundwater Resources

Also included in these inventories are Significant Lakes and Reservoirs.

Riparian Corridors

Inventories

Table 5.3.1 Deschutes County River Miles

Waterway	Miles
Deschutes River	97
Little Deschutes River	42
Whychus Creek (lower 6 miles in Jefferson County)	39
Tumalo Creek	16
Paulina Creek	10
Fall River	8
Crooked River	7

Source: Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study 1986

Table 5.3.2 Deschutes County Goal 5 Riparian Inventory

Streams	Riparian Acres
Deschutes River	1,440
Little Deschutes River	2,920
Paulina Creek	846
Indian Ford Creek	573
Tumalo Creek	50
Fall Creek	47
Whychus Creek	43
Crooked River	38

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised and Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study 1986

Table 5.3.3 Deschutes County Goal 5 Floodplains Adjacent to Rivers and Streams

Deschutes River	Little Deschutes River
Crooked River	Spring River
Dry River	Paulina Creek
Indian Ford Creek	Long Prairie
Whychus Creek	

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised and Federal Emergency Management Agency maps

Table 5.3.4 Deschutes County Goal 5 Perennial Streams

Bottle Creek	Full Creek	Spring Creek
Bridge Creek	Goose Creek	Three Creek
Brush Draw	Indian Ford Creek	SF Tumalo Creek
Bull Creek	Jack Creek	NF Whychus Creek
Cache Creek	Kaleetan Creek	Soda Crater Creek
Charlton Creek	Metolius Creek	NF Trout Creek
Cultus Creek	Park Creek EF	NF Tumalo Creek
Cultus River	Park Creek WF	MF Tumalo Creek
Deer Creek	Pole Creek	First Creek
Dry Creek	Rock Creek	Soap Creek
Fall Creek	Snow Creek	Todd Lake Creek

Note: All of these streams, except portions of Indian Ford Creek, Cache Creek and Dry Creek, are located on federal land and are subject to either the Deschutes National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans.

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.3.5 Deschutes County Riparian Ownership

River or Stream	Ownership
Deschutes River	Private/Federal
Little Deschutes River	Private/Federal
Fall River	Private/Federal
Tumalo Creek	Private/Federal
Three Creek	Private/Federal
Whychus Creek	Private/Federal
Trout Creek	Private/Federal
Dry Creek	Private/Federal
Cache Creek	Private/Federal
Indian Ford Creek	Private/Federal
Cultus River	Federal
Charlton Creek	Federal
Deer Creek	Federal
Cultus Creek	Federal
Quinn Creek	Federal
Fall Creek	Federal
Moore Creek	Federal

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Wetlands

Inventory: In 1992 Deschutes County Ordinance 92-045 adopted all wetlands identified on the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory Maps as the Deschutes County wetland inventory. As of 2010 a Local Wetlands Inventory was being prepared to provide more detailed accurate information for south Deschutes County.

Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers

Inventory: The following segments of the Deschutes River have been designated as Federal Recreation and Scenic rivers by the passage of the 1988 Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988. Congress mandates the US Forest Service to prepare a management plan for these segments of the Deschutes River.

Table 5.3.6 Deschutes County Wild and Scenic River Segments

Waterway	Description
Deschutes River	From Wickiup Dam to Fall River (22 miles)
Deschutes River	Fall River to N boundary Sun River (20 miles)
Deschutes River	N boundary Sun River to Bend UGB (13 miles)
Whychus Creek (formerly Squaw Creek)	Includes all tributaries within the Three Sisters Wilderness, Soap Creek and the main stem from the wilderness boundary to the stream flow gauge station

Source: County Ordinance 92-052

Oregon Scenic Waterways

Inventory: The following segments of the Deschutes River have been designated as State Scenic Waterways by the State Legislature or a 1988 Ballot.

Table 5.3.7 Deschutes County Oregon Scenic Waterway Segments

Waterway	Description
Deschutes River	From Little Lava Lake to Crane Prairie Reservoir (12 miles)
Deschutes River*	From Wickiup Dam to General Patch Bridge (28 miles)
Deschutes River	From Harper Bridge to the COI diversion (21 miles)
Deschutes River*	From Sawyer Park to Tumalo State Park (5 miles)
Deschutes River	From Upper Deschutes Market Road to the County line (28 miles)
Little Deschutes	12 miles

Source: County Ordinance 92-052

Groundwater Resources

Inventory: Groundwater in the Deschutes River Basin in Deschutes County connects with surface water according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

Landscape Management Rivers and Streams

Inventory: Please see Section 5.5 of this Plan for the list of Landscape Management Rivers and Streams.

Significant Lakes and Reservoirs

Inventory: The following lakes are significant open space resources in the county. The land adjacent to the lakes is also an important open space and a recreational resource. All of the inventoried lakes and reservoirs except parts of Tumalo Reservoir are under federal ownership and management.

Table 5.3.8 Deschutes County Significant Lakes and Reservoirs

<i>River or Stream</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Section</i>
Bobby Lake	T 22S	R 06E	14
Charlton Lake	T 21S	R 06E	14
Crane Prairie Reservoir	T 21	R 08E	16
Cultus Lake	T 20S	R 07E	24
Deer Lake	T 20S	R 07E	
Devils Lake	T 18 S	R 08E	NW1/2 SEC. 10
Davis Lake	T 22S	R 07E	
East Lake	T 21S	R 13E	31
Elk Lake	T 18S/19S	R 07E	5
Hosmer Lake	T 19S	R 08E	4
Lava Lake	T 19S	R 08E	22
Little Cultus Lake	T 20S	R 07E	
Little Lava Lak	T 19S	R 08E	22
North Twin Lake	T 21S	R 08E	28
Paulina Lake	T 21S	R 12E	84
South Twin Lake	T 21S	R 08E	28
Sparks Lake	T 18S	R 08E	23
Three Creeks Lake	T 17S	R 09E	14
Todd Lake	T 18S	R 09E	8
Upper Tumalo Reservoir	T 16S	R 11E	33
Winopee Lake	T 19S	R 11E	33
Wickiup Reservoir	T 22S	R 09E	7

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Section 5.4 Goal 5 Inventory Wildlife Habitat

Background

This section contains wildlife resource information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update. However, an updated inventory has been provided as described in Section 2.6 of this Plan and will be incorporated at a later date.

Table 5.4.1 – Bird Inventory

Birds Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
American Avocet	S	F
American Bittern	S	F
American Coot	X	C
American Goldfinch	S	C
American Dstrel	X	C
American Widgeon	X	C
Anna's Hummingbird	S	F
Ash-throated Flycatcher	S	F
Bald Eagle	X	F
Bank Swallow	S	F
Barn Owl	X	C
Barn Swallow	S	C
Barred Owl	X	U
Belted Kingfisher	X	F
Bewick's Wren	X	F
Black-backed Woodpecker	X	F
Black-billed Magpie	X	C
Black-capped Chickadee	W	F
Black-chinned Hummingbird	S	F
Black-crowned Night Heron	S	F
Black-headed Grosbeak	S	F
Black-throated Grey Warble	S	F
Blue Grouse	X	F
Blue-winged Teal	S	F
Bohemian Waxwing	W	F
Boreal Owl	X	F
Brewer's Blackbird	X	C
Brewer's Sparrow	S	F
Brown Creeper	X	F

Birds Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
Brown-headed Cowbird	S	C
Bufflehead	X	C
Burrowing Owl	S	R
California Valley Quail	X	C
Calliope Hummingbird	S	F
Canada Goose	X	C
Canyon Wren	X	C
Caspian Tern	S	F
Cassin's Finch	X	C
Cedar Waxwing	X	C
Chipping Sparrow	S	C
Chukar Partridge	X	R
California Gull	X	C
Clark's Nutcracker	X	C
Cliff Swallow	S	C
Common Bushitit	X	C
Common Crow	X	R
Common Loon	S	R
Common Merganser	X	C
Common Nighthawk	S	C
Common Raven	X	C
Common Snipe	S	F
Coopers Hawk	X	C
Dark-eyed Junco	X	A
Dipper	X	F
Double-crested Cormorant	S	C
Downy Woodpecker	X	C
Dusky Flycatcher	S	F
Eared Grebe	W	F
Eastern Kingbird	S	F
Evening Grosbeak	X	C
Ferruginous Hawk	S	F
Flammulated Owl	S	F
Fox Sparrow	S	C
Franklin's Gull	S	F
Gadwall	W	F
Golden Eagle	X	F
Golden-crowned Kinglet	X	F
Goldeneye	X	C
Goshawk	X	F
Gray Jay	X	C
Gray Partridge	X	R
House Sparrow	X	C

Birds Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
House Wren	S	F
Killdeer	X	C
Lark Sparrow	S	F
Lazuli Benging	S	F
Least Sandpiper	S	F
Lesser Goldfinch	X	R
Lesser Scaup	W	C
Lewis' Woodpecker	S	F
Lincoln's Sparrow	X	F
Loggerhead Shrike	X	F
Long-billed Curlew	S	R
Long-billed Marsh Wren	S	F
Long-eared Owl	X	F
MacGillivray's Warbler	S	F
Mallard	X	C
Merlin	W	R
Mountain Bluebird	X	C
Mountain Chickadee	X	C
Mourning Dove	X	C
Nashville Warbler	X	F
Northern Harrier	X	F
Northern Oriole	S	F
Northern Phalarope	S	F
Three-toed Woodpecker	X	F
Olive-sided Flycatcher	S	C
Orange-crowned Warbler	S	F
Osprey	S	C
Peregrine Falcon	X	R
Pileated Woodpecker	X	F
Pine Grosbeak	X	R
Pine Siskin	X	C
Pinon Jay	X	C
Pintail	W	C
Prairie Falcon	X	C
Purple Finch	X	F
Pygmy Nuthatch	X	C
Pygmy Owl	X	F
Red Crossbill	X	F
Red-breasted Nuthatch	X	C
Redhead	W	F
Red-shafted Flicker	X	C
Red-tailed Hawk	X	C
Red-winged Blackbird	X	C

Birds Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
Ring-billed Gull	X	C
Ring-neck Duck	W	F
Ring-necked Pheasant	X	F
Robin	X	C
Rock Dove	X	C
Rock Wren	S	C
Rosy Finch	X	R
Rough-legged Hawk	W	C
Rough-winged Swallow	S	F
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	X	F
Ruffed Grouse	X	F
Rufous Hummingbird	S	F
Rufous-sided Towhee	X	F
Sage Grouse	X	F
Sage Sparrow	S	R
Sage Trasher	S	C
Sandhill Crane	S	F
Song Sparrow	X	F
Sora	S	F
Spotted Owl	X	F
Spotted Sandpiper	S	F
Starling	X	C
Steller's Jay	X	F
Swainson's Hawk	S	R
Swainson's Thrush	S	F
Townsend's Solitaire	X	C
Tree Swallow	S	C
Turkey	X	C
Turkey Vulture	S	C
Varied Thrush	X	F
Vaux's Swift	S	F
Vesper Sparrow	S	F
Violet-green Swallow	S	C
Virginia Rail	S	F
Warbling Vireo	S	F
Water Pipit	X	F
Western Bluebird	S	F
Western Flycatcher	S	F
Western Grebe	S	C
Western Kingbird	S	F
Western Meadowlark	S	C
Western Sandpiper	S	F
Western Taager	S	F

Birds Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
Western Wood Pewee	S	F
White-breasted Nuthatch	X	F
White-crowned Sparrow	S	F
White-headed Woodpecker	X	F
Wigeon	X	F
Williamson's Sapsucker	X	F
Willow Flycatcher	S	R
Wilson's Phalarope	S	R
Wilson's Warbler	S	F
Winter Wren	X	F
Wood Duck	S	F
Yellow Warbler	S	F
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	X	F
Yellow-headed blackbird	S	F
Yellowthroat	S	F

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.2 – Amphibian and Reptile Inventory

Amphibians and Reptiles Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
Bullfrog	X	F
Cascades Frog	X	F
N. Grasshopper Mouse	X	F
Northern Water Shrew	X	F
Norway Rat	X	F
N. Pocket Gopher	X	U
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	X	C
Pacific Mole	X	U
Pallid Bat	S	U
Pine Marten	X	C
Pinon Mouse	X	F
Porcupine	X	C
Pronghorn Antelope	X	C
Raccoon	X	C
Red Fox	X	F
River Otter	X	C
Rocky Mtn Elk	X	C
Roosevelt Elk	X	C
Sagebrush Vole	X	C

Amphibians and Reptiles Selected List 1992	Use Period S = Summer W = Winter X = Year round	Relative Abundance A = Abundant C = Common F = Few R = Rare U = Unknown
Shorttail Weasel	X	F
Silver-haired Bat	S	U
Small-footed Myotis	S	U
Snowshoe Hare	X	F
Striped Skunk	X	C
Townsend Ground Squirrel	X	C
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	X	F
Trowbridge Shrew	X	F
Vagrant Shrew	X	U
Water Vole	X	C
Western Gray Squirrel	X	C
Western Harvest Mouse	X	C
Western Jumping Mouse	X	F
Western Pipistrel	S	U
Whitetail Jackrabbit	X	R
Wolverine	X	R
Yellow Pine Chipmunk	X	C
Yellow-bellied Marmot	X	F
Yama Myotis	X	F
Common Garter Snake	X	F
Ensatina	X	R
Gopher Snake	X	C
Great Basin Spadefoot Toad	X	F
Long-toed Salamander	X	F
Night Snake	X	U
Northern alligator Lizard	X	F
Pacific Tree Frog	X	C
Racer	X	F
Red-legged Frog	X	F
Roughskin Newt	X	R
Rubber Boa	X	F
Sagebrush Lizard	X	F
Sharp-tailed Snake	X	U
Short-horned Lizard	X	R
Side-blotched Lizard	X	U
Spotted Frog	X	F
Striped Whipsnake	X	U
Tailed Frog	X	F
Western Fence Lizard	X	C
Western Rattlesnake	X	F
Western Skink	X	F
Western Toad	X	F

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.3 – Goal 5 Fish Distribution Inventory

	atlantic Salmon	Coho Salmon	Rainbow Trout	Brown Trout	Cutthroat Trout	Brook Trout	Lake Trout	Dolly Varden Trout	Kokanee	Mountain Whitefish	Largemouth Bass	Bluegill	Brown Bullhead	Bridgip Sucker	Tui Chub	Gayling	Crayfish
Tyee Creek					2												
Hell Creek					2												
Spring River				2	2			1							2		1
Tumalo Creek			1		2												
Bridge Creek					2												
Fall Creek					2												
Satan Creek					2												
Soda Creek					2												
Crater Creek					2												
Goose Creek					2												
Indian Ford Creek			1		2								2				
Trout Creek			1														
Alder Creek			1														
Whychus Creek			1		2												
Pole Creek					2												
Snow Creek			1		2												
Deschutes River		3	*	2	2			3	1						2		1
Little Deschutes River			1	2	2				1			2			2		1
Park Creek					2												
Three Creeks Creek			3		3												
Sink Creek					2												
Deer Creek			1		2												
Quinn River			*		2			2	1						2		1
Quinn Creek	3				2												
Cultus Creek			*		2												
Cultus Lake, Big			3		2	2			1						2		1
Cultus Lake, Little			2		3												
Cultus River					2			2	1								
Moore Creek					2												
Charlton Creek					2												
Long Prairie Slough												2					2
Browns Creek			2	2	2			#	1								1
Fall River			*	2	2				1						2		1
Paulina Creek			3												2		1
Cache Creek			1														
Crane Prairie Res.			*		#			2	1	2					2		1
Wickiup Reservoir		3	3	#				#	1						2		1
Three Creeks Lake			3		3												
Devil's Lake			3		2												
Hosmer Lake	3				3												1
Irish Lake					3												

- 1 - Native, naturally reproducing
- 2 - Introduced, naturally reproducing
- 3 - Introduced, periodic stocking required to maintain population
- * - 1 and 3
- # - 2 and 3

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.4 Recommended Minimum Flows for Fish Life

<i>Stream</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Deschutes River (1)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Deschutes River (2)	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Deschutes River (3)	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
Deschutes River (4)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Deschutes River (5)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Deschutes River (6)	40	40	60	60	60	40	40	40	60	60	60	60
Whychus Creek (7)	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10/20	30	20	20
Whychus Creek (8)	10	10/20	30	30	30	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
Indian Ford Creek	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3/4	6	4	4
Tumalo Creek	35	35	47	47	47	5	10	10	10/35	47	35	35
Spring River	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Little Deschutes River	80	80	80	200	200	150	100	100	100	100	200	200
Fall River	70	70	100	100	100	70	50	50	50	100	100	100
Browns Creek	15	15	25	25	25	15	15	15	25	25	25	25
Quinn River	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Cultus Creek	20	20	32	32	32	20	5	5	5/20	32	20	20
Cultus River	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70	70
Snow Creek	15	15	30	30	30	20	15	15	15	30	30	20
Quinn Creek	20	20	20	12	12	12	12	12	12/20	35	35	35
Soda Creek	20	20	20	6	6	6	6	6	6/20	31	31	31
Fall Creek	35	35	35	20	20	20	20	20	20/35	46	46	46
Goose Creek	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4/7	10	10	10
Three Creek	7	7	10	10	10	7	2	2	2/7	10	7	7

¹ Flows are expressed in cubic feet per second. The recommended flows should arrive at the point of recommendation and continue to the mouth of the stream or to the next point for which a different flow is recommended. Stream flows recommended in Appendix I are designed for game fish production and are not necessarily adequate for wildlife, especially waterfowl and furbearers. Neither would they necessarily be recommended below future impoundments.

- (1) Bend to Round Butte Reservoir
- (2) L. Deschutes R. to Spring River
- (3) Spring River to Bend
- (4) Wickiup Dam to Little Deschutes River
- (5) Crane Prairie Dam to Wickiup Reservoir
- (6) At USGS Gate 14-0500
- (7) Below USGS Gage 14-0750
- (8) Below Camp Polk

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.5 – Instream Water Right Program (3/1/92) Database Summary Report

BASIN 05	STREAM > PARENT STREAM	UPSTREAM LIMIT	DOWNSTREAM LIMIT	SPECIES	APP NO.	CERT #	DATE
05	Deschutes R > Columbia R	Crn Prairie Res	Wickiup Res	RB, BT, BR, CO, K	070764		10/11/90
05	Deschutes R > Columbia R	Little Lava Lk	Crn Prairie Res	RB, BT, K, WF	070763		10/11/90
05	Deschutes R > Columbia R	193.0	190.0		MPS	59777	11/03/83
05	Deschutes R > Columbia R	227.0	193.0		MPS	59776	11/03/83
05	Deschutes R > Columbia R	190.0	165.0		MPS	59778	11/03/83
05	Fall R > Deschutes R	Gage 14057500	Mouth	RB, BT, BR, WF	070762		10/11/90
05	Indian Ford Cr > Whychus Cr	Headwaters	Mouth	RB	070760		10/11/90
05	Little Deschutes R > Deschutes R	Crescent Cr	Mouth	RB, BT, BR, WF	070757		10/11/90
05	Metolius R > Deschutes R	Metolius Spring	Canyon Cr	BUT, K	070699		09/24/90
05	Snow Cr > Deschutes R	Headwaters	Mouth	RB, BT	070756		10/11/90
05	Whychus Cr > Deschutes R	S Fk Whychus Cr	Indian Ford Cr	RB, BT	070754		10/11/90
05	Tumalo Cr > Deschutes R	S Fk Tumalo Cr	Mouth	RB, BT, BR	070752		10/11/90

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Bird Sites – source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Bald Eagle Habitat Sites on Non-Federal Land or with Non-Federal Sensitive Habitat Areas.

Site #	Taxlot	Quarter Section	Site Name
DE0035-00	15-10-00-1400	23NWNE	Cloverdale NW
DE0035-01	15-10-00-1400	23NENE	Cloverdale NE

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has identified two bald eagle nests in Township 15S, Range 10E, Section 23, Tax Lot 1400. The ODFW identifiers for these sites are DE0035-00 and DE0035-01. The sites are also known as Cloverdale. The sites are described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Region Administrative Report No. 93-1. The sensitive habitat area is identified as the area east of Highway 20 that is within a 1/4-mile radius of each nest site.

Site #	Taxlot	Site Name
DE0036-00	17S-11E-26-5900	Shevlin Park

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has inventoried a former bald eagle nest site in Township 17S, Range 11E, Section 26, Tax Lot 5900. The ODFW identifier for this site is DE0036-00. The site is also known as Shevlin Park. The site is described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Region Administrative Report No. 93-1.

<i>Site #</i>	<i>Taxlot</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
DE0037-00	22S-09E-04-4500	Wickiup Reservoir

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has identified a bald eagle nest in Township 22S, Range 09E, Section 04, Tax Lot 500. The ODFW identifier for this site is DE0037-00, Wickiup Reservoir. The site is described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Region Administrative Report No. 93-1.

<i>Site #</i>	<i>Taxlot</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
DE0038-00	22S-09E-34-500	Haner Park

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has identified a bald eagle nest in Township 22S, Range 09E, Section 34, Tax Lot 500. The ODFW identifier for this site is DE0038-00, Haner Park. The site is described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Region Administrative Report No. 93-1. The sensitive habitat area includes the area within one-quarter mile of the nest site.

<i>Site #</i>	<i>Taxlot</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
DE0039-00	22S-09E-06-500	Wickiup Dam

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has identified a bald eagle nest in Township 22S, Range 09E, Section 06, Tax Lot 500. The ODFW identifier for this site is DE0039-00, Wickiup Dam. The site is described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Region Administrative Report No. 93-1.

<i>Site #</i>	<i>Taxlot</i>	<i>Quarter Section</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
DE0046-00	20-10-34-3401	34NWSE	Bates Butte

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has identified a bald eagle nest in Township 20S, Range 10E, Section 34, Tax Lot 3401. The ODFW identifier for this site is DE0046-00, Bates Butte. The site is described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Region Administrative Report No. 93-1. The sensitive habitat area includes the area within one-quarter mile of the nest site.

Great Blue Heron Rookery – Black Butte Ranch

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) identified a great blue heron rookery in Township 14S, Range 9E, Section 10 SENE. The County inventoried and adopted this site as a Goal 5 resources in Ordinance 92-041.

Golden Eagle Sites

Table 5.4.6 – Golden Eagle Nest Site Inventory on Non-Federal Land or with Non-Federal Sensitive Habitat Area

ODFW Site #	Taxlot	Quarter Section	General Location
DE-0002-00	14-13-11-100	11/SENV	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0002-01	14-13-11-100	11/SENV	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0002-02	14-13-11-100	11/SENV	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0002-03	14-13-11-100	11/NWNE	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0002-04	14-13-11-100	11/NWNE	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0002-05	14-13-11-100	11/NWNE	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0002-06	14-13-11-100	11/NWNE	Smith Rock State Park
DE-0006-00	15-12-00-1502	35/SENE	Mid Deschutes
DE-0006-01	15-12-00-1502	35/SENE	Mid Deschutes
DE-0006-02	15-12-00-1502	35/SENE	Mid Deschutes
DE-0006-04	15-12-00-1502	35/SENE	Mid Deschutes
DE-0006-05	15-12-00-1503	35/NESE	Mid Deschutes
DE-0009-00	14-12-22D-300	23/NWSW	N. Odin Falls
DE-0011-00	15-12-00-100	1/NWSE	Radio Tower/Deschutes
DE-0011-01	15-12-00-100	1/NESE	Radio Tower/Deschutes
DE-0012-00	15-11-00-800	3/NENE	Upper Deep Canyon
DE-0014-00	16-11-00-7800	29/NWSE	Tumalo Dam
DE 0015-01	14-11-00-400	3/NENW	Whychus Creek
DE 0015-00	14-11-00-400	3/SESW	Rimrock Ranch
DE-0029-00	20-17-00-3801	36/NWSE	Twin Pines
DE-0034-00	15-10-00-1400	15/SENV	Lazy Z/USFS
DE-0034-01	15-10-00-1400	15/SENV	Lazy Z/USFS

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.7 – Prairie Falcon Nest Site Inventory on Non-Federal Land or with Non-Federal Sensitive Habitat Area

ODFW Site #	Taxlot	Quarter Section	General Location
DE 0016-00	22-16-00-100	12/SWSE	Dickerson Flat
DE 0031-00	16-11-00-5600	20/NESE	Tumalo Dam
DE 0031-01	16-11-20-400	20/SESW	Tumalo Dam
DE 0794-01	14-13-11-100	11/NWSW	Smith Rock State Park

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.8– Osprey Nest Site Inventory on Non-Federal Land or with Non-Federal Sensitive Habitat Area

ODFW Site #	Taxlot	Quarter Section	General Location
DE 0080-00	20-11-00-1300	07/NWNE	Sunriver/ Meadowland

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.9 – Upland Game Bird Habitat

Ring-necked Pheasant	200
Valley Quail	10,000
Mountain Quail	50
Chukar Partridge	300
Turkey	50
Blue Grouse	900
Sage Grouse	1,800
Ruffed Grouse	100
Mourning Dove	8,000

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.4.10 – Sage Grouse Lek Inventory on Non-Federal Lands or with Non-Federal Sensitive Habitat Areas

ODFW Site #	Taxlot	Quarter Section	General Location
DE 0994-01	20-18-00-700	05/SWSE	Circle F Reservoir
DE 0995-01	20-19-00-800	06/NWSE	Merril Rd
DE 0996-01	22-17-00-600	06/SWSW	Dickerson Well
DE 0997-01	20-16-00-2400	25/SENV	Moffit Ranch
DE 0997-02	20-16-00-2400	26/NENE	Moffit Ranch Satellite
DE 0998-01	20-14-00-400	10/NWNW	Evans Well
DE 0998-02	20-14-00-400	10/SWNW	Evans Well Satellite
DE 0999-01	19-14-00-2200	26/SESE	Millican Pit

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Section 5.5 Goal 5 Inventory

Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised. It lists the open spaces, scenic views and sites resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update.

To protect scenic views, landscape management areas have been defined and a combining zone created. On lands outside urban growth boundaries and rural service centers along the portions of roadways listed below, landscape management zoning applies and a case-by-case site plan review is required. The area extends ¼ mile on either side from the centerline of the roadways and includes all areas designated as State and Federal Wild, Scenic or recreational waterways and within 660 feet from either side of designated rivers and streams as measured from the ordinary high water level.

Landscape Management Roads, Rivers and Streams

Inventory: All land within one-quarter of a mile, as measured at right angles from the centerline, of any of the following designated Landscape Management Roadways. All land within the boundaries of a state scenic waterway or a federal wild and scenic river corridor; and all land within 660 feet of the ordinary high water mark of portions the following designated rivers and streams which are not designated as state scenic waterways or federal wild and scenic rivers.

Table 5.5.1 – Deschutes County Landscape Management Areas

Landscape Management Roads	Miles
U.S. Highway 97 North County line to Redmond UGB	7.5
U.S. Highway 97 Redmond UGB to Bend UGB	12
U.S. Highway 97 Bend UGB to South County line	35
U.S. Highway 20-126 North County line to Sisters UGB	11
U.S. Highway 126 Sisters UGB to Redmond UGB	21.5
U.S. Highway 20 Sisters UGB to Bend UGB	23
Smith Rock Road Highway 97 to Smith Rock	3.5
Sisemore Road Cloverdale to Bend UGB	19
Skyliner Road	15.5
Century Drive Bend to Mt Bachelor	25
South Century Drive	27
Cascade Lakes Highway	46
Waldo Lake Road	10
Cultus Lake Road	2
Little Cultus Lake Road	6

Landscape Management Roads	Miles
Twin Lakes Road	6
Keefer Road (East Crane Prairie Road)	16.5
East Deschutes Road	14
Deschutes Road	9
Wickiup Road	4
Pringle Falls Loop	8
La Pine Recreation Area Access Road	10
Paulina-East Lake Road	22.5
Lava Cast Forest Road	20.5
Highway 20 east to the County Line	25
Pine Mountain Road	7.5
Ford Road	6.5
Three Creeks Lake Road	16
Three Trappers Road	20.5
Dillon Falls Road	60
Matsen Road	2
State Highway 31	2.5
Road to Benham Falls	4.5
Landscape Management Rivers and Streams	Miles
Deschutes River	
Little Deschutes River	43
Paulina Creek	19
Fall River	8
Spring River	1.2
Tumalo Creek	16.3
Whychus Creek (formerly Squaw Creek)	
Crooked River	10

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Areas of Special Concern Inventory

Inventory: The Resource Element of the Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan (1979) identified sites as Open Spaces and Areas of Special Concern. Table 5.5.2, lists the inventory of sites identified as Areas of Special Concern located on federal land.

Table 5.5.2 "2A" Areas of Special Concern

ID #	Name	Location
9	Bachelor Butte	T18S R09E SEC 29-32
11	Pine Mt. Observatory	T20S R15E SEC 33
13	Dry River	T19S R15E SEC 19 & 30 T19S R14E SEC 2, 11, 13, 14 & 24
14	Arnold Ice Caves	T19S R13 E SEC 22
15	Charcoal Cave	T19S R13 E SEC 22
16	Skeleton Cave	T19S R13E SESE SEC 4
17	Wind Cave	T19S R13E NW ¼ SEC 23; SW ¼ SEC 14
31	Tumalo Falls	T18S R10E NW ¼ SEC 08
33	Lava River Caves	T19S R11E SE ¼ SEC 26

ID #	Name	Location
34	Pringle Falls Experimental Forest	T21S R09E SEC 21-23, 27 & 28
39	Benham Falls	T19S R11E SW ¼ SEC 9
45	Paulina Mountain	T22S R12E SEC 1-3 & 10-12
49	Lavacicle Cave	T22S R16E SENE SEC 05
50	Lava Cast Forest	T20S R12E SEC 15, 16, 21, 22, 27-35
51	Lava Butte Geologic Area	T19S R11E SEC 18
52	Pine Mountain North Slope	T20S R15E SEC 28, 29 & 33
54	McKenzie Summit	T15S R07E SEC 17
55	Newberry Crater	T21 R12E SEC 34-36
65	Bend Watershed	T17S R09E SEC 35 & 26 T18S R09E SEC 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, & 12
66	Bat Cave	T19S R13E SE ¼ SEC 14
68	Boyd Cave	T19S R13E SENW SEC 8
69	Frederick Butte	T22S R19E SEC 32

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Land Needed and Desirable for Open Space and Scenic Resources

Inventory: The following list shows land needed and desirable for open space and scenic resources:

Table 5.5.3 Land Needed and Desirable for Open Spaces and Scenic Resources

State Parks	Location	Size
Smith Rock State Park	T14S, R13 E, SEC 10, 11, 14 & 15	600 acres
Cline Falls State Park	T15S, R12E, SEC 14	9.04 acres
Tumalo State Park	T17S, R12E, SEC 6	320.14 acres
Pilot Butte State Park	T17S, R12E, SEC 33 & 34	100.74 acres
La Pine State Recreation Area	T20S, R10E, SEC 33 & 34 T21S, R10E, SEC 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 T21S, R11E, SEC 7	2,333.12 acres

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Section 5.6 Goal 5 Inventory

Energy Resources

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised. It lists the energy resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update.

Hydroelectric Resources of the Upper Deschutes River Basin

Inventory: Available information is adequate to indicate that the resource is significant. The City of Bend/Deschutes County River Study inventoried 16 proposed hydroelectric project sites in Deschutes County. Twelve were located on the Deschutes River; two on Tumalo Creek; two on Whychus Creek; and one on the Crooked River in Deschutes County. For a more detailed discussion of the hydroelectric resources in Deschutes County see the Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study, April 1986 (River Study), Chapters 2, 3, and 4. Also refer to the River Study staff report. The River Study and River Study staff report are incorporated herein by reference.

Table 5.6.1 Hydroelectric Resources of the Upper Deschutes Basin*

Deschutes River	River Mile	Capacity (megawatts)
Crane Prairie	239	0.6
Wickiup Dam	226.8	7.0
Pringle Falls	217	1.6
Lava Diversion	182.4	11.5
Dillon Falls	177.6	7.2
Aspen Diversion	175.2	3.2
Island Diversion	174.6	7.5
Arnold Flume	174.5	4.2
COI Siphon	170.0	6.5
North Canal Dam	164.8	2.0
Bend Canal Diversion	162.4	3.0
Tumalo Creek	River Mile	Capacity (megawatts)
Columbia Southern	9.5	9.3
Whychus Creek	River Mile	Capacity (megawatts)
Whychus Creek	25	0.6
Whychus Creek	30.5	3.5
Crooked River	River Mile	Capacity (megawatts)
Crooked River Drop	164.8	10.7

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

* Note that the conflicting use analysis from the River Study and subsequent amendments prohibit new hydroelectric facilities that are not physically connected to an existing dam, diversion or conduit. (Ord.86-017, 86-018, 86-019, 92-052)

The prohibition refers to the following:

1. Deschutes River, from its headwaters to River Mile 227, above but not including Wickiup Dam, and from Wickiup Dam to River Mile 171 below Lava Island Falls;
2. Crooked River;
3. Fall River;
4. Little Deschutes River;
5. Spring River;
6. Paulina Creek;
7. Whychus Creek (was Squaw Creek);
8. Tumalo Creek.

Geothermal Resources

Inventory: The County adopted Ordinance 85-001 which complies with Goal 5 (OAR 660-016). The ordinance amended the Comprehensive Plan and adopted a Geothermal Resource Element including a resource inventory and ESEE analysis.

Section 5.7 Goal 5 Inventory Wilderness, Natural Areas and Recreation

Background

This section lists wilderness areas, natural areas and recreation trail resources in Deschutes County.

Wilderness Areas

Inventory: Wilderness areas are represented by all lands within the existing Mt. Washington and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas as shown on the Deschutes National forest Land and Resource Management Plan Map, and all lands included in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) State of Oregon Wilderness Status Map for Deschutes County and BLM Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) as shown on the Brothers / La Pine Resource Management Plan.

Table 5.7.1 Wilderness Areas

Name	Acres
Mt. Washington Wilderness Area	13,563
Three Sisters Wilderness Area	92,706
Badlands	32,261
Hampton Butte	10,600
Steelhead Falls	920

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Ecologically and Scientifically Significant Natural Areas

Inventory: The following sites are the inventories ecologically significant natural areas in Deschutes County by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and there is sufficient information based on site reports from the Heritage Program to complete the Goal 5 review process.

Table 5.7.2 Ecologically and Scientifically Significant Natural Areas

Name	Location	Quality	Quantity
Pringle Falls Research Natural Area	T21S, R9E, SEC 3, 34 & 35	Excellent	1,160 acres
Horse Ridge Research Natural Area	T19S, R14S, SEC 15 & 22	Excellent	600 acres
West Hampton Butte	T22S, R20E, SEC 31 & 32	Good	1,280 acres
Little Deschutes River / Deschutes River Confluence	T20S, R11E, SEC 7	Excellent	400 acres
Davis Lake	T22S, R7 E, SEC 25 & 26 T22S, R8E, SEC 31	Good	4,000 acres

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Approved Oregon Recreation Trails

None listed

Section 5.8 Goal 5 Inventory Mineral and Aggregate Resources

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised. It lists the surface mining resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update.

