



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING

1:00 PM, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 2024

Allen Room - Deschutes Services Building - 1300 NW Wall Street – Bend

(541) 388-6570 | www.deschutes.org

AGENDA

MEETING FORMAT: In accordance with Oregon state law, this meeting is open to the public and can be accessed and attended in person or remotely, with the exception of any executive session.

Members of the public may view the meeting in real time via YouTube using this link: <http://bit.ly/3mmlnzy>. **To attend the meeting virtually via Zoom, see below.**

Citizen Input: The public may comment on any topic that is not on the current agenda. Alternatively, comments may be submitted on any topic at any time by emailing citizeninput@deschutes.org or leaving a voice message at 541-385-1734.

When in-person comment from the public is allowed at the meeting, public comment will also be allowed via computer, phone or other virtual means.

Zoom Meeting Information: This meeting may be accessed via Zoom using a phone or computer.

- To join the meeting via Zoom from a computer, use this link: <http://bit.ly/3h3oqD>.
- To join by phone, call 253-215-8782 and enter webinar ID # 899 4635 9970 followed by the passcode 013510.
- If joining by a browser, use the raise hand icon to indicate you would like to provide public comment, if and when allowed. If using a phone, press *9 to indicate you would like to speak and *6 to unmute yourself when you are called on.
- When it is your turn to provide testimony, you will be promoted from an attendee to a panelist. You may experience a brief pause as your meeting status changes. Once you have joined as a panelist, you will be able to turn on your camera, if you would like to.



Deschutes County encourages persons with disabilities to participate in all programs and activities. This event/location is accessible to people with disabilities. If you need accommodations to make participation possible, call (541) 388-6572 or email brenda.fritsvold@deschutes.org.

Time estimates: The times listed on agenda items are estimates only. Generally, items will be heard in sequential order and items, including public hearings, may be heard before or after their listed times.

CALL TO ORDER

CITIZEN INPUT: Citizen Input may be provided as comment on any topic that is not on the agenda.

Note: In addition to the option of providing in-person comments at the meeting, citizen input comments may be emailed to citizeninput@deschutes.org or you may leave a brief voicemail at 541.385.1734..

ACTION ITEMS

1. **1:00PM** Application for Oregon Health Authority M110 BHRN grant
2. **1:20PM** Treasury Report for July 2024
3. **1:40PM** Finance Report for July 2024
4. Discussion of Mountain View Community Development Safe Parking and Other Options
5. **2:15PM** Deliberation #5: Deschutes County 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update – Review of Draft Document

OTHER ITEMS

These can be any items not included on the agenda that the Commissioners wish to discuss as part of the meeting, pursuant to ORS 192.640.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

At any time during the meeting, an executive session could be called to address issues relating to ORS 192.660(2)(e), real property negotiations; ORS 192.660(2)(h), litigation; ORS 192.660(2)(d), labor negotiations; ORS 192.660(2)(b), personnel issues; or other executive session categories.

Executive sessions are closed to the public; however, with few exceptions and under specific guidelines, are open to the media.

6. Executive Session under ORS 192.660 (2) (e) Real Property Negotiations

ADJOURN



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA REQUEST & STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: August 19, 2024

SUBJECT: Application for Oregon Health Authority M110 BHRN grant

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Move to authorization the application for a Measure 110 BHRN grant from the Oregon Health Authority.

BACKGROUND AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

In August of 2022, the Board approved Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) #177290, which funded Behavioral Health Resource Network (BHRN) activities through December 31, 2023. In January 2024, the Board approved an amendment to the grant which increased maximum funding and extended the term through June 30, 2025. OHA has now issued a Request for Grant Applications (RFGA) for Measure 110 BHRN funding the period July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2029. Deschutes County Health Services (DCHS) is requesting approval to apply for \$11,500,000 of BHRN funding.

In November 2020, Oregon voters passed Measure 110, the Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery Act of 2020 (Measure 110), to better serve people actively using substances, engaging in substance misuse, or having a substance use disorder. Measure 110 was written in response to the high rate of drug addiction and overdoses in Oregon, and the disproportionate impact of those outcomes on Oregon's communities of color and tribal communities. The goal was to establish a more equitable and effective approach to substance use disorder. The Measure also established the Oversight and Accountability Council (OAC) for the purpose of overseeing the implementation of the Behavioral Health Resource Networks and approve funding to implement BHRNs and increase access to community care.

A BHRN is either an entity or a collection of entities that individually or jointly provide the following services: Screening Services, Comprehensive Behavioral Health Needs Assessments, Ongoing Peer Counseling and Support, Harm Reduction Services, Information and Education, Low Barrier Substance Use Treatment, and Transitional and Supportive Housing for Individuals with Substance. All services provided through these networks must be evidence-informed, trauma informed, culturally and linguistically specific and responsive, person-centered, nonjudgmental, and free of charge to clients.

DCHS seeks approval to apply for \$11,500,000 of BHRN funding to continue its recovery services for adults, youth, and the adult intensive and unhoused populations. Funding will support continuation of 13.3 existing full-time equivalent (FTE), barrier removals, harm reduction supplies, and 15% for indirect costs. (We are seeking clarity from OHA on whether indirect costs will be reimbursed at 10% or 15%.)

In addition, two new positions will be requested: a 1.0 FTE Peer Support Specialist and 1.0 FTE Behavioral health Specialist II. These positions will provide co-occurring, street treatment to unsheltered individuals leveraging existing DCHS psychiatric provider time, bringing meaningful care out of brick-and-mortar locations and into houseless communities. The additional positions would allow for a mobile treatment team to provide assessment, medication management, therapy, case management, peer supports, and harm reduction interventions. One additional vehicle would be needed to support outreach efforts in South County.

BUDGET IMPACTS:

If approved, \$11,500,000 revenue for the period July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2029.

ATTENDANCE:

Holly Harris, Deputy Director, Health Services



BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA REQUEST & STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: August 19, 2024

SUBJECT: Treasury Report for July 2024

ATTENDANCE:

Bill Kuhn, County Treasurer



MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 19, 2024
TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Bill Kuhn, Treasurer
SUBJECT: Treasury Report for July 2024

Following is the unaudited monthly treasury report for fiscal year to date (YTD) as of July 31, 2024.

Treasury and Investments

- The portfolio balance at the end of July was \$286.8 million, a decrease of \$12.6 million from June and an increase of \$28.3 million from last year (July 2023).
- Net investment income for July was \$824K, approximately \$10.9K more than last month and \$308K greater than June 2023. YTD earnings of \$824,260 are \$307,829 more than the YTD earnings last year.
- All portfolio category balances are within policy limits.
- The LGIP interest rate increased to 5.30% during the month of July. Benchmark returns for 24-month treasuries were down 61 basis points and 36-month treasuries are down 62 basis points from the prior month.
- The average portfolio yield increased to 3.52%, which was up 5 bps from last month's average %.
- The portfolio weighted average time to maturity is down slightly to .88 years.

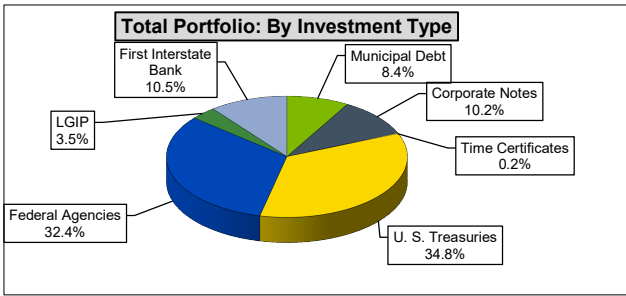
Deschutes County

Total Investment Portfolio As Of 7/31/2024



Portfolio Breakdown: Par Value by Investment Type		
Municipal Debt	\$ 24,010,000	8.4%
Corporate Notes	29,321,000	10.2%
Time Certificates	498,000	0.2%
U.S. Treasuries	99,900,000	34.8%
Federal Agencies	92,900,000	32.4%
LGIP	9,946,935	3.5%
First Interstate (Book Balance)	30,244,622	10.5%
Total Investments	\$ 286,820,557	100.0%

Investment Income		
	Jul-24	Y-T-D
Total Investment Income	\$ 836,260	\$ 836,260
Less Fee: \$12,000 per month	(12,000)	(12,000)
Investment Income - Net	\$ 824,260	\$ 824,260
Prior Year Comparison	Jul-23	\$ 516,431

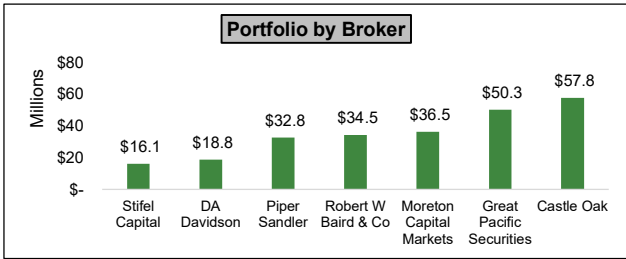


Category Maximums:	
U.S. Treasuries	100%
LGIP (\$59,847,000)	100%
Federal Agencies	100%
Banker's Acceptances	25%
Time Certificates	50%
Municipal Debt	25%
Corporate Debt	25%

Yield Percentages		
	Current Month	Prior Month
FIB/ LGIP	5.30%	5.20%
Investments	3.23%	3.19%
Average	3.52%	3.47%

Maturity (Years)	
Max	Weighted Average
2.96	0.88

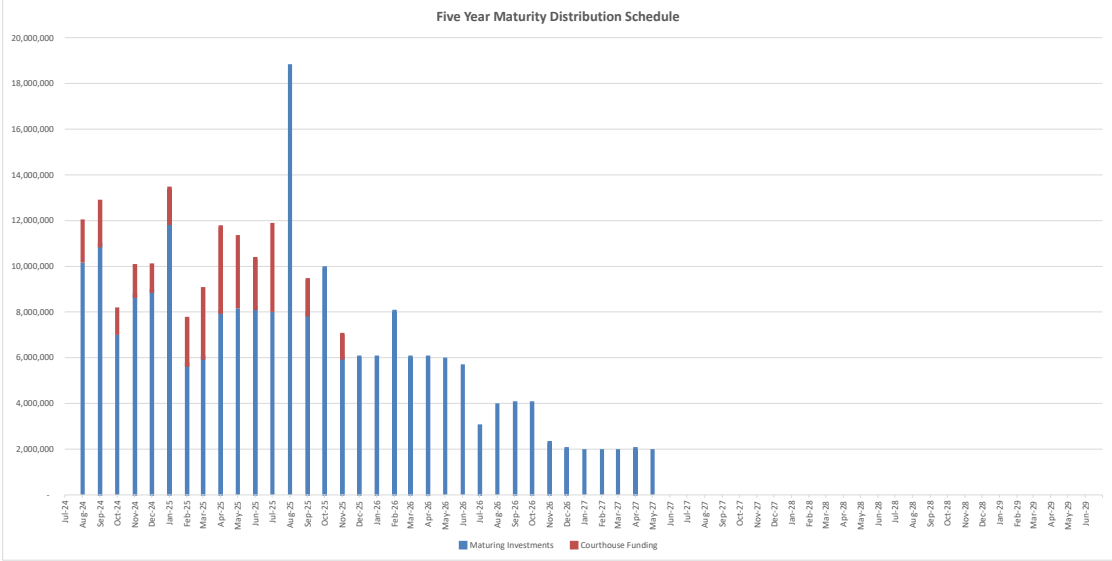
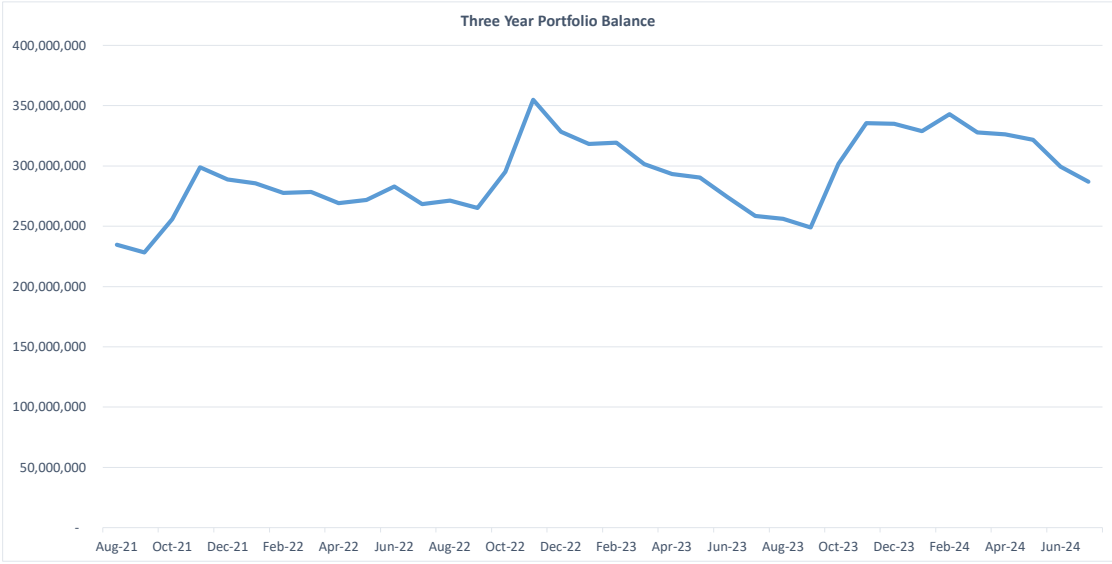
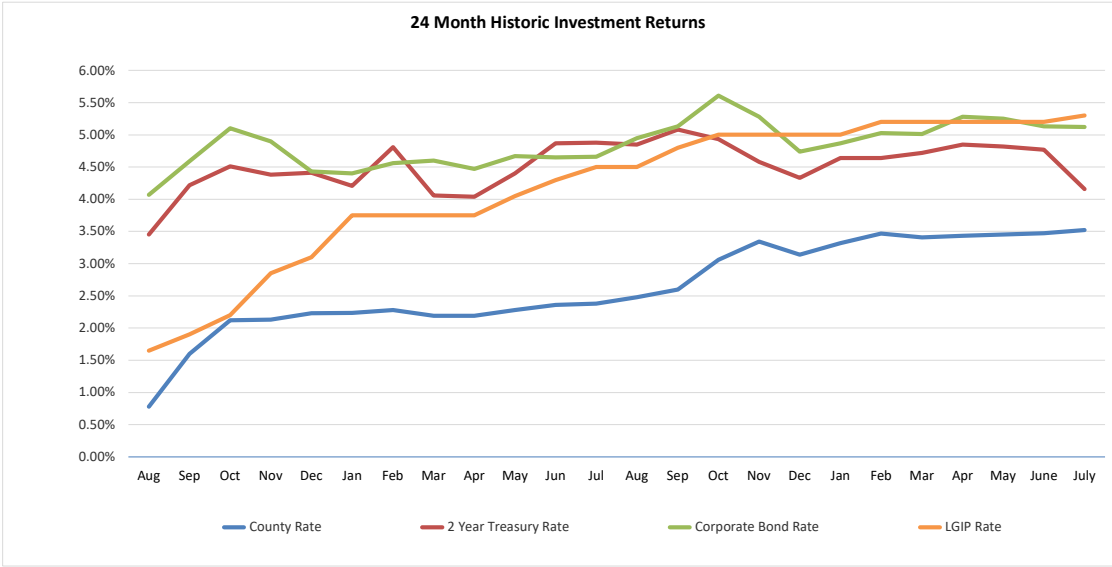
Benchmarks		
24 Month Treasury	4.16%	4.77%
LGIP Rate	5.30%	5.20%
36 Month Treasury	3.96%	4.58%



Term	Minimum	Actual
0 to 30 Days	10%	18.2%
Under 1 Year	25%	59.1%
Under 5 Years	100%	100.0%

Other	Policy	Actual
Corp Issuer	5%	1.6%
Callable	25%	14.1%
Weighted Ave.	AA2	AA1

Investment Activity	
Purchases in Month	\$ -
Sales/Redemptions in Month	\$ 10,760



Deschutes County Investments
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Investments
July 31, 2024

Inv #	Inv Type	CUSIP	Security	Broker	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Days To Maturity	Ratings		Coupon Rate	YTM 365	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Call Date
								Moodys	S&P/Fitch						
10849	BCD	89235MLF6	TOYOTA FINANCIAL SGS BANK	GPAC	8/5/2021	8/5/2024	4			0.55	0.55	249,000	248,836	249,000	- -
10850	NCB	90348JR85	UBS BANK USA	GPAC	8/11/2021	8/12/2024	11			0.55	0.536214	249,000	248,620	249,000	- -
10988	FAC	3130H0AV5	Federal Agriculture Mtg Corp	MORETN	12/12/2023	10/1/2025	426			2.55	4.87	2,000,000	1,951,266	1,948,722	- -
11024	FAC	31424WHG0	Federal Agriculture Mtg Corp	PS	4/29/2024	4/16/2027	988			4.8	4.80237	2,000,000	2,028,755	1,995,760	- -
10763	FAC	3133EL3P7	Federal Farm Credit Bank	R W B	8/12/2020	8/12/2025	376	Aaa	AA+	0.53	0.53	3,000,000	2,870,901	3,000,000	- -
10764	FAC	3133EL3H5	Federal Farm Credit Bank	MORETN	8/12/2020	8/12/2025	376	Aaa	AA+	0.57	0.57	3,000,000	2,869,227	3,000,000	- -
10783	FAC	3133EMCN0	Federal Farm Credit Bank	CASTLE	10/16/2020	10/15/2024	75	Aaa	AA+	0.4	0.4401721	2,000,000	1,979,920	1,999,836	- -
10820	FAC	3133EMLP5	Federal Farm Credit Bank	PS	12/30/2020	12/23/2024	144	Aaa	AA+	0.32	0.3199988	2,000,000	1,961,595	2,000,000	- -
10916	FAC	3133ENP79	Federal Farm Credit Bank	CASTLE	9/26/2022	9/26/2024	56	Aaa	AA+	4.25	4.2542149	2,000,000	1,996,073	1,999,988	- -
10926	FAC	3133ENS68	Federal Farm Credit Bank	R W B	10/20/2022	10/17/2024	77	Aaa	AA+	4.62	4.7128512	2,000,000	1,996,307	1,999,629	- -
10927	FAC	3133ENPG9	Federal Farm Credit Bank	MORETN	10/25/2022	2/14/2025	197	Aaa	AA+	1.75	4.5602179	1,700,000	1,671,722	1,675,937	- -
10954	FAC	3133ENG20	Federal Farm Credit Bank	CASTLE	11/30/2022	8/15/2024	14	Aaa	AA+	3.3	4.6146501	2,000,000	1,998,345	1,999,025	- -
10971	FAC	3133EPPR0	Federal Farm Credit Bank	GPAC	11/17/2023	4/10/2026	617	Aaa	AA+	4.625	4.7710002	2,000,000	2,005,135	1,995,321	- -
10975	FAC	3133EPPR0	Federal Farm Credit Bank	GPAC	11/22/2023	4/10/2026	617	Aaa	AA+	4.625	4.8109999	2,000,000	2,005,135	1,994,051	- -
10985	FAC	3133EPC37	Federal Farm Credit Bank	PS	12/8/2023	11/13/2025	469	Aaa	AA+	4.875	4.6404797	1,000,000	1,002,683	1,002,825	- -
10987	FAC	3133EHVV1	Federal Farm Credit Bank	PS	12/12/2023	9/1/2026	761	Aaa	AA+	2.4	4.5888622	2,000,000	1,922,418	1,915,117	- -
11006	FAC	3133EPL37	Federal Farm Credit Bank	R W B	12/19/2023	12/8/2025	494	Aaa	AA+	4.625	4.4981889	2,000,000	2,000,635	2,003,228	- -
10932	FAC	3130ATN52	Federal Home Loan Bank	DA DAV	10/27/2022	10/27/2025	452	Aaa	AA+	5	5.0181605	1,855,000	1,850,939	1,854,617	10/27/2024
10937	FAC	3130AK5E2	Federal Home Loan Bank	R W B	11/18/2022	9/4/2025	399	Aaa	AA+	0.375	4.2631353	2,000,000	1,909,459	1,920,759	- -
10947	FAC	3130ASR92	Federal Home Loan Bank	MORETN	11/30/2022	5/16/2025	288	Aaa	AA+	4	5.139245	2,000,000	1,984,089	1,990,639	- -
10964	FAC	3130AWKM1	Federal Home Loan Bank	R W B	11/16/2023	12/12/2025	498	Aaa	AA+	4.75	4.9490002	2,000,000	2,002,114	1,994,866	- -
10972	FAC	3130AXB31	Federal Home Loan Bank	R W B	11/17/2023	3/13/2026	589	Aaa	AA+	4.875	4.78	2,000,000	2,011,778	2,002,800	- -
10976	FAC	3130ALAJ3	Federal Home Loan Bank	PS	11/22/2023	8/25/2026	754	Aaa	AA+	0.7	4.9650109	2,000,000	1,852,536	1,837,114	8/25/2024
10984	FAC	3130AWLY4	Federal Home Loan Bank	PS	12/8/2023	6/13/2025	316	Aaa	AA+	5.125	4.8004048	2,145,000	2,148,292	2,150,747	- -
11005	FAC	3130ALSW5	Federal Home Loan Bank	R W B	12/19/2023	3/13/2026	589	Aaa	AA+	0.875	4.3881228	2,000,000	1,888,708	1,892,895	- -
11023	FAC	3130AL5A8	Federal Home Loan Bank	STIFEL	3/21/2024	2/26/2027	939	Aaa	AA+	0.9	4.5716846	2,000,000	1,835,344	1,825,258	8/26/2024
11025	FAC	3130AVBC5	Federal Home Loan Bank	PS	4/29/2024	3/12/2027	953	Aaa	AA+	4.5	4.8741805	2,000,000	2,012,404	1,981,854	- -
10766	FAC	3134GWND4	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	8/14/2020	8/12/2025	376	Aaa		0.6	0.6101786	2,000,000	1,915,999	1,999,794	8/12/2024
10775	FAC	3134GWF84	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	9/9/2020	9/9/2024	39	Aaa		0.48	0.48	1,000,000	994,651	1,000,000	- -
10791	FAC	3134GW3W4	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	10/30/2020	10/28/2024	88	Aaa		0.41	0.4163167	2,000,000	1,975,731	1,999,970	- -
10792	FAC	3134GW5Q5	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	10/30/2020	11/29/2025	181	Aaa		0.45	0.4523943	2,500,000	2,440,044	2,499,971	10/29/2024
10799	FAC	3134GW7F7	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	11/18/2020	11/18/2024	109	Aaa		0.375	0.375	2,000,000	1,970,772	2,000,000	- -
10821	FAC	3134GXKK9	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	R W B	1/15/2021	1/15/2025	167	Aaa		0.35	0	2,000,000	1,954,795	2,000,000	10/15/2024
10905	FAC	3134GWZV1	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	7/8/2022	10/22/2025	447	Aaa		0.65	3.2000087	2,000,000	1,900,322	1,941,141	- -
10939	FAC	3134GY4P4	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	MORETN	11/30/2022	11/26/2025	482	Aaa	AA+	5.3	5.3002699	2,000,000	1,997,117	2,000,000	8/26/2024
10944	FAC	3137EAEX3	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	MORETN	11/18/2022	9/23/2025	418	Aaa	AA+	0.375	4.2702845	2,000,000	1,903,716	1,916,876	- -
10955	FAC	3137EAEU9	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	11/30/2022	7/21/2025	354	Aaa	AA+	0.375	4.3133499	2,000,000	1,916,412	1,928,503	- -
10762	FAC	3136G4E74	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	7/31/2020	1/29/2025	181	Aaa	AA+	0.57	0.5699999	1,400,000	1,367,230	1,400,000	10/29/2024
10765	FAC	3136G4N74	Federal National Mtg Assn	MORETN	8/21/2020	8/21/2025	385	Aaa	AA+	0.56	0.56	3,000,000	2,869,035	3,000,000	8/21/2024
10767	FAC	3136G4L84	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	8/18/2020	8/18/2025	382	Aaa	AA+	0.57	0.5901227	2,000,000	1,910,423	1,999,585	8/18/2024
10770	FAC	3136G4X24	Federal National Mtg Assn	PS	8/28/2020	8/29/2025	393	Aaa	AA+	0.6	0.6000006	1,000,000	956,551	1,000,000	8/29/2024
10772	FAC	3136G4N74	Federal National Mtg Assn	R W B	8/27/2020	8/21/2025	385	Aaa	AA+	0.56	0.5650922	1,000,000	956,345	999,947	8/21/2024
10773	FAC	3136G4X24	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	8/28/2020	8/29/2025	393	Aaa	AA+	0.6	0.6000006	1,000,000	956,551	1,000,000	8/29/2024
10774	FAC	3136G4N74	Federal National Mtg Assn	R W B	9/3/2020	8/21/2025	385	Aaa	AA+	0.56	0.5599951	2,000,000	1,912,690	2,000,000	8/21/2024
10793	FAC	3135GA2N0	Federal National Mtg Assn	R W B	11/4/2020	11/4/2025	460	Aaa	AA+	0.55	0.55	2,000,000	1,897,537	2,000,000	11/4/2024
10796	FAC	3135G06G3	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	11/12/2020	11/7/2025	463	Aaa	AA+	0.5	0.5729346	2,000,000	1,898,185	1,998,181	- -
10952	FAC	3135G03U5	Federal National Mtg Assn	R W B	11/30/2022	4/22/2025	264	Aaa	AA+	0.625	4.4293463	2,000,000	1,938,406	1,948,333	- -
11026	FAC	3135GAS85	Federal National Mtg Assn	R W B	5/14/2024	5/14/2027	1016			5	5.157637	2,000,000	2,002,628	1,991,957	5/14/2025
10989	AFD	313384E88	Federal Home Loan Bank	CASTLE	12/12/2023	9/6/2024	36	Aaa	AA+	5.0049997	5.3003332	2,000,000	1,989,219	1,989,990	- -
11013	AFD	313384N70	Federal Home Loan Bank	DA DAV	2/27/2024	11/8/2024	99	Aaa	AA+	4.9599996	5.24580879	1,300,000	1,281,836	1,282,268	- -
10904	TRC	91282CEH0	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	7/8/2022	4/15/2025	257	Aaa	AA+	2.625	3.0804476	2,000,000	1,967,969	1,993,889	- -
10920	TRC	91282ZL7	U.S. Treasury	PS	10/3/2022	4/30/2025	272	Aaa		0.375	4.2171846	2,000,000	1,933,563	1,946,254	- -
10921	TRC	91282ZT0	U.S. Treasury	PS	10/3/2022	5/31/2025	303	Aaa		0.25	4.2325215	2,000,000	1,924,828	1,938,121	- -
10929	TRC	91282CDZ1	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	10/25/2022	2/15/2025	198	Aaa		1.5	4.5042292	2,000,000	1,961,906	1,969,429	- -
10934	TRC	91282CED9	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/4/2022	3/15/2025	226	Aaa		1.75	4.6405931	2,000,000	1,960,781	1,966,449	- -
10935	TRC	91282CEU1	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/4/2022	6/15/2025	318	Aaa		2.875	4.6510728	2,000,000	1,966,188	1,971,172	- -
10936	TRC	91282CEY3	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/4/2022	7/15/2025	348	Aaa		3	4.660048	2,000,000	1,966,594	1,970,547	- -
10942	TRC	91282CDN8	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/18/2022	12/15/2024	136	Aaa		1	4.3929033	2,000,000	1,969,344	1,976,115	- -

Inv #	Inv Type	CUSIP	Security	Broker	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Days To Maturity	Ratings		Coupon Rate	YTM 365	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Call Date
								Moodys	S&P/Fitch						
10943	TRC	91282CDZ1	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/18/2022	2/15/2025	198	Aaa		1.5	4.3902761	2,000,000	1,961,906	1,970,496	-
10945	TRC	9128285C0	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/18/2022	9/30/2025	425	Aaa		3	4.1910054	2,000,000	1,961,797	1,974,122	-
10946	TRC	91282CEY3	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	11/18/2022	7/15/2025	348	Aaa		3	4.2514798	2,000,000	1,966,594	1,977,633	-
10958	TRC	91282CEY3	U.S. Treasury	PS	11/30/2022	7/15/2025	348	Aaa		3	4.2943472	2,000,000	1,966,594	1,976,868	-
10959	TRC	91282CEU1	U.S. Treasury	PS	11/30/2022	6/15/2025	318	Aaa		2.875	4.2893605	2,000,000	1,966,188	1,976,890	-
10963	TRC	91282CHM6	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	9/29/2023	7/15/2026	713	Aaa		4.5	4.8808615	3,000,000	3,007,500	2,979,239	-
10965	TRC	91282CGE5	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	11/16/2023	1/15/2026	532	Aaa		3.875	4.838231	2,000,000	1,980,625	1,973,623	-
10966	TRC	91282CGL9	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	11/16/2023	2/15/2026	563	Aaa		4	4.8207532	2,000,000	1,984,453	1,976,242	-
10969	TRC	91282CHB0	U.S. Treasury	PS	11/17/2023	5/15/2026	652	Aaa		3.625	4.661229	2,000,000	1,972,813	1,965,407	-
10970	TRC	91282CHU8	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	11/17/2023	8/15/2026	744	Aaa		4.375	4.6314599	2,000,000	2,001,016	1,990,196	-
10973	TRC	91282CJC6	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	11/17/2023	10/15/2026	805	Aaa		4.625	4.5910231	2,000,000	2,013,438	2,001,328	-
10974	TRC	91282CHB0	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	11/22/2023	5/15/2026	652	Aaa		3.625	4.6699096	2,000,000	1,972,813	1,965,104	-
10977	TRC	91282CGL9	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	11/22/2023	2/15/2026	563	Aaa		4	4.7435597	2,000,000	1,984,453	1,978,439	-
10978	TRC	91282CGR6	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	11/22/2023	3/15/2026	591	Aaa		4.625	4.7122051	2,000,000	2,004,297	1,997,265	-
10979	TRC	91282CDZ1	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/8/2023	2/15/2025	198	Aaa		1.5	4.9532547	2,000,000	1,961,906	1,964,155	-
10980	TRC	91282CEY3	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/8/2023	7/15/2025	348	Aaa		3	4.72774	3,200,000	3,146,550	3,149,733	-
10981	TRC	91282CFK2	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/8/2023	9/15/2025	410	Aaa		3.5	4.6598952	1,500,000	1,480,137	1,481,435	-
10982	TRC	91282CED9	U.S. Treasury	DA DAV	12/8/2023	3/15/2025	226	Aaa		1.75	4.9003222	3,000,000	2,941,172	2,943,856	-
10983	TRC	91282CEH0	U.S. Treasury	DA DAV	12/8/2023	4/15/2025	257	Aaa	AA+	2.625	4.8500197	3,700,000	3,640,742	3,644,519	-
10986	TRC	912828XB1	U.S. Treasury	DA DAV	12/8/2023	5/15/2025	287	Aaa		2.125	4.8150714	3,200,000	3,131,925	3,135,272	-
10990	TRC	9128282U3	U.S. Treasury	DA DAV	12/12/2023	8/31/2024	30	Aaa		1.875	5.2442521	2,000,000	1,994,271	1,994,652	-
10991	TRC	91282CGA3	U.S. Treasury	DA DAV	12/12/2023	12/15/2025	501	Aaa		4	4.6803125	2,000,000	1,984,375	1,982,390	-
10992	TRC	91282CGE5	U.S. Treasury	R W B	12/12/2023	1/15/2026	532	Aaa		3.875	4.6417612	2,000,000	1,980,625	1,978,920	-
10994	TRC	91282CHN4	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/12/2023	7/31/2025	364	Aaa		4.75	4.8393383	700,000	699,836	699,383	-
10995	TRC	912828P46	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	12/12/2023	2/15/2026	563	Aaa		1.625	4.6184916	2,000,000	1,914,922	1,913,230	-
10996	TRC	91282CJC6	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	12/12/2023	10/15/2026	805	Aaa		4.625	4.4580016	2,000,000	2,013,438	2,006,756	-
10997	TRC	91282CJK8	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	12/12/2023	11/15/2026	836	Aaa		4.625	4.4510097	2,000,000	2,015,000	2,007,339	-
10998	TRC	912828R36	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	12/19/2023	5/15/2026	652	Aaa		1.625	4.2619955	2,000,000	1,904,297	1,911,294	-
10999	TRC	91282CGV7	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	12/19/2023	4/15/2026	622	Aaa		3.75	4.2870073	2,000,000	1,977,031	1,982,694	-
11000	TRC	91282CFP1	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	12/19/2023	10/15/2025	440	Aaa		4.25	4.4837829	2,000,000	1,990,313	1,994,581	-
11002	TRC	91282CGL9	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/19/2023	2/15/2026	563	Aaa		4	4.344556	2,000,000	1,984,453	1,989,910	-
11003	TRC	912828G38	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/19/2023	11/15/2024	106	Aaa		2.25	4.9362782	2,000,000	1,982,625	1,984,959	-
11004	TRC	91282CGE5	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	12/19/2023	1/15/2026	532	Aaa		3.875	4.3774643	2,000,000	1,980,625	1,986,128	-
11007	TRC	91282CDN8	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	12/19/2023	12/15/2024	136	Aaa		1	4.8731326	2,000,000	1,969,344	1,972,227	-
11014	TRC	91282CDB4	U.S. Treasury	DA DAV	2/27/2024	10/15/2024	75	Aaa		0.625	5.1804426	1,200,000	1,188,488	1,189,114	-
11018	TRC	91282CDS7	U.S. Treasury	MORETN	2/27/2024	1/15/2025	167	Aaa		1.125	5.0499998	1,500,000	1,473,094	1,474,054	-
11020	TRC	91282CDN8	U.S. Treasury	STIFEL	2/27/2024	12/15/2024	136	Aaa		1	5.1070241	1,100,000	1,083,139	1,083,745	-
11021	TRC	91282CJT9	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	3/21/2024	1/15/2027	897	Aaa		4	4.4870257	2,000,000	1,988,672	1,977,684	-
11022	TRC	91282CJP7	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	3/21/2024	12/15/2026	866	Aaa		4.375	4.5014721	2,000,000	2,005,078	1,994,311	-
11016	ATD	912797KC0	U.S. Treasury	GPAC	2/27/2024	8/22/2024	21	Aaa		0	5.40994179	1,900,000	1,894,159	1,894,314	-
11019	ATD	912797GL5	U.S. Treasury	PS	2/27/2024	9/5/2024	35	Aaa		5.0000002	5.27381413	1,900,000	1,890,250	1,890,764	-
10806	MC1	037833DF4	Apple Inc	GPAC	12/3/2020	1/13/2025	165	Aaa	AA+	2.75	0.6389292	2,000,000	1,978,566	2,018,722	11/13/2024
10865	MC1	037833DN7	Apple Inc	GPAC	11/18/2021	9/11/2026	771	Aaa	AA+	2.05	1.4551529	2,000,000	1,900,184	2,024,164	7/11/2026
10822	MC1	12572QAG0	CME GROUP	GPAC	1/4/2021	3/15/2025	226	Aa3	AA-	3	0.6490818	2,000,000	1,974,691	2,028,813	-
10830	MC1	22546QAP2	CREDIT SUISSE NY	CASTLE	2/1/2021	9/9/2024	39	A3	A+	3.625	0.57179	2,950,000	2,943,356	2,959,396	-
10818	MC1	166764BW9	Chevron Corp	GPAC	12/28/2020	5/11/2025	283	Aa2	AA-	1.554	0.6470298	1,663,000	1,619,006	1,674,548	-
10824	MC1	166764BW9	Chevron Corp	CASTLE	1/7/2021	5/11/2025	283	Aa2	AA-	1.554	0.6175284	2,000,000	1,947,091	2,014,351	-
10817	MC1	46625HKC3	JPMorgan Chase - Corporate N	CASTLE	12/22/2020	1/23/2025	175	A1	A-	3.125	0.8061136	2,000,000	1,978,566	2,021,753	-
10826	MC1	46625HKC3	JPMorgan Chase - Corporate N	CASTLE	1/11/2021	1/23/2025	175	A1	A-	3.125	0.8272497	2,000,000	1,978,566	2,021,550	-
10797	MC1	822582CC4	ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC	GPAC	11/13/2020	11/7/2024	98	Aa2	A+	2	0.7055457	3,000,000	2,972,737	3,010,194	10/7/2024
10823	MC1	822582CC4	ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC	CASTLE	1/7/2021	11/7/2024	98	Aa2	A+	2	0.5429301	1,708,000	1,692,478	1,714,559	10/7/2024
10814	MC1	931142DV2	WALMART	GPAC	12/17/2020	12/15/2024	136	Aa2	AA	2.65	0.570485	2,000,000	1,980,651	2,015,284	10/15/2024
10801	MC1	30231GBH4	XTO Energy Inc	GPAC	11/19/2020	3/19/2025	230	Aa2	AA-	2.992	0.813784	2,000,000	1,972,909	2,027,054	-
10816	MC1	30231GBC5	XTO Energy Inc	GPAC	12/21/2020	8/16/2024	15	Aa2	AA-	2.019	0.5432498	2,000,000	1,997,008	2,001,216	-
10800	MC1	98459LAA1	YALE UNIVERSITY	GPAC	11/18/2020	4/15/2025	257	Aaa	AAA	0.873	0.5784436	2,000,000	1,941,132	2,004,098	-
10788	MUN	014365DS6	ALDERWOOD WA WTR & WSTWTR DIST	R W B	11/12/2020	12/1/2024	122	Aa2	AA+	1	0.6501532	935,000	922,733	936,074	-
10808	MUN	13034AL57	CALIFORNIA INFRASTRUCTURE & EC	GPAC	12/17/2020	10/1/2024	61		AAA	0.645	0.6450337	1,000,000	992,270	1,000,000	-
10930	MUN	13048VLK2	CA ST MUNI FIN AUTH REVENUE	GPAC	10/26/2022	10/1/2025	426	A1		2.148	5.0003132	2,060,000	1,992,576	1,996,951	-
10871	MUN	250325UL9	DESCHUTES CTY SCH DIST #1	R W B	12/7/2021	6/15/2026	683	Aa1		1.4	1.2301048	2,000,000	1,892,600	2,006,169	-
10778	MUN	4511527C0	IDAHO ST BOND BANK AUTH REVENU	PS	10/8/2020	9/15/2024	45	Aa1		5	0.6103486	1,000,000	999,830	1,005,293	-
10781	MUN	476453GS8	JEROME IDAHO SCHOOL DISTRICT	PS	10/13/2020	9/15/2024	45	Aaa		5	0.7253469	220,000	219,958	221,131	-
10840	MUN	498368EB1	KLAMATH CNTY OR SCH DIST	PS	7/1/2021	6/15/2025	318		AA+	0.86	0.8600191	400,000	385,988	400,000	-
10870	MUN	569280EX4	Salem-Keizer School District	PS	12/7/2021	6/15/2026	683	Aa1		1.438	1.2900015	2,000,000	1,886,880	2,005,366	-
10825	MUN	625506PX2	MULTNOMAH CO-REF-TXBL	GPAC	1/21/2021	6/1/2025	304	Aaa	AAA	1	0.5000954	2,165,000	2,095,785	2,173,911	-

Inv #	Inv Type	CUSIP	Security	Broker	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Days To Maturity	Ratings		Coupon Rate	YTM 365	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Call Date
								Moodys	S&P/Fitch						
10841	MUN	625517NE3	MULTNOMAH COUNTY OR SCHOOLS	CASTLE	7/15/2021	6/30/2025	333	Aa2	AA	0.95	0.6870868	1,255,000	1,209,142	1,257,970	- -
10875	MUN	68587FAW4	OR EDU DIST S FF&C PENSION OBLI	R W B	12/8/2021	6/30/2026	698	AA2	AA	1.104	1.3861517	250,000	234,108	248,696	- -
10950	MUN	68609TWD6	OREGON STATE	GPAC	12/1/2022	5/1/2025	273	Aa1	AA+	0.895	4.7532126	500,000	485,630	487,319	- -
10805	MUN	68609TZR2	Oregon State Lottery	R W B	12/1/2020	8/1/2024	0	Aa1	AA+	0.638	0.4148774	505,000	505,000	505,000	- -
10811	MUN	68608USW7	Oregon State Lottery	R W B	12/17/2020	8/1/2024	0	Aa1	AA+	2.677	0.9386601	755,000	755,000	755,000	- -
10863	MUN	68583RCV2	OR ST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DIST	GPAC	11/18/2021	6/30/2026	698	Aa1	AA+	5.68	1.4000014	210,000	214,517	226,600	- -
10876	MUN	68607DVC6	ODOT HWY USER TAX REV	R W B	12/8/2021	11/15/2026	836	Aa1	AAA	0.934	1.3661066	260,000	240,292	257,521	- -
10784	MUN	732098PE2	POMONA CALI UNI SCH DIST TAXAB	PS	10/20/2020	8/1/2024	0	Aa3		0.77	0.6001765	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	- -
10845	MUN	736688MF6	Portland Community College	MORETN	7/23/2021	6/15/2026	683	Aa1		0.899	0.8000224	1,250,000	1,167,288	1,252,266	- -
10810	MUN	73474TAB6	MORROW PORT TRANS FAC	R W B	12/14/2020	9/1/2024	31	Aa1		3.221	0.4201896	1,750,000	1,746,973	1,754,048	- -
10951	MUN	752147HJ0	RANCHO SANTIAGO CA CMNTY CLG D	GPAC	12/1/2022	9/1/2025	396	Aa2	AA	0.734	4.6299342	1,895,000	1,813,155	1,820,781	- -
10831	MUN	799055QU5	SAN MATEO CA FOSTER CITY SCHO	DA DAV	2/16/2021	8/1/2025	365	Aaa	AA+	1.597	0.4700929	500,000	484,740	505,569	- -
10786	MUN	835569GR9	SONOMA CCD	PS	10/21/2020	8/1/2024	0	Aa2	AA	2.061	0.600206	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	- -
10787	MUN	88675ABS4	TIGARD OR WTR SYS REVENUE	PS	11/3/2020	8/1/2025	365	Aa3	AA	2	0.8504149	350,000	340,078	353,936	- -
10798	MUN	938429V61	Washington County SD Municipal	PS	11/17/2020	6/15/2025	318	Aa1	AA+	0.912	0.6448704	350,000	338,531	350,802	- -
10078	RRP	SYS10078	Local Govt Investment Pool		7/1/2006	- -	1			5.3	5.3	9,946,935	9,946,935	9,946,935	- -
10084	RR2	SYS10084	First Interstate Bank		7/1/2006	- -	1			5.3	5.3	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	- -
10085	RR2	SYS10085	First Interstate Bank		10/13/2023	- -	1			5.3	5.3	21,244,622	21,244,622	21,244,622	- -
												286,820,557	282,163,120	284,685,419	



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA REQUEST & STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: August 19, 2024

SUBJECT: Finance Report for July 2024

RECOMMENDED MOTION:
None. Discussion item only.

BACKGROUND AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:
The Finance Department will present the financial reports for July 2024. The report is informational only and is intended to provide the Board of County Commissioners with current financial information. The report will provide budget to actual comparisons and highlight any potential issues or changes that may impact the current or future budgets. There are no direct policy implications.

BUDGET IMPACTS:
None.

ATTENDANCE:
Robert Tintle, Chief Financial Officer

Estimated time needed for item (presentation/questions/discussion/action): 20 minutes



MEMORANDUM

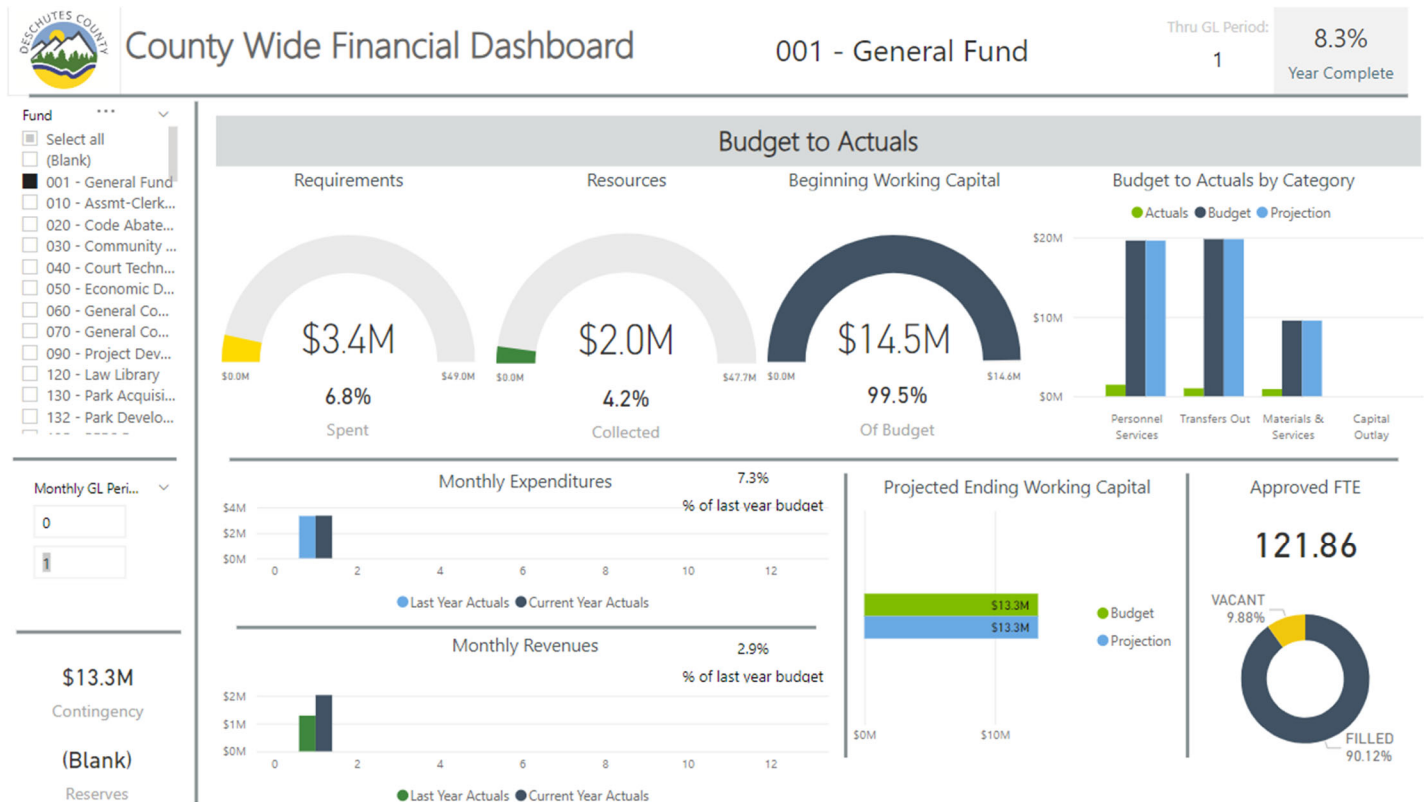
DATE: August 19, 2024
TO: Board of County Commissioners
FROM: Robert Tintle, Chief Financial Officer
SUBJECT: Finance Report for July 2024

Following is the unaudited monthly finance report for fiscal year to date (YTD) as of July 31, 2024.

