



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCHUTES COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

5:30 PM, THURSDAY, MARCH 09, 2023

Barnes Sawyer Rooms - Deschutes Services Bldg - 1300 NW Wall St – Bend

(541) 388-6575 | www.deschutes.org

AGENDA

MEETING FORMAT

The Planning Commission will conduct this meeting in person, electronically, and by phone.

Members of the public may view the Planning Commission meeting in real time via the Public Meeting Portal at www.deschutes.org/meetings.

Members of the public may listen, view, and/or participate in this meeting using Zoom. Using Zoom is free of charge. To login to the electronic meeting online using your computer, copy this link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87895238404?pwd=VDhFVjRRTzcyWlJXL2d1cndzUm9Udz09>

Passcode: 011421

Using this option may require you to download the Zoom app to your device.

Members of the public can access the meeting via telephone, dial: 1-312-626-6799. When prompted, enter the following Webinar ID: 878 9523 8404 and Passcode: 011421. Written comments can also be provided for the public comment section to planningcommission@deschutes.org by 5:00 p.m. on March 9. They will be entered into the record.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - February 23

III. PUBLIC COMMENT

IV. ACTION ITEMS

1. Continued Public Hearing: Destination Resort Amendments - *Tarik Rawlings, Associate Planner*
2. Deschutes 2040 Meeting #6 – Initial Engagement and Revised Policy Batch 1 Review - *Nicole Mardell, Senior Planner*

V. PLANNING COMMISSION AND STAFF COMMENTS

VI. ADJOURN



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, please call (541) 617-4747.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Deschutes County Planning Commission

FROM: Tarik Rawlings, Associate Planner
Will Groves, Planning Manager

DATE: March 2, 2023

SUBJECT: Continued Public Hearing: Destination Resort Amendments

The Deschutes County Planning Commission will conduct a continued public hearing on March 9, 2023, to consider applicant-initiated legislative text amendments to Deschutes County's Destination Resort (DR) Combining Zone (file no. 247-22-000835-TA). The continued public hearing will be held at the Barnes and Sawyer Room, Deschutes Service Center, 1300 Wall Street, Bend. Background information including the applicant's original application materials, proposed amendments, and findings was provided in the agenda packet for the initial public hearing¹. The continued public hearing will be conducted in-person, electronically, and by phone.

The record is available for inspection on the project website:

<https://www.deschutescounty.gov/cd/page/247-22-000835-ta-destination-resort-text-amendment>

I. BACKGROUND

In October 2022, the applicant Central Oregon LandWatch (COLW), applied for a legislative amendment to Deschutes County's Destination Resort (DR) Combining Zone. The proposed amendments would add language from Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 197.455(1)(a), which would limit residential uses to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort at any new Destination Resort allowed within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary population of at least 100,000. This proposed amendment would only apply to newly proposed Destination Resorts and would not apply to existing or approved Destination Resorts. The applicable language from ORS 197.455(1)(a) is provided below:

(1) A destination resort may be sited only on lands mapped as eligible for destination resort siting by the affected county. The county may not allow destination resorts approved pursuant to ORS 197.435 (Definitions for ORS 197.435 to 197.467) to 197.467 (Conservation easement to protect resource site) to be sited in any of the following areas:

¹ <https://mccmeetings.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/deschutes-pubu/MEET-Packet-1d592951618442759e923696f9d87ae4.pdf>

- (a) *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.*

Staff notes that this restriction does not automatically come into effect because of updated population information being published. In LUBA 2022-011, the Land Use Board of Appeals found:

We adhere to and reiterate our conclusion in *Gould Golf* the limitations on resort siting in ORS 197.455(1) apply at the time that a county adopts maps identifying lands eligible for siting destination resorts. After a county has adopted such maps, the limitations in ORS 197.455(1) do not apply to specific applications for destination resorts.

Accordingly, an amendment to local code would be required to bring the population-based limitation into effect.

Staff submitted a 35-day Post-Acknowledgement Plan Amendment (PAPA) notice to the Department of Land Conservation and Development on January 11, 2023. Agency notice was sent to relevant agency partners on January 18, 2023, and several agency comments were received. Notice of the proposal was sent to all property owners within Deschutes County who are within the DR Zone on January 23, 2023. The Notice explained the scope of the proposal, provided a project-specific website related to the application, and gave meeting information for the public hearing scheduled on February 23, 2023². One public comment was received outlining concerns with the proposed amendments and encouraging the Planning Commission to deny the application³. Additionally, printed notice was published in the Bend Bulletin newspaper on February 7, 2023⁴. Staff presented the proposed amendments to the Planning Commission at a work session on February 9, 2023⁵.

II. PLANNING COMMISSION WORK SESSION

Planning Commissioners conducted a work session on February 9, 2023. At that time, Commissioners raised questions about the number of noticed properties, with DR-zoning, that would qualify for a Destination Resort based on a minimum acreage of 160 acres⁶. Staff responded that, based on analysis of the county's DR-zoned properties, there were approximately 34 total property owners/entities within the DR Combining Zone with at least 160 acres of contiguous area and within a singular ownership entity. Of these 34 total properties, approximately 5 are associated with existing Destination Resorts (Eagle Crest, Thornburgh, Caldera Springs, Pronghorn (Juniper Reserve), and Tetherow), approximately 9 are associated with public lands (Deschutes County, Bend Parks and Recreation Department, US Forest Service, Oregon State, and Bureau of Land Management), approximately 2 are associated with irrigation districts (Three Sisters Irrigation District, and Central Oregon Irrigation District), and approximately 18 are associated with private ownership entities⁷. This information was previously provided in Public Hearing *Attachments 4 and 5* associated of the initial public hearing held on February 23, 2023.

² <https://www.deschutescounty.gov/cd/page/247-22-000835-ta-destination-resort-text-amendment>

³ Public comment received by Kenneth Katzaroff (Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt) on February 8, 2023

⁴ Based on email confirmation with Bend Bulletin's Inside Sales Executive, Julius Black dated January 23, 2023

⁵ <https://www.deschutes.org/bc-pc/page/planning-commission-33>

⁶ DCC 18.113.060(B), DCC 19.106.060(B)

⁷ This spatial analysis was derived from Deschutes County's Property Information Website, dial.deschutes.org and subsequent GIS analysis

III. PUBLIC HEARING AND TESTIMONY

Planning Commissioners held a public hearing on February 23, 2023. Eight (8) members of the public provided in-person testimony, with an additional three (3) members of the public providing remote oral testimony. As of the date of this memorandum, there have been approximately 76 written comments in opposition to the subject proposal. Additionally, there have been approximately 144 written comments in support of the subject proposal. One piece of supplementary information was provided by the applicant during the initial public hearing, and is provided as **Attachment 1**.

In response to informational requests made by the Planning Commission at that time, staff has supplemented the information previously-outlined in Public Hearing Attachments 4 and 5 by providing some additional DR-zoned sites with at least 160 acres of contiguous area, which are **not necessarily owned by the same ownership entity**. This updated attachment also shows the five (5) vested Destination Resorts. Staff provides this updated supplemental information in **Attachment 2**. The purpose of Attachment 2 is to show the general locations of 160-acre or greater DR-Zoned properties throughout the County.

The Planning Commission also inquired about the total acreage of Deschutes County within the 24-airmile buffer stemming from the City of Bend's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). Working with CDD's GIS analyst, staff has determined that there are approximately **1,206,810 acres within the 24-airmile buffer** and approximately 724,238 acres outside of the 24-airmile buffer. The acreage within the buffer also includes the UGBs associated with the cities of La Pine, Redmond, and Sisters, unincorporated areas within Deschutes County, and most of the Black Butte Ranch resort community.

At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Planning Commissioners voted to continue the public hearing until March 9, 2023 and to close the oral and written records at the conclusion of the continued public hearing on March 9, 2023. The Planning Commissioners then voted to hold deliberations on March 23, 2023.

IV. NEXT STEPS

At the conclusion of the continued public hearing, the Planning Commission may:

- Continue the hearing to a date certain;
- Close the hearing and leave the written record open to a date certain; or
- Close the hearing and commence deliberations.

On February 23, 2023, the Planning Commission voted to close the oral and written records at the conclusion of the continued public hearing on March 9, 2023. The Planning Commission also voted to hold deliberations on this matter on March 23, 2023.

Attachments:

1. Attachment 1 - Applicant Public Hearing Submittal – February 23, 2023
2. Attachment 2 - Map of DR-Zoned Properties (160+ acres) (Updated)



February 23, 2023

via hand delivery and email: tarik.rawlings@deschutes.org

Deschutes County Planning Commission
c/o Tarik Rawlings, Associate Planner
117 NW Lafayette Ave
Bend, Oregon 97703

Re: File No. 247-22-000835-TA Destination Resort Text Amendment

Dear Chair Kieras and Planning Commissioners,

Thank you for hearing testimony on File No. 247-22-000835-TA, an application to amend the Deschutes County Code (DCC) to comply with Oregon statute, statewide land use planning Goal 8, and the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan (DCCP).

Central Oregon LandWatch is the applicant in this file. We submit these written comments to supplement the burden of proof and to respond to a few of the comments on the application received by the County so far.

I. The application does not propose a map amendment

In a letter dated February 8, 2023, commenter Kenneth Katzaroff argues that the application is a veiled attempt to change the County’s destination resort map. The proposed amendments are specifically not an amendment to the map of lands eligible for destination resorts. No boundaries of the County’s Destination Resorts Zone would be changed by this application; no property would be added to the Zone; no property would be removed; no property would be rezoned. Every property currently in the Destination Resorts Zone would remain in that zone, and would continue to have eligibility for destination resort development. The type of resort allowed in that zone would change, consistent with ORS 197.455(1)(a), Goal 8, and the DCCP.

There is a statutory process, at ORS 197.455(2), for amending a destination resort eligibility map and Deschutes County has adopted a process into the DCC at DCC Chapter 22.23. Amending the destination resort map via that process would not accomplish the intent of this text amendment. The intent of the amendments is not to disallow destination resort development on any lands currently mapped as eligible; the intent is to amend the DCC to comply with ORS 197.455(1)(a), Goal 8, and the DCCP. The only way to accomplish that intent is through a text amendment. Adding or removing properties from the map would not result in limiting destination resort development in the manner called for by ORS 197.455(1)(a), Goal 8, and the DCCP.



We also note that the County has amended the text of DCC Chapter 18.113 before without amending the destination resort map. See Exhibit A, Ordinance No. 2013-008 Change to the Ratio of Overnight to Residential Units. That text amendment shared the intent of the current text amendment to conform the DCC to state law.

Caselaw from LUBA specifically confirms that the method to implement ORS 197.455(1)(a) is to place a condition that limits residential uses of any resort on a site that is closer than 25 [sic] miles to an UGB with a population of 100,000 or greater, to those necessary for the staff and management of any resort on the site

“Nothing in the text or context of ORS 197.455(1) or (2) prohibits adding lands described in ORS 197.455(1)(a), (b)(B) and (f) to the map of eligible lands, subject to a condition or restriction of some kind adopted as part of the mapping decision to ensure that a site will not be developed with a resort unless the relevant exception is satisfied. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how the exceptions in ORS 197.455(1)(a) and (b)(B) could be satisfied in any other way.

For example, to satisfy the exception in ORS 197.455(1)(a) at the mapping stage, the county could impose a condition on the mapping decision that limits residential uses of any resort on a site that is closer than 25 miles to an UGB with a population of 100,000 or greater, to those necessary for the staff and management of any resort on the site.”
(*Central Oregon LandWatch v. Deschutes County*, 66 Or. LUBA 192, 202 (2012))

This is precisely what the proposed text amendments seek to do – not to change the map of eligible lands, but to place a condition destination resort development on those eligible lands that satisfies ORS 197.455(1)(a).

II. Clarity for existing destination resorts

Representatives of Juniper Preserve submitted a comment saying that they do not oppose the proposed text amendments. They do, however, request the proposed text amendment be modified to clarify the applicability of the amendments:

“Withing 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more, residential uses are limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort, **provided that this provision applies only to new proposed destination resorts and not to existing developments approved as destination resorts.**” (bold text is additional text proposed by Juniper Preserve)

LandWatch does not believe Juniper Preserve’s proposed modification is necessary, because the standards in DCC 18.113 would only apply to a new destination resort application anyways. Existing destination resorts do not need to apply to the County under DCC 18.113.030 or DCC 18.1113.060, so the proposed text amendments would not be applicable criteria.



If the Planning Commission does recommend incorporating Juniper Preserve’s proposed amendments, LandWatch in turn requests their proposed language be modified. To further clarify how ORS 197.455(1)(a) applies to existing developments approved as destination resorts, LandWatch proposes language to clarify that the proposed amendments would apply to any applications to expand existing destination resorts:

“Withing 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more, residential uses are limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort, **provided that this provision applies only to new proposed destination resorts or expansions of existing destination resorts, and not to existing developments approved as destination resorts.**” (bold text is additional text proposed by Juniper Preserve, *bold and italic* text is additional text proposed by LandWatch)

III. February 9, 2023 Planning Commission work session comments

Two issues were raised at the February 9, 2023 Planning Commission work session that we briefly address. The first concerns Measure 49, a ballot measure passed by voters in 2007. One section of Measure 49 provides that a property owner is entitled to just compensation when a new land use regulation restricts use of their property. ORS 195.305(1). The proposed text amendments do not request a new land use regulation. The relevant land use regulation here, ORS 197.455(1)(a), has been on the books since 1987. There has been no change in law that would trigger Measure 49. There has only been a change of circumstances – the population of the City of Bend UGB surpassing 100,000 – that makes ORS 197.455(1)(a) applicable in Deschutes County. No Measure 49 claims arise from the proposed text amendment because no new land use regulation is proposed. The only thing new is a change in circumstances; the law found in ORS 197.455(1)(a), Goal 8, and the DCCP are not new.

The second issue raised at the work session concerns recent caselaw. The limitation on destination resort development at ORS 197.455(1)(a) has been raised in recent appeals before LUBA. LUBA found that ORS 197.455(1)(a) did not apply at the site plan application stage of a destination resort development that had a conceptual master plan approved prior to Bend’s population reaching 100,000. *Gould v. Deschutes County*, LUBA No. 2022-013 (2022). That holding does not affect the proposed text amendment here, which would affect future destination resort applications.

IV. Other support for the proposed text amendment

In addition to DCCP Policy 3.9.3, which includes the ORS 197.455(1)(a) limitation that is the subject of this application, another DCCP Policy will be implemented by adoption of the proposed text amendment:



“Policy 3.9.1 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.”

The referenced statutes, ORS 197.435 to 197.467, are inclusive of ORS 197.455(1)(a) and its limitation on resort development within 24 air miles of UGBs with a population of 100,000.

The language of the purpose statement for DCC Chapter 18.113 also supports the proposed text amendments:

“18.113.010 Purpose

(A) The purpose of the DR Zone is to establish a mechanism for siting destination resorts to ensure compliance with LCDC Goal 8 and the County Comprehensive Plan. The destination resort designation is intended to identify land areas which are available for the siting of destination resorts, **but which will only be developed if consistent with the purpose and intent of DCC 18.113 and Goal 8.**

□

(C) It is the intent of DCC 18.113 to establish procedures and standards for developing destination resorts while **ensuring that all applicable County Comprehensive Plan policies are achieved.**

□

(E) **It is not the intent of DCC 18.113 to site developments that are in effect rural subdivisions, whose primary purpose is to serve full-time residents of the area.**” (emphasis added)

Two of the purposes of DCC Chapter 18.113 are that destination resort development to be consistent with Goal 8 and be consistent with the DCCP. Both Goal 8 and the DCCP also include the same language found ORS 197.455(1)(a) and its limitation on resort development within 24 air miles of UGBs with a population of 100,000. The purpose statement of DCC Chapter 18.113 also support the proposed text amendments.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments in addition to LandWatch’s burden of proof in support of the proposed text amendment application. We respectfully request that the Planning Commission recommend approval of the proposed text amendments.

Regards,

Rory Isbell
Rural Lands Program Manager & Staff Attorney
Central Oregon LandWatch



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Attachment
Exhibit A Findings for Ordinance No. 2013-008 Change to the Ratio of Overnight to Residential Units



Findings for Ordinance No. 2013-008
Change to the Ratio of Overnight to Residential Units
in Destination Resorts in the Bend Urban Area

1. Introduction

The Applicant, Pronghorn Resort LLC, proposed minor amendments to the destination resort chapter of Title 18 of the Deschutes County Code (“DCC”). Chapter 18.113 governs resorts outside the Urban Area Reserves of the respective urban areas. The applicant owns property within the Pronghorn Resort. The amendments to DCC 18.113 change the ratio of residential units to overnight lodging units within a resort from 2:1 to 2 ½:1, as allowed by the associated provisions of the Oregon Revised Statutes and Statewide Planning Goal 8. Overnight lodging units, as defined by DCC 18.04.030, “with respect to destination resorts,” means permanent, separately rentable accommodations that are not available for residential use. Overnight lodgings include hotel or motel rooms, cabins and time-share units. Individually owned units may be considered overnight lodgings if they are available for overnight rental use by the general public for at least 38 weeks per calendar year through a central reservation and check-in service.

ORS 197.445(4)(b)(E) governs the ratio between residential units for sale and overnight lodging units for rental in eastern Oregon as follows: “The number of units approved for residential sale may not be more than 2-1/2 units for each unit of permanent overnight lodging provided under this paragraph.” Statewide Planning Goal 8 also contains this ratio (OAR 660-015-0000(8)). DCC 18.113 currently contains the ratio adopted with the original resort statutes (2:1). Although the Legislature subsequently changed the ratio to 2 ½:1, Deschutes County has not yet adopted the new ratio. In order to update the mix of uses authorized within the Pronghorn destination resort, the Applicant proposes minor amendments to DCC 18.113 to adopt the 2 ½ to 1 ratio set forth in ORS 197.445 and Goal 8.

