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TNC REPORT

LAPINE STATE RECREATION AREA

No candidate or listed federal or state plant species were found. Habitat for Penstemon peckii (Peck's penstemon) is within the park, but our visit was too late in the season for positive identification. This species is considered to be limited in abundance but currently stable by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base. A bald eagle nest (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) is known to occur in the northeast corner of the Park. One of only four such nests on State Parks properties in Oregon, this particular nest has also been one of the most successful in the state over the past ten years for this federally listed bird. One young eaglet was successfully fledged in 1983.

Natural Area Significance and Management Suggestions: There are several features within this area that qualify as significant from a state-wide perspective. The riparian and aquatic systems shown as symbols "O" and "U" on the aerial photo are of the greatest importance. During two full seasons of extensive search by The Nature Conservancy for undisturbed riparian wetlands in eastern Oregon, none have been found of higher quality than those at the LaPine Recreation Area and its adjacent private lands. In addition to their outstanding native vegetation, these stretches of the Deschutes and Fall rivers are also well known for their water quality and fly-fishing opportunities. In order to maintain this condition and potentially fill the cell listed in the Plan, it is important that any future development in this Park not be located in these sensitive areas.

Those ecosystems marked b, f, k, and w are also worthy of planning attention. They are all in unusually good condition compared to other examples of the same types throughout the state. Although these types by and large are found in the Plan as already filled cell needs, their protection at this site has merit. In order to accurately study a given ecosystem and apply his/her findings to land management practices, a scientist needs more than one quality study site to use as a baseline. Also, since the viability of any one protected area could become tenuous, the perpetuation of the element may depend on some degree of replication. At this particular site, these four types could also serve as important natural buffers to the high quality riparian aquatic features.

Those ecosystems marked K1 and f1 (a majority of the Park) are in poor condition as a result of historic grazing, road construction, ORV, and logging practices. With the exception of the bald eagle nesting area, none of these areas have any significant natural values.

The maps mentioned above are available in the Design and Engineering office

TNC REPORT

TUMALO STATE PARK

Tumalo State Park

Township: 17 South

Range: 11, 12 East

Section: 12, 6, 7 (portions)

County: Deschutes

Acreage: 320 acres

Visited: 9/27/83

Site Description: This park is situated mostly along the banks and bluffs of the Deschutes River about 5½ miles northwest of Bend off of U.S. Highway 20. It gets both day and overnight use and has many high quality recreational and camping facilities. Three somewhat separate parcels make up the area. All of the recreational development in this park is found in the northernmost parcel.

This site exhibits a wide variety of landscapes and environments in varying conditions. Eight distinct plant communities have been identified. Three types of western juniper forests are found scattered throughout the park in fair to poor condition: Juniper/big sage/bluebunch wheatgrass, juniper/big sage-bitterbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass, and Juniper/bluebunch wheatgrass. All three are found in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan on page 51, #1. Due to size and condition parameters, this location could not adequately represent this cell. Two other forested plant community types are found in Tumalo State Park in good condition. Juniper-ponderosa pine/big sage-bitterbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass-Idaho fescue and Juniper-ponderosa pine/ocean-spray-bitterbrush/Idaho fescue. These types are found in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan on page 51, #4 as an unfilled high priority cell need. Their small size here prevents them from potentially filling this need even though their quality is adequate.

Two non-forested plant communities were identified during the field visit: big sage-bitterbrush/Idaho fescue, and choke-cherry-Oregon grape-bitterbrush. Neither is represented by any cells listed in the Plan. The former is found on the high, flat table land above the Deschutes River canyon on the east half of the middle of the three parcels. It is in a poor over-grazed condition. The latter is found in a very small "rimrock" area within the northernmost parcel. It is in good condition here. The birch-alder/willow-spiraea riparian plant community runs through most of the Park along the banks of the river and is in good condition. It is found in the Plan on page 77, #8 as an unfilled medium priority cell need. The non-contiguous ownership pattern and small size of this type at this State Park make it unable to adequately fill this need.

Tumalo State Park cont.

No state or federal candidate or listed species were found. Potential habitat for two rare plants was searched with no significant finds. Bald eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), federally listed as threatened in Oregon, are reported to use the riparian areas in the Park for roosting and feeding in the winter months.

Natural Area Significance and Management Suggestions:

Three of the eight ecosystems identified and mapped are worthy of attention from a state-wide significance perspective. These are shown on the accompanying map as symbols p, c, and r. Although they are not capable of completely filling cell needs in the Plan, they all represent types that are currently unprotected anywhere in the state and could serve as excellent baseline study areas for scientific and educational use. Due to their natural inaccessibility (steep slopes, flowing water), it does not appear that their protection would present any serious conflicts with future development plans for the park.

The maps mentioned above are available in the Design and Engineering office

TNC REPORT

PILOT BUTTE STATE PARK

Pilot Butte State Park

Township: 17 South
Range: 12 East
Section: 33,34 (portions)

County: Deschutes
Acreage: 101 acres
Visited: 9/26/83

Site Description: This park is a volcanic cinder cone just east of Bend on U.S. Highway 20. A road climbs to the top where excellent views of the city of Bend and the central Oregon Cascade Mountains can be enjoyed.

Two ecosystems are found here. The north and northeast facing slopes contain a ponderosa pine-western juniper/big sage-bitterbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass-Idaho fescue plant community in poor condition. The remainder of the cinder cone is covered by a western juniper/big sage-bitterbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant community in fair condition. The former is found in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan on page 51, #4 as an unfilled high priority cell need. The latter is found on page 51, #1 as an already filled cell need. The lack of adequate size and condition prevents this site from potentially representing either of these cells. Most of the physical disturbance at Pilot Butte is a direct result of human use such as ORV's, road construction, tree cutting, and poor trail design. Though its overall condition is fair to poor, the lack of recent grazing is shown by an occasional excellent condition in the understory with healthy native bunchgrasses. No state or federal candidate or listed species were found here and none are believed to occur here.

Natural Area Significance and Management Suggestions: None.

TNC REPORT

CLINE FALLS STATE PARK

Cline Falls State Park

Township: 15 South
Range: 12 East
Section: 14 (portion)

County: Deschutes
Acreage: 9 acres
Visited: 9/27/83

Site Description: This park is a riparian wayside area about four miles west of Redmond on U.S. Highway 126. Its primary use appears to be fishing and picnicking on a day-use basis.

The dominant ecosystem found here is the alder-birch/willow-spiraea riparian plant community in fair condition which grows on the banks of the Deschutes River. This type, together with the river itself, is found in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan on page 77, #8, as an unfilled, medium priority cell need. Its occurrence at Cline Falls State Park, however, is too small and in too poor a condition to adequately fill this need.

Another ecosystem found in this park is the western juniper/big sage/bluebunch wheatgrass plant community. It occurs east of the main road into the park and is in poor condition. This type is found in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan on page 51, #1 as an already filled cell need. Again, its occurrence here could not adequately fill this need due to its small size and poor quality.

One rare plant, Estes' wormwood, is found here. This recently described subspecies is known from only two locations, Cline Falls State Park (and environs), and Lower Bridge. This park is the type locality for the subspecies and is by far the better of the two known populations. About 200 individuals are estimated to occur within the Park. This plant is on the Federal Notice of Review as a candidate for listing and is listed as Endangered Throughout Range in "Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon" by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base, July 1983.

Natural Area Significance and Management Suggestions: The only significant natural area feature at this site is the occurrence of the rare plant, Estes' wormwood. Its status should be periodically monitored here. Potential conflicts with the management plan for this Park include mowing of vegetation to the river's edge and herbicide application for control of two introduced weeds, poisonous nightshade (Solanum dulcamara) and creeping buttercup (Ranunculus repens). If control of these pests could be done manually and a narrow buffer between lawn and riparian vegetation kept unmowed, this plant would benefit. If mowed paths to the river are desired, they should be maintained along courses which do not support populations of the wormwood. The local park manager could easily be taught to identify this plant.

**ENDANGERED, THREATENED
AND CANDIDATE SPECIES**

LISTED AND PROPOSED
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES AND CANDIDATE SPECIES
THAT MAY OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE FOLLOWING
STATE PARKS IN DESCHUTES COUNTY: LAPINE RECREATION AREA,
TUMALO STATE PARK, CLINE FALLS STATE PARK, PILOT BUTTE STATE PARK,
AND SISTERS STATE PARK
#1-3-82-TS-335

LISTED

LaPine Recreation Area -

Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) nest in SW ¼ of Section 34,
T20S, R10E, at Bates Butte.

PROPOSED:

None

CANDIDATE:

Sisters State Park -

Penstemon peckii (Peck's penstemon) - This is an old sighting.
This member of the Figwort family has showy, pale blue flowers.

Cline Falls State Park -

Artemisia ludoviciana ssp. estesii (Estes' wormwood)
Sighted in the park in 1983. This is the type locality for this
riparian sagebrush-like subspecies.

FEDERAL AGENCIES' RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTIONS 7(a) and (c)
OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

SECTION 7(a) - Consultation/Conference

Requires: 1) Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species;

2) Consultation with FWS when a Federal action may affect a listed endangered or threatened species to insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by a Federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of Critical Habitat. The process is initiated by the Federal agency after they have determined if their action may affect (adversely or beneficially) a listed species; and

3) Conference with FWS when a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of proposed Critical Habitat.

SECTION 7(c) - Biological Assessment for Construction Projects

Requires Federal agencies or their designees to prepare Biological Assessment (BA) for construction projects^{1/} only. The purpose of the BA is to identify any proposed and/or listed species which are/is likely to be affected by a construction project. The process is initiated by a Federal agency in requesting a list of proposed and listed threatened and endangered species (List attached). The BA should be completed within 180 days after its initiation (or within such a time period as is mutually agreeable). If the BA is not initiated within 90 days of receipt of the species list, please verify the accuracy of the list with our Service. No irreversible commitment of resources is to be made during the BA process which would result in violation of the requirements under Section 7(a) of the Act. Planning, design, and administrative actions may be taken; however, no construction may begin.

To complete the BA, your agency or its designee should: (1) conduct an on-site inspection of the area to be affected by the proposal which may include a detailed survey of the area to determine if the species is present and whether suitable habitat exists for either expanding the existing population for potential reintroduction of the species; (2) review literature and scientific data to determine species distribution, habitat needs, and other biological requirements; (3) interview experts including those within FWS, National Marine Fisheries Service, State conservation departments, universities and others who may have data not yet published in scientific literature; (4) review and analyze the effects of the proposal on the species in terms of individuals and populations, including consideration of cumulative effects of the proposal on the species and its habitat; (5) analyze alternative actions that may provide conservation measures; and (6) prepare a report documenting the results, including a discussion of study methods used, any problems encountered, and other relevant information. Upon completion, the report should be forwarded to our Area Manager.

^{1/} "Construction Project" means any major Federal Action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment (requiring an EIS) designed primarily to result in the building or erection of man-made structures such as dams, buildings, roads, pipelines, channels, and the like. This includes Federal actions such as permits, grants, licenses, or other forms of Federal authorization or approval which may result in construction.

WILDLIFE LISTS

TABLE 11

WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURANCE

DESCHUTES COUNTY

SPECIES	AVERAGE ABUNDANCE	Alpine	Barren	Mixed Conifer	Pine-No Understory	Pine-Bitterbrush	Wet Meadows	Lake & Stream	Riparian	Juniper-Sage	Sage-Grass	Grasslands	Irrigated-Agril.	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
Goldn-Mntld. Ground Squirrel	Few	3	4	4	4	4	3		2	3	2	3	2	2
Yellow Pine Chipmunk	Medium	3	3	4	4	4	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Least Chipmunk	Medium	3	3	4	2	3	2		2	4	4		2	2
Chickaree	Abundant	3		4	4	3			2					
Northern Flying Squirrel	Few	2		2	2	2			2	3	4		2	2
Ord Kangaroo Rat	Medium									3	2			
Bushy-Tailed Wood Rat	Few	2	2	2	3	3								
Pika	Few													
Pigmy Rabbit	Few													
Mountain Cottontail	Few	2	2	3		3	2		3	3	2	2	2	2
Snowshoe Hare	Few													
White-Tailed Jackrabbit	Few									2	2	2	2	2
Black-Tailed Jackrabbit	Medium									3	4	3	2	2
Porcupine	Few			2	2	3			2	3	2	2	2	2
California Quail	Medium								3	4	2	2	4	2
Mountain Quail	Pow			2		2				2				
Chukar Partridge	Few													
Turkey	Few	2		2			2							
Ring-Necked Pheasant	Few									2			2	
Blue Grouse	Few	2		3			2							
Sage Grouse	Medium										3			2
Ruffed Grouse	Few			2			2					2		
Mourning Dove	Medium			2			2		3	4	4	3		4
Goshawk	Few	2		2	2	3				2		2		
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	Few			2		2			2	2		2	2	
Cooper's Hawk	Few			2		2			2	2		2	2	
Swainson's Hawk	Few			2		2			2	2		2	2	2

Abundance level: 1 - Rare, 2 - Few, 3 - Medium, 4 - Abundant

TABLE 11
WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURANCE
DESCHUTES COUNTY

SPECIES	AVERAGE ABUNDANCE	Alpine	Barren	Mixed Conifer	Pine- No Understory	Pine- Bitterbrush	Wet Meadows	Lake & Stream	Riparian	Juniper-Sage	Sage-Grass	Grasslands	Irrigated-Agril.	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
Cinnamon Teal	Few						2	2	2					
American Widgeon	Medium						3	3						
Shovler	Few						2	2						
Wood Duck	Medium						3	3						
Redhead	Few						2	2						
Canvasback	Few						2	2						
Ruddy Duck	Medium						3	3						
Common Merganser	Abundant						4	4	2					
Hooded Merganser	Medium						4	4	1					
Coot	Abundant						4	4	2					
Common Snipe	Few						2	2	2					
Great Blue Heron	Abundant						4	4	3				2	2
Night Heron	Few						2	2	2					
Hairy Woodpecker	Medium	2		3	2	3				2				
Downy Woodpecker	Few			2	2	3								
White-headed Woodpecker	Medium	2		2	3	2								
Three-Toed Woodpecker	Medium			2	2	2								
Lewis' Woodpecker	Few			2	2	2			3		2		3	
Flicker	Medium			2	2	2								
Williamson Sapsucker	Few	2		2	2									
Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	Few	2		2	2									
Red-Breasted Sapsucker	Few	2		2	2									
Western Bluebird	Few													
Mountain Bluebird	Medium								2	2			2	
Tree Swallow	Abundant		2				2		3	3			3	
Violet-Green Swallow	Medium			3			4	4	3	3			3	
House Wren	Medium					2			2	2			3	

Abundance level : 1 - Rare, 2 - Few, 3 - Medium, 4 - Abundant

TABLE 11.

WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURRENCE

DESCHUTES COUNTY

SPECIES	AVERAGE ABUNDANCE	Alpine	Barren	Mixed Conifer	Pine- No Understory	Pine- Bitterbrush	Wet Meadows	Lake & Stream	Riparian	Juniper-Sage	Sage-Grass	Grasslands	Irrigated-Agri.	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
Pygmy Nuthatch	Medium	2	2	2	2	3			2	2			2	
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	Medium			3	3	3								
White-Breasted Nuthatch	Few			2	2	2								
Brown Creeper	Medium	2		3	2	3				3	2	2	4	2
Meadowlark	Medium			2	2	2	2		2	3	2	2	3	2
Red-Tailed Hawk	Medium	2		2	2	2			2	2	3	2	2	2
Raven	Medium	2	2	2	2	2			2	2	3	2	2	2
Magpie	Medium			2	2	2			3	3	3	2	4	2
Sandhill Crane	Few						2	2						
Western Pond Turtle	Few						2	2				2		
Rattlesnake	Few								2	2	2			
Rubber Boa	Few			2		2	2		2	2	2		2	2
Blue Racer	Few			2		2	2		2	2	2		2	2
Gopher Snake	Few		2	2		2	2		2	2	2	2	3	2
Spotted Night Snake	Few			2		2	2		2	2	2	2	3	2
Garter Snake	Few	2	2	2		2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
Swift	Few													
Blue-Bellied Lizard	Medium		3			2				3	3	2	3	2
Pigmy Horned Lizard	Few		2			4				3	3	2	3	2
Alligator Lizard	Few	2	2	2		2				2	4	2		
Western Skink	Few	2	2	2		2				2	2			
Cascade Frog	Medium	2		2			3	4	2					
Spotted Frog	Medium	2		3		3	3	4	3				3	
Northwestern Toad	Abundant	3		3		2	4	4	4				2	
Spadefoot Toad	Few			2		2	3	2	2	2			2	
Northwestern Salamander	Few			2		2	2	2	2					
Long-Toed Salamander	Medium	2		2		3	3	3	3					
Oregon Newt	Medium	2		2		3	3	3	3					

Abundance level: 1 - Rare, 2 - Few, 3 - Medium, 4 - Abundant

TABLE 11
WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURANCE
DESCHUTES COUNTY

SPECIES	AVERAGE ABUNDANCE	Alpine	Barren	Mixed Conifer	Pine- No Understory	Pine- Bitterbrush	Wet Meadows	Lake & Stream	Riparian	Juniper-Sage	Sage-Grass	Grasslands	Irrigated-Agri.	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
Roosevelt Elk	Few	3		2	2	4	3		2	4	4	2	3	
Mule Deer	Medium	3	2	3	2	4	4		3	4	4	4	3	
Black-Tailed Deer	Few	2		2										
Pronghorn Antelope	Medium				2	2	2		2	3	4	3	2	3
Black Bear	Few	2		2	2	2	2							
Mountain Lion	Few	2		2	2	2	1							
Western Gray Squirrel	Few			2		2								
Beaver	Few			2		2								
Muskrat	Few			2		2		2	3				2	
River Otter	Few			2		2		2	3				2	
Mink	Few			2		2		2	3				2	
Marten	Few	2		2	2	2	2	2	3					
Fisher	Few	2		2	2	2	2	2	3					
Coyote	Few	2		2	2	2	2	2	3					
Red Fox	Medium	2	2	3	2	3	3		2	3	3	2	2	3
Bobcat	Few	2		2	1	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	
Wolverine	Rare	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
Raccoon	Few	1	1	1	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
Spotted Skunk	Few			2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	
Striped Skunk	Few			2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	
Badger	Few			2	2	3	2		2	2	3	2	2	2
Short-Tailed Weasel	Few	2		2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Long-Tailed Weasel	Few	2		2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Yellow-Bellied Marmot	Few	2		2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Townsend Ground Squirrel	Few	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	4	2	2	2
Belding Ground Squirrel	Medium			2		2	3		2	3	3	4	2	3
Calif. Ground Squirrel	Few					2			2	2			2	