Table 5.8.1 – Deschutes County Surface Mining Mineral and Aggregate Inventory

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
246	151010-00-00205, 207, 300, 302, 303	Tewalt	S & G	10,000	Good	Hwy 20
248	151012-00-00100	Cyrus	Cinders	30.2 M	Excellent	Cloverdale Road
251	151211-D0-01400, 151214-A0-00800	Cherry	S & G	125,000	Good	
252	151200-00-04700, 04701	Thornburgh	Rock	2.5 M	Good	
271	151036-00-00800	Deschutes County	S & G	2 M	Mixed	Harrington Loop Road
273	151117-00-00100	Deschutes County	S & G	75,000	Excellent	Fryrear Rd/Redmond-Sisters
274	151117-00-00700	Deschutes County	S & G		Excellent	Fryrear Road
275	151100-00-02400	Deschutes County	S & G	175,000	Good	Fryrear Landfill
277	151011-00-01100	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	
278	151140-A0-00901, 151211-D0-01200	State of Oregon	S & G	18,000	ODOT Specs	
282	171000-00-00100	Crown Pacific	Cinders	100,000	Fair	
283	171000-00-00100	Crown Pacific	Cinders	50,000	Fair	
288	171111-00-00700	Tumalo Irrigation	S & G	250,000	Good	
292	171112-00-00900	RL Coats	S & G	326,000	ODOT Specs	
293	17112-00-00500, 600, 700, 800	RL Coats	S & G	3 M	ODOT Specs	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
296	171100-00-02702	Crown Pacific	Cinders	100,000	Excellent	Shevlin Park/Johnson Rd
297	171123-00-00100	Crown Pacific	Cinders	60,000		Johnson Rd/Tumalo
303	171207-00-00300	Cascade Pumice	Pumice	750,000	Good	
303	171207-00-00300	Cascade Pumice	S & G	10,000	Good	
313	171433-00-00600	Deschutes County	S & G	100,000	Good	
313	171433-00-00600, 120	Deschutes County	Storage			Dodds Road/Alfalfa
314	171332-00-01100	Deschutes County	Dirt	150,000	Good	
315	140900-00-02100	Stott	Rock	93,454 tons	ODOT Specs	Highway 20
316	140900-00-00202	Black Butte Ranch	S & G	7 M	Good	
317	140900-00-01300	Willamette Ind	Cinders	1.2 M	Good	
322	141200-00-01801	Fred Gunzner	S & G	1.5 M	Mixed	Lower Bridge/Terrebonne
322	141200-00-01801	Gunzner	Diatomite	500,000	Good	Lower Bridge/Terrebonne
324	141200-00-00702	ODVA	S & G	490,000	Good	Lower Bridge/Terrebonne
326	141236-00-00300, 301	US Bank Trust	S & G	1.5 M	Good	
330	141328-00-00702, 703	Larry Davis	Cinders	50,000	Good	
331	141329-00-00100, 103	EA Moore	Cinders	100,000	Good	
332	141329-00-00102	RL Coats	Cinders	2 M	Good	Northwest Way/Terrebonne
333	141329-00-00104	Robinson	Cinders	2.7 M	Good	
335	141333-00-00890	Erwin	Cinders	100,000	Excellent	Pershall Way/Redmond
336	141333-00-00400, 500	US Bank Trust	Cinders	4.5 M	Good	Cinder Butte/Redmond
339	141132-00-01500	Deschutes County	Dirt	200,000	Fill	Goodard Loop/Bend
341	161000-00-00106	Young & Morgan	S & G	1 M	Good	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
342	220900-00-00203	Crown Pacific	Cinders	200,000	Good	
345	161000-00-01000	Crown Pacific	Cinders	50,000	Good	
346	161000-00-01000	Crown Pacific	Cinders	50,000	Good	
347	161101-00-00300	Deschutes County	Dirt	10,000	Good	
351	161112-00-01401, 1700, 2000	Gisler/Russell	Cinders	150,000	Good	Innes Mkt/Innes Butte
357	161136-D0-00100, 161100-00-10400, 10300	Tumalo Irrigation	Cinders	1 M		Johnson Road/Tumalo
357	161136-D0-00100, 161100-00-10400, 10300	Tumalo Irrigation	S & G	500,000	Good	
357	161136-D0-00100, 161100-00-10400, 10300	Tumalo Irrigation	Pumice	500,000	Good	
358	161231-D0-01100	Gisler	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	Hwy 20/Tumalo
361	161222-C0-02800	Oregon State Hwy	Cinders	700,000	Good	
366	161230-00-00000	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	40,000	ODOT Specs	
368	161220-00-00200	Bend Aggregate	S & G	570,000	Excellent	Twin Bridges/Tumalo
370	161231-D0-00400	Bend Aggregate Plant Site	Storage			
379	181100-00-01600	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	500,000	ODOT Specs	
381	181125-C0-12600, 181126-00-01600	Pieratt Bros	Cinders	50,000	Good	
390	181214-00-00500, 100	Deschutes County	Dirt	2 M		Landfill
391	181221-00-00200	Central OR Pumice	Cinders	500,000	Good	
392	181223-00-00300	Rose	Rock	10 M Est	Mixed	
392	181223-00-00300	Rose	Dirt	7.5 M	Good	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
393	181225-00-01400	LT Contractors	Cinders	12.5 M	Good	Arnold Mkt Rd/SE of Bend
394	181200-00-04400, 04411	Windlinx	Cinders	270,000	Coarse	Hwy 97/South of Bend
395	181200-00-04300	Oregon State Hwy	Cinders		100,000	Good
400	181300-00-04501, 04502	Eric Coats	S & G	2.5 M	ODOT Specs	
404	191400-00-00200	Moon	S & G	1.3 M	Good	
404	191400-00-00200	Moon	Rock	800,000 - 2 M	Good	Hwy 20/East of Bend
405	191400-00-00600	Oregon State Hwy	Aggregate	50,000	ODOT Specs	
408	191600-00-01500	RL Coats	S & G	3 M	Good	
413	201500-00-01400	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
414	201500-00-01500	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
415	201716-00-00700	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
416	201716-00-00200	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
417	201716-00-00900	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
418	201716-00-01000	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
419	201716-00-01300	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
421	212000-00-00900	RL Coats	S & G	500,000	Excellent	Hwy 20/Tumalo
423	211106-C0-00700	Ray Rothbard	S & G	100,000	Good	
426	211100-00-00702	La Pine Redi-Mix	S & G	1 M	Good	
427	211100-00-00701	Bill Bagley	S & G	40,000	Good	
431	221100-00-00600	Russell	Cinders/Rock	12 M/1.2 M	Good	Finley Butte
432	221100-00-00500	State of Oregon	Cinders	160,000	Good	
433	211300-00-00101	La Pine Pumice	Lump Pumice	10 M	Excellent	
441	150903-00-00300	Willamette Ind	S & G	11 M	Good	
442	150909-00-00400	Willamette Ind	S & G	6 M	Good	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
443	150917-00-00600	Willamette Ind	Rock	150,000	Fair	
453	161209, 10-00-00600, 301	Robert Fullhart	S & G	704,000	ODOT Specs	
459	141131-00-05200	Deschutes County	Cinders	50,000	Good	
461	141300-00-01500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1505	Nolan	S & G	350,000	Good	
461	141200-00-01501, 1502, 1503, 1505, 1600	Franklin Nolan	Diatomite	2 M	Good	
465	141333-00-00900	Oregon State Hwy	Cinders	100,000	Good	
466	141333-00-00600	Fred Elliott	Cinders	5.5 M	Good	
467	141333-00-00601	Knorr Rock Co	Cinders	5 M	Good	
469	141131-00-00100	Deschutes County	Cinders	2 M	Fair	
475	151012-00-00600	Deschutes County	Cinders	200,000	Good	Cloverdale Road
482	151300-00-00103	Deschutes County	Dirt	2 M	Good	Negus Landfill
488	161230-00-00100, 600, 2000, 2100	Bend Aggregate	S & G	400,000	ODOT Specs	
496	191400-00-00500	Taylor	S & G	1.8 M	Mixed	Hwy 20
498	191400-00-02200	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	200,000	ODOT Specs	
499	191533-00-00200	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	50,000	ODOT Specs	
500	191500-00-00099	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	130,000	ODOT Specs	
501	191500-00-01600	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	50,000	ODOT Specs	
503	191600-00-01300	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	200,000	ODOT Specs	
505	201600-00-00400	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	275,000	ODOT Specs	
506	201600-00-00600, 700, 800	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	36,000	ODOT Specs	
508	201700-00-01000	State of Oregon	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
515	201801-00-00100	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	
522	211900-00-01000	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	300,000	ODOT Specs	
524	212000-00-01900	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	300,000	ODOT Specs	
528	222110-00-00600	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	45,000	ODOT Specs	
529	221100-00-00300	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	31,000	ODOT Specs	
533	222100-00-00800	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	1 M	ODOT Specs	
541	141035-00-02000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600	Cyrus	Aggregate	528,000	Good	Inc Portions of TL 1800/1900
542	151001-00-02700	Swarens	Aggregate	80,000	Good	
543	151013-00-00100	Cyrus	Aggregate	1.1 M	Good	
600	191400-00-00700	Robinson	S & G	3.8 M	Good	Hwy 20/East of Bend
601	211100-00-00700	La Pine Redi Mix	S & G	479,000	DEQ Specs	Paulina Lake Road

* Quantity in cubic yards unless otherwise noted

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.8.2 – Deschutes County Non-Significant Mining Mineral and Aggregate Inventory

Site #	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Comments
100	15-10-13-700	Whychus Creek Irrigation District— Watson Reservoir I.	Silt, sand, & dirt	200,000 cy	Reservoir Size is 80 acres.
101	15-10-13-700	Whychus Creek Irrigation District— Watson Reservoir II.	sand & dirt	600,000 cy	Reservoir size is 40 acres.
102	14-11-33-500	Whychus Creek Irrigation District— McKenzie Reservoir	Silt, sand, & dirt	100,000 cy	Reservoir size is 12 acres
103	14-11-33-500	Whychus Creek Irrigation District— McKenzie Reservoir Expansion	Sand & dirt	250,000 to 300,000 cy	Reservoir expansion size is 20 acres

* Quantity in cubic yards unless otherwise noted

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Section 5.9 Goal 5 Inventory Cultural and Historic Resources

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan, as revised. It lists the cultural and historic resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. One minor change has been proposed to acknowledge an already approved and existing change to Number 30, the Tumalo Creek Diversion Dam and Headgate of the Feed Canal.

Inventory

1. Alfalfa Grange: Grange building and community center, built in 1930, located on Willard Road, Alfalfa. 17-14-26 TL 400.
2. Allen Ranch Cemetery: Oldest cemetery in Deschutes County. 30' by 40' fenced cemetery plot. Situated 100 yards west of South Century Drive, one-half mile south of Road 42. Two marble gravestones, two wooden markers. 20-11-7 TL 1300.
3. Fall River Fish Hatchery "Ice House": The hatchery "Ice House" dates from the beginning of fishery management in Oregon, circa 1920. It is an 18 foot by 18 foot improvement, the only original building remaining on the property, and the only significant building or structure on the site. Located at 15055 S. Century Drive, E $\frac{1}{2}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$; Section 32, Township 20S, Range 10 E, Tax Lot 100. (Ordinance 94-006 §1, 1994).
4. Long Hollow Ranch – Black Butte: Headquarters complex of historic ranch, located on Holmes Road in Lower Bridge area, including headquarters house, ranch commissary, equipment shed, barn and bunkhouse. 14-11-1 TL 101.
5. Swamp Ranch – Black Butte: The present day site of the Black Butte Ranch was part of the vast holdings of the Black Butte Land and Livestock Company in 1904. No buildings from the period exist. 14-9-10A, 10B, 15B, 15C, 16A, 21A, 21B, 21C, 22A, 22B.
6. Brothers School: Only one-room schoolhouse currently in use in Deschutes County, located on Highway 20 in Brothers. 20-18-00 TL 3200.
7. Bull Creek Dam: The Bull Creek Dam, a component of the Tumalo Irrigation Project was constructed in 1914 to form a water storage reservoir to increase the amount of irrigated acreage at Tumalo. It is a gravity type of overflow dam. Two cut off walls are extended into solid formation, one at the upper toe and the other at the lower toes of the concrete dam. The dam proper is about 17 feet high from the foundation, although the completed structure is about 25 feet. Located on Tumalo Reservoir-Market Road. 16-11-33 TL 2700 SW- $\frac{1}{4}$; SW- $\frac{1}{4}$.
8. Bull Creek Dam Bridge (Tumalo Irrigation Ditch Bridge): Built in 1914, the bridge, which spans the dam, consists of five continuous filled spandrel, barrel-type concrete deck arch spans, each 25 feet long. The concrete piers are keyed into notches in the arch structure.

The structure is the oldest bridge in Deschutes County. On Tumalo Reserve-market Road. 16-11-33 TL 2700/ SW-¼; SW-¼.

9. Camp Abbot Site, Officers' Club: Officers' Club for former military camp, currently identified as Great Hall in Sunriver and used as a meeting hall. 20-11-5B TL 112.
10. Camp Polk Cemetery: One of the last remaining pioneer cemeteries, located off Camp Polk Road near Sisters. The site is composed of a tract of land, including gravestones and memorials, containing 2.112 acres in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 27, Township 14 South, Range 10 E.W.M., TL 2100, described as follows: Beginning at a point North 20 degrees 06' 20" West 751 feet from the corner common to Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 in Township 14 South Range 10 E.W.M. and running thence South 88 degrees 30' West 460 feet; thence North 1 degree 30' East 460 feet; thence South 1 degree 30' 200 feet to the point of beginning.
11. Camp Polk Military Post Site: One of the oldest military sites in Deschutes County. Located on Camp Polk Cemetery Road. Site includes entire tax lots, listed as follows 14-10-34 TL 100, 300.
12. Cline Falls Power Plant: Early hydropower site on the Deschutes River, located off Highway 126 on White Rock Road west of Redmond. Site includes dam, penstock and powerhouse. 15-12-14 TL 901.
13. Cloverdale School: One-room school building in Cloverdale, located near 68515 George Cyrus Road. First building built in Cloverdale. 15-11-7 TL 600.
14. Eastern Star Grange: Grange hall for earliest grange organized in Deschutes County, located at 62850 Powell Butte Road. 17-13-19 TL 1900.
15. Enoch Cyrus Homestead Hay Station and Blacksmith Shop: The Enoch Cyrus Homestead was the original homestead of Oscar Maxwell, built in 1892 and purchased in 190 by Enoch Cyrus. Important stage/store stop for early travelers. The homestead house, including a back porch and cistern, and the Blacksmith Shop are designated. 15-11-10 TL 700.
16. Fremont Meadow: A small natural meadow on Tumalo Creek in Section 34, Township 17 South, Range 11 East, lying within Shevlin Park. TL 5900. Campsite for 1843 Fremont expedition. 17-11-34 TL 5900.
17. Harper School: One-room schoolhouse, located west of South Century Drive, south of Sunriver, moved halfway between the Allen Ranch and the Vandeventer Ranch from the former townsite of Harper. 20-11-17 TL 1900.
18. Improved Order of Redmond Cemetery: Historic cemetery used by residents of La Pine/Rosland area. Located on Forest Road 4270, east of Highway 97. A 40-acre parcel described as: The Southwest one-quarter of the Southeast one-quarter (SW-¼; SE-¼) Section 7, Township 22 south, Range 11, East of the Willamette Meridian, Deschutes County, Oregon.
19. Laidlaw Bank and Trust: One of the few remaining commercial buildings from the community of Laidlaw, located at 64697 Cook Avenue, Tumalo. 16-12-31A TL 2900.

20. **La Pine Commercial Club:** Building was built in 1912 as a community center, serving as a regular meeting place for civic organizations and occasionally served as a church. One of the oldest and continuously used buildings in La Pine. Located at 51518 Morrison Street, La Pine. 22-10-15AA TL 4600.
21. **Lynch and Roberts Store Advertisement:** Ad advertising sign painted on a soft volcanic ash surface. Only area example of early advertising on natural material. Lynch and Roberts established mercantile in Redmond in 1913. Roberts Field near Redmond was named for J. R. Roberts. Site includes the bluff. 14-12-00 TL 1501.
22. **Maston Cemetery:** One of the oldest cemeteries in County. Oldest grave marker is 1901. About one-half mile from site of Maston Sawmill and Homestead. Site includes the gravestones and memorials and the entire tax lot, identified as 22-09-00 TL 1800.
23. **George Millican Ranch and Mill Site:** Ranch established in 1886. Well dug at or near that date. Remains of vast cattle ranching empire. 19-15-33 TLs 100, 300.
24. **George Millican Townsite:** Town established 1913. Site includes store and garage buildings, which retain none of the architectural integrity from era. 19-15-33 TL 500.
25. **Petersen Rock Gardens:** The Petersen Rock Gardens consist of stone replicas and structures erected by Rasmus Petersen. A residence house and museum are part of the site. The site has been a tourist attraction for over 60 years. Located at 7930 SW 77th, Redmond. Site includes entire tax lot. 16-12-11 TL 400.
26. **Pickett's Island:** After originally settling in Crook County, Marsh Awbrey moved to Bend and then homesteaded on this island in the Deschutes River south of Tumalo. The site was an early ford for pioneers. Located in Deschutes River near Tumalo State Park. 17-12-6 NE-¼ TL 100. Portion between Deschutes River and Old Bend Road is designated.
27. **Rease (Paulina Prairie) Cemetery:** Historic cemetery on Elizabeth Victoria Castle Rease and Denison Rease's homestead. Earliest known grave is of their son, George Guy Rease, born in 1879, who was also a homesteader on Paulina Prairie. George Guy Rease died of smallpox on the Caldwell Ranch on May 2, 1903. Other known burials are William Henry Caldwell, 1841-October 15, 1910, died on the Caldwell Ranch of injuries sustained on a cattle drive; Melvin Raper, 1892-1914, died in a tent of tuberculosis; Addie Laura Caldwell, 1909-November 16, 1918, died of the Spanish influenza epidemic; and Emma Nimitz Deedon, 1886-April 15, 1915, died of complications from a pregnancy. There are several unmarked graves. The cemetery is a county-owned one-acre parcel on the north edge of Paulina Prairie, two miles east of Highway 97. 210-11-29, SE-¼; NW-¼ TL 99.
28. **Terrebonne Ladies Pioneer Club:** The Club was organized in 1910. The building has been a community-meeting place since 1911. Located at 8334 11th Street, Terrebonne. 14-13-16DC TL 700.
29. **Tetherow House and Crossing:** Site is an excellent example of an early Deschutes River crossing. Major route from Santiam Wagon Road to Prineville. Tetherow House was built in 1878. The Tetherows operated a toll bridge, store and livery stable for travelers. Oldest house in County. Site includes house and entire tax lot. 14-12-36A TL 4500.
30. **Tumalo Creek – Diversion Dam** The original headgate and diversion dam for the feed canal was constructed in 1914. The feed canal's purpose was to convey water from

Tumalo Creek to the reservoir. The original headworks were replaced and the original 94.2 ft low overflow weir dam was partially removed in 2009/2010 to accommodate a new fish screen and fish ladder. The remaining original structure is a 90 foot (crest length) section of dam of reinforced concrete. Tax Map 17-11-23, Tax Lot 1600.

31. Tumalo Community Church: The building is the oldest church in the County, built in 1905. It stands in the former town of Laidlaw, laid out in 1904. Located at 64671 Bruce Avenue, Tumalo. 16-12-31A TL 3900.
32. Tumalo Project Dam: Concrete core, earth-filled dam 75 feet high. First project by State of Oregon to use State monies for reclamation project. On Tumalo Creek. 16-11-29.
33. William P. Vandever Ranch Homestead House: The Vandever Ranch House stands on the east bank of the Little Deschutes River at 17600 Vandever Road near Sunriver. The homestead was established in 1892, and has been recently relocated and renovated. Vandever family history in the area spans 100 years. 20-11-00 TL 1900.
34. Kathryn Grace Clark Vandever Grave: Kathryn Grace Vandever, daughter of William P. Vandever, died of influenza during the epidemic of 1918. Her grave is located across a pasture due south of the Vandever House, 50 feet east of the Little Deschutes River. Site includes gravestone and fenced gravesite measuring is approximately 15 feet by 25 feet. 20-11-00 TL 1900.
35. Young School: Built in 1928, it is an excellent example of a rural "one-room" school which served homesteaders of the 1920s. Located on Butler Market Road. 17-13-19 TL 400.
36. Agnes Mae Allen Sottong and Henry J. Sottong House and Barn. House and barn are constructed with lumber milled on the property in a portable sawmill run by the Pine Forest Lumber Company in 1911. Henry was awarded homestead patent 7364 issued at The Dalles on Dec 1, 1904. Henry was president of the Mountain States Fox Farm. A flume on the Arnold Irrigation District is named the Sottong Flume. The structures are also associated with William Kuhn, a president of the Arnold Irrigation District; Edward and Margaret Uffelman, who were part of the group that privatized and developed the Hoo Doo Ski Resort; and Frank Rust Gilchrist, son of the founder of the town of Gilchrist and Gilchrist Mill and president of the Gilchrist Timber Company from the time of his father's death in 1956 to 1988. Frank R. Gilchrist served on the Oregon Board of Forestry under four governors and was appointed by the governors to serve as a member of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee. He served on the Oregon State University's Forest Products Research Lab and was a director and president of the National Forest Products Association. T18 R12 Section 22, 00 Tax lot 01600.

Inventory note: Unless otherwise indicated the inventoried site includes only the designated structure. No impact areas have been designated for any inventoried site or structure.

Section 5.10 Goal Exception Statements

Background

The purpose of this section is to identify the lands where Deschutes County demonstrated an exception to meeting the requirements of the Statewide Planning Goals. The intent of goal exceptions is to allow some flexibility in rural areas under strictly defined circumstances. Goal exceptions are defined and regulated by Statewide Planning Goal 2 and Oregon Administrative Rule 660-004 (excerpt below).

660-004-0000(2) An exception is a decision to exclude certain land from the requirements of one or more applicable statewide goals in accordance with the process specified in Goal 2, Part II, Exceptions. The documentation for an exception must be set forth in a local government's comprehensive plan. Such documentation must support a conclusion that the standards for an exception have been met.

Statewide Planning Goals with Deschutes County Exceptions

- Goal 3 Agricultural Lands
- Goal 4 Forest Lands
- Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services
- Goal 14 Urbanization

Three types of exceptions are permitted by Oregon Administrative Rule 660-004

- Irrevocably committed
- Physically developed
- Reasons

The summary below identifies approved goal exceptions and identifies the adopting ordinance for those interested in further information. The ordinances listed are incorporated by reference into this Plan.

1979 Exceptions

Comprehensive Plan entire County – PL 20 - 1979

During the preparation of the 1979 Comprehensive Plan it was apparent that many rural lands had already received substantial development and were committed to non-resource uses. Areas were examined and identified where Goal 3 and 4 exceptions were taken. At this time exceptions to Goals 11 and 14 were not required.

The total area excepted was 41,556 acres. These lands were residentially developed, committed to development or needed for rural service centers.

Additional Exceptions

Bend Municipal Airport – Ordinances 80-203, 1980 and 80-222, 1980

The Bend Municipal Airport received an exception to Goal 3 to allow for the necessary and expected use of airport property.

La Pine UUC Boundary – Ordinance 98-001, 1998

Exceptions to Goals 3, 11 and 14 were taken to allow lands to be included in the La Pine UUC boundary and planned and zoned for commercial use.

Spring River Rural Service Center – Ordinances 90-009, 1990; 90-010, 1990; 96-022, 1996; 96-045,, 1996

A reasons exception was taken to Goal 14 to allow the establishment of the Spring River Rural Service Center on residentially designated lands.

Burgess Road and Highway 97 – Ordinance 97-060, 1997

An exception was taken to Goal 4 to allow for road improvements.

Rural Industrial Zone – Ordinances 2010-030, 2010; 2009-007, 2009

Two separate ordinances for rural industrial uses. The 2009 exception included an irrevocably committed exception to Goal 3 and a reasons exception to Goal 14 with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals. The 2010 exception took a reasons exception to Goal 14 with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.

Prineville Railway – Ordinance 98-017

An exception was taken to Goal 3 to accommodate the relocation of the Redmond Railway Depot and the use of the site for an historic structure to be utilized in conjunction with the Crooked River Dinner Train operations.

Resort Communities – Ordinance 2001-047, 2001

An exception was taken to Goal 4 for Black Butte Ranch and Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek during the designation of those communities as Resort Communities under OAR 660-22.

Barclay Meadows Business Park – Ordinance 2003-11, 2003

A reasons exception was taken to Goal 3 to include certain property within the Sisters Urban Growth Boundary.

Sisters School District # 6 – Ordinance 2003-11, 2003

A reasons exception was taken to Goal 3 to include certain property within the Sisters Urban Growth Boundary.

Sisters Organization of Activities and Recreation and Sisters School District #6 – Ordinance 2003-017, 2003

A reasons exception was taken to Goal 4 to include certain property within the Sisters Urban Growth Boundary.

Oregon Water Wonderland Unit 2 Sewer District – Ordinances 2010-015, 2010; 2003-015, 2003

A reasons exception was taken to Goals 4 and 11 to allow uses approved by the Board of County Commissioners in PA-02-5 and ZC-02-3 as amended by PA-09-4.

City of Bend Urban Growth Boundary Amendment (Juniper Ridge) – Ordinance 97-060. 1997

An exception was taken to Goal 3 to allow an amendment of the Bend Urban Growth Boundary to incorporate 513 acres for industrial uses.

Joyce Coats Revocable Trust Johnson Road and Tumalo Reservoir Road Properties – Ordinance 2005-015, 2005

An irrevocably committed exception was taken to Goal 3 to allow a change of comprehensive plan designation from Surface Mining to Rural Residential Exception Area and zoning from Surface Mining to Multiple Use Agriculture for Surface Mine Sites 306 and 307.

Watson/Generation Development inc – Ordinance 2005-015

An exception was taken to Goal 3 to include a portion of agricultural property.

Oregon Department of Transportation – Ordinance 2005-019, 2005

An exception was taken to Goal 3 to include a portion of agricultural property.

Conklin/Eady Property – Ordinance 2005-035, 2005

An exception was taken to Goal 3 to include a portion of agricultural property.

City of Sisters Property – Ordinance 2005-037, 2005

An exception was taken to Goal 4 to include a portion of forest property.

McKenzie Meadows Property – Ordinance 2005-039, 2005

An exception was taken to Goal 4 to include a portion of forest property.

Bend Metro Park and Recreation District Properties – Ordinance 2006-025

A reasons exception was taken to Goal 3 to include a portion of agricultural property.

Harris and Nancy Kimble Property and Portion of CLR, Inc Property A.K.A. the Klippel Pit Property – Ordinance 2008-001, 2008

An irrevocably committed exception was taken to Goal 3 to allow reclassification and zoning from Surface Mine to Rural Residential Exception Area and Rural Residential 10 acre for Surface Mine Site 294.

Section 5.11 Goal 5 Adopted Ordinances

As noted in Section 2.4 of this Plan, adopted and acknowledged Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained in this Plan. Generally the Goal 5 inventories and ESEEs were adopted into the previous Comprehensive Plan or Resource Element and the Goal 5 programs were adopted into the Zoning Code. The County does not have a complete listing of Goal 5 inventory and ESEE ordinances, but will continue to research those ordinances. The following list is a start in listing all Goal 5 ordinances that are retained in this Plan.

- 80-203 Misc. Goal 5
- 85-001 Geothermal Resources
- 86-019 Deschutes River Corridor
- 90-025 Mining
- 90-028 Mining
- 90-029 Mining
- 92-018 Historic and Cultural
- 92-033 Open Space, LM
- 92-040 Fish and Wildlife
- 92-041 Fish and Wildlife (wetlands and riparian)
- 92-045 Wetlands RE
- 92-051 Misc. including Goal 5
- 92-052 Misc. Goal 5
- 92-067 Mining
- 93-003 Misc. Goal 5
- 94-003 Misc. Goal 5
- 94-006 Historic and Cultural
- 94-007 Wetlands and Riparian areas
- 94-050 Mining
- 95-038 Misc. Goal 5
- 95-041 Mining
- 96-076 Mining
- 99-019 Mining
- 99-028 Mining
- 2001-027 Mining
- 2001-038 Mining
- 2001-047 Mining
- 2001-018 Fish and Wildlife
- 2003-019 Mining
- 2005-025 Historic and Cultural
- 2005-031 Mining
- 2007-013 Mining
- 2008-001 Mining

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE (2011-2030)

DRAFT FINDINGS

September 30, 2010
Revised May 31, 2011

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BACKGROUND

Ordinance 2011-003 is an extensive update of the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan. The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan (Plan) is to provide a blueprint for land conservation and development. This is accomplished through goals and policies which provide a legal framework for more specific land use actions and regulations such as zoning. The goals and policies are based on community input and existing conditions and trends. In Oregon, comprehensive plans must comply with the statewide planning system, which was adopted in 1973 to ensure consistent land use policies across the state.

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment covers the unincorporated areas of the County from 2011-2030. The cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters each maintain their own comprehensive plans within their respective Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs). The cities and County use intergovernmental agreements to coordinate land use outside of cities but within UGBs. To remain useful over the approximately 20-year timeframe, the Plan must provide clear policy direction yet remain flexible. As conditions change, future legislative amendments will ensure the Plan remains relevant and timely.

Planning History in Deschutes County: Deschutes County's first comprehensive plan, Comprehensive Plan to 1990, was adopted in 1970. To comply with newly adopted statewide planning regulations a new plan was adopted in 1979, Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan (1979 Plan). In 1981, the 1979 Plan was acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) as being in compliance with the Statewide Planning Goals. Along with the 1979 Plan, the County adopted a background document and map. The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Resource Element (Resource Element) contained valuable resource and demographic information. The map depicted the long-term general land use categories for all lands in the County.

Over time, the County amended the 1979 Plan to comply with changes initiated by the State, the Board of County Commissioners or property owners. Periodic Review, a term used in Oregon law (ORS 197.628-636) to describe the periodic evaluation and revision of a local comprehensive plan, was initiated in 1988 and was completed on January 23, 2003. Periodic Review included major additions and amendments to the 1979 Plan to keep the plan and its policies current with evolving state planning regulations and local conditions. In 2007 the Oregon Legislature enacted a bill that eliminated the requirement that counties participate in Periodic Review.

Unfortunately, the additions, amendments and eventual codification of the Plan led to a document that was no longer cohesive or user friendly. In order to provide consistent and clear land use direction, in 2008 the County initiated a major update and rewrite of the 1979 Plan. This Plan, Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan - 2011, is a broad revision of the 1979 Plan.

Plan Update Process: This Plan update was not done through the Periodic Review, but rather a County initiated process. Over two years of extensive public input and Planning Commission review was completed before this Plan amendment went to a formal public hearing. Initial outreach included listening sessions around the county, letters to stakeholders, press releases, flyers inserted in 42,000 tax bills, Planning Commission meetings, a booth at the Deschutes County spring and fall home and garden shows and informal surveys. A draft Plan was prepared in fall, 2009 and public outreach was again initiated. Open houses and additional Planning Commission meetings resulted in a revised draft in fall, 2010. Only then were public hearings initiated.

HEARINGS AND ADOPTION

The Deschutes County Planning Commission (Commission) held a public hearing on November 18, 2010 on Ordinance 2011-003, to consider legislative plan amendments to Deschutes County Code (DCC) Title 23, Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan.¹ The hearing was continued to December 2, December 9 and December 16. The Commission closed the hearing on December 16 and began deliberations. Deliberations continued on January 6, 2011 and were completed on January 13, 2011. The Commission voted to forward to the Board of County Commissioners (Board) a recommendation to adopt the draft Comprehensive Plan as modified.

The Board held public hearings on March 29, March 31 and April 5, 2011. The hearings were continued until May 11 and May 31, at which time the hearing was closed. Deliberations and first reading took place July 6, second reading July 25. The effective date was October 24, 2011.

REVIEW CRITERIA

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan – 2011 is a substantially revised and reformatted Plan for the unincorporated areas of the county. It contains new goals and policies as well as detailed background information for each section. While Deschutes County lacks specific criteria in DCC Titles 18, 22, or 23 for reviewing a legislative plan amendment, all post-acknowledgement plan amendments are required to demonstrate compliance with statewide planning goals, relevant ORS, Oregon Administrative Rules, and case law.

The proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments comply as described below, and represent a revitalized path forward for implementing Oregon's Statewide Planning Program in Deschutes County over the next twenty years. Following the findings are tables comparing the proposed draft Comprehensive Plan goals and policies with the goals and policies in the existing acknowledged Comprehensive Plan. These are provided to assist the community in evaluating the draft Comprehensive Plan.

FINDINGS

Statewide Planning Goals: This Comprehensive Plan amendment will be evaluated by demonstrating, through an adequate factual base and supportive evidence, consistency with Statewide Planning Goals 1 through 14 (Goals 15-19 do not apply to Central Oregon). For each Statewide Goal the County must comply not just with the language in the Goal, but also any associated Administrative Rule, State Statute and case law. This Plan must be considered as a whole to ensure internal consistency and compliance with Statewide Goals.

Besides complying with the Statewide Planning program, this Plan responds to community values and concerns that were raised in the extensive public input process. Deschutes County recognizes the importance of working with the community on land use issues.

The following findings list the first 14 Statewide Planning Goals and related Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR). Where one section of Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) is especially relevant that is also listed.

¹ An Oregon Land Conservation and Development Department, 45-day Notice was sent on October 4, 2010. A public notice was published in the *Bulletin* on November 7, 2010.

Under each Statewide Goal is a list of where in Comprehensive Plan - 2011 and the current 1979 Plan (as revised) to find sections primarily corresponding to that Statewide Goal. Also shown is the extent of the amendments for each section listed. Finally, there are findings and sample policy references from Plan 2011.

The findings are supplemented by 24 tables which, for easy comparison, highlight goals and policies in the 1979 Comprehensive Plan revised and goals and policies in the updated Comprehensive Plan.

Many of the policies in the Plan refer to reviewing and/or amending Deschutes County Code. Those policies will be implemented through a separate public process, and the process and results must be in compliance with State land use law.

Statewide Planning Goal 1, Citizen Involvement

Comprehensive Plan - 2011: Chapter 1, Section 1.2

1979 Plan revised: Deschutes County Code (DCC) 23.124

Amendments: Citizen involvement (now Section 1.2) was completely rewritten.

Findings: The section listed above and this Plan as a whole, complies with Goal 1, Citizen Involvement, as described below.

- The adoption process for these amendments included public hearings before the Planning Commission (County's citizen review board for land use matters) and before the Board of County Commissioners.
- The updated goal and policies were based on an extensive two-year public/Planning Commission process that generated considerable public input which was incorporated throughout this Plan.
- Policies 1.2.1 to 1.2.5 continue implementing the required citizen involvement program that provides opportunities for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.
- The new policies recognize the Planning Commission as the required Committee for Community Involvement.
- This section complies with the following six components of Statewide Goal 1:
 - Citizen Involvement – To provide for widespread citizen involvement (including a citizen involvement program and committee) (Policies 1.2.1, 1.2.2);
 - Communication – To assure effective two-way communication with citizens (see Policy 1.2.3);
 - Citizen Influence – To provide the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process (Policies 1.2.3, 1.2.5);
 - Technical Information – To assure that technical information is available in an understandable form (Policy 1.2.3 (c));
 - Feedback Mechanisms – To assure that citizens will receive a response from policy makers (Policy 1.2.4 and Goal 1);
 - Financial Support – To insure adequate funding for the citizen involvement program (Policy 1.2.2(a)).

Statewide Planning Goal 2, Land Use Planning - OAR 660-004

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 1, Section 1.3 and Chapter 5, Section 5.10

1979 Plan revised: No specific chapter

Amendments: Land use (now Section 1.3) was completely rewritten; Goal exceptions (now Section 5.10) are substantially retained, but edited.

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 2 as described below.

- ORS 197.610 allows local governments to initiate post-acknowledgement plan amendments.
- 45-day notice was provided to the Land Conservation and Development Department on October 4, 2010.
- Overall the draft Plan contains detailed, factual background information to provide context for the goals and policies.
- Section 1.3 Goal 1 and associated policies recognize the importance of objective and factual land use decisions.
- Policies 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 recognize that when making land use regulations, private property rights, economic impacts, sustainability and cumulative impacts all need to be considered.
- Policy 1.3.5 requires review of the Plan every five years to ensure it stays current.
- Section 1.3 Goal 2 and its associated policies support regional coordination.
- There are no amendments to Comprehensive Plan map designations incorporated into this Plan update, although definitions of existing designations are provided.
- Section 5.10 lists adopted and acknowledged Goal exceptions.

Goal 3, Agricultural Lands – OAR 660-033 and ORS 215

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 2, Section 2.2

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.88

Amendments: Agriculture (now Section 2.2) was completely rewritten, but existing designations and regulations were retained.

Findings: The section listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, complies with Statewide Planning Goal 3 as described below.

- Deschutes County inventoried agricultural lands as required by Goal 3 in 1979 and refined the agricultural land designations as a result of a farm study in 1992. Policies 2.2.1-2.2.4 retain the existing Exclusive Farm Use Zoning and subzones. No map changes are proposed as part of this Plan update.
- Policies 2.2.5-2.2.6 ensure our farm policies and codes remain compliant with State regulations.
- Policies 2.2.7-2.2.11 support the business of agriculture.
- Policies 2.2.13- 2.2.14 address ensuring agricultural lands are accurately designated in compliance with State rules, while responding to local concerns that there are Deschutes County farmlands that are incorrectly designated.
- Policy 2.2.17 encourages coordination between farmers and fish/wildlife managers.