Budget to Actuals Report

General Fund

- *Revenue* YTD in the General Fund is \$2.0M or 4.2% of budget. By comparison, last year revenue YTD was \$683.5K and 1.5% of budget.
- *Expenses* YTD are \$3.4M and 6.8% of budget. By comparison, last year expenses YTD were \$3.6M and 7.9% of budget.
- *Beginning Fund Balance* is \$14.5M or 99.5% of the budgeted \$14.6M beginning fund balance.



All Major Funds

On the attached pages you will find the Budget to Actuals Report for the County’s major funds with actual revenue and expense data compared to budget through July 31, 2024.

Position Control Summary

Position Control Summary FY25														
Org		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July - June Percent Unfilled
Assessor	Filled	28.63												
	Unfilled	6.64												18.82%
Clerk	Filled	10.48												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
BOPTA	Filled	0.52												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
DA	Filled	57.70												
	Unfilled	3.40												5.56%
Tax	Filled	6.50												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
Veterans'	Filled	4.00												
	Unfilled	1.00												20.00%
Property Mgmt	Filled	3.00												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
Total General Fund	Filled	110.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Unfilled	11.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.06%
Justice Court	Filled	4.60												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
Community Justice	Filled	43.00												
	Unfilled	6.00												12.24%
Sheriff	Filled	225.75												
	Unfilled	45.25												16.70%
Houseless Effort	Filled	-												
	Unfilled	1.00												100.00%
Health Svcs	Filled	384.93												
	Unfilled	35.38												8.42%
CDD	Filled	46.00												
	Unfilled	5.00												9.80%
Road	Filled	59.00												
	Unfilled	2.00												3.28%
Adult P&P	Filled	31.63												
	Unfilled	8.13												20.44%
Solid Waste	Filled	39.00												
	Unfilled	5.00												11.36%
Victims Assistance	Filled	7.50												
	Unfilled	2.00												21.05%
GIS Dedicated	Filled	2.00												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
Fair & Expo	Filled	13.50												
	Unfilled	4.00												22.86%
Natural Resource	Filled	2.00												
	Unfilled	1.00												33.33%
ISF - Facilities	Filled	24.75												
	Unfilled	3.00												10.81%
ISF - Admin	Filled	9.75												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
ISF - BOCC	Filled	3.00												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
ISF - Finance	Filled	12.00												
	Unfilled	2.00												14.29%
ISF - Legal	Filled	7.00												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
ISF - HR	Filled	9.80												
	Unfilled	1.20												10.91%
ISF - IT	Filled	18.00												
	Unfilled	2.00												10.00%
ISF - Risk	Filled	3.25												
	Unfilled	-												0.00%
911	Filled	56.15												
	Unfilled	4.85												7.95%
Total:	Filled	1,113.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Unfilled	138.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	1,252.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	% Unfilled	11.09%												11.09%



**Budget to Actuals - Total Personnel and Overtime Report
FY25 YTD July 31, 2024**

Fund	Total Personnel Costs				Overtime		
	Budgeted Personnel Costs	Actual Personnel Costs	Projected Personnel Costs	Projection (Over) / Under Budget	Budgeted OT	Actual OT	(Over) / Under Budget
001 - General Fund	\$ 19,629,085	\$ 1,449,681	\$ 19,629,085	\$ -	\$ 69,100	\$ 9,538	\$ 59,562
030 - Juvenile	7,517,894	524,578	7,517,894	-	100,000	12,691	87,309
160/170 - TRT	234,588	19,805	234,588	-	-	-	-
200 - ARPA	836,621	66,534	836,621	-	-	-	-
220 - Justice Court	622,013	51,919	622,013	-	-	-	-
255 - Sheriff's Office	49,758,736	3,847,131	49,758,736	-	2,849,000	210,710	2,638,290
274 - Health Services	58,034,555	4,545,231	58,404,555	⊗ (370,000)	107,726	19,268	88,458
295 - CDD	7,963,984	599,750	7,915,746	48,238	13,000	3,946	9,054
325 - Road	9,556,843	736,176	9,556,843	-	200,000	13,047	186,953
355 - Adult P&P	6,387,456	441,763	6,387,456	-	10,000	302	9,698
465 - Road CIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
610 - Solid Waste	5,739,145	392,597	5,739,145	-	150,000	10,098	139,902
615 - Fair & Expo	2,039,023	134,498	2,039,023	-	40,000	5,309	34,691
616 - Annual County Fair	229,798	19,649	229,798	-	-	705	⊗ (705)
617 - Fair & Expo Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
618 - RV Park	159,210	14,231	159,210	-	5,000	590	4,410
619 - RV Park Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
670 - Risk Management	496,919	41,054	496,919	-	-	-	-
675 - Health Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
705 - 911	10,237,093	766,006	10,237,093	-	485,000	26,453	458,547
999 - All Other Funds	18,606,752	1,372,896	18,606,752	-	50,600	2,830	47,770
Total	\$ 198,049,715	\$ 15,023,498	\$ 198,371,477	\$ (321,762)	\$ 4,079,426	\$ 315,489	\$ 3,763,937



Budget to Actuals - Countywide Summary

All Departments

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%		%
001 - General Fund	44,408,216	44,897,990	101%	46,587,060	1,924,164	4%	46,594,760	100%
030 - Juvenile	1,014,168	862,606	85%	926,504	36,617	4%	926,504	100%
160/170 - TRT	12,751,790	12,485,782	98%	12,168,000	1,551,793	13%	12,168,000	100%
200 - ARPA	14,458,597	9,814,729	68%	8,644,978	30,492	0%	8,644,978	100%
220 - Justice Court	525,540	529,969	101%	506,200	53,603	11%	506,200	100%
255 - Sheriff's Office	58,558,288	60,501,990	103%	62,902,748	620,585	1%	62,902,748	100%
274 - Health Services	60,343,687	64,998,263	108%	67,970,442	2,765,827	4%	68,253,881	100%
295 - CDD	10,460,840	8,523,648	81%	9,401,238	818,682	9%	9,401,238	100%
325 - Road	26,673,711	27,129,596	102%	27,479,906	4,434,940	16%	27,139,939	99%
355 - Adult P&P	5,535,606	5,907,709	107%	6,323,657	1,457,477	23%	6,328,041	100%
465 - Road CIP	2,179,426	3,127,563	144%	1,357,339	46,285	3%	1,357,339	100%
610 - Solid Waste	15,995,411	17,732,741	111%	19,769,001	1,584,166	8%	19,769,001	100%
615 - Fair & Expo	2,343,500	2,805,249	120%	2,721,000	42,961	2%	2,721,000	100%
616 - Annual County Fair	2,324,117	2,457,294	106%	2,350,667	560,203	24%	2,726,091	116%
617 - Fair & Expo Capital Reserve	64,800	225,047	347%	88,000	9,316	11%	88,000	100%
618 - RV Park	530,800	534,892	101%	489,000	39,247	8%	487,092	100%
619 - RV Park Reserve	34,300	45,518	133%	45,000	4,336	10%	45,000	100%
670 - Risk Management	3,714,303	3,811,697	103%	3,398,791	356,160	10%	3,398,791	100%
675 - Health Benefits	30,654,045	30,890,105	101%	36,843,787	2,894,772	8%	36,843,787	100%
705 - 911	14,034,323	13,912,327	99%	14,733,900	68,331	0%	14,733,900	100%
999 - Other	81,793,214	67,211,778	82%	66,998,812	4,862,650	7%	66,998,812	100%
TOTAL RESOURCES	388,398,682	378,406,492	97%	391,706,030	24,162,605	6%	392,035,102	100%



Budget to Actuals - Countywide Summary

All Departments

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.
Year Complete

REQUIREMENTS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%		%
001 - General Fund	25,420,807	23,386,239	92%	29,171,427	2,353,103	8%	29,171,427	100%
030 - Juvenile	8,481,279	7,725,945	91%	9,381,846	628,416	7%	9,381,846	100%
160/170 - TRT	6,902,223	6,825,971	99%	5,736,054	2,035,636	35%	5,736,054	100%
200 - ARPA	9,837,656	3,708,061	38%	4,022,833	68,944	2%	4,022,833	100%
220 - Justice Court	828,370	800,371	97%	819,797	73,573	9%	819,797	100%
255 - Sheriff's Office	65,641,097	58,135,891	89%	65,576,861	4,664,063	7%	65,576,861	100%
274 - Health Services	72,307,648	65,196,724	90%	83,194,980	5,420,137	7%	81,729,980	98%
295 - CDD	10,269,561	8,719,333	85%	9,946,795	764,757	8%	9,898,557	100%
325 - Road	17,124,761	15,555,463	91%	19,549,812	2,158,738	11%	19,549,812	100%
355 - Adult P&P	7,576,032	6,894,889	91%	8,371,685	529,899	6%	8,371,685	100%
465 - Road CIP	24,142,169	23,124,456	96%	16,323,504	35,369	0%	16,323,504	100%
610 - Solid Waste	14,404,534	13,448,708	93%	17,321,744	611,470	4%	17,321,744	100%
615 - Fair & Expo	3,734,327	3,808,518	102%	4,838,162	186,967	4%	4,860,145	100%
616 - Annual County Fair	2,582,856	2,424,279	94%	2,671,901	871,940	33%	2,671,901	100%
617 - Fair & Expo Capital Reserve	1,090,000	465,928	43%	1,260,000	20,237	2%	1,260,000	100%
618 - RV Park	617,131	525,100	85%	726,864	21,028	3%	725,986	100%
619 - RV Park Reserve	174,000	45,252	26%	170,000	-	0%	170,000	100%
670 - Risk Management	4,744,447	4,440,875	94%	5,599,742	1,193,577	21%	5,599,742	100%
675 - Health Benefits	35,687,213	33,623,315	94%	33,701,342	524,442	2%	35,673,341	106%
705 - 911	15,113,760	13,195,925	87%	17,254,619	1,228,275	7%	17,254,619	100%
999 - Other	93,331,824	61,677,578	66%	107,023,566	2,890,354	3%	107,023,566	100%
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	420,011,695	353,728,821	84%	442,663,534	26,280,927	6%	443,143,400	100%



Budget to Actuals - Countywide Summary

All Departments

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.
Year Complete

TRANSFERS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%		
001 - General Fund	(20,963,314)	(20,931,563)	100%	(18,665,737)	(905,302)	5%	(18,665,737)	100%
030 - Juvenile	6,678,013	6,678,013	100%	8,068,153	672,346	8%	8,068,153	100%
160/170 - TRT	(8,575,254)	(7,128,829)	83%	(8,431,946)	(569,246)	7%	(8,431,946)	100%
200 - ARPA	(5,022,145)	(400,000)	8%	(4,622,145)	-	0%	(4,622,145)	100%
220 - Justice Court	364,688	364,688	100%	380,521	31,710	8%	380,521	100%
255 - Sheriff's Office	3,377,587	3,380,929	100%	3,493,287	312,649	9%	3,493,287	100%
274 - Health Services	8,026,456	6,512,034	81%	12,268,215	148,790	1%	9,908,525	81%
295 - CDD	466,530	(195,589)	-42%	461,542	-	0%	560,956	122%
325 - Road	(12,700,000)	(12,700,000)	100%	(10,720,695)	-	0%	(10,720,695)	100%
355 - Adult P&P	510,950	525,950	103%	626,964	52,247	8%	626,964	100%
465 - Road CIP	12,500,000	12,500,000	100%	10,631,333	-	0%	10,631,333	100%
610 - Solid Waste	(1,703,962)	(2,613,962)	153%	(4,564,141)	(1,178)	0%	(4,564,141)	100%
615 - Fair & Expo	875,681	1,028,246	117%	1,179,123	98,260	8%	1,179,123	100%
616 - Annual County Fair	(34,503)	(34,503)	100%	(121,900)	(10,158)	8%	(121,900)	100%
617 - Fair & Expo Capital Reserve	824,187	671,622	81%	592,396	186,866	32%	592,396	100%
618 - RV Park	128,436	128,436	100%	57,858	4,822	8%	57,858	100%
619 - RV Park Reserve	51,564	51,564	100%	122,142	10,179	8%	122,142	100%
670 - Risk Management	(503,459)	(493,787)	98%	(4,500)	(375)	8%	(4,500)	100%
705 - 911	-	-		-	-		-	
999 - Other	15,698,545	12,656,751	81%	9,249,530	(31,610)	0%	11,509,806	124%
TOTAL TRANSFERS	-	-		-	-		-	



Budget to Actuals - Countywide Summary

All Departments

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.
Year Complete

ENDING FUND BALANCE	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	Projection	%
001 - General Fund	11,850,095	14,564,517	123%	13,308,000	13,157,761	13,315,700	100%
030 - Juvenile	710,902	1,343,362	189%	762,811	1,423,918	956,183	125%
160/170 - TRT	1,801,675	3,058,344	170%	-	2,033,304	-	-
200 - ARPA	-	6,107,872	999%	-	6,069,419	-	-
220 - Justice Court	61,858	94,285	152%	66,924	11,740	66,924	100%
255 - Sheriff's Office	7,295,992	16,748,242	230%	13,199,149	13,017,335	13,199,149	100%
274 - Health Services	7,480,011	18,832,687	252%	7,073,282	15,935,986	7,502,937	106%
295 - CDD	1,975,730	931,444	47%	915,985	1,004,905	1,063,637	116%
325 - Road	2,370,201	6,225,812	263%	2,433,105	8,503,546	3,096,776	127%
355 - Adult P&P	1,470,524	2,549,705	173%	1,078,936	3,529,530	1,133,025	105%
465 - Road CIP	9,549,637	15,851,014	166%	11,199,218	15,861,930	11,516,182	103%
610 - Solid Waste	2,303,300	4,413,584	192%	1,824,861	5,402,023	2,313,621	127%
615 - Fair & Expo	32,617	572,741	999%	124,826	526,995	102,843	82%
616 - Annual County Fair	228,205	519,959	228%	156,866	198,063	452,249	288%
617 - Fair & Expo Capital Reserve	2,391,825	3,187,970	133%	2,556,396	3,363,915	2,608,366	102%
618 - RV Park	135,220	304,867	225%	67,994	327,907	123,831	182%
619 - RV Park Reserve	1,284,317	1,521,389	118%	1,510,555	1,535,904	1,518,531	101%
670 - Risk Management	6,466,397	8,200,341	127%	5,794,549	7,362,559	5,994,900	103%
675 - Health Benefits	1,074,575	3,374,788	314%	8,232,761	6,217,101	6,260,762	76%
705 - 911	12,122,906	14,110,352	116%	10,639,355	12,950,408	10,639,355	100%
999 - Other	104,968,103	127,076,301	121%	85,178,719	129,007,155	87,438,995	103%
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	175,574,090	249,589,576	142%	166,124,292	247,441,405	169,303,967	102%



Budget to Actuals Report

General Fund - Fund 001

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Property Taxes - Current	37,400,000	38,160,244	102%	39,604,000	-	0%	39,604,000	100%	A
Property Taxes - Prior	318,000	386,910	122%	328,000	90,398	28%	328,000	100%	
Other General Revenues	3,480,844	3,605,674	104%	3,745,554	1,432,734	38%	3,745,554	100%	
Assessor	775,350	584,395	75%	849,000	238,446	28%	849,000	100%	
Clerk	1,259,595	1,229,503	98%	1,426,160	111,357	8%	1,426,160	100%	
BOPTA	10,200	7,543	74%	11,000	3,257	30%	11,000	100%	
District Attorney	552,048	539,157	98%	212,700	2,610	1%	212,700	100%	
Tax Office	136,000	112,485	83%	146,200	38,634	26%	146,200	100%	
Veterans	261,179	194,448	74%	194,446	-	0%	194,446	100%	B
Property Management	215,000	70,000	33%	70,000	5,833	8%	70,000	100%	
Non-Departmental	-	7,630		-	895		7,700		7,700
TOTAL RESOURCES	44,408,216	44,897,990	101%	46,587,060	1,924,164	4%	46,594,760	100%	7,700

REQUIREMENTS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Expenditures	-	-		1,154,350	-	0%	1,154,350	100%	
Assessor	6,189,597	5,478,094	89%	6,709,361	615,050	9%	6,709,361	100%	
Clerk	2,351,515	2,053,705	87%	2,719,443	164,831	6%	2,719,443	100%	
BOPTA	97,522	78,082	80%	93,993	13,187	14%	93,993	100%	
District Attorney	11,636,672	10,971,525	94%	13,090,813	923,168	7%	13,090,813	100%	
Medical Examiner	461,224	379,995	82%	466,854	1,058	0%	466,854	100%	
Tax Office	940,770	854,182	91%	1,041,642	113,900	11%	1,041,642	100%	
Veterans	934,283	859,434	92%	987,100	63,413	6%	987,100	100%	
Property Management	539,558	498,484	92%	584,094	46,846	8%	584,094	100%	
Non-Departmental	2,269,666	2,212,737	97%	2,323,777	411,650	18%	2,323,777	100%	
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	25,420,807	23,386,239	92%	29,171,427	2,353,103	8%	29,171,427	100%	

TRANSFERS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Transfers In	103,790	103,790	100%	1,138,642	94,887	8%	1,138,642	100%	
Transfers Out	(21,067,104)	(21,035,353)	100%	(19,804,379)	(1,000,189)	5%	(19,804,379)	100%	
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(20,963,314)	(20,931,563)	100%	(18,665,737)	(905,302)	5%	(18,665,737)	100%	

FUND BALANCE	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Beginning Fund Balance	13,826,000	13,984,330	101%	14,558,104	14,492,002	100%	14,558,104	100%	C
Resources over Requirements	18,987,409	21,511,751		17,415,633	(428,939)		17,423,333		7,700
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(20,963,314)	(20,931,563)		(18,665,737)	(905,302)		(18,665,737)		
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 11,850,095	\$ 14,564,517	123%	\$ 13,308,000	\$ 13,157,761	99%	\$ 13,315,700	100%	\$ 7,700

- A** Current year taxes received primarily in November, February and May
- B** Oregon Dept. of Veteran's Affairs grant reimbursed quarterly
- C** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Juvenile - Fund 030

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
OYA Basic & Diversion	476,611	334,513	70%	477,421	-	0%	477,421	100%	-
ODE Juvenile Crime Prev	106,829	73,988	69%	112,772	20,760	18%	112,772	100%	-
Leases	90,228	93,840	104%	97,500	8,133	8%	97,500	100%	-
Inmate/Prisoner Housing	75,000	105,300	140%	65,000	-	0%	65,000	100%	-
DOC Unif Crime Fee/HB2712	52,000	40,019	77%	52,000	-	0%	52,000	100%	-
Interest on Investments	37,500	54,078	144%	49,000	5,375	11%	49,000	100%	-
Revenues Not Assigned	-	-	-	40,000	-	0%	40,000	100%	-
OJD Court Fac/Sec SB 1065	15,000	11,384	76%	12,000	976	8%	12,000	100%	-
Food Subsidy	10,000	11,458	115%	10,000	1,355	14%	10,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	56,500	44,852	79%	6,811	18	0%	6,811	100%	-
Contract Payments	5,000	3,675	74%	4,000	-	0%	4,000	100%	-
Gen Fund-Crime Prevention	89,500	89,500	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	1,014,168	862,606	85%	926,504	36,617	4%	926,504	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	6,852,966	6,246,083	91%	7,517,894	524,578	7%	7,517,894	100%
Materials and Services	1,599,048	1,450,597	91%	1,863,952	103,839	6%	1,863,952	100%	-
Capital Outlay	29,265	29,265	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	8,481,279	7,725,945	91%	9,381,846	628,416	7%	9,381,846	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In- General Funds	6,798,630	6,798,630	100%	8,143,712	678,643	8%	8,143,712	100%
Transfers Out	(45,000)	(45,000)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out-Veh Reserve	(75,617)	(75,617)	100%	(75,559)	(6,297)	8%	(75,559)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	6,678,013	6,678,013	100%	8,068,153	672,346	8%	8,068,153	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	1,500,000	1,528,688	102%	1,150,000	1,343,372	117%	1,343,372	117%
Resources over Requirements	(7,467,111)	(6,863,340)	-	(8,455,342)	(591,800)	-	(8,455,342)	-	0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	6,678,013	6,678,013	-	8,068,153	672,346	-	8,068,153	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 710,902	\$ 1,343,362	189%	\$ 762,811	\$ 1,423,918	187%	\$ 956,183	125%	\$193,372

^A Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24. Trending to be a bit higher than original projections due to personnel and materials and services savings from FY24.



Budget to Actuals Report

TRT - Fund 160/170

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Room Taxes	12,630,000	12,372,463	98%	12,100,000	1,547,199	13%	12,100,000	100%	-
Interest on Investments	121,790	112,678	93%	68,000	4,594	7%	68,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	-	641		-	-		-		-
TOTAL RESOURCES	12,751,790	12,485,782	98%	12,168,000	1,551,793	13%	12,168,000	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	COVA	3,378,641	3,312,662	98%	3,236,105	-	0%	3,236,105	100%
Grants & Contributions	3,000,000	3,000,000	100%	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%	2,000,000	100%	- B
Administrative	262,395	254,602	97%	265,588	20,085	8%	265,588	100%	-
Interfund Charges	213,587	213,587	100%	186,611	15,551	8%	186,611	100%	-
Software	47,600	45,120	95%	47,750	-	0%	47,750	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	6,902,223	6,825,971	99%	5,736,054	2,035,636	35%	5,736,054	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfer Out - RV Park	(20,000)	(20,000)	100%	(20,000)	(1,667)	8%	(20,000)	100%
Transfer Out - Annual Fair	(75,000)	(75,000)	100%	(75,000)	(6,250)	8%	(75,000)	100%	-
Transfer Out - CDD	-	-		(100,000)	-	0%	(100,000)	100%	-
Transfer Out - Health	(368,417)	(368,417)	100%	(276,572)	(23,048)	8%	(276,572)	100%	-
Transfer Out - Justice Court	(364,688)	(364,688)	100%	(380,521)	(31,710)	8%	(380,521)	100%	-
Transfer Out - F&E Reserve	(462,119)	(462,119)	100%	(442,396)	(36,866)	8%	(442,396)	100%	- C
Transfer Out - General County Reserve	(723,720)	(723,720)	100%	(921,670)	(76,806)	8%	(921,670)	100%	-
Transfer Out - F&E	(1,009,023)	(1,009,023)	100%	(963,000)	(80,250)	8%	(963,000)	100%	-
Transfer Out - Courthouse Debt Service	(1,900,500)	(454,075)	24%	(1,501,000)	-	0%	(1,501,000)	100%	-
Transfer Out - Sheriff	(3,651,787)	(3,651,787)	100%	(3,751,787)	(312,649)	8%	(3,751,787)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(8,575,254)	(7,128,829)	83%	(8,431,946)	(569,246)	7%	(8,431,946)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	4,527,362	4,527,362	100%	2,000,000	3,086,392	154%	2,000,000	100%
Resources over Requirements	5,849,567	5,659,811		6,431,946	(483,843)		6,431,946		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(8,575,254)	(7,128,829)		(8,431,946)	(569,246)		(8,431,946)		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,801,675	\$ 3,058,344	170%	-	\$ 2,033,304	999%	-	-	\$0

- A** Payments to COVA based on a percent of TRT collections
- B** Includes contributions of \$2M to Sunriver Service District
- C** The balance of the 1% F&E TRT is transferred to F&E reserves
- D** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

ARPA – Fund 200

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Local Assistance & Tribal Consistency	4,622,145	-	0%	4,622,145	-	0%	4,622,145	100%	-
State & Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds	9,516,992	9,516,992	100%	3,888,833	-	0%	3,888,833	100%	-
Interest on Investments	319,460	297,738	93%	134,000	30,492	23%	134,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	14,458,597	9,814,729	68%	8,644,978	30,492	0%	8,644,978	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	6,538,263	2,164,420	33%	1,956,342	28,141	1%	1,956,342	100%
Infrastructure	766,410	862,377	113%	916,000	2,410	0%	916,000	100%	-
Administrative	1,719,694	140,743	8%	711,364	5,929	1%	711,364	100%	-
Public Health	560,926	390,521	70%	415,127	32,464	8%	415,127	100%	-
Negative Economic Impacts	252,363	150,000	59%	24,000	-	0%	24,000	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	9,837,656	3,708,061	38%	4,022,833	68,944	2%	4,022,833	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers Out	(5,022,145)	(400,000)	8%	(4,622,145)	-	0%	(4,622,145)	100%
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(5,022,145)	(400,000)	8%	(4,622,145)	-	0%	(4,622,145)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	401,204	401,204	100%	-	6,107,872	999%	-	-
Resources over Requirements	4,620,941	6,106,668		4,622,145	(38,453)		4,622,145		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(5,022,145)	(400,000)		(4,622,145)	-		(4,622,145)		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	-	\$ 6,107,872	999%	-	\$ 6,069,419	999%	-	-	\$0

^A Unearned grant revenue will be deferred at FY24 year-end and recorded as Federal grant revenue in FY25, not Beginning Working Capital



Budget to Actuals Report

Justice Court - Fund 220

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Court Fines & Fees	525,000	528,051	101%	504,200	53,301	11%	504,200	100%	-
Interest on Investments	540	1,917	355%	2,000	302	15%	2,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	525,540	529,969	101%	506,200	53,603	11%	506,200	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	652,767	628,204	96%	622,013	51,919	8%	622,013	100%
Materials and Services	175,603	172,168	98%	197,784	21,654	11%	197,784	100%	- ^A
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	828,370	800,371	97%	819,797	73,573	9%	819,797	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In - TRT	364,688	364,688	100%	380,521	31,710	8%	380,521	100%
TOTAL TRANSFERS	364,688	364,688	100%	380,521	31,710	8%	380,521	100%	-

Resources over Requirements	(302,830)	(270,403)		(313,597)	(19,970)		(313,597)		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	364,688	364,688		380,521	31,710		380,521		-
TOTAL □	\$ 61,858	\$ 94,285	152%	\$ 66,924	\$ 11,740	18%	\$ 66,924	100%	\$0

^A One time yearly software maintenance fee paid in July for entire fiscal year



Budget to Actuals Report

Sheriff's Office - Fund 255

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
LED #1 Property Tax Current	38,006,062	38,050,896	100%	40,066,974	-	0%	40,066,974	100%	- A
LED #2 Property Tax Current	15,189,654	15,207,285	100%	15,958,353	-	0%	15,958,353	100%	- B
Sheriff's Office Revenues	4,583,572	6,102,846	133%	5,907,421	504,587	9%	5,907,421	100%	-
LED #1 Interest	264,000	515,925	195%	400,000	31,591	8%	400,000	100%	-
LED #1 Property Tax Prior	330,000	333,126	101%	300,000	83,209	28%	300,000	100%	-
LED #2 Interest	65,000	149,987	231%	150,000	10,720	7%	150,000	100%	-
LED #2 Property Tax Prior	120,000	141,925	118%	120,000	34,225	29%	120,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	58,558,288	60,501,990	103%	62,902,748	664,333	1%	62,902,748	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Digital Forensics	1,221,145	1,256,864	103%	1,419,216	219,009	15%	1,419,216	100%
Rickard Ranch	334,232	303,112	91%	610,205	30,464	5%	610,205	100%	-
Concealed Handgun Licenses	624,277	436,508	70%	592,803	46,608	8%	592,803	100%	-
Sheriff's Services	5,771,949	5,230,287	91%	5,260,244	398,510	8%	5,260,244	100%	-
Civil/Special Units	1,019,021	1,044,761	103%	1,281,834	76,162	6%	1,281,834	100%	-
Automotive/Communications	4,574,918	4,034,963	88%	4,152,483	207,594	5%	4,152,483	100%	-
Detective	4,773,538	4,076,555	85%	4,773,401	348,999	7%	4,773,401	100%	-
Patrol	16,270,641	14,303,953	88%	15,308,605	1,157,886	8%	15,308,605	100%	-
Records	855,590	688,435	80%	875,606	60,276	7%	875,606	100%	-
Adult Jail	23,784,474	20,538,498	86%	24,095,043	1,668,972	7%	24,095,043	100%	-
Court Security	600,590	560,976	93%	649,844	38,278	6%	649,844	100%	-
Emergency Services	808,931	649,995	80%	888,223	63,538	7%	888,223	100%	-
Special Services	2,779,458	2,867,528	103%	2,945,000	236,971	8%	2,945,000	100%	-
Training	1,537,498	1,185,980	77%	1,765,299	80,036	5%	1,765,299	100%	-
Other Law Enforcement	634,835	957,475	151%	959,055	30,759	3%	959,055	100%	-
Non - Departmental	50,000	-	0%	-	-	999%	-	-	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	65,641,097	58,135,891	89%	65,576,861	4,664,063	7%	65,576,861	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfer In - TRT	3,651,787	3,651,787	100%	3,751,787	312,649	8%	3,751,787	100%
Transfers Out	(6,500)	(6,500)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out - Debt Service	(267,700)	(264,358)	99%	(258,500)	-	0%	(258,500)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	3,377,587	3,380,929	100%	3,493,287	312,649	9%	3,493,287	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	11,001,214	11,001,214	100%	12,379,975	16,748,164	135%	12,379,975	100%
Resources over Requirements	(7,082,809)	2,366,099	-	(2,674,113)	(3,999,730)	-	(2,674,113)	-	0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	3,377,587	3,380,929	-	3,493,287	312,649	-	3,493,287	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 7,295,992	\$ 16,748,242	230%	\$ 13,199,149	\$ 13,061,083	99%	\$ 13,199,149	100%	\$0

- A** Current year taxes received primarily in November, February and May
- B** Current year taxes received primarily in November, February and May
- C** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Health Services - Fund 274

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
State Grant	23,757,820	26,002,318	109%	27,505,398	783,836	3%	27,842,660	101%	337,262
OHP Capitation	16,494,114	16,652,390	101%	17,529,405	1,308,462	7%	17,529,405	100%	-
State Miscellaneous	5,793,079	5,173,485	89%	7,330,050	49,147	1%	7,330,050	100%	-
OHP Fee for Service	4,947,581	5,509,866	111%	4,788,744	202,018	4%	4,788,744	100%	-
Local Grants	1,567,894	2,322,412	148%	2,845,832	-	0%	2,791,775	98%	(54,057)
Environmental Health Fees	1,478,906	1,483,715	100%	1,637,892	30,195	2%	1,637,892	100%	-
State - Medicaid/Medicare	1,034,491	1,049,170	101%	1,587,117	100,080	6%	1,587,117	100%	-
Other	1,061,371	2,326,123	219%	1,160,102	7,264	1%	1,160,336	100%	234
Federal Grants	1,440,560	952,286	66%	987,369	-	0%	987,369	100%	-
Patient Fees	1,087,790	833,110	77%	761,626	56,027	7%	761,626	100%	-
Medicaid	431,000	1,072,603	249%	627,276	128,921	21%	627,276	100%	-
Vital Records	315,000	336,256	107%	318,000	11,123	3%	318,000	100%	-
Interest on Investments	262,007	737,122	281%	317,000	63,950	20%	317,000	100%	-
State - Medicare	209,500	283,441	135%	195,057	17,072	9%	195,057	100%	-
Liquor Revenue	177,574	188,547	106%	177,574	-	0%	177,574	100%	-
Interfund Contract- Gen Fund	127,000	-	0%	127,000	-	0%	127,000	100%	-
State Shared- Family Planning	158,000	75,420	48%	75,000	7,732	10%	75,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	60,343,687	64,998,263	108%	67,970,442	2,765,827	4%	68,253,881	100%	283,439

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Administration Allocation	4,984	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel Services	52,118,863	50,006,196	96%	58,034,555	4,545,231	8%	58,404,555	101%	(370,000)
Materials and Services	19,836,301	15,009,598	76%	23,275,425	874,907	4%	23,275,425	100%	-
Capital Outlay	347,500	180,930	52%	1,885,000	-	0%	50,000	3%	1,835,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	72,307,648	65,196,724	90%	83,194,980	5,420,137	7%	81,729,980	98%	1,465,000

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In- General Fund	6,780,140	6,780,140	100%	7,218,715	-	0%	7,218,715	100%
Transfers In- OHP Mental Health	2,210,573	241,400	11%	5,858,016	-	0%	3,498,326	60%	(2,359,690)
Transfers In- Acute Care Service	-	-	-	626,000	-	0%	626,000	100%	-
Transfers In - TRT	368,417	368,417	100%	276,572	23,048	8%	276,572	100%	-
Transfers In - Video Lottery	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	100%	250,000	100%	-
Transfers Out	(1,332,674)	(877,923)	66%	(1,961,088)	(124,257)	6%	(1,961,088)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	8,026,456	6,512,034	81%	12,268,215	148,790	1%	9,908,525	81%	(2,359,690)

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	11,417,516	12,519,113	110%	10,029,605	18,441,507	184%	11,070,511	110%
Resources over Requirements	(11,963,961)	(198,461)	-	(15,224,538)	(2,654,311)	-	(13,476,099)	-	1,748,439
Net Transfers - In (Out)	8,026,456	6,512,034	81%	12,268,215	148,790	1%	9,908,525	81%	(2,359,690)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 7,480,011	\$ 18,832,687	252%	\$ 7,073,282	\$ 15,935,986	225%	\$ 7,502,937	106%	\$ 429,655



Budget to Actuals Report

Health Services - Admin - Fund 274

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
OHP Capitation	435,349	435,349	100%	474,674	38,020	8%	474,674	100%	-
Interest on Investments	262,007	737,122	281%	317,000	63,950	20%	317,000	100%	-
State Grant	160,000	337,634	211%	132,289	-	0%	132,289	100%	-
Other	9,000	167,325	999%	36,378	7,014	19%	36,612	101%	234
TOTAL RESOURCES	866,356	1,677,431	194%	960,341	108,985	11%	960,575	100%	234

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	6,769,513	6,366,884	94%	7,652,400	572,124	7%	7,652,400	100%
Materials and Services	7,671,421	7,665,326	100%	8,806,424	705,632	8%	8,806,424	100%	-
Capital Outlay	43,750	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration Allocation	(12,633,378)	-	0%	(15,192,039)	-	0%	(15,192,039)	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	1,851,306	14,032,210	758%	1,266,785	1,277,756	101%	1,266,785	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In- OHP Mental Health	81,250	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	(300,174)	(315,174)	105%	(377,446)	(29,371)	8%	(377,446)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(218,924)	(315,174)	144%	(377,446)	(29,371)	8%	(377,446)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	3,665,544	3,786,843	103%	3,419,300	(8,879,615)	-260%	3,467,473	101%
Resources over Requirements	(984,950)	(12,354,779)	-	(306,444)	(1,168,772)	-	(306,210)	-	234
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(218,924)	(315,174)	-	(377,446)	(29,371)	-	(377,446)	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 2,461,670	(\$ 8,883,110)	-361%	\$ 2,735,411	(\$10,077,757)	-368%	\$ 2,783,818	102%	\$48,407

A Personnel projections assume 4% vacancy.
B Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Health Services - Behavioral Health - Fund 274

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
State Grant	17,967,689	19,538,470	109%	20,858,334	746,678	4%	20,858,334	100%	-
OHP Capitation	16,058,765	16,099,534	100%	16,694,731	1,270,442	8%	16,694,731	100%	-
State Miscellaneous	4,924,368	4,587,786	93%	6,861,414	44,164	1%	6,861,414	100%	-
OHP Fee for Service	4,927,331	5,479,267	111%	4,764,259	200,443	4%	4,764,259	100%	-
Local Grants	1,348,943	1,670,129	124%	2,457,949	-	0%	2,403,892	98%	(54,057)
Federal Grants	1,285,560	860,103	67%	824,623	-	0%	824,623	100%	-
Medicaid	431,000	1,072,603	249%	627,276	128,921	21%	627,276	100%	-
Patient Fees	448,500	634,729	142%	575,975	43,958	8%	575,975	100%	-
State - Medicare	209,500	283,441	135%	195,057	17,072	9%	195,057	100%	-
Liquor Revenue	177,574	188,547	106%	177,574	-	0%	177,574	100%	-
Interfund Contract- Gen Fund	127,000	-	0%	127,000	-	0%	127,000	100%	-
Other	631,245	688,382	109%	6,241	-	0%	6,241	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	48,537,475	51,102,991	105%	54,170,433	2,451,677	5%	54,116,376	100%	(54,057)

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Administration Allocation	9,546,200	-	0%	11,455,910	-	0%	11,455,910	100%	-
Personnel Services	33,370,785	31,993,025	96%	37,270,225	2,908,256	8%	37,670,225	101%	(400,000) A
Materials and Services	9,740,566	5,112,765	52%	11,802,106	71,852	1%	11,802,106	100%	-
Capital Outlay	160,250	126,659	79%	1,885,000	-	0%	50,000	3%	1,835,000 B
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	52,817,801	37,232,449	70%	62,413,241	2,980,107	5%	60,978,241	98%	1,435,000

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Transfers In- OHP Mental Health	1,809,358	-	0%	5,554,712	-	0%	3,195,022	58%	(2,359,690)
Transfers In- General Fund	2,231,439	2,231,439	100%	2,088,273	-	0%	2,088,273	100%	-
Transfers In- Acute Care Service	-	-	-	626,000	-	0%	626,000	100%	-
Transfers Out	(481,000)	(562,749)	117%	(445,000)	-	0%	(445,000)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	3,559,797	1,668,690	47%	7,823,985	-	0%	5,464,295	70%	(2,359,690)

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Beginning Fund Balance	3,989,589	4,679,830	117%	2,943,669	20,130,370	684%	3,980,914	135%	1,037,245 C
Resources over Requirements	(4,280,326)	13,870,542	-	(8,242,808)	(528,430)	-	(6,861,865)	-	1,380,943
Net Transfers - In (Out)	3,559,797	1,668,690	-	7,823,985	-	-	5,464,295	-	(2,359,690)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 3,269,060	\$ 20,219,063	618%	\$ 2,524,847	\$ 19,601,940	776%	\$ 2,583,345	102%	\$58,498

- A** Personnel projections assume 6% vacancy. Includes continuation of paid internship program, which began in January 2024 and was not originally budgeted.
- B** Original budget included tenant improvement costs for expansion at a new site in La Pine. At this point, expenditures are not anticipated in FY25.
- C** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Health Services - Public Health - Fund 274

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
State Grant	5,630,131	6,126,214	109%	6,514,775	37,158	1%	6,852,037	105%	337,262
Environmental Health Fees	1,478,906	1,483,715	100%	1,637,892	30,195	2%	1,637,892	100%	-
State - Medicaid/Medicare	1,034,491	1,049,170	101%	1,587,117	100,080	6%	1,587,117	100%	-
Other	421,126	1,470,416	349%	1,117,483	250	0%	1,117,483	100%	-
State Miscellaneous	868,711	585,700	67%	468,636	4,983	1%	468,636	100%	-
Local Grants	218,951	652,283	298%	387,883	-	0%	387,883	100%	-
OHP Capitation	-	117,506	-	360,000	-	0%	360,000	100%	-
Vital Records	315,000	336,256	107%	318,000	11,123	3%	318,000	100%	-
Patient Fees	639,290	198,381	31%	185,651	12,069	7%	185,651	100%	-
Federal Grants	155,000	92,184	59%	162,746	-	0%	162,746	100%	-
State Shared- Family Planning	158,000	75,420	48%	75,000	7,732	10%	75,000	100%	-
OHP Fee for Service	20,250	30,598	151%	24,485	1,575	6%	24,485	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	10,939,856	12,217,842	112%	12,839,668	205,165	2%	13,176,930	103%	337,262

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Administration Allocation	3,092,162	-	0%	3,736,129	-	0%	3,736,129	100%	-
Personnel Services	11,978,565	11,646,287	97%	13,111,930	1,064,850	8%	13,081,930	100%	30,000 ^A
Materials and Services	2,424,314	2,231,508	92%	2,666,896	97,423	4%	2,666,896	100%	-
Capital Outlay	143,500	54,271	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	17,638,541	13,932,066	79%	19,514,955	1,162,274	6%	19,484,955	100%	30,000

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Transfers In- General Fund	4,548,701	4,548,701	100%	5,130,442	-	0%	5,130,442	100%	-
Transfers In- OHP Mental Health	319,965	241,400	75%	303,304	-	0%	303,304	100%	-
Transfers In - TRT	368,417	368,417	100%	276,572	23,048	8%	276,572	100%	-
Transfers In - Video Lottery	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	100%	250,000	100%	-
Transfers Out	(551,500)	-	0%	(1,138,642)	(94,887)	8%	(1,138,642)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	4,685,583	5,158,518	110%	4,821,676	178,161	4%	4,821,676	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Beginning Fund Balance	3,762,383	4,052,440	108%	3,666,636	7,190,752	196%	3,622,124	99%	(44,512) ^B
Resources over Requirements	(6,698,685)	(1,714,224)	-	(6,675,287)	(957,109)	-	(6,308,025)	-	367,262
Net Transfers - In (Out)	4,685,583	5,158,518	110%	4,821,676	178,161	4%	4,821,676	100%	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,749,281	\$ 7,496,734	429%	\$ 1,813,025	\$ 6,411,803	354%	\$ 2,135,775	118%	\$322,750

^A Personnel projections assume 4% vacancy.
^B Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Community Development - Fund 295

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Admin - Operations	157,300	148,681	95%	144,238	9,513	7%	144,238	100%	-
Code Compliance	1,124,181	840,865	75%	1,003,933	86,578	9%	1,003,933	100%	-
Building Safety	3,991,388	3,372,838	85%	3,414,568	317,638	9%	3,414,568	100%	-
Electrical	902,175	796,598	88%	918,502	84,985	9%	918,502	100%	-
Onsite Wastewater	923,880	909,862	98%	1,028,065	49,321	5%	1,028,065	100%	-
Current Planning	2,304,562	1,708,739	74%	1,916,960	160,396	8%	1,916,960	100%	-
Long Range Planning	1,057,354	746,065	71%	974,972	110,250	11%	974,972	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	10,460,840	8,523,648	81%	9,401,238	818,682	9%	9,401,238	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Admin - Operations	3,241,288	2,912,051	90%	3,552,093	296,399	8%	3,524,893	99%
Code Compliance	743,931	641,455	86%	801,574	54,515	7%	791,243	99%	10,331 A
Building Safety	2,088,542	1,818,452	87%	2,133,076	153,259	7%	2,099,510	98%	33,566 A
Electrical	583,718	546,234	94%	612,818	47,731	8%	635,677	104%	(22,859) A
Onsite Wastewater	865,670	717,375	83%	679,752	51,047	8%	679,752	100%	-
Current Planning	1,857,735	1,386,701	75%	1,410,470	102,204	7%	1,410,470	100%	-
Long Range Planning	888,677	697,066	78%	757,012	59,602	8%	757,012	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	10,269,561	8,719,333	85%	9,946,795	764,757	8%	9,898,557	100%	48,238

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In - CDD Operating Fund	510,105	47,445	9%	131,502	-	0%	131,502	100%
Transfers in - General Fund	100,000	48,181	48%	100,000	-	0%	100,000	100%	-
Transfers In - TRT	-	-	-	100,000	-	0%	100,000	100%	-
Transfers In - CDD Building Reserve	-	-	-	68,628	-	0%	148,148	216%	79,520 B
Transfers In - CDD Electrical Reserve	86,721	50,027	58%	61,412	-	0%	81,306	132%	19,894 B
Transfers Out	(107,544)	(107,544)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out - CDD Reserve	(122,752)	(233,698)	190%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	466,530	(195,589)	-42%	461,542	-	0%	560,956	122%	99,414

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	1,317,921	1,322,717	100%	1,000,000	950,979	95%	1,000,000	100%
Resources over Requirements	191,279	(195,685)	-	(545,557)	53,925	-	(497,319)	-	48,238
Net Transfers - In (Out)	466,530	(195,589)	-	461,542	-	-	560,956	-	99,414
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,975,730	\$ 931,444	47%	\$ 915,985	\$ 1,004,905	110%	\$ 1,063,637	116%	\$147,652

- A** Projections reflect unfilled positions and the addition of one new FTE.
- B** Transfer from reserves for one new FTE
- C** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Road - Fund 325

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Motor Vehicle Revenue	20,648,483	21,099,991	102%	21,484,773	1,934,101	9%	21,484,773	100%	-
Federal - PILT Payment	2,240,000	2,394,054	107%	2,741,447	2,401,480	88%	2,401,480	88%	(339,967)
Other Inter-fund Services	1,450,015	1,574,821	109%	1,368,191	70,571	5%	1,368,191	100%	-
Cities-Bend/Red/Sis/La Pine	763,171	961,664	126%	988,063	-	0%	988,063	100%	-
Sale of Equip & Material	614,500	370,308	60%	486,300	10	0%	486,300	100%	-
Interest on Investments	138,031	195,226	141%	158,000	25,190	16%	158,000	100%	-
Federal Reimbursements	689,703	342,290	50%	137,000	-	0%	137,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	73,808	48,692	66%	61,132	3,434	6%	61,132	100%	-
Mineral Lease Royalties	50,000	131,078	262%	50,000	-	0%	50,000	100%	-
Assessment Payments (P&I)	6,000	11,471	191%	5,000	155	3%	5,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	26,673,711	27,129,596	102%	27,479,906	4,434,940	16%	27,139,939	99%	(339,967)

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Personnel Services	8,406,468	8,287,378	99%	9,556,843	736,176	8%	9,556,843	100%	-
Materials and Services	8,600,033	7,214,494	84%	9,992,969	1,422,562	14%	9,992,969	100%	-
Capital Outlay	118,260	53,591	45%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	17,124,761	15,555,463	91%	19,549,812	2,158,738	11%	19,549,812	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Transfers Out	(12,700,000)	(12,700,000)	100%	(10,720,695)	-	0%	(10,720,695)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(12,700,000)	(12,700,000)	100%	(10,720,695)	-	0%	(10,720,695)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
Beginning Fund Balance	5,521,251	7,351,679	133%	5,223,706	6,227,344	119%	6,227,344	119%	1,003,638 ^A
Resources over Requirements	9,548,950	11,574,133		7,930,094	2,276,202		7,590,127		(339,967)
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(12,700,000)	(12,700,000)		(10,720,695)	-		(10,720,695)		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 2,370,201	\$ 6,225,812	263%	\$ 2,433,105	\$ 8,503,546	349%	\$ 3,096,776	127%	\$663,671

^A Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Adult P&P - Fund 355

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
DOC Grant in Aid SB 1145	4,116,464	4,143,196	101%	4,693,331	1,179,451	25%	4,693,331	100%	-
CJC Justice Reinvestment	943,172	1,196,648	127%	1,167,810	-	0%	1,167,810	100%	-
DOC Measure 57	256,815	259,307	101%	259,307	259,307	100%	259,307	100%	-
Interest on Investments	75,230	87,583	116%	73,000	9,335	13%	73,000	100%	-
Interfund- Sheriff	50,000	50,000	100%	60,000	5,000	8%	60,000	100%	-
Other Inter-fund Services	-	-	-	50,000	-	0%	50,000	100%	-
State Miscellaneous	22,607	111,969	495%	19,709	-	0%	19,709	100%	-
Miscellaneous	500	1,062	212%	500	4,384	877%	4,884	977%	4,384 ^A
Oregon BOPPPS	20,318	7,686	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gen Fund/Crime Prevention	50,000	50,000	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic Monitoring Fee	500	258	52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	5,535,606	5,907,709	107%	6,323,657	1,457,477	23%	6,328,041	100%	4,384

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	5,757,511	5,107,255	89%	6,387,456	441,763	7%	6,387,456	100%
Materials and Services	1,818,521	1,787,634	98%	1,984,229	88,135	4%	1,984,229	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	7,576,032	6,894,889	91%	8,371,685	529,899	6%	8,371,685	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In- General Funds	536,369	601,369	112%	703,369	58,614	8%	703,369	100%
Transfers In- Health Services	50,000	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Vehicle Maint	(75,419)	(75,419)	100%	(76,405)	(6,367)	8%	(76,405)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	510,950	525,950	103%	626,964	52,247	8%	626,964	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	3,000,000	3,010,934	100%	2,500,000	2,549,705	102%	2,549,705	102%
Resources over Requirements	(2,040,426)	(987,179)	-	(2,048,028)	927,578	-	(2,043,644)	-	4,384
Net Transfers - In (Out)	510,950	525,950	-	626,964	52,247	-	626,964	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,470,524	\$ 2,549,705	173%	\$ 1,078,936	\$ 3,529,530	327%	\$ 1,133,025	105%	\$54,089

^A Reimbursement for hosting event for Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors.