The Deschutes County Planning Commission held a hearing on TA-13-1 on March 14, 2013, and held the record open for a period of 7 days. The Planning Commission held another hearing on March 28, 2013, and at that hearing voted 3 to 3 in favor of / against the proposed text amendment, and all members agreed to forward TA-13-1 to the Deschutes County Board of Commissioners (the “Board”). The Board held a hearing on April 29, 2013, received oral testimony from the applicant and Paul Dewey on behalf of Central Oregon Landwatch and Steve Hultberg on behalf of Caldera Springs Resort.

The Board voted 3 - 0 in favor of approving TA-13-1 pursuant to an emergency clause. The Board adopted the amendments pursuant to the emergency clause for three primary reasons. First, the applicant cannot file CMP and FMP amendments until the ordinance is effective. Second, the Board recognizes that any amendment to the CMP or FMP is subject to appeal. Were the amendments to be effective in 90 days, any appeal of the CMP or FMP could result in a loss of the next building season while the applications are on appeal. The Board concludes that construction of overnight units sooner rather than later is in the best interest of the County and that a delay of 90 days could negatively impact the ability to construct overnight units during the next building season. Such a delay could then delay the potential for more influx of tourism dollars to the County. Third, the Board recognizes that this change brings the Deschutes County Code into compliance with state law. For these reasons, the Board has elected to adopt Ordinance 2013-003 by emergency, with a 30-day delay to effectiveness. The Board recognizes that the applicant is eager to modify the CMP and amend the existing improvement agreement to establish long-term certainty with respect to the total number of overnight units required and the associated bonding obligations. The Board believes that by providing long-term certainty with respect to the number of overnight units at Pronghorn is in the best interest of the County, and that it is best to resolve that issue as soon as reasonably practicable.

2. Text Amendments to DCC 18.040.030 and 18.113

The amendments to DCC 18.040.030 and DCC 18.113 are set forth below. Additions are marked in underline text, and deletions are marked in ~~strikethrough~~ text.

A. DCC 18.04.030, Definitions

DCC 18.04.030 contains several definitions relating to the siting of destination resorts under Chapter 18.113 of the DCC. To adopt the new ratio set forth in state law, the definition of "destination resort" should be amended by the County as follows:

"Destination resort" means a self-contained development providing visitor-oriented accommodations and developed recreational facilities in a setting with high natural amenities. To qualify as a "major destination resort" under Goal 8, a proposed development must meet the following standards:

- A. The resort is located on a site of 160 or more acres.
- B. At least 50 percent of the site is dedicated to permanent open space, excluding yards, street and parking areas.
- C. At least \$7,000,000 (in 1993 dollars) is spent in the first phase on improvements for on-site-developed recreational facilities and visitor-oriented accommodations, exclusive of costs for land, sewer and water facilities and roads. Not less than one-third of this amount shall be spent on developed recreational facilities.
- D. Developed recreational facilities and key facilities intended to serve the entire development and visitor-oriented accommodations must be constructed or, where permitted by DCC 18.113, 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 facilities intended to serve a particular phase shall be constructed prior to sales in that phase or guaranteed through surety bonding.
- E. Visitor-oriented accommodations are provided, including meeting rooms, restaurants with seating for 100 persons, and 150 separate rentable units for overnight lodgings as described in DCC 18.113.060(A). Accommodations available for residential use will not exceed two and one-half such units for each unit of overnight lodging.
- F. Commercial uses limited to those types and levels necessary to meet the needs of visitors to the development. Industrial uses are not permitted.

B. DCC 18.113.050. Requirements for Conditional Use Permit and Conceptual Master Plan Applications

DCC 18.113.050 contains standards governing some of the requirements for land use approval of resorts. The County has amended DCC 18.113.050(B)(21) to adopt the 2-1/2:1 ratio set forth in state law, as shown below.

B. Further information as follows:

1. A description of the natural characteristics of the site and surrounding areas, including a description of resources and the effect of the destination resort on the resources; methods employed to mitigate adverse impacts on resources; analysis of how the overall values of the natural features of the site will be preserved, enhanced or utilized in the design concept for the destination resort; and a proposed resource protection plan to ensure that important natural features will be protected and maintained. Factors to be addressed include:

- a. Compatibility of soil composition for proposed development(s) and potential erosion hazard;
 - b. Geology, including areas of potential instability;
 - c. Slope and general topography;
 - d. Areas subject to flooding;
 - e. Other hazards or development constraints;
 - f. Vegetation;
 - g. Water areas, including streams, lakes, ponds and wetlands;
 - h. Important natural features;
 - i. Landscape management corridors;
 - j. Wildlife.
2. A traffic study which addresses (1) impacts on affected County, city and state road systems and (2) transportation improvements necessary to mitigate any such impacts. The study shall be submitted to the affected road authority (either the County Department of Public Works or the Oregon Department of Transportation, or both) at the same time as the conceptual master plan and shall be prepared by a licensed traffic engineer to the minimum standards of the road authorities.
3. A description of how the proposed destination resort will satisfy the standards and criteria of DCC 18.113.060 and 18.113.070;
4. Design guidelines and development standards defining visual and aesthetic parameters for:
- a. Building character;
 - b. Landscape character;
 - c. Preservation of existing topography and vegetation;
 - d. Siting of buildings; and

- e. Proposed standards for minimum lot area, width, frontage, lot coverage, setbacks and building heights.
5. An open space management plan which includes:
 - a. An explanation of how the open space management plan meets the minimum standards of DCC 18.113 for each phase of the development;
 - b. An inventory of the important natural features identified in the open space areas and any other open space and natural values present in the open space;
 - c. A set of management prescriptions that will operate to maintain and conserve in perpetuity any identified important natural features and other natural or open space values present in the open space;
 - d. Deed restrictions that will assure that the open space areas are maintained as open space in perpetuity.
 6. An explanation of public use of facilities and amenities on the site.
 7. A description of the proposed method of providing all utility systems, including the location and sizing of the utility systems;
 8. A description of the proposed order and schedule for phasing, if any, of all development including an explanation of when facilities will be provided and how they will be secured if not completed prior to closure of sale of individual lots or units;
 9. An explanation of how the destination resort has been sited or designed to avoid or minimize adverse effects or conflicts on adjacent lands. The application shall identify the surrounding uses and potential conflicts between the destination resort and adjacent uses within 660 feet of the boundaries of the parcel or parcels upon which the resort is to be developed. The application shall explain how any proposed buffer area will avoid or minimize adverse effects or conflicts;
 10. A description of the proposed method for providing emergency medical facilities and services and public safety facilities and services including fire and police protection;
 11. A study prepared by a hydrologist, engineering geologist or similar professional certified in the State of Oregon describing:
 - a. An estimate of water demands for the destination resort at maximum buildout, including a breakdown of estimated demand by category of consumption, including but not limited to residential, commercial, golf courses and irrigated common areas;
 - b. Availability of water for estimated demands at the destination resort, including (1) identification of the proposed source; (2) identification of all available information on ground and surface waters relevant to the determination of adequacy of water supply for the destination resort; (3) identification of the area that may be measurably impacted by the water used by the destination resort (water impact area) and an analysis supporting the delineation of the impact area; and (4) a statistically valid sampling of domestic and other wells within the impact area;

- c. A water conservation plan including an analysis of available measures which are commonly used to reduce water consumption. This shall include a justification of the chosen water conservation plan. The water conservation plan shall include a wastewater disposal plan utilizing beneficial use of reclaimed water to the maximum extent practicable.
- For the purposes of DCC 18.113.050, beneficial uses shall include, but are not limited to:
- i. Irrigation of golf courses and greenways;
 - ii. Establishment of artificial wetlands for wildlife habitation.
12. An erosion control plan for all disturbed land, as required by ORS 468. This plan shall include storm and melt water erosion control to be implemented during all phases of construction and permanent facilities or practices for the continuing treatment of these waters. This plan shall also explain how the water shall be used for beneficial use or why it cannot be used as such;
13. A description of proposed sewage disposal methods;
14. Wildfire prevention, control and evacuation plans;
15. A description of interim development including temporary structures related to sales and development;
16. Plans for owners' associations and related transition of responsibilities and transfer of property;
17. A description of the methods of ensuring that all facilities and common areas within each phase will be established and will be maintained in perpetuity;
18. A survey of housing availability for employees based upon income level and commuting distance;
19. An economic impact and feasibility analysis of the proposed development prepared by a qualified professional economist(s) or financial analyst(s) shall be provided which includes:
- a. An analysis which addresses the economic viability of the proposed development;
 - b. Fiscal impacts of the project including changes in employment, increased tax revenue, demands for new or increased levels of public services, housing for employees and the effects of loss of resource lands during the life of the project.
20. A solid waste management plan;
21. A description of the mechanism to be used to ensure that the destination resort provides an adequate supply of overnight lodging units to maintain compliance with the 150-unit minimum and 2 and one-half to 1 ratio set forth in DCC 18.113.060(D)(2). The mechanism shall meet the requirements of DCC 18.113.060(L);
22. If the proposed destination resort is in a SMIA combining zone, DCC 18.56 shall be addressed;
23. If the proposed destination resort is in an LM combining zone, DCC 18.84 shall be addressed;

24. A survey of historic and cultural resources inventoried on an acknowledged Goal 5 inventory;
25. Other information as may reasonably be required by the Planning Director to address the effect of the proposed development as related to the requirements of DCC Title 18.
(Ord. 2007-005 §2, 2007; Ord. 92-004 §13, 1992)

C. DCC 18.113.060. Standards for Destination Resorts.

DCC 18.113.060 contains standards governing the construction and operation of resorts. The County has amended DCC 18.113.060 (A), (D), and (L) to adopt the 2-1/2:1 ratio set forth in state law, as shown below. The following standards shall govern consideration of destination resorts:

A. The destination resort shall, in the first phase, provide for and include as part of the CMP the following minimum requirements:

1. At least 150 separate rentable units for visitor-oriented overnight lodging as follows:
 - a. The first 50 overnight lodging units must be constructed prior to the closure of sales, rental or lease of any residential dwellings or lots.
 - b. The resort may elect to phase in the remaining 100 overnight lodging units as follows:
 - i. At least 50 of the remaining 100 required overnight lodging units shall be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurance within 5 years of the closure of sale of individual lots or units, and;
 - ii. The remaining 50 required overnight lodging units shall be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurance within 10 years of the closure of sale of individual lots or units.
 - iii. If the developer of a resort guarantees a portion of the overnight lodging units required under subsection 18.113.060(A)(1)(b) through surety bonding or other equivalent financial assurance, the overnight lodging units must be constructed within 4 years of the date of execution of the surety bond or other equivalent financial assurance.
 - iv. The 2 and one half to 1 accommodation ratio required by DCC 18.113.060(D)(2) must be maintained at all times.
 - c. If a resort does not choose to phase the overnight lodging units as described in 18.113.060(A)(1)(b), then the required 150 units of overnight lodging must be constructed prior to the closure of sales, rental or lease of any residential dwellings or lots.
2. Visitor-oriented eating establishments for at least 100 persons and meeting rooms which provide seating for at least 100 persons.
3. The aggregate cost of developing the overnight lodging facilities, developed recreational facilities, and the eating establishments and meeting rooms shall be at least \$ 7,000,000 (in 1993 dollars).

4. At least \$2,333,333 of the \$7,000,000 (in 1993 dollars) total minimum investment required by DCC 18.113.060(A)(3) shall be spent on developed recreational facilities.
5. The facilities and accommodations required by DCC 18.113.060(A)(2) through (4) must be constructed or financially assured pursuant to DCC 18.113.110 prior to closure of sales, rental or lease of any residential dwellings or lots or as allowed by DCC 18.113.060(A)(1).

D. A destination resort shall, cumulatively and for each phase, meet the following minimum requirements:

1. The resort shall have a minimum of 50 percent of the total acreage of the development dedicated to permanent open space, excluding yards, streets and parking areas. Portions of individual residential lots and landscape area requirements for developed recreational facilities, visitor-oriented accommodations or multi-family or commercial uses established by DCC 18.124.070 shall not be considered open space;
2. Individually-owned residential units that do not meet the definition of overnight lodging in DCC 18.04.030 shall not exceed two and one-half such units for each unit of visitor-oriented lodging if they are available for overnight rental use by the general public for at least 38 weeks per calendar year through one or more central reservation and check-in service(s) operated by the destination resort or by a real estate property manager, as defined in ORS 696.010.

a. The ratio applies to destination resorts which were previously approved under a different standard.

- L. The overnight lodging criteria shall be met, including the 150-unit minimum and the 2 and one half to 1 ratio set forth in DCC 18.113.060(D)(2).
 1. Failure of the approved destination resort to comply with the requirements in DCC 18.113.060(L)(2) through (6) will result in the County declining to accept or process any further land use actions associated with any part of the resort and the County shall not issue any permits associated with any lots or site plans on any part of the resort until proof is provided to the County of compliance with those conditions.
 2. Each resort shall compile, and maintain, in perpetuity, a registry of all overnight lodging units.
 - a. The list shall identify each individually-owned unit that is counted as overnight lodging.
 - b. At all times, at least one entity shall be responsible for maintaining the registry and fulfilling the reporting requirements of DCC 18.113.060(L)(2) through (6).
 - c. Initially, the resort management shall be responsible for compiling and maintaining the registry.

- d. As a resort develops, the developer shall transfer responsibility for maintaining the registry to the homeowner association(s). The terms and timing of this transfer shall be specified in the Conditions, Covenants & Restrictions (CC&Rs).
- e. Resort management shall notify the County prior to assigning the registry to a homeowner association.
- f. Each resort shall maintain records documenting its rental program related to overnight lodging units at a convenient location in Deschutes County, with those records accessible to the County upon 72 hour notice from the County.
- g. As used in this section, “resort management” includes, but is not limited to, the applicant and the applicant’s heirs, successors in interest, assignees other than a homeowners association.
3. An annual report shall be submitted to the Planning Division by the resort management or home owners association(s) each February 1, documenting all of the following as of December 31 of the previous year:
- a. The minimum of 150 permanent units of overnight lodging have been constructed or that the resort is not yet required to have constructed the 150 units;
 - b. The number of individually-owned residential platted lots and the number of overnight-lodging units;
 - c. The ratio between the individually-owned residential platted lots and the overnight lodging units;
 - d. The following information on each individually-owned residential unit counted as overnight lodging.
 - i. Who the owner or owners have been over the last year;
 - ii. How many nights out of the year the unit was available for rent;
 - iii. How many nights out of the year the unit was rented out as an overnight lodging facility under DCC 18.113;
 - iv. Documentation showing that these units were available for rental as required.
 - e. This information shall be public record subject to ORS 192.502(17).
4. To facilitate rental to the general public of the overnight lodging units, each resort shall set up and maintain in perpetuity a telephone reservation system.
5. Any outside property managers renting required overnight lodging units shall be required to cooperate with the provisions of this code and to annually provide rental information on any required overnight lodging units they represent to the central office as described in DCC 18.113.060(L)(2) and (3).

6. Before approval of each final plat, all the following shall be provided:

- a. Documentation demonstrating compliance with the 2 and one half to 1 ratio as defined in DCC 18.113.060(D)(2);
- b. Documentation on all individually-owned residential units counted as overnight lodging, including all of the following:
 - i. Designation on the plat of any individually owned units that are going to be counted as overnight lodging;
 - ii. Deed restrictions requiring the individually-owned residential units designated as overnight lodging units to be available for rental at least 38 weeks each year through a central reservation and check-in service operated by the resort or by a real estate property manager, as defined in ORS 696.010;
 - iii. An irrevocable provision in the resort Conditions, Covenants and Restrictions (“CC&Rs) requiring the individually-owned residential units designated as overnight lodging units to be available for rental at least 38 weeks each year through a central reservation and check-in service operated by the resort or by a real estate property manager, as defined in ORS 696.010;
 - iv. A provision in the resort CC&R’s that all property owners within the resort recognize that failure to meet the conditions in DCC 18.113.060(L)(6)(b)(iii) is a violation of Deschutes County Code and subject to code enforcement proceedings by the County;
 - v. Inclusion of language in any rental contract between the owner of an individually-owned residential unit designated as an overnight lodging unit and any central reservation and check-in service or real estate property manager requiring that such unit be available for rental at least 38 weeks each year through a central reservation and check-in service operated by the resort or by a real estate property manager, as defined in ORS 696.010, and that failure to meet the conditions in DCC 18.113.060(L)(6)(b)(v) is a violation of Deschutes County Code and subject to code enforcement proceedings by the County.

(Ord. 2007-05 §2, 2007; Ord. 92-004 §13, 1992)

3. Compliance with DCC 18.136.010, Amendments to Title 18

DCC Title 18 may be amended as set forth in DCC 18.136. The procedures for text or legislative map changes shall as set forth in DCC 22.12. A request by a property owner for a quasi-judicial map amendment shall be accomplished by filing an application on forms provided by the Planning Department and shall be subject to applicable procedures of DCC Title 22. (Ord. 95-050 §2, 1995; Ord. 91-020 §1, 1991)

Applicant submitted an application for the code amendments pursuant to DCC 18.136.010 and the County processed the amendment consistent with DCC Title 22, as required. DCC 22.12.010 and .040 require a public hearing before the Planning Commission and then the Board of County Commissioners for all legislative changes. DCC 22.12.020 sets forth the basic notice requirements for the hearings. As discussed above, both the Planning Commission and the Board held the required hearings.