Goal 4, Forest Lands – OAR 660-006 and ORS 215

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 2, Section 2.3

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.92

Amendments: Forest (now Section 2.3) was completely rewritten, but existing designations and regulations were retained.

Findings: The section listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 4 as described below.

- Deschutes County inventoried forest lands as required by Goal 4 in 1979 and refined the forest land designations to conform to OAR 660-006. Policies 2.3.1-2.3.3 of this

updated Plan retain the existing Forest 1 and Forest 2 Zoning. No map changes are proposed as part of this Plan update.

- Policy 2.3.5 ensures forest codes are compliant with State regulations.
- Policy 2.3.6 recognizes the need for coordination with federal agencies.
- Policy 2.3.9 reflects the economic opportunities of forests.
- Section 2.3 Goal 2 recognizes the importance of protecting forest health and fish and wildlife habitat.

Goal 5, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources – OAR 660-016 and 660-023

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 2, Sections 2.4-2.7 and 2.10-2.11 and Chapter 5, Sections 5.3-5.9, 5.11

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.96, 23.100, 23.104, 23.108, 23.112, 23.116,

Amendments: All Goal 5 sections in Chapter 2 were completely rewritten; Chapter 5 Goal 5 inventories (as well as ESEEs and programs) were retained.

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 5 as described below.

- Each of the Chapter 2 Sections listed above address different Goal 5 resources. All existing Goal 5 adopted and acknowledged inventories can be found in Chapter 5. All adopted, acknowledged Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained, but for one amendment to an historical resource, to recognize existing and approved changes to the site.
- Section 2.4 Policies 2.4.1-2.4.5 reflect the importance of protecting and updating Goal 5 inventories and programs.

Riparian Corridors, Wetlands, Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers, State Scenic Waterways, Groundwater Resources

- Water resources are addressed in Sections 2.5 (policies) and 5.3 (inventories).
- No Goal 5 inventory or program changes are incorporated in this update.
- Section 2.5 Goals 3 and 4 and associated policies support protection of river ecosystems, including wetlands and riparian corridors.
- Section 2.5 Goals 1, 2, 5, support protection of groundwater resources and regional groundwater coordination.
- Policies 2.5.4 – 2.5.6 emphasize water conservation.
- Policies 2.5.4 and 2.5.9 underscore public outreach and education on watershed related issues.
- Policy 2.5.8 supports research to better understand watershed issues.
- Policies 2.5.11-2.5.14 highlight the importance of fish populations and habitats.

Wildlife Habitat

- Wildlife habitat is addressed in Sections 2.6 (policies) and 5.4 (inventories).
- No Goal 5 inventory or program changes are incorporated in this update.
- Policy 2.6.2 promotes stewardship of wildlife habitat.
- Policy 2.6.3 is directed at updating wildlife habitat inventories and protections through future public processes.
- Section 2.6, Goal 2 recognizes the economic value of wildlife tourism.
- Section 2.6, Goal 3 addresses federal and state protected species.

Mineral and Aggregate Resources

- Mineral and aggregate resources are addressed in Sections 2.10 (policies) and 5.8 (inventories).

- No Goal 5 inventory or program changes are incorporated in this update.
- Section 2.10 Goal 1 and associated policies continue protection of mineral and aggregate resources while responding to public concerns through a future public update process.

Energy Resources

- Energy resources are addressed in Sections 2.8 (policies) and 5.6 (inventories).
- No Goal 5 inventory or program changes are incorporated in this update.
- Section 2.8 Goal 1 and Policies 2.8.1-2.8.5 support energy conservation
- Section 2.8 Goals 2 and 3 and Policies 2.8.6-2.8.10 promote local alternative energy for both personal and commercial use.

Cultural Areas

- See Historic Resources below.

Oregon Recreation Trails, Natural Areas, Wilderness

- Oregon Recreation Trails, Natural Areas and Wilderness are addressed in Section 5.7 (inventories).
- No Goal 5 inventory or program changes are incorporated in this update.
- These areas are designated and managed by other government agencies and included in the County inventories.

Historic Resources, Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

- Open spaces, scenic views and sites are addressed in Sections 2.7 (policies) and 5.5 (inventories).
- No Goal 5 open space, scenic views or sites inventory or program changes are incorporated in this update.
- Policy 2.7.2 recognizes the importance of working with stakeholders to establish connected open spaces.
- Policy 2.7.3 supports protection for visually significant areas.
- Historic and cultural resources are addressed in Sections 2.11 (policies) and 5.9 (inventories).
- One minor amendment to the Goal 5 inventory is incorporated in this update.
- Historic site # 30, the Tumalo Creek Diversion Dam, is being amended to reflect current conditions. Because these changes have already been approved and implemented, the proposed amendments simply reflect on the ground changes.

Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 2, Section 2.5 and 2.9

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.96, 23.112, 23.116

Amendments: Environmental quality (now Sections 2.5 and 2.9) were completely rewritten

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 6 as described below.

- Section 2.5 and Section 2.9 support maintaining and improving air, water and land quality, which goes beyond the requirements of Goal 6 to comply with State and Federal regulations.
- There are no map or zoning changes proposed in this update that would permit uses with the potential to cause waste and process discharges that would trigger Goal 6.
- Section 2.5 Goal 5 and Policies 2.5.16-2.5.20 support protecting and improving water quality.
- Section 2.5 Policies 2.5.21, 2.5.22, 2.5.23, 2.5.26, 2.5.27, 2.5.28 address impacts to water quality from development.

- Section 2.9 Goal 1 supports maintaining and improving air, water and land quality.
- Section 2.9 Goals 2 and 3 support sustainable building practices and recycling.

Goal 7, Areas subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 3, Section 3.5

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.80

Amendments: Natural hazards (now Section 3.5) was completely rewritten

Findings: The section listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 7 as described below.

- Deschutes County has been proactive on addressing natural hazards, creating and updating a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan that identifies local potential hazards. That Plan is incorporated into this Plan (Policy 3.5.1).
- Policy 3.5.3 refers to coordinating with emergency service providers when approving development.
- Policies 3.5.7-3.5.9 highlight the importance of managing wildfire hazards.
- Policy 3.5.11 underscores the importance of reviewing County Code and revising as needed to address natural hazards.

Goal 8, Recreation Needs – OAR 660-034 and ORS 197.435-197-467

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 3, Section 3.8

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.72, 23.84, 23.116

Amendments: Recreation (now Section 3.8) was completely rewritten; destination resort section 23.84 is retained and not incorporated in this update, but will be inserted intact as Section 3.9

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 8 as described below.

- Policy 3.8.1 addresses the need for cooperation in recreation planning
- Policy 3.8.7 discusses working with Unincorporated Communities that express interest in parks.
- Policy 3.8.8 refers to a coordinating trail designs with Transportation System Plans
- The destination resort chapter was recently revised and is under judicial review. That chapter is not being amended as part of this update.

Goal 9, Economy of the State - OAR 660-009

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 3, Section 3.4

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.40, 23.52

Amendments: Economy (now Section 3.4) was completely rewritten; Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial policies were moved here largely intact from the unincorporated communities chapter (was DCC 23.40)

Findings: The section listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 9 as described below.

- Goal 9 applies only within urban growth boundaries.
- Policies 3.4.1-3.4.7 provide guidelines on actions the County can take, within Statewide planning regulations.
- Policies 3.4.9-3.4.21 and 3.4.23-3.4.35 are retained from the 1979 Plan. These policies govern existing Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial designated properties. These properties were previously evaluated under OAR 660-023 and determined to have

pre-existing commercial or industrial uses that do not fit into any of the unincorporated community categories.

- Policies 3.4.8 and 3.4.22 support updating rural commercial and industrial lands as needed.

Goal 10, Housing – OAR 660-007 and 660-008

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 3, Section 3.3

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.56

Amendments: Housing (now Section 3.3) was completely rewritten

Findings: The section listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 10 as described below.

- Goal 10 is primarily intended for cities, not counties.
- Policies in Section 3.3 address housing safety, housing diversity, rural character and regional cooperation.
- Policy 3.3.3 addresses issues raised by the public.
- Policy 3.3.5 discusses working with the State on potential rural housing alternatives.
- Policies 3.3.6 and 3.3.7 refer to coordinating with cities on affordable housing.

Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services – OAR 660-011

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 3, Section 3.6

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.68

Amendments: Public facilities and services (now Section 3.6) was completely rewritten

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 11 as described below.

- Goal 1 supports orderly, efficient and cost-effective siting of rural public facilities and services.
- Policies 3.6.8 and 3.6.9 support coordination with service providers when approving new development.

Goal 12, Transportation – OAR 660-012

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Not part of this update

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.60, 23.64

Amendments: Transportation Chapters DCC 23.60 and 23.64 are retained and not incorporated in this update, but will be inserted intact as Section 3.7. As of 2011 these chapters are being updated separately

Findings: Amending the acknowledged Transportation System Plan is not part of this Plan update.

Goal 13, Energy

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 2, Section 2.8

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.76, 23.116

Amendments: Energy (now Section 2.8) was completely rewritten

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 13 as described below.

- Section 2.8 considers how energy conservation and alternative energy systems can address energy needs.
- Policies 2.8.1-2.8.5 focus on energy conservation efforts.

Goal 14, Urbanization – OAR 660-021, 660-022, 660-024

Comprehensive Plan – 2011: Chapter 4, Sections 4.2-4.4 and 4.57-4.8

1979 Plan revised: DCC 23.24, 23.40, 23.48

Amendments: Urbanization (now Section 4.2) was completely rewritten; Rural Development was incorporated throughout other sections; Urban Unincorporated Communities, Resort Communities and Rural Service Centers (now Sections 4.4, 4.7, 4.8) were retained with minor amendments; Rural Communities (now Sections 4.5, 4.6) were adopted separately as Ordinances 2010-012 (Terrebonne) and Ordinance 2010-027 (Tumalo) and are not part of this update.

Findings: The sections listed above, and this Plan update as a whole, comply with Statewide Planning Goal 14 as described below.

- Policies in Section 4.2 discuss the importance of coordination between the cities and the County on Urban Growth Boundaries and Urban Reserve Areas.
- Sections 4.4, 4.7 and 4.8 regarding unincorporated communities have been mostly retained from the adopted, acknowledged Plan, with some minor amendments to address updated conditions or community concerns.
- Sections 4.5 and 4.6 are policies for the Rural Communities of Terrebonne and Tumalo. These sections were adopted separately and are not part of this Plan update.

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Table 1 - Citizen Involvement

Statewide Planning Goal 1: To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.124, Citizen Involvement</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 1.2, Citizen Involvement</i></p>
<p>Goal A. To promote and maintain better communication between the community's various segments (i.e., governmental agencies, business groups, special districts and the general public).</p> <p>Goal B. To provide the opportunity for the public to identify issues of concern and encourage their involvement in planning to addresses those issues.</p> <p>Goal C. To serve as a liaison between elected and appointed bodies and citizens of the county.</p> <p>Goal D. To provide educational opportunities for the people to learn about planning and how it may be used to assist their community and themselves.</p> <p>Policy A. To assure that county and appointed officials are aware of citizen needs and attitudes and to permit effective two-way communication, the County shall perform the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Conduct surveys as needed regarding citizen needs, attitudes and characteristics; 2 Sponsor workshops and presentations by known specialists and experts; 3 Prepare pamphlets explaining routine planning procedures; 4 Write and distribute information newsletters; 5 Prepare and present slide shows and/or films on such topics as growth versus conservation, the subdivision process, and the usefulness of planning; and 	<p>Goal 1 Maintain an active and open community involvement program that is accessible to all members of the community and engages the community during development and implementation of land use policies and codes.</p> <p>Policy 1.2.1 This section serves as the Community Involvement Program.</p> <p>Policy 1.2.2 The Planning Commission will be the Committee for Community Involvement, with County support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain funding and staffing. b. Provide regular updates, speakers, panel discussions and handouts on land use law and policy. c. Appoint members through an open and public process to reflect the geographic areas and diverse values of Deschutes County residents. d. Meet with the Board of County Commissioners at least once a year to coordinate planning policies and activities. e. Complete an annual report on community involvement implementation for the State Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, the Board of County Commissioners and the public. <p>Policy 1.2.3 Encourage community participation in planning through a variety of tools and techniques, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Post all planning applications, decisions, projects and plans on the County website.

Table 1 - Citizen Involvement

Statewide Planning Goal 1: To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.124, Citizen Involvement</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 1.2, Citizen Involvement</i></p>
<p>6 Make presentations to special groups and school children.</p> <p>Policy B The County Planning Commission will be the Citizen Involvement Committee to review and change the County's Citizen Involvement Program so as to ensure its continued efficiency and usefulness.</p> <p>Policy C Between updates, special committees representative of geographic areas or possessing special knowledge of specific topic shall be formed to assist with planning studies.</p> <p>Policy D The County Planning Commission shall be kept aware of the activities and results of the special committees and will be informed of studies and activities of the County Planning Division which will assist them in the role as advisors</p> <p>Policy E Primary responsibility for coordination between the County, public, and other agencies shall be the county local coordinator. It shall also be the Planning Director's responsibility to assure the Planning Division studies are provided to members of the County Planning Commission.</p> <p>Policy F During each plan update process, a committee broadly representative of the county's areas and interests shall be formed. The actual make-up of the committee will be determined by the Board of County Commissioners based upon a report by the County Planning Director regarding the issues and concerns</p>	<p>b. Provide staff reports for comprehensive plan and zoning text amendments to the public in a timely manner;</p> <p>c. Write all County planning documents to be accessible and understandable to the general public, with acronyms spelled out and technical language explained;</p> <p>d. Hold area-specific comprehensive plan and zoning text amendment public hearings in locations and at times convenient to area residents, as appropriate;</p> <p>e. Require pre-application meetings for comprehensive plan and zoning text amendments; and for major or potentially contentious projects encourage the applicants to hold an informal community meeting before submitting an application.</p> <p>Policy 1.2.4 Reach out to the community to discuss and respond to land use concerns in a timely manner.</p> <p>Policy 1.2.5 Ensure effective, efficient planning procedures.</p>

Table 1 - Citizen Involvement

Statewide Planning Goal 1: To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.124, Citizen Involvement</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 1.2, Citizen Involvement</i></p>
<p>needing addressing during the update process. If during the update process, additional issues are raised, the Board of County Commissioners may change the composition of the update committee to assure those new concerns are adequately addressed.</p> <p>Policy G</p> <p>The plan update process shall occur at least every five years and be open to public view and involvement; public hearings to ascertain citizen views shall be held at the beginning and end of the process.</p> <p>Policy H</p> <p>The County may, as required, change its Citizen Involvement Program to assure public involvement and access to information at all stages of the planning process and provide for an efficient and effective planning program.</p>	

**Table 2 – Land Use Planning
Statewide Planning Goal 2**

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>No specific chapter, incorporated throughout the Plan</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 1.3, Land Use Planning</i></p>
	<p>GOAL 1</p> <p>Maintain an open and public land use process in which decisions are based on the objective evaluation of facts.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.1</p> <p>Protect the limited amount of privately-owned land in Deschutes County through consideration of private property rights and economic impacts to property owners and the community when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.</p> <p>a. Evaluate tools such as transfer of development rights programs when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.2</p> <p>Consider sustainability and cumulative impacts when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.3</p> <p>Involve the public when amending County Code.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.4</p> <p>Maintain public records which support the Comprehensive Plan and other land use decisions.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.5</p> <p>Review the Comprehensive Plan every five years and update as needed, in order to ensure it responds to current conditions, issues and opportunities, as well as amended State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.</p>

**Table 2 – Land Use Planning
Statewide Planning Goal 2**

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>No specific chapter, incorporated throughout the Plan</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 1.3, Land Use Planning</i></p>
	<p>Policy 1.3.6 Maintain and enhance web-based property-specific information.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.7 The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map will be retained in official replica form as an electronic map layer within the County Geographic Information System and is adopted as part of this Plan.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.8 Implement, as appropriate, recommendations in the Final Report from the Oregon Task Force on Land Use Planning dated January 2009.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.9 A list of actions to implement this Comprehensive Plan shall be created, maintained and reviewed yearly by the Community Development Department and the Board of County Commissioners.</p> <p>GOAL 2 Promote regional cooperation and partnerships on planning issues.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.10 Regularly review intergovernmental and urban management agreements, and update as needed.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.11 Participate in and, where appropriate, coordinate regional planning efforts. a. Provide affected agencies, including irrigation districts, an opportunity to comment and coordinate on land use policies or</p>

**Table 2 – Land Use Planning
Statewide Planning Goal 2**

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>No specific chapter, incorporated throughout the Plan</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 1.3, Land Use Planning</i></p>
	<p>actions that would impact their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.12</p> <p>Support non-profit or public acquisition of lands determined through an extensive public process to have significant value to the community.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.13</p> <p>Support implementation of the Bend 2030 Plan and incorporate, as appropriate, elements from the Bend 2030 Plan into this Plan.</p> <p>GOAL 3</p> <p>Manage County owned lands efficiently, effectively, flexibly and in a manner that balances the needs of County residents.</p> <p>Policy 1.3.14</p> <p>Where feasible, maintain and manage County owned properties as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Manage designated park lands to preserve the values defined in the park designation; b Permit public access to County owned lands designated as parks unless posted otherwise; c Encourage properties located along rivers, streams or creeks or containing significant wildlife, scenic or open space values to be designated as park land.

Table 3 Agricultural Lands
Statewide Planning Goal 3, Agricultural Lands
To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.88, Agricultural Lands</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.2, Agricultural Lands</i>																								
<p>Goal To preserve and maintain agricultural land.</p> <p>Policy 1 All lands meeting the definition of agricultural lands shall be zoned Exclusive Farm use, unless an exception to State goal 3 is obtained so that the zoning may be Multiple Use Agriculture or Rural Residential.</p> <p>Policy 2 Lands not meeting the agricultural lands definition but having potential for irrigation according to the Bureau of Reclamation Special Report - Deschutes Project, Central Division, Oregon, although presently without water, shall receive exclusive farm use zoning.</p> <p>Policy 3 Public lands meeting the criteria for EFU zoning shall be so zoned unless some other resource (i.e., forest) or public use exists on the land.</p> <p>Policy 4 No more than 25 percent of a given agricultural subzone shall be composed of lands not of the same agricultural type. Any agricultural lands not zoned EFU agriculture shall be identified in the County Exception Statement. Zoning districts shall be at least 40 acres in size.</p> <p>Policy 5 Zones and minimum parcel sizes shall be established to assure the preservation of the existing commercial agricultural enterprise of the area.</p>	<p>Goal 1 Preserve and maintain agricultural lands and the agricultural industry.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.1 Retain agricultural lands through Exclusive Farm Use zoning.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.2 Exclusive Farm Use sub-zones shall remain as described in the 1992 Farm Study and shown in the table below, unless adequate legal findings for amending the sub-zones are adopted or an individual parcel is rezoned as allowed by Policy 2.2.3.</p> <p>Exclusive Farm Use Subzones</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Subzone Name</i></th> <th><i>Minimum Acres</i></th> <th><i>Profile</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lower Bridge</td> <td>130</td> <td>Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sisters/Cloverdale</td> <td>63</td> <td>Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pasture, wood grazing and some field crops</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terrebonne</td> <td>35</td> <td>Irrigated hay and pasture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tumalo/Redmond/Bend</td> <td>23</td> <td>Irrigated pasture and some hay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alfalfa</td> <td>36</td> <td>Irrigated hay and pasture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>La Pine</td> <td>37</td> <td>Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horse Ridge East</td> <td>320</td> <td>Rangeland grazing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Policy 2.2.3 Allow comprehensive plan and zoning map amendments for individual EFU parcels as allowed by State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules</p>	<i>Subzone Name</i>	<i>Minimum Acres</i>	<i>Profile</i>	Lower Bridge	130	Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture	Sisters/Cloverdale	63	Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pasture, wood grazing and some field crops	Terrebonne	35	Irrigated hay and pasture	Tumalo/Redmond/Bend	23	Irrigated pasture and some hay	Alfalfa	36	Irrigated hay and pasture	La Pine	37	Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay	Horse Ridge East	320	Rangeland grazing
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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.88, Agricultural Lands</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.2, Agricultural Lands</i></p>				
<p>Policy 6</p> <p>For purposes of profiling the existing commercial agricultural enterprises of the County, the County shall consider as one land unit all tracts in contiguous ownership (including those parcels separated only by a road) zoned EFU.</p> <p>Policy 7</p> <p>The County will consider as its pool for profiling the nature of the existing agricultural enterprises of the area those farms that make the highest 90% contribution to the local agricultural economy.</p> <p>Policy 8</p> <p>In recognition that irrigated acres per farm unit is the key variable identifying commercial agricultural enterprises in the County, the County shall use the median number of irrigated acres per farm unit in the area or subzone as its principal standard for defining what size of tract constitutes a farm parcel.</p> <p>Policy 9</p> <p>Following from the June 1992 OSU Extension Service completion report detailed in the resource element, the County has identified 7 subzones representing distinct groupings of agricultural types. The County's EFU zoning shall reflect those identified subzones, generally described as follows and as more particularly detailed in the resource element of the comprehensive plan:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Subzone</i></td> <td><i>Profile</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lower Bridge</td> <td>Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Subzone</i>	<i>Profile</i>	Lower Bridge	Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture	<p>and this Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.4</p> <p>Develop comprehensive policy criteria and code to provide clarity on when and how EFU parcels can be converted to other designations.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.5</p> <p>Uses allowed in Exclusive Farm Use zones shall comply with State Statute and Oregon Administrative Rule</p> <p>Policy 2.2.6</p> <p>Regularly review farm regulations to ensure compliance with changes to State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.7</p> <p>Encourage water projects that benefit agriculture.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.8</p> <p>Support a variety of methods to preserve agricultural lands, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support the use of grant funds and other resources to assist local farmers; b. Work cooperatively with irrigation districts, public agencies and representatives and land owners; c. Encourage conservation easements, or purchase or transfer of development rights programs; d. Control noxious weeds; e. Encourage a food council or 'buy local' program. <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Promote a diverse, sustainable, revenue-generating agricultural sector.</p>
<i>Subzone</i>	<i>Profile</i>				
Lower Bridge	Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture				

Table 3 Agricultural Lands
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To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.88, Agricultural Lands</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.2, Agricultural Lands</i></p>
<p>Sisters/Cloverdale Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pasture, wooded grazing and some field crops</p> <p>Terrebonne Irrigated hay and pasture</p> <p>Tumalo/Redmond/Bend Irrigated pasture and some hay</p> <p>Alfalfa Irrigated hay and pasture</p> <p>La Pine Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay</p> <p>Horse Ridge East Rangeland grazing</p> <p>Policy 10</p> <p>For the purposes of determining relevant characteristics (i.e., farm use values, multipliers, irrigated acres and assessed farm use values) of commercial farms, the County will rely on those farms and those statistics identified in the completion report prepared by the OSU Extension Service dated June 1992 and set forth in the resource element of the comprehensive plan.</p> <p>Policy 11</p> <p>In order to provide some flexibility in the zoning and to assist farmers who may need to sell an isolated unproductive piece of land in order to assure continued operation of the farm, individual isolated partitions (creation of one or two new nonfarm parcels) establishing parcels less than the EFU irrigated minimum lot size in EFU areas shall be permitted. The remaining farm parcel must be at least the irrigated minimum established by the EFU subzone. In order to provide some flexibility in the zoning, while still maintaining the rural character of the area and limiting the costs of providing services to rural residents, the county shall allow non-farm residential divisions on nonirrigated land, in accordance with state law, with a minimum lot size of five acres.</p>	<p>Policy 2.2.9</p> <p>Encourage farming by promoting the raising and selling of crops, livestock and/or poultry.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.10</p> <p>Support stakeholders in studying and promoting economically viable agricultural opportunities and practices.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.11</p> <p>Encourage small farming enterprises, including, but not limited to, niche markets, organic farming, farm stands or value added products.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.12</p> <p>Review County Code and revise as needed to permit alternative and supplemental farm activities that are compatible with farming, such as agri-tourism or commercial renewable energy projects. When a preferred alternative or supplemental use identified through a public process is not permitted by State regulations, work with the State to review and revise their regulations.</p> <p>Goal 3</p> <p>Ensure Exclusive Farm Use policies, classifications and codes are consistent with local agricultural conditions and markets.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.13</p> <p>Identify and retain accurately designated agricultural lands.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.14</p> <p>Explore new methods of identifying and classifying agricultural lands.</p> <p>a. Apply for grants to review and, if needed, update farmland designations.</p> <p>b. Study County agricultural designations considering elements such as</p>

Table 3 Agricultural Lands
Statewide Planning Goal 3, Agricultural Lands
To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.88, Agricultural Lands</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.2, Agricultural Lands</i></p>
<p>Policy 12</p> <p>So that a farmer who has lived on his land for 10 years or more may retire and sell his property while retaining the use of his existing home, a homestead exception may be permitted which allows the homesteader to retain a life estate lease on the home and some of the surrounding land. The lease will end with the death(s) of the homesteader and spouse. This exception shall not permit the creation of another residence on the property in question.</p> <p>Policy 13</p> <p>A division of land for non-farm uses, except dwellings, may be approved as long as the parcel for the non-farm use is no larger than the minimum size necessary for the use. The parcel shall be at least one acre in size.</p> <p>Policy 14</p> <p>Parcel size exceptions may be granted because of survey errors when original section lines were established, so that standard section divisions may be achieved (i.e., 160, 80, 40, 10, etc., acres). Man-made barriers such as roads or canals, over which the applicant has no control, may serve as adequate justification for granting a parcel (lot) size variance.</p> <p>Policy 15</p> <p>Normal agricultural practices (i.e., aerial pesticide applications, machinery dust and noise, etc.) shall not be restricted by non-agricultural interests in exclusive farm use zones. The County shall consider requiring noise, dust, fly, etc., easements to be granted to adjoining farmers where non-agricultural uses are permitted.</p>	<p>water availability, farm viability and economics, climatic conditions, land use patterns, accepted farm practices, and impacts on public services.</p> <p>c. Lobby for changes to State Statute regarding agricultural definitions specific to Deschutes County that would allow some reclassification of agricultural lands.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.15</p> <p>Address land use challenges in the Horse Ridge subzone, specifically:</p> <p>a. The large number of platted lots not meeting the minimum acreage;</p> <p>b. The need for non-farm dwellings and location requirements for farm dwellings;</p> <p>c. Concerns over the impact on private property from off-road vehicles, facilities, and trails located on adjacent public lands.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.16</p> <p>Work with the State to review and revise accessory farm dwelling requirements to address the needs of local farmers.</p> <p>Policy 2.2.17</p> <p>Encourage coordination between fish/wildlife management organizations and agricultural interests.</p>

Table 3 Agricultural Lands
Statewide Planning Goal 3, Agricultural Lands
To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.88, Agricultural Lands</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.2, Agricultural Lands</i>
<p>Policy 16 Coordination between public and private landowners to encourage farm use shall be encouraged. And projects to increase productivity and to bring new land into agricultural production shall be fostered.</p> <p>Policy 17 Control of noxious weeds through educational programs should be continued.</p> <p>Policy 18 Farm and non-farm uses in rural areas shall be consistent with the conservation of soil and water.</p> <p>Policy 19 Prior to the next periodic review of its comprehensive plan and to the extent allowed by state law, the County Planning Department shall initiate a study of EFU-zoned lands to develop a recommendation as to whether marginal lands or secondary lands would be appropriate.</p>	

Table 4 Forest Lands

Statewide Planning Goal 4, Forest Lands

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest lands consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.92 Forest Lands</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.3, Forest Lands</i></p>
<p>Goal To conserve forest lands for forest uses.</p> <p>Policy 1 Deschutes County shall designate forest lands on the comprehensive plan map consistent with Goal 4 and OAR 660, Division 6.</p> <p>Policy 2 Deschutes County shall zone forest lands for uses allowed pursuant to OAR 660, Division 6. In addition to forest practices and operations and uses auxiliary to forest practices, as set forth in ORS 527.722, Deschutes County shall allow in the forest environment the following general types of uses: a. Uses related to, and in support of, forest operations; b. Uses to conserve soil, air and water quality and to provide for fish and wildlife resources, agriculture and recreational opportunities appropriate in a forest environment; c. Locationally dependent uses such as communication towers, mineral and aggregate resources use, etc.; d. Dwellings authorized by ORS 215.720 to 215.750; and e. Other dwellings under prescribed conditions.</p> <p>Policy 3 In order to conserve and maintain the unimpacted forest land base for forest use the County shall identify and zone as F-1 those lands which have the following characteristics:</p>	<p>Goal 1 Protect and maintain forest lands for multiple uses, including forest products, watershed protection, conservation, recreation and wildlife habitat protection.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.1 Retain forest lands through Forest 1 and Forest 2 zoning.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.2 To conserve and maintain unimpacted forest lands, retain Forest 1 zoning for those lands with the following characteristics: a. Consist predominantly of ownerships not developed by residences or non-forest uses; b. Consist predominantly of contiguous ownerships of 160 acres or larger; c. Consist predominantly of ownerships contiguous to other lands utilized for commercial forest or commercial farm uses; d. Are accessed by roads intended primarily for forest management; and e. Are primarily under forest management.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.3 To conserve and maintain impacted forest lands, retain Forest 2 zoning for those lands with the following characteristics: a. Consist predominantly of ownerships developed for residential or non-forest uses;</p>

Table 4 Forest Lands

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.92 Forest Lands</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.3, Forest Lands</i></p>
<p>a. Consist predominantly of ownerships not developed by residences or non-forest uses.</p> <p>b. Consist predominantly of contiguous ownerships of 160 acres or larger in size.</p> <p>c. Consist predominantly of ownerships contiguous to other lands utilized for commercial forest or commercial farm uses.</p> <p>d. Accessed by arterial roads or roads intended primarily for forest management.</p> <p>b. Primarily under forest management.</p> <p>Policy 4</p> <p>In order to conserve and maintain impacted forest lands for forest use the County shall identify and zone as F-2 those lands which have the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Consist predominantly of ownerships developed for residential or other non-forest uses;</p> <p>b. Consist predominantly of ownerships less than 160 acres in size;</p> <p>c. Consist of ownerships generally contiguous to tracts containing less than 160 acres and residences, or adjacent to acknowledged exception areas;</p> <p>d. Provided with a level of public facilities and services, including roads, intended primarily for direct services to rural residences.</p> <p>Policy 5</p> <p>Except as identified in this plan non-forest uses shall be discouraged in existing forested areas.</p>	<p>b. Consist predominantly of ownerships less than 160 acres;</p> <p>c. Consist of ownerships generally contiguous to tracts containing less than 160 acres and residences, or adjacent to acknowledged exception areas; and</p> <p>d. Provide a level of public facilities and services, including roads, intended primarily for direct services to rural residences.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.4</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other quasi-judicial plan or zone change criteria, lands designated as Forest under this Plan and zoned Forest 2 may upon application be redesignated and rezoned from Forest 2 to Exclusive Farm Use if such lands:</p> <p>a. Do not qualify under State Statute for forestland tax deferral,</p> <p>b. Are not necessary to permit forest operations or practices on adjoining lands and do not constitute forested lands that maintain soil, air, water and fish and wildlife resources,</p> <p>c. Have soils on the property that fall within the definition of agricultural lands as set forth in Goal 3,</p> <p>d. Are a tract of land 40 acres or less in size,</p> <p>e. Do not qualify under State Statute and the terms of the Forest 2 zone for a dwelling, and;</p> <p>f. Were purchased by the property owner after January 1, 1985 but before November 4, 1993.</p> <p>Such changes may be made regardless of the size of the resulting EFU zoning district. Such changes shall be processed in the same manner as other quasi-judicial plan or zoning map changes.</p>

Table 4 Forest Lands

Statewide Planning Goal 4, Forest Lands

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest lands consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.92 Forest Lands</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.3, Forest Lands</i></p>
<p>Policy 6 Forest management in Deschutes County shall be governed by the Oregon State Forest Practices Act.</p> <p>Policy 7 Better coordination and cooperation between the U.S. Forest Service and Deschutes County shall be fostered, particularly as it relates to restrictive use of such Forest Service lands as Mt. Bachelor Ski Area and the Bend Watershed. As a basis for mutual cooperation and coordination, the Land Management Plan for the Deschutes National forest shall be used</p> <p>Policy 8 Notwithstanding any other quasi-judicial plan or zone change criteria, lands designated as Forest under the Plan and zoned Forest Use 2 under the zoning ordinance may upon application be redesignated under the Plan from Forest to Agriculture and rezoned under the zoning ordinance from Forest Use 2 to Exclusive Farm Use if such lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Do not qualify under state law for forestland tax deferral, b. Are not necessary to permit forest operations or practices on adjoining lands and do not constitute forested lands that maintain soil, air, water and fish and wildlife resources, c. Have soils on the property that fall within the definition of agricultural lands as set forth in Goal 3, b. Are a tract of land 40 acres or less in size, c. Do not qualify under state law and the terms of the Forest Use 2 Zone for a dwelling, and; 	<p>Policy 2.3.5 Uses allowed in Forest zones shall comply with State Statute and Oregon Administrative Rule.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.6 Coordinate and cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and other public agencies to promote sustainable forest uses, including recreation, on public forest land, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use the Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, or its successor, as the basis for mutual coordination and cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service; b. Use the Prineville Bureau of Land Management Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan, or its successor, as the basis for mutual coordination and cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management. <p>Policy 2.3.7 Notify affected agencies when approving development that could impact Federal or State forest lands.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.8 Support the maintenance of the Skyline Forest as a Community Forest.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.9 Support economic development opportunities that promote forest</p>

Table 4 Forest Lands

Statewide Planning Goal 4, Forest Lands

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest lands consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.92 Forest Lands</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.3, Forest Lands</i></p>
<p>d. Were purchased by the property owner after January 1, 1985 but before November 4, 1993. Such changes may be made regardless of the size of the resulting EFU-Zoning district. Such changes shall be processed in the same manner as other quasi-judicial plan or zoning map changes.</p>	<p>health.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.10 Provide input on public forest plans that impact Deschutes County.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.11 Apply for grants to review forest lands based on ORS 215.788-215.794 (2009 HB 2229).</p> <p>Policy 2.3.12 Coordinate with stakeholders to support forest management projects that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contribute to public safety by treating wildland hazardous fuels particularly in the designated Wildland Urban Interface as identified in the Community Wildfire Protection Plans described in Section 3.5 of this Plan; b. Retain fish and wildlife habitat. <p>Goal 2 Adequately address impacts to public safety and wildlife when allowing development on forest lands.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.13 Review County Code and revise as needed to ensure development in forest zones mitigates impacts, particularly impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and public fire safety.</p>

Table 5 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>No specific chapter, located throughout the Plan</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.4, Goal 5 Overview</i></p>
	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Protect Goal 5 resources.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.1</p> <p>Initiate a review of all Goal 5 inventories and protection programs.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.2</p> <p>Until the County initiates amendments to the Goal 5 inventories and programs, all existing Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed, except as noted in the findings for Ordinance 2011-003.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.3</p> <p>Review Goal 5 resources when a new Goal 5 resource is verified through the applicable state and county process, but at least every 10 years.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.4</p> <p>Incorporate new information into the Goal 5 inventory as requested by an applicant or as County staff resources allow.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.5</p> <p>As federal lands are sold to private owners, review the impacts to Goal 5 resources.</p>

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<p align="center">DCC 23.112 Water Resources</p> <p>Goal 1 To maintain existing water supplies at present quality and quantity.</p> <p>Goal 2 To improve the efficiency with which water is supplied to meet the growing needs of Deschutes County residents.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>Resource Study: To obtain better information than that presently available so as to assure the safe use of the area's water resources the following policies shall be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtain funding to conduct a complete County-wide hydrology study. Particular emphasis shall be placed on study of urban areas, irrigation water seepage into local water tables, stream flow and limits to water availability. b. The County, in conjunction with appropriate State and Federal agencies, shall conduct a study on the location and characteristics of local aquifers and streams, emphasizing the La Pine area first. c. The County shall conduct a study of the legal, economic and environmental consequences of the use of irrigation water for non-agricultural uses. d. When information is available on the location, quality and quantity of groundwater resources, the county will determine the significance of the resource and complete the Goal 5 process for groundwater resources in accordance with OAR 660-16. 	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Develop regional, comprehensive water management policies that balance the diverse needs of water users and recognize Oregon water law.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.1</p> <p>Participate in Statewide and regional water planning including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work cooperatively with stakeholders, such as the Oregon Water Resources Department, the Deschutes Water Alliance and other non-profit water organizations; b. Support the creation and continual updating of a regional water management plan. <p>Policy 2.5.2</p> <p>Support grants for water system infrastructure improvements, upgrades or expansions.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.3</p> <p>Goal 5 inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.</p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Increase water conservation efforts.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.4</p> <p>Promote efficient water use through targeted conservation, educational and, as needed, regulatory or incentive programs.</p>