^B Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24. Trending to be a bit higher than original projections due to personnel savings from FY24.



Budget to Actuals Report

Road CIP - Fund 465

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Revenue Not Assigned	-	-		881,339	-	0%	881,339	100%	-
Interest on Investments	475,310	580,958	122%	476,000	46,285	10%	476,000	100%	-
State Miscellaneous	1,704,116	2,342,101	137%	-	-		-		-
Miscellaneous	-	204,504		-	-		-		-
TOTAL RESOURCES	2,179,426	3,127,563	144%	1,357,339	46,285	3%	1,357,339	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Materials and Services	132,770	132,770	100%	134,492	11,208	8%	134,492	100%
Capital Outlay	24,009,399	22,991,686	96%	16,189,012	24,161	0%	16,189,012	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	24,142,169	23,124,456	96%	16,323,504	35,369	0%	16,323,504	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In	12,500,000	12,500,000	100%	10,631,333	-	0%	10,631,333	100%
TOTAL TRANSFERS	12,500,000	12,500,000	100%	10,631,333	-	0%	10,631,333	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	19,012,380	23,347,907	123%	15,534,050	15,851,014	102%	15,851,014	102%
Resources over Requirements	(21,962,743)	(19,996,893)		(14,966,165)	10,916		(14,966,165)		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	12,500,000	12,500,000		10,631,333	-		10,631,333		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 9,549,637	\$ 15,851,014	166%	\$ 11,199,218	\$ 15,861,930	142%	\$ 11,516,182	103%	\$316,964

^A Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Road CIP (Fund 465) - Capital Outlay Summary by Project

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.33%
Year Completed

	Fiscal Year 2024		Fiscal Year 2025				\$ Variance	
	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection		%
Terrebonne Refinement Plan	6,639,405						\$ -	
Hunnel Rd: Loco Rd to Tumalo Rd	2,359,304	88%					-	
Transportation System Plan Update	20,450	100%					-	
Gribbling Rd Bridge	542,198	98%					-	
Smith Rock Way Bridge Replace	991,531	97%					-	
Deschutes Mkt Rd/Hamehook Round	1,151,371	99%					-	
Powell Butte Hwy/Butler Market RB	1,551,099	80%	1,095,760		1,095,760	100%	-	
Wilcox Ave Bridge #2171-03 Replacement	-		160,000		160,000	100%	-	
Paving Tumalo Rd/Deschutes Mkt Rd	-		520,000		520,000	100%	-	
Paving of Rosland Rd: US 20 to Draf	386,480	100%					-	
Hamehook Rd Bridge #16181 Rehabilitation	367,224	97%	1,930,500		1,930,500	100%	-	
NW Lower Bridge Way: 43rd St to Holmes Rd	105,726	66%	1,650,000		1,650,000	100%	-	
Northwest Way: NW Coyner Ave to NW Altmeter Wy	-		85,000		85,000	100%	-	
Slurry Seal 2023	357,325	100%					-	
Terrebonne Wastewater System Phase 1	1,000,000	100%					-	
Tumalo Reservoir Rd: OB Riley to Sisemore Rd	197,240	110%	2,417,752		2,417,752	100%	-	
Local Road Pavement Preservation	-		200,000		200,000	100%	-	
US20: Locust St	1,000,000	100%					-	
Paving Butler Market - Hamehook to Powell Butte	1,454,940						-	
Old Bend Rdm Hwy - US 20 to Tumalo	1,272,506						-	
Paving Of Horse Butte Rd	-		630,000		630,000	100%	-	
Paving Of Obr Hwy: Tumalo To Helmho	2,303,234		2,520,000		2,520,000	100%	-	
Paving Of Spring River Rd: S Centur	849,783						-	
Slurry Seal 2024	219,129						-	
La Pine Uic Stormwater Improvements	-		240,000		240,000	100%	-	
S Century Dr / Spring River Rd Roun	244		1,650,000		1,650,000	100%	-	
Radar Speed Sign Replacements	30,907						-	
Burgess Rd/Day Rd Traffic Signal			50,000		50,000		-	
Powell Butte Hwy: McGrath Rd to US20			2,290,000		2,290,000		-	
Slurry Seal 2025			350,000		350,000		-	
ODOT ARTS Program - Driver Speed Feedback Signs			24,161	24,161	24,161		-	
FY 23 Guardrail Improvements	-		150,000		150,000	100%	-	
Signage improvements			125,839		125,839		-	
Sidewalk Ramp Improvements	-		100,000		100,000	100%	-	
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 22,800,097	95%	\$ 16,189,012	24,161	0%	\$ 16,189,012	100%	-



Budget to Actuals Report

Solid Waste - Fund 610

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Franchise Disposal Fees	8,000,000	8,858,989	111%	9,940,000	716,092	7%	9,940,000	100%	- A
Commercial Disp. Fee	3,310,000	3,984,063	120%	4,450,000	392,596	9%	4,450,000	100%	- A
Private Disposal Fees	3,450,000	3,236,962	94%	3,420,000	354,734	10%	3,420,000	100%	- A
Special Waste	30,000	103,947	346%	645,000	3,111	0%	645,000	100%	-
Franchise 5% Fees	565,000	646,761	114%	635,000	45,511	7%	635,000	100%	- B
Yard Debris	400,000	456,528	114%	440,000	45,104	10%	440,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	173,000	290,694	168%	170,000	17,633	10%	170,000	100%	-
Interest on Investments	60,410	147,126	244%	62,000	14,414	23%	62,000	100%	-
Recyclables	7,000	7,669	110%	7,000	(5,029)	-72%	7,000	100%	- A
Leases	1	1	100%	1	-	0%	1	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	15,995,411	17,732,741	111%	19,769,001	1,584,166	8%	19,769,001	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Personnel Services	4,108,983	3,850,309	94%	5,739,145	392,597	7%	5,739,145	100%	-
Materials and Services	7,683,911	7,030,589	91%	8,994,999	218,873	2%	8,994,999	100%	-
Capital Outlay	309,000	265,290	86%	282,000	-	0%	282,000	100%	-
Debt Service	2,302,640	2,302,520	100%	2,305,600	-	0%	2,305,600	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	14,404,534	13,448,708	93%	17,321,744	611,470	4%	17,321,744	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Transfers In - SW Capital & Equipment Reserve	910,000	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out - SW Capital & Equipment Reserve	(2,613,962)	(2,613,962)	100%	(4,564,141)	(1,178)	0%	(4,564,141)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(1,703,962)	(2,613,962)	153%	(4,564,141)	(1,178)	0%	(4,564,141)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Beginning Fund Balance	2,416,385	2,743,514	114%	3,941,745	4,430,505	112%	4,430,505	112%	488,760 C
Resources over Requirements	1,590,877	4,284,033		2,447,257	972,696		2,447,257		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(1,703,962)	(2,613,962)		(4,564,141)	(1,178)		(4,564,141)		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 2,303,300	\$ 4,413,584	192%	\$ 1,824,861	\$ 5,402,023	296%	\$ 2,313,621	127%	\$488,760

- A** Total disposal fee projections reflect management's best estimate of revenues to be collected; disposal tons are typically higher in the summer with reductions in winter. Pending reclass adjustment between Recyclables and Commercial Disp Fee.
- B** Annual fees due April 15, 2025; received monthly installment from Republic
- C** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Fair & Expo - Fund 615

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Food & Beverage	991,000	1,536,154	155%	1,535,000	2,209	0%	1,535,000	100%	-
Events Revenue	1,050,000	985,341	94%	1,390,000	11,768	1%	1,390,000	100%	-
Rights & Signage	105,000	92,416	88%	110,000	26,400	24%	110,000	100%	-
Horse Stall Rental	100,000	74,925	75%	67,500	-	0%	67,500	100%	-
Storage	50,000	51,099	102%	45,000	-	0%	45,000	100%	-
Camping Fee	22,500	33,694	150%	37,500	-	0%	37,500	100%	-
Interest on Investments	22,000	24,619	112%	16,000	2,066	13%	16,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	3,000	7,001	233%	5,000	519	10%	5,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	2,343,500	2,805,249	120%	3,206,000	42,961	1%	3,206,000	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	1,478,441	1,460,765	99%	1,851,584	129,899	7%	1,851,584	100%
Personnel Services - F&B	148,510	79,529	54%	187,439	4,599	2%	187,439	100%	-
Materials and Services	1,492,986	1,330,361	89%	1,917,689	50,777	3%	1,937,989	101%	(20,300)
Materials and Services - F&B	514,200	837,724	163%	781,750	1,693	0%	783,433	100%	(1,683)
Debt Service	100,190	100,139	100%	99,700	-	0%	99,700	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	3,734,327	3,808,518	102%	4,838,162	186,967	4%	4,860,145	100%	(21,983)

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In - Room Tax	1,009,023	1,009,023	100%	963,000	80,250	8%	963,000	100%
Transfers In - County Fair	-	-	-	196,900	16,408	8%	196,900	100%	-
Transfers In - Park Fund	30,000	30,000	100%	30,000	2,500	8%	30,000	100%	-
Transfers Out	(163,342)	(10,777)	7%	(10,777)	(898)	8%	(10,777)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	875,681	1,028,246	117%	1,179,123	98,260	8%	1,179,123	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	547,763	547,764	100%	577,865	572,741	99%	577,865	100%
Resources over Requirements	(1,390,827)	(1,003,269)	-	(1,632,162)	(144,006)	-	(1,654,145)	-	(21,983)
Net Transfers - In (Out)	875,681	1,028,246	-	1,179,123	98,260	-	1,179,123	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 32,617	\$ 572,741	999%	\$ 124,826	\$ 526,995	422%	\$ 102,843	82%	(\$21,983)

^A Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Annual County Fair - Fund 616

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Concessions and Catering	790,000	834,968	106%	797,500	11,500	1%	797,500	100%	-
Gate Receipts	775,000	1,042,896	135%	780,000	146,943	19%	780,000	100%	-
Carnival	430,000	245,809	57%	430,000	86,928	20%	430,000	100%	-
Commercial Exhibitors	118,200	114,091	97%	115,000	136,925	119%	448,650	390%	333,650
Fair Sponsorship	92,500	69,967	76%	99,000	94,440	95%	122,080	123%	23,080
State Grant	53,167	53,167	100%	53,167	-	0%	53,167	100%	-
Rodeo Sponsorship	30,000	35,452	118%	30,000	44,010	147%	34,010	113%	4,010
Interest on Investments	13,500	25,831	191%	23,000	1,672	7%	23,000	100%	-
R/V Camping/Horse Stall Rental	17,250	31,255	181%	18,500	34,850	188%	32,250	174%	13,750
Merchandise Sales	2,500	1,899	76%	2,500	-	0%	2,500	100%	-
Livestock Entry Fees	2,000	1,920	96%	2,000	2,934	147%	2,934	147%	934
Miscellaneous	-	39		-	-		-		-
TOTAL RESOURCES	2,324,117	2,457,294	106%	2,350,667	560,203	24%	2,726,091	116%	375,424

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	226,531	183,190	81%	229,798	19,649	9%	229,798	100%
Materials and Services	2,356,325	2,241,088	95%	2,442,103	852,291	35%	2,442,103	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	2,582,856	2,424,279	94%	2,671,901	871,940	33%	2,671,901	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfer In - TRT 1%	75,000	75,000	100%	75,000	6,250	8%	75,000	100%
Transfers Out	(109,503)	(109,503)	100%	-	-		-		-
Transfer Out - Fair & Expo	-	-		(196,900)	(16,408)	8%	(196,900)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(34,503)	(34,503)	100%	(121,900)	(10,158)	8%	(121,900)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	521,447	521,447	100%	600,000	519,959	87%	519,959	87%
Resources over Requirements	(258,739)	33,015		(321,234)	(311,737)		54,190		375,424
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(34,503)	(34,503)		(121,900)	(10,158)		(121,900)		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 228,205	\$ 519,959	228%	\$ 156,866	\$ 198,063	126%	\$ 452,249	288%	\$ 295,383

^A Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Annual County Fair - Fund 616

CY24 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

	Fair 2023	Fair 2024 Actuals to Date	2024 Projection
RESOURCES			
Gate Receipts	\$ 1,042,896	\$ 82,439	\$ 780,000
Carnival	245,809	24,283	430,000
Commercial Exhibitors	436,160	145,150	448,650
Livestock Entry Fees	1,940	2,914	2,914
R/V Camping/Horse Stall Rental	31,449	32,019	32,019
Merchandise Sales	1,899	-	2,500
Concessions and Catering	512,899	-	482,500
Fair Sponsorship	117,183	105,932	152,080
TOTAL FAIR REVENUES	\$ 2,390,235	\$ 392,737	\$ 2,330,664
OTHER RESOURCES			
State Grant	53,167	-	53,167
Interest	19,504	15,134	23,494
Miscellaneous	114	-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 2,463,020	\$ 407,871	\$ 2,407,325
REQUIREMENTS			
Personnel	175,531	118,626	202,111
Materials & Services	2,124,162	1,321,187	2,473,139
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$ 2,299,693	\$ 1,439,813	\$ 2,675,251
TRANSFERS			
Transfer In - TRT 1%	75,000	43,750	75,000
Transfer Out - F&E Reserve	(170,608)	(54,753)	(54,753)
Transfer Out - Fair & Expo	-	(16,408)	(98,448)
TOTAL TRANSFERS	\$ (95,608)	\$ (27,411)	\$ (78,201)
Net Fair	\$ 67,719	\$ (1,059,353)	\$ (346,127)
Beginning Fund Balance on Jan 1	\$ 952,421	\$ 1,020,140	\$ 1,020,140
Ending Balance	\$ 1,020,140	\$ (39,213)	\$ 674,013



Budget to Actuals Report

Fair & Expo Capital Reserve - Fund 617

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Interest on Investments	64,800	94,239	145%	88,000	9,316	11%	88,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	-	130,809		-	-		-		-
TOTAL RESOURCES	64,800	225,047	347%	88,000	9,316	11%	88,000	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Materials and Services	343,555	273,830	80%	475,000	13,174	3%	475,000	100%	-
Capital Outlay	746,445	192,098	26%	785,000	7,063	1%	785,000	100%	- ^A
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	1,090,000	465,928	43%	1,260,000	20,237	2%	1,260,000	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Transfers In - TRT 1%	462,119	462,119	100%	442,396	36,866	8%	442,396	100%	-
Transfers In - Fund 165	100,000	100,000	100%	150,000	150,000	100%	150,000	100%	-
Transfers In - Annual County Fair	109,503	109,503	100%	-	-		-		-
Transfers In - Fair & Expo	152,565	-	0%	-	-		-		-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	824,187	671,622	81%	592,396	186,866	32%	592,396	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Beginning Fund Balance	2,592,838	2,757,229	106%	3,136,000	3,187,970	102%	3,187,970	102%	51,970 ^B
Resources over Requirements	(1,025,200)	(240,881)		(1,172,000)	(10,920)		(1,172,000)		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	824,187	671,622		592,396	186,866		592,396		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 2,391,825	\$ 3,187,970	133%	\$ 2,556,396	\$ 3,363,915	132%	\$ 2,608,366	102%	\$51,970

- A** Capital Outlay appropriations are a placeholder should viable projects be recommended and approved for construction
- B** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

RV Park - Fund 618

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
RV Park Fees < 31 Days	500,000	479,680	96%	450,000	27,539	6%	440,039	98%	(9,961)
RV Park Fees > 30 Days	12,500	21,682	173%	15,000	-	0%	15,000	100%	-
Interest on Investments	2,300	8,447	367%	8,000	951	12%	8,000	100%	-
Cancellation Fees	7,000	13,820	197%	7,000	8,640	123%	15,053	215%	8,053
Washer / Dryer	5,000	5,575	112%	5,000	1,597	32%	5,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	2,500	4,335	173%	2,500	150	6%	2,500	100%	-
Vending Machines	1,500	1,352	90%	1,500	370	25%	1,500	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	530,800	534,892	101%	489,000	39,247	8%	487,092	100%	(1,908)

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	91,328	88,108	96%	159,210	14,231	9%	159,210	100%
Materials and Services	303,173	214,396	71%	344,054	6,798	2%	343,176	100%	878
Debt Service	222,630	222,596	100%	223,600	-	0%	223,600	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	617,131	525,100	85%	726,864	21,028	3%	725,986	100%	878

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In - Park Fund	160,000	160,000	100%	160,000	13,333	8%	160,000	100%
Transfers In - TRT Fund	20,000	20,000	100%	20,000	1,667	8%	20,000	100%	-
Transfer Out - RV Reserve	(51,564)	(51,564)	100%	(122,142)	(10,179)	8%	(122,142)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	128,436	128,436	100%	57,858	4,822	8%	57,858	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	93,115	166,640	179%	248,000	304,867	123%	304,867	123%
Resources over Requirements	(86,331)	9,791		(237,864)	18,218		(238,894)		(1,030)
Net Transfers - In (Out)	128,436	128,436		57,858	4,822		57,858		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 135,220	\$ 304,867	225%	\$ 67,994	\$ 327,907	482%	\$ 123,831	182%	\$55,837

^A Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

RV Park Reserve - Fund 619

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Interest on Investments	34,300	45,518	133%	45,000	4,336	10%	45,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	34,300	45,518	133%	45,000	4,336	10%	45,000	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Materials and Services	100,000	18,610	19%	100,000	-	0%	100,000	100%
Capital Outlay	74,000	26,642	36%	70,000	-	0%	70,000	100%	- ^A
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	174,000	45,252	26%	170,000	-	0%	170,000	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfer In - RV Park Ops	51,564	51,564	100%	122,142	10,179	8%	122,142	100%
TOTAL TRANSFERS	51,564	51,564	100%	122,142	10,179	8%	122,142	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	1,372,453	1,469,559	107%	1,513,413	1,521,389	101%	1,521,389	101%
Resources over Requirements	(139,700)	266		(125,000)	4,336		(125,000)		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	51,564	51,564		122,142	10,179		122,142		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,284,317	\$ 1,521,389	118%	\$ 1,510,555	\$ 1,535,904	102%	\$ 1,518,531	101%	\$7,976

- ^A Capital Outlay appropriations are a placeholder
- ^B Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Risk Management - Fund 670

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Workers' Compensation	1,111,585	1,158,078	104%	1,116,950	97,600	9%	1,116,950	100%	-
General Liability	935,832	935,832	100%	943,414	78,618	8%	943,414	100%	-
Property Damage	418,028	418,028	100%	419,983	34,999	8%	419,983	100%	-
Unemployment	439,989	348,407	79%	362,214	100,368	28%	362,214	100%	A
Interest on Investments	200,000	274,605	137%	254,000	23,575	9%	254,000	100%	-
Vehicle	226,710	226,710	100%	250,030	20,836	8%	250,030	100%	-
Skid Car Training	10,000	45,839	458%	30,000	-	0%	30,000	100%	-
Claims Reimbursement	369,959	399,903	108%	20,000	-	0%	20,000	100%	-
Process Fee- Events/ Parades	2,000	1,595	80%	2,000	165	8%	2,000	100%	-
Miscellaneous	200	2,700	999%	200	-	0%	200	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	3,714,303	3,811,697	103%	3,398,791	356,160	10%	3,398,791	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Workers' Compensation	1,880,000	1,901,810	101%	2,000,000	688,949	34%	2,000,000	100%	-
General Liability	1,200,000	994,706	83%	1,500,000	89,064	6%	1,500,000	100%	-
Insurance Administration	714,197	659,997	92%	799,487	58,561	7%	799,487	100%	-
Vehicle	400,000	299,851	75%	700,000	8,172	1%	700,000	100%	-
Property Damage	300,250	474,866	158%	400,255	348,832	87%	400,255	100%	-
Unemployment	250,000	109,645	44%	200,000	-	0%	200,000	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	4,744,447	4,440,875	94%	5,599,742	1,193,577	21%	5,599,742	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Transfers Out - IT	(32,000)	(22,328)	70%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out - IT Reserve	(118,000)	(118,000)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out - Claims Reimbursement	(349,959)	(349,959)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out - Vehicle Replacement	(3,500)	(3,500)	100%	(4,500)	(375)	8%	(4,500)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(503,459)	(493,787)	98%	(4,500)	(375)	8%	(4,500)	100%	-

FUND BALANCE	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Beginning Fund Balance	8,000,000	9,323,307	117%	8,000,000	8,200,351	103%	8,200,351	103%	200,351 B
Resources over Requirements	(1,030,144)	(629,178)	-	(2,200,951)	(837,418)	-	(2,200,951)	-	0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	(503,459)	(493,787)	-	(4,500)	(375)	-	(4,500)	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 6,466,397	\$ 8,200,341	127%	\$ 5,794,549	\$ 7,362,559	127%	\$ 5,994,900	103%	\$200,351

A Unemployment collected on first \$25K of employee's salary in fiscal year

B Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

Health Benefits - Fund 675

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Internal Premium Charges	25,899,034	25,508,234	98%	30,548,182	2,473,277	8%	30,548,182	100%	-
COIC Premiums	1,963,363	2,025,772	103%	2,747,427	202,793	7%	2,747,427	100%	-
Employee Co-Pay	1,247,416	1,406,479	113%	1,492,623	129,704	9%	1,492,623	100%	-
Retiree / COBRA Premiums	1,019,288	1,041,989	102%	1,039,555	42,803	4%	1,039,555	100%	-
Prescription Rebates	280,000	382,550	137%	550,000	-	0%	550,000	100%	A
Interest on Investments	120,000	208,021	173%	366,000	14,631	4%	366,000	100%	-
Claims Reimbursement & Other	124,944	317,060	254%	100,000	31,563	32%	100,000	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	30,654,045	30,890,105	101%	36,843,787	2,894,772	8%	36,843,787	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Health Benefits	29,797,663	26,787,680	90%	26,303,391	517,260	2%	28,275,390	107%	(1,971,999) B
Deschutes On-Site Pharmacy	4,287,997	5,355,286	125%	5,733,434	3,856	0%	5,733,434	100%	-
Deschutes On-Site Clinic	1,415,279	1,356,819	96%	1,490,287	3,320	0%	1,490,287	100%	- C
Wellness	186,274	123,528	66%	174,230	6	0%	174,230	100%	- C
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	35,687,213	33,623,315	94%	33,701,342	524,442	2%	35,673,341	106%	(1,971,999)
TOTAL □	-	-		-	-		-		

FUND BALANCE	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Beginning Fund Balance	6,107,743	6,107,998	100%	5,090,316	3,846,771	76%	5,090,316	100%	0 D
Resources over Requirements	(5,033,168)	(2,733,210)		3,142,445	2,370,330		1,170,446		(1,971,999)
Net Transfers - In (Out)	-	-		-	-		-		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,074,575	\$ 3,374,788	314%	\$ 8,232,761	\$ 6,217,101	76%	\$ 6,260,762	76%	(\$1,971,999)

- A** Budget estimate is based on claims which are difficult to predict
- B** Budget for Dental inadvertently entered as \$219K vs. \$2.1M. A mid-year budget adjustment will be forthcoming.
- C** Amounts are paid 1 month in arrears
- D** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



Budget to Actuals Report

911 - Fund 705 and 710

FY25 YTD July 31, 2024 (unaudited)

08/19/2024 Item #3.

8.3%
Year Complete

RESOURCES	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2025			Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%			
Property Taxes - Current Yr	10,932,000	11,014,581	101%	11,556,000	-	0%	11,556,000	100%	- A
Telephone User Tax	1,827,530	1,467,581	80%	1,800,500	-	0%	1,800,500	100%	- B
Interest on Investments	312,321	462,829	148%	426,000	39,109	9%	426,000	100%	-
Police RMS User Fees	244,435	255,485	105%	255,000	-	0%	255,000	100%	- C
Contract Payments	167,765	172,636	103%	179,300	-	0%	179,300	100%	-
User Fee	148,820	151,203	102%	148,600	3,125	2%	148,600	100%	-
Data Network Reimbursement	145,852	107,080	73%	106,500	-	0%	106,500	100%	-
State Reimbursement	93,000	97,500	105%	93,000	-	0%	93,000	100%	- D
Property Taxes - Prior Yr	90,000	108,215	120%	90,000	24,668	27%	90,000	100%	-
Property Taxes - Jefferson Co.	40,500	40,915	101%	42,500	241	1%	42,500	100%	-
Miscellaneous	32,100	34,304	107%	36,500	1,188	3%	36,500	100%	-
TOTAL RESOURCES	14,034,323	13,912,327	99%	14,733,900	68,331	0%	14,733,900	100%	-

REQUIREMENTS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Personnel Services	9,032,045	8,481,407	94%	10,237,093	766,006	7%	10,237,093	100%
Materials and Services	4,250,715	3,352,977	79%	4,267,026	439,112	10%	4,267,026	100%	-
Capital Outlay	1,831,000	1,361,542	74%	2,750,500	23,158	1%	2,750,500	100%	-
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	15,113,760	13,195,925	87%	17,254,619	1,228,275	7%	17,254,619	100%	-

TRANSFERS	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Transfers In	1,950,000	-	0%	515,000	-	0%	515,000	100%
Transfers Out	(1,950,000)	-	0%	(515,000)	-	0%	(515,000)	100%	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUND BALANCE	Budget	Actuals	%	Budget	Actuals	%	Projection	%	\$ Variance
	Beginning Fund Balance	13,202,343	13,393,950	101%	13,160,074	14,110,352	107%	13,160,074	100%
Resources over Requirements	(1,079,437)	716,402		(2,520,719)	(1,159,944)		(2,520,719)		0
Net Transfers - In (Out)	-	-		-	-		-		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 12,122,906	\$ 14,110,352	116%	\$ 10,639,355	\$ 12,950,408	122%	\$ 10,639,355	100%	\$0

- A** Current year taxes received primarily in November, February and May
- B** Telephone tax payments are received quarterly
- C** Invoices are mailed in the Spring
- D** State GIS reimbursements are received quarterly
- E** Final Beginning Fund Balance will be determined after the final close of FY24



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA REQUEST & STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: August 19, 2024

SUBJECT: Discussion of Mountain View Community Development Safe Parking and Other Options

RECOMMENDED MOTION:
N/A – informational discussion

BACKGROUND AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:
Mt. View Community Development, with support from Deschutes County and the City of Redmond, is proposing a 60-unit permanent supported housing village in Redmond, Oregon.

BUDGET IMPACTS:
TBD

ATTENDANCE:
Kristie Bollinger, Property Manager
Rick Russell, Mountain View Community Development

Mt. View Community Village

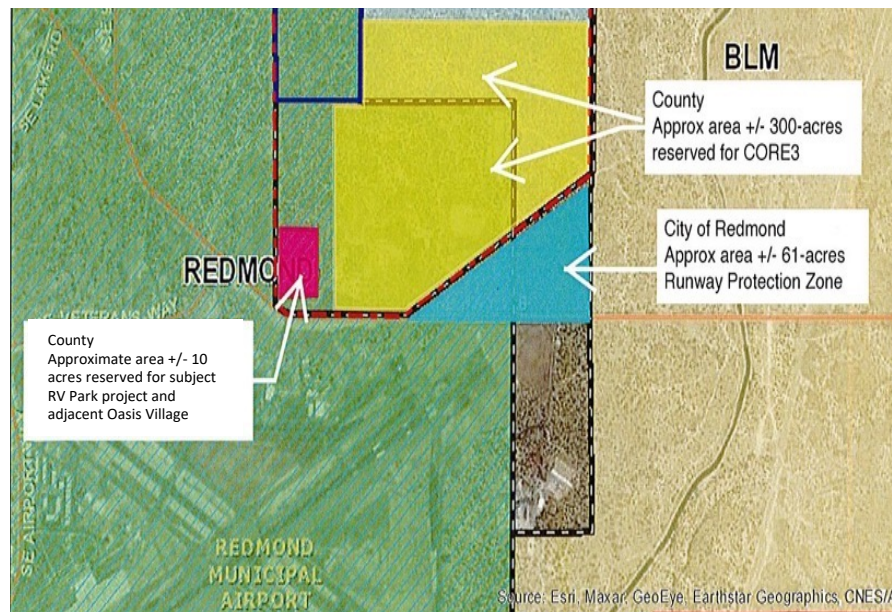
Master Planned Permanent Supportive Housing Village in Deschutes County



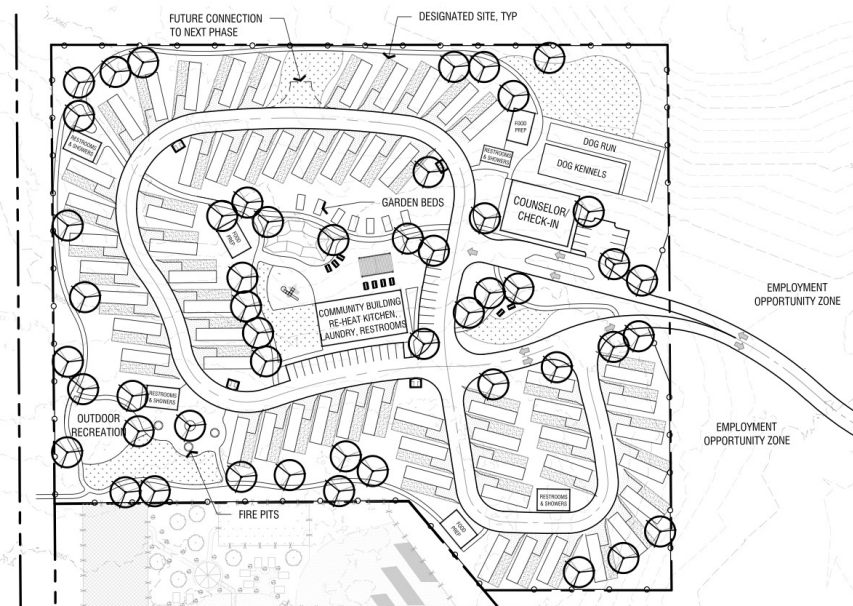
MOUNTAIN VIEW
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT SUMMARY

Mt. View Community Development, with support from Deschutes County and the City of Redmond, propose a 60-unit permanent supportive housing village in Redmond, Oregon. The development offers below-market rents for those making less than 30% AMI, with on-site staff providing case management services. The community features opportunity for public-private partnership, recreational facilities, workforce training opportunities, and community gathering spaces. Site development and landscape is currently in design with Ten Over Studio, with an anticipated construction start date of Fall 2025.



Subject property (pink) and neighboring sites



Conceptual site plan by Ten Over Studio



Photo of permanent housing at Community First! Village in Austin, Texas

- **Property:** 8.77 acres (adjacent to 3.23ac Oasis Village site)
- **Zoning:** M1 within the UGB
- **Land Owner:** Deschutes County - adjacent 45 acres also available with County approval upon proof of concept.
- 60 site permanent supportive housing development with below market rents serving up to 30% AMI
- On-site case management
- Target demographic includes recently unhoused, working poor, those on fixed incomes, and those in need of a step from nearby Oasis Village or Safe Parking

Mt. View Community Village

Proposal for Master Planned Permanent Supportive Housing Village in Deschutes County

Spring 2024



MOUNTAIN VIEW
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

Introduction + Executive Summary

Property

Project Overview

Scope of Services

Summary

Prepared by Mt. View Community Development in conjunction with and support from Deschutes County and the City of Redmond, Oregon

INTRODUCTION / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Understanding Mt. View Community Development (MVCD) and the City of Redmond's preference to maximize the number of unhoused individuals served, MVCD identified sheltering development concepts yielding 30-65 sites throughout the region. We compared programs within the Pacific Northwest and beyond and analyzed successes and challenges of each. We consulted with affordable housing property managers, low income housing attorneys, service providers, operators, contractors, and insurance professionals to determine the most feasible designs for the subject property. In doing so we established a set of overall goals and strategies for our City and County and the constraints associated with each.

Overall Goals + Strategy

- Establish capacity and ensure the quality of appropriate permanent supportive housing units for housing insecure individuals currently homeless or at risk of homelessness within the greater Redmond community
- Provide adequate indoor and outdoor space for health and well-being and other supportive activities for targeted user group
- Determine successful operating structure on subject property and associated implications with public/private partnership

Targeted User Group

Currently unhoused individuals or those at risk of homelessness working to maintain housing or desiring to transition out of homelessness

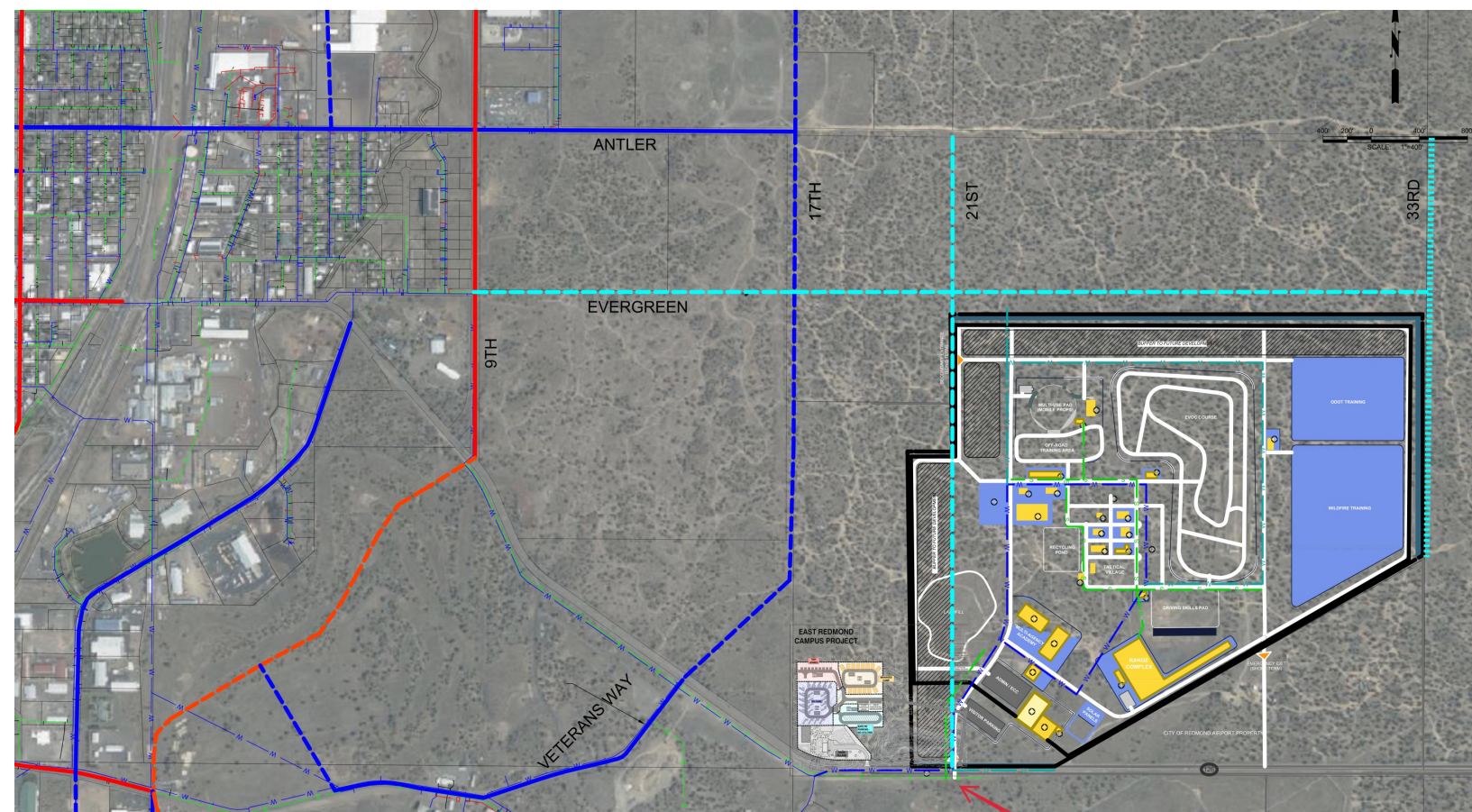
Overall Program Needs

- Variety of paid permanent housing units
- Social outdoor spaces with active recreational flex space such as a dog park and community garden
- Education and training classrooms
- Case management and counseling services with designated office space
- Workforce training areas and life skill development space
- Food preparation and dining areas
- Specific opportunities for greater Redmond community involvement and partnership

Property Overview

Development Profile

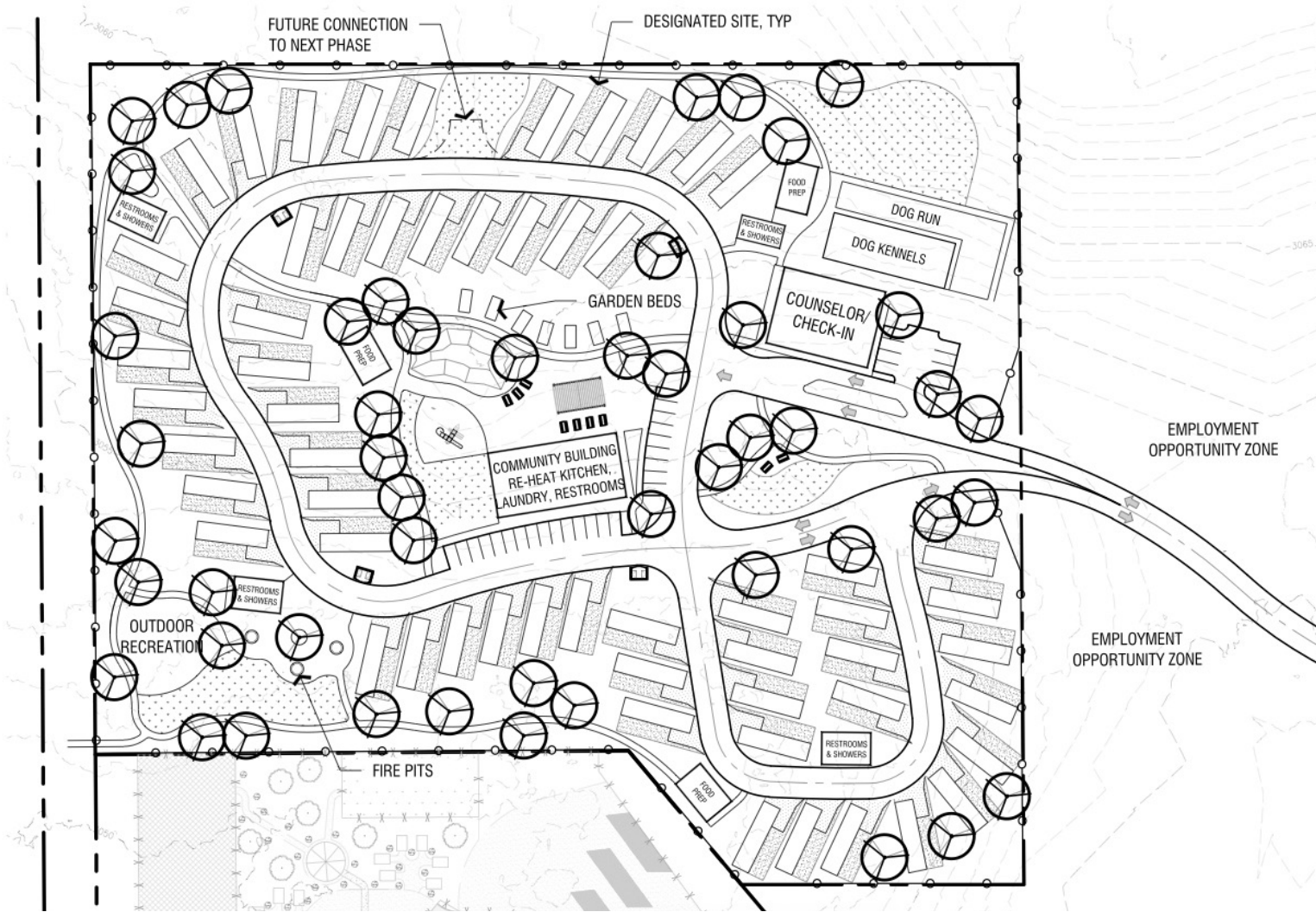
- **Site Size: 8.77 acres** (adjacent to 3.23ac Oasis Village site for 12 acre property in total)
- **Zoning: M1 within the UGB**
- **Land Owner: Deschutes County - Currently leased to the City of Redmond for sublease and management of property**



Master Planned Permanent Supportive Housing Village

Project Overview

- 60 site housing village serving up to 30% AMI
- 24/7 on-site staff
- Supportive services
 - property management
 - case management
- Substantial investment in sitework and landscape
- Target demographic includes recently unhoused, working poor, those on fixed incomes, and those in need of an additional step from nearby transitional shelters making up to 30% AMI



Master Planned Permanent Supportive Housing Village

60 paid permanent housing units

- Restroom and paid laundry facilities (1:10 ratio of washer/dryer units and restrooms per site). Permanent housing units include restrooms.
- Emphasis on investment in landscape to showcase campus and provide necessary privacy between guests and public given proximity to Hwy 126.
- Provides parking for RV or additional transportation vehicle within each site. Additional overflow parking can be provided in flex use community site
- Community building to provide indoor/outdoor space for multiuse activities, case management, and workforce training
- Master planned site plan and landscape currently in design with Ten Over Studio. Permitting in process with the City of Redmond.