4. Compliance with County Comprehensive Plan

The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan contains destination resorts goals and policies. However, the plan contains no goals or policies related to the ratio between residential units and overnight lodging units. Rather, the Plan primarily focuses on destination resort mapping and directs the County to adopt code provisions to implement the siting standards of ORS 197.445 and Goal 8. Therefore, the detailed siting standards for resorts in the County, including the ratio, are set forth in DCC Title 18. As a result, there are no plan policies directly applicable to this text amendment, and the amendments to Title 18 do not require any concurrent amendments to the Comprehensive Plan. The Board therefore finds that no goals or policies of the plan apply to these amendments. Further, the Board finds that the amendments are consistent with the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan and that the amendments are not inconsistent with any goal or policy of the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan.

5. Compliance with the Statewide Planning Goals

A. Statewide Planning Goal 1, Citizen Involvement

The amendments are consistent with Goal 1 because the County processed the application consistent with the procedural standards for code amendments. The standards provide for public comment and hearings, thereby promoting the citizen involvement policies of Goal 1.

B. Statewide Planning Goal 2, Land Use Planning

Goal 2 requires the County to adopt and maintain land use plans and ordinances to implement the Goals. The Goal also requires the County to amend the plans and ordinances when appropriate, following an opportunity for public notice and comment. The amendments are consistent with Goal 2 because the amendments will update the County's implementing ordinance to make the overnight lodging ratio in Title 18 consistent with the state land use planning statutes and Goal 8. As noted above, the amendments were subject to public review and comment, including public hearings before the Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners.

C. Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4, Agricultural Lands and Forest Lands

Goals 3 and 4 concern agricultural and forest lands. The amendments affect Title 18, which governs the areas of Deschutes County not suited for these resource uses. These lands are not classified as high value resource lands. Therefore, because the amendments will change only the destination resort chapter of the code, Goals 3 and 4 are not relevant to the amendments.

D. Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, Open Spaces

Consistent with Goal 5, DCC 18.113 already requires the preservation of designated Goal 5 resources on any destination resort tract through design techniques, open space dedication, or conservation easements. The amendments are focused solely on updating the ratio between

residential units and overnight lodging units, and will not alter how DCC Title 18 complies with Goal 5.

E. Statewide Planning Goal 6, Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality; Goal 7, Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

As with Goal 5, DCC 18.113 already contains standards to ensure that destination resorts within the County will protect air, water and land resources. In addition, DCC 18.113 also contains standards limiting resort development in areas subject to natural hazards. These siting standards require the maintenance of important natural features, including streams, rivers, and significant wetlands. The standards also regulate alterations and uses within the 100-year floodplain and on slopes exceeding 25%, as required by Goals 7 and 8. The amendments to DCC 18.113 will not alter these standards. Rather, the amendments will only update the ratio between residential units and overnight lodging units. Therefore, Title 18 will remain consistent with Goals 6 and 7.

F. Statewide Planning Goal 8, Recreational Needs

Goal 8 governs recreation, including destination resorts. As explained above, Goal 8 currently contains a 2 ½:1 ratio between residential units and overnight lodging units. The amendments will implement this standard, thereby maintaining compliance with Goal 8.

G. Statewide Planning Goal 9, Economic Development

The amendments are consistent with Goal 9 because it is an economic policy of the State of Oregon to promote tourism through destination resort development (ORS 197.440(1) and (2)). The amendments will authorize the mix of residential and overnight lodging uses contemplated by ORS 197.445 and Goal 8, thereby ensuring that Title 18 continues to serve its purpose of fostering economic development through recreation and tourism.

H. Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing

Destination resorts provide for a variety of housing in a recreational setting. The amendments are consistent with Goal 10 because they will authorize the ratio of housing types currently allowed by ORS 197.445 and Goal 8.

I. Statewide Planning Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services

In its current form, DCC 18.113 is consistent with Goal 11 because it requires resorts to provide sewer and water facilities at the resort, or to connect to existing facilities if the resort bears the cost of extension. The amendments will not alter compliance with Goal 11 because they do not change any code or plan standards regarding public facilities. Rather, the amendments focus solely on bringing the ratio between residential units and overnight lodging units into compliance with ORS 197.445 and Goal 8.

J. Statewide Planning Goal 12, Transportation

The administrative rules set forth in OAR 660-012 implement Goal 12. A local government must demonstrate compliance with OAR 660-12-0060 (the "Transportation Planning Rule," or

“TPR”) when adopting a plan or land use regulation amendment. The TPR requires the local government to determine whether the amendment would “significantly affect” an existing or planned transportation facility. If so, the government must put in place measures set forth in the rule to address the effects.

As detailed below, the minor amendments adopted to change the overnight lodging ratio from 2:1 to 2 ½:1 are consistent with Goal 12 and the TPR because the amendments will not significantly affect a transportation facility. OAR 660-012-0060 states:

(1) If an amendment to a functional plan, an acknowledged comprehensive plan, or a land use regulation (including a zoning map) would significantly affect an existing or planned transportation facility, then the local government must put in place measures as provided in section (2) of this rule, unless the amendment is allowed under section (3), (9) or (10) of this rule. A plan or land use regulation amendment significantly affects a transportation facility if it would:

(a) Change the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility (exclusive of correction of map errors in adopted plan);

The amendments will change only the ratio governing the mix of dwelling units within a resort and will not change the functional classification of a transportation facility because all other transportation compliance and mitigation requirements in the code remain.

(b) Change standards implementing a functional classification system; or

The amendments will change only the ratio governing the mix of dwelling units within a resort, and, for the same reasons stated for subsection (a) above and (c) below, will not change the standards implementing a functional classification system.

(c) Result in any of the effects listed in paragraphs (A) through (C) of this subsection based on the projected conditions measured at the end of the planning period identified in the adopted TSP. As part of evaluating projected conditions, the amount of traffic projected to be generated within the area of the amendment may be reduced if the amendment includes an enforceable, ongoing requirement that would demonstrably limit traffic generation, including but not limited to, transportation demand management. This reduction may diminish or completely eliminate the significant effect of the amendment.

(A) Types or levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility;

(B) Degrade the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility such that it would not meet the performance standards identified in the TSP or comprehensive plan; or

(C) Degrade the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility that is otherwise projected to not meet the performance standards identified in the TSP or comprehensive plan.

The amendments will change the ratio of residential units to overnight lodging units from 2:1 to 2 ½ :1. This change in itself will not result in any of the effects listed in paragraphs (A) through (C) above. This is because the density of a resort, and the associated traffic impacts, are governed by the siting and approval criteria already set forth in DCC 18.113. For example, the criteria requires a resort to contain 50% open space, establishes a maximum density of one and one-half dwelling units per acre, and requires a resort to minimize impacts on surrounding lands and affected road systems. These requirements ultimately dictate the number and density of dwelling units within a resort. It is these standards, not the ratio between residential dwellings and overnight lodging units, which shape the overall size and potential traffic impacts of a resort. The ratio merely determines how many units are available for rental to the general public for a specified number of weeks versus how many individually owned dwellings are used as permanent units or vacation homes without a mandated rental schedule. Whether a unit qualifies as an overnight lodging unit does not alter the trip generation assigned to that unit for purposes of traffic impact analysis. Rather, the traffic analyses for resorts assign the single-family home trip generation rate from the Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE) manual to all dwelling units.

Following the adoption of the code amendments, Pronghorn, for example, could apply to amend its CMP and FMP to authorize the use of the 2 ½ :1 ratio. Such an amendment would require traffic analysis to comply with DCC 17.16.115 and/or 18.124.080(J). In other words, the text amendment only offers the potential to possibly change the total trips from a development due to a different mix of permanent and overnight homes or lodging. The CMP sets the number of units; the text amendment merely offers an avenue to change the residential mix, but does not generate traffic by itself. The Improvement Agreement, executed in January of this year, expressly contemplated a change in the mix of uses, as would occur if Pronghorn applied the new ratio to alter its residential mix.

The record contains correspondence from the County's senior transportation planner, Peter Russell, regarding compliance with the TPR. Mr. Russell's comments suggest that the amendments require additional analysis to ensure consistency with the TPR. Additionally, although not specific, the comments filed by Central Oregon Landwatch also suggest that additional study may be required under the TPR. In response, the Board adopts the following additional findings:

Title 18 caps density at resorts at 1.5 single-family dwelling units per acre. The consequence is that under the existing development code, a resort may not exceed this density, and combined with the requirements for open space and other infrastructure requirements, is severely limited as to development intensity.

The present amendment, which changes only the ratio between single family and overnight dwelling units does not provide a resort the ability to develop at any greater density than is already permitted under the code or provide any ability to add trips to the transportation system in addition to what could be added under the current code. As a result, the amendment will not significantly affect any transportation facility.

The change to the ratio would allow an existing resort to apply to add additional single family dwellings while keeping the overnight dwelling units constant. The ratio change, combined with amendment of the Conceptual Master Plan or Final Master Plan could result in

additional trips to the system, but these additional trips do not result in any issue under the TPR as the text amendment is already approved. The County’s code, however, would require traffic to be analyzed under DCC 17.16.115 and DCC 17.16.115(E) specifically requires a 20-year analysis for any destination resort development.

The following tables show the different trip generation potential for a 500 overnight lodging unit resort under the 2:1 and 2.5:1 ratios:

Overnight lodging units	Maximum trip generation for overnight lodging units ITE 330. 0.42 PM peak hour	Maximum number of SFR units at 2:1 Ratio	Maximum trip generation for SFR units ITE 210 1PM peak hour	Total number of PM peak-hour trips
500	210	1000	1000	1210

Overnight lodging units	Maximum trip generation for overnight lodging units ITE 330. 0.42 PM peak hour	Maximum number of SFR units at 2.5:1 Ratio	Maximum trip generation for SFR units ITE 210 1PM peak hour	Total number of PM peak-hour trips
500	210	1250	1250	1460

The change in the ratio from 2:1 to 2.5:1 could result in an additional 250 trips to the system. For this reason it was suggested that additional analysis under the TPR was warranted. This potential addition of the trips to the system, however, does not trigger additional analysis under the TPR. The reason for this is that under the existing Development Code, with no change to the ratio, a resort could already add 210, 500, or 1000 additional trips to the system. This could be done in two different ways:

First, the resort could add additional overnight lodging units to the resort while keeping the single family dwelling unit count constant:

Overnight lodging units	Maximum trip generation for overnight lodging units ITE 330.42 PM peak hour	Maximum number of SFR units at 2:1 Ratio	Maximum trip generation for SFR units ITE 210 1PM peak hour	Total number of PM peak-hour trips
1100	462	1000	1000	1462

Under this example, the resort has added 252 additional trips to the system, while maintaining the same number of single family units. The addition of these trips is permitted under the existing code.

Second, the resort could increase both the overnight lodging units and single family dwelling units, while maintaining the 2:1 ratio:

Overnight lodging units	Maximum trip generation for overnight lodging units ITE 330.42 PM peak hour	Maximum number of SFR units at 2:1 Ratio	Maximum trip generation for SFR units ITE 210 1PM peak hour	Total number of PM peak-hour trips
620	261	1240	1240	1501

The above examples demonstrate that the change to the ratio between overnight lodging units and single family dwelling units will not result in additional trips to the transportation system, because such additional trips are already permitted under the code. They are not an inherent effect of the text amendment. An unlimited number of trips could be added to the system under the existing code so long as traffic impacts mitigation is proposed, as required by County Code, at the time of CMP or CMP amendment approval. Therefore, for purposes of the TPR, the amendment will not significantly affect any transportation facility.

Further, simply because the amendments are consistent with the TPR does not mean that an existing resort could avoid demonstrating consistency with County transportation standards at the time of development or an amendment to a CMP/FMP that increases overall density. In either instance, an applicant would be required to prove compliance with all applicable county transportation standards. Stated differently, while a CMP/FMP or an amendment to a CMP/FMP *could* significantly affect a transportation system and require mitigation, the present amendments to Title 18 do not authorize additional trips to the system that could significantly affect a transportation system.

In conclusion, for the reasons set forth above, the code amendments are consistent with Goal 12 and the TPR because the amendments will not significantly affect a transportation facility.

K. Statewide Planning Goal 13, Energy Conservation

Goal 13 encourages land development to be managed to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles. ORS 197.445 and Goal 8 define a destination resort as a “self-contained development that provides for visitor-oriented accommodations and developed recreational facilities in a setting with high natural amenities.” Such developments maximize energy efficiency by providing a broad mix of uses within a single development (residential, overnight lodging, recreational, dining, etc.). The amendments are consistent with Goal 13 because they continue to promote efficient resort development by updating the overnight lodging ratio in DCC Title 18.

L. Statewide Planning Goal 14, Urbanization

Goal 14 focuses on the provision of orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land uses. Goal 8 specifically authorizes resorts to be sited on DR-mapped lands without taking an exception to several goals, including Goal 14. At the time of the adoption of DCC 18.113, the

County and DLCD determined that it would be consistent with Goal 14 to allow resorts on rural lands. The amendments will not alter DCC 18.113's compliance with Goal 14 because the amendments merely change the overnight lodging ratio to match ORS 197.445 and Goal 8.

M. Statewide Planning Goals 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19

Goals 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 concern resources that are not present within the area affected by this amendment (Willamette River Greenway, Estuarine Resources, Coastal Shorelands, Beaches, and Dune, and Ocean Resources).

6. Opposition Testimony

The comments filed by Central Oregon Landwatch generally contain policy arguments as to why the County should not approve the amendments and suggest that the County adopt additional text amendments. The Board declined to adopt the recommended text changes. The only possible substantive challenge raised by Central Oregon Landwatch is that Goal 12 and TPR require additional transportation analysis. As set forth above, the County has undertaken such additional analysis and concluded that the amendments do not significantly affect any transportation facilities due to the fact that the amendments will not result in the addition of any additional trips to the transportation system than are already permitted under the existing code. With or without the present amendments, the applicant has the ability to send an unlimited number of trips to the system. Again, even though the amendments will not significantly affect a transportation facility, any amendment to a CMP or a new CMP will require compliance with the County's transportation standards.

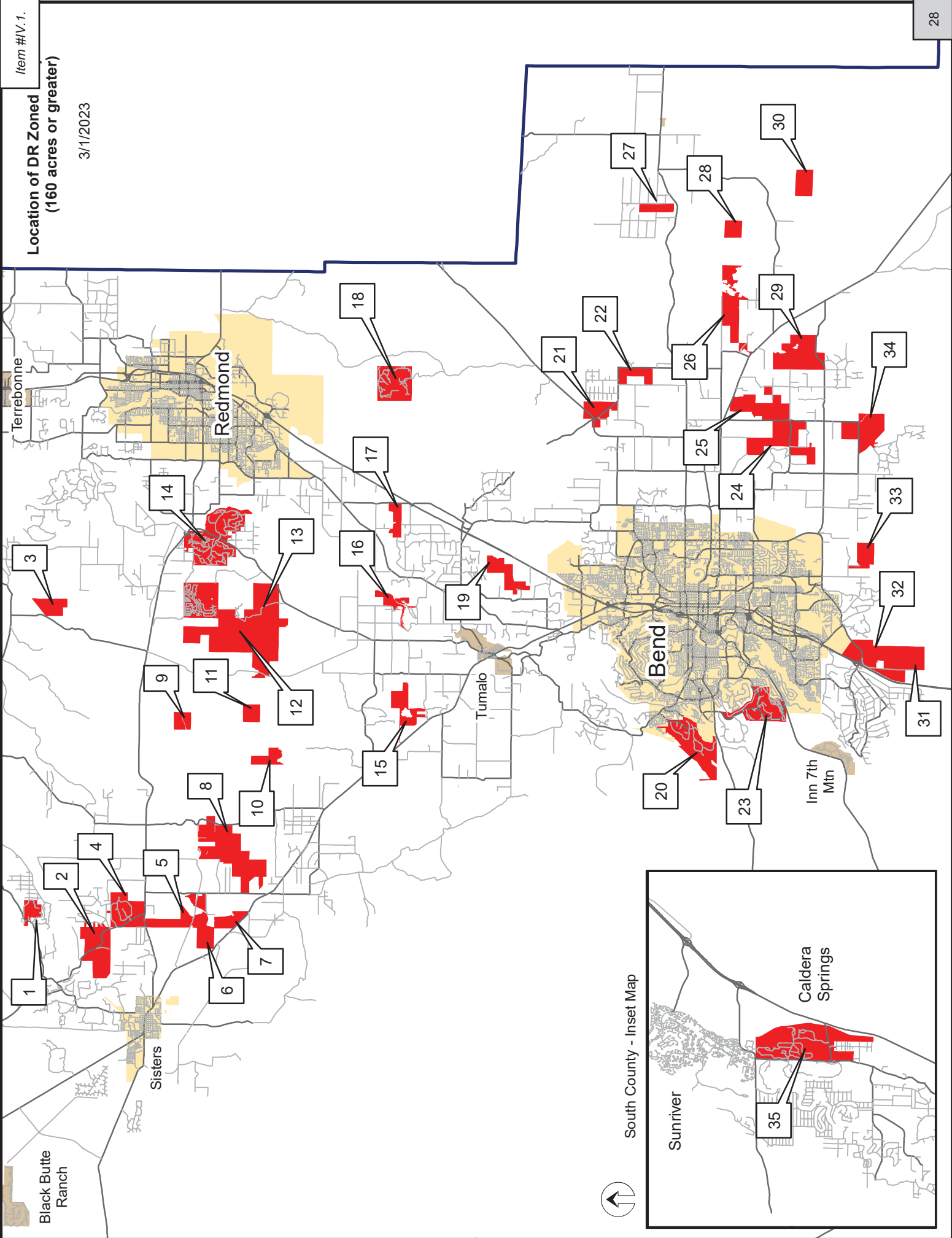
The comments filed by 1000 Friends of Oregon include no substantive challenge to the amendments. Rather, the comments request that the County not adopt the changes because to do so would "not be good policy." The Board finds that the comments filed by 1000 Friends of Oregon do not provide any basis to conclude that the amendments are inconsistent with any rule, law, goal or other applicable standard.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the Board concludes that the applicant has demonstrated that the amendments to DCC 18.04 and 18.113 to update the ratio between residential units and overnight lodging units from 2:1 to 2 ½:1 is consistent with ORS 197.445, Goal 8, all other applicable Statewide Planning Goals and the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan.