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<p>Policy 2 Water supply. The second general topic is the protection and improvement in efficiency of local water supplies.</p> <p>a. The County shall work with local irrigation districts, private and municipal water suppliers as well as adjacent Counties and the State to assist water management planning.</p> <p>b. Consistent with acceptable environmental, social and economic impacts, the County shall cooperate with State and Federal agencies in irrigation canal lining, reservoir construction and watershed management.</p> <p>c. The County shall continue to serve as a sponsor for Federal and State grants for water system improvements.</p> <p align="center"><i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>(Water/fish citations)</i></p> <p>Goal 1 To conserve and protect existing fish and wildlife areas.</p> <p>Goal 2 To maintain all species at optimum levels to prevent serious depletion of indigenous species.</p> <p>Goal 3 To develop and manage the lands and waters of this County in a manner that will enhance, where possible, the production and public enjoyment of wildlife.</p> <p>Goal 4 To develop and maintain public access to lands and waters and the wildlife resources thereon.</p> <p>Goal 5 To maintain wildlife diversity and habitats that support the wildlife diversity in the County.</p>	<p>a. Review County Code and revise as needed to ensure new development incorporates recognized efficient water use practices for all water uses.</p> <p>b. Encourage the reuse of grey water for landscaping.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.5 Promote a coordinated regional water conservation effort that includes increasing public awareness of water conservation tools and practices.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.6 Support conservation efforts by irrigation districts, including programs to provide incentives for water conservation.</p> <p>Goal 3 Maintain and enhance a healthy ecosystem in Deschutes River Basin.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.7 Work with stakeholders to restore, maintain and/or enhance healthy river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands, including the following:</p> <p>a. Encourage efforts to address fluctuating water levels in the Deschutes River system;</p> <p>b. Cooperate to improve surface waters, especially those designated water quality impaired under the federal Clean Water Act;</p> <p>c. Support research on methods to restore, maintain and enhance river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;</p> <p>d. Support restoration efforts for river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;</p> <p>e. Inventory and consider protections for cold water springs;</p>

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<p>Policy 4 Because public access to fish and wildlife areas is so important to the economic and livability aspects of Deschutes County, walking easements and periodic boat access points shall be provided in areas where public river access is limited, as determined appropriate by the County and State Department of Fish and Wildlife.</p> <p>Policy 5 Consistent with Policy 4 and in order to protect the sensitive riparian areas, as well as to protect people and property from flood damage, the zoning ordinance shall prohibit development (except floating docks) within 100 feet of the mean high water mark of a perennial or intermittent stream or lake. Exceptions may be permitted on lots created prior to November 1, 1979 where adherence to the 100-foot setback would cause a hardship.</p> <p>Policy 11 The County shall work with ODFW and the Deschutes Basin Resource Committee to review existing protection of riparian and wetland area vegetation and recommend comprehensive plan and ordinance amendments, if necessary, by December 31, 1993.</p> <p>Policy 12 When site specific information is available to the County on the location, quality and quantity of threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species listed by State or Federal wildlife agencies</p>	<p>f. Evaluate waterways for possible designation under the Scenic Waterways program;</p> <p>g. In collaboration with stakeholders, map channel migration zones and identify effective protections;</p> <p>h. Develop comprehensive riparian management or mitigation practices that enhance ecosystems, such as vegetation removal criteria.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.8 Support studies on the Deschutes River ecosystem and incorporate watershed studies that provide new scientific information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, such as the 2010 Local Wetland Inventory.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.9 Support educational efforts and identify areas where the County could provide information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, including rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.</p> <p>a. Explore methods of ensuring property owners know and understand regulations for rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.10 Support the high priority actions from the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Committee's 2008 Upper Deschutes River Restoration Strategy.</p> <p>Goal 4 Maintain and enhance fish populations and riparian habitat.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.11</p>

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<p>and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife develops protection criteria for the species, the County shall proceed with a Goal 5 ESEE analysis in compliance with OAR 660 Div.16.</p> <p>Policy 16</p> <p>The County shall retain and encourage public ownership of significant fish and wildlife habitat and riparian areas.</p> <p>Policy 17</p> <p>County-owned land shall be managed to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat except where a conflicting public use outweighs the loss of habitat.</p> <p>Policy 18</p> <p>The County shall notify the Oregon Division of State Lands and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife of any development applications for land within a wetland identified on the National Wetlands Inventory maps.</p> <p>Policy 19</p> <p>The County shall encourage the formation of nonprofit land trusts for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, wetland, riparian and natural areas. The County should provide support and assistance when deemed appropriate by the Board of County Commissioners.</p> <p align="center"><i>DCC 23.116.020 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p> <p>Goal A Stabilize the flow regime of the upper Deschutes River Basin so as to maintain or enhance a healthy aquatic and</p>	<p>Coordinate with stakeholders to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat in river and riparian habitats and wetlands.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.12</p> <p>Promote healthy fish populations through incentives and education.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.13</p> <p>Support healthy native fish populations through coordination with stakeholders who provide fish habitat management and restoration.</p> <p>a. Review, and apply where appropriate, strategies for protecting fish and fish habitat.</p> <p>b. Promote salmon recovery through voluntary incentives and encouraging appropriate species management and habitat restoration.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.14</p> <p>Review Habitat Conservation Plans for species listed under the Endangered Species Act to identify appropriate new policies or codes.</p> <p>a. Spawning areas for trout should be considered significant habitat and should be protected in rivers and streams.</p> <p>b. Cooperate with irrigation districts in preserving spawning areas for trout, where feasible.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.15</p> <p>Use a combination of incentives and/or regulations to mitigate development impacts on river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands.</p> <p>Goal 6</p> <p>Coordinate land use and water policies.</p>

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<p>riparian environment while providing for irrigation and recreation needs. The minimum streamflows recommended by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife should be considered as target minimum flows for the respective river reaches.</p> <p>Goal B Support the designation of instream use of water as a beneficial use.</p> <p>Goal C Increase streamflow in the Deschutes River below Wickiup Dam during the non-irrigation season. Establish a flow release during the irrigation season that will reduce bank erosion while providing for irrigation, fisheries, wildlife and recreation needs.</p> <p>Goal D Implement and enforce incentives for water conservation.</p> <p>Goal E Maintain streamflows in the Little Deschutes River and its tributaries that will provide for irrigation, fisheries, wildlife and recreation needs.</p> <p>Goal F Increase instream flow below the North Canal Dam during periods of water diversion.</p> <p>Goal G Increase streamflow below the irrigation diversions on Tumalo Creek during periods of water diversion.</p> <p>Goal H Increase streamflow below the main irrigation diversion on Whychus Creek during periods of water diversion.</p> <p>Policy A 1 a.Deschutes County shall establish a water conservation committee including, but not limited to, local representatives</p>	<p>Policy 2.5.29 Consider adopting regulations for dock construction based on recommendations of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program.</p>

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<p>from the irrigation districts, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), United States Forest Service (USFS), Deschutes County and City of Bend Planning Departments, and Deschutes County and City of Bend Planning Commissions to provide an ongoing forum regarding water management on the Deschutes River and its tributaries and to make recommendations to appropriate agencies. The committee should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request assistance through Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA's) technical assistance program for technical improvements in methods of irrigation and means of conservation of both water and energy. 2. Request assistance from the Water Resources Department, Bureau of Reclamation, and Soil and Conservation Districts to initiate an in- depth study of, and to set priorities for, actions that should be taken to improve the irrigation districts' delivery systems. 3. Assist the County and City of Bend in the implementation of the goals and policies of DCC 23.116.010. <p>Policy B 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deschutes County shall petition the Water Resources Department to amend the appropriate provisions in the Deschutes River Basin Plan to reflect the recommendations of the River Study Task Force and the committee established under Goal A of DCC 23.116.010. b. Deschutes County shall petition the State Legislature to amend state law to designate instream use as a beneficial use to 	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>ensure that rights designated to instream use shall not be subject to downstream appropriation by holder of equal or junior rights, and petition the Water Resource Department to adopt a uniform, easily-accomplished process for the transfer of water rights in the Deschutes River Basin to instream use.</p> <p>Policy C 1</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a feasibility study on the Monner Reservoir site, including: (1) the non-irrigation flow required for filling, (2) to what extent gravity feed irrigation would be possible, and (3) to what extent low flows below Wickiup Dam could be augmented during the non-irrigation season.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation, USFS, United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), to establish a bedload sediment monitoring program and to determine an appropriate maximum discharge from Wickiup Dam, which program addresses the effects of bank erosion on rehabilitation of spawning habitat, riverfront property, recreation, and scenic values, and accomplishes the determination of flow regime through interagency cooperation with the affected irrigation districts</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation to determine what the consequences would be to irrigation districts, recreation use, and the stabilizing of water releases below Wickiup Dam by maintaining a lower level of water in Crane Prairie Reservoir, and diking off known high loss areas</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>within the reservoir to minimize excess seepage.</p> <p>Policy D 1</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage the Water Resources Department, irrigation districts, and municipalities utilizing diverted waters to enforce the "without waste" provision in appropriated water rights</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the irrigation districts to provide financial incentives to conserve water, such as a water use fee on the minimum amount of water required (commensurate with the plant/soil requirements determined by the soil and water conservation districts) and an excess charge for water used over the base amount</p> <p>b. Deschutes County and the irrigation districts should explore the development of an intergovernmental agreement to provide that developers partitioning land and attendant water rights shall be responsible for the affected irrigation district's approval before final plat approval by the County. The irrigation district shall not deliver water to the subdivision greater than that which would have been due to the parcel as a whole (i.e., the district shall not replace water lost by subdivision distribution).d. Deschutes County shall request the irrigation districts to continue to give consideration to shortening the summer irrigation season when soil moisture conditions and cistern reserves allow</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the irrigation districts within the upper and middle Deschutes River Basin to allow</p>	<p></p>

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<p>expansion of irrigated land within a district's boundaries, as part of a means to share conserved water, for those districts that implement water conservation and instream flow enhancement programs</p> <p>d. Deschutes County shall encourage irrigation districts to discontinue the policy of winter water runs</p> <p>Policy E</p> <p>Deschutes County shall encourage ODFW and Tumalo Irrigation District to negotiate a minimum release out of Crescent Lake</p> <p>Policy F</p> <p>Deschutes County shall encourage examination by irrigation districts and the Water Resources Department of options for providing additional flows below the North Canal Dam during the irrigation season. These additional flows shall not take the place of the current 30 CFS spilled by agreement with Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) and North Unit Irrigation District (NUID). Options that might be considered include shared conserved water, public participation in irrigation district improvement, public "buy down" of interest rates on improvement loans, and public or private purchase/transfer of water rights for instream use</p> <p>Policy G</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage the City of Bend to continue to implement a water conservation program that emphasizes enforcement, metering, and other methods to avoid wasting water</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>b. Deschutes County shall encourage the City of Bend to continue to replace the Tumalo water supply pipeline and, when this pipeline is complete, to install gates at the intake, which would help stabilize withdrawals from Tumalo Creek</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall encourage the City of Bend and Tumalo Irrigation District to explore options to improve instream flows in Tumalo Creek, including apportionment of water draws to maximize the use of the Tumalo Feed Canal rather than the Columbia Southern Canal, in order to increase water flows through Shevlin Park and minimize the excessive water losses that now occur in the Columbia Southern Canal</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall encourage the Tumalo Irrigation District to explore means to eliminate the Columbia Southern Canal and to revert a portion of the water saved to instream use to maintain a minimum flow in Tumalo Creek below the Tumalo Feed Canal diversion</p> <p>Policy H</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage the Whychus Creek Irrigation District and the Water Resources Department to help explore options for providing additional flow below the irrigation diversions on Whychus Creek, including shared conserved water, public participation in irrigation district improvements, public "buy down" of interest rates on improvement loans, and public or private purchase/transfer of water rights for instream use</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall request the ODFW to petition the</p>	This area is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>Water Resources Department to withdraw Whychus Creek from any further appropriations</p> <p align="center">DCC 23.116.040 Deschutes River Corridor (water/fish citations)</p> <p>Goal 1a Increase the number of wild trout through restoration of degraded habitat, enhancement of tributary spawning areas, and stabilized flows</p> <p>Goal 1b Increase public access along rivers and streams for fishing.</p> <p>Goal 1c Increase public awareness of riparian habitat protection</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. All spawning areas for trout shall be considered significant habitat and shall be protected</p> <p>b. To the extent funds are available, Deschutes County shall retain in public ownership, after foreclosure, tax delinquent lands located near or adjacent to rivers and streams</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the ODFW and local trout clubs to continue spawning habitat enhancement work</p> <p>d. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist DEQ in developing a program to prevent surface water pollution due to inadequate or failing septic systems along rivers and streams</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall encourage the ODFW to develop a program for state acquisition of fishing easements along rivers</p>	Empty cell

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<p>and streams</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall encourage the ODFW and the Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Transportation to develop a joint program for increasing fishing access at and adjacent to Cline Falls, Tumalo, and La Pine State Parks</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall adopt regulations pertaining to fill-and-removal of material in waterways and adjacent wetlands</p> <p>h. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the ODFW, Bureau of Reclamation, Warm Springs Indian Tribe, Portland General Electric, and the USFS to begin efforts to identify ways to assure that steelhead and salmon juveniles are able to travel downstream over the dams. A pilot program for steelhead should be initiated on Whychus Creek</p> <p>i. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the ODFW to manage appropriate reaches of rivers and streams for wild (naturally reproducing) trout</p> <p>j. As part of the ODFW's effort to develop a wild trout management plan for the upper Deschutes River Basin, Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the planning and, if appropriate, financing of habitat restoration and improvement of those rivers and streams affected by water facilities designed and/or financed by their agency, through coordination with the ODFW, USFS, irrigation districts, and other public and private interests</p> <p>k. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist in the education of river property owners on the State Riparian Tax Incentive</p>	This area is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>Program and other programs that would benefit fish and wildlife</p> <p>i. Deschutes County, in cooperation with the irrigation districts, USFS, ODFW, and Bureau of Reclamation, should explore means to restore and stabilize riparian and wetland habitats. Emphasis should be on stabilizing flows caused by water regulations. Consideration should also include, but not be limited to, bank erosion control, revegetation programs, and elimination of inappropriate levels of riparian livestock grazing along rivers and streams</p> <p>m. Deschutes County shall request the ODFW to ensure that all irrigation diversions are properly screened. The irrigation districts should be encouraged to conduct the studies to monitor screen efficiency and to make necessary improvements</p> <p>n. Deschutes County shall continue to use conservation easements to protect riparian habitat</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

Table 7 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Wildlife Resources
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To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.6 Wildlife</i></p>
<p>23.104 Fish and Wildlife</p> <p>Goal 1 To conserve and protect existing fish and wildlife areas</p> <p>Goal 2 To maintain all species at optimum levels to prevent serious depletion of indigenous species</p> <p>Goal 3 To develop and manage the lands and waters of this County in a manner that will enhance, where possible, the production and public enjoyment of wildlife</p> <p>Goal 4 To develop and maintain public access to lands and waters and the wildlife resources thereon.</p> <p>Goal 5 To maintain wildlife diversity and habitats that support the wildlife diversity in the County</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>In light of the need to protect deer winter range and to be consistent with plan policies restricting rural sprawl, the Metolius, North Paulina, Tumalo and Grizzly deer winter ranges shall be protected by special zones. The winter ranges shall be as designated on the Big Game Habitat – Wildlife Area Combining Zone Map contained in this plan's resource element. Within the winter ranges the minimum lot size shall be 40 acres, except that in the Rural Residential Zone and the Multiple Use Agricultural Zone planned or cluster developments are required for new land divisions. In planned and cluster developments man's activities must be limited to 20 percent of the development's lands with 80 percent left as open space. The density of planned and cluster developments shall be determined by the underlying zone.</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.1</p> <p>Goal 5 wildlife inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.2</p> <p>Promote stewardship of wildlife habitats and corridors, particularly those with significant biological, ecological, aesthetic and recreational value.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.3</p> <p>Ensure Goal 5 wildlife inventories and habitat protection programs are up-to-date through public processes and expert sources, such as the 2009 Interagency Report.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.4</p> <p>Support incentives for restoring and/or preserving significant wildlife habitat by traditional means such as zoning or innovative means, including land swaps, conservation easements, transfer of development rights, tax incentives or purchase by public or non-profit agencies.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.5</p> <p>Assist in providing information and education on wildlife and habitat protection.</p>

Table 7 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Wildlife Resources
Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.6 Wildlife</i></p>
<p>Policy 2 The County shall enforce an animal control ordinance which prohibits dogs to be at large or not under the complete control of a capable person</p> <p>Policy 3 In the Bend/La Pine deer migration corridor identified in the comprehensive plan resource element, new land divisions, where the underlying zone is Rural Residential – 10, shall be cluster developments</p> <p>Policy 4 Because public access to fish and wildlife areas is so important to the economic and livability aspects of Deschutes County, walking easements and periodic boat access points shall be provided in areas where public river access is limited, as determined appropriate by the County and State Department of Fish and Wildlife</p> <p>Policy 5 Consistent with Policy 4 and in order to protect the sensitive riparian areas, as well as to protect people and property from flood damage, the zoning ordinance shall prohibit development (except floating docks) within 100 feet of the mean high water mark of a perennial or intermittent stream or lake. Exceptions may be permitted on lots created prior to November 1, 1979 where adherence to the 100-foot setback would cause a hardship</p> <p>Policy 6 In addition to State and Federal laws, County ordinances shall require all identified nesting sites for eagles, ospreys, prairie</p>	<p>Policy 2.6.6 Review the Oregon Conservation Strategy when amending the Wildlife section of this Plan.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.7 Use a combination of incentives, regulations and education to promote stewardship of wildlife habitat and address the impacts of development.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.8 Balance protection of wildlife with wildland fire mitigation on private lands in the designated Wildland Urban Interface.</p> <p>Goal 2 Promote the economic and recreational benefits of wildlife and habitat.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.9 Encourage wildlife related tourism.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.10 Coordinate with stakeholders to ensure access to significant wildlife and riparian habitat through public or non-profit ownership.</p> <p>Goal 3 Support retaining populations of Federal and State protected endangered species.</p> <p>Policy 2.6.11 Develop local approaches, in coordination with Federal and State agencies, for protecting Federal or State Threatened or</p>

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<p>falcons or other species listed on the Oregon State or Federal threatened or endangered species list shall be protected</p> <p>Policy 7</p> <p>Sensitive bird habitat sites (bald eagle, golden eagle, osprey, great grey owl, prairie falcon nests, great blue heron rookeries, and sage grouse leks) and mammal habitat sites (Townsend's big-eared bat hibernating and nesting caves) identified in the Resource Element of this plan shall be protected by a Sensitive Bird and Mammal Overlay Zone. A protection program acceptable to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for the nests or sites shall be submitted by the applicant for a development or land use permit and used implemented during and after construction of the development</p> <p>Policy 8</p> <p>The antelope range and antelope winter range identified on the Big Game Habitat-Wildlife Area Combining Zone Map included in the Resource Element of this plan shall be protected by a wildlife area combining zone. The minimum lot size for new parcels shall be 320 acres. The Rural Service Centers of Brothers, Hampton and Millican shall be exempt from the provisions of the Wildlife Area Combining Zone</p> <p>Policy 9</p> <p>The areas containing land identified as significant elk habitat on the Big Game Habitat Map – Wildlife Area Combining Zone Map included in the Resource Element of this plan shall be protected by a wildlife area combining zone. The minimum lot size for new parcels shall be 160 acres in the combining zone</p>	<p>Endangered Species or Species of Concern.</p>

Table 7 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Wildlife Resources
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<p>Policy 10 The County shall notify the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife of all land use applications for lands located in the WA Combining Zone or the Sensitive Bird and Mammal Overlay Zone</p> <p>Policy 11 The County shall work with ODFW and the Deschutes Basin Resource Committee to review existing protection of riparian and wetland area vegetation and recommend comprehensive plan and ordinance amendments, if necessary, by December 31, 1993</p> <p>Policy 12 When site specific information is available to the County on the location, quality and quantity of threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species listed by State or Federal wildlife agencies and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife develops protection criteria for the species, the County shall proceed with a Goal 5 ESEE analysis in compliance with OAR 660 Div.16</p> <p>Policy 13 The County shall review the La Pine and Bull Flat elk habitat areas and the Metolius deer migration corridor designated as "1B" Goal 5 resources during the next periodic review or as additional information on the location, quality and quantity of the habitat areas becomes available</p> <p>Policy 14 The County shall maintain an inventory of County-owned property in the Bend/La Pine deer migration corridor. Prior to sale or exchange of County owned property in the corridor, the County shall consult the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 7 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Wildlife Resources
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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.6 Wildlife</i></p>
<p>to determine the value of the land for deer migration and make reasonable efforts to consolidate properties to maintain habitat characteristics important to preserving the migration corridor</p> <p>Policy 15</p> <p>The County shall work with ODFW to identify specific areas where the County and ODFW shall encourage public retention and acquisition of land or seek conservation easements for the protection of the deer migration corridor</p> <p>Policy 16</p> <p>The County shall retain and encourage public ownership of significant fish and wildlife habitat and riparian areas</p> <p>Policy 17</p> <p>County-owned land shall be managed to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat except where a conflicting public use outweighs the loss of habitat</p> <p>Policy 18</p> <p>The County shall notify the Oregon Division of State Lands and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife of any development applications for land within a wetland identified on the National Wetlands Inventory maps.</p> <p>Policy 19</p> <p>The County shall encourage the formation of nonprofit land trusts for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, wetland, riparian and natural areas. The County should provide support and assistance when deemed appropriate by the Board of County Commissioners</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 7 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Wildlife Resources
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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.6 Wildlife</i></p>
<p align="center">DCC 23.116.050 Deschutes River Corridor <i>(wildlife citations)</i></p> <p>Goal Ensure the long-term protection and enhancement of wildlife sensitive riparian habitat, and natural plant and animal communities along the Deschutes River and its tributaries.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Deschutes County, in cooperation with the ODFW and USFS, shall modify land use practices and consider acquiring land or development rights where conflicts arise with any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sensitive wildlife habitats necessary for feeding, nesting, reproduction or rearing. 2. Sensitive elk and deer winter range habitat. 3. Sensitive elk and deer migration corridors. <p>b. Deschutes County, in cooperation with the ODFW and USFS, shall consider wetlands and riparian areas as sensitive wildlife habitat due to their scarcity and unique characteristics to serve a wide range of wildlife species and shall protect them. Modification/ alteration of these areas may only be permitted in unique situations and after consultation with the ODFW.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall support periodic or seasonal closures of roads, trails or areas in sensitive wildlife areas to motorized vehicles. The County should also request the USFS to continue to support these closures in order to minimize human disturbance.</p> <p>d. Deschutes County, in cooperation with the USFS and ODFW, shall protect and enhance lands containing sensitive wildlife</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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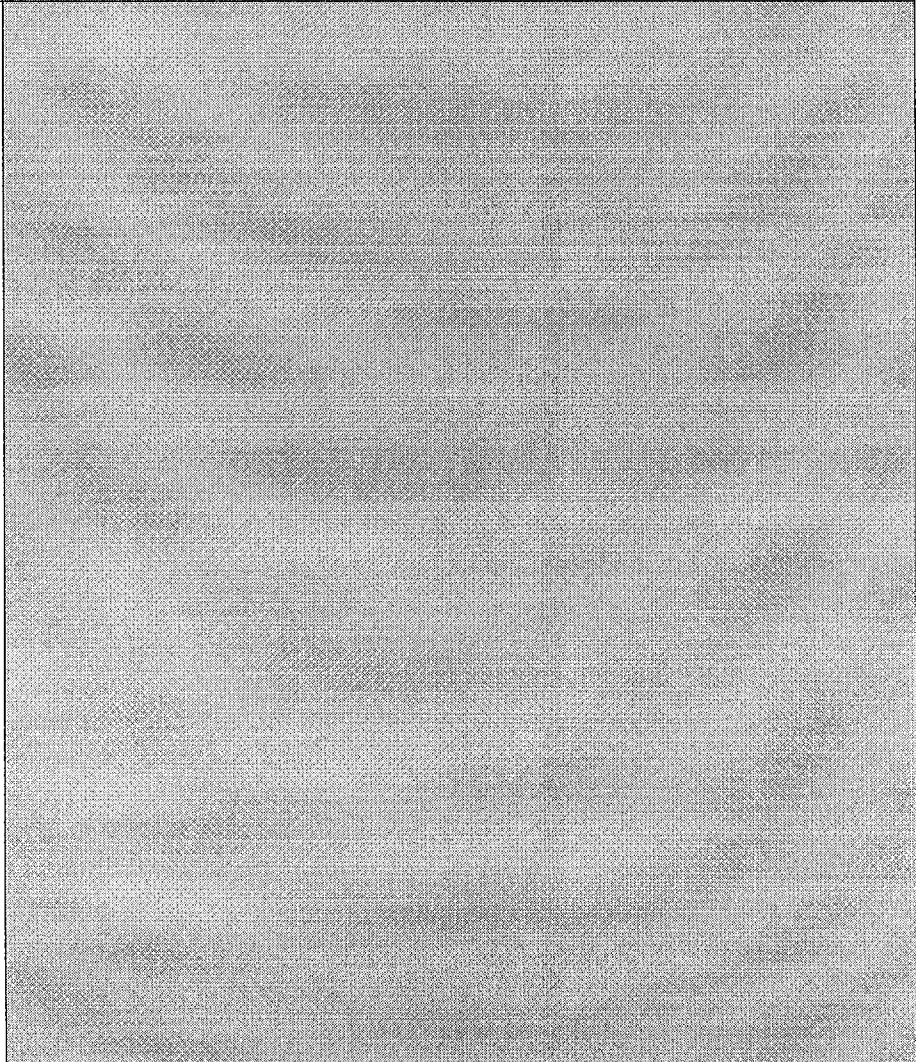
<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.6 Wildlife</i></p>
<p>habitat</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall petition the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to close the Sheep Springs area to hunting during the bald eagle migration and feeding period.</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall promote and support educational programs on riparian natural history, river maintenance and courtesies, impacts of habitat alteration and habitat disturbance by domestic animals and human activities.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall request that the USFS and ODFW adopt a winter elk management plan for the Benham Falls elk herd. Emphasis should be given to identification of their sensitive habitat in order to minimize potential conflict with development and recreation activities.</p> <p>h. Deschutes County shall support the continued consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife.</p> <p>i. Deschutes County shall support efforts by local conservation clubs to develop a waterfowl and wetlands habitat improvement program along the Deschutes River.</p> <p>j. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist citizens, the Department of Forestry, USFS and private landholders in adopting forest management practices along rivers and streams that consider the needs of wildlife, such as preserving snags, riparian cover, and other habitat characteristics that will maintain optimal use by wildlife. Desired changes in habitat conditions resulting from forest management practices should concurrently avoid adverse impacts to water quality and visual quality for the specific reach.</p> <p>k. Deschutes County shall continue to use conservation</p>	

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.104 Fish and Wildlife</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.6 Wildlife</i>
<p>easements as a means to preserve wildlife habitat.</p> <p>I. Deschutes County shall adopt regulations pertaining to fill-and-removal of material in waterways and adjacent wetlands.</p>	

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>DCC 23.96.020 and 23.96.030, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern and Environmental Quality <i>(open space, scenic views and sites citations)</i></p> <p>Goal 1 To conserve open spaces and areas of historic, natural or scenic resources.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>On lands outside urban growth boundaries and rural service centers along Highway 97, 20 and 126, as well as along Century Drive, South Century Drive, portions of Three Creeks Lake Road, Fall River Road, roads from Highway 97 to Smith Rocks, Pine Mountain Road and roadways for which landscape management is prescribed on the 1990 Comprehensive Plan, a case-by-case site plan review shall be required. This area is to extend 1/4 mile on either side from the centerline of roadways, and shall include all areas designated as State and Federal Wild, Scenic or Recreational Waterways and within 660 feet from either side of designated rivers and streams as measured from the ordinary high water level.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>Deschutes County shall include areas outside of the urban growth boundaries and rural service centers and within 1/4 mile of the centerline of the following roads in the Landscape Management Zone.</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Coordinate with property owners to ensure protection of significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.</p> <p>Policy 2.7.1</p> <p>Goal 5 open spaces, scenic views and sites inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.</p> <p>Policy 2.7.2</p> <p>Cooperate with stakeholders to establish a comprehensive system of connected open spaces.</p> <p>Policy 2.7.3</p> <p>Support efforts to identify and protect significant open spaces and visually important areas including those that provide a visual separation between communities such as the open spaces between Bend and Redmond or lands that are visually prominent.</p> <p>Policy 2.7.4</p> <p>Encourage a variety of approaches that protect significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.</p> <p>Policy 2.7.5</p> <p>Encourage new development to be sensitive to scenic views and sites.</p> <p>Policy 2.7.6</p>

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

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<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. U.S. Highway #97: North County Line to Redmond UGB; Redmond UGB to Bend UGB; Bend UGB to South County Line b. U.S. Highway #20-126: North County Line to Sister UGB c. U.S. Highway #126: Sisters UGB to Redmond UGB d. U.S. Highway #20: Sisters UGB to Bend UGB e. Smith Rock Road; Highway #97 to Smith Rock f. Sisemore Road From Cloverdale to Bend UGB g. Skyliner Road h. Century Drive: Bend to Mr. Bachelor i. South Century Drive j. Cascade Lakes Highway k. Waldo Lake Road l. Cultus Lake Road m. Little Cultus Lake Road n. Twin Lakes Road o. Keefer Road (East Crane Prairie Road) p. East Deschutes Road q. Deschutes Road r. Wickiup Road 	<p>Review County Code and revise as needed to protect open space and scenic views and sites, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide incentives to locate structures in forests or view corridors so as to maintain the visual character of the area; b. Work with private property owners to provide incentives and mitigations for protecting visually important areas from development impacts; c. Maintain and revise if needed, the Landscape Management Combining Zone code to effectively protect scenic views while minimizing impacts on property owners; d. Review County Code, including sign and cell tower code and proposed wind turbine code, to effectively protect scenic views while minimizing impacts on property and business owners; e. Review County Code for ways to mitigate for developments that significantly impact scenic views.

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

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<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>s. Pringle Falls Loop t. La Pine Recreation Area Access Road u. Pauline-East Lake Road v. Lava Cast Forest Road w. Highway #20 East to the County Line x. Pine Mountain Road y. Ford Road z. Three Creek Lakes Road aa. Three Trappers Road bb. Dillon Falls Road cc. Matsen Road dd. State Highway #31 ee. Road to Benham Falls ff. State Highway 242 McKenzie Highway</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>Within the Landscape Management Zone, new structures or additions to existing structures (excluding fences or structures less than \$1,000.00 in total value) shall be subject to landscape management site plan review by the County prior to issuance of a building permit.</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray, indicating no corresponding text in the update.]</p>

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
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<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>Policy 4 Approval of any such development in the Landscape Management Zone will be dependent on site screening by existing natural cover and/or compatibility with the landscape as seen from the river, stream or road.</p> <p>Policy 5 Outdoor advertising signs should be informational only and oversized displays discouraged.</p> <p>Policy 6 The primary purpose of the landscape management site plan review shall be to obtain a structure as compatible with the site and existing scenic vistas as is possible, rather than to establish arbitrary standards for appearance or to otherwise restrict construction of appropriate structures.</p> <p>Policy 7 Rimrocks, along streams shall receive special review to assure that visual impacts of structures viewed from rivers or streams are minimized. A 50-foot setback shall be required from rimrocks on all newly created lots. Existing lots may receive exceptions to rimrock setbacks subject to conformance with criteria which individually review the structure, location and consider impacts in a manner which minimize the visual impact of the structure when viewed from the river or stream.</p> <p>Policy 8</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
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<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>Public ownership of scenic, open space and historic areas should be maintained and increased where feasible, and a variety of open space and recreational sites should be maintained to protect the existing natural diversity and to serve the varying needs of both tourists and residents. The natural capabilities of each site should determine its level of use.</p> <p>Policy 9</p> <p>The concepts of developmental rights transfer, tax credits and conservation easements as ways to protect open space should be studied and encouraged at both local and State levels.</p> <p>Policy 10</p> <p>As part of subdivision or other development review the County shall consider the impact of the proposal on the air, water, scenic and natural resources of the County. Specific criteria for such review should be developed. Compatibility of the development with those resources shall be required as deemed appropriate at the time given the importance of those resources to the County while considering the public need for the proposed development.</p> <p>Policy 11</p> <p>Because management of State and Federal lands affects areas under the County's jurisdiction and vice versa, better coordination of land use planning between the County, U.S. Forest Service, State Land Board, Bureau of Land Management and other agencies shall be sought.</p> <p>Policy 12</p>	

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

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<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>Zoning should be established to protect areas of special interest such as eagle nests, endangered species areas or points of geologic interest.</p> <p>Policy 13</p> <p>Because of their slow growth and usefulness as a visual and noise buffer and their relationship to air quality, tree removal from utility lines, sewers, roads and other construction shall be minimized by planning for the continued maintenance of the streets in the development. All development proposals will be reviewed for this factor by the County Planning staff before approval of the applicant's development.</p> <p>Policy 15</p> <p>Deschutes County shall prior to December 21, 1994 complete a Goal 5 review in accordance with OAR 660-16-000 for the "1B" Areas of Special Concern identified in the Areas of Special Concern inventory of the Resource Element, adopted by Ordinance 92-052.</p> <p>Policy 16</p> <p>The County shall conduct an inventory of outstanding scenic resources not sufficiently protected by the Landscape Management Zone. The inventory shall be conducted in accordance with OAR 660.16. Comprehensive Plan policies and implementing ordinances to protect resources identified in the inventory shall be adopted prior to Department of Land Conservation and Development initiation of the next periodic</p>	<p>[This column is intentionally blank in the original document.]</p>