Scope of Services

Request for Funds

Scope of Services

- Project Estimate: \$13.5M includes 60 permanent housing sites and community spaces operational
- Existing ARPA funds support to be used for site work, infrastructure investment, community building, and restroom/laundry outbuildings
- Estimated Project Timeline
 - Summer 2024: Design review and completion
 - Spring 2025: Predevelopment complete
 - Fall 2025: On-site construction begins
 - Spring 2026: Site operational
- Operating budget to be financed via HUD housing vouchers and Medicaid reimbursement via a contract with Pacific Source (secured in January 2024).



Summary of Proposal



MOUNTAIN VIEW
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

Summary of Community and Proposal

- Community to be developed through the LIFT Permanent Supportive Housing program
- Geography requires significant investment in landscape infrastructure, signage, and placemaking
- Operationally intensive demographic with success dependent upon sufficient case management and initial investment in infrastructure
- Housing village is a permanent option for the recently unhoused, working poor, those on a fixed income, or those relocating from nearby transitional shelters
- Public/private partnership emphasized, with MVCDs desire for land ownership in order to fully invest in infrastructure required for the concept
- Phase 1 site development expense is \$5M, case management services space is \$2.5M, and construction of housing units is \$6M. Operating budget expected to be financed via HUD housing voucher rental income, 15 year LIFT PSH support, and Pacific Source Medicaid reimbursements.

Questions / Follow Up

michelle@rncross.com

rick@mvmfredmond.org

ABOUT



MOUNTAIN VIEW
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

Mountain View Community Development

Mt. View Community Development is a 501c3 nonprofit organization based in Redmond, Oregon. Their work centers around advocating and providing for the unhoused population within their community, including creation and management of Redmond's Safe Parking program.

Michelle Cross

Michelle Cross grew up in Redmond, Oregon and is a 2006 graduate of Redmond High School. She earned a B.S. from Oregon State University and a M.B.A. from the University of California Los Angeles with an emphasis in Real Estate Finance and Development. She continued her real estate education

working as a Development Associate for The Ratkovich Company, a family office in Southern California with over \$1B in assets under management. The Ratkovich Company focuses on developing urban infill projects within the greater Los Angeles area. She now lives in Redmond with her husband Colton and their three young kids.

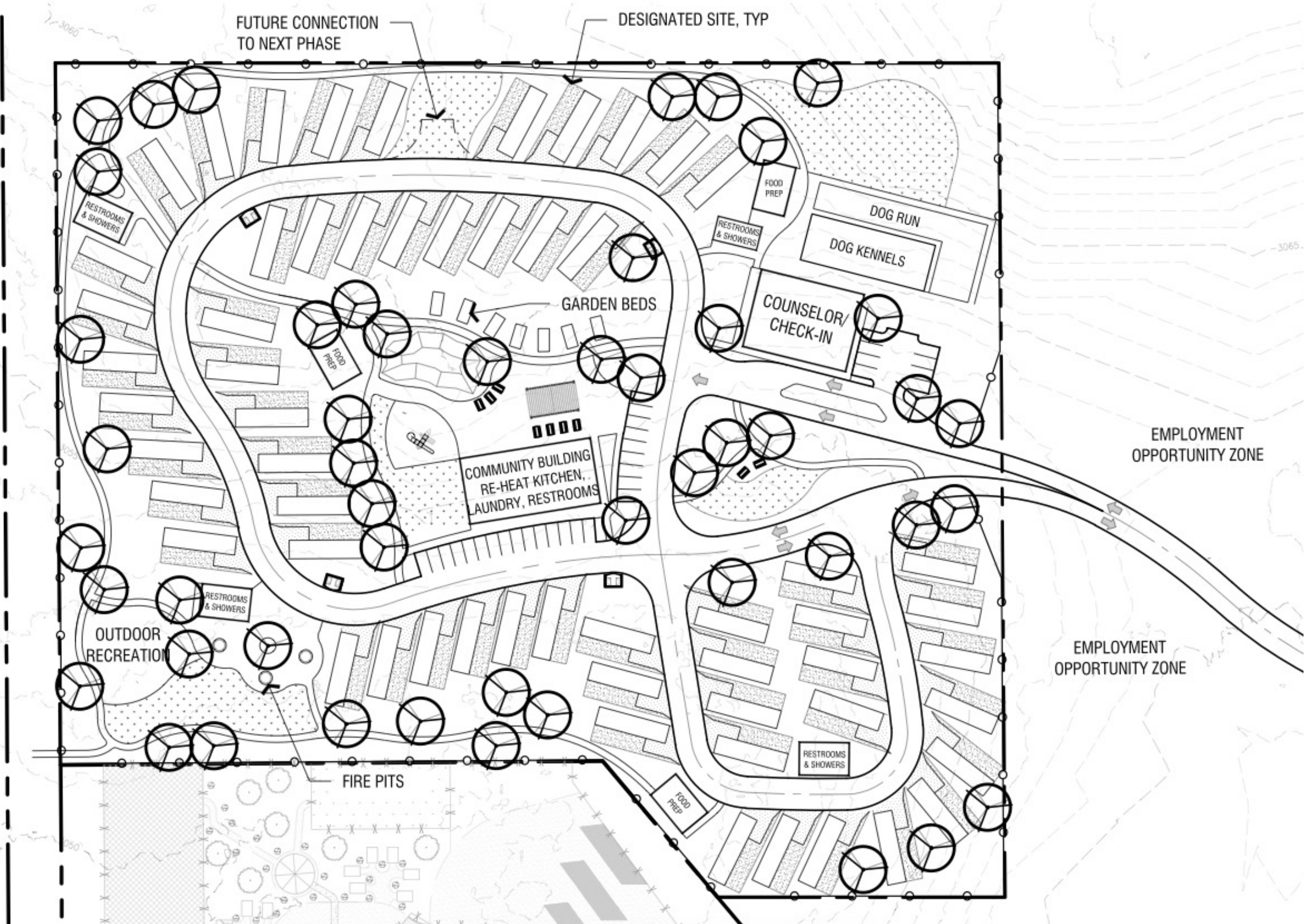
Rick Russell

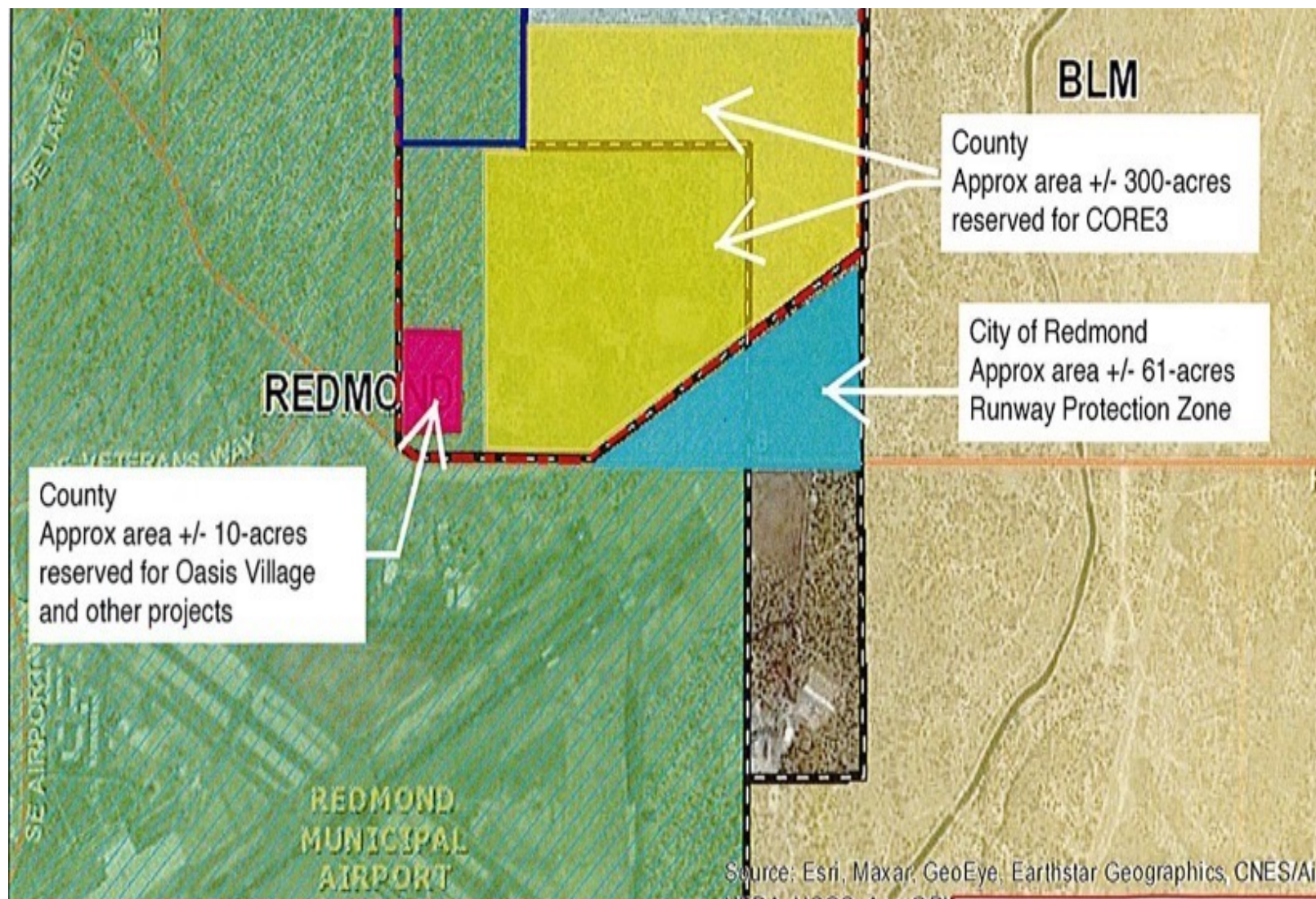
Rick Russell is the pastor of Mountain View Fellowship and executive director of Mountain View Community Development in Redmond, OR. Rick has a BA in Religion from Greenville University and a master of divinity degree from Portland Seminary. Under

Rick's leadership the church entered homelessness services by hosting the Redmond Winter Shelter with Shepherd's House Ministries for 8 seasons. Mountain View now offers shower and laundry facilities to community members 5 days a week; operates a Safe Parking program with 29 spaces at 7 locations; and regularly partners with multiple community partners such as Thrive, Jericho Road and Shepherd's House. Rick lives in Redmond with his wife, Katie, and two school aged kids.



Community First! Village in Austin, Texas





Subject Property in Redmond, Oregon



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA REQUEST & STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: August 19, 2024

SUBJECT: Deliberation #5: Deschutes County 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update - Review of Draft Document

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

The Board will consider a request to reopen the record to collect additional input for the 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update.

The Board will provide direction to staff on recommended edits to an updated draft of the 2040 plan for review in its entirety. The updated draft incorporates revisions shared by the Board at previous deliberation meetings.

BACKGROUND AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

The Board of Commissioners will continue its deliberations process in consideration of the draft Deschutes County 2040 Comprehensive Plan. The full record is located on the project website: https://www.deschutes.org/cd/page/247-23-000644-pa-deschutes-county-2040-comprehensive-plan-update-hearing-page.

BUDGET IMPACTS:

None

ATTENDANCE:

- Nicole Mardell, AICP, Senior Long Range Planner
Will Groves, Planning Manager
Peter Gutowsky, Community Development Director



MEMORANDUM

TO: Deschutes County Board of County Commissioners (“Board”)

FROM: Nicole Mardell, AICP, Senior Planner
Will Groves, Planning Manager

DATE: August 14, 2024

SUBJECT: Deliberation #5: Deschutes County 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update – Review of Draft Document

On August 19, 2024, the Board will consider two items. First, a request to reopen the record for the Deschutes County 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update process, and dependent on the outcome of the first item, potentially deliberate on an updated August 14, 2024 draft of the 2040 Plan (Attachment A). This draft reflects revisions shared by the Board at previous deliberative meetings focused on Chapter 3 - Farm and Forest Resources, Chapter 5 – Natural Resources, Chapter 7 – Natural Hazards, and Chapter 11 - Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts, and minor scrivener’s or technical edits identified by staff. The Board will have the opportunity to review the draft in its entirety and offer direction on any remaining revisions to staff.

I. PROPOSAL

This is a legislative text amendment to repeal and replace the 2030 Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 2011, with the 2040 Plan. No zoning or comprehensive plan map amendments are being considered, nor are any changes to the County’s adopted Goal 5 inventories pertaining to significant natural resources, scenic views, open spaces, mineral and aggregate sites, and historic and cultural resources.

The full record is included on the project hearing page: <https://www.deschutes.org/cd/page/247-23-000644-pa-deschutes-county-2040-comprehensive-plan-update-hearing-page>.

II. REQUEST TO REOPEN THE RECORD

Staff received an email from Mary Fleischmann on August 13, 2024. The email was also sent to the Board, although staff in consultation with legal counsel, recommended the Board not read the email as the record for the 2040 plan closed on May 30, 2024. Within the email, the commentor suggested several edits to the draft document and requested the Board reopen the record to collect additional community input.

If the Board were to reopen the record deliberations would pause, and staff would return with an order establishing parameters for the new open record period. If the Board chose not to reopen the record, the deliberations process would continue as scheduled.

III. DELIBERATION PROCESS

The 2040 Plan provides background information, a summary of community considerations, and overarching goal and policy guidance pertaining to key issues facing the county. The Board held public hearings to gather testimony for the 2040 Plan on April 10, 2024, in Bend¹; April 23 in Sunriver²; and April 30 in Sisters³; and May 8 in Bend⁴. At the conclusion of the May 8 hearing, the Commission voted to close the oral record, leave the written record open until May 30, and commence deliberations at a subsequent meeting.

Staff held a work session with the Board on June 10⁵ to discuss the process for deliberating the 2040 Plan, ultimately determining to perform an extensive review of the following four chapters:

- July 22: Chapter 3, Farm and Forest Resources
- July 24: Chapter 5, Natural Resources
- July 29: Chapter 7, Natural Hazards
- August 5: Chapter 11, Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts.

On August 5, 2024, the Board scheduled an additional meeting to review an updated draft of the document in its entirety. The document has been updated to an August 14, 2024, version which includes the Board’s recommended revisions from the previous four meetings, in addition to scrivener’s and technical edits. The draft document is intended to serve as a redline version for ease in identifying changes. Formatting, graphic design, and replacement of images will occur prior to formal adoption of the document. Staff will be seeking direction from the Board on any remaining edits to the document and a vote to initiate the adoption

¹ <https://www.deschutes.org/bcc/page/board-county-commissioners-meeting-162>
² <https://www.deschutes.org/bcc/page/public-hearing-2020-2040-comprehensive-plan-update>
³ <https://www.deschutes.org/bcc/page/public-hearing-2020-2040-comprehensive-plan-update-0>
⁴ <https://www.deschutes.org/bcc/page/2020-2040-comprehensive-plan-update-public-hearing>
⁵ <https://www.deschutes.org/bcc/page/board-county-commissioners-meeting-175>

process. Staff will then work with the consultant to finalize the draft document, including graphic design and formatting work, for first reading.

Parking Lot

During the June work session, staff introduced the concept of a “parking lot” for items that may be outside the scope of the 2040 Plan. This includes items that are one-time actions more fitting for a subsequent action plan or items potentially precluded by state law. They are listed in Attachment B. Staff recommends the Board table them during deliberations, and instead include the list as an attachment to the adopted 2040 Plan. The Board can then discuss them in greater detail through the development of an action plan.

IV. NEXT STEPS

Staff seeks direction from the Board on the request to reopen the record. Dependent on the initial decision, staff also seeks direction on remaining edits to the August 14, 2024, draft version of the 2040 Plan. Following the discussion, staff will integrate edits into a final version for adoption. As this is the last scheduled deliberation meeting, the Board may raise additional topics for discussion at the meeting, or schedule additional meetings as necessary.

Attachments:

- A. August 14, 2024, Draft – Deschutes County 2040 Comprehensive Plan
- B. “Parking Lot” Issues

Attachment B

Deschutes County **Comprehensive Plan**



DESCHUTES
COUNTY
2040



Draft - Revised ~~March 15~~August 14, 2024

Acknowledgements

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Patti Adair, Chair

Anthony DeBone, Vice Chair

Phil Chang

DESCHUTES COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
Jessica Kieras, Chair

Nathan Hovekamp, Vice Chair

Matt Cyrus

Susan Altman

Kelsey Kelley

Patrick Trowbridge

Toni Williams

Dale Crawford (through June, 2023)

Maggie Kirby (through June 2023)

STAFF

Peter Gutowsky, AICP, Community Development Director

William Groves, Planning Manager

Nicole Mardell, AICP, Senior Planner

CONSULTANT TEAM

MIG

Parametrix

Letz Consulting

Kittelson and Associates

Adopted _____

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i-2	8. Recreation	8-1
Introduction	i-4	Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	8-2
1. Community		Context	8-4
Engagement	1-1	Key Community Considerations	8-5
Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	1-2	Goals and Policies	8-6
Context	1-2	9. Economic Development	9-1
Key Community Issues	1-6	Context	9-2
Goals and Policies	1-6	Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	9-2
2. Land Use and		Key Community Considerations	9-5
Regional Coordination	2-1	Economic Development Goals and Policies	9-6
Context	2-3	10. Housing	10-1
Key Community Considerations	2-7	Context	10-2
Goals and Policies	2-9	Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	10-2
3. Farm and Forest Resources	3-1	Key Community Considerations	10-4
Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	3-2	Goals and Policies	10-6
Context	3-3	11. Unincorporated Communities and Destination	
Key Community Considerations	3-6	Resorts	11-1
Goals and Policies	3-7	Context	11-2
4. Mineral and Aggregate Resources	4-1	Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	11-2
Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	4-2	Key Community Considerations	11-4
Context	4-2	Goals and Policies	11-4
Key Community Considerations	4-4	12. Public Facilities	12-1
Goals and Policies	4-4	Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	12-2
5. Natural Resources	5-1	Context	12-3
Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	5-2	Key Community Considerations	12-6
Context	5-3	Goals and Policies	12-7
Key Community Considerations	5-9	13. Transportation	13-1
Goals and Policies	5-10	14. Energy	14-1
6. Historic and Cultural Resources	6-11	Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	14-2
Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	6-12	Context	14-3
Context	6-13	Key Community Considerations	14-5
Key Community Considerations	6-13	Goals and Policies	14-5
Goals and Policies	6-14	Appendix A - Terrebonne Community Plan	A-1
7. Natural Hazards	7-1	Appendix B - Tumalo Community Plan	B-1
Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations	7-2	Appendix C - Transportation System Plan	C-1
Context	7-3	Appendix D - Newberry Country Plan	D-1
Key Community Considerations	7-6	Appendix E - Goal 5 Supplemental Sections	E-1
Goals and Policies	7-7		



Introduction

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

The County's most recent Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2011. Since then, the County has grown substantially and experienced many demographic and economic shifts. Between April 2010 and July 2020, the County's population grew from 157,730 residents to 198,253 residents. This growth - 25.7% over ten years - is over twice the 10.6% increase that the State of Oregon experienced as a whole. The latest projections from Portland State University's Population Research Center suggest strong continued growth throughout Deschutes County.

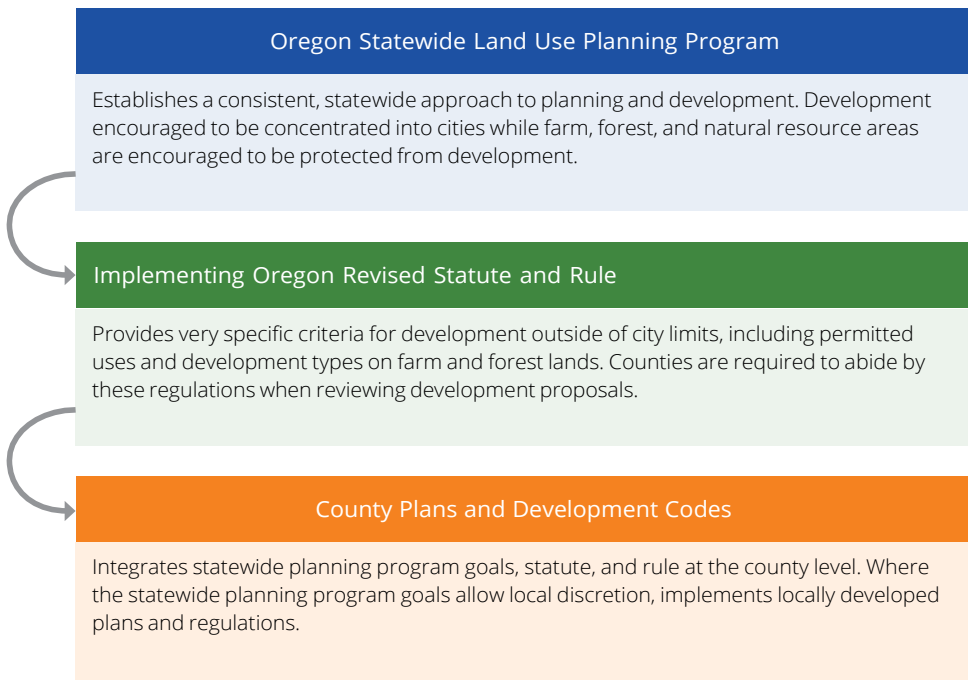
→An updated Comprehensive Plan is necessary to address current needs of the communities in the County, as well as to guide the anticipated growth and development of Deschutes County over the next twenty years. Although many of the goals and policies of the 2011 Plan still hold value, fundamental data, trends, and land use issues have become outdated. The updated Comprehensive Plan needs to incorporate community input to craft new and updated goals and policies regarding agriculture, forestry, housing, recreation, natural resources, natural hazards, economic development, and transportation.



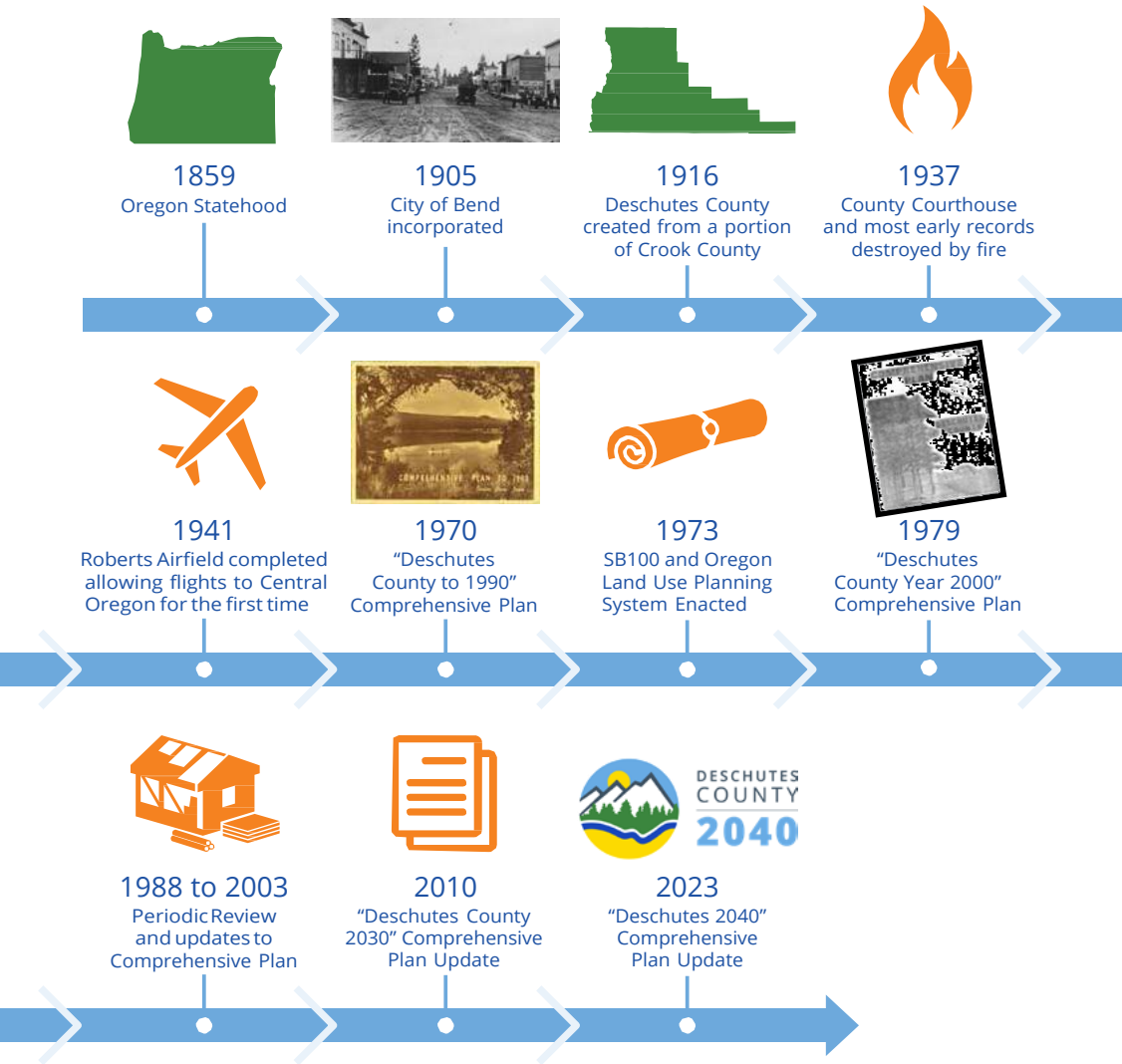
In Oregon, comprehensive plans must comply with the statewide planning system, which was adopted in 1973, to ensure consistent land use policies across the State. While compliance with the statewide system is required, it is also important for a comprehensive plan to reflect local needs and interests.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

The Comprehensive Plan is the County's long-range plan for how it will grow and serve its community members in the future. Oregon state law requires all counties and cities to adopt and regularly update Comprehensive Plans that are consistent with state and regional goals, laws, administrative rules and other requirements and guidelines. The Comprehensive Plan addresses topics such as land use, housing, economic

development, transportation, parks and recreation, and natural resources, with a strong emphasis on how land is used, developed, and/or conserved. Other topics in the plan include citizen involvement, natural hazards, and public infrastructure and facilities, and more. The Plan describes conditions related to each element of the community and provides overarching guidance for future County decisions in the form of a set of goals, objectives, and policies. These policies will drive future decisions and actions undertaken by County staff, advisory groups, and elected decision-makers.



Deschutes County Timeline



City of Bend photo courtesy of DowntownBend.org



1

Community Engagement



Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Public engagement is the touchstone of planning in Oregon. As Deschutes County grows and its population changes over the course of the next 20 years, the County must be prepared to find innovative ways to keep community members involved in the planning process and provide ample and accessible ways to find and digest information. Challenges including funding, resources, and ongoing state appeals might pose barriers to this work. The County has an opportunity to plan for adequate resources and staffing to support this work.

2023 Comprehensive Plan Update

A far-reaching community conversation was a vital part of updating the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan. This effort included:

- Two phases of engagement – one focusing on long-range vision, opportunities, and challenges; and another phase focusing on important and controversial topics.
- Outreach events in all parts of the County.
- A deliberate audit of engagement activities to learn and build on successes.

Context

Involving the public in planning is a critical part of Oregon's land use system. Statewide Planning Goal 1 - Citizen Involvement, is intended to ensure that the public has the opportunity to be meaningfully involved in all phases of the land use planning process. Creating these opportunities requires time and energy on the part of County staff, as well as systems to incorporate that input in a meaningful way.

To participate in planning actions, the public needs to be notified of the proposal or project, understand the legal framework for the decision and understand the implications of the decision. Local governments need to be aware of changing technologies and best practices to involve the community and share project information. Community engagement can take many forms, such as focus groups for a larger planning project, email notification lists for department activities, or mailed notices of public hearings.

Community Engagement

Summary of Engagement for the 2023 Update



Regulatory Framework

Statewide Planning Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement lays the groundwork for the County's public involvement program. Jurisdictions are required to establish a Citizen Involvement Program that provides widespread community involvement, two-way communication with appropriate feedback mechanisms, opportunities for engagement in all phases of the planning process, technical information available in an intelligible form, and is adequately funded.

Statewide Planning Goal 1
To develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Deschutes County's Community Involvement Program

Statewide Planning Goal 1 is implemented by Deschutes County's Community Involvement Program, as described in the following section.

DESCHUTES COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

The Deschutes County Planning Commission serves as the County's Committee for Community Involvement (CCI). The Planning Commission is composed of seven volunteer

Community Engagement

members appointed to four-year terms by the Board of County Commissioners (Board).

Membership of the commission is representative of the various geographic areas of the County. Members are selected through an open process that aims to balance the diverse views of Deschutes County residents.

The purpose of the CCI is to create a direct and transparent connection between County decision-making and the public by providing regular updates, speakers, panel discussions, and handouts on land use law and policy. The CCI aims to make materials intelligible and convenient for the public and to provide a venue for civil discourse on important issues for the County.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

The Historic Landmarks Commission serves as a hearings body for matters concerning historical districts, structures and sites within unincorporated Deschutes County as well as the city of Sisters. The Landmarks Commission is composed of nine voting and several non-voting ex-officio members who have demonstrated expertise in historic preservation related disciplines. Commissioners serve four-year terms.



**OTHER LAND USE RELATED
ADVISORY GROUPS**

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

The Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program helps achieve Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) habitat and management goals and objectives within the Upper Deschutes River sub-basin, consistent with an agreement between the Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) and ODFW. As part of that agreement COID provides ODFW with funds to develop and implement a fish and wildlife habitat mitigation and enhancement program for the Upper Deschutes River Basin. The Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Committee

Community Engagement

has seven voting members appointed to three-year terms by the Board (see also Section 2.5).

In addition to convening these groups, Deschutes County engages with the public through numerous methods, including:

- Conducting regular work sessions and hearings
- Providing timely public notice of important items
- Maintaining the County Website, including the department’s “Community Engagement Center” page.
- Advertising events and engaging with constituents through social media channels
- Coordinating with media organizations, such as local newspapers.
- Meeting with individuals and small groups to get feedback on important issues.

These activities were part of the most recent update of this Comprehensive Plan.



Community Engagement



Key Community Issues

Deschutes County is changing and community members are seeking new ways to share their ideas on key issues. To provide ample opportunities to engage, new tools and technologies will be needed to involve new groups. Issues that the policies in this section address include:

- Continuing to simplify materials to use plain language and be accessible to a variety of audiences
- Continuing to maintain a presence throughout the County, including holding meetings and events throughout the County
- Supporting engagement activities that allow community members to participate virtually and at the time of their choosing.

With these issues in mind, Deschutes County has adopted the following goals and policies:

Goals and Policies

Goal 1.1: Provide for a robust community involvement program that includes all members of the community, including those who are commonly under-represented, by ensuring access to information, encouraging community collaboration, identifying and addressing barriers to involvement, and promoting efficient and transparent planning processes.

Policy 1.1.1. Convene the Deschutes County Planning Commission as the County's Committee for Community Involvement in order to provide a direct and transparent connection between County decision-making and the public.

Policy 1.1.2. Write all County planning documents to be understandable, intuitive, and easily available to the general public, using simplified language where possible, with acronyms spelled out and technical language explained.

Community Engagement

Policy 1.1.3. Hold area-specific comprehensive plan and zoning text amendment public hearings in locations and at times convenient and accessible to area residents, as appropriate.

Policy 1.1.4. Provide property information to the public in an intuitive and easy-to-use manner.

Policy 1.1.5. Consult and coordinate with developers before submitting applications as required or recommended by the County Development Code to identify and discuss project requirements and impacts.

Policy 1.1.6. Invest in and support land use educational resources for community members including information related to rural living, agricultural practices, natural resources, and natural hazards.

Policy 1.1.7. Promote opportunities for community members to have civil dialogue around key community issues.

Policy 1.1.8. Explore new and innovative ways to reach community members and promote participation in the planning process.

Goal 1.2: Support the activities of the Committee for Community Involvement

Policy 1.2.1. Maintain adequate funding and staffing support for the Committee.

Policy 1.2.2. Provide regular updates, speakers, panel discussions, and handouts on land use law and policy.

Policy 1.2.3. Appoint members through an open and public process to reflect the diverse geographic regions, demographics, and values of Deschutes County residents.

Policy 1.2.4. Meet with the Board of County Commissioners at least once a year to coordinate planning policies and activities.

Policy 1.2.5. Complete periodic reports on community involvement implementation for the State Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, the Board of County Commissioners, and the public.

Policy 1.2.6. Maintain open and civil discourse among Committee members and with the public.



2

Land Use and Regional Coordination





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Deschutes County has been one of the most rapidly growing parts of Oregon for many years. This growth can cause tension and highlight trade-offs between community priorities, such as the need for housing, preservation of natural resources, adequate infrastructure, and intergovernmental collaboration. To manage this growth, the County partners with its cities, special districts, and state and federal agencies to ensure a collaborative approach to development activities. As the County continues to navigate emerging issues, intergovernmental agreements and new partnerships will be key.

One purpose of the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan is to provide a blueprint for land use throughout the County. This is accomplished through goals and policies that tell a cohesive story of where and how development should occur and what places are expected to remain undeveloped. The Plan provides a legal framework for establishing more specific land use actions and regulations.



Deschutes County regulates and manages the use of land in the unincorporated parts of the County. This is accomplished by:

- Implementing state policy and laws and furthering local planning goals by maintaining, updating and applying County land use policies, standards and regulations in its zoning codes and this Comprehensive Plan.
- Reviewing development and land use proposals and help applicants to navigate the application process.
- Coordinating with other local jurisdictions on issues of regional growth management, infrastructure, and public services.
- Coordinating land use and transportation planning efforts in rural areas including planning for farm and forest lands and natural resource management and protection.
- Administering land use regulations for unincorporated communities in the County.



The policies contained in this chapter, as well as all chapters in this Plan, establish the legislative policy basis for the County's land use planning program. The program is implemented primarily through application of the County's Zoning Code, regulatory maps, and development permitting application and approval procedures. In addition, these policies establish important criteria to be used when initiating regulatory changes or reviewing and developing code, map, and policy amendments.

Note: Official comprehensive plan and zoning maps, including overlay zone maps, included in are available ~~through the~~ Deschutes County Dial Property Information System.

Land Use and Regional Coordination Context

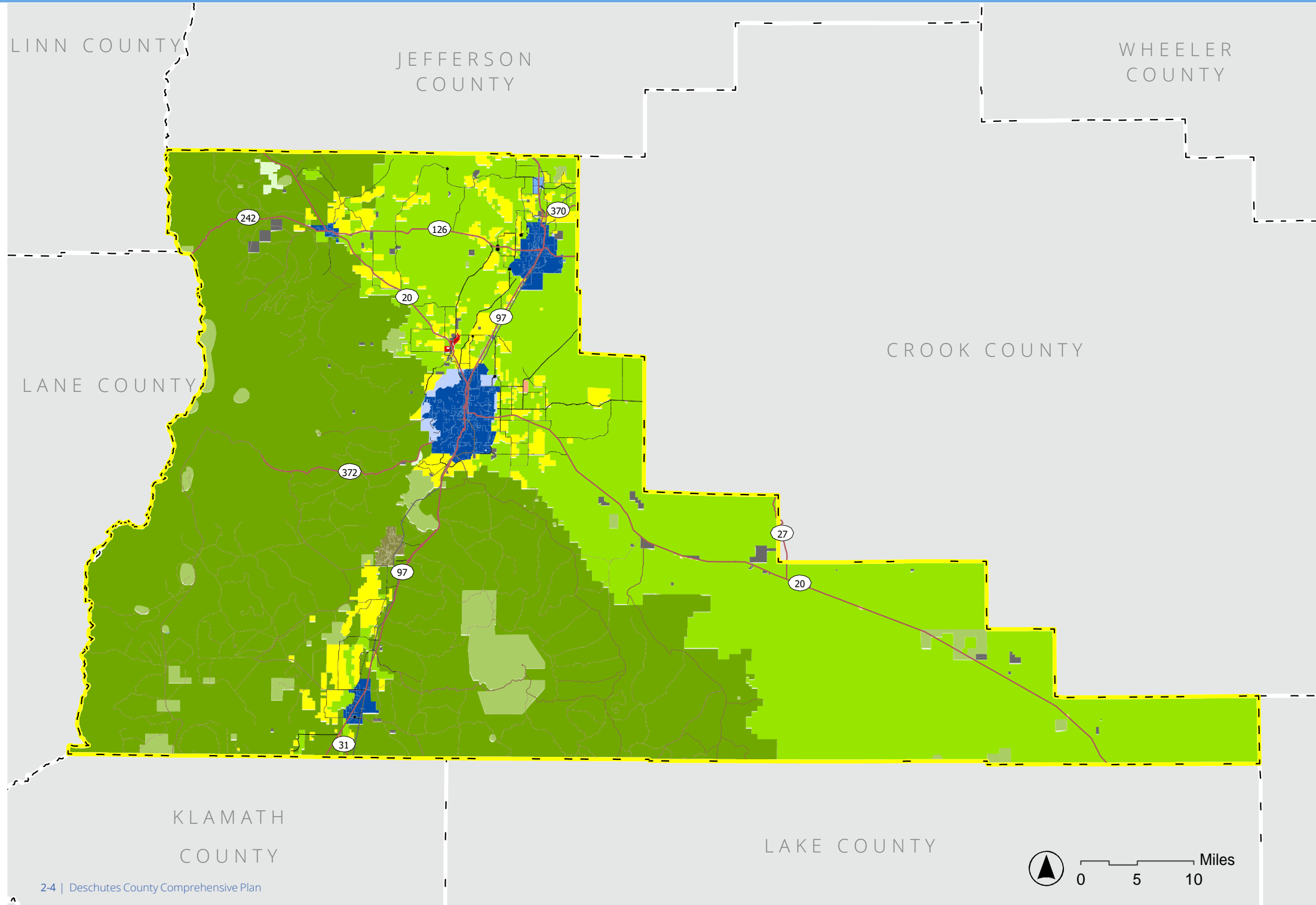
Comprehensive Plan Designations

Comprehensive Plan designations provide a high-level policy basis for more detailed zoning regulations – each Comprehensive Plan designation may be implemented by one or more specific zones.

Comprehensive plan designations in Deschutes County are shown in Map 2-1 and described in the preceding table. Comprehensive Plan designations within the Bend, Redmond, Sisters, and La Pine Urban Growth Boundaries are excluded – local jurisdictions have responsibility for comprehensive planning within their Urban Growth Boundaries.

Comprehensive Plan Designation	Purpose Statement
County-wide Designations	
Agriculture	To preserve and maintain agricultural lands for farm use.
Airport Development	To allow development compatible with airport use while mitigating impacts on surrounding lands.
Forest	To conserve forest lands for multiple forest uses.
Open Space & Conservation	To protect natural and scenic open spaces, including areas with fragile, unusual or unique qualities.
Rural Residential Exception Area	To provide opportunities for rural residential living outside urban growth boundaries and unincorporated communities, consistent with efficient planning of public services.
Surface Mining	To protect surface mining resources from development impacts while protecting development from mining impacts.
Resort Community	To define rural areas with existing resort development that are not classified as a destination resort.
Rural Community	To define rural areas with limited existing urban-style development.
Rural Service Center	To define rural areas with minimal commercial development as well as some residential uses, based on Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.
Urban- Unincorporated Community	To define rural areas with existing urban development, based on Oregon Administrative Rule 660-22 or its successor.
Urban Designations	
Deschutes County coordinates with cities to adopt comprehensive plan designations for areas within Urban Growth Boundaries or as part of Urban Reserves Areas in the City of Redmond area. These designations are reflected in the Deschutes County GIS database.	
Area Specific Designations	
Parts of Deschutes County (Sunriver for example) have area-specific Comprehensive Plan designations. These are detailed in Chapter 11, Unincorporated Communities.	

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DESIGNATION Map 2-1



- Water Bodies
- County Boundary
- Transportation**
- State Routes
- Railroad
- County Lines
- Arterial
- Collector
- Forest Highway
- Comprehensive Plan Designation**
- Airport
- Agriculture
- Forest
- Flood Plain
- Open Space & Conservation
- Rural Commercial
- Resort
- Rural Industrial
- Rural Residential Exception Area
- Surface Mining
- Terrabone Districts
- Tumalo Districts
- Unincorporated Community
- Mixed Use / Commercial
- Mixed Use / Commercial Future Expansion Area
- Other**
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Urban Reserve
- Urban Unincorporated Community

Prepared by

Revised 7/31/2023

This map is for information purposes only. The County's official zoning and comprehensive plan maps can be accessed through the Deschutes County Dial Property Information System. Please note that these maps do not represent all of the County's combining and overlay zones.

Zoning Designations

Zoning designations in Deschutes County are shown in Map 2-2. Zones within the Bend, Redmond, Sisters, and La Pine Urban Growth Boundaries are excluded - local jurisdictions have responsibility for zoning within Urban Growth Boundaries.

OVERLAY ZONES

Deschutes County has the following overlay zones, which apply in addition to the base zone of a given property.

- **Airport Safety:** The purpose of the AS Zone is to restrict incompatible land uses and airspace obstructions around airports in an effort to maintain an airport's maximum benefit.
- **Destination Resort:** The purpose of the Destination Resort Combining Zone is to identify lands eligible for siting a Destination Resort and establish procedures and standards for establishing this type of development.
- **Landscape Management:** 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.**
- **Greater Sage-Grouse Combining Zone .** The purpose of the Greater Sage-Grouse Combining Zone is to fulfill obligations of OAR 660-23-0115. This state rule requires seven Oregon counties to mitigate impacts of large-scale development on sage-grouse habitat.
- **Sensitive Bird and Mammal Habitat:** The purpose of the Sensitive Bird and Mammal Combining Zone is to insure that sensitive habitat areas identified in the County's Goal 5 sensitive bird and mammal inventory as critical for the survival of the northern bald eagle, great blue heron, golden eagle, prairie falcon, osprey, great grey owl, and

Land Use and Regional Coordination

Land Use Planning in Oregon

The foundation of statewide program for land use planning in Oregon is a set of 19 Statewide Land Use Planning Goals. The goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics, like citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources.

Oregon's statewide goals are achieved through local comprehensive planning. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan and the zoning and land-division ordinances needed to put the plan into effect.

Local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals. Plans are reviewed for such consistency by the state's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). When LCDC officially approves a local government's plan, the plan is said to be acknowledged. It then becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by that plan.

The goals relevant to Deschutes County are:

- Goal 1 Citizen Involvement
- Goal 2 Land Use Planning
- Goal 3 Agricultural Lands
- Goal 4 Forest Lands
- Goal 5 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
- Goal 6 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
- Goal 7 Areas Subject to Natural Hazards
- Goal 8 Recreational Needs
- Goal 9 Economic Development
- Goal 10 Housing
- Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services
- Goal 12 Transportation
- Goal 13 Energy Conservation
- Goal 14 Urbanization



the Townsend's big-eared bat are protected from the effects of conflicting uses or activities which are not subject to the Forest Practices Act.

- **Surface Mining Impact Area:** The purpose of the SMIA zone is to protect the surface mining resources of Deschutes County from new development which conflicts with the removal and processing of a mineral and aggregate resource while allowing owners of property near a surface mining **site reasonable use of their property.**
- **Wildlife Area:** The purpose of the Wildlife Area Combining Zone is to conserve important wildlife areas in Deschutes County; to protect an important environmental, social and economic element of the area; and to permit development compatible with the **protection of the wildlife resource.**

CITY COORDINATION

Deschutes County includes the following jurisdictions, each with their own authority and needs. The role of the County is largely one of coordination across these multiple communities.

Land Use and Regional Coordination

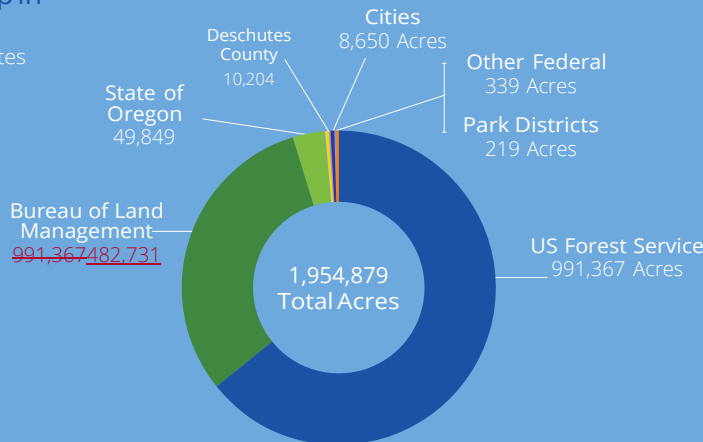
Deschutes County contains four incorporated cities. The County, per statute, is responsible for coordinating with cities on growth related issues including urban growth boundary and urban reserve planning. The County maintains intergovernmental agreements with each city to define land use authority for lands outside of city limits and within urban growth boundaries.

City of Bend

Bend is the largest incorporated area in Deschutes County. It is centrally located in the county, with Highways 20 and 97 crossing paths through the center of the city. Bend has experienced rapid growth in the last few years, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and "Zoom Town" remote working trends. The 2022 estimated population of the Bend UGB is 103,976. The Bend UGB accounts for most of the population share among all UGBs in Deschutes County with a population of 225,619 (57.4% of the population) by 2072.

Public Land Ownership in Deschutes County

Approximately 79% of Deschutes County is public land.



City of La Pine

The City of La Pine is located close to the southern edge of the county along Hwy. 97. The current (2022) estimated population of the La Pine UGB is 2,736. The population of the La Pine UGB is projected to increase by 87% to 5,129 in 2047. By 2072, the population is projected to be 8,336.

City of Redmond

Redmond is located northeast of Bend with Hwy. 97 running through the center of town. The current (2022) estimated population of the Redmond UGB is 37,342. The population of the Redmond UGB is projected to increase by 121% to 82,601 in the next 50 years. By 2047 it is estimated that the population of the Redmond UGB will increase to 60,060.