Abundance level : 1 - Rare, 2 - Few, 3 - Medium, 4 - Abundant

WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURANCE

DESCHUTES COUNTY

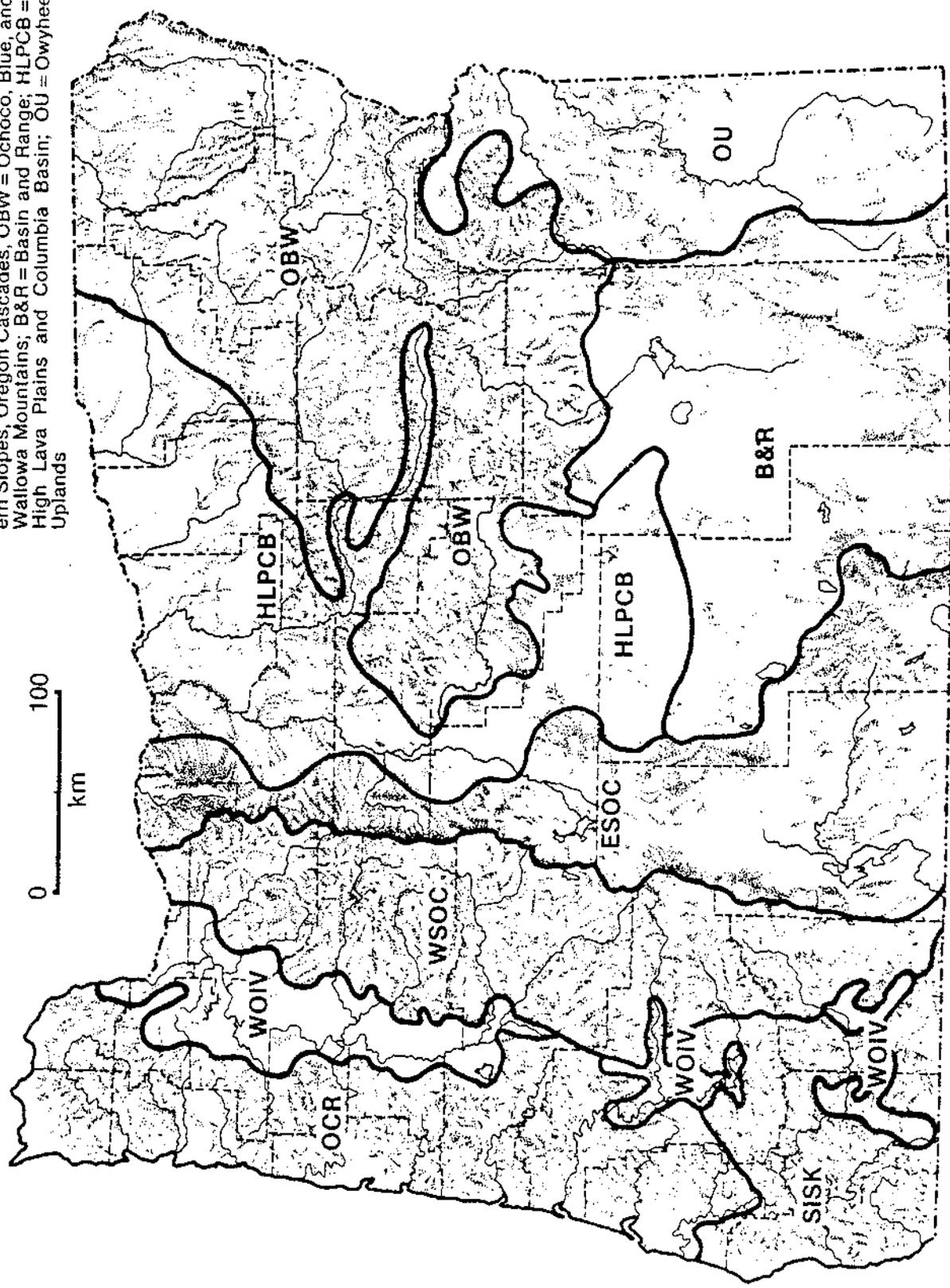
SPECIES	AVERAGE ABUNDANCE												
	Alpine	Barren	Mixed Conifer	Pine- No Understory	Pine- Bitterbrush	Wet Meadows	Lake & Stream	Riparian	Juniper-Sage	Sage-Grass	Grasslands	Irrigated-Agrl.	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
Rough-Legged Hawk					2				2	2	2	2	
Ferruginous Hawk					2				2	2	2		2
Golden Eagle					2				2	3	2		
Bald Eagle			2		2	3	3	2	2	2	2		
Marsh Hawk					2				2	2	2		2
Osprey			2			3	4	3		2	2		2
Prairie Falcon		2							2	2			2
Peregrine Falcon					1	2		2	1	1			2
Sparrow Hawk		3	2		2			2	3	3	3		3
Screech Owl			2		2	2		3	2	2			3
Great Horned Owl	2	2	2	2	3	2		3	3	2	2		3
Pygmy Owl	1		2		2	2		2		2	1		
Burrowing Owl													
Great Gray Owl	2		1		2					2			
Long-Eared Owl					2					2	1		
Saw-Whet	2		1		2			1		2			
Barn Owl									2	2			
Turkey Vulture			2						2	2			
Whistling Swan					3			2	3	3			3
Canada Goose Species													
Whitefront						4	2	3					
Snow Goose							2	2					
Mallard							2	2					
Gadwall						3	4	4					
Pintail							2	2					
Green-Winged Teal							3	3					
Blue-Winged Teal							2	2					

Abundance level : 1 - Rare, 2 - Few, 3 - Medium, 4 - Abundant

**DESCRIPTIONS OF PLANT COMMUNITY TYPES
BY THE NATURE CONSERVANCY**

Physiographic Provinces of Oregon:

* OCR = Oregon Coast Range; WOIV = Western Oregon, Interior Valleys; SISK = Siskiyou Mountains; WSOC = Western Slopes and Crest, Oregon Cascades; ESOC = Eastern Slopes, Oregon Cascades; OBW = Ochoco, Blue, and Wallowa Mountains; B&R = Basin and Range; HLP CB = High Lava Plains and Columbia Basin; OU = Owyhee Uplands



* Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base. The Nature Conservancy. March, 1985.

Description of Plant Community

Author: Wathen, TNC
Date: 10/80

Symbol: JUOC/ARTR/AGSP

Juniperus occidentalis/Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum

(Western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass)

NOTES:

JUOC/AGSP is tentatively maintained as a separate element.

DESCRIPTION:

Juniperus occidentalis is the only tree species present. It can be sparse or have up to 30% canopy coverage.

Artemisia tridentata is generally the only shrub present, with 4-10% cover. Artemisia arbuscula (low sagebrush) can be important on more xeric sites with coarse-textured soils (Youtie and Winward 1977). Purshia tridentata (bitterbrush) appears to replace Artemisia at higher elevations, where Pinus ponderosa is present (Hopkins 1979a).

Agropyron spicatum (bluebunch wheatgrass) dominates the herb layer, with 4-10% cover. Stipa thurberiana (Thurber's needlegrass), with up to 2% cover, Poa sandbergii (Sandberg's bluegrass), and Bromus tectorum (cheatgrass) are common constituents. The latter two species can replace Agropyron on heavily grazed sites (Youtie and Winward 1977).

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

JUOC/ARTR/FEID is similar, but is found on more northerly slopes. Hall (1973) and Hopkins (1979a) grouped these two communities together as one type. FEID has less than 1% cover in JUOC/ARTR/AGSP and is usually found there only under tree crowns or in the shade. JUOC/AGSP is most similar to JUOC/ARTR/AGSP. Driscoll (1964) finds JUOC/AGSP to be restricted to N to NE facing slopes on colluvium, while JUOC/ARTR/AGSP is found on more level finer-textured soils. JUOC/ARTR/AGSP has greater than 4% cover of ARTR, while JUOC/AGSP has less than 1% cover of ARTR. The two types are only tentatively maintained as separate elements.

ECOLOGY:

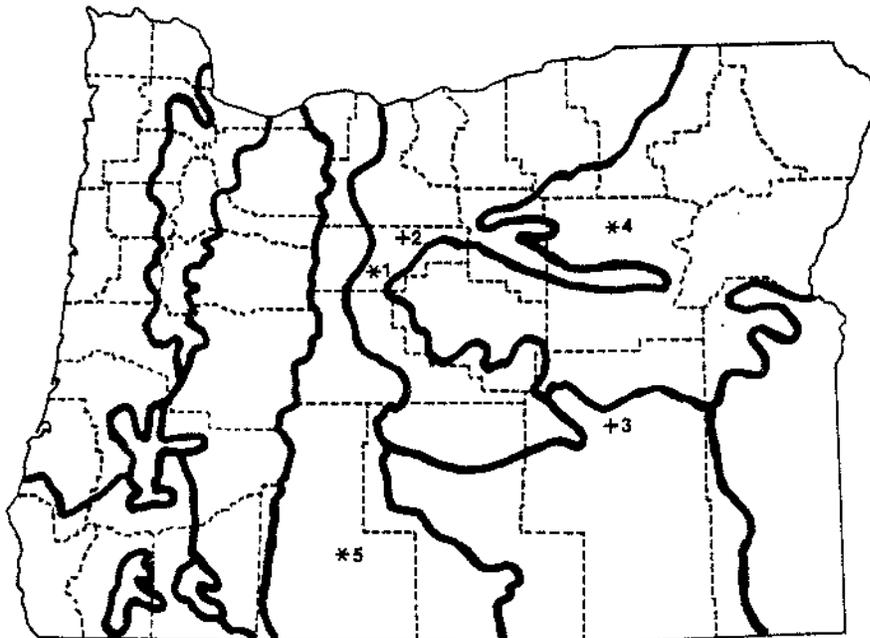
The type occurs from 2400-4500 ft. (750-1650m) in elevation on relatively xeric southerly slopes and level areas. The type can occur on some northerly slopes usually dominated by JUOC/ARTR/FEID, but where rocks make up a high percentage of the soil, significantly lowering the water holding capacity (Driscoll 1964b).

Soils are usually clay loams with a high stone content.

The community is often considered to be the climatic climax over much of the High Lava Plains and Columbia Basin, where it occurs on southerly slopes.

RANGE AND MAP OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE:

The type is known from much of eastern Oregon, except perhaps the SE portion of the state.



JUOC/ARTR/AGSP
(Synonymous with plant
communities described
here)

*1 DRISCOLL, 1964b

+2 DRISCOLL, 1964a

+3 ECKERT, 1957

*4 HALL, 1973

*5 HOPKINS, 1979b

REFERENCES:

- Dealy, J.E., J.M. Geist, and R.S. Driscoll. 1978. Communities of western juniper in the intermountain northwest. In Martin, R.E., J.E. Dealy, and D.L. Caraher (eds). Proceedings of the Western Juniper Ecology and Management Workshop, Bend, Oregon, January 1977. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-74, Pacific NW For. & Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg. p. 202 (JUOC/ARTR/AGSP).
- Driscoll, R.S. 1964a. A relict area in the central Oregon juniper zone. *Ecol.* 45: 345-353. p. 347 (JUOC/ARTR/AGSP).
- Driscoll, R.S. 1964b. Vegetation-soil units in the central Oregon juniper zone. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Res. Paper PNW-19. Pacific NW For. & Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Ore. p. 22 (JUOC/ARTR/AGSP), p. 32 (JUOC/ARTR/AGSP-ASLE), p. 20 (JUOC/ARTR/AGSP-CHDO).
- Eckert, R.E., Jr. 1957. Vegetation-soil relationships in some *Artemisia* types in northern Harney and Lake counties, Oregon. PhD Diss., Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore. p. 70 (JUOC/ARTR/AGSP).
- Hall, F.C. 1973. Plant communities of the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific NW Region, R6 Area Guide 3-1.
- Hopkins, W.E. 1979b. Plant associations of the Fremont National Forest. U.S.D.A. Forest Serv., Pacific NW Region. Publication R6-ECOL-79-004.

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

1.

UPDATES:

Description of Plant Community

Author: Soper, TNC

Date: 3/81

Symbol: ARTR-PUTR/FEID

Artemisia tridentata-Purshia tridentata/Festuca idahoensis
(big sagebrush-bitterbrush/Idaho fescue)

NOTES:

DESCRIPTION:

An occasional Juniperus occidentalis (western juniper) or Cercocarpus ledifolius (curlleaf mountain-mahogany) may be found in the overstory of this community.

Artemisia tridentata and Purshia tridentata co-dominate in the shrub layer with 8-16% cover and 4-29% cover respectively. Other shrubs which may be found include Chrysothamhus nauseosus (gray rabbitbrush) and Chrysothamhus viscidiflorus (green rabbitbrush) with 1-4% cover each and Artemisia arbuscula (low sagebrush) 0-5% cover.

Festuca idahoensis is the natural dominant in the herb layer with 5-40% cover. However, many stands of this type have been heavily grazed in the past allowing Sitanion hystrix (bottlebrush squirreltail) to become dominant or co-dominant with 4-23% cover. Grazing has also reduced the cover values for Purshia tridentata and Agropyron spicatum (bluebunch wheatgrass) 0-2% cover in some stands (Dealy 1971). Other species which can be found include Stipa thurberiana (Thurber's needlegrass) 0-6% cover, Poa sandbergii (Sandberg's bluegrass) 0-7% cover, Carex rossii (Ross' sedge) 0-7% cover, Koeleria cristata (prairie junegrass) 0-1% cover, Stipa occidentalis (western needlegrass) 0-4% cover and, on overgrazed sites, Bromus tectorum (cheatgrass) 0-23% cover. A variety of other grasses and forbs may occasionally be found.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

This type is similar to the ARTR-PUTR/AGSP type but can be distinguished by the dominance of FEID vs. AGSP in the herb layer.

ECOLOGY:

This community is found between 3500 and 6000 ft. elevation (1050-1830m) with 0-50% slopes. It may be found on all exposures but is best developed on northerly and easterly aspects.

Soils are generally deep (24-50") and form on substrates of igneous and sedimentary origin. Pumice may be locally common in the soil profile. Stones may make up 15-60% of soil volume. These soils are well drained and vary in texture from loams to sandy loams.

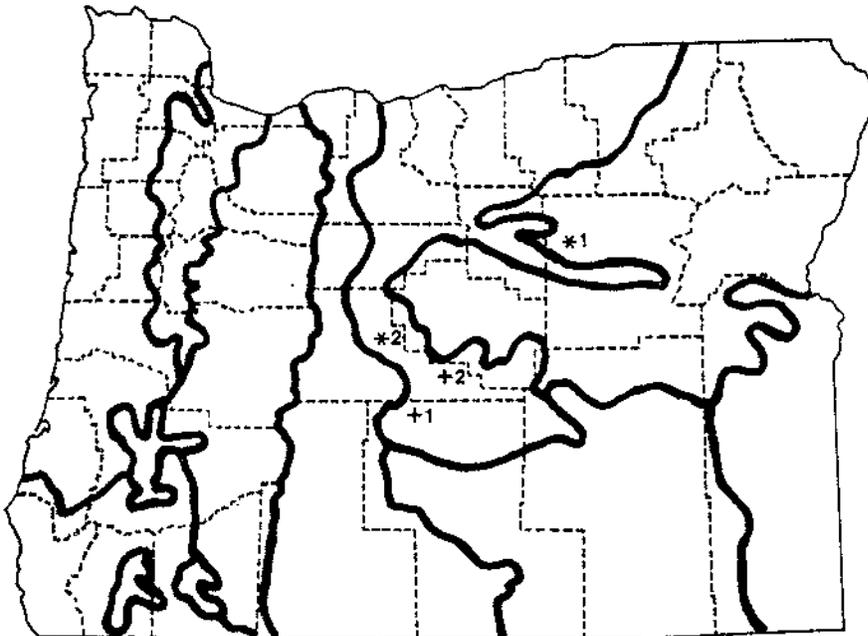
Climax status is unknown.

RANGE AND MAP OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE:

This type is known from central Oregon, Silver Lake, and the Blue mountains area.

Soper
3-81

ARTR-PUTR/FEID
(Synonymous with plant
communities described
here)



*1 HALL, 1973

*2 VOLLAND, 1976

+1 DEALY, 1971

+2 STANTON, 1959

REFERENCES:

- Dealy, J.E. 1971. Habitat characteristics of the Silver Lake mule deer range. Pac. Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. U.S.D.A., For. Service Res. Paper PNW-125. p. 64,69 (PUTR/FEID, ARTR-PUTR/FEID).
- Hall, F.C. 1973. Plant communities of the Blue mountains in eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. U.S.D.A., For. Service R-6 Area Guide 3-1 p. 20 (PUTR/AGSP-FEID).
- Stanton, F.W. 1959. Autoecological studies of bitterbrush. Phd Diss., Ore. State Univ., Corvallis. p. 28 (ARTR/FEID).
- Volland, L.A. 1976. Plant communities of the central Oregon pumice zone. U.S.D.A., For. Service R-6 Area Guide 4-2. p. 28 (ARTR-PUTR/AGSP).

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

UPDATES:

Description of Plant Communities

Author: Wathen, TNC

Date: 9/80

Symbol: PIPO/PUTR/FEID

Pinus ponderosa/Purshia tridentata/Festuca idahoensis
(Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/Idaho fascue)

NOTES:

DESCRIPTION:

P. ponderosa dominates the canopy (10-40% cover). Juniperus occidentalis (western juniper) occurs in many stands with less than 5% cover. Pinus contorta (lodgepole pine) may occasionally occur, with up to 15% cover.

Purshia tridentata is the consistent shrub dominant, with up to 60% cover. Arctostaphylos patula (green manzanita) (T-5% cover), Ceanothus velutinus (snow-brush) (T cover), and Cercocarpus ledifolius (mountain mahogany) (T-10% cover) may occur in some stands. Artemisia tridentata (big sagebrush) appears to increase under grazing pressure and may have up to 15% cover in the type (Volland 1976, p. 56; Williams 1979). Haplopappus bloomeri (Bloomer's haplopappus) often occurs, and may have up to 30% cover.

Festuca idahoensis dominates the herb layer (T-60% cover). The usual "graminoid" complex of species (Carex rossii, Sitanion hystrix, Stipa occidentalis) may have up to 30% cover in extreme cases, though normally it has about 5-10% cover. Achillea millefolium (yarrow) is often present, with about 1% cover. Agropyron spicatum (bluebunch wheatgrass) has up to 10% cover in some stands on steeper slopes.

Stands on pumice soils in south-central Oregon tend to have lower total cover and be floristically much poorer than similar stands on residual soils elsewhere.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

This community is similar to PIPO/CEVE-(shrub)/FEID, but CEVE and ARPA have more than 5% cover in that community; the PIPO/PUTR/FEID type usually occurs at lower elevations.

PIPO/PUTR/graminoid is very similar, differing only in the absence, or less than 1% cover, of FEID. The graminoid type appears to occur on slightly coarser soils than the PIPO/PUTR/FEID type (Dyrness and Youngberg 1966).