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

**Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.**

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>review process, pursuant to ORS 197.633(3)(a).</p> <p>Policy 17</p> <p>The County shall encourage the formation of nonprofit land trusts for the protection of open space, scenic and natural areas. The County should provide support and assistance when deemed appropriate by the Board of County Commissioners.</p> <p><i>DCC 23.116.060 Deschutes River Corridor</i> <i>(open space citations)</i></p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall include areas along the Deschutes River, Little Deschutes River, Crooked River, Spring River, Fall River, Tumalo Creek, Paulina Creek and Whychus Creek into the Landscape Management (LM) zone. In these areas, the LM zone may include all riparian areas, wetlands and canyons.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall support a greenway project whose purpose would be to identify appropriate segments of river frontage that should be acquired for public use and benefit.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall encourage the creation and assist in the operation of a non-profit, private organization to facilitate the acquisition of river property to further the goals of preserving areas for their scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife values.</p> <p>d. Deschutes County may require public access for any land use action adjacent to the Deschutes River, Little Deschutes River, Crooked River, Spring River, Fall River, Tumalo Creek, Paulina</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>Creek and Whychus Creek limited to foot traffic only.</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall include in all access easements provisions addressing safety, security, vandalism, litter and any other maintenance concerns expressed by the landowner. The cooperation of the State Police and County Marine Patrol should be sought in working with these landowners and in maintaining the easement agreement.</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall explore the possibility of property tax relief when public access is required by the County.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County may accept, by donation, full fee title ownership to any riparian land for which public access is required. If the County refuses to accept ownership, any required public access shall be waived.</p> <p>h. Deschutes County may grant exceptions to the public access requirement where access would be near the nest sites of protected or sensitive wildlife species. In such cases, the County shall instead require a conservation easement to protect the nest sites from harassment and disturbance, using the assistance of the USFS, ODFW, and citizens knowledgeable of the nesting requirements of these species prior to drafting the easement.</p> <p>i. Deschutes County shall request the Legislature to allow the County Assessors to recognize public access easements in their assessment policies.</p> <p>j. Deschutes County shall cooperate with the Parks and Recreation Division, USFS, and BLM during the State's Scenic</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 8 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.7, Open Space, Scenic Views and Sites</i></p>
<p>Waterways Study.</p> <p>k. Deschutes County shall prohibit or restrict development on reaches of rivers that are being studied or recommended for inclusion in either the State or Federal Scenic Rivers System unless construction would not preclude inclusion of the reach in the state or federal system.</p> <p>l. Deschutes County shall request the USFS to preserve or continue to preserve appropriate areas within the vicinity for their scientific and educational value.</p> <p>m. Deschutes County, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, USFS, and Parks and Recreation Division, shall encourage that appropriate reaches of the Deschutes River in the vicinity of the La Pine State Recreational Area are incorporated into the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan.</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 9 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Surface Mining
Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.100, Surface Mining</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.10, Surface Mining</i></p>
<p>Policy 1</p> <p>a. These policies set forth the general guidelines under which the County will implement the Goal 5 process for mineral and aggregate resources, and assure compliance with all other applicable statewide land use planning goals. More specific policies relating to utilization of mineral and aggregate resources under particular circumstances and at particular sites may be adopted by and set forth in the County's zoning ordinance provisions.</p> <p>b. For purposes of these policies, where applicable, the terms used shall have the same meaning as those terms in the administrative rules implementing Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 5.</p> <p>c. The mineral and aggregate goal and policies outlined in the comprehensive plan are intended to reflect the requirements of Goal 5 and the implementing administrative rules. Where a policy or interpretation conflicts with Goal 5 or the rules, the provisions of the Goal or rules shall control.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. The County shall encourage resource conservation.</p> <p>b. The County shall encourage the use of materials which can be substituted for sand and gravel.</p> <p>c. Land use decisions of the County shall be based upon balanced consideration of the location, availability and value of mineral and aggregate resources, and conflicting resources and uses as designated in the comprehensive plan.</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Protect and utilize mineral and aggregate resources while minimizing adverse impacts of extraction, processing and transporting the resource.</p> <p>Policy 2.10.1</p> <p>Goal 5 mining inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.</p> <p>Policy 2.10.2</p> <p>Cooperate and coordinate mining regulations with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.</p> <p>Policy 2.10.3</p> <p>Balance protection of mineral and aggregate resources with conflicting resources and uses.</p> <p>Policy 2.10.4</p> <p>Review surface mining codes and revise as needed to consider especially mitigation factors, imported material and reclamation.</p> <p>Policy 2.10.5</p> <p>Review Surface Mining site inventories as described in Section 2.4, including the associated Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analyses.</p> <p>Policy 2.10.6</p> <p>Support efforts by private property owners and appropriate regulatory agencies to address reclamation of Goal 5 mine sites</p>

Table 9 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Surface Mining
Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
To protect nature resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC, 23.100, Surface Mining</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.10, Surface Mining</i></p>
<p>d. The County shall review, as part of each periodic review process, the status of mineral and aggregate resources in the County.</p> <p>e. Sufficient SM (Surface Mining) zoning shall be maintained by the County to satisfy, at a minimum, the demand for mineral and aggregate resources of the County as reflected by the data contained in the comprehensive plan. The County shall not deny SM zoning for any mineral and aggregate resource site for the sole reason that the demand of the County for that resource has been satisfied by the SM zoning of other sites.</p> <p>f. The County shall retain ownership of County-owned lands which are zoned SM pursuant to this plan and the Goal 5 process. The County may permit private operators to mine County-owned resources.</p> <p>g. A mineral and aggregate resource site not on the current inventory shall be placed on the inventory and zoned SM when the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A report is provided verifying the location, type, quantity and quality of the resource; and 2. The Goal 5 conflict identification and resolution (ESEE) process results in a determination that the resource is of sufficient importance relative to conflicting resources and uses, if any, to require protection. <p>h. The County shall identify and protect sites for the storage, extraction and processing of mineral and aggregate resources within the framework of Goal 5 and its implementing administrative rules.</p> <p>i. If the Goal 5 process does not identify resources or uses which conflict with inventoried mineral and aggregate resource sites, such resource sites, whether or not they are actively being</p>	<p>approved under 660-016 following mineral extraction.</p>

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<p>utilized at the time of plan amendment, shall be zoned SM.</p> <p>j. If conflicting resources or uses are identified through the Goal 5 process, a mineral and aggregate resource site shall be zoned SM if it is determined to be of such importance relative to conflicting resources or uses as to require protection. Uses which would interfere with the present or future use of the SM site shall not be allowed, or shall be limited so as not to preclude use of the SM site, until the mineral and aggregate resource has been depleted.</p> <p>k. SM zoning shall be prohibited in critical and sensitive resource areas (such a fish and wildlife habitats, wetlands and riparian areas, recreation and open space areas, and archaeological and historic sites) when such areas and resources have been evaluated in light of all comprehensive plan goals and policies, and are determined through the Goal 5 process to conflict with the SM site and to be of such importance relative to an inventoried mineral and aggregate resource site as to require complete protection.</p> <p>l. Although extraction of mineral and aggregate resources is considered by this plan to be a transitional land use, interim uses (prior to extraction) and secondary uses (after depletion) compatible with the development of lands in the impact area of an SM site shall be designated as allowed uses on SM sites. Such interim and secondary land uses shall be identified prior to extraction so uses inconsistent with the plan are avoided.</p> <p>m. As part of the periodic review, the County will evaluate the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of conflicting resources identified as significant Goal 5 resources in the ESEE analysis for surface mining sites and will develop programs(s) to achieve the Goal (OAR 660, Division 16). The</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

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<p>ESEE analysis and program(s) for protecting each 'significant' Goal 5 resource will be consistent with the ESEE analysis and OAR 660, Division 16. If upon further examination, the County determines that a resource, described as a conflicting resource in an ESEE analysis for a 3(b) or 3(c) surface mining site is not a "significant" Goal 5 resource or that the level of protection is not consistent with the level of protection for the conflicting resource adopted under a surface mining ESEE analysis, the County will re-evaluate its ESEE analysis to be consistent with the new determination for the conflicting Goal 5 resource. Consistent with OAR 660, Division 16, the County will reconsider its decisions pursuant to any revised ESEE analysis for surface mining sites.</p> <p>Where impacts upon a Goal 5 resource are identified as a social consequence of conflicting residential uses (e.g., scenic and wildlife amenities or rural lifestyles) and the amenities are not identified as significant Goal 5 resources conflicting with the mining site, the evaluation process described above is not required to be undertaken. The County will document the reason for not conducting the evaluation described above.</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>a. Uses permitted outright or conditionally in the SM zone shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extraction, processing and storage of mineral and aggregate resources; and 2. Necessary ancillary activities related to the uses listed in DCC 23.100.060(A)(3)(a)(1). <p>b. If timber or other similar renewable resources are identified in the Goal 5 process as existing on an SM site, the utilization of such other resources before use of the mineral and aggregate resources shall be encouraged.</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

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<p>c. Extraction and processing of mineral and aggregate resources shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable County, state and federal standards.</p> <p>d. Increased setbacks, insulation, screening and other similar conditions, required as a result of a site-specific Goal 5 ESEE analysis, shall be required for approval of any new residential, recreational or other conflicting development or use on lands in the impact area of SM sites.</p> <p>e. The County may establish additional standards and procedures to minimize visual impact, noise, air and water pollution, natural and operating hazards and other environmental impacts of the extraction and processing of the impact area, where required as a result of a site-specific Goal 5 ESEE analysis. The County shall adopt and apply more stringent operating standards, if required by a site-specific Goal 5 ESEE analysis, where lands in the impact area are zoned residential, landscape management, wildlife or other similar overlay zones, or where such impact area has particularly sensitive resources or uses identified in the comprehensive plan, such as wildlife nesting or spawning sites or intensive recreational uses.</p> <p>f. Where operating standards and procedures are established for a surface mining site through a site-specific ESEE analysis, and such site-specific standards and procedures conflict with standards and procedures in the surface mining provisions of the County's zoning ordinance, the standards and procedures in the site-specific ESEE analysis shall control.</p> <p>g. Surface mining sites which on the effective date of this Ordinance have a valid permit or exemption from the DOGAMI and/or the County shall be registered with the County. Once registered, such sites shall be subject to the standards and</p>	<p>[This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document.]</p>

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<p>procedures in the site-specific ESEE analysis and/or the surface mining provisions of the County's zoning ordinance only when the surface mining activity on such sites is expanded beyond the boundaries of the area covered by the existing DOGAMI and/or County permit or exemption.</p> <p>h. Mineral and aggregate resource sites zoned SM, except those with a valid DOGAMI permit or exemption and/or County permit on the date that SM zoning is applied, shall not be operated for extraction or processing unless a site plan and reclamation plan, including mitigation measures where required, have been approved in writing by the County and DOGAMI, respectively. Site plans shall be developed with citizen participation. Site plans shall, at a minimum, comply with all DOGAMI reclamation plan requirements, and may include additional requirements.</p> <p>i. Identified conflicts between mineral and aggregate resource sites and resources and uses in the impact area where the conflicting resources and uses have been determined to be of equal importance relative to the mineral and aggregate resource, shall be minimized by plans developed under the Goal 5 conflict resolution process and which utilize methods including, but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requiring the surface mining operator to comply with all applicable requirements of County, state and federal agencies; 2. Planning the development of lands in the impact areas so as to minimize disruptions in the beneficial use of both the mineral and aggregate resource and the uses in the impact area. 3. Imposing appropriate conditions on land use permits and approvals. <p>j. Extraction of mineral and aggregate resources for non-</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

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<p>commercial uses shall conform to the same environmental and regulatory standards as are applicable to commercial operators, when necessary to protect land uses adjacent to the resource site. On lands not zoned SM, such non-commercial extraction may be allowed as a conditional use.</p> <p>k. The County shall have the authority to enforce conditions of approval and provisions of the County zoning ordinances, and to the extent otherwise provided by law, the regulations of other governmental agencies, relating to the extraction and processing of mineral and aggregate resources, and the reclamation of surface mining sites, to prevent violations thereof.</p> <p>Policy 4</p> <p>a. The County shall develop a mineral and aggregate resource list that includes mineral resource sites exclusive of those intended for protection under Goal 5</p> <p>b. A mineral and aggregate resource site may be placed on the inventory when the following conditions are met.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A report is provided verifying the location, type and quantity of the resource. 2. The mineral and aggregate resource does not meet the Goal 5 significance criteria listed in OAR 660-023-0180(3) for a significant mineral and aggregate site. <p>c. Mineral and aggregate resource sites listed on the non-significant inventory shall not be operated for extraction unless a conditional use permit, including mitigation measures where required, has been approved by the County.</p>	<p>[This column is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 10 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces: Cultural and Historic
Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces
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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.108, Historic and Cultural</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update Section 2.11, Cultural and Historic</p>
<p align="center">DCC 23.108, Historic and Cultural</p> <p>Goal 1 To preserve and protect historic and cultural resources of Deschutes County.</p> <p>Goal 2 To achieve the identified goal a number of policies were developed. These policies reflect concerns that there be a specific agency responsible for protecting historic and cultural resources and that the agency's specific authority and duties needed to be identified. Also, that appropriate means by which the new agency, the cities and the County could protect the resources had to be found.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>A joint Cities/County Historical Landmarks Commission shall be created by the incorporated cities and Deschutes County. The joint commission is meant to assure greater coordination in regard to identifying historical and cultural resources, protecting those resources, being fully representative of the various communities, serving in an advisory capacity to all local governing bodies and their agents, as well as promoting greater efficiency and better information in protecting the resources. The duties of the commission would be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create a local register and priority value for historic and cultural resources of the County. b. Review applications for designation of historical sites. c. Advise governing bodies on ordinances and permits for demolition or alteration of historic or archeological sites. 	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Promote the preservation of designated historic and cultural resources through education, incentives and voluntary programs.</p> <p>Policy 2.11.1</p> <p>The Historic Landmarks Commission shall take the lead in promoting historic and cultural resource preservation as defined in DCC 2.28.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support incentives for private landowners to protect and restore historic resources. b. Support the Historic Landmarks Commission to promote educational programs to inform the public of the values of historic preservation. c. Support improved training for the Historic Landmarks Commission. <p>Policy 2.11.2</p> <p>Coordinate cultural and historic preservation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain Deschutes County as a Certified Local Government. b. Encourage private property owners to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office. <p>Policy 2.11.3</p> <p>Encourage the preservation of lands with significant historic or cultural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop and maintain a comprehensive list of sites on the National Register of Historic Places. b. Review County Code and revise as needed to provide incentives

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan
DCC 23.108, Historic and Cultural
DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor

Comprehensive Plan Update
 Section 2.11, Cultural and Historic

historical or architectural interest.

Policy 7

If funding is available, the County shall complete the Goal 5 process required for the Tumalo Grange, Terrebonne Grange, Central Oregon Irrigation District (numerous locations), and Rock O' the Range Bridge sites in accordance with OAR 660-16 by the end of the 1994-95 State Historic Preservation Office grant period.

DCC 23.116.080, Deschutes River Corridor
(archeological citations)

Goal 1 Maintain an ongoing program of archaeological inventory, investigation, interpretation, and education and preservation.

Policy 2

- a. Deschutes County shall request the BLM and USFS to complete archaeological inventories along the river and stream corridors within or adjacent to federal land.
- b. Deschutes County shall request the BLM and USFS to postpone logging, campground, trail, and road development along rivers and streams until archaeological site review and determination of site value has been made.
- c. Deschutes County shall continue to conduct archaeological survey work and excavation on private lands based on the availability of private/ public contributions and grant funds.
- d. Deschutes County may require archaeological site review of

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<p>any development activity (including residential development), to be conducted with the assistance of archaeologists familiar with Central Oregon archaeology, and with the cooperation of landowners and developers. Plans for archaeological site review shall be submitted to the Historical Landmarks Commission for approval.</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the Deschutes County Historical Society, Oregon High Desert Museum, BLM, and USFS to educate the public on the history and significance of native American culture.</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist law enforcement agencies in the prevention of vandalism and enforcement of laws designed to protect archaeological sites on non-federal land.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall encourage private landowners to have significant archaeological sites nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>h. Deschutes County shall investigate potential incentives (in addition to those offered by the National Register program) for private landowners who would allow scientific and/or educational study of archaeological sites on their property.</p> <p align="center"><i>DCC 23.116.080, Deschutes River Corridor</i> <i>(historic and cultural citations)</i></p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage private landowners to have significant historic and cultural sites nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	This column is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>b. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist the landowner of the Tetherow Crossing site to preserve this area for its outstanding archaeological, historic, and educational value.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall review any excavation work proposed for the Camp Polk site and shall assist the landowners to work out a means of preserving this area for its outstanding historic and educational value.</p> <p>d. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist the landowner in preserving the Vandever Homestead for its outstanding historic and educational value.</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist the landowner in preserving the Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Mill for its outstanding historic and educational value.</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist the USFS in preserving the Benham Falls site for its outstanding historic and educational value.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall support the creation of a private, non-profit land trust as a means of helping landowners preserve property of historic and cultural significance.</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray, indicating that the corresponding text in the Comprehensive Plan Update is redacted or not present.]</p>

Table 11 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: Water Resources
Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.112, Water Resources</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.5, Water Resources</i> * Excerpts pertaining exclusively to Goal 6 citations</p>
<p align="center">DCC 23.112.020 & DCC 23.112.030, Water Resources <i>(water quality citations)</i></p> <p>Goal 1 To maintain existing water supplies at present quality and quantity.</p> <p>Goal 2 To improve the efficiency with which water is supplied to meet the growing needs of Deschutes County residents.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>Resource Study: To obtain better information than that presently available so as to assure the safe use of the area's water resources the following policies shall be adopted:</p> <p>a. Obtain funding to conduct a complete County-wide hydrology study. Particular emphasis shall be placed on study of urban areas, irrigation water seepage into local water tables, stream flow and limits to water availability.</p> <p>b. The County, in conjunction with appropriate State and Federal agencies, shall conduct a study on the location and characteristics of local aquifers and streams, emphasizing the La Pine area first.</p> <p>c. The County shall conduct a study of the legal, economic and environmental consequences of the use of irrigation water for non-agricultural uses.</p> <p>d. When information is available on the location, quality and quantity of groundwater resources, the county will determine the significance of the resource and complete the Goal 5 process for</p>	<p>Goal 3</p> <p>Maintain and enhance a healthy ecosystem in the Deschutes River Basin.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.7</p> <p>Work with stakeholders to restore, maintain and/or enhance healthy river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands, including the following:</p> <p>i. Encourage efforts to address fluctuating water levels in the Deschutes River system;</p> <p>j. Cooperate to improve surface waters, especially those designated water quality impaired under the federal Clean Water Act;</p> <p>k. Support research on methods to restore, maintain and enhance river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;</p> <p>l. Support restoration efforts for river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;</p> <p>m. Inventory and consider protections for cold water springs;</p> <p>n. Evaluate waterways for possible designation under the Scenic Waterways program;</p> <p>o. In collaboration with stakeholders, map channel migration zones and identify effective protections;</p> <p>p. Develop comprehensive riparian management or mitigation practices that enhance ecosystems, such as vegetation removal criteria.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.8</p> <p>Support studies on the Deschutes River ecosystem and incorporate</p>

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<p>groundwater resources in accordance with OAR 660-16.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>Water supply. The second general topic is the protection and improvement in efficiency of local water supplies.</p> <p>a. The County shall work with local irrigation districts, private and municipal water suppliers as well as adjacent Counties and the State to assist water management planning.</p> <p>b. Consistent with acceptable environmental, social and economic impacts, the County shall cooperate with State and Federal agencies in irrigation canal lining, reservoir construction and watershed management.</p> <p>c. The County shall continue to serve as a sponsor for Federal and State grants for water system improvements.</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>Water quality. The final general policy direction is the protection and improvement of the area's water quality so that the County's new population can be safely accommodated without serious public safety, environmental and economic costs.</p> <p>a. The County shall work with State and Federal agencies in planning for water quality (i.e., Sections 208 and 303e) and in the enforcement of anti-pollution regulations. Also, if found necessary, create and enforce local anti-pollution ordinances.</p> <p>b. The County, through educational programs and other similar activities, should encourage the use of non-toxic, rapidly biodegradable chemicals.</p> <p>c. Plans, ordinances, cooperative agreements and other</p>	<p>watershed studies that provide new scientific information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, such as the 2010 Local Wetland Inventory.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.9</p> <p>Support educational efforts and identify areas where the County could provide information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, including rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.</p> <p>b. Explore methods of ensuring property owners know and understand regulations for rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.10</p> <p>Support the high priority actions from the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Committee's 2008 Upper Deschutes River Restoration Strategy.</p> <p>Goal 5</p> <p>Protect and improve water quality in the Deschutes River Basin.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.16</p> <p>Support plans, cooperative agreements, education, water quality monitoring and other tools that protect watersheds, reduce erosion and inappropriate runoff, protect the natural water systems/processes that filter and/or clean water and preserve water quality.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.17</p> <p>Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and other stakeholders on regional water quality maintenance and</p>

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<p>legal and educational tools shall be fostered by the County to protect watersheds, reduce erosion and inappropriate run-off, and otherwise preserve local water quality from undesirable building, agriculture or other practices.</p> <p>d. Any project which would endanger the purity of local ground water shall be vigorously discouraged.</p> <p>e. To protect the public's health and safety irrigation ditch water shall not be an approved domestic water source for subdivisions, partitions or other developments after adoption of this plan. This will not affect existing legal subdivisions, partitions or other developments.</p> <p align="center"><i>DCC 23.116.010 Deschutes River Corridor</i> <i>(water quality citations)</i></p> <p>Goal A Stabilize the flow regime of the upper Deschutes River Basin so as to maintain or enhance a healthy aquatic and riparian environment while providing for irrigation and recreation needs. The minimum streamflows recommended by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife should be considered as target minimum flows for the respective river reaches.</p> <p>Goal B Support the designation of instream use of water as a beneficial use.</p> <p>Goal C Increase streamflow in the Deschutes River below Wickiup Dam during the non-irrigation season. Establish a flow release during the irrigation season that will reduce bank erosion while providing for irrigation, fisheries, wildlife and recreation needs.</p> <p>Goal D Implement and enforce incentives for water</p>	<p>improvement efforts such as identifying and abating point and non-point pollution or developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plans.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.18</p> <p>Coordinate with stakeholders to address water-related public health issues.</p> <p>a. Support amendments to State regulations to permit centralized sewer systems in areas with high levels of existing or potential development and identified water quality concerns.</p> <p>b. If a public health hazard is declared in rural Deschutes County, expedite actions such as legislative amendments allowing sewers or similar infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.19</p> <p>Work with the community to expand the range of tools available to protect groundwater quality by reviewing new technologies, including tools to improve the quality and reduce the quantity of rural and agricultural stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.20</p> <p>Explore adopting new ordinances, such as a wellhead protection ordinance for public water systems, in accordance with applicable Federal and/or State requirements.</p> <p>Goal 6</p> <p>Coordinate land use and water policies.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.21</p> <p>Coordinate with other affected agencies when a land use or</p>

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<p>conservation.</p> <p>Goal E Maintain streamflows in the Little Deschutes River and its tributaries that will provide for irrigation, fisheries, wildlife and recreation needs.</p> <p>Goal F Increase instream flow below the North Canal Dam during periods of water diversion.</p> <p>Goal G Increase streamflow below the irrigation diversions on Tumalo Creek during periods of water diversion.</p> <p>Goal H Increase streamflow below the main irrigation diversion on Whychus Creek during periods of water diversion.</p> <p>Policy A 1</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall establish a water conservation committee including, but not limited to, local representatives from the irrigation districts, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), United States Forest Service (USFS), Deschutes County and City of Bend Planning Departments, and Deschutes County and City of Bend Planning Commissions to provide an ongoing forum regarding water management on the Deschutes River and its tributaries and to make recommendations to appropriate agencies. The committee should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request assistance through Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA's) technical assistance program for technical improvements in methods of irrigation and means of conservation of both water and energy. 2. Request assistance from the Water Resources Department, Bureau of Reclamation, and Soil and Conservation 	<p>development application may impact river or riparian ecosystems or wetlands.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.22</p> <p>Encourage land use patterns and practices that preserve the integrity of the natural hydrologic system and recognize the relationship between ground and surface water.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.23</p> <p>Ensure water impacts are reviewed and, if necessary, addressed for significant land uses or developments.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.24</p> <p>Evaluate methods of modeling the cumulative impacts of new land uses or developments on water quality and quantity.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.25</p> <p>Explore an intergovernmental agreement with the irrigation districts for ensuring irrigated land partitions and lot line adjustments are not approved without notice to and comment by the affected district.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.26</p> <p>Explore incorporating appropriate stormwater management practices into Deschutes County Code.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.27</p> <p>Support wastewater facilities and improvements where warranted.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.28</p> <p>Support regulations, education programs and cleaning procedures</p>

Table 11 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: Water Resources
Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.112, Water Resources</i> <i>DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.5, Water Resources</i> * Excerpts pertaining exclusively to Goal 6 citations</p>
<p>Districts to initiate an in- depth study of, and to set priorities for, actions that should be taken to improve the irrigation districts' delivery systems.</p> <p>3. Assist the County and City of Bend in the implementation of the goals and policies of DCC 23.116.010.</p> <p>Policy B 1</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall petition the Water Resources Department to amend the appropriate provisions in the Deschutes River Basin Plan to reflect the recommendations of the River Study Task Force and the committee established under Goal A of DCC 23.116.010.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall petition the State Legislature to amend state law to designate instream use as a beneficial use to ensure that rights designated to instream use shall not be subject to downstream appropriation by holder of equal or junior rights, and petition the Water Resource Department to adopt a uniform, easily-accomplished process for the transfer of water rights in the Deschutes River Basin to instream use.</p> <p>Policy C 1</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a feasibility study on the Monner Reservoir site, including: (1) the non- irrigation flow required for filling, (2) to what extent gravity feed irrigation would be possible, and (3) to what extent low flows below Wickiup Dam could be augmented during the non-irrigation season.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation, USFS, United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Oregon</p>	<p>at public and private boat landings.</p> <p>Policy 2.5.29</p> <p>Consider adopting regulations for dock construction based on recommendations of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program.</p>

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<p>Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), to establish a bedload sediment monitoring program and to determine an appropriate maximum discharge from Wickiup Dam, which program addresses the effects of bank erosion on rehabilitation of spawning habitat, riverfront property, recreation, and scenic values, and accomplishes the determination of flow regime through interagency cooperation with the affected irrigation districts.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall petition the Bureau of Reclamation to determine what the consequences would be to irrigation districts, recreation use, and the stabilizing of water releases below Wickiup Dam by maintaining a lower level of water in Crane Prairie Reservoir, and diking off known high loss areas within the reservoir to minimize excess seepage.</p> <p>Policy D 1</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage the Water Resources Department, irrigation districts, and municipalities utilizing diverted waters to enforce the "without waste" provision in appropriated water rights.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the irrigation districts to provide financial incentives to conserve water, such as a water use fee on the minimum amount of water required (commensurate with the plant/soil requirements determined by the soil and water conservation districts) and an excess charge for water used over the base amount.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County and the irrigation districts should explore the development of an intergovernmental agreement to provide that developers partitioning land and attendant water rights shall</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray, indicating that the corresponding text from the Comprehensive Plan Update is not visible or has been redacted.]</p>

Table 11 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: Water Resources
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To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan
DCC 23.112, Water Resources
DCC 23.116, Deschutes River Corridor

Comprehensive Plan Update
Section 2.5, Water Resources
 * Excerpts pertaining exclusively to Goal 6 citations

be responsible for the affected irrigation district's approval before final plat approval by the County. The irrigation district shall not deliver water to the subdivision greater than that which would have been due to the parcel as a whole (i.e., the district shall not replace water lost by subdivision distribution).

d. Deschutes County shall request the irrigation districts to continue to give consideration to shortening the summer irrigation season when soil moisture conditions and cistern reserves allow.

e. Deschutes County shall support efforts by the irrigation districts within the upper and middle Deschutes River Basin to allow expansion of irrigated land within a district's boundaries, as part of a means to share conserved water, for those districts that implement water conservation and instream flow enhancement programs.

f. Deschutes County shall encourage irrigation districts to discontinue the policy of winter water runs.

Policy E

Deschutes County shall encourage ODFW and Tumalo Irrigation District to negotiate a minimum release out of Crescent Lake.

Policy F

Deschutes County shall encourage examination by irrigation districts and the Water Resources Department of options for providing additional flows below the North Canal Dam during the irrigation season. These additional flows shall not take the place of the current 30 CFS spilled by agreement with Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) and North Unit Irrigation District (NUID). Options that might be considered include shared conserved

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<p>water, public participation in irrigation district improvement, public "buy down" of interest rates on improvement loans, and public or private purchase/transfer of water rights for instream use.</p> <p>Policy G</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage the City of Bend to continue to implement a water conservation program that emphasizes enforcement, metering, and other methods to avoid wasting water.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall encourage the City of Bend to continue to replace the Tumalo water supply pipeline and, when this pipeline is complete, to install gates at the intake, which would help stabilize withdrawals from Tumalo Creek.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall encourage the City of Bend and Tumalo Irrigation District to explore options to improve instream flows in Tumalo Creek, including apportionment of water draws to maximize the use of the Tumalo Feed Canal rather than the Columbia Southern Canal, in order to increase water flows through Shevlin Park and minimize the excessive water losses that now occur in the Columbia Southern Canal.</p> <p>d. Deschutes County shall encourage the Tumalo Irrigation District to explore means to eliminate the Columbia Southern Canal and to revert a portion of the water saved to instream use to maintain a minimum flow in Tumalo Creek below the Tumalo Feed Canal diversion.</p> <p>Policy H</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall encourage the Whychus Creek Irrigation District and the Water Resources Department to help</p>	This area is intentionally left blank in the original document

Table 11 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: Water Resources
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<p>explore options for providing additional flow below the irrigation diversions on Whychus Creek, including shared conserved water, public participation in irrigation district improvements, public "buy down" of interest rates on improvement loans, and public or private purchase/transfer of water rights for instream use.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall request the ODFW to petition the Water Resources Department to withdraw Whychus Creek from any further appropriations.</p> <p align="center"><i>DCC 23.116.040 Deschutes River Corridor</i> <i>(fish/water quality citations)</i></p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>d. Deschutes County shall encourage and assist DEQ in developing a program to prevent surface water pollution due to inadequate or failing septic systems along rivers and streams.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall adopt regulations pertaining to fill-and-removal of material in waterways and adjacent wetlands.</p> <p>l. Deschutes County, in cooperation with the irrigation districts, USFS, ODFW, and Bureau of Reclamation, should explore means to restore and stabilize riparian and wetland habitats. Emphasis should be on stabilizing flows caused by water regulations. Consideration should also include, but not be limited to, bank erosion control, revegetation programs, and elimination of inappropriate levels of riparian livestock grazing along rivers and streams.</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray, indicating that the corresponding text in the Comprehensive Plan Update is not provided or is excluded.]</p>

Table 12 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: Environmental Quality
Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.9, Environmental Quality</i></p>
<p align="center">DCC 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern and Environmental Quality <i>(environmental quality citations)</i></p> <p>Goal 2 To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of Deschutes County.</p> <p>Policy 14</p> <p>Although DEQ has existing environmental standards with which the County shall coordinate, in instances where such standards are inadequate or non-applicable because of local conditions, the County may establish more stringent regulations. Noise regulations are an example of such program.</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land.</p> <p>Policy 2.9.1</p> <p>Support environmental stewardship in County operations and capital projects, including where feasible, using resource-efficient building techniques, materials and technologies in County building projects.</p> <p>Policy 2.9.2</p> <p>Maintain County noise and outdoor lighting codes and revise as needed.</p> <p>Policy 2.9.3</p> <p>Where research identifies environmentally sensitive areas, work with stakeholders to protect those areas or minimize adverse land use or development impacts.</p> <p>Policy 2.9.4</p> <p>Be a leader in the control of noxious weeds and invasive species through education and regulations.</p> <p>a. Support education for the community and for County departments on how to recognize and report on noxious weeds.</p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices that minimize the impacts on the natural environment.</p> <p>Policy 2.9.5</p>

Table 12 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: Environmental Quality
Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.96, Open Spaces, Areas of Special Concern, and Environmental Quality</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.9, Environmental Quality</i></p>
	<p>Review County Code and revise as needed to promote the use of resource-efficient building and landscaping techniques, materials and technologies for new construction and renovation projects.</p> <p>Goal 3</p> <p>Encourage and increase recycling.</p> <p>Policy 2.9.6</p> <p>Encourage and support reuse through education and recycling through the Recycling Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide convenient recycling at all County events and in all County facilities. b. Provide convenient opportunities to recycle materials and compost green waste in locations at transfer stations and through home pick up. c. Provide convenient opportunities for disposal of hazardous waste and e-waste. d. Aim for 80% recycling of construction waste in all County building projects. e. Promote 20% recycling of construction waste in all projects requiring a building permit. f. Support business and industries that utilize recyclable materials.