Location of DR Zoned
(160 acres or greater)

3/1/2023





MEMORANDUM

TO: Deschutes County Planning Commission

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

DATE: March 1, 2023

SUBJECT: Deschutes 2040 Meeting #6 – Initial Engagement and Revised Policy Batch 1 Review

I. BACKGROUND

The Comprehensive Plan is Deschutes County's policy document for guiding growth and development within the county over a 20-year planning period. The plan's purpose is to provide a policy framework for zoning and land use regulations, demonstrate consistency with statewide goals, rules, and laws, and serve as a cohesive vision for future planning activities.

Staff is currently completing phase 2 of the process focused on policy creation and entering phase 3 of the project, which is focused on finalizing policy language and conducting the second round of community outreach.

II. SUMMARY OF ROUND 1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Between October 2022 and February 2023, staff facilitated a variety of engagement events to gather community input on key issues, challenges, and opportunities facing the County over the next 20 years. The project team has summarized these events through three documents attached to this memo, which will assist Commissioners in understanding community sentiments surrounding broader land use and planning related topics.

- Engagement Audit: Assessment of the initial round of outreach, successes, and areas for improvement
- Summary of Round 1 Meeting-in-a-Box Engagement: Detailed discussion of input received through fifty-six small group engagement events with community organizations, agencies, and social groups.
- Summary of Round 1 Open House Engagement: Detailed discussion of input received through

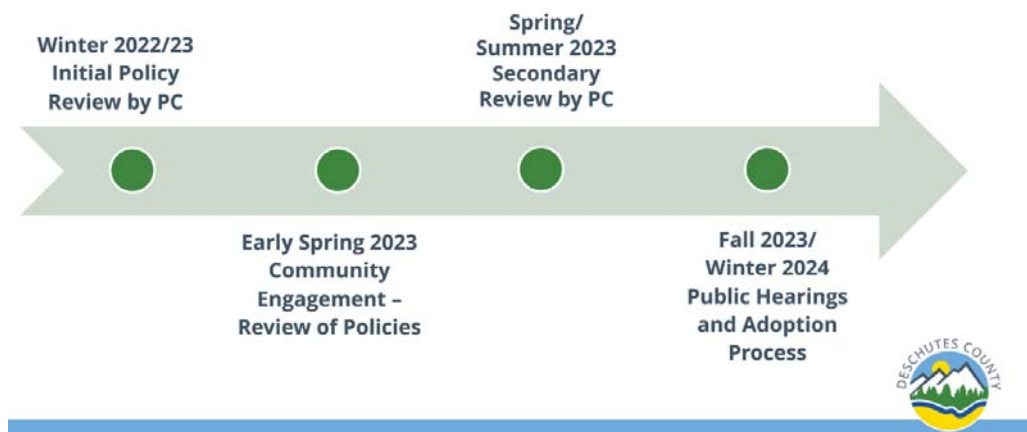
four in-person and one online open house event held this fall. Attachments to the report include project posters, online comments, and written comments from the in-person open house events.

Staff and the project consultant will provide a brief presentation summarizing this information during the meeting.

III. REVIEW OF REVISED POLICY BATCH 1

On November 10, 2022, Commissioners conducted initial review of Comprehensive Plan policies in three topic areas: community engagement, land use, and agricultural lands. Due to the extension of the online survey and ongoing “meeting-in-a-box meetings”, community feedback had not yet been incorporated into the policies. The project team has provided several in depth summaries of feedback received through the initial round of community engagement, and has incorporated this feedback in to the revised set of policies. Additional edits and comments were made based on Commissioner comments at the November 10 meeting.

Staff seeks any additional Commissioner input on these topic area policies before bringing policy concepts to the community during the second round of outreach this spring. As a reminder, Commissioners will have a second chance to review all policies prior to the public hearing process.



IV. NEXT STEPS

The next meeting on the Deschutes 2040 Project will be on March 23 and will be focused on Part 3 of the initial policy review. Topics are tentatively planned to include the following:

- Housing
- Economic Development
- Recreation
- Public Facilities
- Area Specific Policies

Table 1 – Tentative Dates for Comprehensive Plan Update Meetings

Activity Description	Start Date
	2023
PC Meeting #6 - Policy Review Part 3	March 23
In Person Open House Round #2 - Review of Draft Goals and Policies	April/May
Online Survey #2 - Review of Draft Goals and Policies	April/May
PC Meeting #7 - Results of Engagement Activities/Policy Refinement	May
PC Meeting #8 - Draft Action Plan Document Review	June
PC Meeting #9 - Draft Comprehensive Plan Document Review	July

Attachment

Engagement Audit #1

Summary of Round 1 Meeting-in-a-Box Engagement

Summary of Round 1 Online and In Person Open House Engagement

Revised Policy Batch 1 – Agriculture, Land Use, Community Engagement Goals and Policies



Community Engagement Audit #1

TO: Deschutes 2040 Project Management Team
 FROM: Ryan Mottau, Emma-Quin Smith, Andrew Parish, and Matt Hastie, MIG
 CC:
 DATE: January 30, 2023

INTRODUCTION

To help meet the community engagement goals of this project, an iterative process for setting, reviewing, and resetting the path for community engagement has been built into this planning effort. This memo lays out the goals of the engagement process, the tools we have implemented and a status update to inform any redirection necessary at this stage of the project. The “Recommendations” section at the end of this memo includes suggestions for the next round of engagement.

ENGAGEMENT GOALS

The following goals were established in the Community Engagement Plan in June 2022 at the start of this project:

1. The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Update project will reach across the county and engage a broad spectrum of community members, including those who have not been a part of past comprehensive plan projects. This will include multiple, targeted methods to hear the perspectives of:
 - All parts of Deschutes County (geographic coverage)
 - Residents that the Community Development Department doesn’t typically hear from (demographic diversity, less-vocal communities)
 - Younger residents who will live with the direction of this plan (age under 25)
 - Residents and stakeholders who are disproportionately impacted by planning decisions (people of color, low-income residents, veterans, linguistically isolated communities)
 - Recent and long-time residents (length of residency)
2. Individual activities will be designed to not only collect input from large numbers of participants, but also allow for disaggregation of results to explore differences in opinion.



3. We aim to hear directly from the individuals of Deschutes County; we will also reach out to community organizations and advocates representing the perspectives described above.
4. We will facilitate meetings to maximize the diversity of voices heard and avoid having the conversation dominated by individual perspectives.
5. At key points in the process, we will pause to reflect on the results to-date as well as engagement with social and web content. We will conduct a detailed Engagement Audit during the project to evaluate how well the County's goals are being met and make changes to tools and outreach methods as needed.
6. We will continue the commitment of Deschutes County to remove barriers to participating in community discussions. This will include access to the physical, technological, cultural, and language spaces that are a part of the process.
7. We will make it clear to community members how feedback will be used and the limitations at this level of planning and jurisdiction.



TOOLS AND METRICS

This section reviews the specific successes and shortcomings of individual tools based on metrics set at the beginning of the project.

Tool	Target	Status	Evaluation		Remaining Effort
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting Target <input type="checkbox"/> Not Yet Meeting - No Trend		
Project Website	Increasing number of unique visitors	Users: 779	-		Continue to promote and monitor activity on website
Email and Social Media	Growth in contact list Increasing Clicks on Email Increasing Social Engagement	Email List ⁱ : 83 → 390 Opened Email ⁱⁱⁱ : 54 → 198 Impressions ^{iv} : 9,699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Continue to provide engaging content via email and social media
Community Open Houses and Workshops	100+ attendees for each round 1 news story per event	Round 1: 175 attendees News stories: 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Repeat success in second round of open houses
Online Open Houses	500 Responses to each survey	Round 1 OH ^v : 205	<input type="checkbox"/>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Round 2 Open House - Consider:it policy direction evaluation
Planning Commission Meetings	8 planned meetings	Have conducted 3 meetings; 2 scheduled in March	<input type="checkbox"/>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct remaining meetings - Continue to involve in other engagement activities
Informational Materials	Develop materials	FAQ Project Summary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Create other materials as needed



Tool	Target	Status	Evaluation		Remaining Effort
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting Target <input type="checkbox"/> Not Yet Meeting - No Trend		
"Meeting in a Box"	More than 75 stakeholder groups At least one group for each target perspective. ¹	Groups/Meetings: 56 Attendees: 283 Target Perspectives: 7/7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Continue meeting with new groups; reconvene with other groups in later phases.
County Staff Training	Conduct 2 sessions.	Complete 7/28/22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		none
Board of County Commissioner Updates	2-3 planned work sessions. Additional briefings by staff.	No consultant briefings to date Briefing in March.	<input type="checkbox"/>		Support future briefings as directed by staff
Technical Advisor Coordination	Flexible use of technical experts.	Technical advisor involvement in policy updates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Continue to utilize technical advisors during public policy review phase
Total Participation	Proportionate Geographic Representation by ZIP Code.	Online OH: representation by ZIP code was within 11% ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Improve response from smaller population ZIPs

¹ Veterans, youth, people of color, low-income residents, linguistically isolated communities

² The project team tracked ZIP code participation in the online open house and compared that to the proportion of the population (by US Census Bureau ZIP code tabulation area) living in each. For the first round online open house (the only ZIP code data available) all ZIP codes were represented except for Brothers (97712) and the others were within +/- 11% of the Census percentage.



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Tool	Target	Status	Evaluation	Remaining Effort
Engagement Audits	At least three check in points	Engagement Audit 1: January 2023	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting Target <input type="checkbox"/> Not Yet Meeting - No Trend <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Two additional check ins including an update to this audit

For details about each tool, please see the Community Engagement Plan.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following list represents the start of a discussion about specific actions the project team could take to improve performance connected to community engagement goals for the project:

- In general, the project should continue as planned. The reach of the initial engagement effort was good, though there is room for improvement.
- Consider an event in/near Brothers for the next round to improve geographic reach of the project.
- One press release advertising the open houses and project website was translated into Spanish. Staff worked with the Deschutes County Health Department staff who coordinate closely with Spanish speaking community members to offer “meeting in a box” meetings and presentations. No other project materials so far have been translated to Spanish and staff was unsuccessful in receiving a response from Spanish language outlets.
- No requests have been received by the project team for accessibility or language accommodations. Even so, the team should be proactive about Spanish-language engagement.
 - Possible channels include churches in Latinx communities and school-related organizations.
 - Consider a targeted set of materials to translate into Spanish, even though the County has not received and translation requests so far.
- Look for opportunities to directly contact other underrepresented groups, particularly County residents with lower incomes.
- Continue to create interim opportunities to speak with the project team or voice concerns.
 - Less formal and smaller than open houses.
 - Potentially self-scheduled online sessions, like providing the community opportunities to sign up for “office hours.”
 - Highlight these opportunities via the Project Website, the County’s social media channels and during other activities.
 - Highlight ongoing opportunity to comment at any time via the website (17 comments received as of January 2023).
- Use social media and email to frame large policy questions, such as destination resorts, water use, natural hazards, etc. and invite public participation through online events or direct (email) contact.
- Demographic cards distributed at meetings have been difficult to tabulate. For round two MIG will reformat the demographic card to facilitate automated (scanned) tabulation of results.



- Some locations have inherent limitations for access and accessibility but are the only known community meeting spaces. There may not be a good solution to this issue although conducting meetings outdoors in some of these locations, if space allows and weather permits, may be one possible solution.

ⁱ Google Analytics: Users

ⁱⁱ Constant Contact: Count of emails

ⁱⁱⁱ Constant Contact: Opens

^{iv} Post Analytics from Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Nextdoor: Total Impressions

^v Alchemer (MIG Account): Total Respondents



Meeting-in-a-Box Round 1 Summary

TO: Deschutes 2040 Project Management Team

FROM: Nicole Mardell, Deschutes County Senior Planner

CC:

DATE: February 23, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Deschutes County is updating its Comprehensive Plan. Through this process, staff and the project team utilized a variety of tools to reach community members and gather input to inform the plan update. One of these tools, called a “meeting-in-a-box” brought all materials for an engagement event to a group for a more intimate and casual conversation about the future of the County. Through this process, staff was able to gather a variety of perspectives and opinions about key issues facing the future of the County, and potential solutions. The most popular topics of discussion include:

- **Housing.** Concern regarding the lack of affordable housing in the region, its impacts on the workforce and increasing visibility of homelessness.
- **Wildlife and Natural Resource Impacts.** Interest in exploring ways to protect wildlife habitat and other natural resources through increased education, incentives, and regulations.
- **Water and Wildfire.** Discussion of increasing natural hazard events and desire for more local and state action to address impacts of drought and wildfire events.
- **Destination Resorts and Sustainable Recreation.** Desire to review need for new resorts and golf course development. Interest in partnering with other agencies to create new or expanded recreation opportunities.
- **Agricultural Lands.** Diverging opinions about the role of agricultural lands in the County, and potential uses or new designations of low productivity lands.

A detailed summary of input provided through the meeting-in-a-box events is included in this report. The following page includes a table of contents with a breakdown of the topic area for ease in reference.



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Meeting-in-a-Box Round 1 Summary

INTRODUCTION

Between October 2022 and February 2023, Deschutes County staff conducted a series of informal virtual and in-person meeting with County Departments, government agencies, nonprofits, and social groups. This meeting format, referred to as a “meeting-in-a-box” was intended to bring a more intimate discussion regarding the County’s Comprehensive Plan update and supplement the online and in person open house activities in Fall 2022.

PARTICIPATING GROUPS

County staff gathered an initial list of community groups through internet searches and past outreach events. The groups on the list were identified as organized, existing groups that have dedicated staff or regular meetings. Staff attempted to identify groups that could provide countywide and regional perspectives, represented a variety of different perspectives and focus areas (e.g. environmental focus, economic development focus, etc.), and had some interaction with the rural County. Staff also met with City staff from Bend, La Pine, Redmond, and Sisters and a variety of state agencies to gather supporting materials to inform the plan. Additionally, staff set out to reach out to at least one group interacting with the following populations to promote inclusive outreach: low income populations, Spanish speaking populations or linguistically isolated communities, youth, people of color, and veterans. Staff also allowed groups to request a meeting-in-a-box through the County website or by emailing staff. These opportunities were advertised through the project constant contact list and social media. Several groups requested presentations through this medium. A list of groups met with, the date of the meeting, and approximate number of attendees is shown below.

Name of Group	Date	No. of Attendees
Backcountry Hunters and Anglers Association	12/19/2022	3
Bend- Ft. Rock Ranger District (Forest Service)	11/22/2022	2
Bend Parks and Recreation District	11/16/2022	6
Bureau of Land Management - Bend Field Office	11/15/2022	2
Central Oregon Builders Association and Central Oregon Realtors Association	11/9/2022	2
Central Oregon Fire Chiefs Association	10/20/2022	12
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	11/30/2022	3
Central Oregon Land Watch	10/13/2022	2
Central Oregon Regional Solutions	11/16/2022	8
Central Oregon Veteran's Ranch	10/11/2022	1



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Central Oregon Visitors Association and Travel Oregon	10/25/2022	3
City of Bend	11/30/2022	1
City of La Pine	10/24/2022	2
City of Redmond and Redmond Economic Development Initiative	10/31/2022	8
City of Sisters	11/9/2022	4
Department of State Lands - Wetlands Division	1/18/2023	1
Deschutes Basin Board of Control	12/12/2022	5
Deschutes County Assessor's Department	12/5/2022	1
Deschutes County Emergency Management Department	10/18/2022	2
Deschutes County Farm Bureau	1/5/2023	10
Deschutes County Health Department	10/10/2022	2
Deschutes County Historic Landmarks Commission	1/9/2023	5
Deschutes County Joint Office on Homelessness	11/14/2022	1
Deschutes County Juvenile Services - Homelessness Outreach	11/8/2022	1
Deschutes County Language Access - Latinx Outreach	10/19/2022	1
Deschutes County Natural Resources Department	12/9/2022	3
Deschutes County Property Management Department	11/8/2022	1
Deschutes County Road Department	10/10/2022	3
Deschutes County Solid Waste Department	12/9/2022	2
Deschutes Land Trust	11/30/2022	5
Deschutes Public Library Administrative Team	10/13/2022	8
Deschutes River Conservancy	12/12/2022	3
Deschutes Soil and Water Conservation District	11/17/2022	8
Economic Development of Central Oregon	10/26/2022	1
Environmental Center	1/31/2023	8
High Desert Education Service District	11/28/2022	1
High Desert Food and Farm Alliance	10/12/2022	1
NeighborImpact	11/8/2022	16
Old Bend Neighborhood Association	11/3/2022	7
Orchard District Neighborhood Association	1/10/2023	7
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	11/23/2022	6
Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Resources	1/23/2023	2
Oregon Dept Agriculture - Food Safety Division	10/19/2022	2



Oregon Dept Agriculture - Land Use and Water Division	10/17/2022	1
Oregon Housing and Community Services	12/14/2022	1
Oregon Hunters Association - Deschutes Chapter	2/8/2023	35
Oregon Natural Desert Association	11/17/2022	1
Oregon Water Resources Department - Deschutes County Field Office	11/21/2022	2
Project Wildfire	12/21/2022	41
Redmond Area Parks and Recreation District	10/11/2022	9
Region 4 - Oregon Department of Transportation	11/3/2022	7
Seventh Mountain Resort	11/7/2022	1
Sisters Park and Recreation District	11/29/2022	6
Sunriver Area Homeowner's Association	11/7/2022	1
Upper Deschutes Watershed Council Board	11/28/2022	6
	total	283

Throughout the duration of the meetings, staff also asked each group if they had recommendations of other groups or individuals to meet with, that led to the expansion of the outreach list. Some groups either did not have capacity to take on a meeting-in-a-box request due to more pressing agenda items, and in certain occasions staff did not hear back from groups at all, even after several attempts.