City of Sisters

Sisters is located on the eastern edge of the Willamette National Forest and Cascade Mountains. The current (2022) estimated population of the Sisters UGB is 3,437. The Sisters UGB is projected to increase by 130%, to 7,911 in 2047, and to 14,881 by 2072.

TRIBAL COORDINATION

In the Treaty of 1855 (12 Stat. 963), the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs ceded approximately 10.2 million acres to the United States Government in exchange for creation and reserved of the Warm Springs Reservation for its exclusive use. The Treaty further reserve to. As part of this agreement, the Tribes maintained rights to hunt take fish at all usual and accustomed stations, and to hunt, fish, gather, roots and berries, and graze on these ceded lands, pasture livestock on unclaimed lands. The map below on page 2-9 identifies the location of these ceded areas in Deschutes County, which primarily intersect with publicly owned lands. Coordination with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs on growth and development related issues is important to ensure consistency with these treaty rights.

**Land Use and Regional Coordination
Key Community Considerations**

The rapid pace of growth in Deschutes County and its impacts on urban, rural, natural, and recreational areas has been one of the most significant – and at times the most controversial – topics of discussion among the community project participants. Some topics and comments include:

- Strong desire by some for greater densities in urban areas, in order to accommodate growth while preserving open space and resource land in rural areas.
- A similarly strong feeling by some that the cities in Deschutes County are becoming too urban already.
- Concern about the amount and distribution of benefits and burdens created by destination resorts and tourism-related activities in rural areas.
- Strong desire for interagency collaboration to manage growth in a coordinated manner.

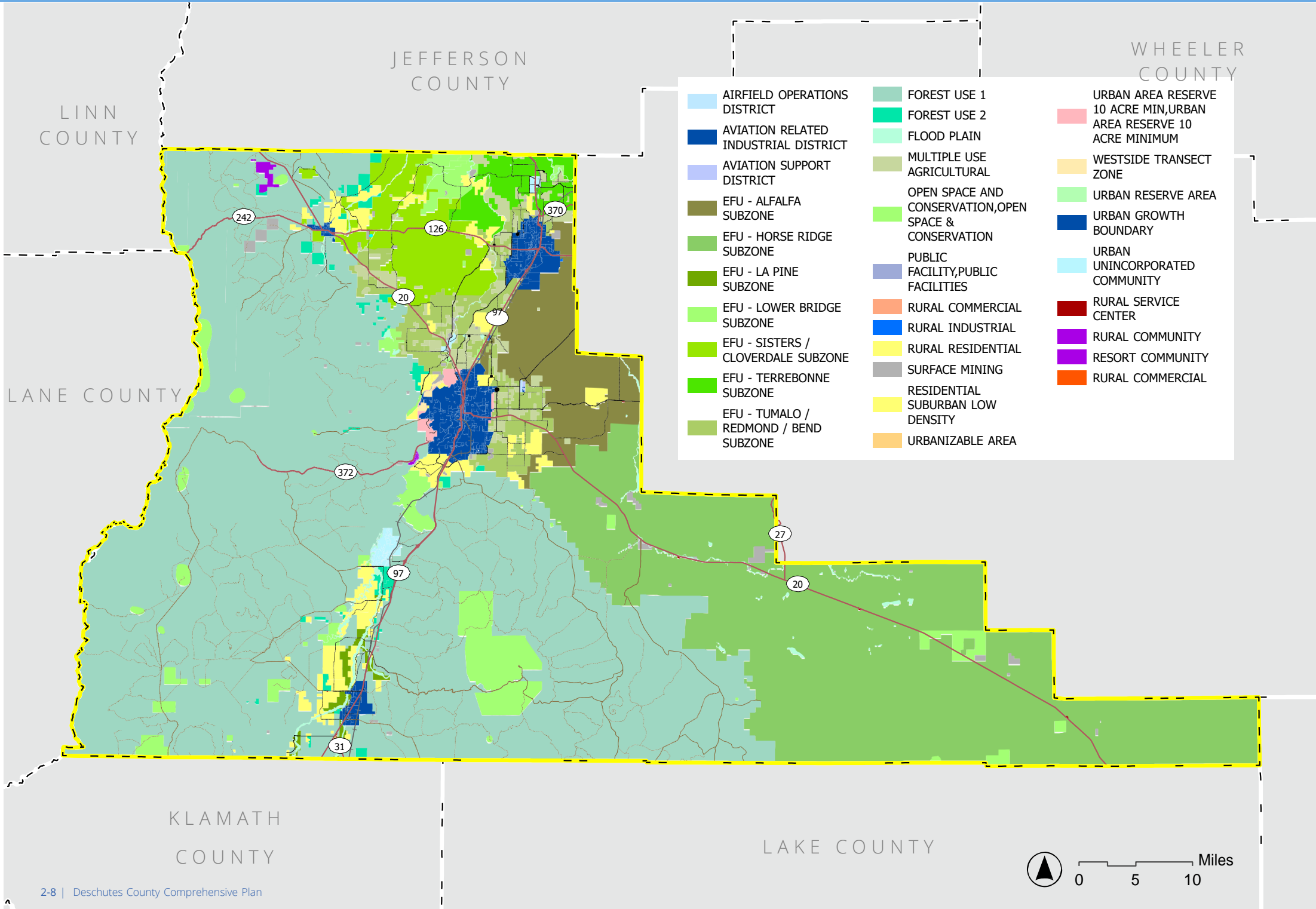
With these ongoing conversations in mind, Deschutes County drafted and refined the following goals and policies to guide the growth of our community for the next 20 years.



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ZONING DESIGNATIONS

Map 2-2



- Water Bodies** (Blue)
- County Boundary** (Yellow dashed line)
- Transportation**
 - State Routes (Red line)
 - Railroad (Black line with cross-ticks)
 - County Lines (Black dashed line)

This map is for information purposes only. The County's official zoning and comprehensive plan maps can be accessed through the Deschutes County Dial Property Information System. Please note that these maps do not represent all of the County's combining and overlay zones.

Goals and Policies

Goal 2.1: Maintain an open and public land use process in which decisions are based on substantial evidence and a balancing of community needs.

Policy 2.1.1. Balance the consideration of private property rights and the economic impacts of land use decisions on property owners with incentives to preserve agricultural and forest land, wildlife habitat, ground and surface water resources, wetlands, riparian areas, open areas and other community goals identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

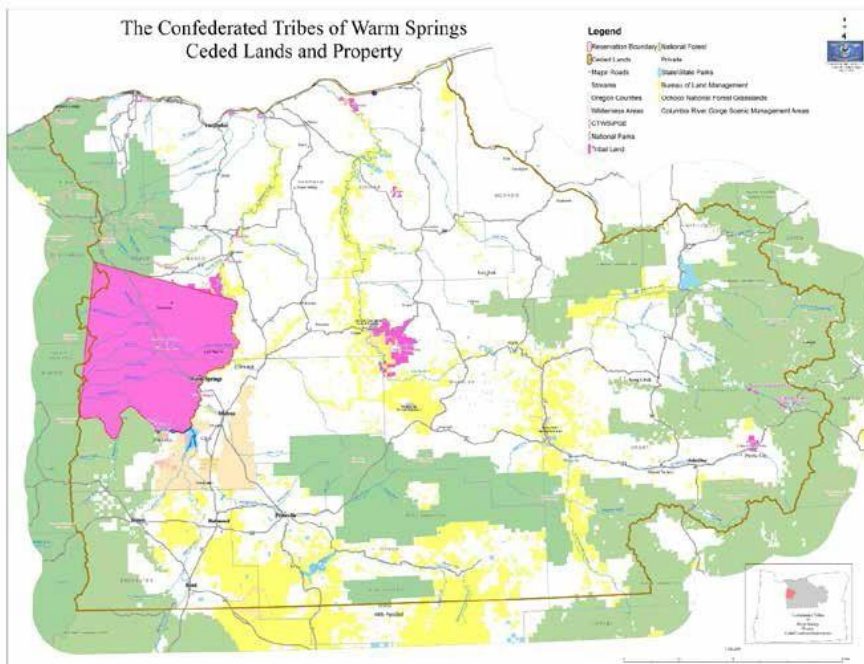
Policy 2.1.2. Review the Comprehensive Plan periodically in order to address current conditions, issues, and opportunities.

Land Use and Regional Coordination

Policy 2.1.3. The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map will be retained in official replica form as an electronic map layer within the County Geographic Information System and is adopted as part of this Plan.

Policy 2.1.4. Implement Comprehensive Plan policies through the Community Development Department's annual work plan and other actions by the Department and the Board of County Commissioners.

Policy 2.1.5. Explore methods to integrate carrying capacity into County land use decision-making.



Goal 2.2: Coordinate and support regional planning efforts relating to growth, natural resources, recreation, and major infrastructure investments.

Policy 2.2.1. Periodically review and update intergovernmental and urban management agreements to coordinate land use review on land inside urban growth boundaries and outside city limits.

Policy 2.2.2. Help coordinate regional planning efforts with other agencies on land use policies and actions that impact their jurisdictions.

Policy 2.2.3. Support the use of high value natural resource and recreational lands for public purposes, whether through acquisition, easements, or other means.

Policy 2.2.4. Support the implementation of long-range plans of Deschutes County jurisdictions, incorporating elements of those plans into the County's Comprehensive Plan as appropriate.

Policy 2.2.5. Encourage cities to conduct, in collaboration with Deschutes County, urban reserve planning to facilitate orderly and thoughtful management of growth and infrastructure needs.

Policy 2.2.6. Collaborate with federal agencies on land management issues, including homelessness, [community wildfire protection](#), wildlife habitat restoration, water quality, road networks, energy projects, the impacts of recreation and the expansion of sustainable recreation opportunities.

Policy 2.2.7. Support efforts to reduce barriers to regional infrastructure projects with community benefit while mitigating negative impacts.

Policy 2.2.8. Support updates to unincorporated community area plans.

Land Use and Regional Coordination

Policy 2.2.9. In accordance with OAR 660-024-004 and 0045, Deschutes County, fulfilling coordination duties specified in ORS 195.025, shall approve and update its comprehensive plan when participating cities within their jurisdiction legislatively or through a quasi-judicial process designate regionally significant sites.

Policy 2.2.10. The County and City shall periodically review the agreement associated with the Redmond Urban Reserve Area (RURA). The following land use policies guide zoning in the RURA.

- a. Plan and zone RURA lands for rural uses, in a manner that ensures the orderly, economic and efficient provision of urban services as these lands are brought into the urban growth boundary.
- b. Parcels shall be a minimum of ten acres.
- c. Until lands in the RURA are brought into the urban growth boundary, zone changes or plan amendments shall not allow more intensive uses or uses that generate more traffic, than were allowed prior to the establishment of the RURA.
- d. For Exclusive Farm Use zones, partitions shall be allowed based on state law and the County Zoning Ordinance.
- e. New arterial and collector rights-of-way in the RURA shall meet the right-of-way standards of Deschutes County or the City of Redmond, whichever is greater, but be physically constructed to Deschutes County standards.
- f. Existing and future arterial and collector rights-of-way, as designated on the County's Transportation System Plan, shall be protected from development.

g. A single-family dwelling on a legal parcel is permitted if that use was permitted before the RURA designation. Additionally, the County will coordinate planning efforts and development goals with the City of Redmond prior to bringing County-owned property into Redmond's urban growth boundary.

Land Use and Regional Coordination

Goal 2.3: Manage county-owned lands to balance the needs of the community as articulated in the goals and policies of this Plan and other supporting planning documents.

Policy 2.3.1. Manage lands with a park designation consistent with the goals and policies in Chapter 5 Natural Resources.

Policy 2.3.2. Support the efforts of park districts, state and/or federal agencies to identify additional properties along rivers, streams, or creeks, or containing significant wildlife, scenic resources, or open space resources to designate as park land.

Goal 2.4: Minimize onerous barriers to land use application and development review processes.

Policy 2.4.1. Explore opportunities to build or obtain specialty planning knowledge and experience among staff within CDD in related fields such as wildlife, natural resources, and/or agricultural practices.

Policy 2.4.2. Explore measures to reduce development costs for projects related to agriculture and addressing houselessness, including fee reductions and expedited land use applications.



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3

Farm and Forest Resources





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Farm and forestry resources and operations continue to play an important role in the character and economy of Deschutes County. However, a variety of ongoing and forecasted trends will impact the viability and vitality of these industries and the people who contribute to them. A number of these trends and challenges are described below and more information about some issues is found in the Water Resources section of this Plan (see Chapter 5: Natural Resources).

PREVALENCE OF SMALL FARMING OPERATIONS AND HOBBY FARMS

The 2022 Census of Agriculture profiles Deschutes County as primarily consisting of small acreage, hobby farms and other relatively small agricultural operations. As of 2022 there were approximately 1,572 farms, an increase of 5% from 2017. Although the average size of a farm in Deschutes County is 97 acres, the majority of acreage (about 85%) is in farms of 50 acres or less in size.

MARGINAL OR LOW PRODUCTIVITY SOILS

While a large proportion of the County is zoned for exclusive farm use, much of the land in these areas has marginal soils which provide limited productivity, particularly for higher value crops. Limited access to water rights and irrigation can further hamper productivity in some areas. Deschutes County attempted to reclassify certain agricultural lands through a nonresource lands program. This approach was rejected at the state level. Since that time, some landowners have successfully redesignated property, primarily to residential zones, through an applicant-initiated process.

FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

According to the 2022 Agricultural Census, agricultural producers in Deschutes County are often operating in the red. The per-farm average of market value of products sold was \$25,437, a 23% increase from 2017, and average production expenses of \$39,918. This results in a deficit of approximately \$14,481 per farm per year. Government payments help cover a portion of this deficit, with the average farm receiving \$17,959 in assistance. The costs of operating continue to be a major challenge for small family operations, resulting in approximately 48% of farms in Deschutes County reporting under \$2,500 in sales.

DECLINING FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Approximately 1,032,436 acres of Deschutes County area are zoned for Forest Use. Historically, forestry on public and private land was a primary industry in Central Oregon with key mill sites along the Deschutes River in Bend. Over time, species protections, international competition, unsustainable harvest levels, and new technologies have reduced the overall footprint of the timber industry in Central Oregon. Recently, land uses are shifting toward recreation and residential development in these natural resource areas.





WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION

Much of Deschutes County is served by six irrigation districts (Map 3-1) – these are special entities created for the purpose of delivering water to their patrons. These districts are quasi-municipal corporations chartered under Oregon law that operate as political subdivisions of the State of Oregon. In addition to irrigation, these districts also supply other services including municipal, industrial, and pond maintenance. In most cases, these districts are holders of senior water rights with shares then distributed to their patrons. As is the case with all water rights, the irrigation districts’ water rights are managed by the Oregon Water Resources Department and subject to “beneficial use” requirements to prevent the waste of the water resource. The total water available for irrigation and other human uses in Deschutes County is fixed under the current water regime, and there is little opportunity to expand irrigated farming in the County. Irrigation districts with more junior water rights such as Arnold Irrigation District and North Unit Irrigation District (operating north of Deschutes County), have recently seen challenges with water delivery due to limited availability and drought.

CHANGES IN CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Because the total volume of water available for agricultural and human use is fixed, strategies to decrease water usage (capping or piping irrigation channels, irrigation timing strategies,

water conservation) will become more crucial. Deschutes County is committed to working with irrigation districts and holders of water rights to increase water conservation efforts throughout the County in a manner consistent with existing legal frameworks established by State and Federal law.

Context

Agriculture

Agriculture and ranching operations in Deschutes County vary widely based on water availability, soil, and microclimate. ~~The following~~ subzones were created through a commercial farm study conducted in 1992. This study concluded that irrigation is a key factor to viability of operations, which enabled the County to establish smaller acreages than allowed by state law to provide additional flexibility.

Additional information about farm and forest resources is provided in the tables and charts below.

Forest Lands

Deschutes County classifies Forest land in one of two zones. Forest 1 zoning is intended for land that is primarily used for forest management or commercial forestry, with a lot size over 160 acres, and not developed with residential or non-forest uses. Forest 2 zoning is intended for land that does have residential or non-forest uses, is less than 160 acres, and may contain roads or other public facilities that serve the property.

State regulations limit residential and non-forestry related development on forest lands and the County sees only a few applications for

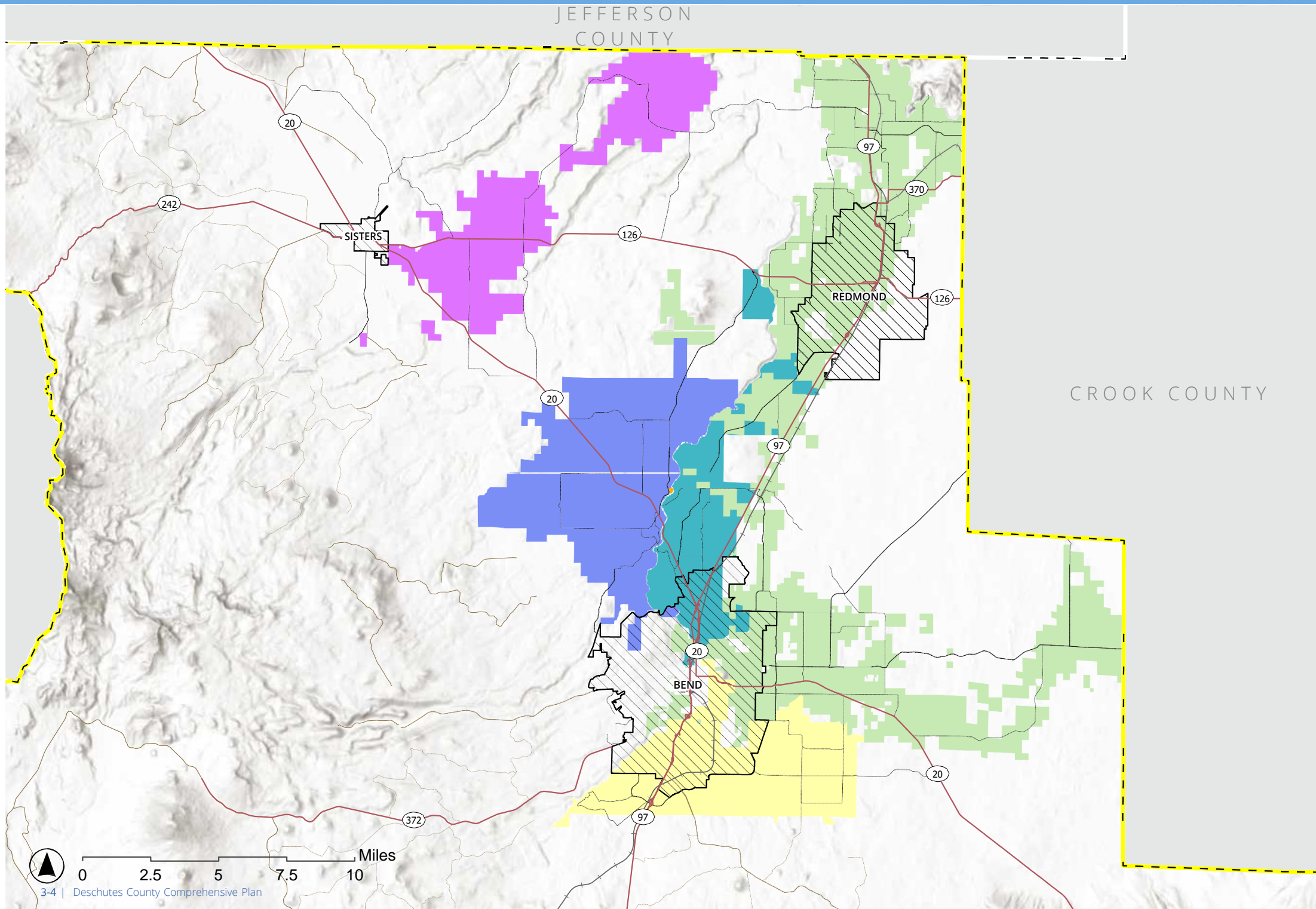
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Days Above 90 Degrees in Brothers



IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Map 3-1



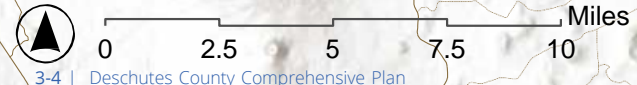
Irrigation Districts

- Arnold Irrigation District
- Central Oregon Irrigation District
- Rimrock Water Improvement District
- Swalley Irrigation Dist (DRIC)
- Three Sisters Irrigation District
- Tumalo Irrigation District
- State Routes

Transportation

- Arterial
- Collector
- Forest Highway
- Railroad
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- County Boundary

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3-4 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan

Prepared by
 Revised 8/1/2023

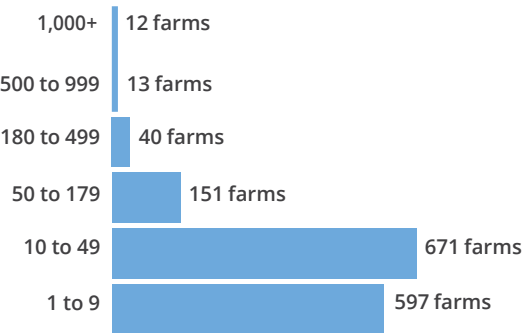
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Farm and Forest Resources

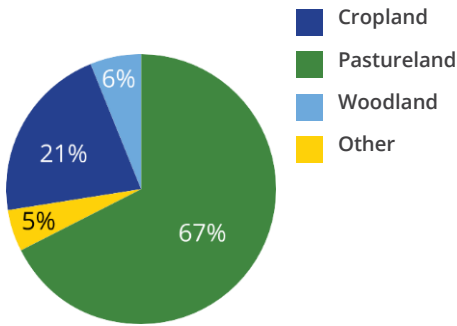
development in these areas each year. Even with this limitation on development, forest managers and service providers continue to express concern with wildfire risk associated with residential development in heavily wooded areas.

Most lands in either of these classifications within Deschutes County are federally owned and managed by the US Forest Service (USFS). Historically, forest lands were used for timber production. As timber harvesting decreases, other uses for forest lands are emerging. State regulations permit five general types of uses, including forest operations; environmental, agricultural or recreational uses; two types of

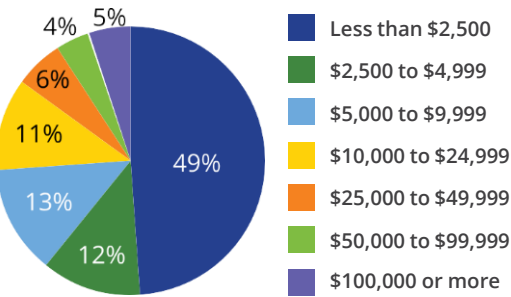
Farms By Size (acres)



Land in Farms by Use



Farms By Value of Sales



Subzone Name	Minimum Parcel Size (for farm divisions and farm-related dwellings)	Profile
Lower Bridge	130	Irrigated field crops, hay pastures
Sisters/Cloverdale	63	Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pastures, wooded grazing and some field crops
Terrebonne	35	Irrigated hay and pasture
Tumalo/Redmond/Bend	23	Irrigated pasture and some hay
Alfalfa	36	Irrigated hay and pasture
La Pine	37	Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay
Horse Ridge East	320	Rangeland grazing

dwelling and locally dependent uses. Permitted uses are defined and clarified in OAR 660-006. The following uses are major forest uses in Deschutes County:

- **Secondary forest products (forest operations):** There is an increasing use of secondary forest products, such as hog fuel (chipped wood) or wood slash. This type of product is generally seen as providing dual benefit, by providing economic opportunity while also reducing wildfire risk through thinning projects.
- **Alternative Energy:** Biomass is an emerging technology for renewable energy and can also be integrated with these products. The first biomass facility in the County is currently under development through a partnership with Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort and the USFS [Forest Service](#).
- **Recreation (environmental, agricultural and recreation uses):** The proximity of federal forests for hiking, mountain biking, skiing, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing and other outdoor recreation draws tourists and residents alike. [An emerging challenge is the prevalence of houseless encampments on and adjacent to federal lands. These encampments can cause conflicts with other trail users and increase fire risk. Skyline Forest, a 33,000-acre privately owned property in the Forest 1 zone has been identified as](#)
- ~~a potential community asset, with several groups and nonprofits seeking to acquire and utilize the property as a community forest. In 2022, Deschutes Land Trust facilitated a community visioning process to identify preferred community uses if land were to be purchased as a privately held recreational asset.~~

Farm and Forest Resources

Key Community Considerations

Given the range of issues and conditions discussed above and, this plan includes a variety of policies to support farm and forest operations in Deschutes County. Additional related policies also are found in Chapter 2: Land Use and Regional Coordination, Chapter 5: Natural Resources, [Chapter 7: Natural Hazards](#), and Chapter 9: Economic Development. These strategies are underpinned by the following results of Comprehensive Plan outreach efforts.

- ~~There is strong support for conducting educational outreach to encourage water conservation and on-farm efficiency measures.~~
- Community members opposed rezoning low productivity farmland with poor soil to allow greater opportunities for housing, while supporting rezoning of this land to preserve open space.
- ~~There is strong support for conducting educational outreach to encourage water conservation and on-farm efficiency measures.~~
- Community members also strongly support allowing greater flexibility for income-producing supplemental activities on farms such as farm-to-table dinner, farm stands, weddings, or similar events.
- ~~P~~**Outreach** participants expressed support for investment in the agricultural economy through grants or exploring a farmland conservation program.



Goals and Policies

Goal 3.1: Preserve and maintain agricultural lands, operations, and uses to support Deschutes County's agricultural economy

Policy 3.1.1. Retain agricultural lands through Exclusive Farm Use zoning.

Policy 3.1.2. Continue to apply Exclusive Farm Use sub-zones consistent with the County's most up-to-date adopted studies of agricultural land and as implemented through the County Development Code.

Policy 3.1.3. Develop comprehensive plan policy criteria and code to provide clarity on clarify when and how EFU parcels can be converted to other designations.

Policy 3.1.4. Regularly review farm regulations to ensure compliance with changes to State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.

Goal 3.2: Promote a diverse, sustainable, and thriving agricultural sector.

Policy 3.2.1. Encourage farming by promoting the raising and selling of crops, livestock and/or poultry.



Farm and Forest Resources

Policy 3.2.2. Support agriculture through the use of grant funds, research, and other resources dedicated to agricultural community members and stakeholders, including but not limited to farmers, agricultural researchers, farm bureaus, and other organizations in studying and promoting economically viable agricultural opportunities and practices.

Policy 3.2.3. Support and encourage small farming enterprises through a variety of related strategies and programs, including, but not limited to, niche markets, organic farming, food council, buy local, farmers markets, farm-to-table activities, farm stands or value-added products, or other programs or strategies.

Policy 3.2.4. Work cooperatively with irrigation districts, public agencies and representatives, and landowners to promote and support agricultural uses and operations, including through use of rural reserves, conservation easements, transfer of development rights programs, land acquisition, and other preservation strategies consistent with existing federal and state law.

Policy 3.2.5. Support efforts to control noxious weeds and invasive species.

Policy 3.2.6. Continue to review and revise county code as needed to be and consistent with state code, rules, and regulations to permit alternative and supplemental farm activities that are compatible with farming, such as agritourism or other small-scale sustainable activities.

Policy 3.2.7. Work with the State to review and revise their regulations when a desired alternative or supplemental use identified by the County is not permitted by State regulations.

Commented [NMS]: Replacing with photo of Belted Galloway Cow.

Farm and Forest Resources
meeting the minimum acreage;

- b. The need for non-farm dwellings and location requirements for farm dwellings;

Policy 3.2.8. Use land use policy and development code requirements, including right-to-farm provisions, as well as coordination with other jurisdictions to minimize conflicts between residential uses and agricultural uses and continue to promote the viable operation of agricultural uses.

Policy 3.2.9. Provide resources such as technical assistance and access to grants to support on-site efficiency upgrades relating to agriculture.

[Policy 3.2.10. Explore program to utilize compost from Solid Waste Department on farm lands to improve soils, productivity, water, efficiency, and facilitate disposal of yard debris and compostable materials.](#)

Goal 3.3: Ensure Exclusive Farm Use policies, classifications, and codes are consistent with local and emerging agricultural conditions and markets.

Policy 3.3.1 . Identify and retain accurately designated agricultural lands.

Policy 3.3.2 . Continue to explore new methods of identifying and classifying agricultural lands.

- a. Apply for grants to review and, if needed, update farmland designations.
- b. Study County agricultural designations considering elements such as water availability, farm viability and economics, climatic conditions, land use patterns, accepted farm practices, and impacts on public services.
- c. Lobby for changes to ~~s~~State ~~s~~Statute regarding agricultural definitions specific to Deschutes County that would allow some reclassification of agricultural lands.

Policy 3.3.3 . Address land use challenges in the Horse Ridge subzone, specifically:

- a. The large number of platted lots not



- c. Concerns over the impact on private property from off-road vehicles, facilities, **and trails located on adjacent public lands.**

Policy 3.3.4. ~~Continue to w~~ork with the ~~s~~tate to review and revise accessory farm dwelling requirements to address the needs of local farmers, including removal of parcel size restrictions.

Policy 3.3.5. Encourage coordination between agricultural interests and fish and wildlife management organizations, including public agencies, non-governmental organizations and others.

Policy 3.3.6. Explore the evaluation and potential redesignation of lands with a farm designation and poor soils and low productivity for protected open space, development of needed housing, or other uses that support community goals as follows.

- a. Allow comprehensive plan and zoning map amendments, including for those that qualify as non-resource land, for individual EFU parcels as allowed by State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and this Comprehensive Plan.
- b. Explore creation of a new zoning classification intended to balance the value of high desert environments s while allowing for limited housing opportunities and applying this designation through coordination with interested and willing property owners.

Goal 3.4: Protect and maintain forest lands for multiple uses and objectives, including forest products, watershed protection,

Farm and Forest Resources

conservation, recreation, wildlife habitat protection, carbon sequestration, forest health, and wildfire resilience.

Policy 3.4.1. Retain forest lands through Forest 1 and Forest 2 zoning.



Policy 3.4.2. To conserve and maintain unimpacted forest lands, retain Forest 1 zoning for those lands with the following characteristics:

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

Policy 3.4.3. To conserve and maintain impacted forest lands, retain Forest 2 zoning for those lands with the following characteristics:

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

Policy 3.4.4. Notwithstanding any other quasi-judicial plan or zone change criteria, lands designated as Forest under this Plan and zoned Forest 2 may upon application be redesignated and rezoned from Forest 2 to Exclusive Farm Use if such lands:

Farm and Forest Resources

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

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

Policy 3.4.5. Ensure that criteria for and designation of Forest Lands are consistent with state administrative rules and statutes.

Policy 3.4.6. Coordinate and cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other public agencies to promote sustainable forest uses, including [community wildfire protection projects](#), recreation [facilities](#), [habitat enhancements](#) and biomass facilities, on public forest land, including currently adopted Forest and Land Management Plans prepared by the [US Forest Service \(USFS\)](#) and [US Bureau of Land Management \(BLM\)](#).

- a. Using the Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, or its successor, as the basis for mutual coordination and cooperation with the [U.S.](#)



[Forest Service USFS](#)

Farm and Forest Resources



b. Using the Prineville ~~Bureau of Land Management~~BLM Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan, or its successor, as the basis for mutual coordination and cooperation with the ~~Bureau of Land Management~~BLM.

Policy 3.4.7. Notify affected agencies and tribal governments when reviewing land use applications and proposals for development that could impact ~~f~~Federal or ~~s~~State forest lands.

Policy 3.4.8. Support economic development opportunities that promote forest health, create opportunities for local production of related forest products, and reduce the prevalence of invasive plant species that adversely affect forest health and soil quality.

Policy 3.4.9. Provide input on public forest plans that impact Deschutes County.

Policy 3.4.10. Coordinate with community stakeholders to support forest management plans and projects that are consistent with the policies of this chapter and with local community forest management and wildfire protection plans.

Farm and Forest Resources

- a. Promote forest health and resilience to wildfire.
- b. Contribute to public safety by treating wildland hazardous fuels particularly in the designated Wildland Urban Interface as identified in the Community Wildfire Protection Plans described in Chapter 13, Natural Hazards, of this Plan.
- c. Retain and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

Policy 3.4.11. Continue to review and revise the County Code as needed to ensure development in forest zones minimizes and/or mitigates impacts on fish and wildlife habitat, forest health, and wildfire resiliency.



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4

Mineral and Aggregate Resources





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Surface mining provides non-renewable resources, such as pumice, cinders, building stone, sand, gravel and crushed rock. The extraction of these materials provides employment as well as products important to local economic development. However, mining of mineral and aggregate resources creates noise, dust and traffic and potential pollution that can conflict with neighboring land uses, particularly residential uses.

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) regulates surface mining sites in Deschutes County. The last available published analysis of mineral resources in Deschutes County was completed by DOGAMI in 1976. No updates have been completed during that time due to limited staff. A continued challenge is monitoring the availability of these resources. However, it is likely that Deschutes County has enough mineral resources to meet demand for the next 20 years.

When a mineral resource is exhausted, the site is required to submit a reclamation plan to Deschutes County and DOGAMI. This plan identifies how the site will be closed for mineral operations, environmental impacts will be mitigated, and steps to be taking to return the site to a new use. As mineral and aggregate resources are exhausted, property owners often rezone the site from the "Surface Mine" designation to a new zone (often a residential zone), to allow for new development to occur. Coordination with DOGAMI and property owners is imperative to ensure this reclamation process occurs in an efficient and environmentally focused manner.

Context

Surface mining is protected through Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces and the associated Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023 (this rule replaced 660-016 in 1996). Mineral and aggregate resources are included on the list of Statewide Goal 5 resources that the County must inventory and protect.

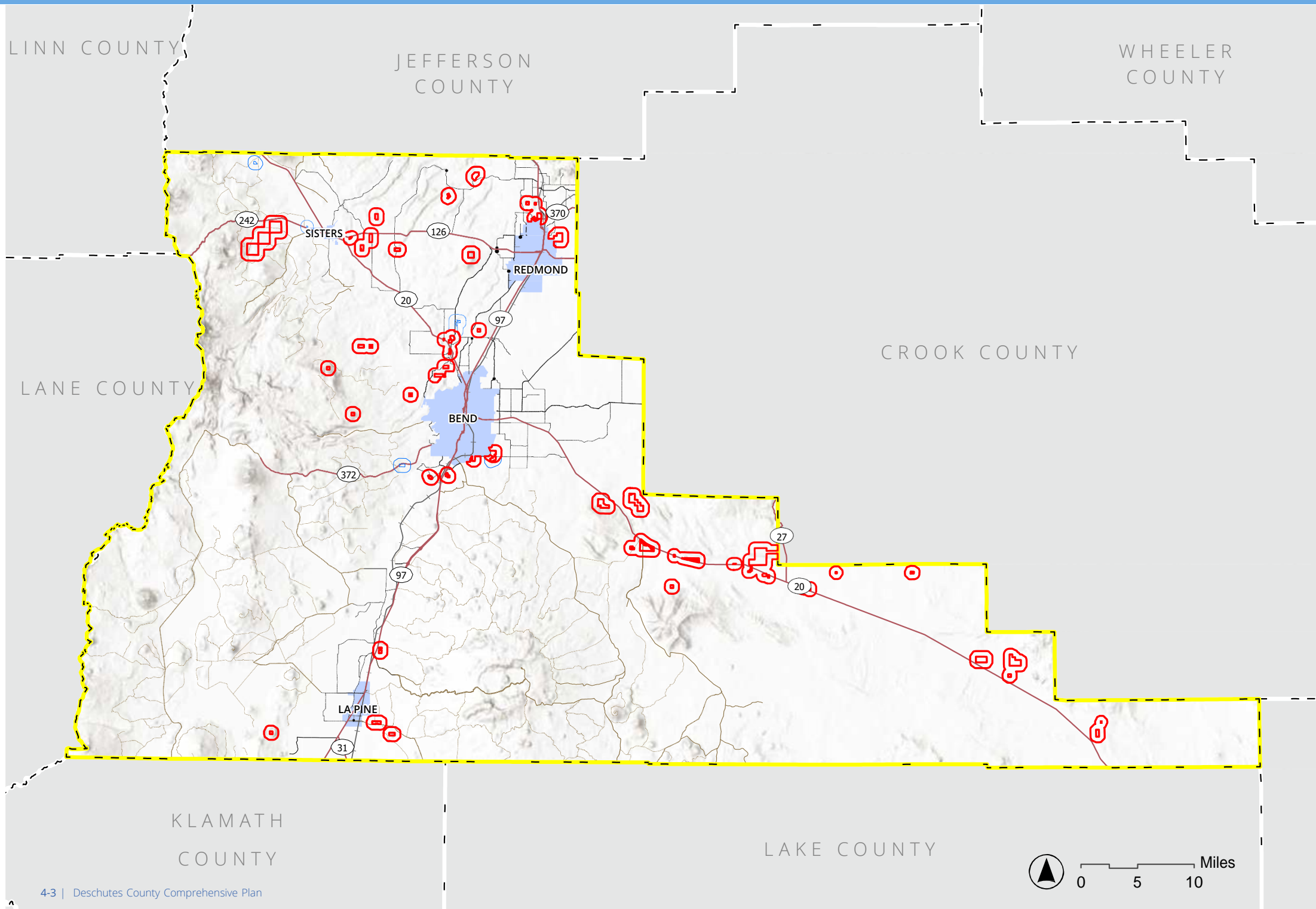
The County maintains an inventory of surface mining sites as part of its Goal 5 program, shown in Map 4-1. There are currently 59 mining sites identified in the Deschutes County GIS data, and 8 sites that have been reclaimed.

Mining sites are subject to a Surface Mining Impact Area Combining Zone that applies within 1/2 mile of the mining site boundary. This combining zone limits new uses and expansion of existing uses that may be impacted by mining activities and are not in compliance with the site-specific Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) analysis for nearby mining sites. In certain cases, a waiver of nonremonstrance may also be required in this zone.



SURFACE MINING

Map 4-1



A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

- County Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Zoning Surface Mining Impact Area

- Surface Mining Impact Area
- Reclaimed - Surface Mining Impact Area

Transportation

- State Routes
- Railroad
- County Lines

4-3 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan

Prepared by
 Revised 8/1/2023

This map is for information purposes only. The County's official zoning and comprehensive plan maps can be accessed through the Deschutes County Dial Property Information System. Please note that these maps do not represent all of the County's combining and overlay zones.

Key Community Considerations

Transportation agencies expressed concern regarding the impact of depleting mineral resources on road operations, including the use of cinder for winter maintenance and other resources for use in new road projects. The topic of mineral and aggregate resources was not a focus of community discussion as part of this Comprehensive Plan update, though the priorities of a diverse economy and protected natural areas for habitat and open space are interrelated with this subject. The following goals and policies represent a balance of these community interests.

Goals and Policies

Goal 4.1: Protect and utilize mineral and aggregate resources while minimizing adverse impacts of extraction, processing and transporting the resource.

Policy 4.1.1. Implement adopted Goal 5 Surface Mining inventories.

Policy 4.1.2. Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) on mining regulations and studies.

Policy 4.1.3. Balance protection of mineral and aggregate resources with conflicting resources and uses.

Policy 4.1.4. Support the required reclamation of mining sites following mineral extraction.

Surface Mining in 2023

59

Active Mining Sites

8

Reclaimed Sites

9,235

Acres in Surface Mining Zone

including Black Butte Ranch Surface Mine/Limited Use Zone

58,881

Acres in the Surface Mining Impact Area Combining Zone (SMIA)

Source: Deschutes County GIS information

5

Natural Resources





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Natural resources in Deschutes County are abundant. Wildlife, scenic views of forests and peaks, and open spaces to preserve habitat and native vegetation are among the County's top assets.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 5 governs Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces. Through this goal, the County maintains inventories and regulatory **protections to preserve these many resources. These regulations are created by** weighing Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences associated with protection of a resources.

Topics covered in this chapter include:

- Protected Wildlife Resources
- Open Space and Scenic Views
- Water Resources

PROTECTED WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Deschutes County has some of the broadest and most robust wildlife protections in the state, covering a variety of species. The County has development protections within and surrounding numerous wildlife habitats. Some of these habitats have mapped geographic boundaries such as Deer Winter Range, Deer Migration Range, Antelope Habitat, Golden Eagle – **Sensitive Bird Habitat, and Elk Habitat.**

Other species are commonly found in protected riparian areas, such as wetlands and floodplains. Deschutes County contains general habitats for fish, fur-bearing animals, waterfowl, and upland **game birds.**

A continued challenge to wildlife resources is rural development and impacts on habitat. Mule deer are seeing steady declines, approximately 10% each year per Oregon Department of

Fish and Wildlife biologists. These declines in population are due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to loss of habitat, [vehicle collisions](#), predation, and disease.

SCENIC VIEWS AND OPEN SPACE

The 2010 Greenprint¹ for Deschutes County listed protection of scenic viewsheds as one of the top five community priorities for conservation in the rural County, and the protection of open space has been one of the key topics of discussion during the most recent update of this Comprehensive Plan. The County has several designated scenic corridors, including several scenic bikeways, highways, and wild and scenic **river sections.**

¹The Trust for Public Land. Oregon's Playground Prepares for the Future: A Greenprint for Deschutes County. 2010. http://cloud.tpl.org/pubs/local_or_deschutes%20greenprint.pdf



With close to 80% of the County under public ownership, many community members enjoy access to natural resources on public lands. A perennial issue among community members is preserving scenic views and open spaces closer to home on undeveloped private properties.

Statewide Planning Goal 5

Oregon land use planning protects wildlife with Statewide Planning Goal 5 and the associated Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023. Goal 5 includes a list of resources which each local government must inventory, including wildlife habitat.

The Goal 5 process requires local governments to inventory wildlife habitat and determine which items on the inventory are significant. For sites identified as significant, an Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analysis is required. The analysis leads to one of three choices: preserve the resource, allow proposed uses that conflict with the resource or strike a balance between the resource and the conflicting uses. A program must be provided to protect the resources as determined by the ESEE analysis.

Appendix A of the Comprehensive Plan contains the full ESEE ordinances for the County's protected Goal 5 resources.

Natural Resources

WATER RESOURCES

The high desert climate of Central Oregon poses many challenges with water supply and allocation. Deschutes County contains groundwater resources, defined as water that exists underground in saturated zones beneath the land surface², and surface water resources. Surface water refers to streams, lakes, rivers, and reservoirs³.

Groundwater is used for a variety of permitted and exempt activities. Residential wells in the rural county make up the largest user group of groundwater, and are exempt from any permit, provided that the property owner abides by specific standards. Water rights and or permits are required for other major use categories, such as quasi-municipal or municipal uses, pond maintenance, irrigation and other commercial and industrial activities.⁴

The Deschutes River and its tributaries serve as the region's surface water resources. Surface water rights in the Upper Deschutes Basin are fully allocated, meaning no new surface water rights can be issued. Approximately 86% of basin water rights are associated with agriculture, 12% associated with instream uses, and 2% associated with municipal uses⁵.

Groundwater and surface water in Deschutes County are closely tied. Numerous studies have noted the interconnections between stream flow and well levels over time in Deschutes County. Programs, such as the Deschutes Basin Groundwater Mitigation Program, seek to monitor these connections.

A 2021 report by the Oregon Department of

Commented [NM7]: Moved to "context" section.

² US Geological Survey Definition - Groundwater

³ US Geological Survey Definition - Surface Water

⁴ Oregon Water Resources Department. 2021 Review of the Deschutes Basin Groundwater Mitigation Program.

<https://www.oregon.gov/owrd/WRDReports/5YearDeschutesGWMitigationProgramReport.pdf>

⁵ Bureau of Reclamation and Oregon Water Resources Department. 2019 Upper Deschutes River Basin Study.

https://cdn.prod.websitefiles.com/667093eeb1bb316e69f0e9c6/667093eeb1bb316e69f0e9d8_Upper%20Deschutes%20River%20Basin%20Study%20Final.pdf

5-4 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan



~~Water Resources found that groundwater levels through Deschutes County are declining, by as much as 50 feet of total decline in the central part of the basin. This decline is considered "excessively declined" per state statute and is attributed toward a shift in overall drier conditions since the late 1990s, a warming trend in the basin, and decreased snowpack. To address these issues, irrigation districts and other entities are engaged in ongoing efforts to pipe canals and modernize irrigation systems to increase their efficiency. Due to water transmission losses in irrigation canals from seepage into groundwater and evaporation, piped canals typically require only half the amount of water to be diverted from the river or stream to deliver the same volume of water to the end user compared to open canals. Community members have expressed concern that piping canals contribute to aquifer declines.~~

Deschutes County plays a coordination role along with the Oregon Department of Water Resources, [Soil and Water Conservation Districts](#), irrigation districts, water users, ~~and~~ owners of private wells, [and other stakeholders](#) to address these water resource issues.

Context

Protected Wildlife Resources

Wildlife diversity is a major attraction of Deschutes County. The key to protecting wildlife is protecting the habitats each species needs for food, water, shelter, and reproduction. Also important is retaining or enhancing connectivity between habitats to protect migration routes and avoid isolated populations.

Natural Resources



In considering wildlife habitat, counties rely on the expertise of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Those agencies provide information for the required wildlife inventory and recommendations on how to protect wildlife habitat on private lands.

A summary of Deschutes County's wildlife protection programs follows:

MULE DEER

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

From 2021-2023, Deschutes County explored an update to the county's mule deer inventory, which included extensive community participation including through the public record. Ultimately, the decision was made not to update.

A snapshot of Deschutes County's wildlife protection program is included below. Extensive information is included in Appendix E, the County's Goal 5 inventory.