Table 13 Natural Hazards
Statewide Planning Goal 7, Natural Hazards
To protect people and property from natural hazards.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.80, Natural Hazards</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.5, Natural Hazards</i>
<p>Goal To protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards. In order to accommodate the new population anticipated for Deschutes County in a safe and beneficial manner, a number of policies have been prepared for implementation.</p> <p>Policy 1 Review. Provision shall be made in County land use regulations to assure proposed developments will receive a review of potential natural hazards (stream flooding, flash flooding, landslides, wildfires, etc.) and that sufficient authority exists to modify or deny applications where such hazards exist.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. The flood hazard areas of Deschutes County are subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.</p> <p>b. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effects of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards, which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage, also contribute to the flood loss.</p> <p>c. In order to accomplish the purposes of this plan, the Zoning Ordinance shall provide for:</p> <p>1. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to</p>	<p>Goal 1 Protect people, property, infrastructure, the economy and the environment from natural hazards.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.1 Adopt by reference the most recent Deschutes County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan into this Plan. a. Review and evaluate this Section of the Comprehensive Plan every five years. b. Adopt by reference Community Wildfire Protection Plans and revisions into this Plan.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.2 Cooperate and coordinate with stakeholders to: a. Analyze and address natural hazards; b. Raise public awareness of natural hazards; c. Support research or studies on natural hazard issues and solutions.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.3 Coordinate with emergency service providers when new development is proposed.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.4 Provide incentives and if needed regulations, to manage development in areas prone to natural hazards.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.5 Development should be designed to minimize alteration of the natural</p>

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.80, Natural Hazards</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.5, Natural Hazards</i>
<p>health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increase in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.</p> <p>2. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.</p> <p>3. Controlling the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;</p> <p>4. Controlling filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage; and</p> <p>5. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or may increase flood hazards in other areas.</p> <p>d. No structures shall be allowed in areas except areas of shallow flooding. Fill should be allowed in the flood plain only to the extent that it is necessary to allow for utility facilities and stream bank stabilization which cannot be located outside of the flood plain. All uses which could have any effect upon the hazards set forth above shall be conditional uses and subject to rigorous review to insure that use of the flood plain is only a last resort to allow necessary facilities and some beneficial use of pre-existing lots of record.</p> <p>e. No new parcels shall be created which would allow the construction of new dwelling units in the flood plain.</p> <p>f. Only variances to dimensional standards of a lot or setback restrictions shall be considered. No use variance or variances to the minimum standards established by the Federal Emergency</p>	<p>land form in areas subject to slope instability, drainage issues or erosion.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.6 Critical facilities (schools, churches, hospitals and other facilities as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency) should be located outside high risk natural hazard areas, where possible.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.7 Address wildfire danger particularly in the wildland urban interface. a. Survey and map wildfire hazard at risk areas using the Wildfire Hazard Identification and Mitigation System. b. Survey and map all areas not protected by structural fire protection agencies.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.8 Support forest management practices that reduce severe wildfire hazard areas, as identified by the Wildlife Hazard Identification and Mitigation System, to a low or moderate rating, particularly in areas with development.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.9 Support local fire protection districts and departments in providing and improving fire protection services.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.10 Regulate development in designated floodplains identified on the Deschutes County Zoning Map based on Federal Emergency Management Act regulations. a. Participate in and implement the Community Rating System as part of the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>

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<p>Management Agency shall be allowed.</p> <p>g. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for Deschutes County", with accompanying Flood Insurance Maps, is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study is on file at the Deschutes County Community Development Department Planning Division.</p> <p>h. The Flood Plain Zone shall include all areas designated as "Base Flood" areas by the Flood Insurance Study for Deschutes County. When Base Flood data has not been provided in accordance with the Flood Insurance Study for Deschutes County, the basis for establishing the Flood Plain Zone shall be based upon any base flood information or floodway data reasonably available from a federal, state or other source.</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>Drought. Plans (public and private) shall consider and reflect the effect of drought on the proposed projects.</p> <p>Policy 4</p> <p>a. Design public use areas, such as parks, recreation sites and picnic areas, so that fires starting in them cannot escape to development or to surrounding wildlife.</p> <p>b. In timber, rangeland or other appropriate areas subdivisions and other types of development should plan for fire truck access to within 16 feet of lakes, ponds, streams or other water sources.</p> <p>c. For easy resident evacuation and ready access for fire and emergency equipment all new subdivision or other major land development shall provide at least two different ingress-egress</p>	<p>b. Cooperate with other stakeholders to identify alternatives for acquiring and/or relocating existing structures prone to flooding.</p> <p>Policy 3.5.11</p> <p>Review and revise County Code as needed to:</p> <p>a. Ensure that land use activities do not aggravate, accelerate or increase the level of risk from natural hazards.</p> <p>b. Address wildfire concerns to and from development, through consideration of site location, building construction and design, landscaping, defensible space, fuel management, access and water availability.</p> <p>c. Require development proposals to include an impact evaluation that reviews the ability of the affected fire agency to maintain an appropriate level of service to existing development and the proposed development.</p> <p>d. Minimize erosion from development and ensure disturbed or exposed areas are promptly restored to a stable, natural and/or vegetated condition using natural materials or native plants.</p> <p>e. Ensure drainage from development or alterations to historic drainage patterns do not increase erosion on-site or on adjacent properties.</p> <p>f. Make the Floodplain Zone a combining zone and explore ways to minimize and mitigate floodplain impacts.</p> <p>g. Require new subdivisions and destination resorts to achieve FireWise Standards from the beginning of the projects and maintain those standards in perpetuity.</p>

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.80, Natural Hazards</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.5, Natural Hazards</i></p>
<p>routes.</p> <p>d. To accommodate heavy firefighting equipment, cul-de-sacs shall be limited to 600 feet in length and terminated by a paved turnaround not less than 38 feet in diameter, unless another equally protective alternative is provided which is acceptable to the County and fire fighting agencies responsible for fire control in that area.</p> <p>e. Bridges shall be constructed to meet the requirements of the appropriate fire district, as to width and weight standards, so as to assure access for heavy firefighting equipment.</p> <p>f. All existing roads shall be maintained by either the appropriate public or private agency or by the development residents unless an adequate alternative route is provided so as to not deny access beyond the subdivision for firefighting equipment.</p> <p>g. To avoid delays in responding to fire calls all roads, streets, and buildings shall be designated by name or number clearly visible from the main travel roadway, before occupants move in. This will include the installation of street and road signs of durable and permanent materials at all intersections in the subdivision.</p> <p>h. The Uniform Building Code provides adequate fire protection for residential construction but the County should adopt the Uniform Fire Code to assure adequate fire protection for commercial and industrial construction and support establishment of fire protection facilities in accordance with recommendations of the National Board of the Fire Underwriters in appropriate areas.</p> <p>i. When subdivision or developments are created in the County, a minimum width for a fuel break, as determined by the local fire</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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To protect people and property from natural hazards.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.80, Natural Hazards</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.5, Natural Hazards</i>
<p>authority, shall be required by the County to be constructed and maintained around all buildings or structures, so as to reduce structural exposure to flames and radiant heat.</p> <p>j. During preliminary subdivision review, the Planning staff, in coordination with the fire district and/or other firefighting agencies, shall indicate whether or not the development plan has adequately provided for fire protection. Annexation to or contract with a fire district or creation of a new fire district or private firefighting agency may be required conditions for development approval.</p> <p>k. All development in Deschutes County shall comply with all applicable state and federal rules, regulations and standards.</p>	

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.72, Recreation</i> <i>DCC 23,116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.8, Rural Recreation</i></p>
<p align="center">DCC 23.72, Recreation</p> <p>Goal 1 To satisfy the recreational needs of the residents of and visitors to Deschutes County.</p> <p>Goal 2 To maximize utilization of economic and personnel resources through increasing intergovernmental and public-private cooperation in the provision of recreation facilities and services.</p> <p>Goal 3 To provide, concomitant with growth, sufficient uniformly distributed land and facilities for park purposes throughout the County.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>a. Developmental cooperation and coordination should be maximized. On significant projects, the originating agency should communicate in the spirit of cooperation with other agencies regarding planning, acquisition, development and operation of programs and facilities. The private sector should be included to the greatest extent possible and should, whenever possible, be responsible for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of recreational facilities.</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation, facility improvement or expansion and recreational program from the State and Federal agencies shall be encouraged. A County Recreation Committee with both private and public representation should be the coordinator of such activities. Input from groups with special needs should be encouraged so as to develop appropriate programs, with</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Promote a variety of passive and active park and recreation opportunities through a regional system that includes federal and state parks and local park districts.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.1</p> <p>Cooperate with public agencies and local park districts to provide park and recreation lands, facilities and opportunities.</p> <p>a. The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and State Park Master Plans shall serve as the basis for coordination on County-wide park and recreation issues.</p> <p>b. Support exceptions to Statewide Planning Goals for urban fringe areas owned or acquired by park and recreation districts.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.2</p> <p>Work cooperatively with public agencies to promote standards for consolidation of public land access and to ensure recreational entry to those lands, especially along rivers and streams.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.3</p> <p>Encourage coordination between the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and off-road vehicle organizations to regulate use of motorized vehicles, including motorbikes, ATVs and snowmobiles in order to minimize environmental degradation, agricultural fragmentation and user conflicts on private property.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.4</p>

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To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

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<p>tolerable impact to resources and surrounding residents and wildlife. Park rehabilitation, replacement, minor betterment, repair and ordinary maintenance activities which do not significantly impact land uses will be allowed outright.</p> <p>c. In order to obtain greater efficiency in providing services, local input to State and Federal agencies on land management policies should emphasize appropriate multi-use utilization.</p> <p>d. The Oregon State Parks System Plan and Master Plans shall serve as the State Parks guide for improvements locally, and act as the basis for coordination and cooperation between State Parks and local recreation agencies.</p> <p>e. The County will continue to coordinate the various recreational needs for the County and urban areas with the U. S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State Parks Divisions, Bend Metro Parks and Recreation District, the Central Oregon Parks and Recreation District and other recreation providers.</p> <p>f. The County shall work with private and public agencies to develop a plan to provide needed warming, restroom and parking facilities for existing winter sports areas, as well as encouraging the designation of additional areas. The plan should seek to combine cross-county skiing and snow play areas, while separating these uses from snow mobiling areas. Private and public provisions for additional downhill skiing areas compatible with the environment should be sought and adequate transportation to ski areas, utilizing methods other than automobiles, should be developed.</p>	<p>Participate in federal recreation planning on federal lands and state park planning on state lands.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.5 Support accessible park and recreation opportunities in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.6 Support efforts to coordinate recreation planning between park and recreation districts, school districts, irrigation districts and cities.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.7 Work with Unincorporated Communities that express an interest in parks, open spaces and community centers.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.8 Coordinate trail design and funding with transportation system plans and support efforts to provide and manage rural trail segments and bicycle routes.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.9 Support the Committee on Recreational Assets in identifying priority recreational projects, including incorporating as appropriate, elements of the Committee on Recreational Assets into this Plan.</p> <p>Policy 3.8.10 Update County Code as needed to define rural recreational uses such as private parks.</p>

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.72, Recreation</i> <i>DCC 23,116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.8, Rural Recreation</i></p>
<p>g. The County shall assist State and Federal efforts to protect Oregon Natural Areas and the U.S.F.S. Research and Experimental Areas.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. The following guidelines for assessing the adequacy of available parks shall be established:</p> <p>Park Passive Areas and Neighborhood Parks = 2.5 acres per 1000 population</p> <p>Community Parks = 2.5 acres per 1000 population</p> <p>Regional Parks = 5.0 acres per 1000 population</p> <p>b. The County shall require the dedication of land or fees for park purposes, consistent with the preceding standards, as a condition of subdivision approval. Developments with private recreation areas may be credited against any dedication requirements, if public park standards are met (including facilities under control of a legally established homeowners association).</p> <p>c. The most critical need for new parks occurs in urbanizing areas. Acquisition and development of urban recreational areas consistent with community growth shall be the responsibility of the local park districts and cities. However, the County shall cooperate with recreation providers in establishing zoning to protect existing parks from incompatible adjacent uses, setting aside or acquiring suitable public land for park purposes, and encouraging annexation into a park district of lands added to an urban growth boundary.</p> <p>d. Park districts and the cities, where no park district exists, shall</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.72, Recreation</i> <i>DCC 23,116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.8, Rural Recreation</i></p>
<p>seek to acquire centrally located park areas, especially in high-density neighborhoods. Joint use of the land for park use and such facilities as schools or fire stations shall be encouraged.</p> <p>e. Recognizing that streams, rivers, and irrigation canals are natural attractors for recreation, the County shall encourage the development of public multi-use trails along these features, in areas where conflicts with natural resources would not result. Trails should be designed to accommodate pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians, as appropriate to the area.</p> <p>f. While some flexibility is required, once a park plan has been prepared and adopted by local regulatory agencies, it shall remain as the controlling document for guiding development of that park.</p> <p>g. Depending on the determination of each community, the County shall support local efforts for a public pool for each County-incorporated community.</p> <p>h. Unincorporated communities shall be encouraged to assess their recreational needs and to identify lands required to serve those needs. The County shall encourage civic organizations and public agencies attempting to meet those identified needs.</p> <p>i. The County shall provide the bicycle and pedestrian connections between schools, residential areas, parks and other recreation attractions, shopping centers, and other commercial and industrial centers.</p> <p>j. Because it is recognized that the over-use of the motor vehicle has detrimental effects on the County, the use of bicycling, and walking, and mass transit, carpooling, shall be encouraged as a</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

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<p>means of accessing recreation areas.</p> <p>The State Parks Department shall be encouraged to include trailer dumps and sanitary facilities in their development of the Juniper Waysides between Bend and Redmond.</p> <p>1. Recognizing the needs of recreational bicycling, the County shall maintain or improve the quality of rural routes.</p> <p>k. Public outdoor recreation facilities such as outdoor theaters are needed to accommodate gatherings and other uses in each of the County's major population centers.</p> <p>l. To facilitate learning about and experiencing outdoor activities an outdoor education camp is needed, and a sportsman's park (rifle, archery, off-road vehicles, etc.) shall be designated near Bend.</p> <p>m. The Oregon High Desert Museum is an example of the type of outdoor education project that the County shall encourage.</p> <p>n. Other specific needs to be met by public and private recreation providers that have been identified are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional camping and/or picnic sites at Sparks, Elk, Lava and Cultus Lakes, as well as at Crane Prairie and Wickiup Reservoirs; 2. A group camping area at La Pine State Park; 3. A hiker's camp at Tumalo State Park; 4. More water sport opportunities; 5. Additional wilderness areas (as demand warrants and consistent with the local economy and protection of fragile 	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.72, Recreation</i> <i>DCC 23,116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.8, Rural Recreation</i></p>
<p>areas);</p> <p>6. Maintenance of existing and identification of additional off-road vehicle areas.</p> <p>o. All development in Deschutes County shall comply with all applicable state and federal rules, regulations and standards.</p> <p align="center">DCC 23.116.070 Deschutes River Corridor <i>(recreation citations)</i></p> <p>Goal 1a Secure designation of appropriate segments of the Deschutes River, Fall River, Little Deschutes River and Crooked River under the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Program and the State Scenic Waterways Program.</p> <p>Goal 1b Increase the opportunity for people to enjoy and appreciate undeveloped river and stream corridors.</p> <p>Goal 1c Maintain, when appropriate, a semi-primitive recreation development standard along the banks of rivers and streams that are in public ownership.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall support the 1) removal of fences from the river, and 2) donation of the County of portage/walking easements that increase opportunities by the public to fully enjoy water recreation on rivers and streams.</p> <p>b. Deschutes County shall regulate recreation-related land uses and density levels to accommodate the needs of wildlife where the recreation activity interferes with sensitive wildlife habitat.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall encourage the BLM and USFS to</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.72, Recreation</i> <i>DCC 23,116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.8, Rural Recreation</i></p>
<p>prohibit the use of motorized vehicles, including motorbikes, ATV's, and snowmobiles, adjacent to rivers and streams where they conflict with non-motorized recreation activities.</p> <p>d. Deschutes County shall encourage and participate in the USFS planning process to eliminate specific vehicular access points to and along the Deschutes River.</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall encourage the USFS and Parks and Recreation Division to acquire private property in the La Pine State Recreation Area adjacent to the Deschutes River and Fall River.</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall encourage the BLM to consolidate ownership of public lands along the Deschutes River, Little Deschutes River, and Whychus Creek.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall support the USFS in controlling permitted levels of commercial whitewater boating.</p> <p>h. Deschutes County shall support wilderness designation of the Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area on the Deschutes River and lower Whychus Creek.</p> <p>i. Deschutes County shall request the BLM to designate Big Falls as an "Outstanding Natural Area" if a mutually agreeable land exchange program can be developed.</p> <p>j. Deschutes County shall advise the State Marine Board of public concerns regarding safety with respect to the use of motorboats on the Deschutes River.</p> <p>k. Deschutes County should recommend that the Transportation Commission include in the State Scenic Waterways Programs</p>	<p></p>

Table 14 Recreational Needs: Rural Recreation

Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.72, Recreation</i> <i>DCC 23,116 Deschutes River Corridor</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.8, Rural Recreation</i>
<p>the Deschutes River from below Wickiup Dam downstream to the first COI diversion, and from Sawyer Park north to the County line.</p> <p>I. Deschutes County shall support the designation of appropriate segments of Fall River, Little Deschutes River, and Crooked River as state and/or federal scenic waterways.</p>	

Table 15 Economic Development

Statewide Planning Goal 9, Economic Development

To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.52, Economy</i> <i>DCC 23.40, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.4, Rural Economy</i></p>
<p>DCC 23.52, Economy</p> <p>Goal 1 To diversify and improve the economy of the area.</p> <p>Goal 2 To enhance and maintain the existing natural resource, commercial and industrial segments of the local economy.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>a. The importance of tourism to the local economy is well known, but there also exists considerable potential for strengthening and improving this segment of the economy. The County shall assist in the development of a long-range plan to encourage tourism (including destination resorts) and recreation locally (see Recreation Chapter for additional information). This study will include consideration of the impacts likely to be created by increasingly expensive gasoline.</p> <p>b. Private commercial activities consistent with other County policies which enhance tourism shall be encouraged by the County.</p> <p>c. The County shall encourage the development of a convention center and multi-purpose civic auditorium in Bend to further encourage additional tourism. The County's support may include providing County-owned land should that be determined to be appropriate and legal.</p> <p>d. Consistent with policies in the Recreation and Open Space chapters, cooperation with Federal and State agencies shall be sought by the County in preserving and developing, as</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Maintain a stable and sustainable rural economy, compatible with rural lifestyles and a healthy environment.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.1</p> <p>Promote rural economic initiatives, including home-based businesses, that maintain the integrity of the rural character and natural environment.</p> <p>a. Review State Statute and Oregon Administrative Rule to identify legal and appropriate rural economic development opportunities.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.2</p> <p>Work with stakeholders to promote new recreational and tourist initiatives that maintain the integrity of the natural environment.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.3</p> <p>Support a regional approach to economic development in concert with Economic Development for Central Oregon or similar organizations.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.4</p> <p>Support regional educational facilities and workforce training programs.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.5</p> <p>Support renewable energy generation as an important economic development initiative.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.6</p>

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<p>appropriate, scenic and recreational resources.</p> <p>e. Improved transportation to winter recreation areas shall be encouraged by better snow removal on roads to such areas, as well as by seeking programs providing alternative transportation methods.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. The County shall protect agricultural land to assure continued agricultural production and the benefits to tourism (see Agricultural chapter).</p> <p>b. Where consistent with other County policies on open spaces and tourism Deschutes County shall support Deschutes National Forest land use alternatives which stabilize or increase the annual allowable cut. Reforestation of the national forest is of particular importance. The County will continue to support the concept of multiple use.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall support additional Wilderness Area only if there is no significant reduction to the annual allowable harvest, or when it can be shown that the added Wilderness Area will result in local economic benefits equal or greater than those available from the harvesting of the timber.</p> <p>d. The County shall encourage the development of alternative additional uses for non-metallic minerals (non-aggregate materials only - see Surface Mining chapter).</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>a. Adequate lands for commercial and industrial requirements shall be set aside (see Rural Development and Urbanization</p>	<p>Support and participate in master planning for airports in Deschutes County.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.7</p> <p>Within the parameters of State land use regulations, permit limited local-serving commercial uses in higher-density rural communities.</p> <p><i>Rural Commercial</i></p> <p>Policy 3.4.8</p> <p>Update the policies for lands designated Rural Commercial as needed.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.9</p> <p>Rural Commercial designated lands located outside of urban growth boundaries shall allow uses less intense than those allowed in unincorporated communities as defined by Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.10</p> <p>Rural Commercial zoning shall be applied to Deschutes Junction, Deschutes River Woods Store, Pine Forest, Rosland and Spring River.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.11</p> <p>In Spring River there shall be a limited Use Combining Zone.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.12</p> <p>County Comprehensive Plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized on Rural Commercial designated lands do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.</p>

Table 15 Economic Development

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<p>chapters).</p> <p>b. In order that local residents have adequate employment the County shall encourage programs that appropriately increase employment opportunities and assist, where feasible, public plans and programs to develop industrial land.</p> <p>c. While medium and heavy industry which meets State and Federal pollution standards shall be accommodated, the County shall seek and encourage only non-polluting (most likely light industry) manufacturers which are compatible with existing air and water quality.</p> <p>d. Deschutes County and the City of Bend will explore the feasibility of using the BLM land adjacent to the northern boundary of the original Bend Urban Growth Boundary, and fronting on the east side of Highway 97, as future industrial land. The County shall work with the BLM to protect this land for possible industrial use until a final land use determination is made.</p> <p>e. Publicly owned land is a community resource that should be used as trading stock and otherwise to implement this plan thereby assisting and meeting the community's future needs.</p> <p>f. Where there is a demonstrated public need for conversion of public land to private use, the County should continue to sell such land at public auction.</p> <p>g. Deschutes County shall cooperate with other local agencies in the preparation of a County-wide economic development plan and as an interim plan shall adopt as part of this plan the Deschutes County Overall Economic Development Plan.</p>	<p>Policy 3.4.13 Zoning in the area shall ensure that the uses allowed are rural as required by Goal 14, Urbanization, and less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities as defined in OAR 66-22/ New commercial uses shall be limited to those that are intended to serve the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.14 New commercial uses shall be limited in size to 2,500 square feet or if for an agricultural or forest-related use, 3,500 square feet.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.15 A lawful use existing on or before November 5, 2002 that is not otherwise allowed in a Rural Commercial zone, may continue to exist subject to the county's nonconforming use regulations.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.16 An existing lawful use may expand up to 25 percent of the total floor area existing on November 5, 2002.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.17 The Rural Commercial zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or rural commercial uses.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.18 Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.</p>

Table 15 Economic Development

Statewide Planning Goal 9, Economic Development

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<p>h. Deschutes County recognizes that the City of Redmond may need additional land for future industrial use. Thus, the 909 acres within County jurisdiction immediately to the south of the Redmond Airport, located outside of the Urban Growth Boundary, and further described as the southern half of Sections 27 and 28, and that portion which lies to the west of the COI North Unit Canal in the southern half of Section 26, all in Township 15 South, Range 13 East, shall be considered for future industrial use. The County will take the necessary steps to preserve this area and preclude development which would be incompatible with industrial development.</p> <p><i>DCC 23.40.060 and 23.40.070, Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial</i></p> <p>Rural Commercial</p> <p>B. Land Use Planning</p> <p>The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan designates Deschutes Junction, Deschutes River Woods Store, Pine Forest, Rosland and Spring River as Rural Commercial.</p> <p>C. Policies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land use regulations shall ensure that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed for in unincorporated communities in OAR 660, Division 22 or any successor. 2. Rural Commercial zoning shall be applied to Deschutes Junction, Deschutes River Woods Store, Pine Forest, Rosland and Spring River. 3. In Spring River, there shall be a Limited Use Combining zone. 	<p>Policy 3.4.19</p> <p>Residential and commercial uses shall be served by on-site wells or public water systems.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.20</p> <p>Community sewer systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.21</p> <p>Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.</p> <p><i>Rural Industrial</i></p> <p>Policy 3.4.22</p> <p>Update the policies for lands designated Rural Industrial as needed.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.23</p> <p>To assure that urban uses are not permitted on rural industrial lands, land use regulations in the Rural Industrial zones shall ensure that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities in OAR 660-22 or any successor.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.24</p> <p>Limited Use Combining zones shall be applied to the Redmond Military (tax lot 1513000000116), Deschutes Junction (tax lot 161236C000301, tax lot 161226C000300, tax lot 1626C000111 and tax lot 161226A000203) and Wickiup Junction (tax lot 2110360000104) to ensure permitted uses are compatible with</p>

Table 15 Economic Development

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<p>4. County Comprehensive Plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Deschutes Junction, Deschutes River Woods Store, Pine Forest, Rosland and Spring River areas do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>5. Zoning in the area shall ensure that the uses allowed are rural as required by Goal 14, Urbanization, and less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities as defined in OAR 660-022. New commercial uses shall be limited to those that are intended to serve the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.</p> <p>6. New commercial uses shall be limited in size to 2500 square feet, or 3500 square feet, if for an agricultural or forest-related use.</p> <p>7. A lawful use existing on or before November 5, 2002, not otherwise allowed in a Rural Commercial zone, may continue to exist subject to the county's nonconforming use regulations.</p> <p>8. An existing lawful use may expand up to 25 percent of the total floor area existing on November 5, 2002.</p> <p>9. The Rural Commercial zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or rural commercial uses.</p> <p>10. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.</p> <p>11. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by on site wells or public water systems.</p> <p>12. Community sewer systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses</p>	<p>surrounding farm and forest lands.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.25</p> <p>To ensure that the uses in Rural Industrial zone on tax lot 16-12-26C-301, as described in Exhibit "C" and depicted on Exhibit "D" attached to Ordinance 2009-007 and incorporated here by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on that site shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.26</p> <p>To ensure that the uses in the Rural Industrial zone on tax lot 300 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26C-300 and tax lot 203 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26A-300 and portions of tax lot 111 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26C-111 as described in Exhibit 'D' and depicted in Exhibit 'E' attached to Ordinance 2010-030 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on the subject parcel shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone, which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals, subject to conditional use and site plan approval.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.27</p> <p>Land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Rural Industrial sites do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.28</p> <p>New industrial uses shall be limited in size to a maximum floor area of</p>

Table 15 Economic Development

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<p>shall not be allowed.</p> <p>13. Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.</p> <p>B. Rural Industrial Designated Area Descriptions.</p> <p>The Redmond Military site consists of tax lot 1513000000116 and is 35.42 acres, bounded by the Redmond Urban Growth Boundary to the west and Exclusive Farm Use lands surrounding the remainder of the property.</p> <p>The Deschutes Junction site consists of the following tax lots: 161226CO00102 (15.61 acres), bounded by 161226C000111 (6.23 acres) and 161226C000301 (6.12 acres). These tax lots are bounded by Deschutes Market Road to the north and east and Highway 97 to the west, tax lot 161226CO00106 is bounded by Deschutes Market Road to the north, and other rural industrial lands to the east, south and west. Tax lot 161226C000107 is bounded by Deschutes Market Road to the north, EFU land to the west, and other rural industrial lands to the east and south.</p> <p>Bend Auto Recyclers consists of tax lot 1712030000111 and is 13.41 acres, bounded by Highway 97 to the west, and Multiple Use Agricultural lands to east, north and south.</p> <p>Wickiup Junction consists of tax lot 2110360000104 and is 12.67 acres, bounded by Rosland Road on the southwest with forest lands surrounding the remainder of the property.</p> <p>C. Policies</p> <p>1. To assure that urban uses are not permitted on rural industrial lands, land use regulations in the Rural Industrial zones</p>	<p>7,500 square feet per use within a building, except for the primary processing of raw materials produced in rural areas, for which there is no floor area per use limitation.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.29</p> <p>A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 not otherwise allowed in a Rural Industrial zone may continue to exist subject to the county's non-conforming use regulations.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.30</p> <p>A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 may be expanded to occupy a maximum of 10,000 square feet of floor area or an additional 25 percent of the floor area currently occupied by the existing use, whichever is greater.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.31</p> <p>Residential and industrial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.32</p> <p>Residential and industrial uses shall be served by on-site wells or public water systems.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.33</p> <p>Community sewer systems shall not be allowed in Rural Industrial zones.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.34</p> <p>A 2009 exception (Ordinance 2009-007) included an irrevocably committed exception to Goal 3 and a reasons exception to Goal 14 to</p>

Table 15 Economic Development

Statewide Planning Goal 9, Economic Development

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<p>shall ensure that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities in OAR 660, Division 22 or any successor.</p> <p>2. Limited Use Combining zones shall be applied to the Redmond Military (Tax lot 1513000000116), Deschutes Junction (Tax lot 161226C000301), and Wickiup Junction (Tax lot 2110360000104) to ensure that permitted uses are compatible with surrounding farm and forest lands.</p> <p>3. Land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Rural Industrial sites do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>4. New industrial uses shall be limited in size to a maximum floor area of 7,500 square feet per use within a building, except for the primary processing or raw materials produced in rural areas, for which there is no floor area per use limitation.</p> <p>5. A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003, not otherwise allowed in a Rural Industrial zone, may continue to exist subject to the county's nonconforming use regulations.</p> <p>6. A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 may be expanded to occupy a maximum of 10,000 square feet of floor area or an additional 25 percent of the floor area currently occupied by the existing use whichever is greater</p> <p>7. Residential and industrial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.</p> <p>8. Residential and industrial uses shall be served by on-site</p>	<p>allow rural industrial use with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.</p> <p>Policy 3.4.35</p> <p>A 2010 exception (Ordinance 2010-030) took a reasons exception to Goal 14 with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.</p>

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<p>wells or public water systems.</p> <p>9. Community sewer systems shall not be allowed in Rural Industrial zones.</p>	

Table 16 Housing
Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing
To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.56, Housing</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.3, Rural Housing</i></p>
<p>Goal 1 To provide adequate number of housing units at price ranges and rent levels commensurate with the financial capabilities of local households.</p> <p>Goal 2 To allow flexibility of housing location, type and density in Deschutes County.</p> <p>Policy 1 Doublewide mobile homes (960 square feet or larger) with roof pitches, overhangs and siding comparable to site- built homes shall be outright uses outside urban growth boundaries, unless proposed in one of the four areas of the County where mobile homes were prohibited prior to the adoption of this plan or where protective covenants exclude such housing.</p> <p>Policy 2 Singlewide mobile homes shall be permitted in selected residential areas, and as part of mobile home parks or planned developments; however, singlewide mobile homes should not be permitted on individual lots in urban density residential areas which have already substantially developed with conventional housing, unless singlewide mobile homes were part of the original development plan.</p> <p>Policy 3 In order to keep housing costs as low as possible the procedural and application processes in the County Planning, Sanitation and Building Departments shall be reviewed and streamlined as much as possible.</p> <p>Policy 4</p>	<p>Goal 1 Maintain the rural character and safety of housing in unincorporated Deschutes County.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.1 The minimum parcel size for new rural residential parcels shall be 10 acres.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.2 Incorporate annual farm and forest housing reports into a wider system for tracking the cumulative impacts of rural housing development.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.3 Address housing health and safety issues raised by the public, such as: a. The number of large animals that should be permitted on rural residential parcels; or b. The properties south of La Pine, in Township 22S, Range 10E, Section 36, many of which are not in compliance with planning and building codes.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.4 Encourage new subdivisions to incorporate alternative development patterns, such as cluster development, that mitigate community and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.5 Maintain the rural character of the County while ensuring a diversity of</p>

Table 16 Housing
Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing
To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.56, Housing</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.3, Rural Housing</i></p>
<p>To enable and encourage later in-filling of large lot subdivisions in urbanizing areas the subdivisions should be preplanned for later division into smaller lots at the time of the original platting.</p> <p>Policy 5</p> <p>In order that the most efficient housing pattern may be obtained the County shall encourage the in-filling of existing subdivisions before additional land division occurs.</p> <p>Policy 6</p> <p>Subdivision approval shall be dependent upon adequate provision of public facilities and services, which may require phased construction of the development; and to further reduce costs and provide amenities such as open space and esthetics the clustering of housing is to be encouraged.</p> <p>Policy 7</p> <p>To reduce costs and to encourage variety in design, County standards shall permit a variety of housing styles and setbacks, as well as appropriate reductions in road widths and other requirements.</p> <p>Policy 8</p> <p>Because clustering development can minimize the cost of land and services, as well as provide more amenities, clustered housing for all income brackets shall be encouraged.</p> <p>Policy 9</p> <p>In order to reduce costs for initial construction, as well as for maintenance, new construction of low-income housing shall be located in urban areas or rural service centers.</p>	<p>housing opportunities, including initiating discussions to amend State Statute and/or Oregon Administrative Rules to permit accessory dwelling units in Exclusive Farm Use, Forest and Rural Residential zones.</p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Support agencies and non-profits that provide affordable housing.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.6</p> <p>Support Central Oregon Regional Housing Authority and other stakeholders to meet the housing needs of all Deschutes County residents.</p> <p>a. Assist as needed in coordinating and implementing housing assistance programs.</p> <p>b. Support efforts to provide affordable and workforce housing in urban growth boundaries and unincorporated communities.</p> <p>Policy 3.3.7</p> <p>Utilize block grants and other funding to assist in providing and maintaining low and moderate income housing.</p>

Table 16 Housing
Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing
To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.56, Housing</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.3, Rural Housing</i>
<p>Policy 10</p> <p>To develop adequate amounts of low income housing the regional housing authority shall be responsible for coordinating and implementing housing assistance programs in Deschutes County. The County shall maintain an on-going study of all income levels of housing in order to provide information on local housing needs.</p> <p>Policy 11</p> <p>Because of the relatively high need for housing rehabilitation locally the County shall study local and State programs to assist housing rehabilitation, and in conjunction with other local governments, take appropriate action to encourage necessary rehabilitation.</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

Table 17 Public Facilities and Services

Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.68, Public Facilities and Services</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.6, Public Facilities and Services</i></p>
<p>Goal To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as framework for urban and rural development, and thereby a system or plan that coordinates the type, location and delivery of public facilities and services in a manner that best supports the existing and proposed land uses.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>a. Public facilities and services shall be provided at levels and in areas appropriate for such uses based upon the carrying capacity of the land, air and water, as well as the important distinction that must be made between urban and rural services. In this way public services may guide development while remaining in concert with the public's needs.</p> <p>b. While clear distinctions are not always possible between urban and rural services, those facilities (such as sewage treatment plants, water systems, schools and fire stations), which are necessary to service concentrations of people shall be known as key facilities and shall be located in urban areas or in rural service centers, if necessary, to meet the needs of existing rural residents. Key facilities shall be built to encourage urban, rather than increased rural, residential development. Rural services such as sheriff's patrol, snowplowing, schools and school busing shall be kept at levels adequate to meet public needs but not in excess to encourage additional development. Rural Service Centers are a logical location for future rural key facilities so that services may be used and constructed in as efficient a manner as possible (see Rural Development Chapter). Key facilities outside urban areas or Rural Service Centers shall be</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Support the orderly, efficient and cost-effective siting of rural public facilities and services.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.1</p> <p>Encourage the formation of special service districts to serve rural needs rather than have the County serve those needs.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.2</p> <p>Encourage early planning and acquisition of sites needed for public facilities, such as roads, water and wastewater facilities.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.3</p> <p>Support community health clinics.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.4</p> <p>Where possible, maintain County offices in locations convenient to all areas of the county.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.5</p> <p>Support the County Fairgrounds as a community gathering place, event facility and home to the annual County Fair.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.6</p> <p>Maintain the County Fairgrounds as an emergency readiness location.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.7</p> <p>Before disposing of County-owned property review whether the land is appropriate for needed public projects such as schools, health clinics,</p>

Table 17 Public Facilities and Services

Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

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<p>discouraged unless the facility is needed to serve existing development, is at the most efficient and economic location and is consistent with the capabilities of the land and the planned growth of the County.</p> <p>c. Future development shall depend on the availability of adequate local services in close proximity to the proposed site. Higher densities may permit the construction of more adequate services than might otherwise be true. Cluster and planned development shall be encouraged.</p> <p>d. The County shall prepare a Capital Improvements Plan which considers the costs and benefits of construction at various sites. Sites which are less expensive in the long run shall be given priority to less efficient sites.</p> <p>e. Deschutes County shall encourage the formation of special service districts to serve rural needs rather than becoming involved with serving those needs. The County will foster coordination and mutual planning between the County, special districts, utility companies and service corporations. This shall include common trenching where appropriate.</p> <p>f. Deschutes County shall coordinate with the cities and other service providers in urban areas to assure that all urban services are provided in an equitable manner and construction phased, based upon the time required to provide the service, the reliability of the service, the financial cost, and the levels of service needed. All services shall be provided consistent with the provisions of all other required services.</p> <p>g. Because of the increasing cost of development which must be borne by local residents, the County shall investigate various methods to control or obtain funds for providing new public</p>	<p>fire stations or senior centers.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.8 Coordinate with rural service districts and providers to ensure new development is reviewed with consideration of service districts and providers needs and capabilities.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.9 New development shall address impacts on existing facilities and plans through the land use entitlement process.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.10 Support education districts, library districts and recreation districts in meeting community needs, such as meeting spaces.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.11 Where possible, locate utility lines and facilities on or adjacent to existing public or private right-of-ways and to avoid dividing farm or forest lands.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.12 Review public facilities and services to minimize impacts of the facilities on the larger community. a. Review and revise as needed County Code to screen public facilities including power generating facilities and sewage treatment plants and to address impacts from cell towers.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.13 Support the creation of a landfill overlay zone.</p> <p>Policy 3.6.14</p>

Table 17 Public Facilities and Services
Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

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<p>service levels. This investigation is to include review of a Systems Development Charge. The County shall conduct a review of systems development charges for areas outside the urban growth boundary by January 1, 1995.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Utility companies shall be offered an opportunity to comment on their ability to serve proposed developments.</p> <p>b. New development shall not be located so as to overload existing or planned facilities, and developers or purchasers should be made aware of potentially inadequate power facilities in rural areas.</p> <p>c. When feasible all utility lines and facilities shall be located on or adjacent to existing public or private rights-of-way so as to avoid dividing existing farm units, and transmission lines should be located within existing corridors as much as possible.</p> <p>d. Power generation sites shall be landscaped and the site plan reviewed as part of the conditional use applications.</p> <p>e. Electrical substations shall be a permitted use in all appropriate zones with final approval based upon County Planning Department acceptance of a detailed site plan. Minimum lot sizes shall not apply to substations, but adequate area for equipment, storage, buffer and potential expansion shall be required.</p> <p>f. All new development shall be consistent with adopted sewage plans, and new community systems in urban areas shall be designed to fit into the municipal system. Also, in urban areas, where connection to a sewer system is not appropriate now but will be required in the future, dry sewer lines may be required for</p>	<p>Guide the location and design of rural development so as to minimize the public costs of facilities and services.</p>

Table 17 Public Facilities and Services

Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan
DCC 23.68, Public Facilities and Services

Comprehensive Plan Update
Section 3.6, Public Facilities and Services

future use (this does not apply in larger lot subdivisions where no future sewers are anticipated).

g. Mutual agreements between the County and the cities shall assure sewer and water systems are extended in a planned manner.

h. Sewage treatment plants offer both problems and opportunities. To decrease the impact of noise and odor a large buffer area shall be required. The treated sewage (both septic tank sludge and municipal water) should be used as a resource and drill hole disposal discouraged.

i. Well marked recreational vehicle dump stations are needed locally and the County shall encourage such facilities in parks, service stations and other appropriate locations.

j. The capability for County land to be annexed into a city shall depend upon the availability of adequate services, such as water.

k. Metering of existing and future water systems shall be fostered.

l. Oregon Water Wonderland Unit 2 Sewer District. Through County file nos. PA-02-5 and ZC-02-3, the Board of County Commissioners approved a zone change for certain property in Section 25 of Township 20 South, Range 10 E.W.M. to Rural Residential with a Limited Use Combining Zone. The Board adopted the Limited Use Combining Zone to limit the uses that could be established on the subject property to those approved through its written decision dated March 28, 2003 and listed as follows: a sewage treatment facility, effluent ponds, ground application of treated effluent, agricultural use, and propagation and harvesting of a forest product.