Staff will conduct a second round of meeting-in-a-box meetings during the Spring outreach phase and will have opportunities to engage groups that we previously had not heard from. These groups include:

Name of Group
Agricultural Connections
Bend La Pine School District
Black Butte Ranch Resort
Boy Scouts – CO Field Office
Central Oregon Coalition for Access
Central Oregon Community College staff and student association
Central Oregon Veteran’s Outreach
Deschutes County Veterans Services
Girl Scouts – Bend Field Office
Juntos



La Pine Chamber
Latino Community Association
Oregon State University Cascades staff and student association
OSU Extension – 4H
OSU Extension – Deschutes Office
Redmond School District
Sisters School District
The Fathers Group
Vamanos Outside
Warm Springs Tribal Government
Widgi Creek Resort

MEETING-IN-A-BOX FORMAT

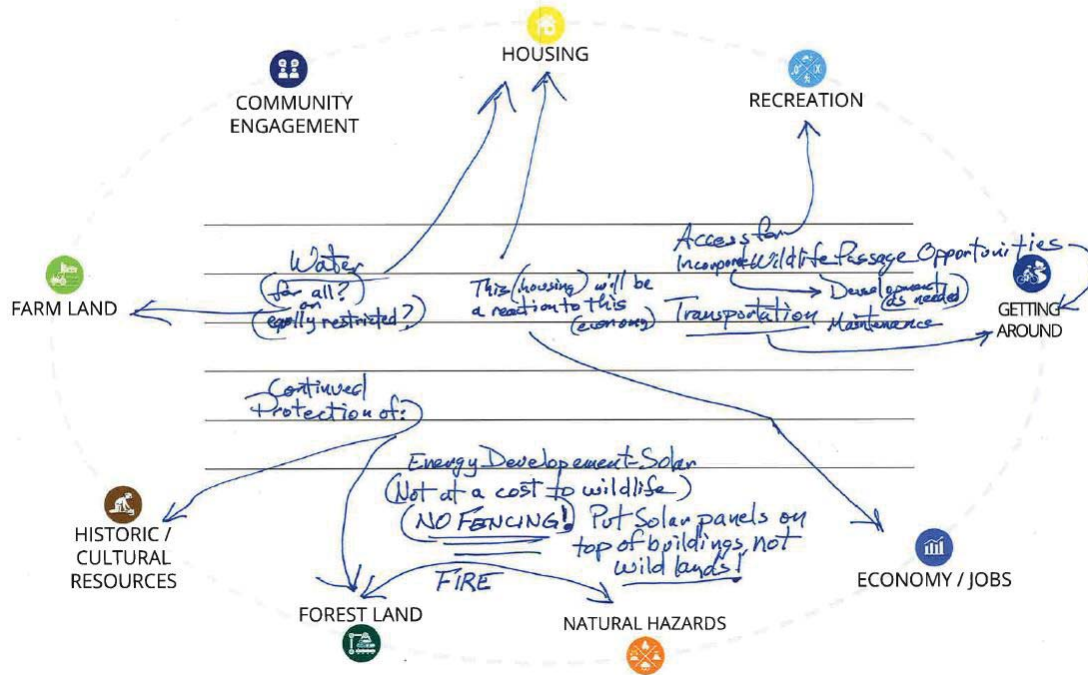
To aid in the conversation, the consultant provided a set of materials to be used at each meeting. These materials included: an icebreaker activity, worksheet, project FAQs, demographic surveys, agenda with website QR code, comment forms, and a background presentation on the project.

County staff facilitated these meetings, typically with one staff member in attendance to provide background information, prompts, and transcribe feedback from larger group discussions. Meetings were on average one hour in duration and either held virtually through Microsoft Teams and in person at the organization’s typical meeting location.



WHAT CHANGES DO YOU HOPE TO SEE?

1. Write your thoughts in the circle
2. Connect them to relevant topic(s) by drawing a line to the icons on the circle



COMPLETED MEETING-IN-A-BOX ACTIVITY WORKSHEET

Staff asked the following initial questions at each meeting to prompt conversation:

- How would you describe the most important topics facing Deschutes County over the next 20 years?
- Are there any obstacles or opportunities to address these issues?
- Where might there be areas for partnership?
- What projects are your organization undertaking that might relate to these issues?

Staff found this meeting format to be extremely valuable. It led to discussion amongst meeting participants, questions with staff about state and county land use requirements, and greater depth in understanding community members desires and concerns. As a disclaimer, staff has attempted to incorporate all key issues, challenges, and opportunities expressed during meeting-in-a-box meetings. These ideas have not yet been vetted for specific projects or with compliance with state laws or other regulations. More detailed integration of this feedback will occur as staff drafts goals and policies for the Comprehensive Plan document.



As can be expected, meeting with this volume of community members solicited a variety of key issues, challenges, and opportunities for Deschutes County to consider. Within those discussions, many participants agreed about certain key issues at a high level but had differing opinions about potential policy approaches. As such, staff has provided two summary sections below. The first is an outline of key issues, opportunities and challenges as presented by community members. Staff has summarized and categorized these for readability. The second section is information gathered during meetings with local government partners.

KEY ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

In this section, staff includes the overarching topic in **bold**, a high level summary sentence of the key issue, challenge, or opportunity, and community perspectives shown in *italic*.



Oregon Hunters Association Meeting-In-A-Box

I. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Summary: Participants overall were supportive and appreciative of current outreach methods conducted by staff, but offered several ideas for improvement, in particular reaching more isolated rural residents and community members who traditionally aren't involved in planning processes due to language or accessibility barriers. Participants also noted the ongoing political and social tensions that often divide community members on key issues and cited the need for ongoing civil dialogues about key issues facing the community as a whole. Last, participants cited the need for resources and educational opportunities for new and longtime residents on elements of rural living, including best practices for water use, managing some of the nuisances that come with rural living, and interacting closely with wildlife habitats.



- **The County is changing, there's a need for increased opportunities for civil dialogue and community building.**
 - *Flip of wealth is occurring – rural is wealth, cities are more affordable. Need to ensure those who want rural lifestyle with limited incomes can stay. Preserve housing where we can.*
 - *Lots of polarity in the County, need to find ways to break down walls – too many delays in government due to polarized viewpoints.*
 - *Need for more meeting space for groups in the County, especially near Bend and Redmond.*
 - *Urban/rural divide is real, need to elevate and partner on key issues of our time – food security, managing growth, transportation. Need to facilitate civil conversations among residents for the greater good.*
 - *Emerging need for a civic dialogue/nonpolitical discussion around the use of water to build consensus.*
 - *Too much involvement in land use process from out of state neighbors, interest group. Listen to locals.*
 - *Southern Deschutes County is growing, having an identity shift- need support from County in placemaking or visioning for the greater region.*
 - *Potential need for update or implementation plan for Newberry Country appendix*
 - *Community cohesiveness – need ways to bring us all together on key issues.*
 - *Reduce entitlement culture.*
 - *Find ways to connect new and old residents.*
 - *Diversity, equity, and inclusion – accessibility to resources and belongingness.*
 - *Need more intelligent compromise.*

- **Invest and support education and resources on land use for residents.**
 - *Provide education on land use to new residents – many do not understand the statewide land use requirement and why they are in place.*
 - *Provide education on City vs. County services – many people do not know if they're in a UGB or not, which has impacts on services such as grant program eligibility through NeighborImpact.*
 - *Provide more than just education on noxious weeds, educate all residents on ecosystems and water.*
 - *Provide handbook on rural residential for folks new to the state – nuisances, sustainable practices, etc.*
 - *Need to educate new residents/community members on rural living – proper water use, soil quality, etc.*



- *Provide funding to Deschutes Soil and Water Conservation District to conduct farmers/rural resident outreach.*
- *Require education course (forester, OSU, NRCS staff, etc) as condition of purchasing farm or forest land.*
- **Explore new and innovative ways to reach community members and promote participation in planning processes**
 - *Word of mouth is common amongst rural residents – make use of newsletters from organizations (irrigation districts, OSU Extension, Oregon Farm Bureau).*
 - *Provide an annual “land use in review” to note key issues and projects completed by the county.*
 - *Continuously get out in the community – farmers markets, chamber events, etc.*
 - *Need to include Latinx population in decision making, building trust takes time. If you come into their space for outreach provide Spanish interpretation, provide Spanish print outs and presentations in Spanish. Cultural appropriateness.*
 - *Provide stipends for participation from Latinx community – a gift card, more if they go to multiple meetings.*
 - *Connect with community leaders to determine interest in participating in planning processes.*
 - *County should find ways to reach people who speak another language, are low income, or not typically involved with county processes.*
 - *Engage tribal governments in all decisions, become better partners in land management.*
 - *Diversity/inclusion - ensure county is reaching out to underrepresented groups.*

II. REGIONAL COORDINATION AND PLANNING FOR GROWTH

Summary: Meeting participants often cited the desire for a more coordinated, regional approach to growth. In particular, utilizing the County as a convener to tie together planning between local governments and special districts in Deschutes County, and venturing further into coordination with adjacent neighboring counties. Of most concern was the approach to growth, many participants expressed desire to analyze growth through a resource carrying capacity lens rather than solely accommodating growth. Participants also expressed desire for support of partnerships between local governments on key projects, including collaborating on funding for infrastructure projects. Last, participants noted a desire for increased understanding of the challenges that come with development projects during a heavy growth cycle – expressing challenges with permit application fees, timelines for review, and other barriers to the permitting process for new development.



- **County should have a firm understanding not only of the projected number of new residents, but more detail on resource carrying capacity and areas most impacted by growth.**
 - *Study distribution of growth (e.g., if all growth is projected on west side of Bend we should use resources to plan for that area).*
 - *Population growth – need to be aware of when we are exceeding our resources and how to handle that (water, etc.)*
 - *Sunriver is now 99.9% developed out but relies on services from surrounding community. Need to prioritize affordable housing for employees, daycare. Need to have foresight on transportation planning between Bend and Sunriver as Bend's UGB continues to expand South. Support employment opportunities in S. County and La Pine.*
 - *Overreliance on accommodating growth, should account for natural resource protection and natural hazards as part of the equation.*
 - *Ensure projects for growth include new trends and technological changes like remote work.*
 - *Look at the entire plan with sustainability lens, not over reliant on population or economic growth at the expense of natural resources.*
 - *Work with homebuilders and construction groups to fully understand rate of home construction vs. population projects, compare over time to ensure accuracy.*
 - *Share assessment methods for land management for a collaborative management process.*
 - *Need to collect data on projected income with population growth – if we're expecting to plan for services, we need to build what works for those populations.*

- **Coordinate regional planning efforts, especially growth and urban reserve planning with cities, and projects on state and federal lands.**
 - *Find ways to be conduit to grant funding for key issues. Support work of community organizations and cities.*
 - *Plan far ahead for UGB amendments – no rezones near UGBs, plan for Urban Reserves for Bend, Sisters. Serve as a cheerleader, advocate for city projects – DSL land exchange in Redmond, urban reserve planning.*
 - *Coordinate with cities on planning for growth including urban reserve areas.*
 - *County should be a leader in helping residents think, plan, and act as an integrated region.*
 - *Coordinate with cities on urban reserve planning, statutory process is time intensive and difficult, could do this as a non-regulatory exercise.*
 - *Keep development in cities, maintain habitat in county.*



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- *Greater need for coordination between County land use and federal agencies (examples Thornburgh, wastewater facilities, projects that cross between private and public lands). County should lead this effort and serve as coordination between federal agencies, cities, developers, and County in these situations. Many needs from all these groups, agree on priorities.*
 - *Dual purpose of public lands – BLM has portions of roads/powerlines/fiber optic cables that pass through their lands. Seeing increase in demands from commercial entities including solar projects, could use more County assistance.*
 - *Strategize use for County landholdings, communicate goals for this land.*
 - *Explore expanding Community Block Development Grant into UGB beyond City of Bend city limits, would open eligibility for many more County residents.*
- **County should understand rural lifestyles and challenges during planning processes and remove barriers to development where possible.**
 - *Give planners training on rural lifestyles, need to get out of office and take part in experience of working lands to make best decisions.*
 - *BOCC/PC – should be required to live in the rural county (not in cities). Need rural residents to make the rules for rural residents.*
 - *Expedite apps for medical hardship dwellings, use tools in our toolbelt to get these decisions issued quickly to house people. Look at equity lens in how we process decisions and its impact on homelessness.*
 - *Deschutes County more difficult than any other County to get permits, need to streamline – issues like legal lot of record a major barrier to development.*
 - *Fee structure for planning apps should be funded by general fund to reduce cost to applicant.*
 - *Appeals – put the burden on the appellant, too difficult for applicants today.*
 - *Explore raising appeal fees.*
 - *Shift burden onto the appellant to avoid onerous fees on applicants.*

III. FARM AND FOREST LANDS

Summary: Resource lands, which include farm and forest zoned land, was the topic with the most divergent viewpoints through the meeting-in-a-box conversations. Overall, participants supported protection of productive, commercial scale agricultural operations, but diverged on the use of lower value farmland. Many participants cited the need for a new zone in between that of the Exclusive Farm Use and residential zones, with a moderate level of regulation and protection. From there, participants seemed to have two very different viewpoints on the focus of this new zone, in one lens was a focus



on housing production, and another was focused on using larger tracts of land for open space and wildlife. Many participants also expressed the need for more restrictions to protect all farmland in the County. Last, participants cited ways in which the County could support agriculture including more flexibility with farm related housing and agritourism operations.

- **New designation needed between farmland and residential land for areas with poor soils and low productivity.**
 - **Concept 1: Housing Focus – New Designation Should Allow More Development Potential**
 - *Allow for housing on nonproductive lands.*
 - *Unreasonable barriers to farm dwellings, agricultural buildings – income test is too difficult for size of low value parcels in Deschutes County.*
 - *Explore non-resource land program, find avenues for local control. The one-size fits all approach isn't working.*
 - *Advocate for changes at state level – eastern, high desert goal and requirements.*
 - *Low value, low forestry, non-irrigated land, like near Millican, should be used for residential development – make use of low value land without disturbing farm/forest land.*
 - *Create an EFU-20 zone, many EFU properties aren't zoned property, leave owners with hands tied due to regulations.*
 - *Parcels are already too small for viable agriculture, wholesale rezone to an alternative zone with 5-to-20-acre minimums. Soil doesn't matter if the parcel is too small to begin with.*
 - *Seems to be a missing designation between EFU and residential land. Advocate for state land use changes for land zoned EFU with bad soil.*
 - *Conduct a countywide assessment of soil quality on EFU lands, rezone lands through a legislative process rather than piecemeal rezonings. County should carry effort.*
 - *Review soils on County-owned lands to determine potential for rezonings to residential.*
 - *EFU should be better defined, some of it rezoned with smaller designations.*
 - *Nuanced issue – small farms use disproportionate amount of water for their operations, not true agriculture. Takes away from true agriculture in Jefferson County, use for another purpose.*
 - **Concept 2: Stewardship Focus – New Designation Should Protect Open Space, Preserve Large Tracts of Land.**



- *Far too often developers use affordable housing argument to rezone farmland, working around land use laws. Could use new overlay to preserve land beyond just single-family home potential.*
 - *Find way to place value on open space, recreation on larger unparcelized agricultural lands.*
 - *Is there another way to protect land beyond irrigated agriculture? EFU zone protects open space but at a cost (water).*
 - *High Desert Zone” - 20-60-acre parcels with stewardship focus*
 - *High Desert overlay as an EFU status with climate change, open space, and wildlife elements – tax benefit as incentive.*
 - *Incentivize open space on farmlands through something like a high desert zone – value in keeping open space outside of just agricultural practices.*
 - *Assign value to open space in property – major value to wildlife. High desert zone that promotes open space.*
 - *Theodore Roosevelt created national forests, parks, at the time was a radical idea but helped us today. County should also take a radical stance to preserve spaces and give land value based on natural characteristics (ecosystems, wildlife). Gift to future generations.*
 - *Need to maintain and enhance open space countywide – Eden Properties rezoning noted land was useless. Need to incorporate value of open and undisturbed lands in these decisions.*
 - *Farm and forestry land should not be lost for growth and money, allow for recreation to be accessed in these areas to avoid need for new developed areas.*
 - *Preserve farmland while being flexible with water rights (in stream leasing, water banks, etc.)*
 - *Preserve farm and ranch land for preservation of wildlife habitat.*
 - *Preserve farmland while being flexible with water rights (in stream leasing, water banks, etc.)*
- **Protect farm and forest resource lands through current law use requirements or by utilizing conservation easements.**
 - *Strictly limit one-off conversions of resource/EFU lands to other uses.*
 - *Concern about rezoning of farmlands for housing.*
 - *Rezoning of farm land feel tied to money, greed.*
 - *Limit land fragmentation – the shadow that’s cast by rezonings is much larger than we see today.*
 - *No more spot zoning of resource lands.*