ECOLOGY:

The community occurs from 2900-6500 ft. (890-1980m) in elevation, though it is most common from 4500-5500 ft. (1370-1675m). Topography is generally flat to concave or convex, though stands do occur on slopes up to 45% on all aspects.

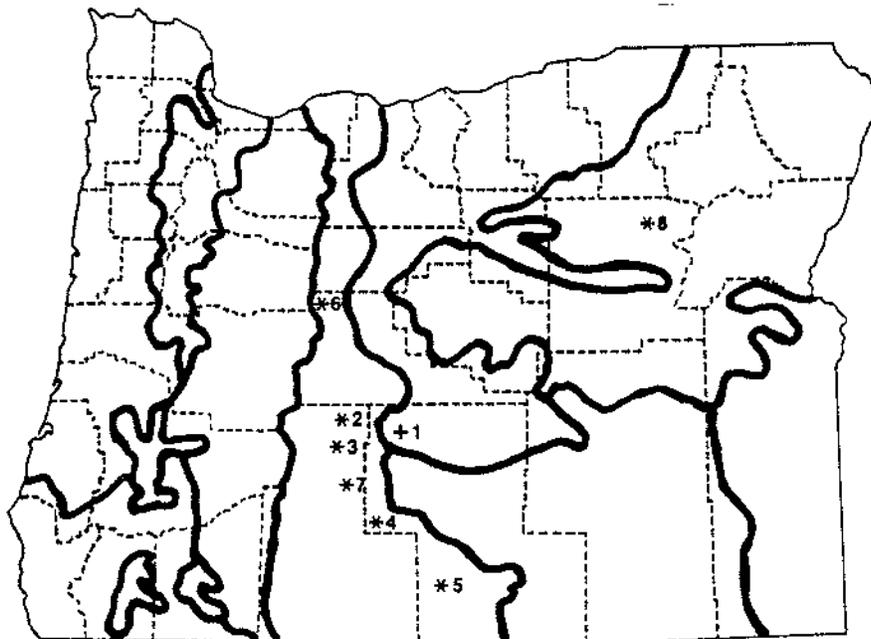
Soils range from coarse sands to loams, but tend to be toward the fine-textured end of P. ponderosa's tolerance range. Soils are derived from basalt, andesite, or colluvium, or from pumice.

The community is apparently the climatic climax in much of south-central Oregon (Franklin and Dyrness 1973) on residual soils. The community also occurs

on pumice soils as an edaphic climax within the Eastern Slopes of the Cascades province. Past widespread periodic fires may have reduced the importance of Purshia tridentata in comparison with Festuca idahoensis, though Sherman and Chilcote (1972) indicate burned sites are quickly reoccupied with new Purshia seedlings from buried seed caches.

RANGE AND MAP OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE:

The community as now known occurs only in the central to southern Oregon pumice region. Hall (1973) describes a PIPO/FEID type in the Blue Mountains which, especially in the southern part of the range, has Purshia with up to 10% cover.



PIPO/PUTR/FEID
(Synonymous with plant
communities described
here)

- +1 DEALY, 1971
- *2 DYRNESS & YOUNGBERG, 1966
- *3 HALL, 1973
- *4 HOPKINS, 1979b
- *5 HOPKINS, 1979a
- *6 JOHNSON, 1961
- *7 VOLLAND, 1963
- *8 VOLLAND, 1976

REFERENCES:

- Dealy, J.E. 1971. Habitat characteristics of the Silver Lake mule deer range. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Res. Paper PNW-125. Pacific NW For. & Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Ore. 99p. p.10 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID).
- Dyrness, C.T. and C.T. Youngberg. 1966. Soil-vegetation relationships within the central Oregon pumice region. Ecol. 47: 122-138. p. 127 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID).
- Hall, F.C. 1973. Plant communities of the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific Northwest Region, R6 Area Guide 3-1.
- Hopkins, W.E. 1979b. Plant associations of the Fremont National Forest. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific NW Region, Publication R6-ECOL-79-004. p. 25 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID - CP-S2-11).

- Hopkins, W.E. 1979a. Plant associations of South Chiloquin and Klamath Ranger Districts-Winema National Forest. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific NW Region, Publication R6-ECOL-79-005. p. 14 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID - CP-S2-11).
- Johnson, J.M. 1961. Taxonomy and ecology of the vascular plants of Black Butte, Oregon. M.S. Thesis, Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore. p. 14 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID).
- Sherman, R.J. and W.W. Chilcote. 1972. Spatial and chronological patterns of Purshia tridentata as influenced by Pinus ponderosa. Ecol. 53: 294-298.
- Stanton, F.W. 1959. Autecological studies of bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata (Pursh) DC). PhD Diss., Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore. p. 166 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID).
- Volland, L.A. 1963. Phytosociology of the ponderosa pine type on pumice soils in the upper Williamson River Basin, Klamath County, Oregon. M.S. Thesis, Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore. p. 122 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID).
- Volland, L.A. 1976. Plant communities of the Central Oregon Pumice zone. U. S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific NW Region. R6 Area Guide 4-2. p. 53 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID; p. 56 PIPO/PUTR-ARTR/FEID; p. 57 PIPO/PUTR/FEID).
- Williams, C.K. 1979. Vegetation classification for the Badger Allotment, Mt. Hood National Forest. PhD. Diss., Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore.

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

1. Environmental differences between this type and PIPO/PUTR/graminoid type.
- 2.

UPDATES:

Description of Plant Communities

Author: Baker, TNC
Date: 12/80

Symbol: JUOC/AGSP

Juniperus occidentalis/Agropyron spicatum (Western juniper/bluebunch wheatgrass)

NOTES: This type is tentatively considered to be distinct from JUOC/ARTR/AGSP, though we can find no clear environmental differences and only minimal differences in composition.

DESCRIPTION:

J. occidentalis dominates the tree layer. No other trees are found in the type.

The shrub layer has less than 1% cover of Artemisia tridentata (big sagebrush) or is absent.

The herb layer is dominated by Agropyron spicatum, with 5-25% cover, though nearly equal quantities of Stipa thurberiana (Thurber's needlegrass), or Festuca idahoensis (Idaho fescue) may occur in some stands, and Poa sandbergii (Sandberg's bluegrass) is often present in small amounts (up to about 1% cover). Bromus tectorum (cheatgrass), Chrysothamnus nauseosus (gray rabbitbrush), and Poa sandbergii appear to increase with overgrazing, and may have high coverage in very disturbed stands.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

JUOC/ARTR/AGSP is very similar, but has greater than 4% ARTR coverage and generally smaller amounts of FEID (less than 1% cover). Environmental distinctions are even more tenuous. The JUOC/ARTR/AGSP type is best developed on undulating uplands, while the JUOC/AGSP type is on colluvium on north to northeasterly slopes (Driscoll 1964), or on coarse-textured soils on S and W-facing slopes (Youtie and Winward 1977), though variants of JUOC/ARTR/AGSP described by Driscoll (1964) can also occur on these slopes. JUOC/AGSP becomes most common in the northern Blue Mountains, while JUOC/ARTR/AGSP is more common to the south.

ECOLOGY:

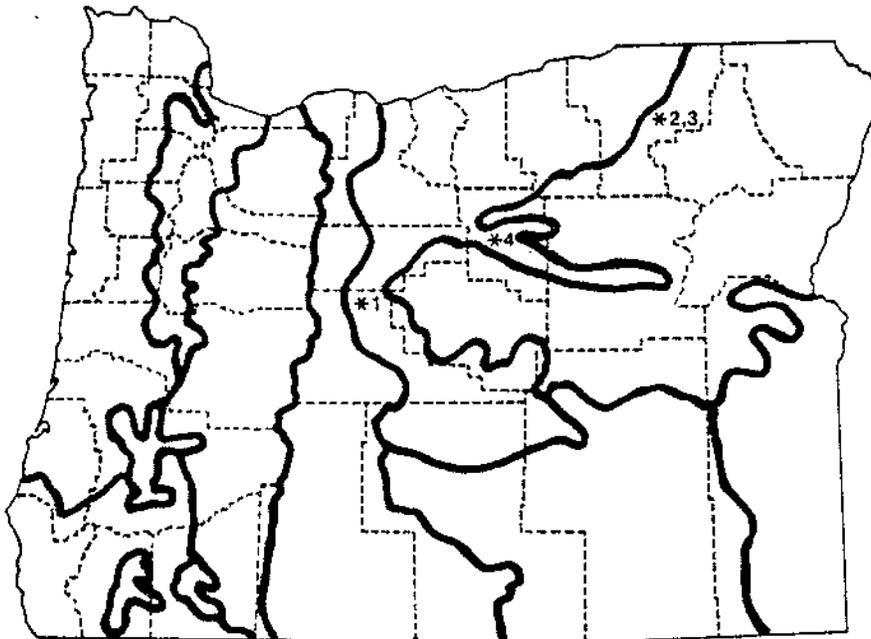
Elevation ranges from 4150-4450 ft. (1265-1360m) in central Oregon, and 3500-5500 ft. (1065-1675m) in the Blue Mountains. The type is best developed on south slopes in the Blue Mountains (Hall 1973) and High Lava Plains (Youtie and Winward 1977), but is apparently restricted to north to northeast slopes in central Oregon (Driscoll 1964).

Soils in central Oregon are generally sandy clay loams developed on andesite-rhyolite colluvium (Driscoll 1964). In the Blue Mountains soils are loams to silt loams on flow lavas.

The climax status of the type is not clear. Martin (1978) indicates that fire in JUOC/ARTR/AGSP types kills ARTR, though this is for stands in northern California. Stands in the Blue Mountains do not apparently contain ARTR. It may be that JUOC/ARTR/AGSP stands are simply unburned JUOC/AGSP stands, but Driscoll (1964) does cite soil differences that separate the environments of the two types somewhat.

RANGE AND MAP OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE:

JUOC/AGSP
(Synonymous with plant
communities described
here)



*1 DRISCOLL, 1964

*2 HALL, 1973

*3 HALL, 1978

*4 YOUTIE & WINWARD, 1977

REFERENCES:

Driscoll, R.S. 1964. Vegetation-soil units in the central Oregon juniper zone. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Res. Paper PNW-19. Pacific NW For. & Range Exp. Stn. Portland, Ore. 60p. p. 24 (JUOC/AGSP).

Hall, F.C. 1973. Plant communities of the Blue mountains in eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific NW Region, R6 Area Guide 3-1. p. 16 (JUOC/bunchgrass)

Hall, F.C. 1978. Western juniper in association with other tree species. In Martin, R.E., J.E. Dealy, and D. L. Caraher (eds). Proceedings of the Western Juniper Ecology and Management Workshop, Bend, Oregon, Jan. 1977. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-74, Pacific NW For. & Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oregon. p. 31-36. p.33 (JUOC/bunchgrass).

Martin, R.E. 1978. Fire manipulation and effects in western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis* Hook.). In Martin, R.E., J.E. Dealy, and D.L. Caraher (eds.) Proc. Western Juniper Ecol. and Mgmt. Workshop, Bend, Ore. Jan. 1977. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-77. p. 121-136.

Youtie, B. and A.H. Winward. 1977. Plants and plant communities of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Unpub. MS. 71p.

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

1. Is the type really distinct from JUOC/ARTR/AGSP? If so, how are environments different. Are there differences in associated species?
2. Is ARTR missing from Blue Mountains JUOC stands?

Description of Plant Communities

Author: Baker, TNC
Date: 12/80

Symbol: JUOC-PIPO; PUTR/FEID

Juniperus occidentalis-Pinus ponderosa/Purshia tridentata/Festuca idahoensis
(Western juniper-ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/Idaho fescue)

NOTES:

This community has not been described in the literature. It was observed in the field, and is tentatively maintained as an element. Further information will require modification.

DESCRIPTION:

The overstory is dominated by Pinus ponderosa, with some large, old Juniperus occidentalis sharing the canopy. Many smaller J. occidentalis occur beneath the canopy. Both species appear to be reproducing.

Purshia tridentata dominates the shrub layer. A few individuals of Arctostaphylos patula (green manzanita) and Artemisia tridentata (big sagebrush) were observed.

Festuca idahoensis dominates the herb layer. Koeleria cristata (junegrass) was also observed.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

The type is found on north slopes adjoining JUOC/PUTR/AGSP, which is on ridges and south slopes. Intergradation may occur.

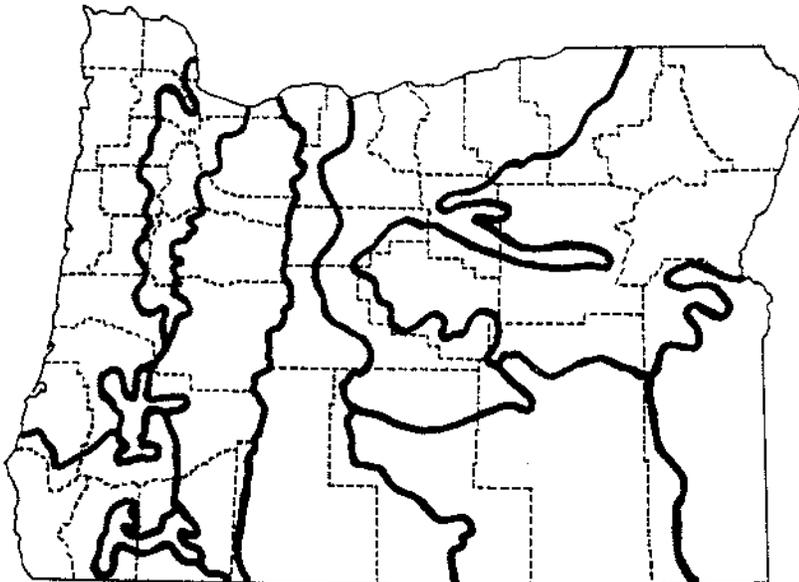
ECOLOGY:

The community is found on north slopes and bottoms within the ecotonal region between pure ponderosa pine and pure juniper forests. This ecotonal region is broad in the vicinity of Sisters, Oregon and north.

Soils are of unknown origin, though pumice is common in soils of adjacent areas.

RANGE AND MAP OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE:

The type is restricted to the JUOC-PIPO transition region, which is widest in central Oregon.



REFERENCES:

Baker, W. 1980. Personal observation of this community at the Staender preserve in central Oregon.

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

1. The type does not appear in the field to be post fire-suppression succession of junipers into formerly pure PIP0 stands. How stable is the type and what is the limit of its range?

2.

UPDATES:

Description of Plant Communities

Author: Wathen, TNC

Symbol: PIPO/FEID

Date: 9/80

Pinus ponderosa/Festuca idahoensis (Ponderosa pine/Idaho fescue)

NOTES:

DESCRIPTION:

P. ponderosa dominates the overstory with 15-55% cover. No other trees occur.

The shrub layer is scanty or absent. Purshia tridentata (bitterbrush) may occur, with up to 10% cover. Symphoricarpos albus (snowberry) may sometimes occur with up to 5% cover. Cercocarpus ledifolius (mountain mahogany) might occur on the driest sites.

F. idahoensis dominates the understory with 25-80% cover. Agropyron spicatum (bluebunch wheatgrass) is often present, with up to 20% cover. The "graminoid" set of species (Sitanion hystrix, Carex rossii, Stipa occidentalis) may have up to 25% cover in some stands, particularly in southern Oregon. Carex geyeri (elk sedge) and Calamagrostis rubescens (pinegrass) may occur, with less than 10% cover, in the Blue Mountains.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

The PIPO/FEID type is similar to the PIPO/PUTR/FEID type, particularly in southern Oregon, where it may just be a dry-site variant of the PUTR dominated type (Dealy 1971). PIPO/AGSP grades into this type as the canopy becomes dense, since FEID requires some protection from insolation, or on slopes intermediate between north and south, where the two species may co-dominate.

ECOLOGY:

The type is found from 2500 to 550 ft. (760-1675m), on all aspects (Hall 1967, 1973), though Ganskopp (1979) found it to be restricted to steep north slopes, or under a protective cover of individual P. ponderosa trees.

Soils are variable. Texture ranges from fine sandy pumice ash to stony loam or clay loam on several parent materials including acid or basic igneous rocks, pumice ash, alluvium, or sedimentary rocks.

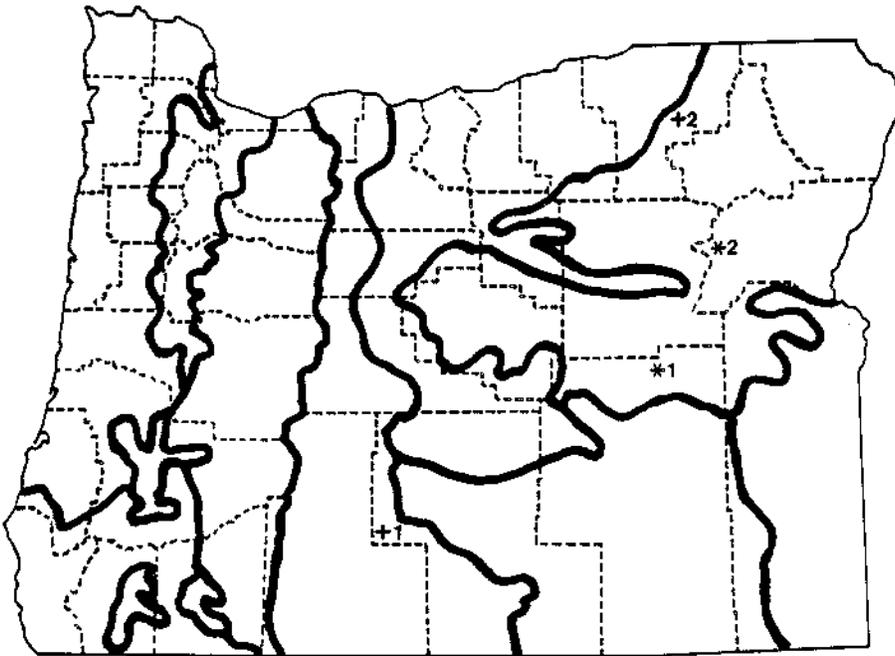
Climax status is uncertain. The community occurs as small dispersed patches within other kinds of forests. Cause of this pattern has not been determined. Hall (1967) does not think the type needs periodic fire for perpetuation.

RANGE AND MAP OF THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE:

The type occurs throughout the Blue Mountains, and in one area in south-central Oregon.