Table 17 Public Facilities and Services

Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

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<p>Policy 3</p> <p>a. Existing solid waste sites should be protected and either expansion areas or new sites found. The Solid Waste Management Plan shall serve as the major document for site determinations.</p> <p>b. In order to discourage open burning and to encourage recycling the County shall continue to offer a no-cost dump service and to consolidate dumping.</p> <p>Policy 4</p> <p>a. Because of the difficulty in providing County-wide sheriff's patrol all future development shall be reviewed for the adequacy of police protection.</p> <p>b. The County will seek to improve rural police protection, including the development of sheriff's substations, where feasible.</p> <p>Policy 5</p> <p>a. In light of existing problems with providing school facilities all new development shall be reviewed for its impact on the schools. Substantial expansion of school bus routes shall be discouraged, and the County shall require the dedication of adequate land for new schools required to meet the needs generated by major new developments. In addition, the County shall consider designating appropriate County lands for school sites.</p> <p>b. Plans for schools shall consider the policies within the Oregon State Standards:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center" colspan="2">Minimum Enrollment Site (acres)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elementary School</td> <td align="center">550</td> <td align="center">10</td> </tr> </table>		Minimum Enrollment Site (acres)		Elementary School	550	10	<p>[This area is shaded gray, indicating that the corresponding policies in the Comprehensive Plan Update are not present or have been redacted.]</p>
	Minimum Enrollment Site (acres)						
Elementary School	550	10					

Table 17 Public Facilities and Services

Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

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<p>Intermediate School 800 20 Senior High Schools 1300 30</p> <p>c. School districts shall cooperate with other affected agencies for efficient construction of recreation facilities (i.e., bike paths) and other public facilities.</p> <p>d. School district boundaries should be regularly reviewed to best serve County residents.</p> <p>Policy 6</p> <p>a. Land for a fire station shall be dedicated in large developments.</p> <p>b. The minimum diameter for water distribution mains on which fire hydrants are located shall be six inches.</p> <p>c. Hydrant spacing should not exceed 1000 feet with minimum fire flow of 500 gallons per minute on subdivisions or developments with a population density of 2 or less single family units per acre; on subdivisions or developments where population density exceeds two single family dwellings per acre, hydrant spacing should not exceed 500 feet with a minimum fire flow of 750 gallons per minute. Where structural considerations warrant, additional requirements should be considered. Urbanizing area standards shall be those of the incorporated city. In rural fire protection districts final determination of standards will be made after discussion with the R.F.P.D.</p> <p>d. Water source or storage shall have a capacity to support the required fire flow for a period of two hours in addition to maximum daily flow requirements for other consumer uses. Refer to "Water Supply Systems for Rural Fire Protection" NFPA</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>Pamphlet #1231, 1975.</p> <p>e. Fire protection and law enforcement agencies should strictly enforce solid waste disposal ordinances.</p> <p>f. Fire stations should be built in an architectural style that will blend into the area of location.</p> <p>Policy 7</p> <p>a. Assured health care for Deschutes County residents is an important public and private service. The County shall encourage and support public health programs for low income families and regular school health programs, as well as services like Home Health Care, and services to the elderly, disabled, blind and juveniles such as day care and foster homes. County support may be in the form of allocations from the County budget, political support, appropriate zoning or other useful action.</p> <p>b. Adequate hospital and medical facilities shall be encouraged and County plans will consider the effect of incompatible land uses, noise and pollutants, as well as transportation and other factors, on these services.</p> <p>c. Provisions for adequate cemetery sites shall be made, and alternative designs which conserve lands shall be encouraged.</p> <p>Policy 8</p> <p>a. Adequate access to good public library service is important to many residents of Deschutes County and actions to assure such access shall be fostered.</p> <p>b. Any major irrigation waterway within 100 feet of a proposed development shall be placed in a pipe at the developer's cost to</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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protect young children from the hazard, subject to engineering feasibility and approval by the irrigation district.

c. All development in Deschutes County shall comply with all applicable state and federal rules, regulations and standards.

Table 18 Energy Conservation
Statewide Planning Goal 13, Energy Conservation
To conserve energy.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.76, Energy</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.8, Energy</i></p>
<p align="center">DCC 23.76, Energy</p> <p>Goal 1 To protect local natural energy sources.</p> <p>Goal 2 To manage land uses to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy.</p> <p>Goal 3 To assist, as appropriate, in the provision for adequate local energy supplies.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>a. The County shall review and promote the development and use of local alternative energy sources in order to prepare for future shortages and to reduce the outflow of local dollars to buy energy.</p> <p>b. Coordinated planning between local energy providers, particularly electrical, and the County Planning Department shall be sought. This planning is to be directed at determining energy needs in all parts of the County and assisting in the provision of adequate supplies and capital facilities.</p> <p>c. Construction of large thermal or nuclear plants locally should be discouraged unless approved by a public vote.</p> <p>d. Energy Assessment. During major plan updates, or more often as necessary, the County shall assess its energy use and the potential for energy conservation. The County shall use information available from the state and federal governments and utility companies.</p> <p>Policy 2</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Promote energy conservation.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.1</p> <p>Incorporate energy conservation into the building and management of all County operations and capital projects using regular energy audits to refine the results.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.2</p> <p>Reduce energy demand by supporting energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.3</p> <p>Encourage energy suppliers to explore innovative alternative energy conservation technologies and provide energy audits and incentives.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.4</p> <p>Support stakeholders that promote energy conservation.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.5</p> <p>Review County Code and revise as needed to ensure effective energy conservation regulations, including revising County Code on solar energy to create exceptions for small properties and sites with specific anomalies.</p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Promote affordable, efficient, reliable and environmentally sound energy systems for homes and businesses.</p>

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<p>a. Public involvement.</p> <p>1. The Planning Division shall ensure that citizens, land owners, and lease holders are given ample opportunity to be involved in all phases of geothermal planning and decision-making that occur under the County's jurisdiction. This involvement program shall provide for continuity of citizen participation, and for information that enables citizens to identify and comprehend geothermal issues.</p> <p>2. Federal and state agencies exercising geothermal responsibilities in the County shall be expected and encouraged to make use of the County's existing citizen involvement program whenever appropriate.</p> <p>b. Intergovernmental coordination</p> <p>1. The County shall encourage the formulation of federal and state land and resource management policies which are consistent with the County's geothermal policies. In this regard the County shall endeavor to become a partner with the federal and state governments in determining the future of geothermal energy in the County.</p> <p>2. In view of the multiplicity of governmental jurisdiction over geothermal resources, the County shall seek close coordination with all affected local, state, and federal agencies. In this regard the Planning Division shall maintain regular communications with federal and state agencies that are exercising geothermal responsibilities in the County, and shall keep local officials informed of federal and state actions accordingly.</p> <p>c. Resource assessment.</p> <p>1. In order to identify and protect the undefined values of its</p>	<p>Policy 2.8.6 Review County Code and revise as needed to permit alternative energy systems for homes and businesses that mitigate impacts on neighboring properties and the natural environment.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.7 Support incentives for homes and businesses to install alternative energy systems.</p> <p>Goal 3 Promote affordable, efficient, reliable and environmentally sound commercial energy facilities.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.8 Review County Code and revise as needed to develop an efficient permitting process and effective siting standards for commercial renewable energy projects that address all project components as well as environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.9 Support commercial renewable energy projects, including the following: a. Review the concept of Rural Renewable Energy Development Zones; b. Support studies that identify and inventory potential significant commercial energy resource sites; c. Examine alternatives to protect identified significant commercial energy resource sites;</p>

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<p>geothermal resources, the County shall support continued resource assessment activities by the public and private sectors. In this regard, the Planning Division shall monitor such activities and collect additional resource data wherever possible for inclusion in the Geothermal Element during updates or amendments.</p> <p>2. In recognition of the public benefit derived from greater resource knowledge, the County may undertake its own resource assessment activities where such work is expected to ultimately benefit the local economy. The results of County-sponsored resource assessment will be given the widest possible dissemination in order to facilitate further geothermal development consistent with County policies.</p> <p>d. Resource Utilization.</p> <p>1. The County supports utilization of geothermal resources, either with heat pumps, direct applications, or for purposes of generating power. However, such support is conditioned on the determination that the proposed use can be developed in a timely, orderly, and environmentally-sound manner, and that adequate protection of the resource is provided so as to ensure its continued availability and productivity over time. Further, such support is limited to those resource areas where conflicting uses are not considered predominant, as identified in Policy 5(F).</p> <p>2. When County facilities are to be renovated or newly constructed, consideration shall be given to the use of geothermal resources in these facilities when such use is technically and economically advantageous. The County shall encourage other local entities to conduct similar geothermal evaluations during their facility planning processes.</p>	<p>d. Support the use and marketing of methane gas from Knott Landfill.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.10 Encourage commercial renewable energy providers to supply local power.</p> <p>Policy 2.8.11 Goal 5 energy inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.</p>

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<p>e. Economic development.</p> <p>1. The County's support for geothermal development shall be closely coordinated with its economic development program. The County believes that its low and moderate-temperature resources may offer a significant comparative advantage to business and industry, and it shall support geothermal projects that serve to retain or create employment opportunities in the County.</p> <p>f. Land-Use</p> <p>1. For purposes of compliance with Statewide Planning Goal 5, the County believes its geothermal resources and the conflicting uses identified in Section 4 of the Element should be balanced according to site-specific relative merits. Implementation measures shall provide protection for conflicting uses by conditionally allowing geothermal exploration and production, thereby balancing the benefits to the County from both geothermal resources and conflicting uses. This policy shall apply to all resource areas inventoried in Section 2 of the Element, except in those areas where the conflicting uses listed in Table 4.1 of the Element shall be fully protected as follows:</p> <p>a. Exploration and Production Prohibited</p> <p>i. That portion of the Newberry Volcano resource area lying within the exclusion area boundary shown in Exhibit "B."</p> <p>ii. Those areas presently defined by the Deschutes National Forest Land & Resource Management Plan, incorporated hereby reference, as ineligible for leasing, specifically: Wilderness, Research Natural Areas, Experimental Forest, Bend Municipal Watershed, Developed Recreation Areas, and Dispersed</p>	<p>[This column is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

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<p>Recreation Unroaded Winter Areas.</p> <p>b. Production Prohibited (Exploration Allowed).</p> <p>i. Those areas presently defined by the Deschutes National Forest Land & Resource Management Plan, incorporated hereby by reference, as being limited to no surface occupancy, specifically: Experimental Forest, Dispersed Recreation Unroaded Areas, Dispersed Roaded Areas, Developed Recreation Areas, Protection Management Areas, Special Management Areas, Potential Research Natural Areas, and Threatened and Endangered Species Areas.</p> <p>The County has determined that conflicting uses shall be fully protected in the foregoing areas because of the greater economic, social, and environmental benefits that accrue from the conflicting uses. In researching this determination, the County has relied upon the discussion of conflicting uses and their consequences contained in Sections 4 and 5 of the Geothermal Element; the Rural Development, Economy, and Recreation sections of the Growth Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan; the Forest Lands, Open Spaces, Fish & Wildlife, and Historic & Cultural sections of the Resource Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan; the Recreation, Fish & Wildlife, Special Uses, Visual Quality, Economy, Employment, and Forest Dependent Community Concept sections of the Deschutes National Forest Land & Resource Management Plan; and the Oregon Department of Economic Development 1983 Annual Economic Report for Deschutes County. It is the County's determination that the conflicting use information contained in these references constitutes sufficient evidence of the greater importance of the conflicting uses to the County, thereby warranting exclusion of</p>	

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<p>geothermal exploration and/ or production in the areas cited above.</p> <p>ii. The County recognizes that if utilization of geothermal energy is to be optimized, the designation of land-uses for areas overlying geothermal resources must accommodate those uses to which the resources can be applied. In this regard, the County shall incorporate geothermal utilization as a determinant in land-use planning; and, where appropriate, shall review permitted uses that can utilize geothermal resources if and when suitable resources are confirmed in an area. However, geothermal end-uses shall be permitted only where their compatibility with surrounding land-uses can be demonstrated with certainty.</p> <p>g. Environmental Protection</p> <p>1. In all cases the County's support for geothermal development shall be conditioned upon satisfactory evidence that sufficient environmental safeguards are provided. Environmental concerns of the County shall include, but not be limited to: air quality, water quality, noise, subsidence, induced seismicity, water consumption, fish and wildlife, vegetation, historic and cultural resources, visual and scenic qualities, erosion and earth stability, waste disposal, and public safety and health.</p> <p>h. Public facilities and services.</p> <p>1. In addition to Policy G(1), in all cases the County's support for geothermal development shall depend on the extent of impacts to public facilities and services. In this regard, the County's concerns shall include, but not be limited to: roads, drainage, schools, law enforcement, fire protection, water supply, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, and general</p>	<p></p>

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<p>administrative services.</p> <p>2. The Planning Division, in consultation with the Public Works Department, shall monitor geothermal activities in order to forecast impacts to public facilities and services; and shall prepare capital improvement or related plans accordingly so as to support geothermal development in a timely and orderly manner with a level of facilities and services appropriate to such development.</p> <p>i. Fiscal responsibilities.</p> <p>1. In recognition of specialized administrative demands that may be placed on the County by geothermal developers, the County shall require said developers to defray County expenses associated with processing a geothermal permit request, or conduction related studies or monitoring programs, directly required by a geothermal project. This Policy shall also extend to any government agency engaged in geothermal development.</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>a. Wind. Because the wind is a non-polluting, renewable energy source, major wind devices and associated facilities shall be conditional uses in agricultural, forest and other rural zones. Also, small scale (less than 20 KW) private use of wind generators or pumps shall be encouraged.</p> <p>b. Wood and slash wood. Given the availability and usefulness of waste and slash wood the County shall maintain a waste wood dump for processors where the material shall be made available to the public, and shall encourage U.S. Forest Service projects which make slash wood available.</p> <p>c. Solar. Because it is renewable and in plentiful supply locally</p>	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

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To conserve energy.

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<p>the County shall encourage the use of solar energy by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting the construction of housing with its long axis in the east-west direction and having solar access three hours before and after solar noon (variances because of topography, rock outcroppings or alternative solar access means may be permitted); 2. Providing avenues for establishing solar property rights (see ORS 215.110) by such methods as solar sky space protective covenants in new developments and creating standard methodology for adjacent properties to establish solar sky space easements; and, 3. Allowing for future centralized solar generation of electricity in the large vacant areas in the eastern portions of the County (particularly on BLM lands). <p>d. Internal Operations. The County shall, when practicable, make energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources a regular practice in its design and operation of buildings, equipment and public facilities and services.</p> <p>e. Recycling.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycling is an effective method of energy conservation. The County has adopted a County-wide recycling program in compliance with Senate Bill 405. The primary responsibility for this program is through the County Solid Waste Division. The ongoing recycling program will provide for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify projects and methods to achieve the specific goals; and b. Require and annual review of program status. 2. The County shall consider the designation of a County 	<p>[This cell is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 18 Energy Conservation
Statewide Planning Goal 13, Energy Conservation
To conserve energy.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.76, Energy</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.8, Energy</i></p>
<p>employee as Recycling Coordinator who is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encouraging recycling throughout the County; b. Fostering communications about recycling among local governmental agencies, organizations and the public; and, c. Providing assistance to the County Solid Waste Advisory Committee in considering and implementing ways to increase local recycling activities. <p>3. The County shall also consider recycling when enacting ordinances, issuing contracts and franchises and when purchasing supplies.</p> <p>4. The County shall study the possibility of initiating pilot projects regarding source separation of recyclables and their collection in existing or new garbage franchises.</p> <p>5. The County shall seek funds to provide staff assistance and resources for developing recycling drop-off and storage centers in the Bend, Redmond, Sisters and La Pine areas.</p> <p>f. Conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All homes constructed in Deschutes County shall meet State insulation standards. The County shall consider more stringent standards (both prescriptive and equivalent performance criteria) and encourage innovative building design which meets the intent of the prescriptive standards. 2. To assist the public in understanding energy conservation in their homes the County will rate the "thermal effectiveness" of new or existing dwellings, if an owner requests, based on such factors as window placement, shading, insulation values and thermal mass, and other factors similar to the City of Davis, 	

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<p>California, Community Development Department Standards.</p> <p>3. Because multi-family housing and other types of common wall construction is more energy efficient the County shall encourage such development in urban areas.</p> <p>4. Since "leapfrog" and scattered development is wasteful of energy in the provision of services (school buses, fire protection, utilities and transportation) these patterns shall not be permitted (see Rural Development and Urbanization chapters), and future development should occur in higher densities along existing corridors in urban areas.</p> <p>5. Public/Private Actions: The County shall encourage local residents and businesses to conserve energy, to use renewable resources and to recycle materials. The County shall coordinate its efforts with those of local organizations, special districts, utility companies and state and federal agencies.</p> <p>At the time of subdivision review, the County shall see that: Covenants which prevent energy conservation, such as roofline requirements precluding solar panels, bans on clotheslines and prohibitions on street motorcycles, shall not be established in proposed developments.</p> <p>6. The County shall account for its 1% bicycle funds from the State Highway Funds, and shall provide this accounting to the Bicycle Advisory Committee on an annual basis. The 1% funds shall be the minimum spent to provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the County. The County shall establish methods for funding pedestrian and bicycle facilities that are not within the public right-of-way and therefore are not eligible for the 1% funds.</p>	<p></p>

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<p>The County shall consider setting aside monies which might otherwise be used for expanding motorized traffic ways and apply them toward a non-motorized transportation system which accesses educational, recreation, employment and shopping areas as well as connects to new development.</p> <p>7. Oregon imports 45% of its energy as fuel for motorized vehicles. Nonmotorized transportation is recognized as an important way to conserve energy. The County shall provide bicycle and pedestrian connections between schools, residential areas, parks and other recreation attractions, shopping centers, and other commercial and industrial centers. In addition, the County shall encourage nonmotorized modes through the use of techniques such as designating nonmotorized areas (pedestrian malls), installing traffic cells and traffic calming designs, allocating a greater share of street space to nonmotorized modes, restricting motor vehicle parking, and other pedestrian and bicycle-oriented land use patterns.</p> <p>8. As much as possible non-motorized systems should be favored over motorized transportation systems.</p> <p>9. New major consumers of energy, such as commerce and industry, shall be located whenever possible near established energy distribution centers.</p> <p>10. The County should set an example by weatherizing its buildings and considering passive or active solar heat, perhaps with assistance from retrofit grants.</p> <p>11. To promote public awareness of the reasons and need for energy conservation the County shall develop an educational program for use County-wide</p>	<p></p>

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<p>DCC 23.116.070 Deschutes River Corridor</p> <p>* Excerpts pertaining exclusively to Goal 13</p> <p>Goal 1 Encourage development of hydroelectric resources when they are consistent with 1) fish, wildlife, recreation, open space, and scenic resource values, and 2) state and regional energy plans.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Deschutes County shall continue to strongly support and promote the conservation of all forms of energy resources through cooperation with the Northwest Power Planning Council, BPA program, recycling, solar ordinances, energy-efficient building standards, and appropriate development of geothermal resources.</p> <p>b. Hydroelectric projects that are not physically connected to an existing dam, diversion, or conduit are prohibited.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County shall develop a program to assure that hydroelectric projects located within existing man-made transmission systems and using existing flow regimes, or physically connected to an existing dam, diversion, or conduit, but not using existing flow regimes, are subject to the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are consistent with federal and state law. 2. Hydroelectric projects shall not increase the maximum surface area of an impoundment behind an existing dam or diversion. 3. Shall not be located in significant/sensitive fish or wildlife areas unless it can be demonstrated that the project, if 	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>constructed, would restore significant/sensitive fish or wildlife habitat in the reach affected by the project.</p> <p>4. Hydroelectric projects shall stabilize streamflows, restore degraded trout habitat, and provide public access to as great an extent as practical.</p> <p>5. Hydroelectric projects shall avoid adverse impacts if possible. Where not practicable, impacts shall be minimized, while providing for restoration on already adversely impacted areas along the river or steam. Restoration does not necessarily have to be in the immediate project vicinity.</p> <p>6. Hydroelectric projects shall have no adverse impact to water-related and water-dependent recreation unless it can be shown that existing water-related and water-dependent recreation of the same type, quality, and quantity as that which may be lost can be restored or enhanced in the project vicinity. Recreation activities include those activities which occur now and which may reasonably be expected to occur in the future.</p> <p>7. Hydroelectric projects shall include a river restoration/enhancement plan documenting both on-site and off-site restoration and enhancement strategies consistent with adopted goals and policies. The plan shall identify costs, time schedules, and coordination actions with all affected parties. The plan shall address, but not be limited to, stabilizing water flows, trout habitat restoration, and public access. No hydroelectric project shall be permitted until the plan has been approved through the public review process.</p> <p>8. Hydroelectric projects shall post a performance and restoration bond to ensure implementations of the approved</p>	<p>[This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document.]</p>

Table 18 Energy Conservation
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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.76, Energy</i> <i>DCC 23.116 Deschutes River Corridor</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 2.8, Energy</i>
<p>restoration/ enhancement plan.</p> <p>9. Hydroelectric projects shall be consistent with the provisions of the Columbia River Fish and Wildlife Program and the Northwest Power Plan as adopted by the Northwest Power Planning Council.</p> <p>d. The County shall advise the Northwest Power Planning Council and Oregon Department of Energy as to the potential hydroelectric resource in Deschutes County.</p>	

Table 19 Rural Development
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.24, Rural Development</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.2, Rural Development</i> <i>Goals and Policies throughout the Plan</i></p>
<p>Goal A To preserve and enhance the open spaces, rural character, scenic values and natural resources of the County.</p> <p>Goal B To guide the location and design of rural development so as to minimize the public costs of facilities and services, to avoid unnecessary expansion of service boundaries, and to preserve and enhance the safety and viability of rural land uses.</p> <p>Goal C To provide for the possible long-term expansion of urban areas while protecting the distinction between urban (urbanizing) land and rural lands.</p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>Because 91 percent of the new County population will live inside an urban area, with only 3,039 new rural lots required, and in light of the 17,377 undeveloped rural tracts and lots as well as the energy, environmental and public service costs, all future rural development will be stringently reviewed for public need before approval. As a guideline for review if a study of existing lots within three miles of the proposed development indicates approximately 50 per cent or more of those lots have not had structures constructed thereon, then the developer shall submit adequate testimony justifying additional lots in that area. This will permit development in areas where such is needed (other policies considering energy, public facilities, safety and other development aspects shall also be considered) while restricting future division in areas where many undeveloped lots already</p>	<p>Section 3.2 does not contain goals or policies. Instead, the entire Plan contains goals and policies regarding rural development.</p>

Table 19 Rural Development
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<p>exist.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>To further restrict subdivision outside urban areas the minimum parcel size shall be 10 acres, except where other policies supersede this minimum (see Unincorporated Communities, Rural Service Centers, Agriculture and Forest Lands).</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>Cluster or planned development offers significant savings to the developer because of reduced roadway, utility and construction costs. Public costs to serve cluster developments are also usually lower. Therefore, to encourage cluster and planned developments, rather than parcelization, the county shall permit smaller lot sizes and the continued use of special lot size requirements in cluster and planned developments in rural residential exception areas.</p> <p>Policy 4</p> <p>Cluster and planned developments shall maintain a minimum of 65 per cent of the land in open space, forest or agricultural uses compatible with the surrounding area and the development area. The open space of the development may be platted as a separate parcel or in common ownership of some or all of the clustered units; however, the open area shall not be subject to development unless the whole development is brought inside an urban growth boundary. Also, service connections shall be the minimum length necessary and underground where feasible. Roads may be private roads and shall meet County standards.</p>	This cell is intentionally left blank in the original document

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<p>Policy 5</p> <p>Destination resorts are important elements of the local economy. These developments shall not be permitted in exclusive farm use districts except in EFU-20 and EFU-40 zones pursuant to the County's Destination Resort Siting Map and Destination Resort Siting Combining Zone and in forest districts only in the F-2 zone pursuant to the County's Destination Resort Siting Combining Zone. They may be allowed in the County's rural areas if compatible with the environmental capabilities of the site, near existing transportation and utility facilities, consistent with the rural character of the area, and unlikely to create undue public service burdens.</p> <p>Policy 6</p> <p>Other than as outlined in Policy 5 and the Goals and Policies set forth for Destination Resorts, no further recreational (seasonal) subdivision will be approved in rural areas.</p> <p>Policy 7</p> <p>Parcels legally existing at the time of this plan's adoption shall continue to function as legal lots and will not be unduly affected by the new lot size.</p> <p>Policy 8</p> <p>Within one mile of acknowledged urban growth boundaries, use of the planned or cluster development concepts shall permit development in Multiple Use Agriculture or Rural Residential zones (not under a combining zone which would prevent such) with a minimum lot size or equivalent density of one unit per five</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 19 Rural Development
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

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<p>acres.</p> <p>Policy 9 Temporary on-site processing and storage of either mineral and aggregate materials or agricultural products shall be permitted as appropriate, in order to support the continued productivity of the County's natural resources.</p> <p>Policy 10 Certain industrial uses, such as research and development facilities (requiring quiet and open surroundings) and manufacturers of hazardous materials (requiring long distances between the plant and neighbors) are more suitably located in rural areas. The County shall consider making provision for such uses as the need is found to exist (see Tumalo).</p> <p>Policy 11 Certain industrial uses, such as research and development facilities (requiring quiet and open surroundings), wrecking or salvage yards and manufacturers of hazardous materials (requiring long distances between the plant and neighbors) are more suitably located in rural areas. The County shall consider making provision for such uses as the need is found to exist (see Tumalo).</p> <p>Policy 12 To ensure that the uses in the Rural Industrial zone on tax lot 16-12-26C-301, as described in Exhibit "C" and depicted on Exhibit</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

**Table 19 Rural Development
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization**

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan
DCC 23.24, Rural Development

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Section 3.2, Rural Development
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“D,” attached to Ordinance 2009-007 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on the subject parcel shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone, which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.

Policy 13

Because large scale recreation facilities cannot normally be accommodated in urban areas, uses such as motor cross tracks, rodeo grounds and livestock arenas shall be conditional uses which may be approved in rural areas adjacent to existing highways and other public facilities.

Policy 14

Construction on open lands shall be in a manner least intrusive to the aesthetic and natural character of those lands and neighboring lands (fences and access roads shall not be considered structures).

Policy 15

Because there have been problems in obtaining community centers in some areas, centers approved on the original subdivision plat or development plan shall be permitted uses in rural residential zones.

Policy 16

Due to the more dispersed pattern of dwellings in rural areas the notice requirement area for public hearings on quasi-judicial land use actions shall be larger than in urban areas.

Table 19 Rural Development
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.24, Rural Development</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.2, Rural Development</i> <i>Goals and Policies throughout the Plan</i></p>
<p>Policy 17 More effective dog control program should be considered by the County to counter existing problems.</p> <p>Policy 18 Pre-existing status shall be granted to subdivisions and partitions with at least preliminary approval and buildings with at least an issued building permit at the time of plan adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.</p> <p>Policy 19 All development in Deschutes County shall comply with all applicable state and federal rules, regulations and standards.</p>	

Table 20 Urbanization
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.48, Urbanization</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.2, Urbanization</i></p>
<p>Goal 1 To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban lands.</p> <p>Goal 2 To assure that planning and implementation of plans in the urban areas are consistent with the best interest of both urban and urbanizing area residents.</p> <p>Goal 3 To retain and enhance the character and quality of the urban areas as growth occurs. To recognize and respect the unusual natural beauty and character of the area.</p> <p>Goal 4 To provide a sound basis for urbanization by establishing proper relationships between residential, commercial, industrial and open land uses; fostering intergovernmental cooperation; and providing an efficient transportation system.</p> <p>Goal 5 To retain and enhance desirable existing areas and to revitalize, rehabilitate and redevelop less desirable existing areas; to encourage and promote innovations in development techniques in order to obtain maximum livability and excellence in planning and design for development.</p> <p>Goal 6 To recognize the City of Redmond Comprehensive Plan as the policy document that provides the basis for implementing land use plans and ordinances in Redmond's Urban Growth Boundary. The general purpose is to provide for one principal means of implementing the Redmond Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p><i>Urban Growth Boundary Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 1</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Coordinate with cities, special districts and stakeholders to support urban growth boundaries and urban reserve areas that provide an orderly and efficient transition between urban and rural lands.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.1</p> <p>Participate in the processes initiated by cities in Deschutes County to create and/or amend their urban growth boundaries.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.2</p> <p>Promote and coordinate the use of urban reserve areas.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.3</p> <p>Review the idea of using rural reserves.</p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Coordinate with cities, special districts and stakeholders on urban growth area zoning for lands inside urban growth boundaries but outside city boundaries.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.4</p> <p>Use urban growth area zoning to coordinate land use decisions inside urban growth boundaries but outside the incorporated cities.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.5</p> <p>Negotiate intergovernmental agreements to coordinate with cities on land use inside urban growth boundaries and outside the</p>

Table 20 Urbanization

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<p>Urbanization policies refer to an unincorporated urban growth areas within an urban growth boundary but outside the boundaries of a city, and are intended to assist in the decision making about the conversion of rural to urban uses, and to help in the development of consistent urban area plan. More detailed policies for the urban areas of Bend, Redmond and Sisters are specified in the urban area plans and they shall be the primary documents for coordination and land use decisions in their respective areas.</p> <p>a. Urban growth boundaries identify and separate urbanizable land from rural land. Conversion of urbanizable land to urban uses shall be based on consideration of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orderly and economic provision for public facilities and services; 2. Availability of sufficient land for the various uses to insure choices in the marketplace; and 3. Encouragement of development in urban areas before conversion of urbanizable areas. <p>b. Urban growth boundaries shall be established or expanded based upon the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrated need to accommodate long-range urban population growth requirements consistent with LCDC goals; 2. Need for housing, employment opportunities and livability; 3. Orderly and economic provision for public facilities and services; 4. Maximum efficiency of land uses within and on the fringe of 	<p>incorporated cities.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.6 Develop urban growth area zoning with consideration of the type, timing and location of public facilities and services provision consistent with city plans.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.7 Adopt by reference the comprehensive plans of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters, as the policy basis for implementing land use plans and ordinances in each city's urban growth boundary.</p> <p>Goal 3 Coordinate with cities, special districts and stakeholders on policies and zoning for lands outside urban growth boundaries but inside urban reserve areas.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.8 Designate the Redmond Urban Reserve Area on the County Comprehensive Plan Map and regulate it through a Redmond Urban Reserve Area (RURA) Combining Zone in Deschutes County Code, Title 18.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.9 In cooperation with the City of Redmond adopt a RURA Agreement consistent with their respective comprehensive plans and the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rule 660-021-0050 or its successor.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.10 The following land use policies guide zoning in the RURA.</p>

Table 20 Urbanization

Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

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<p>Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.48, Urbanization</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.2, Urbanization</i></p>
<p>the existing urban area;</p> <p>5. Environmental, energy, economic and social consequences;</p> <p>6. Retention of agricultural land as defined, with Class I being the highest priority for retention and Class VI the lowest priority; and,</p> <p>7. Compatibility of the proposed urban uses with nearby agricultural activities.</p> <p>Policy 2</p> <p>a. Within an urban growth boundary City and County land use regulations and standards shall be mutually supportive, jointly proposed and adopted, administered and enforced, and plans to integrate the type, timing and location of development of public facilities and services in a manner to accommodate demand as urbanizable lands become more urbanized, and to guide the community's growth.</p> <p>b. Urban development shall be permitted in areas where services are available or can be provided in a manner which will minimize costs related to necessary urban services such as schools, parks, highways, police, garbage disposal, fire protection, libraries and other facilities and services.</p> <p>c. Deschutes County adopts by reference the goals, policies, programs, elements, and statements of intent of the Redmond Comprehensive Plan, the officially adopted comprehensive plan for the City of Redmond and its surrounding Urban Growth Boundary.</p> <p>Policy 3</p> <p>a. Residential developments should be located so that they are</p>	<p>a. Plan and zone RURA lands for rural uses, in a manner that ensures the orderly, economic and efficient provision of urban services as these lands are brought into the urban growth boundary.</p> <p>b. New parcels shall be a minimum of ten acres.</p> <p>c. Until lands in the RURA are brought into the urban growth boundary, zone changes or plan amendments shall not allow more intensive uses or uses that generate more traffic, than were allowed prior to the establishment of the RURA.</p> <p>d. For Exclusive Farm Use zones, partitions shall be allowed based on state law and the County Zoning Ordinance</p> <p>e. New arterial and collector rights-of-way in the RURA shall meet the right-of-way standards of Deschutes County or the City of Redmond, whichever is greater, but be physically constructed to Deschutes County standards.</p> <p>f. Protect from development existing and future arterial and collector rights-of-way, as designated on the County's Transportation System Plan.</p> <p>g. A single family dwelling on a legal parcel is permitted if that use was permitted before the RURA designation.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.11</p> <p>Collaborate with the City of Redmond to assure that the County-owned 1,800 acres in the RURA is master planned before it is incorporated into Redmond's urban growth boundary.</p>

Table 20 Urbanization

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convenient to places of employment and shopping facilities, and they should be developed in ways which are consistent with the character of the topography and soils on the site. Residential areas should offer a wide variety of housing densities in locations best suited to each.

- b. Residential densities indicated on general plans should be respected and reflected in City and County codes, ordinances and development policies.
- c. In residential areas, development should be encouraged which have side yards or rear yards along arterial streets as a means of reducing congestion through turning movements in and out of driveways.
- d. Higher density residential areas should be concentrated near commercial services and public open space.

Policy 4

- a. Commercial facilities should be allocated in a reasonable amount and in a planned relationship to the people they will serve. Any future expansion of commercial uses should be developed as centers rather than strips and very carefully considered so that they do not cause unnecessary traffic congestion and do not detract from the appearance of the community.
- b. Neighborhood commercial shopping areas, parks, school and public uses may be located within residential districts and should have development standards which recognize the residential area. Development standards should be established for those commercial uses which will provide off-street parking, landscaping, access control, sign regulations and design review.

Table 20 Urbanization

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- c. Strip commercial developments along highways should not be extended. Commercial uses along major streets and highways shall be subject to special development standards relating to landscaping, setbacks, signs and median strips. No further commercial development outside urban growth boundaries, rural service centers, planned developments, or destination resorts shall be permitted.
 - d. All commercial shopping centers shall be subject to special development standards relating to setbacks, landscaping, physical buffers, screening, access, signs, building heights and design review. Care shall be taken to control the size of any new commercial developments that may be required as growth occurs. Sites shall not be oversized to a point where additional uses which would generate traffic from outside the intended service area are necessary to make the development an economic success.
- Policy 5**
- a. Community efforts should be directed toward preserving prime industrial lands for industrial purposes. Industrial areas shall be protected from incompatible commercial and residential uses.
 - b. Industrial areas of the community shall be located where necessary services can be provided and with good access to transportation facilities.
 - c. Community efforts should be directed toward improving the general appearance of commercial and industrial areas so that they make a positive contribution to the environment of the community.

Table 20 Urbanization

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- d. Industrial areas shall provide for new industry in a park-like setting.
- e. All industrial centers shall be subject to special development standards relating to setbacks, landscaping physical buffers, screening, access, signs, building heights and design review.

Policy 6

- a. Because of slow natural growth and their effective use as a visual and noise buffer, and their relationship to air quality, trees or stands of trees shall be protected whenever feasible in industrial, commercial, residential and other urban developments.
- b. Community appearance shall continue to be a major concern. Landscaping, sign regulations and building design review shall contribute to an improved environment. Major natural features such as rock outcrops, stream banks, canyons, or stands of trees should be preserved as a community asset as the area develops.
- c. Attempts by each community to identify those characteristics which give the community its individual identity and to preserve and expand those characteristics as growth occurs shall be encouraged by the County.
- d. Sign regulations shall be adopted which limit the size, location and number of signs in commercial and industrial areas and have amortization provisions to remove existing signs which do not conform with the regulations within a reasonable period of time.

Policy 7

- a. Expressways and arterial streets should have landscaped median strips wherever possible together with left-turn refuge

Table 20 Urbanization
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.48, Urbanization</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.2, Urbanization</i></p>
<p>lanes. Public transportation routes should be encouraged throughout the area and, if necessary, special provisions made in street design to accommodate ways.</p> <p>b. Streets and highways should be located and constructed in a manner which will accommodate both current and future traffic needs. Implementation of arterial and collector road systems should be joint County and City effort with strict time schedules and priorities.</p> <p>c. Interurban transportation facilities should be located in or near the central business district or main highway. Special consideration will be needed to evaluate public transportation needs and possibilities within the urban area.</p> <p>d. Except for major arterial and collector streets, street patterns in residential areas should be designed to provide convenient access to each living unit but not encourage through-traffic. Major and collector streets should be secured and developed under a strict time frame so that a reasonable circulation pattern will result.</p> <p>e. Provisions should be considered which will permit mass transit vehicles on arterial and collector streets within residential areas in the future.</p> <p>Policy 8</p> <p>a. Efforts should be made over a sustained period of time to place utility lines underground in existing and new residential areas.</p> <p>b. Parks should be located within walking distance of every dwelling unit in the community. Parks should be centrally located and easily accessible to the areas they are intended to serve</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

Table 20 Urbanization

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To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

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(see Recreation).