SENSITIVE BIRDS

Nest sites for the bald eagle, osprey, golden eagle, prairie falcon, great grey owl, greater sage-grouse, and great blue heron rookeries are inventoried by the County. The area required for each nest site varies between species. The minimum area required for protection of nest sites has been identified by the ODFW in their management guidelines for protecting colony

Natural Resources

nesting birds, osprey, eagles, and raptor nests. The USFW works closely with ODFW on eagle-related issues and enforces federal guidelines to ensure protection of bald and golden eagles.

ELK

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

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

ANTELOPE

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



Scenic Views and Open Space

Deschutes County has a rich abundance of open space. Approximately 79% of land in Deschutes County is federally owned, providing ample open space and scenic views adjacent to these areas. Open spaces are generally undeveloped areas that are being maintained for some other purpose, such as farms, parks, forests, or wildlife habitat. Besides the value that stems from the primary use of the land, open spaces provide aesthetically pleasing undeveloped landscapes. Because these areas are undeveloped, they also provide additional benefits such as water recharge, buffers ~~from for~~ habitat, and safety zones from natural hazards such as flooding and wildfire.

Open spaces and scenic views are an important draw for visitors and are often mentioned as important to the area's quality of life. The backdrop of the Cascade Mountains, with its vast forest and sagebrush landscapes and riparian and wetland habitats, all provide an inspirational setting for visitors and residents alike. Statewide Planning Goal 5 recommends, but does not require, creating an inventory and protections for open spaces, scenic views and sites. Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023 defines open space designations as parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature sanctuaries, and golf courses.

Open spaces are protected through an Open Space and Conservation map designation and zoning district. Scenic view protection is implemented through the Landscape Management Combining Zone regulations.

Water Resources

Deschutes County's Role in Water Management is described below.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

The primary state regulator of water availability is the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) leads the monitoring and enforcement of water quality

Natural Resources

standards. The Oregon DEQ is required to comply with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. Numerous sections of the Deschutes River in Deschutes County hold a special status as a federal wild and scenic river, as well as a state scenic waterway. These areas carry additional regulations through the 1996 Upper Deschutes Wild and Scenic River and State Scenic Waterway Comprehensive Plan, requiring additional agency coordination with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the US Forest Service on development impacting these sections.

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS

There are two Statewide Planning Goals relating to the protection of water resources. Goal 5 (Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces) requires an inventory and protection of the following water resources.

In Deschutes County, these inventories have been completed and acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (See Appendix A for Goal 5 Inventories). Goal 6 (Air, Land, and Water Resources Quality) requires comprehensive plans to be consistent with state and federal pollution regulations. Accordingly, it is imperative that local land use policies align with Federal and State laws governing the community's water resources.



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

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

WATER USE

~~The Deschutes aquifer has a recharge rate of roughly 3 million acre feet per year. The current water usage comes to roughly 720 thousand acre feet per year. Roughly 40 to 50 thousand acre feet of that water goes toward municipal and non-agricultural use, while the remaining goes toward crop and pasture irrigation. The majority of that municipal water use goes towards outdoor watering (gardens, sports fields, etc.). As an example, the City of Bend uses 5 times as much water in the summer as in the winter.~~

SNOWPACK

Although there is expected to be a slight increase in winter precipitation by the middle of the century, snowpack is expected to decline throughout the Cascades. The decline in snowpack (which has already been observed, see figure below)¹ is due largely to increasing temperatures causing some precipitation to fall as rain rather than snow. This has the double effect of decreasing snowfall and melting the previously fallen snow. At the Mt Bachelor Ski Resort, April snowpack is expected to decline between 11% and 18% by the middle of the

Natural Resources

century and between 18% and 43% by the end of the century.

LAVA SPONGE

Deschutes County is fortunate to be underlain on the Western side by relatively young volcanic lava sponge. This sponge is highly porous and is able to absorb large quantities of water during the wet season and gradually release it via abundant springs along the eastern slope. The great advantage this provides is that the resulting summer flows into the Deschutes basin are not as dependent on overground flow of snowmelt, and therefore are expected to maintain a relatively stable water supply even as snowpack decreases into the next century.

GROUNDWATER USE

The groundwater aquifer is roughly 1000 feet thick across significant parts of the basin and is replenished yearly by the Cascades' precipitation.

A report from GSI water solutions in 2022 noted the Upper Deschutes Basin receives over 4,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) of annual recharge.⁶ This recharge is primarily from in-basin precipitation, although minor amounts of recharge are attributed to interbasin flow in which water travels from the Metolius basin, and canal leakage. Groundwater pumping is equivalent to approximately 2 percent of the annual groundwater recharge. In the Deschutes Basin a small amount of groundwater is also used by farmers for crop or pasture irrigation. Groundwater is also used for "exempt" purposes including residential wells, irrigation of non-commercial lawns under a half-acre, stock watering, and fire control. Groundwater rights are commonly used by cities to support housing and development. The 2019 Upper Deschutes Basin Study estimates 40,000-acre feet are diverted each year primarily from groundwater purposes to serve municipal and quasi-municipal uses.

A 2021 report by the Oregon Department of Water Resources found that groundwater levels in Deschutes

⁶ 1 "GSI Solutions Understanding Upper Deschutes Basin Groundwater Levels, September 2022". https://www.oregon.gov/owrd/Documents/White%20Paper_Understanding%20Upper%20Deschutes%20Basin%20GW%20Levels_9_26_2022.pdf

Commented [NM8]: Moved from 5-3 and edited to reflect comments.



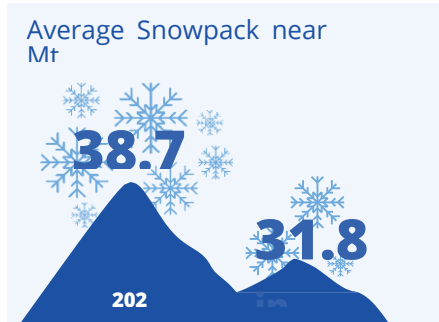
County are declining, by as much as 30 feet of total decline in the central part of the basin. This decline has caused wells in densely populated areas of the County to run dry, requiring extensive well deepening work. Groundwater levels are directly related to recharge rates which are directly impacted by rainfall and recharge from other sources such as flood irrigation and leaky ditches and canals. Impediments to recharge include such things as increased irrigation efficiency, large scale piping projects, and increased juniper populations. This decline is considered "excessively declined" per state statute and is attributed to a shift toward overall drier conditions since the late 1990s, expanding juniper forests, increased groundwater pumping, a warming trend in the basin, and decreased snowpack.

Natural Resources

However, studies show that drought and groundwater levels are cyclical and may vary over the years. For example, the 1930s and 1970s were dryer than current conditions.

Recent years of "exceptional drought" have lowered the aquifer level by roughly 30 feet, resulting in a small percentage of wells running dry, and raising concerns about available groundwater for new developments. Although it is likely that some wells will need to be deepened to cope with increasing temperatures and drought frequency, there is likely to remain ample sustainable groundwater supply.

¹ Adapted from Mote, P.W., Li, S., Lettenmaier, D.P. et al. Dramatic declines in snowpack in the western US. npj Clim Atmos Sci 1, 2 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41612-018-0012-1>



The State of Oregon is currently exploring measures to restrict overuse of groundwater rights through its Groundwater Allocation rulemaking. The program would limit issuance of new groundwater rights when groundwater levels are in a period of excessive decline.

Because the groundwater in the Deschutes Basin is directly connected to the flow of the Deschutes River, all additional groundwater use must be mitigated by decreased use of groundwater or surface water- elsewhere through the Oregon Water Resources Department's Deschutes Groundwater Mitigation program. This can include retiring of other water rights, or the release of water into the waterway. A mitigation permit must be obtained before a new groundwater right can be accessed.²

Voluntary and or regulatory conservation mechanisms are needed from all users to prevent overuse of the groundwater resource at the local level and mitigate groundwater level declines.

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

SURFACE WATER USE

The 2019 Deschutes Basin Study found that total water inflows to the basin vary from 860,000 acre-feet to 2.3 million acre-feet, depending on how much precipitation falls in a given year or several consecutive years. Approximately 720,000 acre-feet (86%) of surface water is diverted each year for irrigation districts. The study noted that declines in flow associated with precipitation and snowpack, combined with overallocation of water rights in the basin, continues to lead to shortfalls for junior water right holders. In low water years, junior water holders in the North Unit and

Natural Resources

Arnold Irrigation Districts are not able to access water due to this shortage, negatively impacting agricultural and other operations that depend on surface water rights.

Aside from impacting operations, the reduction of surface flows can also impact wildlife habitat. The Deschutes Basin is home to the Oregon spotted frog and bull trout, which are federally listed as threatened species. To mitigate the impacts from storage, release, diversion and return of irrigation water on these species, the Deschutes Basin Habitat Conservation Plan was finalized and approved by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 2020. The plan was developed in partnership with the Deschutes Basin Board of Control representing irrigation districts, along with tribal governments, agency staff, and other stakeholders and seeks to provide predictability to water managers of surface flows for the next 30 years. The plan outlines a combination of water management practices, funding for conservation projects, funding for instream leasing programs, and parameters for seasonal release of irrigation water, among other efforts.

Irrigation districts and other entities are engaged in ongoing efforts to pipe canals and modernize irrigation systems to increase their efficiency. Due to water transmission losses in irrigation canals from seepage into groundwater and evaporation, piped canals typically require only half the amount of water to be diverted from the river or stream to deliver the same volume of water to the end user compared to open canals.

Community members have expressed concern that piping canals contribute to local aquifer declines due to loss of artificial recharge from leaking infrastructure. Continued education and monitoring on this topic will be helpful to best understand the actual impact of canal piping on groundwater resources.

WATER QUALITY

Generally, groundwater quality in Deschutes County is classified as being 'good,' providing

Commented [NM9]: Moved to water quality section.



high quality drinking water to most of its residents. However, several productive aquifers lie in shall alluvial sediments that are vulnerable to contamination from human activities and development.

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

In South Deschutes County, the concern for groundwater quality arises from nitrate

² Information from the Oregon Water Resources Board Mitigation Program.

Natural Resources

Deschutes Basin Hydrogeology

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

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

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

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



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

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

Field research from the USGS study shows that in a 250-square-mile study area near La Pine the groundwater underlying the La Pine sub-basin is highly vulnerable and being polluted by continued reliance on traditional onsite systems. Environmental impacts from residential development include higher nitrate concentrations in groundwater that is tapped for domestic water supply and discharges to rivers. Nitrates are regulated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and DEQ as a human health concern. Vulnerability of the shallow aquifer to contamination led to concern that wastewater from septic systems poses a threat to the primary drinking water supply and local river systems. The Upper Deschutes and

Natural Resources

Little Deschutes Sub-basins have abundant, natural sources of phosphorus from volcanic soils and rocks so the rivers are naturally nitrogen limited. Nitrogen-limited rivers are sensitive to low concentrations of available nitrogen until some other component becomes limiting, and that may lead to ecological impacts.

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

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

As of 2010 the DEQ is leading the effort to address nitrates in South County, with the full cooperation of the County. One solution being considered is creating a sewer system or extending Sunriver's to serve some of the nearby areas. Sewer systems are tightly restricted on rural lands by Statewide Planning Goal 11 and OAR 660-11, so the Department of Land Conservation and Development is also involved in these efforts. [The County and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality attempted to apply for an exception to Goal 11 to allow for a community sewer system in 2016, although the effort was overturned by the Oregon Land Use Board of Appeals.](#)

RESERVOIRS

~~The majority of the irrigation in Deschutes County comes from reservoirs. These reservoirs are primarily spring fed from the Cascades. Reservoirs serve the dual purpose of supplying water for irrigation and ensuring sufficient streamflow in the lower Deschutes River. Regional droughts in recent years have resulted in lower water levels in these reservoirs.~~



ALGAL BLOOMS

Algal blooms have been a problem for recreational lakes in the cascade mountains in recent years. Since 2007, the Wickiup Reservoir, Crane Prairie Reservoir, and Paulina Lake have experienced algal or bacteria blooms that required a health advisory.³

Although not all algal blooms are toxic, they interfere with recreation and aesthetic enjoyment. In general, algal blooms are caused by elevated nutrients, elevated temperature, and still water. Algal blooms in other parts of the state have led to drinking water concerns, but Deschutes County cities are supplied by groundwater and so the risk in algal blooms is mainly to recreation, with the exception of Bridge Creek, which supplies water to the City of Bend.



³ <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/RECREATION/HARMFULALGAE/BLOOMS/Pages/archive.aspx>

Natural Resources

Key Community Considerations

Natural resources for recreation, passive enjoyment, habitat protection, and economic production are a fundamental part of life in Deschutes County, and as such were a key part of the community conversation in this Comprehensive Plan update. Highlights of this conversation include:

- Concern about the ability of the County's water supply to accommodate more residents, visitors, and water-intensive jobs in the future
- Interest in a re-evaluation of water rights for urban, agricultural, and "hobby farm" uses.
- A robust discussion around wildlife inventories, habitat conservation, open space regulations, and impacts on private property owners.

The topic of habitat conservation and water availability came up frequently, with most participants saying that further protections are needed. However, there was also recognition of the burden these protections may put on property owners. Deschutes County does not have the authority or expertise to ~~reevaluate~~ evaluate or reallocate water rights as part of its land use planning efforts, leading the County to instead work with the Oregon Department of Water Resources, irrigation districts, the Bureau of Reclamation, US Department of Agriculture, Conservation Districts, non-governmental organizations, and holders of water rights to increase the efficiency of water distribution throughout the community.

Goals and Policies

Water Goals and Policies

Goal 5.1: Support regional, comprehensive water management solutions that balance the diverse needs of water users and recognize Oregon water law.

Policy 5.1.1. Participate in Statewide and regional water planning including, but not limited to:

- a. Work cooperatively with appropriate federal, state, tribal and local agency resource managers, such as The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD), irrigation districts, and other stakeholders and nonprofit water organizations, such as the Deschutes Basin Water Collaborative, the County Soil and Water Conservation District;
- b. Support the development and implementation of Upper Deschutes Basin Study, Habitat Conservation Plan, and Biological Opinion from National Marine Fisheries Service for the middle and lower Deschutes Rivers.

Policy 5.1.2. Support grants for water system infrastructure improvements, upgrades, or expansions.

Policy 5.1.3. Develop better understanding of The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon's treaty-protected rights to co-manage the water resources of the Deschutes Basin.

Policy 5.1.4. Encourage state agencies to identify local areas of concern for water availability and explore additional regulations or requirements to ensure water capacity is not negatively impacted by development.

Natural Resources

Goal 5.2: Increase water efficiency and conservation efforts among all users, including homeowners and businesses.

Policy 5.2.1. Support efficient water use through targeted conservation, educational and, as needed, regulatory or incentive programs.

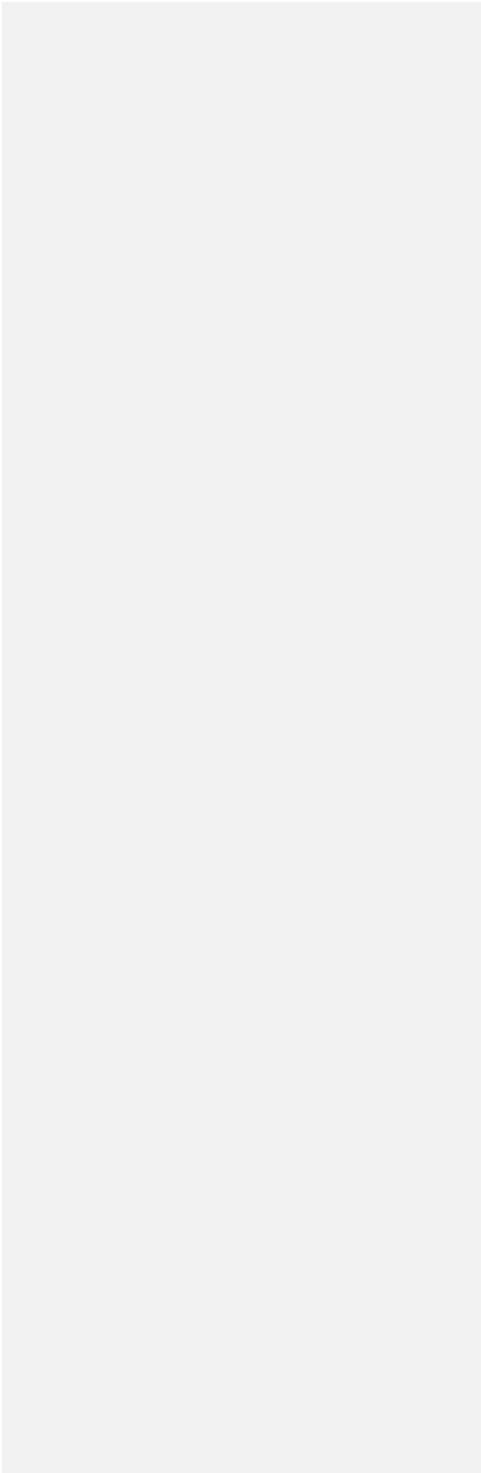
- a. Encourage new development incorporates efficient water use practices for all water uses.
- b. Encourage Provide education and resources to community members regarding the beneficial reuse of grey water for landscaping.
- c. Encourage and educate the community about the relative impacts of thinning or reduction of plant species that adversely impact forest health, water availability, and soil quality.
- d. Encourage and educate the community about on-farm efficiency measures, including upgrades to equipment.
- e. Encourage and educate the community about use of voluntary metering of water use to monitor seasonal impacts on water use.
- f. Provide access to educational materials and tools related to water conservation including publications, information about grant opportunities, and/or partner with organizations on educational events.
- g. Encourage and educate community members on stewardship of wetlands and waterways.
- h. Provide access to educational materials about water-wise gardening and xeriscaping.
- h.i. Encourage establishment of water reuse and recycling programs, in particular for County facilities

Policy 5.2.2. Promote coordinated regional water conservation efforts and



implementation by regional, tribal, and local organizations and agencies, including increasing public awareness of and implementing water conservation tools, incentives, and best practices.

Natural Resources



Policy 5.2.3. Support conservation efforts by irrigation districts, property owners and other water users, including programs to provide incentives for water conservation, such as piping of canals and laterals, water banking, exchanges of water rights, voluntary transfers of in-stream flows, onsite efficiency measures, and other means.

Goal 5.3: Maintain and enhance a healthy ecosystem in the Deschutes River Basin.

Policy 5.3.1. Notify the Oregon Department of State Lands, The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and other state and federal agencies as appropriate of any development applications for land within a wetland identified on the statewide wetland inventory maps.

Policy 5.3.2. Work with The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and other federal, state, and local agency resource managers to restore, maintain and/or enhance healthy river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands, including the following:

- a. Cooperate to improve surface waters, especially those designated water quality impaired under the federal Clean Water Act;
- b. Support research on methods to restore, maintain and enhance river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;
- c. Support restoration efforts for river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands;
- d. Inventory and consider protections for cold water springs;
- e. Evaluate waterways in coordination with OPRD for possible designation under the Scenic Waterways program;

Natural Resources

- f. In collaboration with appropriate federal, state, tribal and local agency resource managers stakeholders, map channel migration zones and identify effective protections;
- g. Develop comprehensive riparian management or mitigation practices that enhance ecosystems, such as criteria for removal of vegetation that adversely impacts water availability and soil health.

Policy 5.3.3. Support studies of the Deschutes River ecosystem and incorporate strategies from current watershed studies that provide new scientific information and indigenous knowledge about the Deschutes River ecosystem.

Policy 5.3.4. Support educational efforts and identify areas where the County could provide information on the Deschutes River ecosystem, including rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.

- a. Support efforts to educate property owners to understand regulations pertaining to rivers, riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands.

Policy 5.3.5. Revisit recommendations of 1996 Upper Deschutes Wild and Scenic River and State Scenic Waterway Comprehensive Plan, or its successor, and consider implementation of voluntary recommendations into the county code

Goal 5.4: Maintain and enhance fish and riparian-dependent wildlife habitat.

Policy 5.4.1. Coordinate with The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and other federal, state, and local agency resource managers and stakeholders to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat in river and riparian habitats and wetlands.

Policy 5.4.2. Promote healthy fish populations through incentives and education.

Policy 5.4.3. Support healthy native salmonid fish populations through coordination with stakeholders, including, but not limited to, The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and other federal, state, and local agency resource managers who provide fish habitat management and restoration.

- a. Review, and apply where appropriate, strategies for protecting fish and fish habitat for native salmonid species.
- b. Promote native salmonid species recovery through voluntary incentives and encouraging appropriate species management and associated habitat conservation and restoration.

Policy 5.4.4. Update and implement policies to support be consistent with federally approved Habitat Conservation Plans for species listed under the Endangered Species Act

- a. Spawning and rearing areas for salmonid species should be considered significant habitat and should be protected in rivers and streams.
- b. Cooperate with covered parties in restoring or enhancing spawning and rearing areas for salmonid species, where feasible.
- c. Support efforts to address riparian restoration associated with streamflow management under approved plans.

Policy 5.4.5. Use a combination of incentives and/or regulations to avoid, minimize, and mitigate development impacts on river and riparian ecosystems and wetlands.

Natural Resources

Policy 5.4.6. Support plans, cooperative agreements, education, water quality monitoring and other tools that protect watersheds, reduce erosion and runoff, enhance riparian vegetation, and protect other natural or engineered water systems/ processes that filter and/or clean water and improve and/or and preserve water quality.

Policy 5.4.7. Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and other stakeholders on regional water quality maintenance and improvement efforts such as identifying and abating point (single-source) and non-point (unidentified or multiple-source) pollution or developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Load and Water Quality Management Plans.

Policy 5.4.8. Coordinate with The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Oregon Health Authority, and other federal, state, and local agency resource managers to address water-related public health issues.

- a. Support amendments to State regulations to permit centralized sewer systems in areas with high levels of existing or potential development or identified water quality concerns.
- b. If a public health hazard is declared in rural Deschutes County, expedite actions such as legislative amendments allowing sewers or similar infrastructure.

Policy 5.4.9. Continue to evaluate and/or implement regulations, such as a wellhead protection ordinance for public water systems, in accordance with applicable **Federal and/or State requirements.**

Policy 5.4.10. Coordinate and work with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, agricultural uses, and available voluntary programs to support and implement proven new technologies and best practices to maintain and enhance water quality,



such as minimizing nitrate contamination, maintaining streamside vegetation, reducing streambank soil erosion and runoff, reducing fish passage barriers, managing return flows, limiting livestock access to riparian areas, and minimizing weeds and bare patches in grazing areas.

Policy 5.4.11 . Support regulations, education programs, and cleaning procedures at public and private boat landings.

Goal 5.5: Coordinate land use and water policies to address management and allocation of water in Deschutes County.

Policy 5.5.1 . Coordinate with other affected agencies when a land use or development application may impact rivers or riparian ecosystems or wetlands.

Policy 5.5.2. Regulate land use patterns and promote best practices to preserve the integrity of the natural hydrologic system, recognize the relationship between ground and surface water, recognize basin-wide impacts, and address water impacts of new land uses and developments, including water-intensive uses.

Policy 5.5.3. Support OWRD's efforts to protect existing surface water and groundwater users and to maintain sustainable groundwater resources as OWRD works to update and modernize Oregon's groundwater allocation rules and policies, ~~to protect existing surface water and groundwater users and to maintain sustainable groundwater resources.~~

Policy 5.5.4. Support efforts by the OWRD in collaboration with Central Oregon Cities Organization, The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and non-governmental organizations to revisit the Deschutes Basin Groundwater Mitigation Program.

Natural Resources

Policy 5.5.5. Coordinate with the irrigation districts to ensure irrigated land partitions and lot line adjustments are not approved without notice to the affected district.

Policy 5.5.6. Utilize Central Oregon Stormwater Manual to apply appropriate stormwater management practices land use- decisions.

Policy 5.5.7. Allow for development of wastewater facilities and improvements where needed or required to address water quality issues and maintain water quality, consistent with state and local wastewater system requirements.

Open Space and Scenic Views Goals & Policies

Goal 5.6: Coordinate with property owners to protect open spaces, scenic views, and scenic areas and corridors through a combination of incentives and/or educational programs.

Policy 5.6.1 . Work with stakeholders to create and maintain a system of connected open spaces while balancing private property rights with community benefits.

Policy 5.6.2. Work to maintain the visual character and rural appearance of open spaces such as the area along Highway 97 that separates the communities of Bend and Redmond or lands that are visually prominent.-

Policy 5.6.3. Work to maintain and protect the visual character and rural appearance of visually prominent open spaces within the County, particularly those that are identified in the Goal 5 inventory.

Policy 5.6.4. Seek to protect the cultural identity of rural communities, such as the Highway 97 area/corridor between Bend and Redmond, and others.



Policy 5.6.5. Protect significant open spaces, scenic views, and scenic sites by encouraging new development to be sensitive to these resources.

Policy 5.6.6. Incentivize the placement of structures in a way that is sensitive of view corridors to maintain the visual character of the area.

Wildlife Goals and Policies

Goal 5.7: Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats.

Policy 5.7.1 . Promote stewardship of wildlife habitats through incentives, public education, and development regulations.

Policy 5.7.2. Ensure Goal 5 wildlife inventories and habitat protection programs are up-to-date through public processes, expert sources, and current or recently adopted plans and studies.

Policy 5.7.3 . Provide incentives for new development to be compatible with and to enhance wildlife habitat.

Policy 5.7.4 . Require, incentivize, or encourage clustering of development in inventoried wildlife areas to reduce impacts to wildlife populations.

Policy 5.7.5. Develop better understanding of The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon’s treaty-protected rights to co-manage the wildlife resources of the Deschutes Basin.

Goal 5.8: Balance protection of wildlife and habitat with the economic and recreational benefits of wildlife and habitat.

Policy 5.8.1 . Encourage responsible and sustainable wildlife related tourism, hunting, and recreation.

Natural Resources

Policy 5.8.2 . Coordinate with stakeholders to ensure access to appropriate recreational opportunities within significant wildlife and riparian habitat through public or non-profit ownership.

Policy 5.8.3. Coordinate with Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and State agencies to develop strategies to support sound wildlife management science and principals for the benefit of the wildlife resource.

Goal 5.9: Comply with federal and state regulations related to sensitive, threatened, and endangered species, including the Endangered Species Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and others as applicable.

Policy 5.9.1 . Coordinate with Federal and State agencies to develop strategies to protect Federal or State Threatened or Endangered Species, or Species of Concern.

Policy 5.9.2 . Mitigate conflicts between large-scale development and sage grouse habitat.

Policy 5.9.3. Consider adopting recommendations from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Deschutes River Mitigation and Enhancement Program in dock construction.

Environmental Quality Goals and Policies

Goal 5.10: Maintain and improve upon the quality of air and land in Deschutes County.

Policy 5.10.1 . Use building techniques, materials, and technologies in existing and future County operations and capital facilities that help maintain and improve environmental quality.



Natural Resources

Policy 5.10.2. Implement a dark skies educational and or incentive program and periodically update the Dark Skies ordinance to reduce the impacts of light pollution and reduce lighting impacts on adjacent properties.

Policy 5.10.3. Coordinate with agency partners to educate residents about controlled burning projects and air quality concerns.

Policy 5.10.4. Use public education, education for County departments, and regulations to control noxious weeds and invasive species.

Goal 5.11: Promote sustainable building practices that minimize the impacts of development on the natural environment.

Policy 5.11.1. Use the County Code and educational materials to promote the use of resource-efficient building and landscaping techniques, materials, and technologies that minimize impacts to environmental quality.

Policy 5.11.2. Encourage and support reuse and recycling of consumer goods, green waste, construction waste, hazardous waste, and e-waste through education and enhanced recycling opportunities through the Recycling Program.

Policy 5.11.3. Support the process for siting new County solid waste management facilities in rural Deschutes County, consistent with facility needs and County standards for the location and approval of such facilities.

Policy 5.11.4. Implement best practices in solid waste management throughout the County.

Policy 5.11.5. Develop and implement a Climate Action Plan to address the potential future impacts of climate change on Deschutes County through incentives and/or regulations.

Policy 5.11.6. Promote and incentivize green infrastructure in new development to improve stormwater management.

6

Historic and Cultural Resources





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Deschutes County is a certified local government (CLG), as designated by the State of Oregon Historic Preservation Office. This certification recognizes the County's commitment to implementing and maintaining a formal historic resources program. Deschutes County has 13 nationally registered historic and cultural sites and 35 locally significant historic sites. The County currently administers grant programs and zoning requirements to preserve and restore these sites. Deschutes County owns the National Register listed Reid School and invests in supporting the Deschutes County Historical Society as a research and educational facility through a zero-cost lease and maintenance support for the purposes of running the museum and research center.

Historic resources are recognized by Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic Views and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023. The Statewide Goal and OAR recommend cities and counties inventory and protect historic and cultural sites. Recognizing the value and importance of having a connection to our past, Deschutes County chose to implement and maintain a historic preservation program and Historic Preservation Strategic Plan (Adopted 2022).

community appreciation for resources. Along with improved educational resources, more outreach and education opportunities could be explored. Deschutes County has several partners involved in drafting and implementing this strategic plan – those partners include the Deschutes County Historical Society, High Desert Museum, Archaeological Society of Central Oregon, Three Sisters Historical Society, and Redmond Historical Society.

The 2022 Historic Preservation Strategic Plan identified three overarching goals to guide historic and cultural resource preservation in Deschutes County: collaborate, coordinate, and educate. The plan identifies opportunities to strengthen relationships between historic preservation and community partners, and to involve community members in historical and cultural preservation efforts. Improving access to historic resource information and providing content in an easily accessible format will be paramount to preservation efforts and increase



Context

Deschutes County has several notable historical and cultural sites. These sites receive special protections to avoid land use or development activity that may disturb the historical and cultural resources existing on site.

LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC SITES

Deschutes County has 35 locally significant sites including cemeteries, ranches, dams, bridges, schools, and granges among numerous historic homesteads and homesites. The State of Oregon has initiated a process to identify culturally significant archaeological sites and sites of indigenous importance. This process will likely be incorporated into the County's local inventory by 2029.

NATIONALLY REGISTERED SITES

Deschutes County has 13 sites that have completed the national register process, including highways, bridges, lodges, and rock gardens.

Historic and Cultural Resources Key Community Considerations

As part of the 2023 Comprehensive Plan update, community members shared their vision for the protection of historic and cultural resources. Comments included:

- The importance of county-wide coordination on cultural and historic, as well as increased representation of the indigenous history of Central Oregon.
- Acknowledging previous landowners and preserving the County's historical and cultural resources are both important.
- A county-wide historic and cultural resource signage program was also suggested.
- The community shared an interest in capitalizing on the High Desert Museum to continue to support indigenous culture and Central Oregon's history.



Goals and Policies

Goal 6.1: Promote the preservation of designated historic and cultural resources through education, incentives, and voluntary programs.

Policy 6.1.1. The Historic Landmarks Commission shall take the lead in promoting historic and cultural resource preservation as defined in DCC 2.28.

- a. Support incentives from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), or other agencies for private landowners to protect and restore historic resources.
- b. Support the Historic Landmarks Commission to promote educational programs to inform the public of the values of historic preservation.
- c. Support improved training for the Historic Landmarks Commission.
- d. Support the goals, objectives, and actions of the Historic Preservation Strategic Plan.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Policy 6.1.2. Coordinate cultural and historic preservation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office ~~Office~~ and The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

- a. Maintain Deschutes County as a Certified Local Government, which includes the City of Sisters.

Policy 6.1.3. Encourage private property owners to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office and The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Coordinate with The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Burns-Paiute Tribe, Klamath Tribes, Archaeological Society of Central Oregon, and SHPO to adopt a program to identify and protect archaeological and cultural resources, as appropriate, and prevent conflicting uses from disrupting the value of known sites.



7

Natural Hazards





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Central Oregon is a dynamic region formed and shaped by the powerful forces of nature. Deschutes County residents and visitors rely on the County and its partners to plan for hazardous events and limit harm to people and property.

Continued rapid population growth, development in wildfire-prone areas, and an increased frequency of natural hazard events make planning for and mitigating risks ever more important. As temperatures rise globally, Central Oregon will face challenges due to drought, wildfire, heat events, and storms. The impacts a major Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake would have on Deschutes County would be substantial as well.

In order to plan for and address natural hazards, Deschutes County has partnered with local jurisdictions to create its Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP). Additional opportunities exist to create greater defensible spaces, encourage fire hardening, utilize grant programs, and pursue education measures to reduce these impacts over time.

According to the NHMP, the hazards with greatest risk in Deschutes County are:

- **Winter Storm**. Destructive storms producing heavy snow, ice and cold temperatures occurred throughout the County's history. Increases in population and tourism make potential impacts to shelter, access to medical services, transportation, utilities, fuel sources, and telecommunication systems more acute. The relative frequency of these events combined with their widespread impacts make winter storms the highest-ranked hazard in the NHMP.

- **Wildfire**. Historically, wildland fires have shaped the forests and wildlands valued by residents and visitors. These landscapes, however, are now significantly altered due to increased rural development, warmer and drier conditions, ~~and forest management practices, and a general lack of large-scale treatments due to outdated forest management practices,~~ resulting in increased event of wildfires that burn more intensely than in the past.

Statewide Planning Goal 7 requires local comprehensive plans to address Oregon's natural hazards. Protecting people and property from natural hazards requires knowledge, planning, coordination, and education. Good planning does not put buildings or people in harm's way. Planning, especially for the location of essential services like schools, hospitals, fire and police stations, is done with sensitivity to the potential impact of nearby hazards.

Natural Hazards

- **Windstorm.** A windstorm is generally a short duration event involving straight-line winds and/or gusts in excess of 50 mph. Although windstorms can affect the entirety of Deschutes County, they are especially dangerous in developed areas with significant tree stands and major infrastructure, especially above ground utility lines.
- **Drought.** Periods of drought can have significant impacts on public health, agriculture, and industry. Many counties in central eastern Oregon are currently experiencing more frequent and severe droughts than is historically the norm, and many climate predictions see this trend continuing into the future.
- **Earthquake.** The Pacific Northwest is located at a convergent plate boundary, called the Cascadia Subduction Zone, where the Juan de Fuca and North American tectonic plates meet. This fault line is subject to rare but potentially very large

earthquakes. Such an event would impact Deschutes County communities both directly through damage to infrastructure and property, as well as economically and socially as the broader region recovers from the disaster.

Context

Informed by an understanding of natural hazards, Deschutes County can reduce the risks to property, environmental quality, and human safety through land use planning and review of specific development proposals. The County's policies provide the framework for the County's natural hazards review program. This includes: identification of areas subject to natural hazards, regulations for evaluating land use actions for how they may result in exposure to potential harm from natural hazards, and programmatic elements including partnerships and funding opportunities to support natural hazard risk reduction.

Deschutes County has taken on a number of proactive projects, including:

- 2021 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP)
- 2019 Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee
- Project Wildfire, a County-led wildfire education and mitigation program has been in operation since 2003~~42~~ and has been very successful in changing attitudes **towards wildfire and prevention.**
- Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for many communities², including:
 - » Greater Bend CWPP (2016, expected revision 2021)
 - » Greater La Pine CWPP (2020, expected revision 2025)
 - » Greater Redmond CWPP (~~2018, expected revision 2022, expected revision 2026~~3)
 - » Greater Sisters Country CWPP (2019, expected revision 2024)



- » Sunriver CWPP (2020, expected revision 2025)
- » East and West Deschutes County CWPP (2018, expected revision 2023)
- » Upper Deschutes River Coalition CWPP (2018, expected revision 2023)

The County is pursuing a process to consolidate all CWPPs into one document, to simplify the five-year update process. In addition, dozens of neighborhoods are pursuing or have received FireWise certification through the National Fire Protection Association. The County also supports the Heart of Oregon and Youth Conservation Corps crews in fuels reduction work and other mitigation efforts, with financial assistance from other entities.

Wildfire

According to the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, wildfire is the second most significant hazard to the county (after winter storms) and was the most discussed natural hazard discussed during outreach events. Throughout the 20th century, the years with warm and dry conditions corresponded with larger fires that have burned greater areas. Overall increases in heat will also lengthen growing seasons - building greater fuel loads and decreasing soil and fuel moisture, thereby increasing the likelihood of larger fires. By mid-century, the annual potential for very



Natural Hazards

large fires is projected to increase by at least 350% over the 20th century average.¹

The annual frequency of very high and extreme fire danger days is expected to increase by 10-15 additional days per year by mid-century⁴ (up from 36 currently). These trends are due to exacerbated conditions with a combination of high air temperatures and very low fuel moisture, which increases the likelihood of fire starts that can spread. As Deschutes County communities have experienced, increased fire activity - even at quite a distance - ~~can~~ will impact air quality, increasing public health risks and **impacting aspects of everyday life.**

~~Research indicates that in regions where fire has moved through the landscape with increased severity, regrowth is changing the species composition of the forests, which are likely to be more resilient to future fires.² Other compounding factors, like drought and pest outbreaks, will continue to build fuel loads in the forests and change the forest's composition. Post-fire landscapes in Deschutes County will likely see increases in the prevalence of invasive and pioneer tree species, and a reduction in fire-susceptible species such as western hemlock, subalpine fir, and some spruce. Fire resistant species like mature Douglas fir and western larch will have greater survival capacity to fire,³ but perhaps not to other stressors. Larger fires that occur over shorter intervals will negatively impact seed dispersion capacity, and reduced moisture available in ponderosa forest regions will be vulnerable to reforestation failures, leading to conversion to other ecosystem types. In the mountain forests, the average yearly area burned is expected to nearly double by mid-century, while the area burned in the grass/shrub plateau areas is likely to decrease slightly by mid-century. This is partly due to extended~~

1 Halofsky, J., Peterson, D., Harvey, B. "Changing Wildfire, changing forests: the effects of climate change on fire regimes and vegetation in the Pacific Northwest, USA. Fire Ecology. 2020.
 2 Sebastian U. Busby, Kevan B. Moffett, Andrés Holz. High severity and short interval wildfires limit forest recovery in the Central Cascade Range. Ecosphere, 2020; 11 (9) DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.3247
 3 Halofsky et al. 2020.

drought decreasing plant growth and therefore available fuel. The risk of unusually severe fires is expected to increase across large swaths of Oregon, including Deschutes County.⁴ The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is defined as the area where housing and burnable vegetation meet or intermingle⁸. Deschutes County has seen increased development in the WUI, associated with growth in the four cities and the rural county, in particular on the edge of cities adjacent to public lands. Public lands in the WUI historically had frequent low intensity fire which reduced the density of small trees and brush making the landscape less likely to produce high severity fire. Past forest management practices and exclusion of frequent, natural, low intensity fire from the landscape result in high fuel loads and high probability of severe fire. Landscapes in Deschutes County that have experienced severe fire often contain dense understory vegetation and brush, which are more susceptible to ignitions and fire spread in hot and dry climates.

Following severe wildfire events, forests experience disruption of natural growth progression, which can lead to competition among vegetative species and monoculture species growth. Significant efforts have gone into removal of these fuels at the federal, state, and local levels, including notable efforts by neighborhood associations and communities following fire-wise guidelines.

Home hardening at the individual household level will continue to play an important role in reducing the risk of loss from wildfire events and mitigating the spread of fire between neighboring properties. The 2020 Labor Day fires severely impacted several areas of the state. During those events, house to house ignitions amplified the spread of wildfire, causing severe loss of homes and businesses. Home hardening techniques include use of ignition resistant siding and roofing, attic ventilation devices that reduce ember intrusion, and removal of vegetation in the

Natural Hazards

defensible space area surrounding structures on a property. These techniques will be crucial to reduce loss of life and property from these increasing hazard events in and adjacent to the WUI.

WILDFIRE AND HEAT

By the middle of this century, increasing temperatures are expected to drive increasing wildfire risk, especially in the Cascades. The yearly percentage of area burned is likely to increase in the mountains and the interval of return (years between fires) is expected to decrease across the county. Both the highest and lowest summer temperatures will increase, leading to more extreme heat days and reducing the historical nighttime cooling effect of the high desert.

⁸ Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire definition for WUI
7-5 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan



Under all change projections, there will be an increase in the number of days with a heat index above both 90° and 100°F by mid-century.⁸ By 2100, Deschutes County can expect summer maximum temperatures to be 12°F hotter than current highs. Overall, extreme heat is not considered a human health risk in Deschutes County because of low night-time temperatures

Natural Hazards

and the low humidity in the region. However, the Redmond airport, which sees the hottest temperatures in the county, will likely start to ~~see~~ experience occasional temperatures above 105° every few years by mid-century, and at least once a year by 2100. In addition, summer night-time lows are likely to increase by up to 5° degrees by mid-century, reducing the cooling effect of the high desert climate.

Fire Danger near Mt. Bachelor Village



4 Oregon Forest Resources Institute Fact Sheet

Natural Hazards

Key Community Considerations

Community conversations related to natural hazards have centered around the following topics:

- **Impacts of Climate Change.** Throughout the **community** engagement process, community members spoke to the importance of recognizing and addressing the impacts of climate change in Deschutes County and its relationship with natural hazard events.
- **Education and Communication .** Providing information about potential risks to residents and visitors can help the community as a whole be more prepared for natural hazards.
- **Development Code Regulations and Incentives .** Some community members expressed a desire for stricter regulations and additional incentives about “fire-wise” construction and defensible space practices.
- **Limiting Development in hazard-prone areas.** Increased development in remote areas of the County, where life-saving services may be scarce and human impacts may exacerbate risks, was a concern for some.

Vulnerable Populations

The **socio-demographic qualities of the community population** such as language, race and ethnicity, age, income, and educational attainment are significant factors that can influence the community's ability to cope, adapt to and recover from natural disasters. A disproportionate burden is placed upon special needs groups, particularly children, the elderly, the disabled, minorities, and low-income persons. **Population Type** vulnerabilities can be reduced or eliminated with proper outreach and community mitigation planning. For planning purposes, it is essential that Deschutes County and the cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond, and Sisters consider both immediate and long-term socio- demographic implications of hazard resilience.



Goals and Policies

Goal 7.1: Develop policies, partnerships, and programs to increase resilience and response capacity in order to protect people, property, infrastructure, the economy, natural resources, and the environment from natural hazards.

Policy 7.1.1. Partner with county, state, and regional partners to regularly update and implement the Deschutes County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Policy 7.1.2. Collaborate with federal, state, and local partners to maintain updated mapping of high wildfire **hazard risk** areas, floodplains, and other natural hazard areas within the county.

Policy 7.1.3. Communicate and cooperate with federal, state, and local entities to clarify responsibilities regarding wildfire mitigation and suppression to improve fire protection services.

Policy 7.1.4. Use the development code to provide incentives and regulations to manage development in areas prone to natural hazards.

Policy 7.1.5. Work with agency partners to **mitigate impacts of address and respond to increased** episodes of poor air quality resulting from wildfires **and prescribed burning** in the region.

Policy 7.1.6. Protect wildlife with wildland fire mitigation measures on private lands.

Policy 7.1.7. Address wildfire risk, particularly in the wildland urban interface.

Policy 7.1.8. Identify all areas not protected by structural fire protection agencies and promote discussions to address fire protection in unprotected lands in the County.

Policy 7.1.9. Support forest management practices that reduce wildfire risk.

Natural Hazards

Policy 7.1.10. Support local fire protection districts and departments in providing and **improving fire protection services.**

Policy 7.1.11. Continue to review and revise County Code as needed to:

- a. Ensure that land use activities do not aggravate, accelerate or increase the level **of risk from natural hazards.**
- b. Require development proposals to include an impact evaluation that reviews the ability of the affected fire agency to maintain an appropriate level of service to existing development and the proposed **development.**
- c. Minimize erosion from development and ensure disturbed or exposed areas are promptly restored to a stable, natural and/or vegetated condition using natural **materials or native plants.**
- d. Ensure drainage from development or alterations to historic drainage patterns do not increase erosion on-site or on adjacent **properties.**
- e. Reduce problems associated with **administration of the Floodplain Zone.**
- f. Require new subdivisions and destination resorts to achieve FireWise Standards or other currently accepted fire mitigation standards from the beginning of the projects and maintain those standards in **perpetuity.**

Goal 7.2: Ensure the County's built environment and infrastructure are adequately prepared for **natural disasters.**

Policy 7.2.1. Increase the quality, resiliency, diversity, and redundancy of utility and transportation infrastructure to increase chances of continued service following a **natural disaster.**

Natural Hazards

Policy 7.2.2. Prohibit the development of new essential public facilities and uses that serve vulnerable populations from being located within areas at high risk of flooding and wildfire, and aim to relocate existing uses in these areas.

Policy 7.2.3. Support ~~siting of~~ Central Oregon Ready, Responsive, Resilient (CORE3) regional coordinated emergency services training facility.

Policy 7.2.4. Coordinate with emergency service providers when new development is proposed to ensure that response capacity can meet the needs of the new development.

Policy 7.2.5. Require new development to follow home hardening, defensible space, and other resilient design strategies in areas prone to wildfires and other natural hazards.

Policy 7.2.6. Encourage and incentivize development that exceeds minimum building code standards and promote retrofitting of existing development for better natural disaster resiliency.

Policy 7.2.7. Require development to be designed to minimize alteration of the natural landform in areas subject to slope instability, drainage issues or erosion.

Policy 7.2.8. Regulate development in designated floodplains identified on the Deschutes County Zoning Map based on Federal Emergency Management Act regulations.

- a. Continue evaluation of participation in and implementation of the Community Rating System as part of the National Flood Insurance Program.
- b. Cooperate with other stakeholders to identify alternatives for acquiring and/or relocating existing structures prone to flooding.

- c. Continue to coordinate with stakeholders and agency staff to correct mapping errors.

Goal 7.3: Develop programs that inform the public about the increased risks from natural hazards.