PIPO/FEID

(Synonymous with plant communities described here)



*1 HALL, 1967

*2 HALL, 1973

+1 DEALY, 1971

+2 GANSKOPP, 1979

REFERENCES:

- Dealy, J.E. 1971. Habitat characteristics of the Silver Lake mule deer range. U.S.D.A. For. Serv. Res. Paper PNW-125. Pacific NW For. & Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Ore. 99p. p. 15 (PIPO/PUTR/FEID:FEID).
- Ganskopp, D.C. 1979. Plant communities and habitat types of the Meadow Creek Experimental Watershed. M.S. Thesis, Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore. p. 64 (PIPO/FEID).
- Hall, F.C. 1967. Vegetation-soil relations as a basis for resource management on the Ochoco National Forest of central Oregon. PhD Diss., Ore. St. Univ., Corvallis, Ore. p. 54 (PIPO/FEID).
- Hall, F.C. 1973. Plant communities of the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Pacific Northwest Region, R6 Area Guide 3-1. p. 26 (PIPO/FEID).

FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED:

- 1.

UPDATES:

VISITOR SURVEYS

PARKS VISITOR SURVEY - LAPINE (1983)

Out-of-State - Positive Comments

Clean, Well-maintained	37
Location	32
Good Facilities	38
Quiet	21
Personnel	15
Wildlife	2
Activities	2

Out-of-State - Suggested Improvements

Senior Citizen Rates	
Cut Out-of-State Fees	49
Tentsites (cheaper)	2
Limits on RV Generator Use	
Good Swimming Hole	2
Showers in Tent Loop	3
Animal Control/Pet Convenience	
Improved Highway Signs	1
Improve Public Knowledge	2
Better Horseshoe Pits	
Cleaner (outside)	
More Shrubs/Lawn	1
Shower House/Bathroom Improvements	
5 (extra shelves)	
Get Rid of Bugs	1
Relocate Trash Containers	1
Concern About Unhealthy Chipmunk Diet	
1	
Fewer Chipmunks	3
Interpretation	1

Comments:

Change out-of-state fee from "surcharge" to Oregon resident "discount".

In-State - Positive Comments

Clean, Well-maintained	53
Good Facilities	40
Quiet	35
Location and Scenic Amenities	70
Activities (fishing)	9
No Reservations	1
Playground	1
Price	1
Personnel	19
Wildlife (chipmunks)	13
Laundry Facilities	1

Comments:

In-State - Suggested Improvements

Out-of-State Fees (cut)	14
Tentsites with no Separate Electric	2
Limits on RV Generator Noise	1
Senior Citizens Rate	9
Good Swimming Hole (better river access)	4
Showers in Each Camp Loop or in Tent Loop	10
Animal Control/Pet Convenience	5
More Shrubs, Lawn	2
Improved Highway Signs	1
Improve Public Relations	1
Better Horseshoe Pits	1
Cleaner (firepits, etc.)	1
Less Rodents	1
Telephone (more accessible)	1
Improved Shelves in Showers	

Comments:

Park not at all similar to other state parks. Several comments - why weren't showers in the tent campground.

PARKS VISITOR SURVEY - TUMALO (1983)

In-State - Positive Comments

Clean	34
Good Facilities	33
Quiet	11
Location (central, close to Bend, lovely sites, climb)	53
Activities (fishing, rafting, etc.)	1
No Reservations	1
Playground	1
Price	1
Personnel (polite, efficient, etc.)	5

In-State - Suggested Improvements

Beaches and Swimming Holes (more)	4
Occupancy Signs to Prevent Drive Through	1
Coin-op Ice Machines	1
Another Phone	1
Group Areas (need)	1
Noisey Swings	1
Cut Out-of-State Fee	3
More Privacy in Campsites	1
Better Reservation/Occupancy	1
More Grass/Trees	7
Better Signs	1
More Parking	1
Picnic Tables Close to Water	2
Cut Fees	1
Overcrowded	1
Play Area Improved	1
More Trailer Hood-ups	4
Cash Envelopes Stuck Shut	1
Animals at Large	1

Out-of-State - Positive Comments

Clean, Well-maintained	24
Good Facilities	17
Quiet	11
Location (scenic, convenience, climate, etc.)	32
Activities	
No Reservations	1
Playground	
Price	2
Personnel (polite, efficient, etc.)	5

Out-of-State - Suggested Improvements

More Beaches/Water Access	
Better Signs	
More Group Areas	
More Grass/Trees	
More Parking	
Overcrowded	2
More Trailer Hook-ups	3
Play Area Improved	
More Picnic Tables Closer to Water	
Too Noisy	2
Cut Out-of-State Fee	7
Better Reservations Policy	1
Swimming Pool	1
Laundromat	1
More Privacy	1
Showers Open to North Wind	1
Dogs in Park	1
Chilly Solar Showers	1
Rearrange Trash Cans	1
More Electric Hook-ups	1

SCORP DATA

COMMON STANDARDS AND FACTORS

The following standards were applied to the determination of needs for each facility, activity opportunity or park type:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Peak Day Factor</u>	<u>Wish to Use Factor</u>	<u>Turnover Rate</u>	<u>Standard</u>
Campsites	Camping	1.2%	75%	1	1 site/4 AO
Picnic Tables	Picnicking	1.2%	75%	2	1 site/4 AO
Pool	Swimming	1.0%	80%	3	1 pool/300 AO
Boating	Boating	2.2%	70%	1	1 lane/175 boat days
Trails	Walking/Hiking	1.2%	50%	5	1 mile/15 users
Trails	Biking	0.7%	80%	6	1 mile/25 AO
Trails	Horseback	1.2%	70%	5	1 mile/10 AO
Outdoor Games	Ball Fields				1 field/1,200 pop.
Outdoor Games	All Purpose Courts			1	court/2,500 pop.
Golf Holes	Golfing				18 holes/25,000 pop.
Neighborhood Parks					5 acres/1,000 pop.
Community Parks					10 acres/1,000 pop.
District Parks					15 acres/1,000 pop.
Regional Parks					25 acres/1,000 pop.



DESCHUTES COUNTY NEEDS

Facility	Unit	Supply	Gross Need	Net Need		
				1982	1990	2000
Camp Sites	Site	2,019	1,203	(816)	(572)	(380)
Picnic Tables	Table	1,856	517	(1,339)	(1,228)	(1,156)
Swimming Pools	Pool	3	5	2	3	3
Boat Ramps	Ramp	49	17	(32)	(28)	(26)
Walk/Hike Trails	Mile	16	143	126	155	169
Biking Trails	Mile	32	2	(30)	(29)	(29)
Bridle Trails	Mile	40	94	54	73	84
Ball Fields	Field	12	54	42	54	69
Tennis Courts	Court	32	26	(6)	0	7
All Purpose Cts.	Court	4	26	22	28	35
Golf	Holes	72	46	(26)	(15)	(2)
Neighborhood Pks.	Acres	94	320	226	301	396
Community Pks.	Acres	510	640	130	280	470
District Pks.	Acres	0	960	960	1,185	1,470

*Figures in Parentheses Indicate an Oversupply.

**DESCHUTES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
RECREATION ELEMENTS**

RECREATION

Recreation holds a prominent position in the minds of the people of Deschutes County. Not only because tourist-recreation contributed \$68 million to the County's economy in 1977, but also because to so many of the people who were born locally , and even more so for those who have moved here, it is the recreational opportunities that make the quality of life in the county so high. As the population continues to grow so will the demand for recreational facilities and services. Without proper protection of our recreational resources and planning to accommodate more people, local citizens could lose not only livability but tourist dollars as well.

Often in the past, duplication or conflicting developments by governmental agencies and private groups have resulted in fragmentation and inefficiency in the recreational system. With ever-growing funding problems, it is becoming increasingly important that a well-defined and coordinated recreation system be developed. This plan is not meant to be that detailed plan, but it is meant to serve as an analysis of local needs and to set into motion activities aimed at fulfilling those needs and protecting those resources which will be required.

Urban and urbanizing areas are particularly in need of parks. Often by planning ahead, better parks may be obtained for considerably less cost than that which would have been required otherwise. Also, it is often possible to combine parks with other public facilities, such as schools and fire stations, which permits even greater savings in land, personnel and maintenance.

To provide a common basis of understanding the following park definitions were developed for use by the Recreation CAC:

Park Passive Areas	=	1 - 3 Acres
Neighborhood Parks	=	1 - 5 Acres
Community Parks	=	5 - 25 Acres
Regional Parks	=	25 + Acres

Both state parks (most state parks in the County need some form of rehabilitation) and federal recreation areas are receiving much more use from both the local population and tourists. Particular concern has been expressed over: 1. Wilderness Areas, where popular lakes and trails are beginning to show the effects of heavy use; 2. Campgrounds and Picnic Areas, where facilities are inadequate for present demands; 3. Fishing Areas, because access to more remote locations is being requested; 4. Skiing Facilities, where demand of such uses as restrooms and warming facilities is exceeding present capacities; and 5. Off-Road Vehicle Activity, because desires to expand present roads or play areas conflict with solitude-dependent recreation and wildlife.

Other often identified needs are bicycle/pedestrian/equestrian trails and planned recreation activities (including educational programs). Coordination between public and private facilities would result in more recreational opportunities for everyone, and because tourism is so important locally, a better employment and income environment.

Recreational needs in rural areas are often different than urban areas. While the urbanizing areas require more athletic and pool facilities, the rural areas need more Natural Areas and Research Natural Areas (selected by well-defined scientific criteria) to maintain and improve our

knowledge of the environment.

One type of recreation which deserves special recognition is the winter sports activities of the area. Known for its good skiing, Deschutes County attracts many thousands of visitors each winter. Facilities for these people are rapidly becoming inadequate and new areas and services can be anticipated in the future.

Presently, the County is not involved with providing recreation facilities. No change in that situation is anticipated, however, the County's help in obtaining land dedications for parks, in regulating off-road vehicles (such as have caused considerable damage when used inappropriately east of Horse Ridge), and in other ways, could assist existing recreation providers meet the anticipated needs.

Because of the preceding findings the following goals have been established:

GOALS:

1. To satisfy the recreational needs of the residents of and visitors to Deschutes County.
2. To maximize utilization of economic and personnel resources through increasing inter-governmental and public/private cooperation in the provision of recreation facilities and services.
3. To provide, concomitant with growth, sufficient uniformly distributed land and facilities for park purposes throughout the County.

POLICIES:

Coordination

1. 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.
2. Rehabilitation, facility improvement or expansion and recreational programs for 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 tolerable impact to resources and surrounding residents and wildlife.
3. 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.
4. The Oregon State Parks Systems Plan 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.
5. The County should prepare a detailed analysis of recreational needs and adopt a plan for the County and urban areas. The plan shall include recommendations for trails and facilities for all types of recreational

activities locally, including hiking, biking, off-road vehicles, skiing, dog sleds, camping and picnicing. A special County Committee should be established which includes representatives from public and private agencies as well as local clubs such as the 4 Wheel Drive Club. Costs should be included in the study analysis.

6. 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 area. The plan should seek to combine cross-country skiing and snow play areas, while separating these uses from snow-mobiling areas. Private and public provision 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.
7. The County shall assist state and federal efforts to protect Oregon Natural Areas and the U.S.F.S. Research and Experimental Areas.

Facilities

8. The following guidelines for assessing the adequacy of available parks shall be established:

Park Passive Areas and Neighborhood Parks	=	2.5 acres per 1000 population
Community Parks	=	2.5 acres per 1000 population
Regional Parks	=	5.0 acres per 1000 population

9. 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).

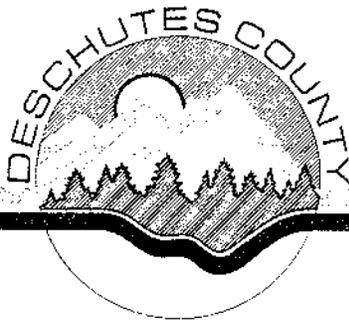
10. The most critical need for new parks occurs in urbanizing areas. Acquisition and development of urban recreational areas consistent with community growth shall be the responsibility of the local park districts and cities. However, the County shall cooperate with recreation-providers in: establishing 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.
11. Park districts and the cities, where no park district exists, shall 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.
12. Flexibility in park location shall be encouraged to the extent that lands otherwise unsuitable for intensive use may be utilized for recreation. Lands along canals, streams and rivers are examples of areas where precautions must be taken to protect water quality, riparian habitat and sports fishing isolation, but where such recreation uses as trails may be very beneficial. Close coordination with irrigation districts and other public agencies would certainly be required.

13. 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.
14. Depending on the determination of each community, the County shall support local efforts for a public pool for each County incorporated community.
15. 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.
16. Trails and pathways are expected to become increasingly important as local growth continues and gasoline increases in price. Efforts to incorporate bike and multi-purpose paths between schools, residential areas, parks and shopping areas, should be encouraged county-wide. Existing trails should be reconstructed as necessary to prevent damage and to facilitate use and maintenance.
17. Because gasoline supply is a growing issue, the use of mass transit, carpooling, trails and other alternative transportation methods shall be encouraged to serve and foster recreation use.
18. 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.
19. 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.

20. 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.
21. The proposed Oregon High Desert Museum is an example of the type of outdoor education project that the County shall encourage.
22. Other specific needs to be met by public and private recreation providers that have been identified are:
 - A. Additional camping and/or picnic sites at Sparks, Elk, Lava and Cultus lakes, as well as at Crane Prairie and Wickiup Reservoirs;
 - B. A group camping area at LaPine State Park;
 - C. A hiker's camp at Tumalo State Park;
 - D. More water sport opportunities;
 - E. Additional wilderness areas (as demand warrants and consistent with the local economy and protection of fragile areas);
 - F. Maintenance of existing, and identification of additional, off-road vehicle areas.
23. The County shall enact off-road vehicle standards similar to the Bureau of Land Management.

PUBLIC MEETINGS



Board of Commissioners

Courthouse Annex / Bend, Oregon 97701 / (503) 388-6570

Albert A. Young
Lois Bristow Prante
Laurence A. Tuttle

October 15, 1984

David G. Talbot
State Parks Administrator
Parks & Recreation Division
Oregon Dept. of Transportation
525 Trade Street S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97310

ATTN: Claire Carder

Dear Mr. Talbot:

The Deschutes County Board of Commissioners has reviewed the proposed Deschutes County State Parks Plan. We agree with the Plan and urge adoption subject to the following two conditions:

1. The August 15 and September 7 revisions (attached for your reference) are included in the Plan.
2. The Plan be amended to require that prior to submitting an application to the County for a conditional use permit to construct a youth work camp in Lapine, the Parks and Recreation Division will perform an evaluation of alternative, reasonable work programs (including the possibility of local volunteer supervision for paid, local young workers). Should the evaluation indicate a youth work camp to be the most viable alternative, then prior to creation of a camp or Camp Committee, which includes members of the Lapine community, will be formed to guide development of the camp and assure the camp's compatibility with the local residents.

We hope the Parks and Recreation Division will accept these conditions in the spirit of cooperation in which they are offered. While we recognize the second condition is somewhat unusual, we also note the proposed work camp and the setting proposed are also uncommon. As the Board views the second condition, it does not limit your management alternatives but only assures the people of Lapine that the most productive approach will be taken. Further, it indicates appropriate mitigation methods, reviewed by members of their community, will be undertaken if the camp alternative is chosen. Our belief is that these conditions will guarantee a winning solution for everyone involved.

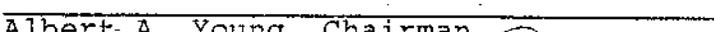
Although we hope State Parks will accept the conditions into its Plan we must point out that we are with this letter directing our staff to issue conditional use, site plan and other permits for Lapine State Parks only if the proposed construction complies with these conditions. We believe this position is necessitated by policies within the Recreation, Citizen Involvement and Rural Development Chapters of the Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan as well as the State Land Use Goals. It is our sincere hope that we will not have to impose these conditions but that you will agree with their reasonableness and adopt them on your own.

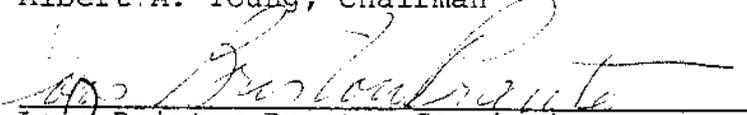
Our relationship with the Parks and Recreation Division has been a positive and productive one for many years. Your local staff, Ms. Carder and several of your Salem office staff members have provided valuable service to both State Parks and the people of this County. We would like to continue that useful relationship and believe this proposal will assist that connection.

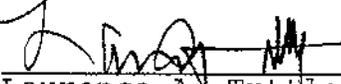
If we can be of assistance or if you would like to discuss this matter further, please feel free to contact Mr. John Andersen, our Planning Director. We would be happy to meet with you.

Sincerely,

DESCHUTES COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

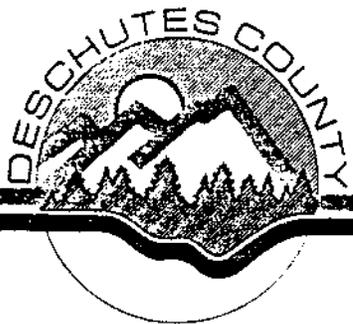

Albert A. Young, Chairman


Lois Bristow Prante, Commissioner


Laurence A. Tuttle, Commissioner

BOCC:ns

cc: Jan Ernst, State Parks Planner
County Hearings Officer
County Planning Director
County Counsel



Community Development Department

Courthouse Annex / Bend, Oregon 97701

September 17, 1984

Building Safety / (503) 388-6575
Environmental Health / (503) 388-6561
Planning / (503) 388-6556

TO: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FROM: County Planning Commission
RE: OREGON STATE PARKS PLAN

The Deschutes County Planning Commission has reviewed the proposed Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan, which reflects Oregon State Parks planning for all state parks in our county, except for Smith Rocks State Park. Initial concerns regarding surface mining conflicts in the Tumalo Park area and potential management transfers at Cline Falls and Pilot Butte parks were adequately addressed with the attached August 15, 1984 revisions.

An issue raised after our initial review was the youth work camp at Lapine State Park. Considerable concern expressed by Lapine residents and the Planning Commission resulted in the revisions attached to the September 7th letter from Ms. Carder (Oregon Parks and Recreation Division Project Manager). These revisions seem to clearly reflect State Park's intention to abide by the County zoning procedures and offer considerable assurance that the potential youth camp at Lapine State Recreation Area would not be a correctional facility, if it is even developed at all. However, after considering the continuing concerns expressed by our citizens in Lapine, we believe the County should express an additional condition on our approval of a youth camp in Lapine, which is as follows:

"Prior to approval of any conditional use for a Lapine youth camp, all other reasonable work programs to perform the necessary activities will be evaluated, including the possibility of local volunteer supervisors for paid, local, young workers. If the youth camp is demonstrated to be the most viable alternative, no facility will be approved by the County without creation of a camp committee which includes members of the Lapine community in order that compatibility with the local residents is assured."

With the inclusion of the above condition, the Commission recommends the Board approve the revised draft Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan.