- *Rangeland becoming more and more valuable, preserve lands for emerging agricultural practices.*
 - *Difficult to see forest/high value farms turning into homes.*
 - *Limit fragmentation of lands.*
 - *Preserve farmland to the greatest extent possible.*
 - *Partner with NRCS to support creation and enforcement of conservation and agricultural easements to preserve valuable farmland.*
 - *Cumulative impact of nonfarm development is concerning. Need to analyze water/farming impacts from non-farm development from a broader perspective.*
 - *Steward farm and forest lands during UGB process.*
 - *Farmland one of the first things to go with growth, protect the small farms.*
 - *Prohibit nonfarm uses on EFU lands.*
 - *Pursue working lands conservation easements.*
 - *Invest in working lands easements to ensure farmland is used for that purpose in perpetuity – invest in land trust work around this.*
 - *Lots of interest in working land easements in Sisters to Redmond area along 126*
 - *Protect forest land.*
 - *Protect farm encroachment by nonfarm uses.*
 - *Stop zoning it away!*
 - *Control interface housing near farmlands.*
 - *Continued protection of forest lands.*
 - *Please protect farming interests and water.*
- **Support all agricultural activities and local food production through partnerships and flexibility for supportive uses on farmland.**
 - *Change the narrative about food production in central Oregon, lots of opportunities for self-reliance on a community level.*
 - *Retain agricultural lands that define our farming communities.*
 - *Ensure agri-tourism is compatible with neighboring farming practices. Farmers work better with other farmers.*
 - *Connect farms with local businesses who want to compost but don't have space – benefit to both parties for compost on farming operations.*
 - *Support large scale food production – supports local economy and resilience.*
 - *Promote/expand local food production.*
 - *Need agritourism to make a living as farmer.*
 - *Work with ODFW and NRCS to use bio-char on public lands, support vegetation growth, biodiversity, benefits to water.*



- **Remove barriers to farming through funding reduction in land use fees, and timeline for review.**
 - *Exempt agricultural uses from permitting processes.*
 - *Planning department is a barrier to farming – process takes too long and appeals drag on, are expensive. Timing is a critical issue.*
 - *Revisit maps to remove miscategorized wetlands and floodplain on irrigation facilities, explore grant funding.*

- **Promote and support upgrades to equipment on farms to promote more efficient and cost-effective practices.**
 - *Need for investment in onsite efficiencies – farmers have limited capital to spend on equipment and technology upgrades. Partner with HDFFA and other groups to increase grant opportunities.*
 - *Support onsite efficiency work through match with NRCS/Soil Water Conservation Districts, could always use more help and more money for farm efficiency upgrades. Could see water efficiency go up by 90%.*
 - *Promote agro-forestry and regenerative agriculture, only way to make a living on poor soils. Provide resources/education to farmers.*

IV. WATER AVAILABILITY, USE, AND MANAGEMENT

Summary: Estimated to be the most discussed topic at each meeting, water availability, use, and management was top of mind for meeting participants. A general sense of concern for depleting groundwater and surface water resources, combined with complicated state and federal water laws left participants feeling frustrated. Potential solutions included requests for the County to advocate for changes at the state level, integrating additional criteria related to water in the County's development code, participating in regional efforts to plan for water, supporting piping projects for irrigation district canals, and using staff resources to conduct outreach and education on water conservation to community members.

- **Changes are needed at state level, County should advocate for changes to water rights systems and allocation process for both surface and groundwater.**
 - *Advocate for changes at state level.*
 - *Beneficial use not practical – based on a generic number, not best practice.*
 - *Need changes to water right system/use at state level.*
 - *Reduce barriers to instream leasing with tax deferral status, advocate for state changes.*
 - *Advocate for changes in groundwater allocation rule update project.*
 - *Promote a more equitable irrigation right system.*



- *Use it or lose it not beneficial, focus on number of livestock has no relationship to productivity of operation.*
- *180-degree turn to groundwater allocation is coming, no new water rights being issued, will continue to be much more restrictive, new development in rural county will face big issues with obtaining water rights.*
- *Water should go to farmland before golf courses.*
- *Water for all? Or equally restricted?*
- *Water resource management should fairly allocate enough water for farm irrigation.*
- **Integrate water more closely into the development and planning process.**
 - *Add regulations regarding water availability when considering rezonings or nonfarm development.*
 - *Study impacts on groundwater from exempt wells and new development, study benefits of clustering new homes.*
 - *Drought, climate shifts, population growth – need to think outside of the box with water, especially with conserving land as open space other than irrigating.*
 - *Integrate groundwater planning with zoning and development review.*
 - *Look at cumulative impacts to water - long view of climate resilience.*
 - *County needs to have a plan to address shrinking groundwater supplies and how it's addressed through zoning and development.*
 - *Regulate and reduce groundwater use.*
 - *Need to really plan for impacts of water in the development process.*
- **Participate in regional approach to planning for water and engage a variety of sectors in this effort.**
 - *Recognize and support goals of Habitat Conservation Plan.*
 - *Need to plan as a region, especially with water – what we do impacts Jefferson County.*
 - *Tie County actions around water to the basin, water doesn't stop at jurisdictional boundary.*
 - *Groundwater use and declining springs a major issue in the region.*
 - *Deschutes Comprehensive Water Plan under development – incorporate recommendations.*
 - *Explore tri-county approach with Crook, Jefferson, Deschutes. Identify where best farmlands are in the region, where water should go. Make the case to rezone other areas that don't make sense for farming.*



- **Water could become a housing and economic development issue.**
 - *Disparity in access to water in mobile home parks, rentals. Low-income residents, seniors, disabled are often at the will of landlord's charges for water, no way to regulate.*
 - *Increase the number of farms that can use water during continued drought.*
 - *Many high value seed producers in Deschutes County, lack of water a threat to our competitive advantage in this area.*
 - *End cycle of removing water rights from agricultural land and selling to developments in groundwater vulnerable areas.*
 - *Concerned about groundwater use, need to deepen wells in areas of the County.*
 - *Water needs protection, even if it means cities won't grow.*
 - *Prohibit exempt wells outside of the UGB.*
 - *Require exempt well monitoring and restrictions.*
 - *Massive need at NeighborImpact for well replacement/cisterns - need assistance funding for low-income residents.*
 - *Wickiup was one of the best Kokanee fisheries but not now due to spotted frog.*
 - *South County – a lot of wells aging dry.*
 - *Need water to grow food.*
 - *Big impacts to our recreation industry – can't keep a whitewater rafting business running with fluctuating stream flows.*
 - *Water availability is the top issue the County should address – farming, habitat for fish/wildlife/recreation/rural residences – all wondering where the water will come from.*
 - *Concern about water usage from new residential development.*

- **Promote piping projects and education supporting water conservation.**
 - *Reduce potential barriers to piping of irrigation facilities to promote water conservation, list as outright permitted use in SR 2.5 zone.*
 - *County should help facilitate piping of irrigation district canals as part of water conservation.*
 - *Reduce opposition to piping projects through education/process.*
 - *Support water banking and on-site efficiency.*
 - *Continue to provide funding for onsite efficiency and community groups like Deschutes River Conservancy, Upper Deschutes Watershed Council.*
 - *Education on beneficial use, piping projects, and water law in general is needed.*
 - *Need for additional education on in-stream leasing for property owners with water rights.*
 - *Need to be as conservative as possible for smart and efficient use in County.*
 - *Provide funding for Upper Deschutes Watershed Council, serve purpose in a variety of efforts regarding our watershed and water.*
 - *Incentivize conservation of water – especially use of irrigation and landscaping water*



- *Address stormwater issues.*
- *Educate irrigators on responsible water use and state requirements.*
- *Education on water conservation for all users is needed. Neighborly approach to water conservation and incentives.*
- *Need to recharge depleted spring and groundwater resources.*
- *Identify impact of water use on different crops (alfalfa versus MJ). Limit the big water wasters.*

V. NATURAL RESOURCES

Summary: Many participants discussed the value of natural resources to Central Oregon's identity, economy, and livability. Through these discussions, participants noted that stewardship of natural resources was very important, although the method in which to steward these resources varied. Participants offered the need for an expanded Natural Resources Department (also referenced in the Recreation section below) to provide more outreach, education, and management of lands in the County. Other participants noted the need for updated regulations to protect wildlife and water resources. Wildlife crossings were mentioned by several participants.

- **Be a leader in conservation and stewardship of natural resources.**
 - *County as voice of land stewardship and conservation.*
 - *Concern about overuse of natural resources.*
 - *Appeal of living and working here is natural resources, important to consider this as a value in decision making.*
 - *Loss of large, mature ponderosa trees to new development is upsetting, tie ins with climate change and wildfire mitigation.*
 - *Protect our natural resources!*
 - *Protecting wildlife habitat is essential, they don't make it anymore, once it's gone, it's gone forever.*
 - *Take wildlife and habitat into account for all county decisions.*
 - *Need aggressive plan to preserve more habitat.*
 - *Wildlife habitat should be analyzed in all decisions.*
 - *Add a stewardship element to the Comprehensive Plan document.*
 - *Balance preservation measures with growth – shared resource preservation.*
 - *Emphasize co-benefits of looking at wildlife while protecting resource lands or natural hazard planning. Great ways to do good work on the same project.*



- **Protect wildlife resources by updating inventories and regulations to minimize conflicts with wildlife.**
 - *Update wildlife inventories.*
 - *Limit uses in Tumalo Deer Range.*
 - *Preserve wildlife corridors from development pressures.*
 - *Protect wildlife habitats, create a wildlife chapter to plan, federal lands disturbed by overuse, fragmented habitat.*
 - *Tumalo winter deer range – airplanes/rec disturbing wildlife, need to further limit uses.*
 - *Preserve wildlife corridors as development pressures occur. Open spaces provide ecosystem benefits.*
 - *Incorporate state level wildlife planning projects into document and education.*
 - *Create ways to be more adaptive, not stagnant in decisions, flexibility for adaptive management approach to wildlife.*
 - *Incorporate no net loss standard through county regulations.*
 - *Continue to protect sage grouse – new pressures with solar, dirt bike tracks, gun range, mining and aggregate resources emerging.*
 - *Enforce current restrictions, lots of fences going up in Wildlife Area combining zone.*
 - *Update mule deer inventory as pilot project, follow through by updating other inventories as well.*
 - *Need to enforce placement of shipping containers/boats in sage grouse habitat.*
 - *Create county specific cumulative impacts analysis for new solar sites- exclude these from Goal 5 resource areas.*
 - *Wildlife studies before approving any new development needed.*
 - *Update wildlife inventories and implement strong protection programs.*
 - *Cumulative impacts to wildlife – how can we address this in large or small projects over time.*

- **Explore partnerships with other agencies and groups to provide education and incentives for protection of wildlife and other resources.**
 - *Work with ODFW on data to inform decision making and protection of habitat and species protections, whether or not they are inventoried species.*
 - *Evaluate wildlife protection measures outside of just zoning.*
 - *Look for connections and links to habitat, co-benefits for protections.*
 - *Work with wildlife agencies to provide key information upfront in development process, at development counter.*
 - *Educate planners on baseline of wildlife issues.*
 - *Partner with hunting and angling groups on educational materials and presentations about wildlife habitat and regulations.*



- *Education about dark skies lighting .*
 - *Wildlife counts – predator regulations are too strict, let us hunt them with dogs and reduce the numbers to increase other wildlife numbers.*
 - *Make sure residents know not to feed wildlife.*
 - *Use deed restricted conservation easements to protect open spaces. Support Deschutes Land Trust and other groups doing this work.*
 - *Provide educational materials/resources to folks at planning counter on wildlife related issues and its intersection with land use.*
 - *Integrate climate adaption framework, OCAMP from the state into policies.*
 - *Evaluate protection measures outside of just zoning, look at wildlife through a coordinated protection lens rather than private property regulation.*
 - *Seek rebound in mule deer population.*
 - *Education and respect for wildlife habitats on federal and private lands*
 - *Prioritize dark skies and lessening of light pollution, benefits to wildlife.*
 - *Concern about habitat impacts for wildlife from new residential development.*
- **Support and provide funding for wildlife crossings into development and road projects.**
 - *Support funding and incorporation of wildlife crossings to preserve wildlife migration corridors.*
 - *Seasonality of wildlife populations, need to accommodate wildlife with lowered speed limits, more signage, wildlife crossings. Pursue seasonal speed limit/nighttime speed limit to help populations.*
 - *Incorporate wildlife passage opportunities into development.*
 - *Keep large parcels intact to support wildlife migration, partner with property owners.*
 - *Incorporate wildlife passages into transportation projects.*
 - *Develop and improve wildlife corridors throughout county.*
 - *Support wildlife crossings on busy roads, including County roads and state highways.*
 - *Overpasses on migration routes for wildlife.*
 - *Build undercrossings and overpasses in forested areas.*
 - *Build more wildlife crossings.*
- **Expand inventories and protections of sensitive water resources.**
 - *Groundwater fed stream reaches need strong protections on cold water reaches.*
 - *Create a goal 5 category for cold water springs, refuges, and water table – requirements to protect these resources.*
 - *Update list of perennial streams, water bodies that aren't currently in inventory.*



- *Residential/camping impacts to wetlands, feels like death by 1,000 cuts – many activities fall under DSL's permitting threshold, dumping greywater, promote additional enforcement.*
- *More wetlands in S. Deschutes County than LWI shows – remap to avoid issues with property owners.*
- *Pursue creation of wetland mitigation bank.*
- **County should expand Natural Resources Department and staffing to allow for additional outreach and management of sensitive areas.**
 - *Add staff to natural resources department for community outreach – familiarity with agricultural lands, ecosystems, etc.*
 - *Hire more natural resources staff at the County to get out in the community.*
 - *County staff should have a good baseline understanding of wildlife issues and intersection with other agency rules to avoid blindsiding customers.*

VI. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Summary: Participants agreed there is value to protecting existing historical and cultural resources, and opportunities to do more to bring cultural resources to Deschutes County, in particular a museum or performing arts space.

- **County should explore partnerships to provide more cultural activities in the area, protect historic and cultural sites during development processes, and recognize new resources.**
 - *Protect/recognize resources like Redmond Caves.*
 - *Need for more museums and art/cultural centers in Deschutes County.*
 - *Need additional programs for youth.*
 - *Make sure expansion areas don't trump historic sites.*
 - *Continuous preservation of historical/cultural sites.*
 - *Attract/plan for an art museum.*
 - *Need large performing arts venue.*
 - *Continue to protect cultural resources.*
 - *Integrate agricultural history in cultural/historic resources, advertise them.*



VII. RECREATION

Summary: Participants noted the abundant recreation opportunities in the County, although many expressed concern that these sites are quickly becoming damaged by overuse. A desire for an increased number of sustainable recreation sites, partnerships among agencies in land management, and greater recreation planning was often noted by participants. Destination resorts were a hot topic, with many participants requesting the County limit new facilities. Regional trails and connected open spaces were discussed by many participants as a way to maximize intergovernmental partnerships and provide additional transportation options. Many participants expressed the need for the County to expand its role in recreation, including expansion of the Natural Resources Department for recreation related projects or the creation of an entirely new County Parks and Recreation Department. Last, participants noted the need for education and stewardship of existing recreation resources.