Policy 7.3.1. Identify high risk, high need populations and ensure equitable access to emergency preparedness and recovery services.

Policy 7.3.2. Increase outreach and education for hazard awareness and natural disaster preparedness, especially for low-income, elderly, non-English speaking, and other vulnerable populations.

Policy 7.3.3. Expand partnerships with government agencies, utilities, and other groups that can help Deschutes County residents prepare for natural disasters.

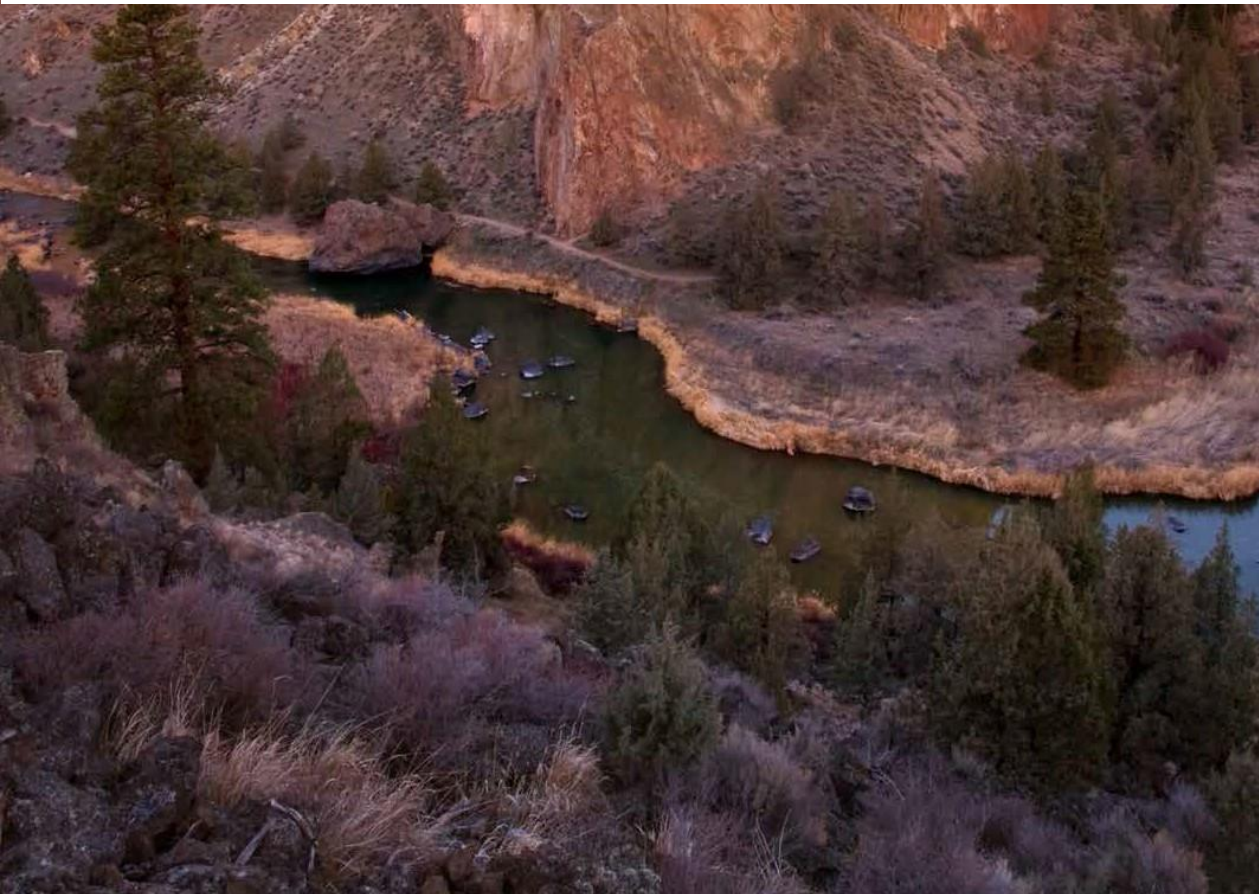
Policy 7.3.4. Work with regional partners to establish and maintain adequate support for a Deschutes County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to aid in responding to natural hazard events.

Policy 7.3.5. Promote and support business resilience planning.



8

Recreation





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Recreation is an important quality of life issue for Deschutes County and recreational tourism is a key part of the local economy. Both residents and visitors are drawn by the County's extensive public lands, seasonal climate, and wide variety of activities and settings. Recreational opportunities include places set aside for specific activities such as campgrounds or sports fields as well as passive spaces such as natural areas.

The primary focus of recreation in rural Deschutes County is outdoor recreation. Outdoor activities promote healthy communities by encouraging people to enjoy an active lifestyle and by providing opportunities to reconnect with the natural world.

Deschutes County does not have a parks department; instead, it coordinates with the federal and state agencies, local park districts, and private entities that provide park and recreational opportunities. Coordination assures that resources are used efficiently, and duplication is avoided. With a holistic view of recreation in Deschutes County, the County can also provide other agencies and jurisdictions with guidance for service gaps to fill.

The health of the County's recreational assets and industry is inexorably tied to the health of the land, forests, and waterways of Central Oregon. The effects of human activity - from development pressures and overuse of recreational facilities to resource extraction and climate change - will have a significant impact on recreation in Deschutes County. Some of these impacts include:

- Changes in precipitation affecting the timing and conditions for winter sports
- Loss of habitat
- Wildfire and risk of wildfire limiting recreational access
- Increased number of dangerously warm days

Commented [NM10]: Text box is duplicative, park districts mentioned below.

~~Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreation, and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-034 address recreation, but do not require local governments to provide park and recreation services. Several agencies and special districts already provide recreation services in Deschutes County. These include Bond Parks and Recreation District, La Pine Parks and Recreation District, Sunriver Parks and Recreation District, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.~~

Future Challenges to Recreation

The health of the County's recreational assets and industry is inexorably tied to the health of the land, forests, and waterways of Central Oregon. The effects of human activity - from development pressures and overuse of recreational facilities to resource extraction and

Recreation

climate change – will have a significant impact on recreation in Deschutes County.

There are several environmental concerns that may affect parks and recreation in Deschutes County in the future. Activities such as hiking, hunting, fishing, swimming, and foraging are an important part of recreation in Deschutes County - these activities are likely to be impacted by future changes to the climate.

Fishing may be impacted by drought as water bodies warm and seasonally drop. Foraging animals, like deer and elk, may express changing behavior like earlier-season high elevation foraging and increased interactions with agricultural communities due to drought. Drought also severely reduces the prominence of fruiting fungi for annual mushroom hunters, and may increase pressure on the remaining harvest areas. Fungi are crucial to the health of the forest ecosystem, adapting and responding to changing conditions and disease.

These conditions may also lead to greater frequency and severity of algal and bacterial blooms in fresh water. Algal blooms in other parts of the state have led to drinking water concerns, but Deschutes County cities are supplied by groundwater and so the risk in algal blooms is mainly to recreation – boaters, swimmers, anglers, and campers may be less motivated to visit.

Winter Sports

Snow sports are a significant component of recreation in Deschutes County. Overall decline in snow pack is expected in the coming decades, which will heavily impact winter sports that rely on snowpack in the Cascades. At the Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort, April Snowpack is expected to decline between 11% and 18% by the middle of the century and between 18% and 43% by the end of the century. Additionally, inconsistent snowpack buildup will increase due to more precipitation falling as rain instead of snow throughout the season, making winter sports seasons less predictable.

Summer Recreation

The summer outdoor season has additional risks from degraded to severely degraded air quality due to wildfire throughout the west coast. With degraded air quality, outdoor recreators may avoid the region, impacting regional income and generally degrading the perception of the county **as a retreat to the natural world. Additionally,** an increase in the frequency of very high temperature days may impact the safety and desirability of outdoor recreation.



Context

Deschutes County does not directly provide parks and recreation services. The only public parks the County maintains are a section of the County Fairgrounds and the Worrell Wayside in downtown Bend. Although there is no County parks department, there are County-owned properties which are designated as park lands. Parks and recreation services are provided by the following entities.

OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
OPRD owns and manages several key parks and scenic areas in the County. These include state parks such as line Falls State Scenic Viewpoint, La Pine State Park, Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint, Smith Rock State Park, and Tumalo State Park. In addition, they also manage the Upper and Middle Deschutes River Scenic Waterway segments, and Cascade Lakes and McKenzie Pass-Santiam Pass Scenic Byways.

THE BEND PARKS AND RECREATION SPECIAL DISTRICT (BPRD)
BPRD owns and maintains approximately 3,035 acres of parkland including 81 parks and 70 miles of trails. The largest park district in the County, the taxing district follows the City of Bend Urban Growth Boundary closely, although extends past the UGB to the west and east to include several properties outside of city limits.



Photo Credit: Visit Bend (www.visitbend.com)

Recreation

THE LA PINE PARKS AND RECREATION SPECIAL DISTRICT

This district operates in 85 square miles and 11 parks and recreation facilities in southern Deschutes County including the City of La Pine.

THE REDMOND AREA PARKS AND RECREATION SPECIAL DISTRICT

The District operates five recreational facilities including the Cascade Swim Center and extends beyond city limits to Tetherow Crossing. In 2022, the district received voter approval for a general obligation bond to build a new community center with a variety of recreational, fitness, and therapeutic activities.

THE SISTERS PARK AND RECREATION SPECIAL DISTRICT

Operates approximately 15 acres of land within City of Sisters city limits, including Bike Park 242, Hyzer Pines Disc Golf Course, a playground, a skatepark, and Coffield Community Center. The district boundary extends far past city limits, serving approximately 14,000 residents through programming and activities.

THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Approximately 76% of the County's total land area is owned by the federal government, primarily these two agencies. Community members seek out extensive recreation activities in these areas, including skiing, mountain biking, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, kayaking, and off-road vehicle riding.

COUNTY-OWNED OPEN SPACE

Starting in 1994 the County received donation of several properties along rivers, creeks, or streams or with wildlife, wetlands, or other value as park lands. The intent of this donation was not to develop these lands for park use but rather to preserve lands with valuable resources, which were protected through deed restrictions. The park designation means that the lands would be retained in public ownership unless

there was a public hearing and the Board of County Commissioners determined that selling was in the best interest of the public.

ORS 275.330 governs the disposal of these lands, stating that if they are sold the proceeds must be dedicated to park or recreation purposes. As of 2009, there were approximately 70 properties designated as park lands.

COUNTY FAIRGROUND AND EXPO CENTER

The 132-acre County Fairground and Expo Center site is located southwest of the Redmond airport, and it is placed strategically at the hub of the tri-county area (Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook Counties). The facility is used for a variety of public and private events. Each of its lawn areas can be rented exclusively by groups for different events, which range from weddings, picnics, reunions, car shows, RV / motorcycle rallies, animal shows, and outdoor trade shows, among others.

Recreation

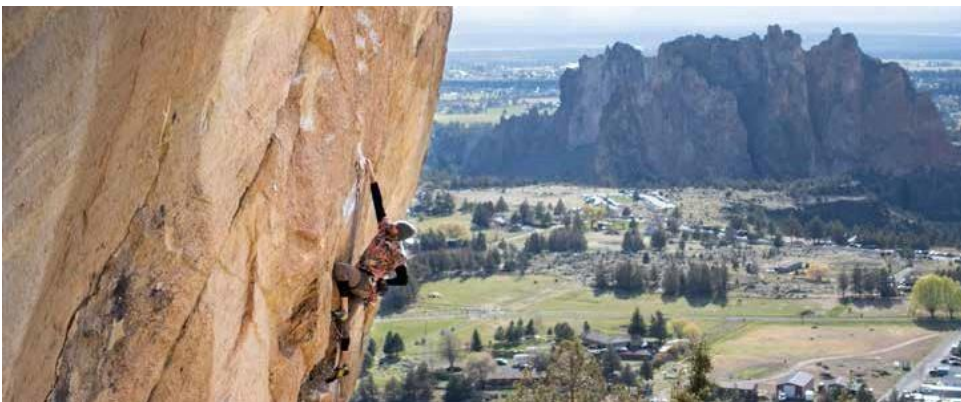
Key Community Considerations

Recreation and access to nature is a key component of life in Deschutes County and a primary attraction for both residents and visitors. As part of this Comprehensive Plan update, community members noted concerns about increasing recreational use or overuse, conflicts among different users, and the need for permitting or other strategies to manage use of federally owned lands, particularly in popular locations.

Because the county does not have a parks and recreation department, community members have identified service gaps and lack of continuity of trail networks, habitat and species preservation, and land access policies. Residents are concerned with private recreation development and use of natural resources such as land and water.

The tension between resource use of forest land and water, recreational use of these areas, and natural resource protection is evident among members of the community

Community members also noted that it is imperative for all special districts and agencies providing park services to coordinate on integrated services. These partnerships will be key to ensure sustainable recreation and land stewardship as the County continues to grow.



8-5 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan

Goals and Policies

Goal 8.1: Increase affordable, sustainable, and diverse recreation opportunities through partnerships with government and private entities.

Policy 8.1.1. Reduce barriers to regional parks and recreation projects in Deschutes County, including acknowledgement or adoption of federal, state and local parks district trail and facility plans.

Policy 8.1.2. Collaborate with partners to develop a regional system of trails and open spaces, balancing recommendations from local park districts, County, state, and federal recreation plans and studies and property owner considerations, particularly for **projects adjacent to farm and forest lands.**

Policy 8.1.3. Encourage coordination between the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and recreational use interest groups to minimize environmental degradation, agricultural fragmentation and **user conflicts on public and private land.**

Policy 8.1.4. Support the creation and improvement of accessible park and recreation opportunities in compliance with **the Americans with Disabilities Act.**

Policy 8.1.5. Support efforts to coordinate recreation planning between the County, park and recreation districts, school districts, irrigation districts, unincorporated communities, and cities.

Policy 8.1.6. Support the development of parks and trails identified in locally-adopted **plans.**

Policy 8.1.7. Coordinate with unincorporated communities to identify opportunities for parks, trails, open spaces, and community **centers.**

Recreation

Policy 8.1.8. **Establish Support** trail design standards and identify specific funding sources for trails as part of future transportation system planning efforts to ensure development of identified priority rural trail segments and **bicycle routes.**

Policy 8.1.9. Explore creation of a County Parks and Recreation Department to increase the County's role in recreation and natural resource management and implement if **deemed appropriate.**

Policy 8.1.10. Support community efforts for acquisition and management of Skyline **Forest as a community amenity.**

Policy 8.1.11. Work with stakeholders to promote new recreational and tourist initiatives that maintain the integrity of the natural environment.



9

Economic Development





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Statewide Planning Goal 9 provides guidance on economic development for Oregon jurisdictions. This goal is intended to “provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon’s citizens.” For Deschutes County, implementing Goal 9 is focused on ensuring opportunities for economic development, while protecting rural land uses.

In Deschutes County, several areas are designated for rural industrial and rural commercial activities to allow for activities such as manufacturing or resource processing. Additionally, unincorporated communities and rural service centers allow for limited commercial opportunities, including restaurants, services, and retail stores.

Economic development agencies in Central Oregon cite the tremendous natural resource access and amenities to be essential for drawing in new businesses and workers. As the County grows, childcare will continue to be challenge for rural residents along with access to high speed and reliable internet services.

A continued challenge for Deschutes County will be to balance adequate economic opportunity for rural residents, with protection of natural resource lands. Community members have expressed interest in providing for new and emerging economic opportunities through renewable energy development, including potential for biomass, solar, geothermal, and wind projects that may be compatible with rural uses.

Context

Deschutes County’s economy was initially built around farming and logging. As those sectors declined in the 20th century, recreation and tourism increased as people were drawn to the beauty and opportunities to recreate on public lands. Deschutes County’s high quality of life became a draw for employers and employees alike. In the 2000’s, the building sector boomed as new housing was built to meet both increased housing demand and the real estate speculation that followed. Housing prices rose so high that workforce housing became a limiting factor in economic growth. The period of strong growth ended with the national recession that began in late 2007, leading to falling housing prices and rising unemployment. The 2010’s and early 2020’s have proven to be another period of booming economic growth for Deschutes County, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the dramatic increase in remote work.



Deschutes County's economy remains strong compared to Oregon as a whole, as shown in the statistics below.

\$74,082
Median Household Income
(\$70,084 in Oregon)

9.4%
of county population experiencing poverty
(12.1% in Oregon)

63.3%
of population in civilian workforce
(62.6% in Oregon)

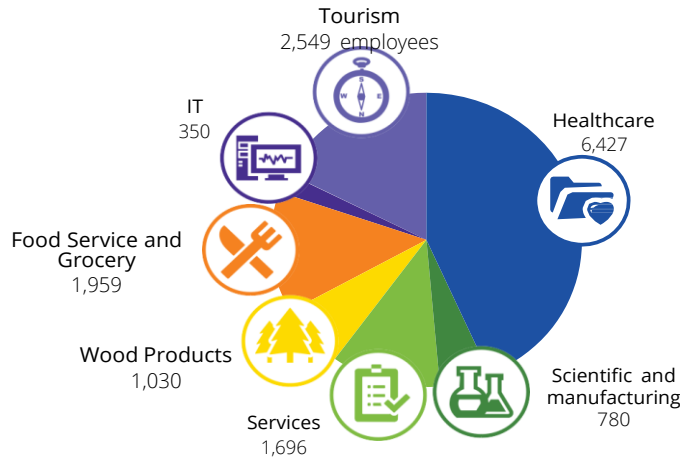
Primary Industries

Deschutes County is known for its abundant natural resources, though the County continues to balance its economy through a variety of industries. **The top 10 industries overall in Deschutes County (including those within urban areas) are:**

1. Trade, transportation, utilities (15,742 jobs)
2. Education/Health Services (13,479 jobs)
3. Goods-producing (13,169 jobs)
4. Leisure and hospitality (12,990 jobs)
5. Health care and social assistance (12,541 jobs)
6. Retail trade (11,714 jobs)
7. Accommodation and food services (10,718 jobs)
8. Professional/business services (10,067 jobs)
9. Food services/drinking places (8,304 jobs)
10. Local government (7,396 jobs)

Economic Development

2022 Central Oregon Largest Private Employers by Industry



2022 Central Oregon Largest Private Employers

Rank	Employees	Employer
1	4,509	St. Charles Health System regional
2	1,030	Bright Wood Corporation regional
3	1,000	Sunriver Resort 1,000 1,000 940
4	916	Les Schwab Headquarters & Tire Centers regional
5	894	Mt. Bachelor
6	714	Safeway regional
7	640	NC Fred Meyer regional
8	628	Summit Medical Group regional
9	605	McDonald's regional
10	440	Lonza, formerly Bend Research
11	415	Rosendin Electric
12	391	Mosaic Medical regional
13	375	Black Butte Ranch
14	365	ibex
15	350	Meta Platforms, Inc. - Facebook Data Center
16	340	BasX
17	336	PacificSource
18	296	High Lakes Health Care regional
19	280	Brasada Ranch
20	267	Medline ReNewal

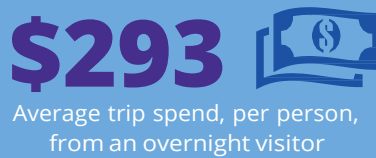
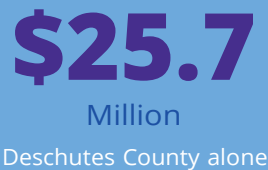
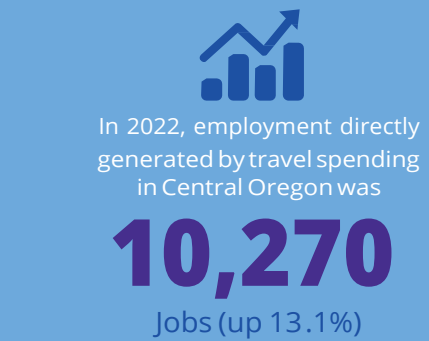
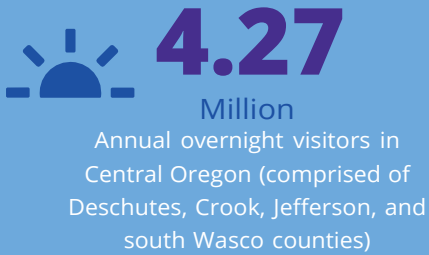
Economic Development

Tourism

Tourism continues to be a major facet of Central Oregon's economy, with approximately 4.5 million visitors entering Central Oregon each year. The majority of those visitors travel to Bend and Deschutes County in particular but other communities in the County also are popular destinations, including Sisters, Redmond and Terrebonne, as well as destination resort such as Sunriver, Eagle Crest, Pronghorn and others. In addition, recreational opportunities throughout the County also attract a multitude of visitors, from skiing on Mt. Bachelor, hiking in the Three Sisters Wilderness, and rafting the Deschutes River, to fishing, hunting and camping at dispersed sites on National Forest and BLM land throughout the County.



Tourism Impacts



Source: Oregon Travel Impacts, 2022 by Dean Runyan Associates for the Oregon Tourism Commission

Construction and Development

While much of the County's economic activity occurs in urban areas, staff notes that agricultural, forestry, and construction industries also provide economic growth in Deschutes County. Construction of rural housing can support additional workforce in areas outside of city limits while also utilizing local trade industries. Construction of rural industrial or commercial projects provide economic opportunities that serve rural communities, without a trip into an adjacent city.

Coordination

A key partner for the County in promoting a healthy economy is Economic Development for Central Oregon (EDCO). This private non-profit organization is dedicated to diversifying the tri-county regional economy by attracting new investment and jobs. This organization also tracks the local economy.

Between 2010 and 2013, Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson counties, and their respective cities established a regional large lot industrial land need analysis, ultimately leading to changes to state law, OAR 660-024-0040 and 45. This rule provides that that the large lot industrial land need analysis agreed upon by all of the parties, once adopted by each of the participating governmental entities, would be sufficient to demonstrate a need for up to nine large industrial sites in Central Oregon. Six of the sites will be made available initially. Three more sites may be added under the rule as the original sites are occupied. Intergovernmental agreements were formed with the regions jurisdictions and Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council in 2013 to provide oversight of this new regional large lot industrial lands program. Participating local governments will review the program after all nine sites have been occupied, or after ten years, whichever comes first.

Economic Development

Connections to Other Comprehensive Plan Chapters

Much of the County's economic development activity is directly related to farmland (Chapter 3), forest land (Chapter 3), mineral and aggregate resources (Chapter 4), and natural resources (Chapter 5). Additional information can be found in these sections.

Key Community Considerations

As part of this comprehensive plan update, community members expressed the following:

- A recognition that tourism is an important industry in the County, but some concern that the interests of tourism-related activity play an outsized role in the County.
- Desire for a strong and diverse economy that benefits local residents.
- Strong interest in expanding access to childcare for rural residents, especially those who travel into incorporated cities for employment.
- Interest in exploring new economic opportunities including renewable energy development.
- Desire for additional educational and job training opportunities, including expansion of colleges and universities.



Economic Development Goals and Policies

Goal 9.1: Maintain a stable, and sustainable, and thriving rural economy, compatible with rural lifestyles and a healthy environment.

Policy 9.1.1 . Promote rural economic initiatives, including home-based businesses, that maintain the integrity of the rural character and natural environment.

Policy 9.1.2. Support a regional approach to economic development in concert with Economic Development for Central Oregon or and similar organizations.

Policy 9.1.3. Support growth and expansion of colleges and universities, regional educational facilities, and workforce training programs.

Policy 9.1.4. Support renewable energy generation as an important economic development initiative, while taking other community goals and concerns into consideration.

Policy 9.1.5. Support and participate in master planning for airports in Deschutes County, including expansion of noise impact boundaries and upgrades to facilities as airports continue to grow.

Policy 9.1.6. Within the parameters of State land use regulations, permit limited local-serving commercial uses in higher-density rural communities. Support limited and locally-serving commercial uses in appropriate locations.

Policy 9.1.7. Support expansion of high-speed internet in rural areas and integrate infrastructure such as fiber-optic cables into new development and road projects.

Economic Development

Policy 9.1.8. Support funding and development of childcare locations across the County to support families in the workforce.

Policy 9.1.9. Explore need for master planning for rural economic development lands, including Deschutes Junction.

Policy 9.1.10. Recognize the importance of maintaining a large-lot industrial land supply that is readily developable in Central Oregon, and support a multi-jurisdictional cooperative effort to designate these sites.

Goal 9.2: Support creation and continuation of rural commercial areas that support rural communities while not adversely affecting nearby agricultural and forest uses.

Policy 9.2.1. Allow for new Rural Commercial zoning designations if otherwise allowed by Oregon Revised Statute, Administrative Rule, and this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 9.2.2. In Spring River there shall be a Limited Use Combining Zone.

Policy 9.2.3. Ensure new uses permitted on Rural Commercial lands do not adversely affect nearby agricultural and forest uses.

Policy 9.2.4. Ensure new commercial uses on Rural Commercial lands are limited to those intended to serve the surrounding rural area and/or the needs of the traveling public.

Policy 9.2.5. New commercial uses shall be limited in size to 2,500 square feet or if for an agricultural or forest-related use, 3,500 square feet.

Policy 9.2.6. A lawful use existing on or before November 5, 2002 that is not otherwise allowed in a Rural Commercial zone, may continue to exist subject to the county's nonconforming use regulations.



Policy 9.2.7. An existing lawful use may expand up to 25 percent of the total floor area existing on November 5, 2002.

Policy 9.2.8. The Rural Commercial zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or rural commercial uses.

Policy 9.2.9. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.

Policy 9.2.10. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by on-site wells or public water systems.

Policy 9.2.11. ~~Community sewer systems, Motor~~ hotels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed. Community sewer systems shall not be allowed without exceptions to relevant statewide land use goals.

Policy 9.2.12. Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.

Goal 9.3: Support the creation and continuation of rural industrial areas that support rural communities while not adversely affecting nearby agricultural and forest uses.

Policy 9.3.1. Update the policies for lands designated Rural Industrial as needed to limit and control industrial uses through the use of the Rural Industrial designation and development standards.

Policy 9.3.2. To assure that urban uses are not permitted on rural industrial lands, land use regulations in the Rural Industrial zones shall ensure that the uses allowed are less intensive than those allowed for unincorporated communities in OAR 660-22 or any successor.

Policy 9.3.3. Limited Use Combining zones shall be applied to the Redmond Military (Tax lot 1513000000116), Deschutes Junction (Tax lot 161226C000301, Tax lot 161226C000300,

Economic Development

Tax lot 161226C000111 and Tax lot 161226A000203) to ensure permitted uses are compatible with surrounding farm and forest lands.

Policy 9.3.4. To ensure that the uses in Rural Industrial zone on tax lot 16-12-26C-301, as described in Exhibit "C" and depicted on Exhibit "D" attached to Ordinance 2009-007 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on that site shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.

Policy 9.3.5. To ensure that the uses in Rural Industrial zone on tax lot 16-12-26C-301, as described in Exhibit "C" and depicted on Exhibit "D" attached to Ordinance 2009-007 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on that site shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals

Policy 9.3.6. To ensure that the uses in the Rural Industrial Zone on Tax Lot 300 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26C-300 and Tax Lot 203 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26A-300 and portions of Tax Lot 111 on Assessor's Map 16-12-26C-111 as described in Exhibit 'D' and depicted in Exhibit 'E' attached to Ordinance 2010-030 and incorporated by reference herein, are limited in nature and scope, the Rural Industrial zoning on the subject parcel shall be subject to a Limited Use Combining Zone, which will limit the uses to storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals, subject to conditional use and site plan approval

Policy 9.3.7. Ensure new uses on Rural Industrial lands do not adversely affect nearby agricultural and forest uses.



Economic Development

Rural Service Center Policies

Policy 9.3.8. A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 not otherwise allowed in a Rural Industrial zone may continue to exist subject to the county's non-conforming use regulations.

Policy 9.3.9. A lawfully established use that existed on or before February 2, 2003 may be expanded to occupy a maximum of 10,000 square feet of floor area or an additional 25 percent of the floor area currently occupied by the existing use, whichever is greater.

Policy 9.3.10. Ensure new uses on Rural Industrial lands are served by on-site sewage disposal systems approved by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Policy 9.3.11. Residential and industrial uses shall be served by on-site wells or public water systems.

Policy 9.3.12. Community sewer systems shall not be allowed in Rural Industrial zones, [without exceptions to relevant statewide land use goals.](#)

Policy 9.3.13. A 2009 exception (Ordinance 2009-007) included an irrevocably committed exception to Goal 3 and a reasons exception to Goal 14 to allow rural industrial use with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.

Policy 9.3.14. A 2010 exception (Ordinance 2010-030) took a reasons exception to Goal 14 with a Limited Use Combining Zone for storage, crushing, processing, sale and distribution of minerals.

Policy 9.3.15. Properties for which a property owner has demonstrated that Goals 3 and 4 do not apply may be considered for Rural Industrial designation as allowed by State Statute, Oregon Administrative rules and this Comprehensive Plan. Rural Industrial zoning shall be applied to a new property that is approved for the Rural Industrial Plan designation.

Goal 9.4: Support the creation and continuation of rural service centers that support rural communities while not adversely affecting nearby agricultural and forest uses.

Policy 9.4.1. Rural Service Centers in Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Wilstlestop, and Wildhunt are identified on the Comprehensive Plan Map and shall have zoning consistent with Comprehensive Plan designations.

Policy 9.4.2. In Alfalfa, the remaining 20 acres of the Rural Service Center will continue to be zoned Rural Service Center – Residential District, with a 5-acre minimum lot size. A zone change to mixed use commercial can be considered only for a specific use and upon findings that the existing commercial area is fully developed.

Policy 9.4.3. Ensure that land uses at Rural Service Centers do not adversely affect agricultural and forest uses in the surrounding areas.

Policy 9.4.4. Zoning in rural service areas shall promote the maintenance of the area's rural character. New commercial uses shall be limited to small-scale, low impact uses that are intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area. The commercial/mixed use zoning regulations shall allow a mixed use of residential or small-scale commercial uses such as health and retail services.

Policy 9.4.5. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by DEQ approved on-site sewage disposal systems.

Policy 9.4.6. Residential and commercial uses shall be served by onsite wells or public water systems.



Economic Development

Policy 9.4.7. Community water systems, motels, hotels and industrial uses shall not be allowed.

Policy 9.4.8. Recreational vehicle or trailer parks and other uses catering to travelers shall be permitted.



10

Housing





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Deschutes County faces a variety of housing demands, issues, and challenges. The County continues to be a desirable and attractive place to live, with access to jobs, recreation, beautiful natural landscapes, and a variety of other amenities. The County's population is projected to continue to grow in the coming decades. At the same time, there are several challenges to the development of housing in the County. Some of the key issues the County faces today include increased demand for rural housing; housing affordability; state planning requirements related to Urban Growth Boundaries, farm and forest land, destination resorts, and others; water availability; and issues related to homelessness.

Context

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH IN UNINCORPORATED DESCHUTES COUNTY

In 2024, Deschutes County ~~is~~ continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in Oregon, and that trend is expected to continue. Significant growth is expected to occur in Deschutes County in the coming years (over 90,000 new residents in the next 25 years). However, the majority of this growth is forecasted to happen in urban areas with a more modest amount occurring in unincorporated parts of the County (about 5,000 additional people during the same period). (Source: Portland State University Population Research Center)

INCREASED DEMAND FOR RURAL HOUSING

Between 2010 and 2022, Deschutes County processed seven applications to rezone approximately 1,200 acres of property from a non-residential zone to a residential zone, with several more applications recently submitted and under review. Most of these applicants requested rezonings of farmland due to poor soil quality for farming. This trend is likely to continue.

10-2 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan



Housing

Historical and Forecasted Population and Average Annual Growth Rate in Deschutes County and its Sub-Areas



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The median value of owner-occupied housing units in Deschutes County (including cities), is significantly higher than that of the State of Oregon (\$435,600 compared to \$362,200 according to 2017-2021 Census figures), and consistently increasing. In July 2023, Becon Appraisal Group reported an all-time high median home value for Bend area homes, in the amount of \$785,000. The same report estimated a median home price as \$694,000 for Sisters area homes, \$473,000 for Redmond area homes, and \$401,000 for La Pine area homes. Given that median income is generally on par with the state as a whole, high housing prices are likely an indicator of an inadequate supply of housing affordable to many residents of the Deschutes County, particularly those with low to moderate incomes.

STATE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

Although Deschutes County has numerous prospects to expand residential development, some of these opportunities face challenges with respect to state rules and regulations. The Oregon land use system is designed to concentrate most growth within Urban Growth Boundaries. A variety of statewide planning goals, laws, and administrative rules designed to protect farm and forest land, regulate destination resorts, and ensure cost-effective provision of infrastructure limit where and how housing can be built outside of urban areas.

WATER AVAILABILITY AND CONSUMPTION

A growing demand for water for residential, business, recreation, and agricultural uses; changes in water table depth; allocation of water rights; and potential future changes in water supply related to climate change all may impact the availability of water to support new housing. Water resources are discussed in Chapter 5 in more detail.

Housing

Vacant Lots in Resort Areas

Resort Area	Number of Vacant Lots
Destination Resorts	
Caldera Springs	101
Eagle Crest	139
Pronghorn	285
Tetherow	200
Resort Communities	
Black Butte	27
In of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek	12
Urban Unincorporated Area	
Sunriver	118
Total Vacancies, Resort Areas	887

Vacant Lots in Rural Residential Areas

Rural Residential Areas	Number of Vacant Lots
Rural Residential Zones	
Rural Residential	2,139
Multiple use Agriculture	518
Suburban Low Density Rural Residential	32
Urban Area Reserve	292
Rural Communities	
Tumalo (TUR/TUR5)	32
Terrebonne (TER/TER5)	134
Total Vacancies, Rural Residential Areas	3,447

Future Opportunities for Rural Residential Lots

Rural Residential Areas	Count
Thornburgh Destination Resort	950
Caldera Springs Destination Resort Phase 2	340
West Side Transect	187
Tumalo Irrigation District Rezoned Parcel	72
Gopher Gulch (North of Bend)	10
Total Vacancies, Rural Residential Areas	1,559

HOMELESSNESS

The incidence and impacts of homelessness have been rising in Deschutes County, as well as across the state and nation in recent years. A variety of factors have contributed to this trend, including rising housing costs, increasing income disparities, and limited transitional housing and supportive resources. As a result, impacts on both urban areas and natural resources have increased, with elevated levels of community concern and support for more action by the County and its partners to address these issues.

BALANCING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITH VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS

Although population growth in unincorporated Deschutes County is forecasted to be relatively limited, rural parts of the County, including several destination resorts, include significant capacity for new residential development. Community members have expressed concern regarding the use of these homes as primary residences, second homes, or vacation rentals.

RECENT CHANGES IN COUNTY HOUSING RULES

The County has recently adopted and/or is currently considering new rules related to development and regulation of different types of housing. These include:

- Changes to where accessory dwelling units are allowed.
- Repeal of the County's "Conventional Housing Combining Zone" which prohibited manufactured homes in three large unincorporated areas east and west of Tumalo and east of Bend.

What type of housing is allowed in unincorporated Deschutes County?

Residential development in Deschutes County is less dense than the Cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters due to state land use rules. Single family homes are most common type of housing throughout the county in all zones. Recreational vehicles are allowed to be placed on property for temporary living situations or as medical hardship dwellings for family members but are not intended to be permanent living situations. Accessory Dwelling Units or ADUs, also known as “granny flats” or “carriage houses” are smaller secondary residences on a property. In 2021, the Oregon legislature passed Senate Bill 391 which allows for rural ADUs with certain parameters, and Deschutes County is currently in the process of implementing this legislation.



Housing

Key Community Considerations

Given the range of issues and conditions discussed related to this important topic, the Comprehensive Plan includes a variety of policies to guide future development of housing and address impacts to residents in rural areas. Additional related policies are found in Chapter 2 (Land Use) and Chapter 13 (Transportation). These strategies are underpinned by community sentiment, as described below.

- Some community members expressed support for allowing or encouraging growth in rural areas, particularly to alleviate housing pressure and provide larger-lot options. However, engagement showed greater opposition to residential development outside of Urban Growth Boundaries.
- Overall support for allowing a wider range of types of housing (e.g., accessory dwelling units, manufactured homes, recreational vehicles, etc.), but concerns about the quality of this housing and additional rural residential development in general.
- Concern about homelessness and its impacts, coupled with strong support for a proactive approach by the County to work with partner agencies and groups to address this issue.
- Relatively strong opposition for rezoning low productivity farmland with poor soil to allow greater opportunities for housing, due to negative impact on open space, habitat, transportation, and active farm practices.

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Goals and Policies

Goal 10.1: Support housing opportunities and choices for rural County residents in unincorporated Deschutes County, while meeting health and safety concerns, minimizing environmental and resource land impacts.

Policy 10.1.1. Incorporate annual farm and forest housing reports into a wider system for tracking the cumulative impacts of rural housing development.

Policy 10.1.2. Continue to update the County zoning ordinance and work with partnering organizations to address health and safety issues associated with housing.

Policy 10.1.3. Encourage and/or require, where consistent with County policies and requirements, new subdivisions to incorporate alternative development patterns, such as cluster development, that mitigate community and environmental impacts.

Policy 10.1.4. Implement legislation allowing accessory dwelling units in rural areas to expand housing choices.

Policy 10.1.5. Create and encourage opportunities for flexibility in rural housing including development of manufactured home parks, safe parking sites, and RV parking areas.

Policy 10.1.6. Reduce barriers to housing development and supporting services (such as locally serving medical offices or similar uses) in unincorporated communities.

Policy 10.1.7. Explore grants and funding opportunities for ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation of existing housing stock.

Policy 10.1.8. Evaluate the impacts of short-term rentals and consider regulations to mitigate impacts, as appropriate.

Housing

Goal 10.2: Support agencies and non-profits that provide affordable housing.

Policy 10.2.1. Support Central Oregon Regional Housing Authority and other stakeholders to meet the housing needs of all Deschutes County residents by assisting, as needed, in coordinating and implementing housing assistance programs.

Policy 10.2.2. Utilize block grants and other funding to assist in providing and maintaining low- and moderate-income housing in partnership with Housing Works and other housing agencies and providers in Deschutes County.

Goal 10.3: Regulate the location and density of housing in the area located between the Bend UGB and Shevlin Park through Westside Transect policies

Policy 10.3.1. Protect the sensitive eco-systems and interrelationships of the urban/ rural interface on the west side of Bend between the urban area and Shevlin Park and the public and forestlands to the west.

Policy 10.3.2. Protect natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas and provide special setbacks between development and Shevlin Park, Tumalo Creek, and forestlands.

Policy 10.3.3. Development patterns shall reflect the protection of land with environmental significance and fire-wise and other fire prevention community design best practices.

Policy 10.3.4. Limit residential development to 200 single-family residential lots.

Policy 10.3.5. Manage all areas outside of the structural building envelopes on residential lots for wildfire mitigation and wildlife habitat in accordance with coordinated plans prepared by professionals, reviewed annually with reports submitted to the County every three years. The wildfire mitigation and

wildlife habitat plans shall be funded through homeowner assessments and administered and enforced by a homeowners association established at the time of creation of any residential lots.

Policy 10.3.6. Reduce the impact of construction by using best management practices to minimize site disturbance during construction and construction impacts (i.e., erosion) on Shevlin Park, Tumalo Creek, and forestlands.

Policy 10.3.7. Coordinate with the City of Bend for mitigation of impacts to City infrastructure from development within the Transect.

Goal 10.4: Participate in regional efforts to plan for housing.

Policy 10.4.1. Collaborate with cities and private sector partners on innovative housing developments to meet the region's housing needs.

Housing

Policy 10.4.2. Partner with cities to incentivize development within urban growth boundaries and reduce infrastructure costs for workforce and affordable housing.

Policy 10.4.3. Partner with local, state, and federal agencies to address and limit nuisance and public health issues related to homelessness.

Policy 10.4.4. Utilize County owned land in city limits for affordable and workforce housing, where appropriate.

Policy 10.4.5. Promote regional housing planning, including urban reserve planning for cities, to allow for longer term and multi-jurisdictional housing strategies.

Policy 10.4.6. Limit parcelization and development adjacent to cities or in conflict with planned and/or known road/utility corridors to preserve land for future urban development.



11

Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Deschutes County is home to numerous unincorporated communities, which contain urban levels of development outside of city limits. Many of these communities provide services and amenities to rural residents. As the county continues to grow, many residents are concerned about increasingly dense development in these unincorporated areas which may feel out of scale with the surrounding rural uses. However, many residents also see the need for more opportunities for small-scale rural services and retail opportunities to serve existing and future community members. Deschutes County **will need to continue to refine the vision and guidelines for development in these areas** while balancing infrastructure needs, protection of natural resources and rural land uses, and community desires.

In addition to these unincorporated communities, Resort Communities and Destination Resorts are another form of development outside of urban areas. Historically, resort-type development served as a stabilizing force in Central Oregon's economy and drew in new residents and businesses. In recent years, development of destination resorts has become increasingly contentious, with litigation and extensive public participation in land use hearings. Many residents see value in the amenities and economic value associated with destination resorts, although have concerns regarding their natural resource impacts. community members have expressed concern about the creation of new resorts for a variety of reasons. While Destination Resorts are an opportunity for economic development and housing in the rural County, many residents have expressed opposition to additional development of this type.

Unincorporated Communities

Deschutes County's unincorporated communities generally pre-date Oregon's statewide land use system and have more urban-scale uses in outlying rural areas, within a defined geographic boundary.

In 1994, Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) were amended to define unincorporated communities and the types of uses that could be allowed in these areas. The OARs established

Context



four types of unincorporated communities, all of which were required to be in existence at the time of the change - the Rule did not allow for new rural communities to be established. These community types are described below.

URBAN UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY

This is a community which contains at least 150 permanent dwelling units, a mixture of land uses, and contains a community water and sewer system. Sunriver is an Urban Unincorporated community. ~~One parcel just outside of the City of La Pine was mistakenly left outside of the City's urban growth boundary, and is technically under this classification as well.~~

RURAL COMMUNITY

This is a community which consists of permanent residential dwellings and at least two other types of land uses – such as commercial, industrial, or public uses provided to the community or travelers. Terrebonne and Tumalo are Rural Communities and were platted prior to the establishment of the County's subdivision ordinance.

Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

RESORT COMMUNITY

This type of community was established for a recreation-related use on private land prior to 1989 when the state adopted its Destination Resort rules. Black Butte Ranch and Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek are Resort Communities. It's important to note that there are several other resort style developments in the County on private lands called "Destination Resorts." See the next section for more information.

RURAL SERVICE CENTER DESIGNATION

This is an unincorporated community that has primarily commercial or industrial uses that provide goods and services to the surrounding rural area and travelers. These are the most common type of unincorporated community in Deschutes County and include Alfalfa, Brothers, Hampton, Millican, Whistlestop, and Wildhunt, and are limited in scale, often with only one or several parcels in the designation.

Destination Resorts

Destination resorts have been a key economic development strategy for Deschutes County. Many community members and visitors enjoy the recreational amenities and accommodations that Destination Resorts provide.

Since 1979 destination resorts have increased in importance to the economy of Deschutes County. Sunriver and Black Butte Ranch, as two of the county's original resorts, garnered a national reputation for their recreation facilities and visitor accommodations, serving as a touchstone for Deschutes County's tourism industry. In 1989, recognizing the importance of tourism to the economy of the State of Oregon, the state legislature and the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) took steps to make it easier to establish destination resorts on rural lands in the state. Statewide Planning Goal 8, the recreation goal, was amended to specify a process for locating destination resorts on rural land without taking an exception to Goals 3, 4, 11 and 14, which govern development in rural resource lands. Under these changes,

destination resorts may be sited in EFU zones where they weren't previously allowed. In 1990, LCDC amended the rule for siting destination resorts on forest lands as well.

Eagle Crest Resort, although it had existed prior to these changes, applied for legislative changes to comply with these new rules and expand onto adjacent lands.

In 2010, Deschutes County completed an amendment to its destination resort

Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

mapping process, adding “clear and objective” requirements for eligible and ineligible sites, and the process for amending the destination resort map based on changes in state law. Since that time, Pronghorn, Caldera Springs, and Tetherow resorts have gone through the siting process.

Resorts existing prior to the legislative change, such as Black Butte, Sunriver, and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain have also expanded and been rezoned to Urban Unincorporated Community and Resort Community, respectively.

Thornburgh Resort has received preliminary approvals, ~~but has not yet broken ground~~ beginning in 2006.

~~Destination resorts are a key economic development strategy for Deschutes County. Many community members and visitors enjoy the recreational amenities and accommodations that Destination Resorts provide.~~

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Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts Goals and Policies

Key Community Considerations

Unincorporated Communities are limited in their development potential due to their specific geographic footprint. Protecting open space and natural resources while providing economic opportunities in these unincorporated areas continues to be a balancing act.

As additional rural development occurs, so does the demand for services and goods that can be reached without having to drive to an incorporated city. Aging residents have expressed a desire for additional medical care and offices in rural areas to support aging in place. On the other hand, many residents would prefer limiting development in unincorporated communities in order to preserve the rural character of the area.

Destination Resort development continues to be a contentious issue. Community members have expressed concern regarding the water use of large-scale development – specifically the effects to groundwater for neighboring property owners. Other community members express support for the economic and amenity benefits of destination resorts, noting that the current requirements sufficiently address natural resource concerns. Additional community conversations will be valuable to understand the diversity of perspectives on this topic.



11-6 | Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan

Goal: To provide guidance for development of unincorporated communities and destination resorts.

Resort Community Policies

General Resort Community Policies

Policy 11.1.1. Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.