Respectfully submitted,



John E. Andersen, Secretary
Deschutes County Planning Commission

JEA:ns

cc: Claire Carder
Anthony Whitney



STATE OF OREGON
Parks and Recreation Division

INTEROFFICE MEMO

378-6308

TO: The Files

DATE: September 11, 1984

FROM: Claire Carder *[Signature]*
Special Projects Coordinator

SUBJECT: Youth Work Camp Proposal for Lapine SRA Master Plan - Public Meeting in La Pine

On September 6, I presented the development proposals for the Lapine SRA Master Plan to a group of interested citizens in La Pine. At an earlier meeting of the Deschutes County Planning Commission, a group of La Pine residents had expressed their concerns about the work camp proposal and requested various wording changes to guarantee the facility would not be a correctional work camp. We made the recommended changes to the Master Plan and I presented these changes to the group in La Pine. I made every effort to explain the master planning process and assured the concerned residents that the facility would not be correctional in any way.

The residents were against any kind of youth camp, even though Deschutes County Sheriff Jim France said his concerns were met and he supported the proposal. Further conversation the following day with the sheriff confirmed that these people were an extremely vocal minority and were capable of causing a considerable uproar in the media and with local politics.

Given this situation, I discussed the youth work camp proposal with Design Unit Supervisor Joe Paiva and Deputy State Parks Administrator Larry Jacobson to determine whether State Parks was sufficiently committed to the proposal to support the facility's inclusion in the Master Plan throughout what could develop into a political controversy. Larry Jacobson decided that State Parks had sufficiently addressed the concerns of the La Pine residents through making the changes recommended by the Planning Commission at the August 22 meeting, and that the need for the facility was solid enough to warrant continued support by State Parks of the youth work camp proposal being included in the Lapine SRA master plan.

CC/js

cc: Larry Jacobson
Joe Paiva



STATE OF OREGON
Parks and Recreation Division

INTEROFFICE MEMO
378-6308

TO: MEMO TO THE FILES

DATE: August 30, 1984

FROM: CLAIRE CARDER *CC*
SPECIAL PROJECTS COORDINATOR

SUBJECT: DESCHUTES PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING, DESCHUTES COUNTY STATE PARKS
MASTER PLAN

On Wednesday, August 22, 1984, I attended the Deschutes County Planning Commission meeting to further discuss the Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan as requested by the Planning Commission at the July 25 meeting. I had proposed wording to address several issues discussed at the previous Planning Commission hearing and review of the master plan.

An addition of a Youth Work Camp to the La Pine State Recreation Area Development Plan was also to be discussed and was expected to be controversial.

The meeting was scheduled to begin at 7:30 p.m. I arrived at the Deschutes County Courthouse Annex shortly after 7:00 p.m. and found the parking lot full, a group of 10-15 people outside and the hearing room inside entirely filled. Almost all people present indicated they were interested in the La Pine youth camp proposal.

While the previous agenda item to the Deschutes County Master Plan was being discussed by the Planning Commission, I conferred briefly with Lois Prante, a Deschutes County Commissioner about the situation. We agreed it was important to stop any controversy about the youth camp and Commissioner Prante offered to speak briefly in support of a youth work camp after determining State Parks was not proposing a youth work-study camp which would be affiliated with the MacLaren School of Oregon or any correctional facility. She noted the County Commissioners would oppose any correctional type of facility at La Pine SRA.

When the State Parks agenda item came up, I made a brief statement about the master plan revisions and immediately began a discussion of the youth work camp proposal. One La Pine area resident began shouting at me about how the proposal was changed in the time between the press release two weeks previously and this meeting. He indicated that the community was distrustful of State Parks' intentions after the 1977 attempt to construct a youth work-study camp at La Pine SRA. Planning Commission President Richard Wright called the individual out of order and I continued my presentation of the proposal and assured the roomful of citizens that the youth work camp would not be a correctional facility. I then asked Commissioner Prante to speak and she talked about the potential benefits of a youth work camp.

After her comments I finished my explanation of the youth work camp proposal. There were some questions from the citizens about whether this youth camp would hire local youths and what physical form the facilities might have. I responded by explaining what a master plan was and that there were no definite proposals but that in the 20-year life of a master plan, opportunities might arise for funding this type of facility and state parks would be obligated to follow the requirements and specifications for future funding, whatever they might be. One citizen asked what assurance would the community have that State Parks would not change this proposal after this meeting or later. I explained the administrative adoption process which provides that another public hearing could be requested before the State Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee prior to final adoption if the community still had concerns and that once the plan was adopted, changes to the plan would require an amendment and another public review process. Construction of an actual facility, if and after the plan were amended, would require State Parks to go through the Deschutes County land use permit process and public hearings would also be held during this phase.

After this discussion, several individuals were allowed by the Planning Commission President to speak about the proposal.

Deschutes County Sheriff Jim France spoke in opposition to any correction facility being located in the State Recreation Area but would support a youth work camp if wording was included in the plan specifying there would not be juvenile or adult correctional or pre-correctional (or pre-sentence) employees lodged at the work camp. He also mentioned he would rather deal with adult correctional cases than juvenile cases.

Community activist Tony Whitney spoke in support of a youth work camp but wanted some language in the plan prohibiting probationary and pre-sentence correctional individuals from being lodged at the camp. With the addition of these provisions, he said the La Pine community would support the youth camp proposal and even work to get funding if that was needed.

Ivan McGinty had questions about the status of the road planned to be constructed through the SRA to the subdivision to the south. I responded that Deschutes County was responsible at this time and is in the process of surveying and laying out the road.

Rod Wheeler asked about youth camp supervision and mentioned the need for 24-hour supervision of the youth. I replied that I could not address this concern but would discuss the issue with State Parks management and we would respond later to this concern.

Memo to the Files
August 30, 1984
Page 3

After these questions from members of the audience, I reviewed the concerns expressed by the Planning Commission at the August 25th meeting and explained some of the revisions. The Planning Commission and the Planning Administrator said that they were satisfied that former concerns had been addressed. The Planning Commission then asked some questions and noted they had other concerns as the result of the interest and response to the youth work camp proposal. These were:

- 1) The need to note on the development plan that the youth camp is not a correctional facility;
- 2) Add probationary and pre-correctional or pre-sentence employees to the goals and objectives statements regarding the youth work camp;
- 3) Address the need for 24-hour supervision of youth at the youth camp when and if the camp is developed.

There was also a question from one of the commissioners about other youth work-study camps that were located on state park lands. I responded that I didn't know specific locations for other camps and I would research the matter and submit a letter about my findings. The Planning Commission requested I return to discuss the items listed above on September 12 since that date was still within the review period and put me on the agenda for that date.

After the Planning Commission discussion, I talked with Tony Whitney and E. R. Davie (representatives of the retired community around La Pine) and agreed to meet with them the next morning at the Sugar Pine Cafe in La Pine.

Thursday, August 23, 9:00 a.m. in La Pine

I met with Anthony Whitney, Robert Berryhill, and E.R. Davie, representatives of the retired people, and discussed the situation further. I agreed to attend a meeting to explain the master plan proposals for La Pine State Recreation Area and assured the representatives of State Parks' good intentions.

Friday, August 24, Salem

Anthony Whitney called and we agreed upon September 6 at the La Pine Elementary/Jr. High School cafetorium at 7:30 p.m. as the date, time and place for the La Pine meeting. I have made arrangements with the school and for advertising through the Frontier Advertiser, a free weekly publication distributed throughout Central Oregon.

CC

3610C

cc: Jerry Lucas
Joe Paiva
Larry Jacobson



STATE OF OREGON
Parks and Recreation Division

INTEROFFICE MEMO

378-6821

TO: File

DATE: August 3, 1984

FROM: Joe Paiva *[Signature]*
Design Unit Supervisor

SUBJECT: Deschutes County Master Plan
Public Hearing, July 25, 1984

In conjunction with the Deschutes County Planning Commission a public hearing was held on the Deschutes County Master Plan at the commissions regularly scheduled meeting, on Wednesday the 25th of July 1984, at 7:30. Notice of the public meeting had previously been advertised in the Bend Bulletin. Also a press release was sent out from John Elliott's office here in Parks. A reporter from the Bend Bulletin was in attendance at the meeting. The master plan presentation was made by Claire Carder, Special Projects Coordinator in the Design Unit. The planning chairman declared the meeting a public hearing and set the rules and procedures to be followed.

Claire's presentation included a dual slide show and started with an explanation of what a master plan is and definitions of our four land use classifications. She next explained the land use and development plans for Tumalo, LaPine, Cline Falls and Pilot Butte State Parks. One slide projector showed a picture of the land use or development plan and the other slide projector showed examples of each land class or proposed development area. The presentation lasted a total of 23 minutes. At the end of this presentation, the planning commission asked several questions. Claire answered all of the questions, deferring only three, one to Jerry Lucas, one to Joe Paiva and one to Al Tocchini. A partial listing of the questions and concerns voiced by the planning commission members follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Commissioner Bishop | Why is master planning being done now? Is there an economic impact study done as part of the master planning process? |
| John Anderson,
Planning Director | Concerned with the mining going on around Tumalo State Park, suggested stronger language be added to our master plan regarding the conflicts between recreation and mining. |
| Commissioner Clark | "I'd like the State Parks to become more involved in County decisions regarding land use." This was directed more toward Jerry Lucas and Jan Ernst becoming more involved. |
| Commissioner Zirkle | Voiced concern that if State Parks budget becomes cut in the future, will parks such as Cline Falls and Pilot Butte be shut down? |

- Commissioner Powell Asked the question regarding boat useage on the Deschutes and whether we could coordinate our planning with the US Forest Service.
- Commissioner Robinson Had a question regarding the observation structure on top of Black Butte.
- John Anderson Asked Al Tocchini about the forest plans at LaPine. Pilot
- Commissioner Powell Asked if the State was using any chemicals to control pine bark beetle.
- John Anderson Complemented Claire for her excellent professional presentation.
- Bob Keefer,
Bend Metro Parks Supported a trail from Bend to Tumalo. Regarding Pilot Butte, he stated Bend Metro Parks does not want it, util such time State Parks fixes it up.

Claire's presentation to the planning commission was very professionally done. She addressed their concerns with tact and professionalism. The planning commission seemed to be very pleased with her presentation and the work that has been done to date.

cc: Larry Jacobson
Dave Talbot
Jerry Lucas
Jan Ernst

JP:kg
(3294C)



STATE OF OREGON
Parks and Recreation Division

INTEROFFICE MEMO
378-6308

TO: Jan Ernst, Coordinator
Region IV

FROM: Claire Carder *CC*
Special Projects Coordinator

SUBJECT: Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan

DATE: August 20, 1984

Attached is a copy of a letter to John Anderson, Deschutes County Planning Director, regarding the proposed development plan site for a youth work-study camp at LaPine SRA. John mentioned he had received a call concerning this proposal and there may still be some concerns from LaPine area people. I've also attached a copy of the Findings of Fact for the appeal of The Conditional Use, granted for the camp in 1977.

The Planning Commission will be discussing the State Parks Master Plan again on August 22, and I'll attend the meeting to answer any questions. I also sent out another news release so there may be more interest than in the past meetings. Also enclosed is a copy of a memo on the file regarding equestrian facilities at LaPine .

Some other situations have also developed in the past week. I received a letter from Children's Services Division stating their perspective on a MacLaren or CSD-affiliated youth camp at LaPine. I also received a call from Anthony Whitney stating "those old folks haven't yet all died" and they are still opposed to the Youth Work-Study camp as proposed in the past. After discussing the situation with Larry Jacobson, I wrote a letter to Mr. Anthony Whitney explaining more clearly (I hope) State Parks' idea about the camp proposal. I hope I put his fears to rest but I probably won't know until Wednesday.

Please call if you have any questions or concerns.

CC: kg
3466C



STATE OF OREGON
Parks and Recreation Division

INTEROFFICE MEMO

378-6308

TO: The Files

DATE: October 8, 1984

FROM: Claire S. Carder
Special Project Coordinator

SUBJECT: Deschutes County Planning Commission Meeting, September 16, 1984,
Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan

On September 16, 1984, Design Unit Supervisor Joe Paiva and I attended the regularly scheduled meeting of the Deschutes County Planning Commission to discuss the Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan.

When the Master Plan came up on the agenda, I made a brief presentation noting the changes State Parks had included in the Master Plan at the suggestion of the Planning Commission at their August 22 meeting.

These revisions were made to the master plan to address the concerns of a group of La Pine residents about the possibilities of an adolescent residential corrections camp being put in the park and included:

1. Adding "probationary and presentence employees" to those prohibited in the camp under the objective describing what the work camp would be;
2. Adding a notation to the development plan map of Lapine SRA specifying that the youth camp is not a correctional facility;
3. Addressing concerns about 24-hour supervision and management of the camp by defining in the plan that more specific conditions for camp development and operation should be proposed at the time a conditional use permit is applied for.

A copy of the revisions is attached.

The Planning Commission considered the revisions and discussed the situation. A group of citizens from La Pine had attended the meeting and four made comments to the Planning Commission about the youth camp proposal. These individuals were Mahlon Rohrbach, Robert Berryhill, "Hap" Davie and Tony Whitney. They all spoke opposing the camp.

The Planning Commission considered the comments submitted by the State Parks and the La Pine residents and all made statements regarding the proposed youth camp facility. The Planning Director, John Anderson, proposed a compromise to address the La Pine residents' concerns that

File Memo
October 8, 1984
Page 2

specified all other alternatives for doing the needed work at Lapine SRA be explored before the camp proposal is considered, and that a committee including La Pine residents be formed when the conditional use is applied for to ensure community compatibility. I stated to the Planning Commission that these proposals were beyond the scope of the master plan to address and were management issues.

The Planning Commission discussed the alternatives further and voted to approve the entire Master Plan with the "caveat" proposed by the Planning Director and to forward a memorandum to the Board of County Commissioners stating the results and recommendations of their review.

A copy of the memorandum sent to the Board of County Commissioners was received September 19 and is attached.

CSC/js
cc: Joe Paiva

Attachments



Department of Transportation

PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

525 TRADE STREET SE., SALEM, OREGON 97310

August 9, 1984

John Andersen
Planning Director
Deschutes County Planning Department
Deschutes County Courthouse Annex
Bend Oregon 97701

Dear John:

A revision in the LaPine State Recreation Area Development Plan has occurred since my first presentation to the Planning Commission. I have enclosed revised Development Plans showing the addition of a proposed Youth Work-Study Camp to be located in the middle of the State Recreation Area. The Land-Use Plan and the Development Plan are still in coordination.

The addition of the youth camp is the result of a Parks' staff discussion concerning the role of a 20-year master plan and our desires to not preclude the possibility of a youth work-study camp being located at LaPine SRA in the future. The idea of a youth camp in the SRA has been quite controversial in the past, mostly due to siting issues. By specifying a site in the interior of the park isolated from the camping area, residential areas abutting the park and away from the Fall River ecological area, we believe we have addressed past concerns and have not precluded a youth camp from ever being located here. If the possibility arises for actual construction of the camp, State Parks will have to apply for a conditional use permit through the County, which will provide an opportunity to once again solicit local opinion on the matter.

I'm still keeping in mind the August 22 meeting. If there is a chance of any type of discussion, I'd like to attend to answer questions. I'm also very open to any rewording you might suggest for any of the goals and objectives or land-use designations in the draft plan.

I have also included the master plan material we have developed for Smith Rocks State Park. A complete master plan is scheduled for the 1987-89 biennium.

Thank you for your help. If you have any further questions, please call (Salem, 378-6308).

Sincerely,

Claire Carder
Special Projects Coordinator

CC:kg



Department of Transportation
PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

525 TRADE STREET SE., SALEM, OREGON 97310

August 31, 1984

The Hon. Tom Throop
P.O. Box 643
Bend, Oregon 97709

Dear Mr. Throop:

Thank you for your letter stating your position on any youth work camp for La Pine State Recreation Area.

As you probably know, State Parks is in the process of master planning the Deschutes County State Parks. A master plan has an initial life-span of 20 years with periodic review and update. We wanted to make provisions for future possibilities of a youth work camp for La Pine SRA to help maintain the Central Oregon parks and to help with the forest management of La Pine SRA. The youth work camp we're proposing is not a correctional facility but similar to a CCC camp in concept.

I realize the youth work camp proposal caused the La Pine area residents considerable concern because of the 1977 youth work-study camp effort. It was not our intention to cause such disturbance and I am making a special effort to explain to the residents of the area what our proposal is. On September 6, I will be presenting the La Pine State Recreation Area Master Plan at a meeting in La Pine and will assure the residents that the youth camp proposal is not a correctional facility. I will also meet with the Deschutes County Planning Commission on September 12 to conclude discussion about some items in the master plan regarding the youth camp proposal.

If you have any further comments, concerns or questions, please call (378-6308, Salem) or write.

Sincerely,

Claire S. Carder
Project Manager

CSC:csc
cc: Larry Jacobson
Jerry Lucas



Department of Transportation
PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

525 TRADE STREET SE., SALEM, OREGON 97310

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1984
COMMUNITY DEVELOP. DEPT.

September 7, 1984

John Anderson
Planning Director
Deschutes Co. Courthouse Annex
Bend, Oregon 97701

Dear John:

At the last Planning Commission meeting on August 22, concerns about a youth work camp proposal for Lapine State Recreation Area were voiced by some citizens in the La Pine area. The concerns focused on whether the proposal was for a correctional-type facility or not. As a result of those concerns, the Planning commission requested that State Parks make revisions to address the following points:

1. Labeling the youth camp facility on the Development Plan to indicate the proposal was not a correctional facility;
2. Include provisions prohibiting "probationary and pre-sentence" employees from being lodged in the park at the youth camp; and
3. Address more specific requirements regarding management of the camp as expressed by citizens (specifically 24-hour supervision of youth).

Enclosed are copies of material which addresses those points listed above.

Sheriff Jim France has already stated that his concerns are addressed by the enclosed material which was presented at a meeting in La Pine September 6.

September 7, 1984
Page 2

If you have further questions about the enclosed materials, which may require additional research before the September 12 meeting, please call me at 378-6308 (Salem). Otherwise, I'll be prepared to answer questions about this material at the next meeting.