- **Increase affordable, sustainable, and diverse recreation opportunities for locals and visitors through partnerships with government and private entities.**
 - *Invest tourism dollars into natural resource conservation and recreation infrastructure.*
 - *Promote sustainable recreation – provide recreation opportunities while maintaining rural character of the land.*
 - *Need to recognize/preserve natural assets in a sustainable way, find a balance between accommodating locals and visitors.*
 - *Promote sustainable recreation – maintain rural character of lands.*
 - *Growth in population equate pressure on public lands. Massive demand on BLM lands due to overuse of Deschutes National Forest lands.*
 - *Tourist become residents/biz owners. Need to steward our outdoor recreation resources to preserve this pipeline.*
 - *Need to plan for affordable access to recreation, especially for kids. Promotes stewardship and connection in place, can reduce at risk behaviors. Avoid pricing locals out.*
 - *Promote equitable access to recreation, need more open space in new developments.*
 - *With growth, important to keep space for outdoor recreation.*
 - *Maintain greenspace, especially around cities.*
 - *Conserve Skyline Forest for primitive recreation and camping.*
 - *Protect resources like Skyline Forest – public recreation amenity for community and unsafe for development.*
 - *Integrate Deschutes Land Trust's Skyline Forest Vision document.*
 - *Expand recreation sites – disperse people to reduce impacts, need collaboration between County/state/federal agencies.*
 - *Increase amount of developed federal and state recreation sites.*



- *Support annexation of Tumalo and Deschutes River Woods into parks districts.*
- *Plan for public, state, county, national park usage and maintenance.*
- **Revisit golf courses, destination resorts, and commercial recreation codes**
 - *Take a regional look to destination resort planning – coordinate with Crook County and cities to plan for this at a macro scale.*
 - *Stop building golf courses.*
 - *Need for rural sports complex for kids – baseball fields, gym, activity space.*
 - *Reducing large scale resorts and golf courses.*
 - *No new destination resorts.*
 - *Destination resorts especially Thornburg pose a huge threat to the wellbeing of Deschutes County.*
- **Reduce barriers and promote a regional trail and open space system.**
 - *Lead effort for a regional trails system – connect to cities.*
 - *Continue to collaborate with Sunriver on river access – Harper Bridge.*
 - *Trail connectivity and public access to land should be clarified through easements.*
 - *County should enforce trail and access easements during development process when an area is listed in a recreation master plan (WTZ is a success of this) critical to quality of life for rural residents and recreation planning. Parks districts need extra teeth to help with negotiation.*
 - *Incorporate BPRD trail plan by reference to County documents.*
 - *Support regional trails projects, simplify language in code to reduce issues with building these facilities in County jurisdiction.*
 - *Help support trails on irrigation district ditch rider roads, help navigate issues with property owners.*
 - *Support urban reserve planning to support future recreation planning.*
 - *Explore regional trails and recreation opportunities on already disrupted lands, connectivity without being in a place that's totally wild.*
 - *Work with property owners along irrigation district canals to provide walking trails.*
 - *Plan for regional trails – in particular in old rail/forest road corridors to lessen impacts.*
 - *Connect forest service, county lands, private farmland, and land trust lands for connected trail and recreation system. Allow recreation in areas that aren't totally "wild" to avoid conflicts to sensitive habitats.*
- **Increase County role in recreation (similar to item above in Natural Resources section)**
 - *Pursue more active park management of County properties along Deschutes and Little Deschutes, improvements to control waste, access, signage.*



- *Expand natural resources department to include management of recreation sites..*
 - *Use new County Parks and Recreation Department for maintenance of a regional trails system with support from ODOT, cities, parks districts*
 - *Skyline Forest – countywide bond measure, County as land manager.*
 - *Follow through on recommendations from Trust for Public Land work in 2010s.*
 - *Establish County Parks and Recreation Department to manage lands outside UGBs.*
 - *Use County owned lands for opportunities with BPRD and other parks districts.*
 - *County should have a natural resources dept to serve unincorporated areas like Terrebonne with parks and recreation.*
 - *Revisit County strategy around landholdings – what is the goals? Serve as land trust or other use. County parks department for unincorporated communities like Terrebonne.*
 - *Prolonged management of open spaces on County property – wildfire mitigation, drought resilience, and insect/disease management.*
 - *Skyline forest -find a permanent conservation solution and county involvement in acquisition and management of property.*
- **Promote education and stewardship of recreation sites.**
 - *BLM lands seeing impact of overuse year-round, used to have 3-5 cars at a trailhead, now seeing 20 cars. Pressure for developed recreation opportunities, as well as people wandering out into undeveloped land and disturbing lands/resources, which take time for BLM to identify/correct.*
 - *Homelessness a continued issue on BLM lands, mainly with trash.*
 - *Congestion on public lands a growing issue- manage parking, usage, trail conditions.*
 - *Establish land management coalition with County, parks districts, BLM, and forest service to better manage recreation site and issues like trash and homelessness.*
 - *Resources are being abused especially in S. County – need more active management for septic issues, trash, permanent structure.*
 - *As county grows, need to plan for recreation and rural residential conflicts – examples skyliner subdivision, fall river, spring river – recreationalists will start looking for less crowded areas and more conflicts will occur.*
 - *Less OHV access.*
 - *Increase wildlife passage opportunities on recreation lands.*

VIII. NATURAL HAZARDS

Summary: Many participants noted the County's changing climate as contributing to increased frequency and impact of natural hazard events and the need for climate change to be more integrated



into the County's documents. Wildfire was top of mind for many participants while discussing natural hazards, including concern of increasing impacts to residents and visitors alike. Participants desired continued coordination among agencies to align projects and provide a quick and coordinated response to wildfire events, in addition to great education and communications about wildfire. Resources like funding and staff time for wildfire related projects was well supported by many participants, in addition to a variety of other potential incentives. Many participants expressed a need for quick action for stricter building and defensible space requirements, although some participants noted the need for making these requirements as clear as possible and reducing potential costs associated with the additional requirements.

- **Recognize impacts of climate change and incorporate into County decision making.**
 - *Add a climate action plan/sustainability objective.*
 - *Need to recognize climate change role in fire behavior, climate readiness.*
 - *Step up in climate change responsibility.*
 - *Climate change is here, fire seasons are now fire years, need to be proactive.*
 - *Acknowledge climate change in the plan – glaciers going away, wildfire prevention, etc.*
 - *Add stewardship chapter or climate action plan.*
- **Continue to improve coordinated response to natural hazard events through hazard planning, trainings, and shared facilities.**
 - *Need to do scenario/disaster planning to limit impacts to increasing natural hazard events.*
 - *Align Plans with cities to ensure cohesive approach to hazards.*
 - *Cascadia Event, need to ensure we're planning for the big one.*
 - *Need to do scenario/disaster planning to be prepared.*
 - *Coordinate agency responses to avoid missing vulnerable populations when disaster occurs.*
 - *Support CORE3 regional training facility, spread message to community of its benefits/uses.*
 - *Need to address volcanic hazards.*
 - *Work with cities to address increased fire risk with high density WUI development.*
 - *Need for more wildfire mitigation efforts in southern Deschutes County, especially around La Pine. National Forest doing good work, need more from private property owners.*
 - *Update wildfire master plan for La Pine.*
 - *Work with railroad companies and other utilities on fuel reduction work.*
 - *Continue to focus on responsiveness to wildfire and smoke management.*



- **Continue to improve education and communications surrounding natural hazards.**
 - *Develop better emergency management communication strategy for mass displacement – need to be able to communicate with underserved and unhoused during emergency events.*
 - *Need for education on natural hazards and individual preparedness.*
 - *Continued education on programs – smoke/prescribed burns scare transplants and tourists. Need for public information on these processes and benefits.*
 - *Continued education on programs – smoke/prescribed burns scare transplants and tourists. Need for public information on these processes and benefits.*
 - *Smoke- need to promote conversations about prescribed burning, provide education.*
 - *Create plans to share information with homeless/transient populations during natural disasters, big issue that came up with providing information/services to community members during 2020 Labor Day fires.*
 - *Communicate value of insurance for natural disasters, almost everyone is underinsured, big problem in 2020 Labor Day fires.*
 - *County should establish consistent messaging on why wildfire needs to be addressed, robust public education campaign.*
 - *Build smarter, not faster – educate on affordability narrative for fire hardened structures.*

- **Provide resources for hazard mitigation and adaptation related projects.**
 - *Continue providing money for thinning projects, tree restoration projects to orgs like Upper Deschutes Watershed Council.*
 - *Support funding for thinning of trees.*
 - *Enhance public safety funding and revenue options.*
 - *Review local community guidelines in comparison to Firewise USA certification standards.*
 - *Reform HOA/Architectural committee rules to push for wildfire reduction standards.*
 - *Retrofit existing/previously approved development to increase wildfire resiliency.*
 - *Accelerate FireWise USA and similar programs, provide resources for implementing this work in neighborhoods that are less organized.*
 - *Better wildfire survey for insurance needed.*
 - *Work with DEQ on air quality limits for prescribed burns.*
 - *Fuels reduction is very important and makes a big impact, coordinate with neighborhoods, federal agencies, county, municipal districts to promote education and fund projects.*
 - *Need to implement fire adapted communities and work together in fuels reduction throughout ownership of ground.*
 - *Comprehensive plan policies should support funding for wildfire related work.*
 - *WUI treatments and fire hardening of homes in high-risk fire areas.*



- **Take quick action to update building and development codes for fire hardening and defensible space.**
 - *Need prompt action on development codes to harden structures and mitigate loss from fire.*
 - *Adopts new standards from ICC 605, most recent standards for wildfire resilience.*
 - *Need significantly more robust fire mitigation codes such as banning wood fences for higher density developments.*
 - *Underground utility facilities wherever possible.*
 - *Create defensible space around critical infrastructures (transmission lines, towers, etc.)*
 - *County should require fire resistant landscaping in new developments.*
 - *Prioritize building code updates for fire mitigation, defensible space, and codes that are tailed to Deschutes County/Central Oregon.*
 - *New development needs to be firewise and fire hardened.*
 - *Be a leader in private land requirements for wildfire mitigation.*
 - *Create strict rules for high/extreme fire risk areas – no new development unless wildfire adapted community standards are in place (building materials, defensive space, etc.*
 - *Reduce density in areas abutting National Forest or similar areas.*
 - *No new development in high or extreme fire risk areas.*
 - *Prohibit new development in forest zones, too dangerous and adding fuels Reduce ambiguity in wildfire related requirements – defensible space, home hardening. Balance impact to cost.*
 - *Fire Adapted communities should be available at all income levels, tie in with housing approvals.*
 - *Use fire maps for decisions next to forest service and BLM lands.*

- **Explore additional programs and incentives to reduce wildfire risk.**
 - *Implement recommendations from NHMP into planning documents.*
 - *WUI should be taken into account in all decisions.*
 - *Add wildfire buffers between communities, overlays, land trust acquisition of property.*
 - *County should conduct asset management plan with natural hazard lens to reduce impacts from events like wildfire.*
 - *Integrate plan with Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Community Wildfire Protection plan – key word is adaptation, try not to wordsmith.*
 - *Follow guidelines of wildland cohesion strategy.*
 - *Create and maintain resilient landscapes – tree spacing, understory, perennial bunchgrasses, remove noxious weeds.*
 - *Reduce smoke and wildfire.*



IX. ENERGY

Summary: Renewable energy is an emerging topic in the county. With more funding available from state and federal agencies, meeting participants noted the need for participation in strategic planning around energy, and support of efficiency projects as new technologies emerge. Several participants expressed concern about placement of solar facilities in sensitive areas and sought more intentional review and design of facilities to limit their impacts to wildlife and other natural resources.

- **Participate in strategic energy planning.**
 - *County should complete comprehensive strategic energy and grid planning.*
 - *ODOE is working on a statewide energy security plan, due July 1, 2024. This will be tied to grant funding for utilities and wildfire hazard mitigation project – include policies and projects in plan to assist in eligibility for grant funds. Collaboration with pacific power, CEC, etc. more effective in grants.*
 - *Community Renewable energy Grants Program through legislature - seek funding.*

- **Support energy efficiency projects through incentives and streamlined review.**
 - *More collaboration with local governments to build efficient homes.*
 - *Energy costs directly tied to affordability/durability of homes.*
 - *Promote bio-mass operations to tackle natural hazards, forest loss, and economy and jobs in one project.*
 - *Support clean energy – biomass and solar.*
 - *Promote alternative energy sources and transportation changes – geothermal, nuclear.*
 - *Put biomass front and center as renewable energy, interest is taking off and several proposals for facilities are popping up. Highlight benefits of biochar for farming, biomass for energy.*
 - *Step up for climate change – ties in to all topics. Promote geothermal and other energy options to reduce impacts.*

- **Be cognizant of placement of energy facilities and their impacts on other natural resources.**
 - *Energy development and solar should not come at a cost to wildlife, put solar panels on top of buildings, not wildlands, no fencing.*
 - *Require solar arrays to have clearance for grazing underneath – great to have multiple uses in solar developments.*
 - *Provide incentives for on-farm solar, ensure structures are built for future solar installation.*



- *Balance siting of needed solar with habitats, apply limitations on fencing to avoid impacts.*
- *Incentive solar on existing structures, buildings, parking lots rather than on a greenfield site.*
- *Solar projects on BLM land near Alfalfa impacts wildlife/open spaces, coordination to avoid these impacts.*

X. HOUSING

Summary: Housing was a major topic of discussion among participants. Almost all participants noted we are seeing an affordability crisis in Deschutes County and it is impacting our workforce and local economy. Participants spoke to a variety of different preferences in addressing housing related issues. Some participants preferred the County to focus on regional housing planning with other local and state governments to collaborate on funding and building new and innovative housing projects. Other participants wanted the County to remove housing from its plan, and instead work with cities to locate new housing development in existing city limits, citing concerns about sprawl. Some residents desired more flexibility in rural zoning codes, primarily to allow RV parking, manufactured home parks, and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Some residents discussed utilizing existing unincorporated communities for more dense development, in areas such as Millican or Alfalfa. Last, homelessness was a major topic of discussion with residents commenting on the need for services and expressing concern about public safety related issues that come with unsanctioned camping.

- **Participate in a regional approach to planning for housing to allow for a more collaborative and innovative solutions.**
 - *Need to increase county collaboration with housing authority to build a coordinated response to housing production.*
 - *Improve urban/rural coordination on housing, plan for the region.*
 - *Partner with cities to connect citizens with resources like affordable housing.*
 - *Should be #1 priority and explore unique projects like veteran's village, employer assisted housing.*
 - *Explore housing on federal lands? Public private partnerships.*
 - *Housing biggest issue for educators and school system. Regional partnership needed to acquire properties, reuse old facilities for educator housing.*
 - *County should partner with existing groups – Kor, Housingworks, to support affordable housing.*
 - *Partner with school districts, local governments, and private sector for innovative housing solutions for teachers and other workforce.*
 - *Explore public private partnerships with housing to make it more affordable.*



- *Transfer federal land for use as affordable housing.*
- **Partner with cities on urban development to reduce impacts of sprawl.**
 - *Higher density housing to contain sprawl.*
 - *Keep development in cities, rural residential development leads to sprawl.*
 - *Remove housing chapter from County plan – not necessary.*
 - *Keep housing out of migratory paths.*
 - *Rural housing leads to sprawl, unaffordability, lack of transportation to goods and services.*
 - *Support housing in cities.*
 - *Manage long term growth strategies to avoid urban sprawl.*
 - *Stop large lot fringe development outside of UGB, especially near cities.*
 - *Remove housing bucket from the plan, no needed. Rural housing leads to sprawl, unaffordability, lack of transportation.*
 - *Coordinated planning with cities to plan for areas, get infrastructure in and paid for, then quickly build as we grow.*
 - *County should explore funding to help put initial infrastructure (water,sewer) in the ground, big barrier/delay for new housing.*
 - *Limit fragmentation of rural land for housing.*
 - *Housing not required to be provided by counties, but the County can play a key role in acquisition of property for strategic infill in cities.*
 - *Keep development in cities.*
- **Provide more flexibility for rural housing including RVs, manufactured homes, and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).**
 - *Need more rural housing – concentrate to provide access to services.*
 - *Need more flexibility in housing, hard to navigate rural land use system unless you have wealth.*
 - *Provide opportunities for additional manufactured home parks, develop regulations to protect and preserve existing manufactured homes parks.*
 - *Increase manufactured home parks as this increases pride of home ownership, reduces traffic congestion in population dense areas (apartment/condos), affects wildlife traffic as well.*
 - *Allow more flexibility for RV parking – expand beyond 6-month limit in times of emergency, housing crisis. Need more flexibility to aid low income/disabled residents.*
 - *Allow RV parks in County – will always have folks who want to live in their RV.*
 - *More diverse allowances for ADUs.*
 - *Rural ADUs – great opportunity to support housing on rural land.*



- *Change codes to allow ADUs on private property in County.*
- *Advocate for more flexibility in zoning – allowing homes to be near jobs will help with transportation, housing, and economic development.*
- *Develop small communities like Millican on County and State lands.*
- *More dense housing.*
- *EFU zoning makes building even one residence too difficult, affects ability to farm.*
- *Make it easier to get a residence on farmland.*
- *Add a livability component to the plan.*
- **Promote and reduce barriers to development in existing unincorporated communities.**
 - *Millican – promote affordable housing, building in existing unincorporated communities.*
 - *Utilize unincorporated communities for denser rural housing.*
 - *Look at developing areas that are lower value farmland, Millican areas for rural residences.*
 - *Use Alfalfa and Millican for low income or affordable housing.*
 - *Unincorporated communities – no one lives out there b/c of no services or medical care, improve these to support housing*
- **Preserve existing housing stock and opportunities for residents to age in place.**
 - *Will see a 30% increase in population over 60 in next 10 years (source: NeighborImpact) need to plan for aging populations and systems to support aging and aging in place.*
 - *Provide grants to retrofit homes to help aging populations (grab bars, ramps, etc.)*
 - *Preserve manufactured homes, provide grant opportunities to weatherize and repair existing manufactured homes.*
 - *Provide grants for upgrades to older homes – energy efficiency, window replacement to avoid deterioration of the home.*
 - *Limit short term rentals, explore limitations and stricter policies.*
 - *Explore measures to protect housing stock in RV parks/manufactured home parks.*
- **Supporting affordable and workforce housing should be the County's focus.**
 - *Affordable housing important to allow my children to live here in adulthood.*
 - *Affordable housing options and greater density in unincorporated parts of County to supplement inadequate housing supply in Bend/Redmond.*
 - *Housing needed at all levels, across the board – work force, low income, affordable, and in between.*
 - *Support affordable housing.*
 - *Housing prices are too high for average wages.*
 - *Need affordable housing for all, especially workforce housing.*



- *Don't invest more in shelters, invest more in housing.*
 - *Housing for workforce is difficult, hard to bring in seasonal workforce for firefighting, even manager level positions.*
 - *Make residential fire sprinklers more affordable.*
 - *Encourage cities to participate in incentive programs – example: La Pine not participating in water assistance bill program, impacts to housing affordability.*
 - *Government support and funding of housing is needed.*
 - *Need to think about funding for housing and infrastructure post COVID-dollars. Many good programs in place today, secure funding to keep those in place.*
 - *Affordability the biggest issue in Deschutes County, need housing at every level.*
 - *Affordability for young families is a major issue, hard to put down roots here.*
- **Homelessness is a major issue in the County, and requires a variety of approaches.**
 - **County should work to address health and safety issues related to homelessness.**
 - *2 BLM officers cover all of Deschutes and other counties. Leads to community complaints as they are spread thin.*
 - *Coordination with agencies (BLM, forest service) needed on unhoused issues. Encourage more funding for staffing.*
 - *Homelessness becoming a wildfire issue.*
 - *Homelessness should be its own chapter – big issue, need collective effort as many public land managers don't have training in social services. Using a lot of resource on waste cleanup, dumping.*
 - *Need pragmatic approach to reduce vagrancy, squatting, and violent crime.*
 - *Remove homeless camps, what do we do with the homeless?*
 - *Unsanctioned camping is becoming a wildfire risk, need for additional services to these areas.*
 - *Crack down on land use for unsanctioned camping, provide health services and outreach to people in these camps.*
 - *Advocate for flexibility in safe parking as part of response to homelessness.*
 - **County should explore financial support to assist with and prevent chronic homelessness.**
 - *Cost of utilities is a huge burden to homeowners in the rural county, work done by nonprofits helps but doesn't cover it. Explore grants to provide aid to low-income rural resident's so they can keep their homes.*



- *Need to recognize cost of services for unhoused and balance with the cost of providing/supporting housing opportunities. \$15,000 for an emergency visit is a waste of local dollars, should use that money for housing.*
- *Need to address homelessness early, if someone is homeless in their youth more likely to become chronic.*

XI. TRANSPORTATION

Summary: As the County continues to grow, participants expressed concerns regarding increased congestion and access to services. Many participants spoke to the need for an expanded transit system serving more of rural Deschutes County, and connecting community members to jobs, health care, and services. Other participants noted the need for continued planning and maintenance of roads to increase capacity and ensure safe travel during increasing natural hazard events. Other participants expressed a desire for increased coordination with cities and the state on transportation projects as they often cross imaginary lines and are all used by County residents. Additionally, participants expressed interest in alternative transportation options like walking and driving.