Policy 11.1.2. Designated open space and common area, unless otherwise zoned for development, shall remain undeveloped except for community amenities such as bike and pedestrian paths, park and picnic areas. Areas developed as golf courses shall remain available for that purpose or for open space/ recreation uses.

Policy 11.1.3. The provisions of the Landscape Management Overlay Zone shall apply in Resort Communities where the zone exists along Century Drive, Highway 26 and the Deschutes River.

Policy 11.1.4. Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.

Policy 11.1.5. The resort facility and resort recreation uses permitted in the zoning for Black Butte Ranch and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain/Widgi Creek shall serve the resort community.

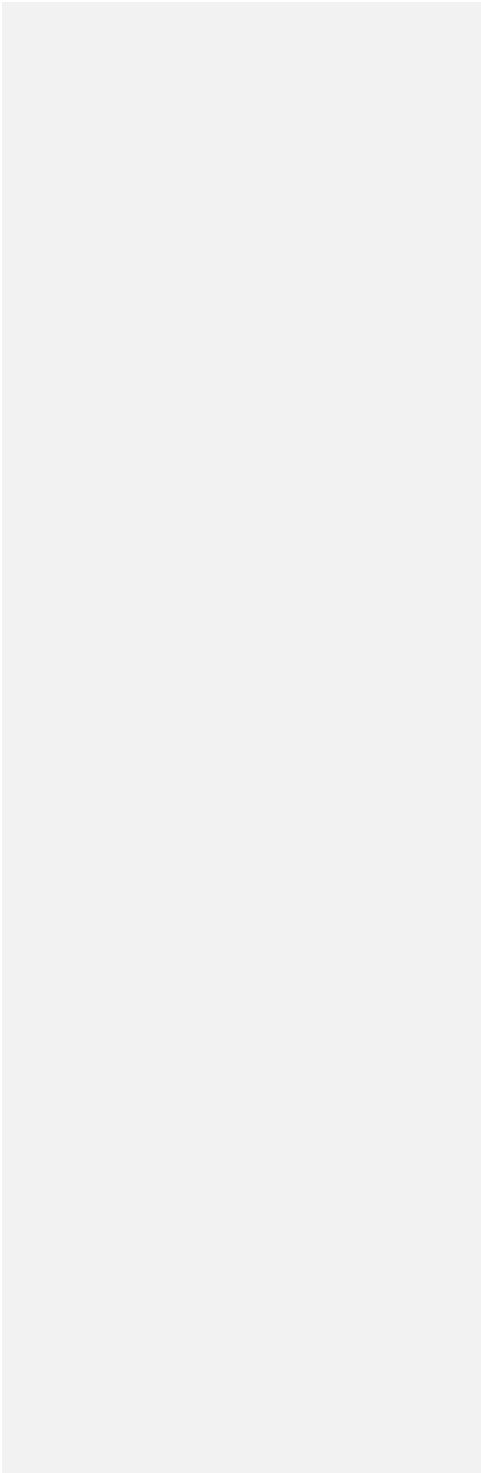
Black Butte Ranch General Policies

Policy 11.2.1. County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.

Policy 11.2.2. The County supports the design review standards administered by the

Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

Black Butte Ranch Architectural
Review Committee.



Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

Policy 11.2.3. Residential, resort and utility uses shall continue to be developed in accordance with the Master Design for Black Butte Ranch and the respective Section Declarations.

Policy 11.2.4. Industrial activities, including surface mining, shall only occur in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) located in the northwest corner of Black Butte Ranch.

Policy 11.2.5. Employee housing shall be located in the area zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU).

Policy 11.2.6. Any amendment to the allowable use(s) in either the Resort Community District or the Limited Use Combining District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 and DCC 18.112 or any successor.

Policy 11.2.7. The westerly 38-acres zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU) shall be used for the mining and storage of aggregate resources. Uses that do not prevent the future mining of these resources, such as disposal of reclaimed effluent and woody debris disposal from thinning and other forest practices may be allowed concurrently. Other resort maintenance, operational and utility uses, such as a solid waste transfer station, maintenance facility or equipment storage may be allowed only after mining and reclamation have occurred.

Policy 11.2.8. The 18.5 acres zoned Black Butte Ranch-Utility/Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch-U/LU) may be used for the disposal of reclaimed sludge.

Policy 11.2.9. The area west of McCallister Road and east of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch may be used for large equipment storage, general storage, maintenance uses, RV storage, telephone communications, administration offices, housekeeping facilities and employee housing.

Policy 11.2.10. Employee housing shall be set back at least 250 feet from the eastern boundary of the area zoned Black Butte Ranch Surface Mining, Limited Use Combining District (Black Butte Ranch SM/LU).

Policy 11.2.11. Surface mining within the Black Butte Ranch community boundary shall adhere to the following Goal 5 ESEE "Program to Meet Goal" requirements:

- a. Only the western most 38 acres of the site shall continue to be mined.
- b. Setbacks shall be required for potential conflicting residential and other development. A minimum 50-foot setback shall be maintained from the perimeter of tax lot 202 for all surface mining activity.
- c. Noise impact shall be mitigated by buffering and screening.
- d. Hours of operation shall be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. weekdays. No operations shall be allowed on weekends and holidays.
- e. Processing shall be limited to 45 days in any one year, to be negotiated with Deschutes County in the site plan process in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).
- f. The conditions set forth in the August 10, 1989, letter of ODFW shall be adhered to.
- g. Extraction at the site shall be limited to five acres at a time with on-going incremental reclamation (subject to DOGAMI review and approval).

Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

- h. Mining operations, siting of equipment, and trucking of product shall be conducted in such a manner that applicable DEQ standards are met and minimizes noise and dust.
- i. DOGAMI requirements for a permit once mining affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exemption area shall be met.
- j. A conditional use permit shall be obtained from Deschutes County, under the provisions of section 18.128.280. Surface mining of resources exclusively for on-site personal, farm or forest use or maintenance of irrigation canals, before mining activity affects more than five acres outside the 8.6-acre exempt area.

Policy 11.3.6. The roads and the bicycle/ pedestrian path system within the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community boundary shall be maintained by the Black Butte Ranch Owners Association.

Inn of the 7th Mountain Widgi Creek General Policies

Policy 11.4.1. Any amendment to the allowable uses in either the Resort Community District or the Widgi Creek Residential District shall require an exception in accordance with applicable statewide planning goal(s), OAR 660-04-018/022 or any successor, and DCC 18.112 or any successor.

Policy 11.4.2. The County shall encourage and support land exchanges efforts by and between private property owners, public agencies, and public trusts for the purpose of fostering public access to and protection of natural resources, such as rivers, streams, caves, areas/features of historical importance and other natural features.

Black Butte Ranch Public Facility Policies

Policy 11.3.1. Police protection services shall be provided by the Black Butte Ranch Police Services District.

Policy 11.3.2. The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company and the Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall confirm the water and sewer service, respectively, can be provided for new uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval.

Policy 11.3.3. The Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company shall provide water service for the Black Butte Ranch Resort Community.

Policy 11.3.4. The Black Butte Ranch Corporation shall provide sewer service for Black Butte Ranch.

Policy 11.3.5. The Black Butte Ranch Fire Protection District shall provide fire protection services for Black Butte Ranch.

Inn of the 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek Public Facility Policies

Policy 11.5.1. Police protection services shall be provided under contract with the Deschutes County Sheriff.

Policy 11.5.2. Water service shall be supplied by on-site wells for the Inn/Widgi Resort Community.

Policy 11.5.3. New uses or expansion of existing uses that require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the City of Bend that sewer service can be provided.

Policy 11.5.4. Fire protection services for the Inn/Widgi shall be provided through a contract with the City of Bend until such time as Inn/Widgi develops another plan to provide adequate fire protection.



Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

Policy 11.5.5. The Resort Community, not Deschutes County, shall maintain roads in the community.

Policy 11.5.6. The bicycle/pedestrian path system shall be maintained by the Inn/Widgi Owners Association.

Policy 11.5.7. Emergency access between Widgi Creek and the Inn of the Seventh Mountain shall be provided in accordance with the approved development plan for the Elkai Woods town homes. The respective resort property owners shall maintain emergency access between the Inn and Widgi Creek

Policy 11.7.2. Ensure protection of water quality, recreational resources, and other County resources and values.

Policy 11.7.3. Ensure that destination resort developments support and implement strategies to provide workers with affordable housing options within or in close proximity to the resorts.

Policy 11.7.4. Mapping for destination resort siting.

a. To assure that resort development does not conflict with the objectives of other Statewide Planning Goals, destination resorts shall pursuant to Goal 8 not be sited in Deschutes County in the following areas:

- 1) Within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more unless residential uses are limited to those necessary for the **staff and management of the resort;**
- 2) On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service or within three miles of farm land within a High-Value Crop Area;
- 3) On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands which are not subject to an approved Goal exception;
- 4) On areas protected as Goal 5 resources in an acknowledged comprehensive plan where all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 resource;

Destination Resorts Policies

Goal 11.6: Provide for development of destination resorts in the County in a manner that will be compatible with farm and forest uses, existing rural development, and in a manner that will maintain important natural features including habitat of threatened or endangered species, streams, rivers, and **significant wetlands.**

Policy 11.6.1. Provide a process for the siting of destination resorts facilities that enhance and diversify the recreational opportunities and economy of Deschutes County, on lands that have been mapped by Deschutes County as eligible for this purpose.

Goal 11.7: Provide for development of destination resorts consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 12 in a manner that will ensure the resorts are supported by adequate **transportation facilities.**

Policy 11.7.1. Destination resorts shall only be allowed within areas shown on the "Deschutes County Destination Resort Map" and when the resort complies with the requirements of Goal 8, ORS 197.435 to 197.467, and Deschutes County Code 18.113.



Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

- 5) Especially sensitive big game habitat, and as listed below, as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plan provisions implementing this requirement.
 - i. Tumalo deer winter range;
 - ii. Portion of the Metolius deer winter range;
 - iii. Antelope winter range east of Bend near Horse Ridge and Millican;
- 6) Sites less than 160 acres.
- b. To assure that resort development does not conflict with Oregon Revised Statute, destination resorts shall not be sited in Deschutes County in Areas of Critical State Concern.
- c. To assure that resort development does not conflict with the objectives of Deschutes County, destination resorts shall also not be located in the following areas:
 - 1) Sites listed below that are inventoried Goal 5 resources, shown on the Wildlife Combining Zone, that the County has chosen to protect:
 - i. Antelope Range near Horse Ridge and Millican;
 - ii. Elk Habitat Area; and
 - iii. Deer Winter Range;
 - 2) Wildlife Priority Area, identified on the 1999 ODFW map submitted to the South County Regional Problem Solving Group;
 - 3) Lands zoned Open Space and Conservation (OS&C);
 - 4) Lands zoned Forest Use 1 (F-1);
 - 5) Irrigated lands zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) having 40 or greater contiguous acres in irrigation;
 - 6) 6. Non-contiguous EFU acres in the same ownership having 60 or greater irrigated acres;
 - 7) Farm or forest land within one mile outside of urban growth boundaries;
 - 8) Lands designated Urban Reserve Area under ORS 195.145;
 - 9) Platted subdivisions;
- d. For those lands not located in any of the areas designated in Policy 3.9.5(a) though (c), destination resorts may, pursuant to Goal 8, Oregon Revised Statute and Deschutes County zoning code, be sited in the following areas:
 - 1) Forest Use 2 (F-2), Multiple Use Agriculture (MUA-10), and Rural Residential (RR-10) zones;
 - 2) Unirrigated Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) land;
 - 3) Irrigated lands zoned EFU having less than 40 contiguous acres in irrigation;
 - 4) Non-contiguous irrigated EFU acres in the same ownership having less than 60 irrigated acres;
 - 5) All property within a subdivision for which cluster development approval was obtained prior to 1990, for which the original cluster development approval designated at least 50 percent of the development as open space and which was within the destination resort zone prior to the effective date of Ordinance 2010-024 shall remain on the eligibility map;
 - 6) Minimum site of 160 contiguous acres or greater under one or multiple ownerships;



Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

e. The County ~~shall adopt a map adopted a map in 2010~~ showing where destination resorts can be located in the County. ~~Such map shall become~~The map is a part of the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance and shall be ~~the basis for the~~ ~~an~~ overlay zone **designated Destination Resort (DR).**

- 1) The establishment and maintenance of buffers between the resort and adjacent land uses, including natural vegetation and where appropriate, fenced, berms, landscaped areas, and other similar **types of buffers.**
- 2) Setbacks of structures and other **improvements from adjacent land uses.**

Policy 11.7.5. Ordinance Provisions

a. The County shall ensure that destination resorts are compatible with the site and adjacent land uses through enactment of land use regulations that, at a minimum, provide for the following:

- 1) Maintenance of important natural features, including habitat of threatened or endangered species, streams, rivers, and significant wetlands; maintenance of riparian vegetation within 100 feet of streams, rivers and significant wetlands; **and**
- 2) Location and design of improvements and activities in a manner that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of the resort on uses on surrounding lands, particularly effects on intensive farming operations in the area and on the rural transportation system. In order to adequately assess the effect on the transportation system, notice and the opportunity for comment shall be **provided to the relevant road authority.**
- 3) Such regulations may allow for alterations to important natural features, including placement of structures, provided that the overall **values of the feature are maintained.**

b. Minimum measures to assure that design and placement of improvements and activities will avoid or minimize the adverse effects noted in Policy 3.9.4(a) shall include:

- c. The County may adopt additional land use restrictions to ensure that proposed destination resorts are compatible with the environmental capabilities of the site **and surrounding land uses.**
- d. Uses in destination resorts shall be limited to visitor- oriented accommodations, overnight lodgings, developed recreational facilities, commercial uses limited to types and levels necessary to meet the needs of visitors to the resort, and uses consistent with preservation and maintenance of **open space.**
- e. The zoning ordinance shall include measures that assure that developed recreational facilities, visitor-oriented accommodations and key facilities intended to serve the entire development are physically provided or are guaranteed through surety bonding or substantially equivalent financial assurances prior to closure of sale of individual lots or units. In phased developments, developed recreational facilities and other key facilitated intended to serve a particular phase shall be constructed prior to sales in that phase or guaranteed through surety **bonding.**

SUNRIVER POLICIES

General Sunriver Policies

Policy 11.8.1 . Land use regulations shall conform to the requirements of OAR 660 Division 22 or any successor.

Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

Policy 11.8.2. County comprehensive plan policies and land use regulations shall ensure that new uses authorized within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community do not adversely affect forest uses in the surrounding Forest Use Zones.

Policy 11.8.3. To protect scenic views and riparian habitat within the community, appropriate setbacks shall be required for all structures built on properties with frontage along the Deschutes River.

Policy 11.8.4. Open space and common area, unless otherwise zoned for development, shall remain undeveloped except for community amenities such as bike and pedestrian paths, and parks and picnic areas.

Policy 11.8.5. Public access to the Deschutes River shall be preserved.

Policy 11.8.6. The County supports the design review standards administered by the Sunriver Owners Association.

Policy 11.10.3. Multiple-family residences and residential units in commercial buildings shall be permitted in the commercial area for the purpose of providing housing which is adjacent to places of employment. Single-family residences shall not be permitted in commercial areas.

Policy 11.10.4. Approval standards for conditional uses in the commercial district shall take into consideration the impact of the proposed use on the nearby residential and commercial uses and the capacity of the transportation system and public facilities and services to serve the proposed use.

Sunriver Town Center District Policies

Policy 11.11.1. Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.

Policy 11.11.2. Development standards in the town center district should encourage new development that is compatible with a town center style of development that serves as the commercial core of the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community. The following policies should guide development in the Town Center District in Sunriver:

- a. Combine a mixture of land uses that may include retail, offices, commercial services, residential housing and civic uses to create economic and social vitality and encourage pedestrian use through mixed use and stand alone residential buildings.
- b. Develop a commercial mixed-use area that is safe, comfortable and attractive to pedestrians.

Sunriver Residential District Policies

Policy 11.9.1. Areas designated residential on the comprehensive plan map shall be developed with single family or multiple family residential housing.

Sunriver Commercial District Policies

Policy 11.10.1. Small-scale, low-impact commercial uses shall be developed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger, more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area.

Policy 11.10.2. No additional land shall be designated Commercial until the next periodic review.



Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

- c. Encourage efficient land use by facilitating compact, high-density development that minimizes the amount of land that is needed for development.
- d. Provide both formal and informal community gathering places.
- e. Provide visitor accommodations and tourism amenities appropriate to Sunriver.
- f. Provide design flexibility to anticipate changes in the marketplace.
- g. Provide access and public places that encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel.
- h. Provide road and pedestrian connections to residential areas.
- i. Facilitate development (land use mix, density and design) that supports public transit where applicable.
- j. Develop a distinct character and quality design appropriate to Sunriver that will identify the Town Center as the centerpiece/focal point of the community.

Policy 11.11.3. Development within the Town Center (TC) District will be substantially more dense than development elsewhere in Sunriver. This increased density will require changes to existing topography and vegetation in the TC District to allow for screened, underground parking. The requirements of the County's site plan ordinance shall be interpreted to reflect this fact.

Sunriver Resort District Policies

Policy 11.12.1. Areas designated resort on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated resort, resort marina, resort golf course, resort equestrian or resort nature center district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent with resort uses and activities.

Sunriver Business Park District Policies

Policy 11.13.1. A variety of commercial uses which support the needs of the community and surrounding rural area, and not uses solely intended to attract resort visitors, should be encouraged.

Policy 11.13.2. Allow small-scale, low-impact commercial uses in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22. Larger more intense commercial uses shall be permitted if they are intended to serve the community, the surrounding rural area and the travel needs of people passing through the area.

Policy 11.13.3. Small-scale, low-impact industrial uses should be allowed in conformance with the requirements of OAR Chapter 660, Division 22.

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Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

Sunriver Community District Policies

Policy 11.14.1. Areas designated community on the comprehensive plan map shall be designated community general, community recreation, community limited or community neighborhood district on the zoning map to reflect a development pattern which is consistent community uses and activities.

Policy 11.14.2.Policy 11.9.2. Lands designated community shall be developed with uses which support all facets of community needs, be they those of year-round residents or part-time residents and tourists.

Policy 11.14.3.Policy 11.9.3. Development shall take into consideration the unique physical features of the community and be sensitive to the residential development within which the community areas are interspersed.

Sunriver Airport District Policies

Policy 11.15.1. Future development shall not result in structures or uses which, due to extreme height or attraction of birds, would pose a hazard to the operation of aircraft.

Policy 11.15.2. Future development should not allow uses which would result in large concentrations or gatherings of people in a single location.

Sunriver Utility District Policies

Policy 11.15.3. Lands designated utility shall allow for development of administrative offices, substations, storage/repair yards, distribution lines and similar amenities for services such as water, sewer, telephone, cable television and wireless telecommunications.

Sunriver Forest District Policies

Policy 11.16.1 . Uses and development on property designated forest that are within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall be consistent with uses and development of other lands outside of the community boundary which are also designated forest on the Deschutes County comprehensive plan map.

Policy 11.16.2. Forest district property shall be used primarily for effluent storage ponds, spray irrigation of effluent, biosolids application and ancillary facilities necessary to meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality sewage disposal regulations.

Policy 11.16.3. The development of resort, residential or non-forest commercial activities on Forest district lands shall be prohibited unless an exception to Goal 14 is taken.

Sunriver General Public Facility Policies

Policy 11.17.1 . Residential minimum lot sizes and densities shall be determined by the capacity of the water and sewer facilities to accommodate existing and future development and growth.

Policy 11.17.2. New uses or expansion of existing uses within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community which require land use approval shall be approved only upon confirmation from the Sunriver Utility Company that water and sewer service for such uses can be provided.

Policy 11.17.3. Expansion of the Sunriver Water LLC/Environmental/LLC Water and Sewer District outside of the historic Sunriver boundaries shall adequately address the impacts to services provided to existing property owners.



Unincorporated Communities and Destination Resorts

Sunriver Water Facility Policies

Policy 11.18.1. Water service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.

Sunriver Sewer Facility Policies

Policy 11.19.1. Sewer service shall continue to be provided by the Sunriver Utilities Company.

Sunriver Transportation System Maintenance Policies

Policy 11.20.1. Privately-maintained roads within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association.

Policy 11.20.2. The bicycle/pedestrian path system in Sunriver shall continue to be maintained by the Sunriver Owners Association or as otherwise provided by a maintenance agreement.

Policy 11.20.3. The County will encourage the future expansion of bicycle/pedestrian paths within the Sunriver Urban Unincorporated Community boundary in an effort to provide an alternative to vehicular travel.

Policy 11.20.4. All public roads maintained by the County shall continue to be maintained by the County. Improvements to County maintained public roads shall occur as described the County Transportation System Plan.

12

Public Facilities





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

Public facilities and services provide the basic infrastructure for urban and rural development. These systems include water and sewer systems, police and fire protection, health and social services, schools, and libraries. The transportation system is also a public facility – the County has developed and maintains a Transportation System Plan that is included as Appendix B.

These public services are provided by a variety of entities, each with their own jurisdiction, funding sources, and regulatory requirements. Overall, the provision of facilities and services is more efficient and cost-effective in urban areas than in rural development, where ratepayers may be few and far between. In some areas of the County, particularly east County, available services are limited due to lower population density and distance from urban centers. Many of the people who choose to reside there consider the limited availability of services and facilities as an acceptable tradeoff for a rural lifestyle.

Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services and the associated Oregon Administrative Rule 660-011 specify that facilities and services should be appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of rural areas to be served. Public facility plans are not required (with some exceptions); in fact, Goal 11 and the associated rule set limits to the provision of sewers and water systems in rural areas, in order to limit rural growth.

There are several important issues relating to the provision of public facilities and services that this Comprehensive Plan addresses, including:

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

Public Facilities

Context

Deschutes County plays a role in ensuring that public facilities and services are planned for, however the facilities and services are often not provided by county government directly. The discussion below highlights who provides the services listed and how the County will manage development impacts on existing facilities and services.

County Facilities and Services

LAW ENFORCEMENT

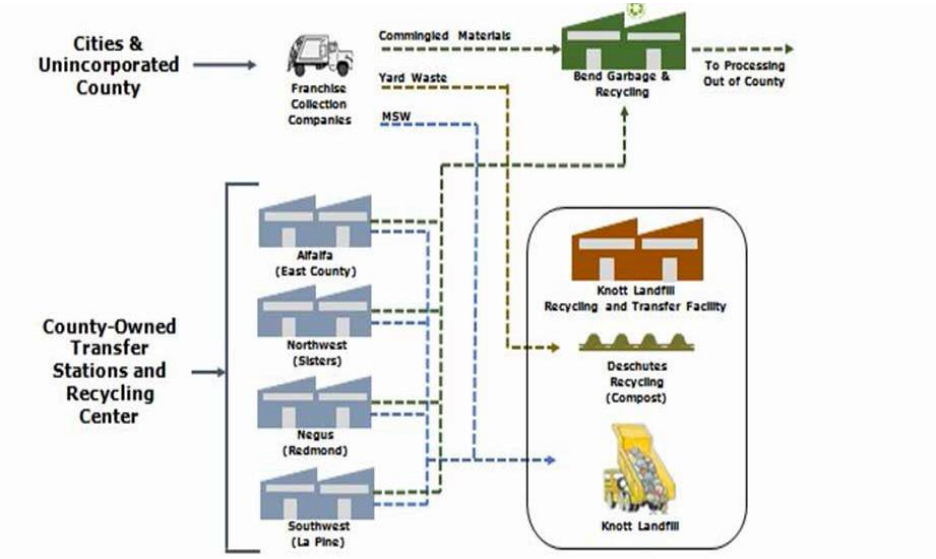
The Deschutes County Sheriff's Office is a full service organization providing patrol, traffic team, criminal investigations, corrections, civil and search and rescue. Special operations include a Marine Patrol, K-9 units, and Forest Patrol. The Sheriff is an elected public official who serves a four-year term. Housed within the Sheriff's office is the County's Emergency Management Unit, which coordinates the countywide response to natural hazards events.

SOLID WASTE

The County manages Knott Landfill Recycling and Transfer Station, which is the only landfill in Deschutes County. In addition to this, the department manages four additional transfer stations throughout the County which gather waste in convenient locations, before transferring to the Knott Landfill facility. Operations at the landfill include recycling, hazardous waste disposal, and composting. This landfill site is anticipated to remain open until 2029 at which time it is projected to reach maximum capacity.

The Deschutes County Solid Waste Department is currently undertaking a new landfill development process, which is anticipated to be completed in 2029. In the future, the County will likely need to site addition facilities to support composting, recycling, and waste stream diversion facilities.

Deschutes County Solid Waste System, Source: Solid Waste Management Plan, 2019



Public Facilities

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Deschutes County Health Services has a primary responsibility to help address the basic health and wellness of Deschutes County residents. The department offers services at more than 40 locations in Deschutes County including public schools; health clinics in Bend, La Pine, Redmond and Sisters; five school-based health clinics; agencies such as the KIDS Center and the State of Oregon Department of Human Services; area hospitals; care facilities and homes.

FAIRGROUNDS

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

Other Agency Facilities and Services

Where other agencies provide facilities and services, the County coordinates with numerous other providers of facilities and services for the benefit of County residents. Where there are gaps in the coverage for specific areas, the County can work with providers to fill them. A selection of other agencies and entities are noted below.

CENTRAL OREGON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL (COIC)

COIC began serving the residents and communities of Central Oregon in 1972 as a Council of Governments organized under ORS 190 by Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson Counties and Bend, Culver, Madras, Metolius, Prineville, Redmond and Sisters. [Following incorporation in 2007, the City of La Pine joined these efforts.](#) COIC provides a wide variety of educational and economic development services such as workforce training, alternative high school education, business loans

and public transportation. COIC continues to evolve to meet the needs of Central Oregon.

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

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

There are three school districts in Deschutes County:

- Bend-La Pine (SD 1),
- Redmond (SD 2J) and
- Sisters (SD 6).

Additionally, the Brothers Community School is owned and operated by Crook County School District (SD 15). The High Desert Education Service District (ESD) partners with the districts to provide support services such as special education, school improvement, administrative and legal services.

FIRE DISTRICTS

The following fire districts support rural residents: Bend Fire Department, Black Butte Ranch Rural Fire Protection District, Cloverdale Rural Fire Protection District, Crooked River Ranch Rural Fire Protection District, Deschutes County Rural Fire Protection District #1 and #2, La Pine Rural Fire Protection District, Sisters-Camp Sherman Rural Fire Protection District, and Sunriver Service District. Public lands are protected by federal agencies. There are some areas in Deschutes County that are not covered by a fire district. (See Chapter 7 for more on fire protection.)



Public Facilities

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts in Oregon are organized as Special Districts under ORS Chapter 545. Six irrigation districts operate in Deschutes County: Arnold, Central Oregon, North Unit, Swalley, Tumalo, the Three Sisters Irrigation Districts. They are quasi-municipal corporations under Oregon Law, with prescribed rules for purpose, boards, elections, staffing, charges, etc. The districts operate as political subdivisions of the State of Oregon created for the purpose of delivering water to their patrons. In addition to irrigation uses, these districts also supply a number of other services, including delivery fo water to municipal and industrial entities, and pond maintenance, ~~warranting coordination with municipalities.~~

LIBRARIES

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

HIGHER EDUCATION

Deschutes County is home to Oregon State University Cascades Campus (Bend) and Central Oregon Community College (Bend and Redmond). These campuses are expected to grow significantly in the future.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

Privately Owned Facilities and Services

UTILITIES

Electric

Electricity is provided by Pacific Power around Bend and Redmond. Central Electric Cooperative and Midstate Electric provide service in the rest of the County. Phone service is provided by Qwest and numerous cell phone providers. Cable is provided by Bend CableTDS and satellite providers. Internet access is provided by a variety of entities.

Hospitals

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

Sewer Districts

Creating or expanding existing sewer systems outside an urban growth boundary or unincorporated community is governed by Statewide Goal 11 and OAR 660-011-0060. In order to protect rural areas from urban-style development, the rules regulate where and when rural sewers are appropriate. Some sewer districts, such as Oregon Water Wonderland Unit



2, have used the Statewide Goal 2 exception process to create or expand a sewer system.

INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Private wells

Most rural properties are served by private wells that are approved and managed by the Oregon Water Resources Department. The County currently does not track the number of wells.

Individual septic systems

Most rural properties are served by septic systems that are approved by the Onsite Wastewater Division.

Public Facilities

Key Community Considerations

The role that Deschutes County plays in the provision of public facilities and services was part of the community discussion during the update of this Comprehensive Plan. Highlights included:

- City governments currently own property outside of urban growth boundaries and within County jurisdiction. In some instances, these lands are used for water and wastewater treatment facilities. As the County continues to grow, additional facilities are likely to be needed, and coordination among jurisdictions regarding placement of these facilities will be key.
- Significant population growth will lead to an increase in solid waste, requiring at minimum the siting of a new landfill. Community members expressed a desire for consideration of livability among other factors when considering the placement of key public facilities.



Public Facilities

Goals and Policies

Goal 12.1: Support the orderly, efficient, and cost-effective siting of rural public facilities and services.

Policy 12.1.1. Encourage and support the formation of special service districts to serve the need for public facilities in rural areas.

Policy 12.1.2. Encourage and support planning for and acquisition of sites needed for public facilities, such as transportation, water, and wastewater facilities.

Policy 12.1.3. Support the siting of community health clinics, hospitals, and private medical practices to serve rural residents throughout the County.

Policy 12.1.4. Continue to support the County Fairgrounds as a community gathering place, event facility and home to the annual County Fair.

Policy 12.1.5. Maintain the County Fairgrounds as an emergency readiness location and staging area in the event of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake or other large disaster.

Policy 12.1.6. Prior to disposing of County-owned property, consider whether the land is appropriate for needed public projects such as schools, health clinics, fire stations, senior centers, or affordable housing.

Policy 12.1.7. Coordinate with rural service districts and providers to review development proposals.

Policy 12.1.8. Use the land use entitlement process to ensure new development addresses and mitigates impacts on existing and planned public facilities.

Policy 12.1.9. Support education districts, library districts and recreation districts in meeting community needs, such as meeting spaces.

Policy 12.1.10. Where practicable, locate utility lines and facilities within or adjacent to existing rights-of-way to avoid dividing farm or forest lands.

Policy 12.1.11. Use the development code to mitigate visual and other impacts of public facilities and cell towers.

Policy 12.1.12. Use the Comprehensive Plan and Development Code to guide rural development in a manner that supports the orderly and cost-efficient provision of public facilities and services.

Policy 12.1.13. Support siting and development of city owned water and wastewater facilities on rural lands, including innovative facilities that include additional community amenities.

Goal 12.2: Pursue sustainable, innovative, and cost-effective waste management practices.

Policy 12.2.1. Allow for siting of waste management facilities on rural lands, including but not limited to landfill facilities, transfer stations, organics management facilities, material recovery facilities, and recycling modernization facilities, in a manner that is sensitive to environmental and community concerns.

Policy 12.2.2. Provide incentives, education, and resources to promote reuse and recycling of construction waste.

Policy 12.2.3. Encourage waste reduction through community education and partnerships with community groups such as the Environmental Center

Policy 12.2.4. Support the creation of a landfill overlay zone.

Goal 12.3: Serve as a conduit for countywide resources.

Policy 12.3.1. Provide resources to connect community members with a variety of housing and health related issues in Deschutes County



13

Transportation





The Deschutes County transportation system includes roadways, bicycle facilities, pedestrian facilities, and transit facilities, as well as rail, air, marine, and pipeline systems. In general, the County only owns, manages, and maintains facilities in the unincorporated portions of the County. Facilities within the Urban Growth Boundaries of the incorporated cities of Bend, Redmond, Sisters, and La Pine are managed and maintained by those cities. In addition, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) owns and maintains a number of state highways throughout the County.

Information about existing conditions, planned investments, and policies related to transportation are contained in the Deschutes County Transportation System Plan (TSP), which is adopted as Appendix B of this Comprehensive Plan.



14

Energy





Opportunities, Challenges, and Considerations

The amount, source, and distribution of energy used in Deschutes County is a fundamental component of how we live our lives, and it is influenced by land use and other decisions made at the County level. The State of Oregon requires land uses to be managed with an eye to their energy impacts.

Statewide Planning Goal 13
Land and uses developed on the land shall be managed and controlled so as to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles.



In Deschutes County, the key energy issues include:

- Community design in more urban areas to limit the need for large vehicles (generally powered with fossil fuel) for everyday tasks.
- Generating, transporting, and storing energy locally from a variety of sources, and managing the impacts of these facilities.
- Conservation of energy through building design and orientation, the use of energy-efficient technologies, and incentives/regulations/education to encourage others to do so.

Deschutes County coordinates with utility providers that serve the area, including:

- Central Electric Cooperative
- Midstate Electric Cooperative
- Pacific Power (PacifiCorps)
- Cascades Natural Gas

Context

The role of Deschutes County in planning for energy is addressed in more detail below.

SOLAR ORIENTATION

The solar orientation of structures can create significant energy savings and allows for photovoltaic energy generation. The County has long promoted energy conservation through a passive solar code that requires new structures to be sited so that they do not block the sun from falling on adjacent properties.

SITING LARGE-SCALE ENERGY FACILITIES

In general, cities and counties have siting authority over energy projects below a certain size or generating capacity. This includes individual projects powering or supplementing homes and businesses or small commercial projects which produce energy for sale. Larger facilities are regulated by the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council. The thresholds for Siting Council jurisdiction are determined by the Legislature and are defined in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 469.300. The Siting Council does not regulate hydroelectric development. Instead, the Oregon Water Resources Commission has the authority to issue licenses for hydroelectric development.

Deschutes County currently has five developed large-scale energy facilities, primarily located on the eastern side of the County, approved between 2015-2017. In 2018, the Department of Land Conservation and Development altered statewide rules related to these types of large-scale energy facilities on high value farmland, limiting development opportunities in parts of the County. Community members have expressed concern regarding impacts of these facilities on wildlife habitat and aesthetics.

In addition to solar, several irrigation districts have developed in conduit hydroelectric facilities in which existing canals are upgraded with equipment for power generation. Three of these facilities currently exist, two of which are owned

Energy

and operated by Central Oregon Irrigation District, and the third owned and operated by Three Sisters Irrigation District.

SMALL-SCALE RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS, AND COMMERCIAL ENERGY GENERATION

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

Wind Energy Generation

As shown in the following figure [\(add figure below\)](#), wind energy is most abundant in the eastern portion of Deschutes County.

Potential impacts of this type of facility include temporary construction impacts, habitat loss and animal fatalities due to collision with turbines, visual impacts from towers and accessory structures, and noise. Deschutes County regulates small scale wind energy development generating less than 100 kilowatts of power. This allowance was added to the Deschutes County Code in 2010, although since that time no applications have been received to establish this type of facility.



Energy

Solar Energy Generation

The following figure (add figure below) gives a broad sense of where in the US solar irradiance is highest, and therefore where solar generation will be most efficient. Deschutes County is generally favorable to solar generation.

Potential impacts of this type of facility include temporary construction impacts, habitat loss, animal fatalities due to reflected sunlight (for some solar facilities), and visual impacts. As noted previously, the Department of Land Conservation and Development amended its rules in 2018 to limit solar development on high value farmland. Typically, solar developments require large acreage and relatively flat terrain for their operations. This requirement is a limiting factor in Deschutes County, as many of the properties that would meet large acreage and terrain requirements are actively used for farming purposes. The Bureau of Land Management is exploring an amendment to its rules to allow for greater opportunity for solar development in the western United States. The County anticipates limited solar development on private land going forward and an increase of leased BLM land for this type of development, in the future.

Commercial Biomass

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

Potential impacts include temporary construction impacts, transportation impacts (as materials need to be transported to a central location), visual impacts, and air quality and climate impacts due to combustion of biofuels.

The County's first biomass facility is under construction through a partnership with the Deschutes National Forest and Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort. The project is located on federal land and outside of the purview of Deschutes County regulations.

Geothermal Energy Generation

Geothermal energy is a form of renewable energy derived from heat in the earth. This heat is transferred to water through various means and the steam produced is used to produce electricity. Geothermal energy is dependent on the location of geothermal resources; central Oregon may contain some of the best prospects for geothermal exploration in the continental United States.

Potential impacts include construction and visual impacts of geothermal facilities.

Deschutes County regulates geothermal energy in accordance with state law, although no geothermal development projects have been proposed to date.

Hydroelectric Energy Generation

Currently, Deschutes County has three approved "in conduit" hydroelectric facilities that are owned and operated by irrigation districts within existing irrigation district canals. Approval of these facilities have previously been contentious, with community members expressing concern about wildlife and impacts to other basin users. Irrigation districts have noted challenges in utilizing the existing county code for these projects, which were drafted to address "in channel" hydroelectric facilities. To promote renewable energy development using man-made waterways, irrigation districts have expressed interest in helping the County update the Deschutes County Code to more appropriately address "in conduit" hydroelectric facilities separate and apart from "in-channel" hydroelectric facilities".



Key Community Considerations

Community discussions related to energy have revolved around the following topics:

- Interest in planning for and adapting to climate change, including using more renewable energy sources.
- Concern about the design and location of energy facilities and their impacts on environmental resources and scenic views.
- Preparation for more use of electric vehicles in the future, which often require specialized charging infrastructure.

Goals and Policies

Goal 14.1: Promote Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy Production

Policy 14.1.1. Continue to incorporate energy conservation into the building and management of all County operations and capital projects using regular energy audits to **refine the results.**

Policy 14.1.2. Reduce energy demand by supporting energy efficiency in all sectors of **the economy.**

Policy 14.1.3. Encourage energy suppliers to explore innovative alternative energy conservation technologies and provide energy audits and incentives to patrons.

Policy 14.1.4. Provide flexibility and exemptions for small properties and anomalous sites in the development code to promote energy conservation. Promote affordable, efficient, reliable, and environmentally sound commercial energy systems for individual homes, and business consumers.

Policy 14.1.5. Promote development of solar, hydropower, wind, geothermal, biomass and other alternative energy systems while mitigating impacts on neighboring properties **and the natural environment.**

Energy

Policy 14.1.6. Provide incentives for homes and businesses to install small-scale on-site alternative energy systems consistent with adopted County financing programs.

Policy 14.1.7. Support development of electric vehicle charging stations and facilities **to help promote use of electric vehicles.**

Policy 14.1.8. Use the development code to promote commercial renewable energy projects while addressing and mitigating impacts on the community and natural **environment.**

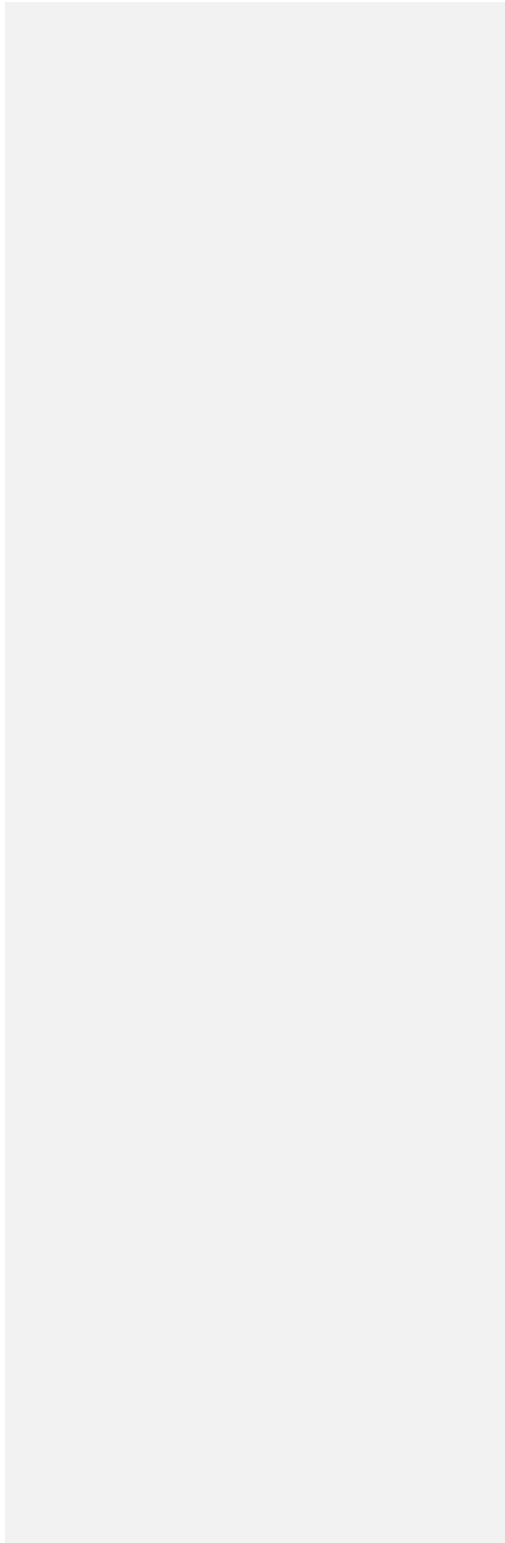
Policy 14.1.9. Use Oregon’s Rural Renewable Energy Development Zones to support the **creation of renewable energy projects.**

Policy 14.1.10. Identify, protect, and support the development of significant renewable **energy sites and resources.**

Policy 14.1.11. Include evaluation of adverse impacts to natural resources as part of renewable energy siting processes.



Energy





COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Attachment A "Parking Lot"

Issues identified by staff that are:

- **Potentially precluded by state law or land use goals; or**
- **Action items that may be more fitting for an action plan and subsequent separate project.**

Issue Area	Comprehensive Plan Chapter	Category	Comments
Revise code to have clear and objective standards for all uses	Ch. 2 – Land Use Planning	Action Item	This could be considered through an action plan and subsequent text amendment process.
Conduct area-specific studies for the Three Rivers area	Ch. 2 – Land Use Planning	Action Item	This project is already listed for action in CDD's 2024-2025 work plan.
Require appellants to pay appeal costs	Ch. 2 – Land Use Planning	Precluded by State Law	The procedures and costs associated with appeals are determined by state law.
Limit standing for appeals to adjacent landowners	Ch. 2 – Land Use Planning	Precluded by State Law	The procedures and costs associated with appeals are determined by state law.
Place a moratorium on development to limit future growth	Ch. 2 – Land Use Planning	Precluded by State Law	The process to enact a moratorium on development requires a specific need associated with the moratorium, such as a public health hazard, and can only be for a specified period of time to address that need.
Create a County strategic plan	Ch. 2 – Land Use Planning	Action Item	This could be considered through an action plan item and subsequent process.

Retain agricultural lands zoning for property deemed commercially viable	Ch. 3 – Farm Land	Precluded by State law	DLCD expressed concern regarding this statement, as there are specific criteria in state law to define “agricultural land” relating to soil classification, existing farm uses, and supporting nearby lands. Integrating this language may put the County at risk for appeal.
Ensure regulations do not exceed requirements of ORS or LCDC rule.	Ch. 3 – Farm Land	Action Item	DLCD noted that counties have ability to be stricter, but not less strict on farm related uses. This topic could be explored through the action plan and subsequent text amendment process.
Eliminate or revisit EFU Sub-zones	Ch. 3 – Farm Land	Action Item	This item is more fitting for an action plan. Statute sets a minimum lot size, generally at 80 acres, and allows smaller parcel sizes under a farm study. Elimination of subzones would likely result in larger minimum parcel sizes.
Regulate development through water availability	Ch. 5 – Water Resources	Action Item	This would be more fitting for an action item and would require extensive coordination with DLCD and OWRD.
Require approval of water permits prior to processing applications	Ch. 5 – Water Resources	Action Item	Same comment as above.
Re-evaluate use of water rights	Ch. 5 – Water Resources	Precluded by State Law	The County does not have jurisdiction to regulate water rights.
Require water budgets and monitoring for public lands	Ch. 5 – Water Resources	Precluded by State Law	The County does not have jurisdiction to impose additional water regulations on public landowners.
Require consideration of water availability during UGB expansion processes	Ch. 5 – Water Resources	Precluded by State Law	The County has limitations in authority as UGB expansion processes are regulated by state OAR and ORS. Additionally, any policies related to

			UGBs should include extensive discussions with the County's four cities.
Construct infrastructure to manage or limit water waste	Ch. 5 – Water Resources	Action Item	This topic could be explored through an action plan and subsequent text amendment process.
Replace all wildlife regulations with incentives	Ch. 5 – Wildlife Resources	Action Item	This topic could be explored through an action plan and subsequent text amendment process.
Remove regulations associated with Goal 5 wildlife resources	Ch. 5 – Wildlife Resources	Precluded by State Law	DLCD has noted this item is precluded by state law without an extensive Goal 5 review process and would put the County at risk for appeal.
Remove Floodplain zoning from irrigation districts and canals	Ch. 7 – Natural Hazards	Action Item	This topic could be explored through an action plan and subsequent text amendment process.
Advocate for legislation to enable transitional housing outside UGBs	Ch. 10 – Housing	Action Item	This topic could be explored through an action plan and coordination with the County's lobbyist.
Make the Three Rivers census designated place an unincorporated community	Ch. 11 – Unincorporated Communities	Precluded by State Law	A county cannot designate new unincorporated communities, state rule notes that only those communities existing as of 1994 can have this status. This language could put the County at risk of appeal.
Restrict development of destination resorts	Ch. 11 – Destination Resorts	Action Item	This topic received many public comments, both in favor and against. Staff recommends this topic be further explored through an action plan item and subsequent text amendment process.
Clarify that no restrictions can be imposed that limit, make unfeasible or prevent development of destination resorts	Ch. 11 – Destination Resorts	Precluded by state law	DLCD noted in their comment letter that eligibility of a site does not guarantee compliance with applicable regulations or secure land use approval. This language could put the County at risk of appeal.