Sincerely,

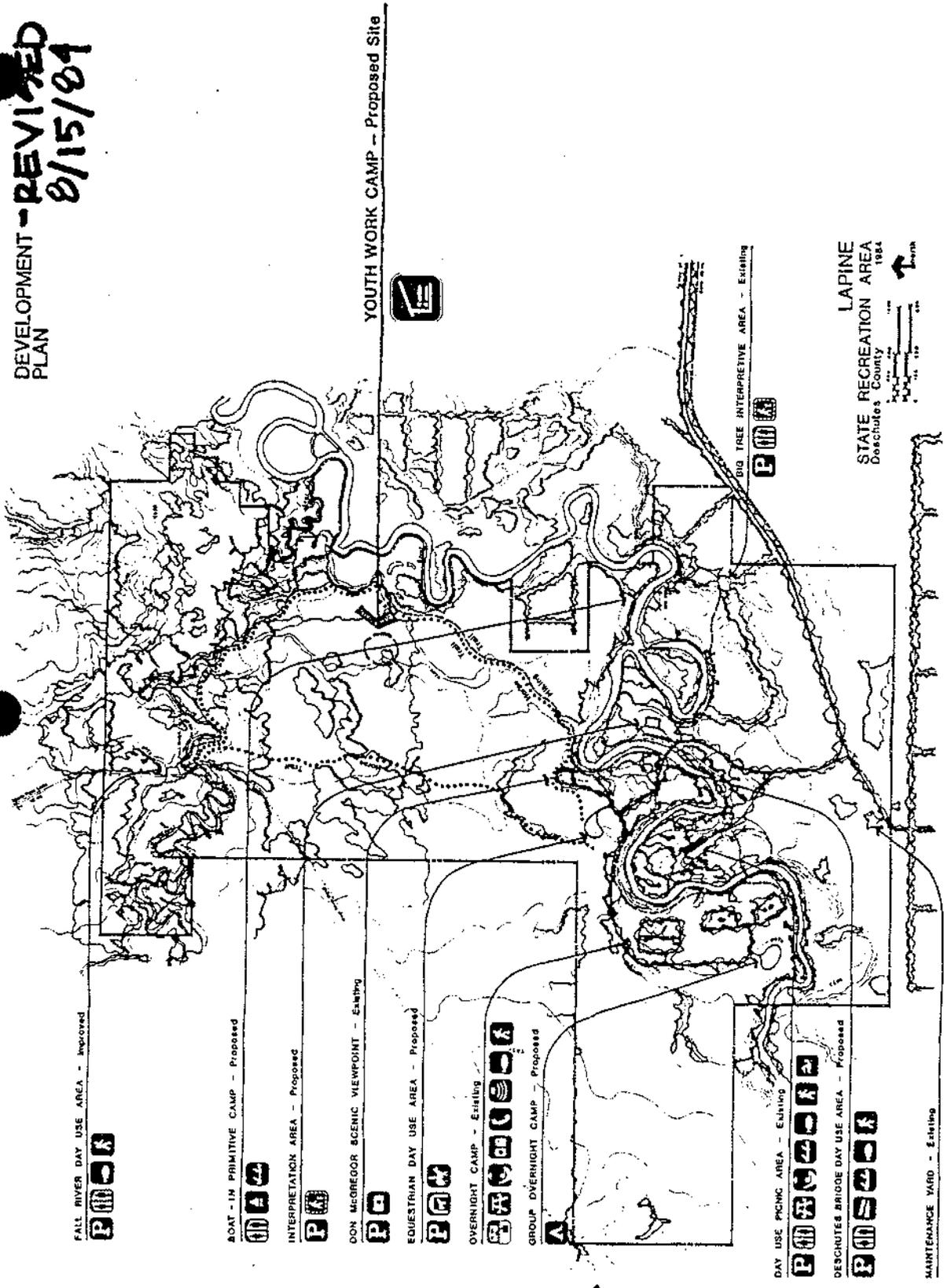

Claire Carder
Project Manager

CC/js
Enclosures

DESCHUTES COUNTY STATE PARKS
MASTER PLAN

REVISIONS -8/15/84
Revisions or additions underlined.

DEVELOPMENT - REVISED
PLAN
8/15/84



FALL RIVER DAY USE AREA - Improved
P P P P P

BOAT - IN PRIMITIVE CAMP - Proposed
P P P P P

INTERPRETATION AREA - Proposed
P P P P P

DON MCGREGOR SCENIC VIEWPOINT - Existing
P P P P P

EQUESTRIAN DAY USE AREA - Proposed
P P P P P

OVERNIGHT CAMP - Existing
P P P P P

GROUP OVERNIGHT CAMP - Proposed
P P P P P

DAY USE PICNIC AREA - Existing
P P P P P

DESCHUTES BRIDGE DAY USE AREA - Proposed
P P P P P

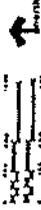
MAINTENANCE YARD - Existing

YOUTH WORK CAMP - Proposed Site



DOG TREE INTERPRETIVE AREA - Existing
P P P P P

LAPINE
STATE RECREATION AREA
Deschutes County
1984



LIMITED DEVELOPMENT AREAS

There are no Limited Development Areas (LDA) in Tumalo State Park. This is based on resource capability and projected needs and uses.

Expansion of facilities will most likely occur in areas adjacent to existing facilities. Soil capabilities and depth to bedrock are the critical factors in differentiating between Major Development and Limited Development Areas. Specific information on these factors is not yet available for the developed section of the park.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AREAS

35.83 ac. 11% of Park

Major Development Areas (MDAs) encompass all existing facilities in the park and those areas of most intense use or likely future expansion. Natural resource systems are capable of absorbing development impacts without becoming excessively degraded in the MDA.

Recreational activities are camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, hiking and nature-watching with facilities related to these uses, which are all allowed in MDAs.

Additional development in the MDA includes a hiker-biker camp and realignment of the existing day use parking. Further expansion is not anticipated unless current use levels increase dramatically.

AREAS OF CONCERN

Areas of concern in Tumalo State Park focus on potential visual impacts and surface mining and zoning designations.

Areas of visual or scenic importance includes the rimrock above the state park and south of the main park in the canyons of the Deschutes River and Tumalo Creek. Insensitive development of these area would be detrimental to the natural quality of the canyon areas and would be visible from the use areas of the park. If the surface mining zoned areas (not currently developed) were to be developed in the future, severe impacts on the quality of the recreational experience of the park user would result due to the increased noise level and large quantities of dust produced by the mining activities. A public hearing is required for development of any of the surface mining areas. State Parks should provide testimony during the public hearing process and participate in conflict mediation procedures as specified in the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan and the Deschutes County Zoning Ordinance.

LAPINE STATE RECREATION AREA
Development Plan

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL: TO INCREASE USE OF EXISTING CAMPING AND DAY USE FACILITES.

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide more explicit signage of the recreational opportunities of the SRA on Highway 97.
- Change designation from State Recreation Area to State Park.

GOAL: TO PROVIDE MORE DIVERSE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide needed facilities in existing camping areas.
- Provide group camping facilities when need becomes apparent
- Provide a horseback riding staging area.
- Improve bridge boat launch site to handle more users.
- Improve parking area at Fall River
- Provide a primitive boat-in overnight camp along the Deschutes River.
- Develop a trail system in the SRA.
- Provide interpretation of interesting features of the SRA.

GOAL: TO IMPROVE CIRCULATION SYSTEMS IN THE PARK AND IN THE LOCAL AREA AFFECTED BY THE STATE RECREATION AREA.

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide an access road through park to the subdivision abutting the southern boundary.
- Transfer maintenance responsibility to Deschutes County.
- Develop a trail system between Fall River and the Deschutes River.
- Redesign emergency exit route.

GOAL: PROTECT, MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE CURRENT RECREATIONAL ATTRACTION OF THE STATE RECREATION AREA.

OBJECTIVES:

- Develop traditional and creative manpower resources which will provide the means by which to maintain the parks' current recreational and scenic values.
- Improve scenic and natural resource values of the park.
- Design development for least impact on natural resource systems and scenic values.
- Prohibit development which will contribute significantly to noise or visual pollution.

Development Plan Elements, Goals & Objectives

OVERNIGHT CAMPING FACILITIES

Existing Camping Area Improvements:

Utility Building for Loop "E" (tent and improved sites)

Children's play area

Additional Facilities:

Group camp

GOAL: Provide a safe, enjoyable camping area with appropriate utilities for large groups.

OBJECTIVES:

- Maintain Loop "G" as group camping area until use warrants development of a separate area.
- Provide a large grassy open-space for gatherings in the designated current and future group camp area.
- Designate a site for location of future group camp.
- Provide pit toilets when needed.

Boat-in Primitive camp

GOAL: Provide a primitive camp experience in a location accessible only by boat for use by river floaters.

OBJECTIVES:

- Site the camp in a location convenient to the river and most likely to provide a sense of wilderness
- provide facilities for the camp, i.e., fire pits and chemical toilets, when need becomes apparent

DAY USE FACILITIES

Existing Day Use Area Improvements:

GOAL: Improve use levels and facilities of existing day-use areas.

OBJECTIVES:

- Install a footbridge across the Deschutes River connecting the overnight camping area with day-use area.
- Improve visual connections or signage between existing day-use picnic area and parking area.
- Provide another drinking fountain in day-use picnic area.

GOAL: To provide manpower to maintain and improve the scenic and recreational resources of the park.

OBJECTIVES:

- Research and develop proposals for acquiring additional employees to help maintain the park.
- Provide support facilities of a work camp type for seasonal, special program employees. The work camp will NOT be used to house juvenile or adult correctional employees.

GOAL: To improve the condition of existing vegetation to increase scenic and wildlife values.

OBJECTIVES: Develop a forest management plan in conjunction with the SRA Master Plan.

Divestment Plan

Park Management:

GOAL: TRANSFER PARK MANAGEMENT TO A MORE APPROPRAITE JURISDICTION.

OBJECTIVES:

- Cooperate and participate with the Bend Metro Parks and Recreation District in developing their park system.
- Maintain the park at current levels until a mutually acceptable agreement can be negotiated with an appropriate jurisdiction.
- Transfer of the state park to a local jurisdiction will occur only with assurance that the park will continue to be managed as a public park, maintained appropriately at the current or better than state parks level of management, and any proposed development within the park is consistent with applicable land use plans.

Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan

The following is a summary of State Parks' position regarding the Youth Work Camp proposal for Lapine State Recreation Area.

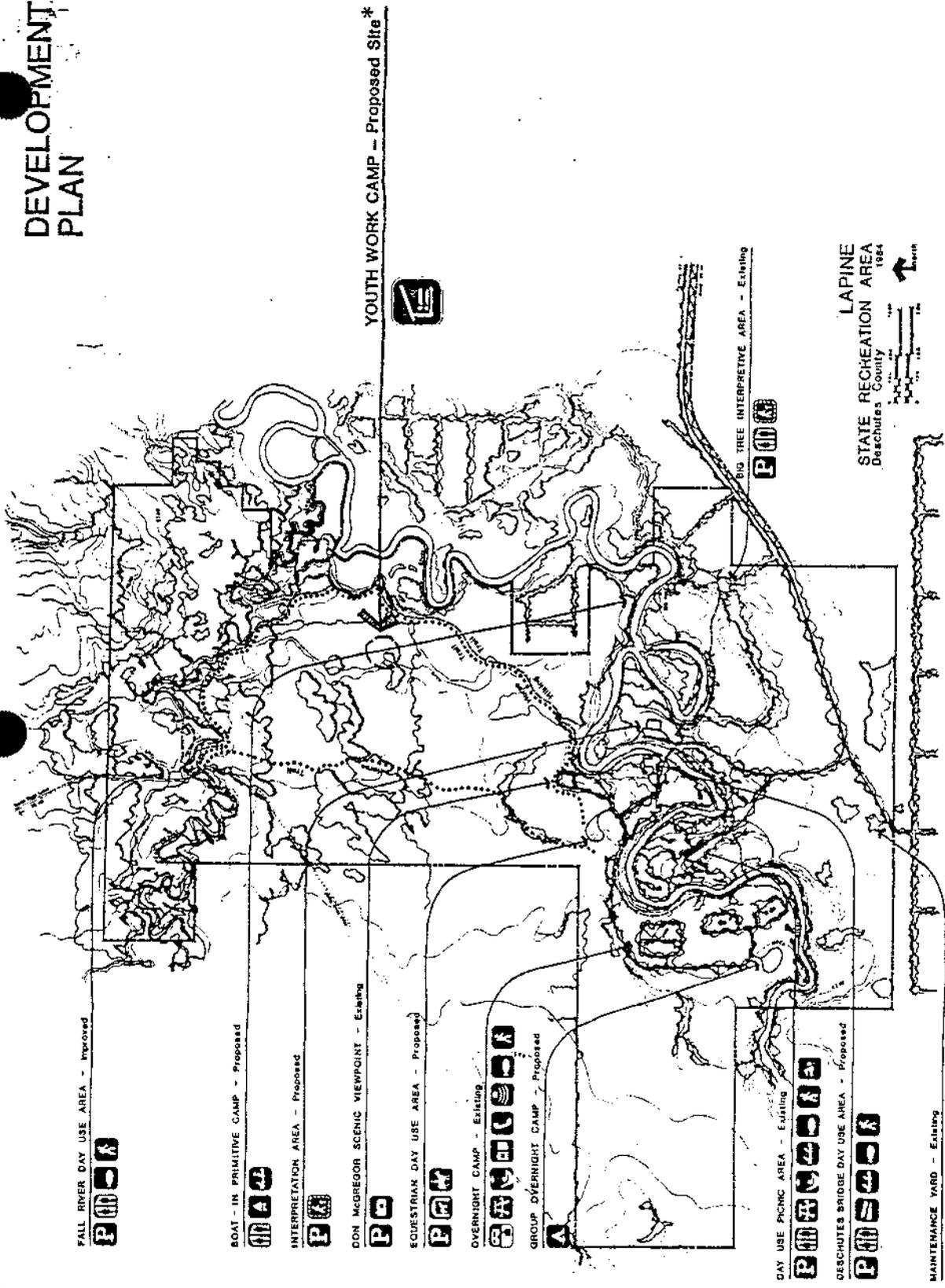
1. There is a pressing need for an inexpensive work force to do forest management at Lapine State Recreation Area. The Bureau of Land Management's Area Manager Maurice Ziegler states that the lodgepole pine forest of Lapine State Recreation Area is in great need of management, and the ideal way to manage the bark beetle infestation to meet State Park scenic and recreational standards is through a labor intensive work force, not from large-scale timber contracts.
2. State Parks Forester Al Tocchini states that a youth work force would cut the expense of managing the forest and bark beetle infestation by two-thirds.
3. A 1981 program administered by State Parks and similar to what is proposed by State Parks at Lapine provided employment and training for 120 economically disadvantaged youths and pumped over \$200,000 into the economy in salaries, food, travel, materials and supplies. The money saved State Parks by the youth work program was more than \$44,000 and was both a benefit to the economy of the State and to State Parks.
4. State Parks has made changes in the master plan to address the concerns of the La Pine residents. The plan clearly states that the youth camp at Lapine SRA will not be a correctional facility or used to lodge correctional cases.
5. Sheriff Jim France has stated his concerns about law enforcement have been met by the additions to the master plan that specify the facility will not be correctional.
6. When a permanent facility is built at Lapine, a conditional use permit must be obtained by State Parks and will offer further opportunity for public comment on the facility.

State Parks believes the need for the proposed facility is very real and that a sincere effort has been made to address the concerns of the La Pine area residents regarding the proposal through revisions made to the plan.

State Parks wants to emphasize that a master plan is not detailed in nature and that more specific issues regarding the proposal will be addressed at the time a conditional use permit from Deschutes County is applied for.

CSC/js
9/12/84
(3779C)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN



FALL RIVER DAY USE AREA - Improved



BOAT - IN PRIMITIVE CAMP - Proposed



INTERPRETATION AREA - Proposed



DON MCGREGOR SCENIC VIEWPOINT - Existing



EQUESTRIAN DAY USE AREA - Proposed



OVERNIGHT CAMP - Existing



GROUP OVERNIGHT CAMP - Proposed



DAY USE PICNIC AREA - Existing



DESCHUTES BRIDGE DAY USE AREA - Proposed



MAINTENANCE YARD - Existing

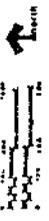
YOUTH WORK CAMP - Proposed Site *



BIG TREE INTERPRETIVE AREA - Existing



LAPINE STATE RECREATION AREA
Deschutes County
1964



*The Work Camp is not a correctional facility

RECREATIONAL ATTRACTION

GOAL: To provide manpower to maintain and improve the scenic and recreational resources of the park.

OBJECTIVES:

- Research and develop proposals for acquiring additional employees to help maintain the park.
- Provide support facilities of a work camp type for seasonal, special program employees. The work camp will not be used to house juvenile or adult correctional employees or probationary or pre-sentence employees.*

GOAL: To improve the condition of existing vegetation to increase scenic and wildlife values.

OBJECTIVES:

- Develop a forest management plan in conjunction with the SRA Master Plan.

* More specific conditions for camp development and operation should be proposed when a definite facility is planned and a Deschutes County conditional use permit is applied for.

copy to K. SCHWITT
from my Oregon

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENT

April 16, 1992

DEPARTMENT OF
LAND
CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT

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

FROM: Michael J. Rupp, Plan Review Manager *mjr*

SUBJECT: Deschutes County Plan Amendment
DLCD File #018-91

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) received the attached notice of adoption. Copies of the adopted plan amendment are available for review at the DLCD offices in Salem, Portland and at the local government office.

Appeal Procedures*

DLCD DEADLINE TO APPEAL: April 30, 1992

This amendment was submitted to DLCD for review 45 days 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 (373-1265) if you have questions about appeal procedures.

*NOTE: THE 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 DATE SPECIFIED ABOVE.

cc: Mike Rupp, Plan Review Manager
Brent Lake, Field Representative
Doug White, Plan/Policy Analyst
Periodic Review Files (Original, LR, Ptld)
Plan Amendment File

Barbara Roberts
Governor



<paa>yp

1175 Court Street NE
Salem, OR 97310-0590
(503) 373-0050
FAX (503) 362-6705

NOTICE OF ADOPTION

Must Be Filed Within 5 Working Days
See OAR 660-18-040

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

Jurisdiction Deschutes County Local File Number TA-91-APR 10 1992

Date Mailed April 9, 1992 Date of Adoption April 8, 1992

Date Proposal was Provided to DLCD November 22, 1991 SALMON

Type of Adopted Action (Check all that apply)

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Land Use Regulation Amendment New Land Use Regulation

Please complete (A) for text amendments and (B) for map amendments

A. Summary of Adopted Action (A brief description is adequate. Please avoid highly technical terms and zone code abbreviations. Please do not write "see attached."):

Amends Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies relating to open space. Amends Landscape Management Combining Zone to address cumulative impacts of land use decisions on Scenic resources, improves LM zone site plan criteria, improves consistency with Scenic Waterway standards as required by DLCD's periodic review

Describe How the Adopted Amendment Differs from the Proposal suggestions. (If it is the same, write "Same." If it was not proposed, write "N/A."):

Very little change. Conformance with State Scenic Waterway decisions required as a condition of approval of site plans. Vegetation required to be retained to obscure views. Regulation of colors of structures not mandatory.