- c. Certain private recreational uses such as golf courses or riding stables can be successfully integrated into residential areas provided the location, design and operation are compatible with surrounding residential developments.
- d. Fire protection in the planning area should be considered as a common problem by the City, County, water district and the fire protection district, and equipment should reflect the character of land uses in the community.
- e. Efforts should be made to encourage Federal and State agencies to locate in urban areas.
- f. Efforts should be made to group public offices in a more or less common location as a convenience to the public.

Policy 9

- a. In many cases, home occupations are a legitimate use within residential areas and should be permitted provided that the use displays no outward manifestations of business other than a small business sign attached to the wall of the house.
- b. Recreation vehicle storage should be permitted in planned residential areas and these facilities shall be landscaped and otherwise screened from adjacent residential uses.
- c. Consistent with policies in the Historic and Cultural chapter rehabilitation and/or redevelopment of older residential areas shall be encouraged.
- d. All development in Deschutes County shall comply with all applicable state and federal rules, regulations and standards.

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.48, Urbanization</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.2, Urbanization</i></p>
<p><i>Redmond Urban Reserve Area Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 1</p> <p>Redmond Urban Reserve Area. The following policies apply to the division and development of land in the area designated Redmond Urban Reserve on the County Comprehensive Plan map.</p> <p>a. The Redmond Urban Reserve Area (RURA) shall be designated with an urban reserve boundary located on the County's Comprehensive Plan Map.</p> <p>b. The County shall implement the Urban Reserve Area designation through the application of a RURA Combining Zone. The text of this combining zone shall be added and maintained in Title 18, County Zoning, of the Deschutes County Code.</p> <p>c. Until included in the Redmond Urban Growth Boundary, lands zoned Multiple Use Agricultural, Surface Mining, Rural Residential, or EFU in the RURA shall continue to be planned and zoned for rural uses, but in a manner that ensures a range of opportunities for the orderly, economic and efficient provision of urban services when these lands are included in the urban growth boundary.</p> <p>d. The County, by designating a RURA, shall adopt and implement land use regulations that ensure development and division of land in the Multiple Use Agricultural, Surface Mining or Rural Residential zoning districts, will not hinder the efficient transition to urban land uses and the orderly and efficient provision of urban services.</p> <p>These land use regulations shall include:</p>	<p>[This area is shaded gray and contains no text.]</p>

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- 1. Prohibition on the creation of new parcels less than ten acres;
- 2. Regulations that prohibit zone changes or plan amendments allowing more intensive uses, including higher residential density, than permitted by the acknowledged zoning in effect as of the date of establishment of the urban reserve area. Such regulations shall remain in effect until such time as the land is included in the Redmond Urban Growth Boundary.
- e. Partitions of land zoned Exclusive Farm Use shall be allowed according to state law and the County Zoning Ordinance.
- f. The City of Redmond and Deschutes County shall adopt a RURA Agreement consistent with their respective comprehensive plans and the requirements of OAR 660-021-0050.
- g. New arterial and collector right-of-way established in the RURA shall meet the right-of-way standards of Deschutes County or the City of Redmond, whichever is greater.
- h. The siting of new development shall be regulated along existing and future arterial and collector right-of-way, designated on the County's Transportation System Plan, for the purpose of ensuring the opportunity for future urban development and public facilities.
- i. The siting of a single family dwelling on a legal parcel is permissible if the single family dwelling would otherwise have been allowed under law, existing prior to the designation of the parcel as part of the Redmond Urban Reserve Area.
- j. City of Redmond shall collaborate with Deschutes County to assure that the County owned 1800 acres in the RURA is master planned before it is incorporated into Redmond's urban growth

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boundary.

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To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
<p>No goals.</p> <p>Policy 1 Land Use Policies</p> <p>a. General Land Use Policies.</p> <p>1 Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.</p> <p>2 County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.</p> <p>3 To protect scenic views and riparian habitat within the community, appropriate setbacks shall be required for all structures built on properties with frontage along the Deschutes River.</p> <p>4 Open space and common area shall remain undeveloped except for community amenities such as bike and pedestrian paths, and parks and picnic areas.</p> <p>5 Public access to the Deschutes River shall be preserved.</p> <p>6 The County supports the design review standards administered by the Sunriver Owners Association.</p> <p>b. Residential District Policies.</p> <p>Areas designated residential on the comprehensive plan map shall be developed with single family or multiple family residential housing.</p>	<p>No goals have been defined for the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.1</p> <p>Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.2</p> <p>County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.3</p> <p>To protect scenic views and riparian habitat within the community, appropriate setbacks shall be required for all structures built on properties with frontage along the Deschutes River.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.4</p> <p>Open space and common area, unless otherwise zoned for development, shall remain undeveloped except for community amenities such as bike and pedestrian paths, and parks and picnic areas.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.5</p> <p>Public access to the Deschutes River shall be preserved.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.6</p> <p>The County supports the design review standards administered by</p>

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
<p>c. Commercial District Policies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area. 2. No additional land shall be designated Commercial until the next periodic review. 3. Multiple-family residences and residential units in commercial buildings shall be permitted in the commercial area for the purpose of providing housing which is adjacent to places of employment. Single-family residences shall not be permitted in commercial areas. 4. Approval standards for conditional uses in the commercial district shall take into consideration the impact of the proposed use on the nearby residential and commercial uses and the capacity of the transportation system and public facilities and services to serve the proposed use. <p>d. Town Center District Policies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area. 2. Development standards in the town center district should encourage new development that is compatible with a town 	<p>the Sunriver Owners Association.</p> <p><i>Residential District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.7</p> <p>Areas designated residential on the comprehensive plan map shall be developed with single family or multiple family residential housing.</p> <p><i>Commercial District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.8</p> <p>Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.9</p> <p>No additional land shall be designated Commercial until the next periodic review.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.10</p> <p>Multiple-family residences and residential units in commercial buildings shall be permitted in the commercial area for the purpose of providing housing which is adjacent to places of employment. Single-family residences shall not be permitted in commercial areas.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.11</p> <p>Approval standards for conditional uses in the commercial district shall take into consideration the impact of the proposed use on the nearby residential and commercial uses and the capacity of the transportation system and public facilities and services to serve the</p>

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
<p>center style of development that serves as the commercial core of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. The following policies should guide development in the Town Center District in Sunriver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Combine a mixture of land uses that may include retail, offices, commercial services, residential housing and civic uses to create economic and social vitality and encourage pedestrian use through mixed use and stand alone residential buildings. b. Develop a commercial mixed-use area that is safe, comfortable and attractive to pedestrians. c. Encourage efficient land use by facilitating compact, high-density development that minimizes the amount of land that is needed for development. d. Provide both formal and informal community gathering places. e. Provide visitor accommodations and tourism amenities appropriate to Sunriver. f. Provide design flexibility to anticipate changes in the marketplace. g. Provide access and public places that encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel. h. Provide road and pedestrian connections to residential areas. i. Facilitate development (land use mix, density and design) that supports public transit where applicable. j. Develop a distinct character and quality design 	<p>proposed use.</p> <p><i>Town Center District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.12</p> <p>Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.13</p> <p>Development standards in the town center district should encourage new development that is compatible with a town center style of development that serves as the commercial core of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. The following policies should guide development in the Town Center District in Sunriver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Combine a mixture of land uses that may include retail, offices, commercial services, residential housing and civic uses to create economic and social vitality and encourage pedestrian use through mixed use and stand alone residential buildings. b. Develop a commercial mixed-use area that is safe, comfortable and attractive to pedestrians. c. Encourage efficient land use by facilitating compact, high-density development that minimizes the amount of land that is needed for development. d. Provide both formal and informal community gathering places. e. Provide visitor accommodations and tourism amenities appropriate to Sunriver. f. Provide design flexibility to anticipate changes in the marketplace. g. Provide access and public places that encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel.

**Table 21 Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization**

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
<p>appropriate to Sunriver that will identify the Town Center as the centerpiece/focal point of the community.</p> <p>3. Development within the TC District will be substantially more dense than development elsewhere in Sunriver. This increased density will require changes to existing topography and vegetation in the TC District to allow for screened, underground parking. The requirements of the County's site plan ordinance shall be interpreted to reflect this fact.</p> <p>e. Resort district policies.</p> <p>Areas designated resort on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated resort, resort marina, resort golf course, resort equestrian or resort nature center district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent with resort uses and activities.</p> <p>f. Business park district policies.</p> <p>1. A variety of commercial uses which support the needs of the community and surrounding rural area, and not uses solely intended to attract resort visitors, should be encouraged.</p> <p>2. Allow small-scale, low-impact commercial uses in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area.</p> <p>3. Small-scale, low-impact industrial uses should be allowed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. No more intensive industrial uses shall be allowed.</p>	<p>h. Provide road and pedestrian connections to residential areas.</p> <p>i. Facilitate development (land use mix, density and design) that supports public transit where applicable.</p> <p>j. Develop a distinct character and quality design appropriate to Sunriver that will identify the Town Center as the centerpiece/focal point of the community.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.14</p> <p>Development within the TC District will be substantially more dense than development elsewhere in Sunriver. This increased density will require changes to existing topography and vegetation in the TC District to allow for screened, underground parking. The requirements of the County's site plan ordinance shall be interpreted to reflect this fact.</p> <p><i>Resort District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.15</p> <p>Areas designated resort on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated resort, resort marina, resort golf course, resort equestrian or resort nature center district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent with resort uses and activities.</p> <p><i>Business Park District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.16</p> <p>A variety of commercial uses which support the needs of the community and surrounding rural area, and not uses solely intended to attract resort visitors, should be encouraged.</p>

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<p>g. Community district policies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas designated community on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated community general, community recreation, community limited or community neighborhood district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent community uses and activities. 2. Lands designated community shall be developed with uses which support all facets of community needs, be they those of year round residents or part time residents and tourists. 3. Development shall take into consideration the unique physical features of the community and be sensitive to the residential development within which the community areas are interspersed. <p>h. Airport district policies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Future development shall not result in structures or uses which, due to extreme height or attraction of birds, would pose a hazard to the operation of aircraft. 2. Future development should not allow uses which would result in large concentrations or gatherings of people in a single location. <p>i. Utility district policies.</p> <p>Lands designated utility shall allow for development of administrative offices, substations, storage/repair yards, distribution lines and similar amenities for services such as water, sewer, telephone, cable television and wireless</p>	<p>Policy 4.4.17</p> <p>Allow small-scale, low-impact commercial uses in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area</p> <p>Policy 4.4.18</p> <p>Small-scale, low-impact industrial uses should be allowed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22.</p> <p><i>Community District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.19</p> <p>Areas designated community on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated community general, community recreation, community limited or community neighborhood district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent community uses and activities.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.20</p> <p>Lands designated community shall be developed with uses which support all facets of community needs, be they those of year round residents or part time residents and tourists.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.21</p> <p>Development shall take into consideration the unique physical features of the community and be sensitive to the residential development within which the community areas are interspersed</p> <p><i>Airport District Policies</i></p>

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To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
<p>telecommunications.</p> <p>j. Forest district policies.</p> <p>Uses and development on property designated forest that are within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall be consistent with uses and development of other lands outside of the community boundary which are also designated forest on the Deschutes County comprehensive plan map.</p> <p>Forest district property shall be used primarily for effluent storage ponds, spray irrigation of effluent, biosolids application and ancillary facilities necessary to meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality sewage disposal regulations.</p> <p>The development of resort, residential or non-forest commercial activities on Forest district lands shall be prohibited unless an exception to Goal 14 is taken.</p> <p>Policy 2. Public facility policies.</p> <p>a. General public facility planning policies.</p> <p>1. Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.</p> <p>2. New uses or expansion of existing uses within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community which require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the Sunriver Utility Company that water and sewer service for such uses can be provided.</p> <p>b. Water Facility Policies.</p> <p>Water service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver</p>	<p>Policy 4.4.22</p> <p>Future development shall not result in structures or uses which, due to extreme height or attraction of birds, would pose a hazard to the operation of aircraft.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.23</p> <p>Future development should not allow uses which would result in large concentrations or gatherings of people in a single location.</p> <p><i>Utility District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.24</p> <p>Lands designated utility shall allow for development of administrative offices, substations, storage/repair yards, distribution lines and similar amenities for services such as water, sewer, telephone, cable television and wireless telecommunications.</p> <p><i>Forest District Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.25</p> <p>Uses and development on property designated forest that are within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall be consistent with uses and development of other lands outside of the community boundary which are also designated forest on the Deschutes County comprehensive plan map</p> <p>Policy 4.4.26</p> <p>Forest district property shall be used primarily for effluent storage ponds, spray irrigation of effluent, biosolids application and ancillary facilities necessary to meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality sewage disposal regulations.</p>

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To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
<p>Utilities Company.</p> <p>c. Sewer Facility Policies.</p> <p>Sewer service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.</p> <p>Policy 3. Transportation policies.</p> <p>a. Transportation system maintenance policies.</p> <p>1. Privately-maintained roads within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association.</p> <p>2. The bicycle/pedestrian path system shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association.</p> <p>3. The County will encourage the future expansion of bicycle/pedestrian paths within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary in an effort to provide an alternative to vehicular travel.</p> <p>4. All public roads maintained by the County shall continue to be maintained by the County. Improvements to County maintained public roads shall occur as described the County Transportation System Plan.</p>	<p>Policy 4.4.27</p> <p>The development of resort, residential or non-forest commercial activities on Forest district lands shall be prohibited unless an exception to Goal 14 is taken.</p> <p><i>General Public Facility Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.28</p> <p>Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.29</p> <p>New uses or expansion of existing uses within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community which require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the Sunriver Utility Company that water and sewer service for such uses can be provided.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.30</p> <p>Expansion of the Sunriver Water LLC/Environmental LLC Water and Sewer District outside of the historic Sunriver boundaries shall adequately address the impacts to services provided to existing property owners.</p> <p><i>Water Facility Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.31</p> <p>Water service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.</p>

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.025, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.4, Sunriver</i></p>
	<p><i>Sewer Facility Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.32</p> <p>Sewer service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.</p> <p><i>Transportation System Maintenance Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.4.33</p> <p>Privately-maintained roads within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.34</p> <p>The bicycle/pedestrian path system in Sunriver shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association or as otherwise provided by a maintenance agreement.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.35</p> <p>The County will encourage the future expansion of bicycle/pedestrian paths within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary in an effort to provide an alternative to vehicular travel.</p> <p>Policy 4.4.36</p> <p>All public roads maintained by the County shall continue to be maintained by the County. Improvements to County maintained public roads shall occur as described the County Transportation System Plan.</p>

Table 22 Resort Communities
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
<p>No goals</p> <p><i>Land Use Policies</i></p> <p>8(a) General Resort Communities Policies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor. 2. County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones. 3. Designated open space and common area shall remain undeveloped except for community recreation uses. Areas developed as golf courses shall remain available for that purpose or for open space/recreation uses. 4. The provisions of the Landscape Management Overlay Zone shall apply in Resort Communities where the zone exists along Century Drive, Highway 26 and the Deschutes River. 5. Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth. 6. The resort facility and resort recreation uses permitted in the zoning for Black Butte Ranch and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek shall serve the resort community. 	<p>No goals have been defined for Black Butte Ranch or Inn of 7th Mountain / Widgi Creek Resort Communities</p> <p><i>General Resort Community Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.7.1</p> <p>Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.2</p> <p>Designated open space and common area shall remain undeveloped except for community recreation uses. Areas developed as golf courses shall remain available for that purpose or for open space/recreation uses.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.3</p> <p>The provisions of the Landscape Management Overlay Zone shall apply in Resort Communities where the zone exists along Century Drive, Highway 26 and the Deschutes River.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.4</p> <p>Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.5</p> <p>The resort facility and resort recreation uses permitted in the zoning for Black Butte Ranch and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek shall serve the resort community.</p>

Table 22 Resort Communities
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
<p><i>Black Butte Ranch Policies</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The County supports the design review standards administered by the Architectural Review Committee. 2. Residential, resort and utility uses shall continue to be developed in accordance with the Master Design for Black Butte Ranch and the respective Section Declarations. 3. Industrial activities, including surface mining, shall only occur in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) located in the northwest corner of Black Butte Ranch. 4. Employee housing shall be located in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU). 5. Any amendment to the allowable use(s) in either the Resort Community District or the Limited Use Combining District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 and DCC 18.112 or any successor. 6. The westerly 38-acres zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) shall be used for the mining and storage of aggregate resources. Uses that do not prevent the future mining of these resources, such as disposal of reclaimed effluent and woody debris disposal from thinning and other forest practices may be allowed concurrently. Other resort maintenance, operational and utility uses, such as a solid waste transfer station, maintenance facility or equipment storage may be allowed only after mining and 	<p><i>Black Butte Ranch General Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.7.6 County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.7 The County supports the design review standards administered by the Architectural Review Committee.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.8 Residential, resort and utility uses shall continue to be developed in accordance with the Master Design for Black Butte Ranch and the respective Section Declarations.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.9 Industrial activities, including surface mining, shall only occur in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) located in the northwest corner of Black Butte Ranch.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.10 Employee housing shall be located in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU).</p> <p>Policy 4.7.11 Any amendment to the allowable use(s) in either the Resort Community District or the Limited Use Combining District shall require</p>

**Table 22 Resort Communities
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization**

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
<p>reclamation have occurred.</p> <p>7. The 18.5 acres zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU) may be used for the disposal of reclaimed sludge.</p> <p>8. The area west of McCallister Road and east of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch may be used for large equipment storage, general storage, maintenance uses, RV storage, telephone communications, administration offices, housekeeping facilities and employee housing.</p> <p>9. Employee housing shall be set back at least 250 feet from the eastern boundary of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU).</p> <p>10. Surface mining within the Black Butte Ranch community boundary shall adhere to the following Goal 5 ESEE "Program to Meet Goal" requirements:</p> <p>11. Only the western most 38 acres of the site shall continue to be mined.</p> <p>12. Setbacks shall be required for potential conflicting residential and other development. A minimum 50-foot setback shall be maintained from the perimeter of tax lot 202 for all surface mining activity.</p> <p>13. Noise impact shall be mitigated by buffering and screening.</p> <p>14. Hours of operation shall be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. weekdays. No operations shall be allowed on weekends and holidays.</p> <p>15. Processing shall be limited to 45 days in any one year, to be</p>	<p>an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 and DCC 18.112 or any successor.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.12</p> <p>The westerly 38-acres zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) shall be used for the mining and storage of aggregate resources. Uses that do not prevent the future mining of these resources, such as disposal of reclaimed effluent and woody debris disposal from thinning and other forest practices may be allowed concurrently. Other resort maintenance, operational and utility uses, such as a solid waste transfer station, maintenance facility or equipment storage may be allowed only after mining and reclamation have occurred.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.13</p> <p>The 18.5 acres zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU) may be used for the disposal of reclaimed sludge.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.14</p> <p>The area west of McCallister Road and east of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch may be used for large equipment storage, general storage, maintenance uses, RV storage, telephone communications, administration offices, housekeeping facilities and employee housing.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.15</p> <p>Employee housing shall be set back at least 250 feet from the eastern boundary of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU).</p>

Table 22 Resort Communities
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
<p>negotiated with Deschutes County in the site plan process in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).</p> <p>16. The conditions set forth in the August 10, 1989, letter of ODFW shall be adhered to.</p> <p>17. Extraction at the site shall be limited to five acres at a time with on-going incremental reclamation (subject to DOGAMI review and approval).</p> <p>18. Mining operations, siting of equipment, and trucking of product shall be conducted in such a manner that applicable DEQ standards are met and minimizes noise and dust.</p> <p>19. DOGAMI requirements for a permit once mining affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exemption are shall be met.</p> <p>20. A conditional use permit shall be obtained from Deschutes County, under the provisions of section 18.128.280. Surface mining of resources exclusively for on-site personal, farm or forest use or maintenance of irrigation canals, before mining activity affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exempt area.</p> <p><i>Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek Policies</i></p> <p>1. Any amendment to the allowable uses(s) in either the Resort Community District or the Widgi Creek Residential District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 or any successor, and DCC 18.112 or any successor.</p> <p>2. Public Facility Policies</p> <p>a. General Public Facility Planning Policies</p>	<p>Policy 4.7.16</p> <p>Surface mining within the Black Butte Ranch community boundary shall adhere to the following Goal 5 ESEE "Program to Meet Goal" requirements:</p> <p>a. Only the western most 38 acres of the site shall continue to be mined.</p> <p>b. Setbacks shall be required for potential conflicting residential and other development. A minimum 50-foot setback shall be maintained from the perimeter of tax lot 202 for all surface mining activity.</p> <p>c. Noise impact shall be mitigated by buffering and screening.</p> <p>d. Hours of operation shall be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. weekdays. No operations shall be allowed on weekends and holidays.</p> <p>e. Processing shall be limited to 45 days in any one year, to be negotiated with Deschutes County in the site plan process in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).</p> <p>f. The conditions set forth in the August 10, 1989, letter of ODFW shall be adhered to.</p> <p>g. Extraction at the site shall be limited to five acres at a time with on-going incremental reclamation (subject to DOGAMI review and approval).</p> <p>h. Mining operations, siting of equipment, and trucking of product shall be conducted in such a manner that applicable DEQ standards are met and minimizes noise and dust.</p> <p>i. DOGAMI requirements for a permit once mining affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exemption are shall be met.</p> <p>j. A conditional use permit shall be obtained from Deschutes County, under the provisions of section 18.128.280. Surface mining of resources exclusively for on-site personal, farm or forest use or</p>

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To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
<p>Police protection services for both communities shall be provided under contract with the Deschutes County Sheriff.</p> <p><i>Black Butte Ranch</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company and the Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall confirm the water and sewer service, respectively, can be provided for new uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval. 2. The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company shall provide water service for the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community. 3. The Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall provide sewer service for Black Butte Ranch. 4. The Black Butte Ranch Fire Protection District shall provide fire protection services for Black Butte Ranch. 5. The roads and the bicycle/pedestrian path system within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community boundary shall be maintained by the Black Butte Ranch Owners Association. <p><i>Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water service shall be supplied by on-site wells for the Inn/Widgi Resort Community. 2. New uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the City of Bend that sewer service can be provided. 3. Fire protection services for the Inn/Widgi shall be provided through a contract with the City of Bend until such time as Inn/Widgi develops another plan to provide adequate fire 	<p>maintenance of irrigation canals, before mining activity affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exempt area.</p> <p><i>Black Butte Ranch Public Facility Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.7.17 – new Policy</p> <p>Police protection services shall be provided by the Black Butte Ranch Police Services District.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.18</p> <p>The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company and the Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall confirm the water and sewer service, respectively, can be provided for new uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.19</p> <p>The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company shall provide water service for the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.20</p> <p>The Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall provide sewer service for Black Butte Ranch.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.21</p> <p>The Black Butte Ranch Fire Protection District shall provide fire protection services for Black Butte Ranch.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.22</p> <p>The roads and the bicycle/pedestrian path system within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community boundary shall be maintained by the Black Butte Ranch Owners Association.</p>

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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
<p>protection.</p> <p>4. The Resort Community, not Deschutes County, shall maintain roads in the community.</p> <p>5. The bicycle/pedestrian path system shall be maintained by the Inn/Widgi Owners Association.</p> <p>6. Emergency access between Widgi Creek and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain shall be provided in accordance with the approved development plan for the Elkai Woods town homes. The respective resort property owners shall maintain emergency access between the Inn and Widgi Creek.</p>	<p><i>Inn of the 7th Mountain Widgi Creek General Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.7.23</p> <p>Any amendment to the allowable use(s) in either the Resort Community District or the Widgi Creek Residential District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 or any successor and DCC 18.112 or any successor.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.24</p> <p>The County shall encourage and support land exchanges efforts by and between private property owners, public agencies and public trusts for the purpose of fostering public access to and protection of natural resources, such as rivers, streams, caves, areas/features of historical importance and other natural features.</p> <p><i>Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek Public Facility Policies</i></p> <p>Policy 4.7.25</p> <p>Police protection services shall be provided under contract with the Deschutes County Sheriff.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.26</p> <p>Water service shall be supplied by on-site wells for the Inn/Widgi Resort Community.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.27</p> <p>New uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the City of Bend that sewer service can be provided.</p>

Table 22 Resort Communities
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<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.050, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.7 Resort Communities</i></p>
	<p>Policy 4.7.28 Fire protection services for the Inn/Widgi shall be provided through a contract with the City of Bend until such time as Inn/Widgi develops another plan to provide adequate fire protection.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.29 The Resort Community, not Deschutes County, shall maintain roads in the community.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.30 The bicycle/pedestrian path system shall be maintained by the Inn/Widgi Owners Association.</p> <p>Policy 4.7.31 Emergency access between Widgi Creek and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain shall be provided in accordance with the approved development plan for the Elkai Woods town homes. The respective resort property owners shall maintain emergency access between the Inn and Widgi Creek.</p>

Table 23 Rural Service Centers
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.040, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.8 Rural Service Centers</i></p>
<p>No goals</p> <p>C. Policies</p> <p>1. Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660, Division 22 or any successor.</p> <p>2. Rural Service Center zoning shall be applied to Alfalfa and Brothers and shall consist of three districts: Commercial/Mixed Use; Residential; and Open Space.</p> <p>3. Rural Service Center zoning shall be applied to Hampton, Whistlestop and Wildhunt and shall consist of a single Commercial/Mixed Use District.</p> <p>4. The area in the Brothers Rural Service Center Boundary that is north of Highway 20 and east of Camp Creek Road shall be zoned as Rural Service Center - Open Space District (RSC-OS).</p> <p>5. In April 2002, Alfalfa area residents expressed a desire to keep the community "the way it is" and to limit commercial activity to 2-acres south of Willard Road that is the site of the Alfalfa Community Store and the community water system. These two acres are designated as a mixed used commercial district in the Comprehensive Plan and shall be zoned mixed use commercial. The remaining 20 acres of the Rural Service Center will continue to be zoned Rural Service Center – Residential District, with a 5-acre minimum lot size.</p> <p>Since the Board of County Commissioners finds it may be necessary to accommodate the need for future commercial expansion 2 acres north of Willard Road are being designated on</p>	<p>No goals have been defined for Rural Service Centers.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.1</p> <p>Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660, Division 22 or any successor.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.2</p> <p>Rural Service Center zoning shall be applied to Alfalfa and Brothers and shall consist of three districts: Commercial/Mixed Use; Residential; and Open Space.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.3</p> <p>Rural Service Center zoning shall be applied to Hampton, Whistlestop and Wildhunt and shall consist of a single Commercial/Mixed Use District.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.4</p> <p>The area in the Brothers Rural Service Center Boundary that is north of Highway 20 and east of Camp Creek Road shall be zoned as Rural Service Center - Open Space District (RSC-OS).</p> <p>Policy 4.8.5</p> <p>In April 2002, Alfalfa area residents expressed a desire to keep the community "the way it is" and to limit commercial activity to 2-acres south of Willard Road that is the site of the Alfalfa Community Store and the community water system. These two acres are designated as a mixed used commercial district in the Comprehensive Plan and shall be zoned mixed use commercial. The remaining 20 acres of the Rural Service Center will continue to be zoned Rural Service Center –</p>

**Table 23 Rural Service Centers
Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization**

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.040, Unincorporated Communities</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.8 Rural Service Centers</i></p>
<p>the Comprehensive Plan for future commercial uses. A zone change to mixed use commercial can be considered only for a specific use and upon findings that the existing commercial area is fully developed.</p> <p>6. County Comprehensive Plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Millican, Whistlestop and Wildhunt Rural Service Centers do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>7. Zoning in the area shall promote the maintenance of the area's rural character. New commercial uses shall be limited to small-scale, low impact uses that are intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area. The Commercial/Mixed use zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or small-scale commercial uses.</p> <p>8. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.</p> <p>9. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by on site wells or public water systems.</p> <p>10. Community water systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed.</p> <p>11. Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.</p> <p>12. The County shall consider ways to improve services in the area consistent with the level of population to be served.</p>	<p>Residential District, with a 5-acre minimum lot size.</p> <p>Since the Board of County Commissioners finds it may be necessary to accommodate the need for future commercial expansion 2 acres north of Willard Road are being designated on the Comprehensive Plan for future commercial uses. A zone change to mixed use commercial can be considered only for a specific use and upon findings that the existing commercial area is fully developed.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.6</p> <p>County Comprehensive Plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Millican, Whistlestop and Wildhunt Rural Service Centers do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.7</p> <p>Zoning in the area shall promote the maintenance of the area's rural character. New commercial uses shall be limited to small-scale, low impact uses that are intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area. The Commercial/Mixed use zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or small-scale commercial uses.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.8</p> <p>Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.9</p> <p>Residential and commercial uses shall be served by on site wells or public water systems.</p>

Table 23 Rural Service Centers
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To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.040, Unincorporated Communities</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 4.8 Rural Service Centers</i>
	<p>Policy 4.8.10 Community water systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.11 Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.</p> <p>Policy 4.8.12 The County shall consider ways to improve services in the area consistent with the level of population to be served.</p>

Table 24 Area Specific Plans and Policies
No specific Statewide Goal

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.044, Regional Problem Solving for south Deschutes County (RPS)</i>	Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.10 Area Specific Plans and Policies</i>
<p>Goal 1 To preserve water and air quality, reduce wildfire hazards and protect wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Goal 2 To ensure that domestic water derived from groundwater meets safe drinking water standards.</p> <p>Goal 3 To develop an equitable, market-driven system, that reduces the potential development of existing lots in floodplains, wetlands, mule deer migration corridors and areas susceptible to groundwater pollution.</p> <p>Goal 4 To create a new neighborhood, primarily residential in character, between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, that provides services efficiently, sustains economic development and reduces adverse impacts to groundwater quality in South Deschutes County.</p> <p>Goal 5 To explore innovative sewage treatment and disposal methods.</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>1. The County shall continue to work with landowners, citizens, community organizations and governmental agencies at the local, state and federal level to:</p> <p>a. Continue collaborative work on the Regional Problem Solving project.</p> <p>b. Develop, review and implement land use policies and development standards that will ensure that agreed-upon solutions from the RPS project are enacted to the maximum extent possible.</p>	<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Create area specific land use policies and/or regulations when requested by a community and only after an extensive public process.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.1</p> <p>Maintain a list of communities interested in area specific policies and as resources permit, initiate public processes to address local issues.</p> <p><i>South Deschutes County</i></p> <p>Policy 3.10.2</p> <p>Develop a south county community plan and adopt it as a subsection of this Plan.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.3</p> <p>Support the leadership of the Department of Environmental Quality in working with the community to address high groundwater protection issues.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.4</p> <p>To the maximum extent allowed by law, reinvest net proceeds from the development or sale of County-owned real property in the La Pine Neighborhood Planning Area, now in the City of La Pine, into future improvements such as roads, parks, open space development and maintenance, public buildings and on-site and off-site water and wastewater facility improvements or expansion, in the City of La Pine or Regional Problem Solving study area.</p> <p><i>Regional Problem Solving</i></p> <p>Goal 2</p> <p>Preserve water and air quality, reduce wildfire hazards and protect wildlife</p>

Table 24 Area Specific Plans and Policies
No specific Statewide Goal

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.044, Regional Problem Solving for south Deschutes County (RPS)</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.10 Area Specific Plans and Policies</i></p>
<p>c. Acquire land from the BLM between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, west of Highway 97, to develop as a new neighborhood.</p> <p>d. Conduct feasibility studies regarding development of a new neighborhood. Such studies may include, but are not limited to: a master design plan, development costs and funding options, water and sewer system feasibility, traffic impacts, and zoning codes and governance issues.</p> <p>e. Install and monitor innovative on-site sewage treatment and disposal (septic) systems on privately owned parcels in the RPS project area as part of the La Pine National Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Demonstration Project funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.</p> <p>f. Work cooperatively with the U.S. Geological Survey and Oregon Water Resources Department during well water sampling and analysis to advance three-dimensional groundwater and nutrient fate and transport modeling in the south Deschutes County area.</p> <p>2. The County shall implement and monitor in accordance with DCC 23.44.030(D), a Transferable Development Credit program as a means to redirect potential growth away from residential lots in subdivisions throughout the region into the La Pine Neighborhood Planning Area. The County shall establish a TDC Review Committee to assist in analyzing and recommending any changes deemed appropriate to the TDC program.</p>	<p>habitat.</p> <p>Goal 3 Ensure that domestic water derived from groundwater meets safe drinking water standards.</p> <p>Goal 4 Develop an equitable, market-driven system, that reduces the potential development of existing lots in floodplains, wetlands, mule deer migration corridors and areas susceptible to groundwater pollution.</p> <p>Goal 5 Create a new neighborhood, primarily residential in character, between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, that provides services efficiently, sustains economic development and reduces adverse impacts to groundwater quality in South Deschutes County.</p> <p>Goal 6 Explore innovative sewage treatment and disposal methods.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.5 – was RPS Policy 1</p> <p>The County shall continue to work with landowners, citizens, community organizations and governmental agencies at the local, state and federal level to:</p> <p>a. Continue collaborative work on the Regional Problem Solving project.</p> <p>b. Develop, review and implement land use policies and development standards that will ensure that agreed-upon solutions from the RPS project are enacted to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>c. Acquire land from the BLM between La Pine and Wickiup Junction, west of Highway 97, to develop as a new neighborhood.</p> <p>d. Conduct feasibility studies regarding development of a new neighborhood. Such studies may include, but are not limited to: a master design plan,</p>

Table 24 Area Specific Plans and Policies
No specific Statewide Goal

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.044, Regional Problem Solving for south Deschutes County (RPS)</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.10 Area Specific Plans and Policies</i></p>
<p>3. The County shall continue to evaluate means to reduce nitrate loading from on-site sewage disposal systems by exploring innovative on-site sewage treatment and disposal technology, retrofitting of existing substandard or inappropriately located disposal systems, expansion of sewer systems, development of standards such as an effective lot area or variable lot area requirements, or other measures that will accomplish the goals.</p> <p>4. New residential subdivisions and partitions in the La Pine Urban Unincorporated Community shall be connected to a community water system and either the La Pine Special Sewer District sewage treatment system or a community waste water treatment facility that meets Oregon Department of Environmental Quality standards.</p>	<p>development costs and funding options, water and sewer system feasibility, traffic impacts, and zoning codes and governance issues.</p> <p>e. Install and monitor innovative on-site sewage treatment and disposal (septic) systems on privately owned parcels in the RPS project area as part of the La Pine National Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Demonstration Project funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.</p> <p>f. Work cooperatively with the U.S. Geological Survey and Oregon Water Resources Department during well water sampling and analysis to advance three-dimensional groundwater and nutrient fate and transport modeling in the south Deschutes County area.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.6</p> <p>The County shall implement and monitor in accordance with DCC 23.44.030(D), a Transferable Development Credit program as a means to redirect potential growth away from residential lots in subdivisions throughout the region into the La Pine Neighborhood Planning Area. The County shall establish a Transfer of Development Credit Review Committee to assist in analyzing and recommending any changes deemed appropriate to the Transfer of Development Credit program.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.7</p> <p>The County shall continue to evaluate means to reduce nitrate loading from on-site sewage disposal systems by exploring innovative on-site sewage treatment and disposal technology, retrofitting of existing substandard or inappropriately located disposal systems, expansion of sewer systems, development of standards such as an effective lot area or variable lot area requirements, or other measures that will accomplish the goals.</p> <p>Policy 3.10.8</p> <p>New residential subdivisions and partitions in the La Pine Urban Unincorporated Community shall be connected to a community water system and either the La</p>

Table 24 Area Specific Plans and Policies
No specific Statewide Goal

<p align="center">Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan <i>DCC 23.40.044, Regional Problem Solving for south Deschutes County (RPS)</i></p>	<p align="center">Comprehensive Plan Update <i>Section 3.10 Area Specific Plans and Policies</i></p>
	<p>Pine Special Sewer District sewage treatment system or a community waste water treatment facility that meets Oregon Department of Environmental Quality standards.</p> <p><i>Oregon Military Site</i></p> <p>Policy 3.10.9 - new Policy</p> <p>Support an overlay zone for property owned and/or utilized by the Oregon Military Department to protect the military site and neighboring properties from noise and land use conflicts.</p>

DEPT OF

AUG 12 2011

LAND CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Deschutes County Community Development Department

117 NW LAFAYETTE AVENUE
BEND, OREGON 97701-1925
(541) 388-6575

Department of Land Conservation & Development
ATTN: Plan Amendment Specialist
635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301-2540



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