B. If the Action Amends the Plan or Zone Map, Provide the Following Information for Each Area Which was Changed (Provide a separate sheet for each area. Multiple sheets can be submitted as a single adoption action. Please include street address whenever possible. Do not use tax lot number alone.):

Previous Plan Designation: _____ New Plan Designation: _____

Previous Zone: _____ New Zone: _____

Location: _____

Acreage Involved: _____

Does this Change Include a Goal Exception? Yes No

For Residential Changes Please Indicate the Change in Allowed Density in Units Per Net Acre

Previous Density: _____ New Density: _____

If Notice of Proposal was Not Sent to DLCD 45 Days Prior to the Final Hearing,
Please Indicate Why:

_____ Statewide Planning Goals are inapplicable

_____ Emergency Circumstances Required Expedited Review

List Statewide Goals Which May Apply:

Goal 5

List any State or Federal Agencies, Local Government or Local Special Service
Districts Which may be Interested in or Impacted by the Adoption:

State Parks Department, ODF&W, U.S. Forest Service, BLM

Direct Questions and Comments To: George J. Read

1130 NW Harriman, Bend, OR 97701

(Phone) (503) 388-6575

Send To: Department of Land Conservation and Development
1175 Court Street, N.E
Salem, Oregon 97310-0590

Attach One (1) Copy of the Adopted Action to this Form and/or three (3) Copies of
Bound Materials and Maps Larger than 8 1/2 by 11 Inches.

NOTE: If more copies of this form are needed, please contact the DLCD office at
373-0050, or this form may be duplicated on green paper. Failure to provide notice
of an adopted plan or land use regulation amendment results in an extension of the
appeal period. Appeals may be filed within 21 days of the date the proposal is
mailed to DLCD. Statutes require mailing within 5 days of the action becoming final
(See OAR 660-18-040).

*** FOR DLCD OFFICE USE ***

DLCD File Number _____

<pa>adoptform

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

An Ordinance Amending PL-20, The Deschutes *
County Year 2000 Plan, to Amend Goals and *
Policies Regarding Open Space and Declaring *
an Emergency. *

ORDINANCE NO. 92-033

WHEREAS, Deschutes County is engaged in periodic review of its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance pursuant to ORS Chapter 197; and

WHEREAS, the County has been required as part of periodic review to review its landscape management zones; and

WHEREAS, public hearings have been held in furtherance of this objective in conformance with state law; now therefore

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. AMENDMENT OF GOALS AND POLICIES. The Goals and Policies of PL-20, The Deschutes County Year 2000 Plan, as amended, pertaining to Open Space are amended to read as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

Section 2. FINDINGS. The findings supporting these amendments are set forth in Exhibit C, attached to ordinance 92-034 adopted on this date and by this reference incorporated herein.

Section 3. EMERGENCY. This Ordinance being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Ordinance takes effect on its passage.

DATED this 8th day of April, 1992.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

[Signature]
TOM THROOP, Commissioner

[Signature]
NANCY POPE SCHLANGEN, Commissioner

[Signature]
DICK MAUDLIN, Chairman

ATTEST:
[Signature]
Recording Secretary

EXHIBIT A

Deletions are shown in [brackets] and additions are shown **bold underline**.

OPEN SPACE, AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

A major factor in the local economy and a basic reason for much of the present population growth are the desirable scenic and natural environmental qualities of the County. Seasonal and many permanent residents, as well as the many tourists, repeatedly explain that their reasons for coming to Deschutes County are the high natural beauty, the numerous and diverse areas of scenic, geologic, archeological and biological significance, and the high quality of the air and water. Also, many of the resource industries, such as timber and agriculture, are also dependent on, as well as contributors to, that same environment.

Open spaces include not only parks, but also agricultural, forested, natural areas, mining sites and historical areas, as well as scenic waterways and other locations of unique scenic, environmental, social or cultural character. Often the protection of the scenic views from roads, trails and waterways is as important as the travelways themselves.

Segments of [Fall], the Deschutes River, [Little Deschutes and Crooked Rivers] in Deschutes County have been [identified] designated as [potential] a State Scenic Waterway[s].

Segments of the Deschutes River and Squaw Creek have been designated as Federal Wild, Scenic or Recreational River.

Presently, no major air quality problems exist within the County; however, surface inversions, topographic conditions, certain activities (i.e., slash and field burning), wind-carried soils and increasing population can create significant potential for air quality degradation unless properly managed.

Some water pollution problems have been identified. The LaPine core area has been shown to have significant problems and septic tanks have failed in the Terrebonne area. The two major urban areas are presently developing sanitary sewer systems and treatment facilities.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency have existing standards and programs affecting air and water quality as well as noise levels. DEQ presently maintains an air and water quality

OPEN SPACE/AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN/ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

April 6, 1992

Page 1

sampling program in Deschutes County which is important to knowledge about existing and changing conditions.

Private land suitable for open space designation are eligible for special property tax consideration (ORS 308.740-790), because they provide public benefits as regards maintaining scenic environmental quality.

Because open spaces, areas of special interest and environmental quality are so important to the local economy, environment and social well being of Deschutes County, the following goals have been chosen.

GOALS:

1. To conserve open spaces and areas of historic, natural or scenic resources.
2. To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of Deschutes County.

However, despite general consensus that the environmental quality and amenities are important to this area's people, as well as to people statewide, there is also concern that regulation and policies to protect that environment could become too restrictive. The following policies have been developed with the intent of reaching the identified goals but in ways that restrict only as is necessary and with consideration of the individuals who may be affected by the needs of the public.

POLICIES:

[1. Because a major concern is the protection of existing scenic views and environmental quality two related policies are created. The first was originally proposed by several citizen committees and, although modified, has been retained. The second policy was recommended by the Planning Commission and Staff as an appropriate addition.]

1. 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 [all along other streams and] roadways for which landscape management is prescribed on the 1990 Comprehensive Plan, a case-by-case site plan review [area] shall be [established] required. This area is [not] to extend [more than] 1/4 mile on either side from the centerline of roadways, [nor more than] shall include all areas designated as State and Federal Wild, Scenic or Recreational Waterways and within 660 feet from either side designated of rivers and streams and measured from the [mean] ordinary high water level.

OPEN SPACE/AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN/ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

April 6, 1992

Page 2

2. Deschutes County shall include areas outside of the urban growth boundaries and rural service centers and within 1/4 mile of the center line of the following roads in the Landscape Management Zone.

- 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 Sisters 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. Skyliners Road
- h. Century Drive
Bend to Mt. 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 Rd)
- p. East Deschutes Road
- q. Deschutes Road
- r. Wickiup Road
- s. Pringle Falls Loop
- t. LaPine Recreation Area Access Rd.
- u. Paulina-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

3. Within the [prescribed area] Landscape Management Zone, new structures or additions to existing structures (excluding fences, [existing structures], or [other] structures less than \$1,000.00 in total value) shall be subject to landscape management site plan review by the County [at the time of application for] prior to issuance

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of a structure [a building or zoning permit].

4. [Acceptance] Approval of any such development [plan] in the Landscape Management Zone will be dependent on site screening by existing natural cover and/or compatibility with [scenic vistas] the landscape as seen from the river stream or road.
5. Outdoor advertising signs should be informational only and oversized displays discouraged.
6. The primary purpose of [this] 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.

[A study will be conducted within one year of this plan's acknowledgement which will result in recommendations to the County as regards the permanent size and standards for landscape management areas. this study shall also address the legal issues raised by the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which states, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without just compensation". Recommendation for appropriate mechanisms to help compensate landowners severely restricted in the use of their land by the establishment of landscape management rules shall also be included in the report. A citizen's committee to help review areas and standards shall also be a part of this process.]

- 7.[b] [Deschutes County shall modify its existing rimrock setback ordinance to assure that visual impacts of structures viewed from the rivers or streams are minimized. (Amended by Ordinance 86-020)].

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.

- 8.[3] 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

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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.

- 9.[4] 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.
- 10.[5] 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.
- 11.[6] 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 Lands Management and other agencies shall be sought.
- 12.[7] Zoning should be established to protect areas of special interest such as eagle nests, endangered species areas or points of geologic interest. [A reference book on such areas specifying items to be protected and possible mitigating measures shall be prepared by the Planning staff.]
- 13.[8] Because of their slow growth and usefulness as a visual and noise buffer and their relationship to air quality, tree removal for 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.
- 14.[9] 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 a program.

BWW

LEGAL COUNSEL

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

An Ordinance Amending Title 18 of *
the Deschutes County Code Regarding *
Landscape Management Zones and *
Declaring an Emergency *

ORDINANCE NO. 92-034

WHEREAS, Deschutes County is engaged in periodic review of its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance pursuant to ORS Chapter 197; and

WHEREAS, the County has been required by LCDC to review its landscape management zones as part of periodic review; and

WHEREAS, public hearings have been held in conformance with state law; now therefore,

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 18.04. Chapter 19.04 is amended to add the following definition of "Agricultural Structure:"

"Agricultural Structure. Agricultural structures include any structure considered to be an agricultural structure under the building code."

Section 2. ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 18.84. Chapter 18.84 of Title 18 is amended to read as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

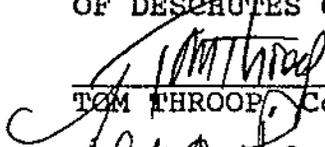
Section 3. ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 18.116. Section 18.116.160 is amended to read as set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

Section 4. FINDINGS. This ordinance is supported by the findings set forth in Exhibit C, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

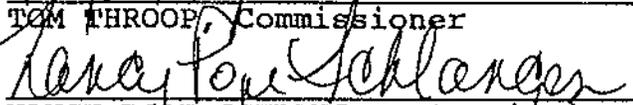
Section 5. EMERGENCY. This Ordinance being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Ordinance takes effect on its passage.

DATED this 8th day of April, 1992.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON



TOM THROOP, Commissioner



NANCY POPE SCHLANGEN, Commissioner



DICK MAUDLIN, Chairman

ATTEST:



Recording Secretary

EXHIBIT A

Chapter 18.84

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT COMBINING - LM ZONE

In any LM Combining Zone, the requirements and standards of this Chapter shall apply in addition to those specified in this Title for the underlying zone. If a conflict in regulation or standards occurs, the provision of this chapter shall govern.

18.84.010 Purpose.

The purposes of the Landscape Management Combining Zone are to maintain scenic and natural resources of the designated areas and to maintain and enhance scenic vistas and natural landscapes as seen from designated roads, rivers or streams. [important to the local economy.]

18.84.020 Application of Provision.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all areas within one quarter mile of roads identified as landscape management corridors in the Comprehensive Plan and the County Zoning Map. The Provisions of this chapter shall also apply to all areas [designated as] within the boundaries of a State scenic waterway or Federal wild and scenic river corridor and all areas within 660 feet of rivers and streams otherwise identified as landscape management corridors in the comprehensive plan and the county zoning map. The distance specified above shall be measured horizontally from the center line of designated landscape management roadways or from the nearest ordinary high water mark of a designated landscape management river or stream. [identified as landscape management corridors in the Comprehensive Plan or the county zoning map.] The limitations in this section shall not unduly restrict accepted agricultural practices.

18.84.030 Uses Permitted Outright.

Uses permitted in the underlying zone with which the LM zone is combined shall be permitted in the LM zone, subject to the provisions in this Chapter.

[In a zone with which the LM is combined, the uses permitted shall be those permitted outright by the underlying zone with which the LM Zone is combined, subject to Section 18.84.050, below]

18.84.040 Uses Permitted Conditionally.

Uses permitted conditionally in the underlying zone with which the LM zone is combined shall be permitted as conditional uses in the LM zone, subject to the provisions in this Chapter.

[In a zone with which the LM is combined, the uses permitted shall be those permitted outright by the underlying zone with which the LM Zone is combined, subject to Section 18.84.050, below]

18.84.050 Use Limitations.

1. [No] Any new structure or substantial alteration of a structure requiring a building permit, or [structure including] an agricultural structure[s,] within an LM Combining Zone shall obtain site plan approval in accordance with this Chapter and Chapter 18.124, Site Plan Review, prior to construction. As used in this chapter substantial alteration consists of an alteration which exceeds 25% in the size or 25% of the assessed value of the structure. [one-quarter mile (measured at right angles from centerline of any identified landscape management roadway or within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark of any identified landscape management corridor along a river) without first obtaining the approval of the Planning Director or Hearings Body.]
2. Structures which are not visible from the designated roadway, river or stream and which are assured of remaining not visible because of vegetation, topography, or existing development are exempt from the provisions of Section 18.84.080 (Design Review Standards) and Section 18.84.090 (Setback Standards). An applicant for site plan review in the LM zone shall conform with the provisions of this Chapter, or may submit evidence that the proposed structure will not be visible from the designated road, river or stream. Structures not visible from the designated road, river or stream must meet setback standards of the underlying zone.

18.84.060 Dimensional Standards.

In an LM Zone, the [following dimensional standards shall apply:

- A. M]minimum lot size shall be as established in the underlying zone with which the LM Zone is combined.
- [B. Setbacks shall be those established in the underlying zone with which the LM Zone is combined. If upon written recommendations from the Planning Director, the Planning Director or Hearings Body finds the established setbacks are inappropriate to carry out the purpose of the LM zone, he may require more or less restrictive dimensions.]

[18.84.070 Zoning Permits.

All buildings or structures covered by this section not

requiring a building permit shall be required to obtain a zoning permit before beginning construction.]

18.84.07[8]0 Application [Design Review].

[In reviewing an application, the Planning Director or Hearings Body shall consider the following:

- A. Height, width, color, bulk and texture of the building or structure to assure that the building or structure is visually compatible with the surrounding natural landscape and does not unduly generate glare or other distracting conditions.
- B. Retention of existing plant material and natural features to retain as much as possible the natural character of the area.]

[C.] (Moved to Section 18.84.080(9))

- [D. Nothing in the section shall be construed to prevent the use of accepted agricultural practices, crops or equipment or restrict the construction of innovative residences, i.e. "dome" houses, except where their design or siting unduly diminishes the aesthetic qualities of the area.]

[E.] (Moved to Section 18.84.090(3))

An application for site plan approval for development in the Landscape Management zone shall be submitted to the Planning Division. The site plan application shall include the following:

1. A plot plan, drawn to scale, showing:
 - a. Location and dimensions of existing and proposed structures.
 - b. Setbacks from lot lines (and river and rimrock, if present).
 - c. Existing and proposed access.
 - d. Existing and proposed exterior lighting.
2. A drawing of the proposed structure elevations showing:
 - a. Exterior appearance.
 - b. Height, dimensions.
 - c. Siding and roofing material and color.
 - d. Location and size of windows including skylights.

3. A landscape plan drawn to scale, showing:
 - a. Location, size and species of existing trees six inches in diameter or greater, or existing shrub vegetation higher than 4 feet, between the proposed development and the designated landscape management road, river or stream. Where a significant amount of vegetation exists a landscape plan may be accepted which generalizes and explains how the existing trees and shrubs provide screening.
 - b. Proposed location and species of introduced vegetation which will screen the proposed development from the designated landscape management road, river or stream.

18.84.080 Design Review Standards.

The following standards will be used to evaluate the proposed site plan:

1. Except as necessary for construction of access roads, building pads, septic drain fields, public utility easements, parking areas, etc., the existing tree and shrub cover screening the development from the designated road, river, or stream shall be retained. This provision does not prohibit maintenance of existing lawns, removal of dead, diseased or hazardous vegetation; the commercial harvest of forest products in accordance with the Oregon Forest Practices Act, or agricultural use of the land.
2. It is recommended that new structures and additions to existing structures be finished in muted earth tones that blend with and reduce contrast with the surrounding vegetation and landscape of the building site.
3. No large areas, including roofs, shall be finished with white, bright or reflective materials. Metal roofing material is permitted if it is non-reflective and of a color which blends with the surrounding vegetation and landscape.
4. Subject to applicable rimrock setback requirements or rimrock setback exception standards in section 18.084.090, all structures shall be sited to take advantage of existing vegetation, trees and topographic features in order to reduce visual impact as seen from the designated road, river, or stream. When more than one non-agricultural structure is to exist and no vegetation, trees or topographic features exist which can reduce visual impact of the subject structure, such structure shall be clustered in a manner which reduces their visual impact as seen from the designated road, river, or stream.

5. Structures shall not exceed 30 feet in height measured from the natural grade on the side(s) facing the road, river or stream. Within the LM zone along a State scenic waterway or Federal wild and scenic river, the height of a structure shall include chimneys, antennas, flag poles or other projections from the roof of the structure. This section shall not apply to agricultural structures located at least 50 feet from a rimrock.
6. New residential or commercial driveway access to designated landscape management roads shall be consolidated wherever possible.
7. New residential exterior lighting, including security lighting, shall be sited and shielded so that it is directed downward and is not directly visible from the designated road, river, or stream.
8. The Planning Director or Hearings Body may require the establishment of introduced landscape material to screen the development, assure compatibility with existing vegetation, reduce glare, direct automobile and pedestrian circulation [and] or enhance the overall appearance of the development while not interfering with the views of oncoming traffic at access points, or views of mountains, forests and other open and scenic area as seen [from the proposed site] from the designated landscape management road, river or stream. Use of native species shall be encouraged. (Formerly Section 18.84.080(c))
9. No signs or other forms of outdoor advertising that are visible from a designated landscape management river or stream shall be permitted. Property protection signs (No Trespassing, No Hunting, etc.) are permitted.
10. A conservation easement as defined in Section 18.04.030 "Conservation Easement" and specified in Section 18.116.2[1]20 shall be required as a condition of approval for all landscape management site plans involving property adjacent to the Deschutes River, Crooked River, Fall River, Little Deschutes River, Spring River, Squaw Creek and Tumalo Creek. Conservation easements required as a condition of landscape management site plans shall not require public access.

18.84.085 Imposition of Conditions.

The standards of this chapter may be met by the imposition of conditions drawn to ensure that the standards will be met.

18.84.090 Setbacks.

1. Except as provided in this Section, minimum setbacks shall be those established in the underlying zone with which the LM Zone is combined.
2. Road Setbacks. All new structures or additions to existing structures on lots fronting a designated landscape management road shall be set back at least 100 feet from the edge of the designated road unless the Planning Director or Hearings Body finds that:
 - a. A location closer to the designated road would more effectively screen the building from the road; or protect a distant vista; or
 - b. The depth of the lot makes a 100 foot setback not feasible; or
 - c. Buildings on both lots abutting the subject lot have front yard setbacks of less than 100 feet and the adjacent buildings are within 100 feet of the lot line of the subject property; and the depth of the front yard is not less than the average depth of the front yards of the abutting lots.

If the above findings are made, the Planning Director or Hearings Body may approve a less restrictive front yard setback which will be appropriate to carry out the purpose of the zone.

3. River and Stream Setbacks. All new structures or additions to existing structures shall be set back 100 feet from the ordinary high watermark of designated streams and rivers or obtain a setback exception in accordance with section 18.120.030. For the purpose of this section, decks are considered part of a structure and must conform with the setback requirement.

The placement of on-site sewage disposal systems shall be subject to joint review by the Planning Director or Hearings Body and Deschutes County Environmental Health Division. The placement of such systems shall minimize the impact on the vegetation along the river and shall allow a dwelling to be constructed on the site as far from the stream or lake as possible. Sand filter systems may be required as replacement systems when this will allow a dwelling to be located further from the stream or to meet the 100-foot setback requirement. (Formerly Section 18.84.08(E))

4. Rimrock Setback. New structures (including decks or additions to existing structures) shall be set back 50 feet from the rimrock in an LM zone. An exception to this setback may be granted to as close ~~to~~ 20 feet of

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the rimrock pursuant to the provisions of subsection 5 of this section.

5. Rimrock Setback Exceptions. An exception to the 50-foot rimrock setback may be granted by the Planning Director or Hearings Body, subject to the following standards and criteria:

a. An exception shall be granted when the Planning Director or Hearings Body finds that: [In all cases the structure shall meet all standards and criteria established in this chapter and Section 18.116.160 of this Title.]

- (1) A lesser setback will make the structure less visible or completely screened from the river or stream; or
- (2) The subject lot or parcel was a lot of record prior to the adoption of this ordinance; or
- (3) Dwellings (including decks) on both lots or parcels abutting the subject lot within 50 feet of the rimrock and the adjacent buildings are within 100 feet of the lot line of the subject property; or
- (4) Adherence to the 50-foot setback would prevent the structure from being sited on the lot.

b. A dwelling qualifying for a rimrock setback exception under the criteria set forth above shall be located as follows:

- (1) The structure shall be designed and sited to minimize the visual impact when viewed from the ordinary high water mark on the far side of the river. This shall be determined by viewing the property from the ordinary high water mark immediately across from the center of the river frontage on which the structure is proposed with like evaluations being made 300 feet upstream and downstream on either side of that point over the entire length of river frontage on which the structure is proposed.
- (2) Existing trees and shrubs which reduce the visibility of the proposed structure shall be retained.
- (3) The height of the structure shall not exceed the setback from the edge of the rimrock.
- (4) No structure (including decks) shall be located closer than 20 feet from the edge of

the rimrock unless the planning director or hearings body finds that the lesser setback will make the structure less visible or the structure is completely screened from the river or stream.

- (5) Where multiple non-agricultural structures are proposed on a lot or parcel, the structures shall be grouped or clustered so as to maintain a general appearance of open landscape for the affected area. This shall require a maintenance of at least 65% open space along rimrocks within subject lots or parcels.

6. Scenic Waterways. Approval of all structures in a State Scenic Waterway shall be conditioned upon receipt of approval of the State Parks Department.

18.84.100[090] Septic Permits.

Prior to the issuance of a permit for any on-site sewage disposal system [permit] that is to be located within 200 feet of a river or stream in a landscape management corridor a Landscape Management Site Plan shall be approved in accordance with this Chapter. (Ord.90-020 § 1, 1990).

EXHIBIT B

Chapter 18.116

Supplementary Provisions

18.116.160 Rimrock Setbacks outside of LM Combining Zone.

All structures, including decks, within 50 feet from the edge of a rimrock, as defined in Section 18.04.[040]030 of this Title, shall be subject to site review if visible from the river or stream. Prior to approval of any structure within 50 feet of a rimrock the Planning Director or Hearings Body shall make the following findings:

- A. All structures, including decks, shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the edge of the rimrock. [as defined in Section 18.04.030. "Rimrock".]
- B. The height of the structure shall not exceed the setback from the edge of the rimrock. [The 20-foot rimrock setback shall not apply to decks so long as the railing or other man-made border around the deck does not exceed four feet in height and is not of solid construction. However, no deck shall be set back less than three feet from any rimrock.]
- [C. If there is more than one rimrock ledge or outcrop within the river or stream canyon, the 20-foot setback requirement shall be measured from the rimrock which is furthest from the river or stream.]
- D. Existing trees and shrubs which reduce the visibility of the proposed structure shall be retained. [If the 20-foot rimrock setback is within 100 feet of the ordinary high water line of the river or stream, the structure may be granted an exception to the 100-foot river or stream setback as provided under Section 18.120.030 for structures meeting the criteria of Section 18.120.030(E)(b)(2). However, under no circumstances shall the structure be set back less than 20 feet from the rimrock.]
- E. Where multiple structures are proposed on a parcel of land the structures shall be grouped or clustered so as to maintain a general appearance of open landscape for the effected area. This shall require a maintenance of at least 65% open space along all rimrocks.

(Ord. 91-020 § 1, 1991; Ord. 86-053 § 21, 1986; Ord. 82-013 § 2, 1982)

(Section 5.250, Lands Adjoining SM or SMR Zones, repealed by Ord. 88-004 § 1, 1988; Ord. 85-016 § 2, 1985; Ord. 81-015 § 1, 1981)

**OPEN SPACE AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN AND ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY FINDINGS FOR
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT COMBINING ZONES**

BACKGROUND:

The County Comprehensive Plan section on open spaces, areas of special concern, and environmental quality is the guiding policy document for the Landscape Management Combining Zone (LMCZ) and rimrock setback provisions. Areas included in the LM zone consist of numerous roads and highways, identified in the comprehensive plan, and all area within 200 feet of either side of designated rivers and streams.

In 1986, to implement the findings of the City of Bend and Deschutes County River Study, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance 86-019 which amended comprehensive plan policies relating to landscape management areas along certain rivers and streams. Ordinance 86-006, by operation, deleted the Deschutes River Combining Zone from the County Zoning Ordinance.

The Department of Land Conservation and Development review of the Deschutes County proposed periodic review order, dated August 27, 1990 reviewed and made comments and recommendations on the proposed periodic review order. The County segmented the comments into related areas in order more reasonably to deal with the large amount of work involved. Factors relating to Goal 5 open space issues were separated into two parts. Part 1 involved the landscape management combining zone (LMCZ) resources and State and Federal Scenic Waterways. Part 2 includes adoption of the changes proposed in the periodic review order as well as several more minor changes recommended in DLCD's review. This package deals with part 1, LMCZ's.

A. DLCD recommendations for periodic review requiring changes in the LMCZ:

1. "The County did not include an analysis of the cumulative effects of a development decisions on the protection of Goal 5 resources. At a minimum the County must assess the cumulative effects of implementing actions on Goal 5 resource which are currently being protected under the (1) Landscape Management Combining Zone; (2) Wildlife Area Combining Zone; (3) Deschutes River Combining Zone; and (4) Floodplain Zone. The County developed these zones to protect several significant Goal 5 resources. A finding that individual decisions have been made consist with acknowledged Goal 5 standards is not adequate. The County must assess (cumulative effects) of development decisions since

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acknowledgement. The purpose of this analysis is to test whether the original assumption upon, which the 1980 plan was based, continue to comply with Goal 5. Discretionary review criteria can also be tested. If the County finds that cumulative effects of implementation actions have resulted in a significant loss of habitat areas or resource values, amendments to these regulations will be necessary to satisfy periodic review (OAR 660-19-055(1))."

2. Potential and Approved Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers and State Scenic Waterways

"The proposed order identified, as a Goal 5 resource, "the Upper Deschutes River within Deschutes County and all land within 1/4 mile of each bank, beginning at Wickiup Dam and extending downstream" to Lake Billy Chinook, excluding approximately 12 miles within the Bend Urban Growth Boundary." Conflicting uses and the ESEE consequences analysis is discussed in the Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study, April 1986. Implementing measures which carry out the proposed "3C" designation is set forth in the Deschutes River Combining Zone (Zoning Ordinance, section 4.195) (See below, Implementing Measures, for discussion of the Deschutes River Combining Zone).

The proposed order does not discuss the Deschutes River from Little Lava Lake downstream to Crane Prairie Reservoir as a designated state scenic waterway under Ballot Measure No. 7. The proposed order does not discuss other portions of the Deschutes River designated as a federal Wild and Scenic River and their classification under the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 are also not discussed. The federal Wild and Scenic River section of Squaw Creek is also not discussed. To comply with Goal 5, the county needs to address these resources under Goal 5 and explain how its resource protection program under Goal 5 coordinates with state and federal agencies responsible for managing these river segments".

3. Goal 5 Implementing Measures

"The county's proposed periodic review order contain ESEE consequences analyses for several Goal 5 resources. The Deschutes County/City of Bend River Study, April 1986 is a major component of the county's plan and provides most of the analyses required under Goal 5. No amendments to the county's Goal 5 implementing measures are proposed under periodic review.

The following standards do not comply with the requirements for clear and objective standards and

conditions under OAR 660-16-010(3) because they provide too much discretion and not enough certainty:

Landscape Management Combining Zone

1. Subsection (6)(B). "If upon...the Hearings Officer finds the established setbacks inappropriate to carry out the purpose of the LM zone, he may require more or less restrictive dimensions."
2. Subsection (8)(A): "visually compatible" and "unduly generate glare"; and (8)(D): "unduly diminishes the aesthetic qualities...".

B. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS:

In conducting a cumulative effects analysis of development decisions in LM zones the County encountered a great deal of difficulty. It is extremely difficult to quantify impacts on aesthetic resources. It was found to be impractical to assess and quantify the impacts of hundreds of land use and building permits issued in a Landscape Management Combining Zones. For this reason the County chose to have an evaluation conducted by the County Planning Commission. The Planning Commission serves as the county's citizen involvement program. The Planning Commission, assisted by the planning staff analyzed impacts in the landscape management corridors of the county by individually considering the impacts structures which effected view corridors. The Planning Commission evaluated impacts in a subjective manner considering the relevant zoning ordinance standards and criteria and the comprehensive plan policies. The findings were discussed by the Planning Commission at regular Planning Commission meetings. Several staff reports were prepared to discuss the various issues. The problem issues identified and agreed to by the Planning Commission were as follows:

1. The design review standards in the Landscape Management Zone were not clear and objective.
2. Properties which were not visible from the river or road were subject to requirements of the zoning ordinance to file site plans and pay related fees for review.
3. The ordinance did not specify that vistas to be protected are those as seen from the river or road.
4. The Landscape Management Combining Zone width of 200 feet was not adequate to protect the visual corridors along rivers and streams.
5. The standards of the LM zone were inconsistent with the State Scenic Waterway standards in some respects.

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6. The State Scenic Waterway includes review of development within 1/4 mile on either side of designated sections of a river compared to 200 feet by the County.
7. The 20 feet rimrock setback standard was not adequate to comply with the purpose of the zone to maintain scenic and natural resources of the zone. The rimrock setback does not accomplish the comprehensive plan policy to minimize the visual impact of structures as viewed from the river.

The Planning Commission held work sessions on March 27th, July 10th and August 14th 1991. Public Hearings were held by the Planning Commission on September 4th and October 23rd and additional work sessions were held October 9th and November 13th with a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners held a public hearing on January 15, 1991. The Board concurs with the findings of the Planning Commission that the cumulative effects of implementation actions have resulted in development which did not carry out the intent of the comprehensive plan. The Board finds that amendments are necessary to satisfy the requirements for periodic review established by OAR 660-19-055(1).

C. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18.84 OF THE COUNTY CODE:

1. Section 18.84.010 is amended to specify that the vistas and natural landscapes to be protected are those as seen from the stream, river or road.
2. Section 18.84.020 is amended to expand the landscape management corridors to include all areas within the boundaries of a State Scenic Waterway of Federal Wild and Scenic River Corridor and all area within 660 feet of rivers and streams identified as landscape management corridors in the comprehensive plan. The inclusion of the State and Federal Scenic Waterways will require that all structures will be subject to a land use permit involving public notice. This will improve coordination with other governmental agencies by insuring adequate time and notice to address issues of mutual concern.

The expansion of other landscape management corridors along rivers and streams to 660 feet will improve visual resource management along streams and rivers. This will satisfy the deficiency identified in the cumulative impact analysis of the Planning Commission. This also is consistent with the current comprehensive plan, Deschutes River Corridor Open Space, policy #1. This policy requires inclusion of the "areas" along certain rivers and streams, in the LMCZ. This distance is not

defined but may include all riparian areas, wetlands and canyons.

3. Section 18.84.050 requires site plan review for structures within the LM zone, clarifies the amount of alteration allowed without site plan review and exempts structures which will not be and will remain invisible from a designated roadway, river or stream from the provisions of site plan review.
4. Section 18.84.070 establishes more clearly the type of site plan needed to apply for a structure in the LM Combining Zone.
5. Section 18.84.080 establishes design review standards which are more clear and objective than previous standards. It is very difficult to develop clear and objective standards for aesthetic purposes. Clear and objective standards reduce flexibility and do not allow consideration of site specific features and characteristics. For this reason site plan review requires some discretionary standards which will be subject to land use permits involving public notice.

The Board has chosen not to mandate specific colors but to make them a recommendation. This was a particularly controversial issue in the public hearings and the Board finds that requirements for colors which blend into the surrounding landscape are subjective and not clear and objective. Further, the Board finds that the recommendation of the Planning Commission to allow traditional red barns and white farmhouses, though clear and objective, creates certain inequities since these colors would not blend with the surrounding landscape.

There was much controversy over the county's requirements for conservation easements as a condition of approval of a landscape management site plan. The Board finds that there is not a reasonable nexus between a LM review for a permitted use and public access to streams. For this reason public access will not be required as a condition of approval of a landscape management site plan. The Board finds that conservation easements do promote the purposes of the LM zone and should be required, as they are for all other land use permits.

6. Section 18.84.090 establishes setback standards in Landscape Management Combining Zones. These are clear and objective standards which did not previously exist in the Landscape Management Combining Zone. The 100 foot setback is consistent with requirements for structures which currently exist from all streams and river in the county. This section expands this setback

to include areas along roadways in the LM Combining Zone. This section allows exceptions to setback standards for situations that would be severely restricted by the new setbacks.

By far the most controversial issue in the Landscape Management Combining Zone review is the rimrock setback standards. The county comprehensive plan goals and policies on open space, amended by Ordinance 86-019, adopting the requirements of the Deschutes River Study, states "Deschutes County shall modify its existing rimrock setback ordinance to assure that visual impacts of structures viewed from rivers or streams are minimized". The cumulative impact analysis indicates that the current 20 foot rimrock setback is not adequate, in all cases, to protect the visual resource values along rivers and streams.

The Board finds that increasing the setback to 50 feet will satisfy the comprehensive plan policy to minimize impacts along rivers. However considerable testimony, in the record indicates that the 50 foot setback creates a significant burden on some existing parcels. Testimony in the record indicates that significant loss of property value can occur with the increase in setback from 20 to 50 feet. For this reason a structures within 50 feet of a rimrock will be allowed on existing lots when certain criteria are met. These criteria allow dwellings when compliance with the setback standards would be completely screened from the river, houses on both abutting lots are located closer than 50 feet or adherence to the 50 foot setback would prevent a structure from being located on the lot. Additionally, structures located closer than 50 feet of a rimrock are allowed if they satisfy certain site plan criteria to minimize visual impact when viewed from the river or stream. Trees and shrubs are retained to screen the structure, the height of the structure can not exceed the setback from the edge of the rim, and no visible portion of the structure is located within 20 feet of the rimrock. The Board finds that these provisions minimize the impacts of structures on the scenic values of the area while recognizing setback expectations of property owners and the value of rimrock views. This balancing is consistent with the treatment of other conflicting values in the county's Goal 5 element of the comprehensive plan. This represents a "3C" decision as identified in the "Goal 5 Rule"

The Board finds that the acknowledged ESEE analysis and findings relating to open space and recreation consequences contained in the Deschutes River Study and incorporated into the comprehensive plan are adequate to support this decision.

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7. Section 18.24.090(6) State and Federal Scenic Waterways. The goals and policies of the comprehensive plan enacted by the Deschutes River Study in 1986 encourage the designation of appropriate segments of the Deschutes River, Fall River, Little Deschutes River and Crooked River under the Federal Wild and Scenic River program and the State Scenic Waterways program. Since that time certain areas have been so designated. DLCD required the County to address these resources and explain how its resource protection program under Goal 5 coordinates with State and Federal agencies responsible for managing these river segments.

All State Scenic and Federal Wild and Scenic Waterway designations are included in the comprehensive plan in order to satisfy included the periodic review requirements, under Factor 2, new or amended goals or rule adopted since the date of acknowledgement. The LMCZ requires that structures in the State Scenic Waterway meet all standards of the State. For this reason no building permit would be issued until the applicant obtains approval from the State of Oregon to build in the State Scenic Waterway. The County has attempted to make its standards as consistent as possible with the State Scenic Waterway standards. It should be noted that the rule making process in adopting specific land management standards for the State Scenic Waterways in Deschutes County took into consideration local ordinances. The State adopted many of the county land use development standards in an effort to balance the protection of the rivers special attributes with the local planning regulations. State parks has submitted a letter in the record which indicates that it supports the proposed changes. This letter also indicates that the State will make every effort to revise the administrative rule to be consistent with the new county standards.

The Federal Wild and Scenic Waterway standards are currently being developed. The letter in the record from the Deschutes National Forest states that the proposed changes are consistent with the Wild and Scenic River requirements. The County is currently working to coordinate planning efforts with the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service for the standards being developed within the Wild and Scenic River designations.

8. Section 18.116.160 of the County Code is being amended to regulate development along rimrocks outside of a LM Combining Zone. Rimrock setback outside of a LM zone have been regulated since the county's comprehensive plan was adopted in November of 1979. The subject changes would require site plan review for all

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structures within 50 foot of a rimrock. The changes would require that all structures visible from the protected view corridor of a designated river would be required to be setback a minimum of 200 feet from the edge of the rimrock. The height of a structure shall not exceed the setback from the edge of a rimrock. Existing trees and shrubs which reduce visibility of the proposed structure would be required to be retained. These changes are made to maintain consistency with the rimrock standards in LM zone.

D. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

1. The Board finds that with few exceptions subject Landscape Management Combining Zone requirements are consistent with all existing comprehensive plan goals and policies.

Changes to the comprehensive plan include:

a. Recognition of appropriate segments of the Deschutes River and Squaw Creek as Federal Wild, Scenic or Recreational River and State Scenic Waterways and expansion of the LMCZ to include these areas.

b. Expansion of LM corridors along certain rivers and streams from 200 feet to 660 feet to include them in the LMCZ.

c. Listing of Landscape Management Corridors along highways and roads currently designated only on zoning and comprehensive plan maps.

d. Housekeeping clarifications to improve plan readability and increase plan consistency with the LMCZ.

All of these changes are consistent with and supported by the acknowledged ESEE analysis, findings, and supporting documentation adopted by the Board in the Deschutes River Study or currently existing in the acknowledged county comprehensive plan.

2. Other comprehensive plan amendments specified in the proposed periodic review order and necessitated by the DLCD review of the proposed periodic review order of August 27, 1990 will be adopted as part of the final periodic review order.

/m/jz