- **Continue to invest in transportation planning, projects, and maintenance.**
 - *Need better sanding of roads in wintertime, ongoing maintenance during snow and ice events.*
 - *Road system quickly getting at capacity – have a more proactive approach to transportation planning and acquiring right of way through partitions for future projects.*
 - *Can't support development in outlying areas without increased transportation access.*
 - *Need additional connectivity for emergency vehicles.*
 - *Need additional ingress/egress in Deschutes River Woods for emergency access.*
 - *Focus on road improvements in high wildfire risk areas for evacuations.*
 - *Electric vehicles or CNG/RNG fleets could make a great impact but need a critical mass of local governments to buy in to make it economically feasible.*
 - *More EV chargers available.*
 - *Need better road planning.*
 - *Transportation to services is important for rural residents.*
 - *Improve access and variety of transportation to healthcare.*
- **Increase collaboration among city and state agencies in transportation related issues.**
 - *Increase coordination on right of way and transportation projects on city/county limits.*
 - *Address challenges with unhoused community in rights of way.*
 - *Modernize state highway system.*



- *Improvements needed for Hwy 126.*
- *Create bypasses around Bend, Redmond, Sisters.*
- *Airports – homeless living in Runway Protection Zones, need help in maintain safe areas around airports.*

- **Manage congestion of road system for freight and economic development activities.**
 - *Less traffic by allowing newer development in outlying areas.*
 - *Vehicle mobility through county is tied to economic development. Freight stalled on Hwy 97 loses competitive advantage over I-5.*
 - *Need relief on Deschutes Mkt and Knott Rd.*
 - *Address transportation issues to better move agricultural products through Bend or Redmond.*
 - *Better plan for recreation traffic in Bend, lots of backups.*

- **Invest in expansion and increased frequency to transit throughout Deschutes County.**
 - *Pursue mass transit to a greater degree – have more amenities to appeal to commuters (free Wifi, comfortable seats, etc.).*
 - *Work with employers to find opportunities for employers sponsored transit.*
 - *Transportation options to job centers – Safeway employee shouldn't have to bike to work at 2 am due to limited bus/uber service.*
 - *Childcare and student transportation – need to increase services through CET.*
 - *Rural transit limited by unmaintained roads, service area boundaries – additional funding could help this.*
 - *Need bus service in rural areas like Alfalfa Market Road.*
 - *Support for creation of a transit district serving multiple mobility functions to support transit, other ways of getting around.*
 - *Integrate transit infrastructure (benches/stops) into decisions for development projects, often an afterthought.*
 - *Explore rail or bus rapid transit around the County and connecting with key areas of the state.*
 - *Need widespread public transit in County.*
 - *Shuttles or alternative forms of transportation to recreation and jobs.*

- **Expand infrastructure for walking and biking.**
 - *Improve bike infrastructure and transit between towns.*
 - *Reduce parking and car reliance where possible.*
 - *Increase bicycle and pedestrian friendliness – connectivity in all directions to help with traffic congestion.*



XII. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Summary: Central Oregon's economy is changing, and participants expressed a strong desire for diversification of industries and creation of more living wage jobs for county residents. Some participants expressed interest in support economic opportunities on farm and forest lands, whereas others would prefer the County support businesses in cities. Childcare was a frequent topic of discussion, in particular from an employer lens, with several participants noting companies are starting to explore providing childcare on site to address this issue. Last, participants expressed an opportunity for the County to fund or participate in planning for new technologies to assist in automation of certain industries.

- **Continue to attract and grow a diversity of industries to promote living wage jobs and a thriving economy.**
 - *Continue to invest in EDCO and economic development organizations.*
 - *Competitiveness survey done by EDCO/DLT/BPRD - 16 out of 17 biz owners visited central Oregon first. Outdoor recreation is the secret sauce of economic development in Deschutes County.*
 - *Attract/grow diverse and quality employment alternatives.*
 - *Livable wages!*
 - *Need more manufacturing.*
 - *Support small businesses.*
 - *Meaningful access to working wage salaries.*
 - *Need consistent messaging about economic impacts and opportunities in region (overreliance on tourism at the expense of other industries).*

- **Recognize and support agriculture and forestry as part of the County's economy.**
 - *Agriculture is an economic engine, support producers.*
 - *Agritourism an economic driver, challenges to land use process inhibit this activity.*
 - *Be more supportive of economic growth and agriculture through code updates.*
 - *Push for development of bio-mass and bio-char to support farm and forest industry.*
 - *Enhance opportunities for agri-tourism as an economic driver, education on food systems and how to support farmers.*
 - *Use south county forests for economic opportunities.*

- **Focus on promoting economic development in cities rather than on rural lands.**
 - *Support economic development in cities.*
 - *Support large lot industrial development and ongoing coordination as a region.*



- *Large Lot Industrial project was innovation in action, keep that momentum going, pursue more regional projects.*
- *Support more shopping in Redmond area.*
- *Need resources for small business development in Sisters and Redmond.*
- **Childcare is a major factor in workforce and economic development, County should provide funding and space where possible.**
 - *Big barrier to childcare is available facilities – need to find way to provide starter and expansion spaces for operations.*
 - *Childcare should be its own chapter in the document, biggest issue in the County and married to economy/jobs issues.*
 - *Equitable economic recovery plan produced by state, biggest inhibitors to central OR are childcare and lack of large industrial space. Need for incentives for businesses to relocate here, regional plan for these businesses.*
 - *More attention needs to be paid to land and homeowners and less on homeless, not taxpayers.*
 - *Housing and the economy are tied together.*
- **County could support new technologies to assist in automation.**
 - *Look to new energy sources – electrify grid, less labor needed, more automatic processes.*
 - *Consider adding fiber infrastructure when development is occurring (road projects, etc.) rural broadband becoming more and more important.*

XIII. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Summary: Participants recognized the County provides a variety of services beyond the Community Development Department, relating to infrastructure development, healthcare, and waste management. Participants expressed a desire for a health component to be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan document to tie together the impacts the built environment has on health. Additionally, participants promoted reducing barriers to infrastructure projects with city utility and regional utility providers. Last, participants spoke to the importance of incorporating waste management into the document, not only to reflect the major effort to site a new landfill in the County, but also to promote more sustainable waste management practices.

- **Health should be incorporated into the plan as it has impacts on land use and the built environment.**
 - *Need to plan for aging population – services for rural residents and access to those services.*



- *Add a health chapter to the plan to tie County services together.*
 - *Need to ensure we have quality healthcare as we grow.*
 - *Add a chapter on health – increase access to resources and a one-stop shop for services. Veterans especially will walk away if its hard to know where to go or get an appointment.*
 - *Need to recognize access to health services in document – ties in to land use.*
 - *Need another hospital system as we grow – diversity from St. Charles.*
 - *Need to really connect health department and planning for County and cities, since these services overlap so much.*
- **County should support public infrastructure development by reducing barriers in cost and timeline for review.**
 - *Support City wastewater and water projects in rural county, reduce barriers.*
 - *County should loop in utility providers to growth conversations, how to best work together on growth related infrastructure, resilience mindset.*
- **Long term view of waste management should be taken in planning, including sustainable waste management practices.**
 - *Need to look at all future waste needs – not just landfill but also compost facility, organics management, transfer stations, demolition debris and construction waste recycling, material recovery facility, recycling modernization. Need land and planning for all these future facilities.*
 - *Provide incentives/resources for diverting construction waste.*
 - *Fill of aggregate sit sometimes includes solid waste, trash, rebar, etc. County could explore additional criteria to avoid contamination of these sites.*
 - *Prioritize reduce, reuse, and repair, work with landfill to grow culture of rethinking waste. Engage businesses and community members in this.*
 - *Provide access to curbside recycling/compost throughout County as a whole.*
 - *New landfill in Deschutes County – incredible long term planning effort, need to plan for 100 years of waste.*
 - *Be cognizant of wildlife areas when planning for new refuse stations, impacts to sage grouse, corvids, rabbits, and other animals.*
- **County as regional government and health provider can be the conduit to resources.**
 - *Low-income populations/unhoused - so many different agencies/applications for assistance. Need a coordinated one-stop shop for folks to go, county is in a good position to serve in this way.*
 - *Need to recognize connection between housing and health in homelessness. More than just tents, families doubled up, workers couch surfing.*



- *Services work well when they are easy to access, affordable housing shouldn't be placed in rural county, hard to get to services that these communities need.*
- **Support schools in their planning efforts.**
 - *Support schools in all communities.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY COMMENTS

In meeting with local government and agency staff, several opportunities for partnership and regional coordination were discussed. Staff has listed these comments separately to emphasize intergovernmental partnerships.

- Quarry Interchange –incorporate as high priority in TSP.
- Update noise impact boundary associated with Redmond Airport to include VOR facility.
- Create defensible space around critical infrastructures (transmission lines, towers, etc.).
- Support control tower in Bend, helps Redmond airport as well.
- Update code to require waiver of remonstrance for airport related noise.
- Support regional trails system.
- Support Redmond Wetlands Complex.
- Support CORE3 project.
- Support Sisters Water and Wastewater projects in county, reduce barriers.
- County should support strategic acquisition of property in city limits to promote infill development.
- Support piping of irrigation district canals.
- Partner with NRCS on supporting easements.
- Consider establishing a buffer within a mile radius of City of Bend to cluster development, limit division to preserve land for future urban development.
- Partner with Parks districts to integrate trail and facility maps to assist in acquisition of easements and future facilities.



Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Update

Summary of Open House Engagement Round 1

February 6, 2023

INTRODUCTION

Deschutes County is in the process of updating its Comprehensive Plan. A robust engagement effort, with a wide range of County residents and stakeholders is a fundamental part of this process.

This memorandum provides a high-level summary of engagement conducted in the first round of this comprehensive plan through in person and online open house formats. It aims to describe the breadth and diversity of opinions shared so far, but does not purport to include all ideas that might not have been shared with County staff or the project team. The comments are presented as heard, and have not yet been vetted as policies or goals. This concepts will continue to be refined throughout the process. The intent at this stage in the process is to make sure that all of the ideas, issues, and perspectives are represented. Specific comments are captured in the Appendices to this summary, while themes representing the ideas and directions, as well as differences of opinion related to specific topics are presented here.

OVERVIEW OF OPEN HOUSE ACTIVITIES AND TOPICS

This round of open house engagement focused on the vision for the County's Comprehensive Plan and the opportunities and constraints associated with various topics. Other open-ended input was welcomed as well. These topics included:

- Population Growth and Housing
- Economy and Jobs
- Agricultural and Forest Land Uses
- Natural Resources
- Natural Hazards
- Water Use
- Public Facilities and Parks
- Transportation



IN-PERSON OPEN HOUSES

Engagement activities included several in-person open houses at various locations in the County, including the following.

BEND AREA OPEN HOUSE

Wednesday, October 19, 5:30 – 7:30 PM

Deschutes County Service Center

SISTERS AREA OPEN HOUSE

Thursday, October 20, 4:00 – 6:00 PM

Sisters High School – Lecture Room

SUNRIVER AREA OPEN HOUSE

Monday, October 24, 4:00 – 6:30 PM

SHARC – Benham Hall

REDMOND AREA OPEN HOUSE

Tuesday, October 25, 6:00 – 8:00 PM

Redmond City Hall

In total, approximately 175 people attended the open houses and/or RSVPed via the Open House Eventbrite page. These four open houses provided the opportunity for community members to share their vision for the future of Deschutes County

County staff and members of the consultant team facilitated the open houses. Attendees had the opportunity to learn about the project through a series of poster boards and conversations with the project team. Feedback on the posters was welcomed via comments on post-it notes comment.

Throughout each open house, four small group conversations were held to gather more specific feedback on the following topics, with each group meeting up to three times, depending on the level of attendance during the events:

- Population growth and housing
- Economic and job opportunities, including agriculture, forestry, and other resource-based activities
- Natural resources and hazards
- Public facilities, parks, transportation, and infrastructure



ONLINE OPEN HOUSE

An online open house was conducted in parallel with these in-person events, allowing community members to provide feedback on the vision and topic areas at a time that worked best for them.

An Online Open House and Survey was conducted concurrently with the in-person open houses to offer those unable to attend an in-person event the opportunity to provide their input in other ways. The online open house was live from October 19 through November 18, 2022 and received between 150 and 200 responses, with the number of responses varying by survey question.

KEY THEMES AND SENTIMENTS

Key themes drawn from comments and conversations as part of the initial round of open houses are listed below. A number of these themes are interrelated. More detailed discussion of community feedback and themes from each individual open house can be found in later sections of this summary.

- **Water availability, use and management.** The supply and management of water is an important issue that has implications for a variety of other planning topics as well. Specific comments and concerns include perceived decreases in groundwater supply and impacts on individual wells, impacts of irrigation including strategies to improve irrigation efficiency (e.g.,

pipng), decreasing snowpack and increasing incidence of drought, and the impact of water-intensive uses such as golf courses and destination resorts on water supply.

- **Potential impacts of growth on County character and livability.** Participants voiced concerns about the impact of continued residential growth on the rural nature of the unincorporated areas of the County, demand for access to recreation, rising homelessness, potential increases in wildfire risks and impacts, and potential growth related to climate change and impacts in other parts of the country.
- **Destination Resort impacts.** Participants noted that destination resorts have an impact on water use, access to recreation, demand for County services, and population growth in rural parts of the County. Many questioned the need for, or benefits of, continued destination resort development or expansion.
- **Wildlife populations.** Participants noted the importance of protecting wildlife for the sake of the wildlife, as well as their positive impacts on quality of life, an intrinsic element of the natural environment, and a draw for visitors to the County.
- **Recreation and access to nature.** This is a key component of life in Deschutes County and a primary attraction of both residents and visitors. Participants noted concerns about increasing recreational use or overuse, conflicts among different users, and the need for permitting or other strategies to manage use, particularly in popular locations.
- **Disaster prevention and preparedness, particularly related to wildfires.** Continued efforts to help reduce the risks of, and improve responses and mitigation of natural disasters and hazards is a key issue for any participants, particularly related to wildfires but also including potential earthquakes, pandemics, and impacts of climate change.
- **Dark skies goals and requirements.** A number of participants voiced support for additional requirements to help maintain dark skies in the County, particularly in rural areas and advocated for a new dark skies ordinance, as well as public education to achieve this goal.

The remainder of this report describes the key themes and sentiments received through public engagement activities. This report attempts to highlight differences of opinion, especially if there is an apparent difference based on the location of the participant. Themes and sentiments are grouped by topic and sub-topic, though there is significant overlap in some cases.

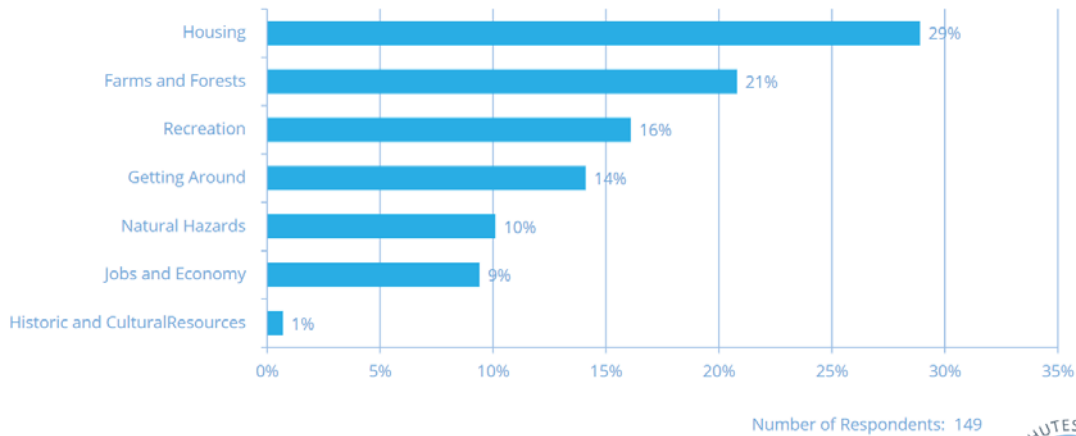
Online open house respondents were given the opportunity to rank their highest priority of topics. These are shown in the figure below – Housing was the issue that



more participants wanted to address than any other.

Figure 1. Online Open House Topic Importance

Most Important Topic



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN VISION

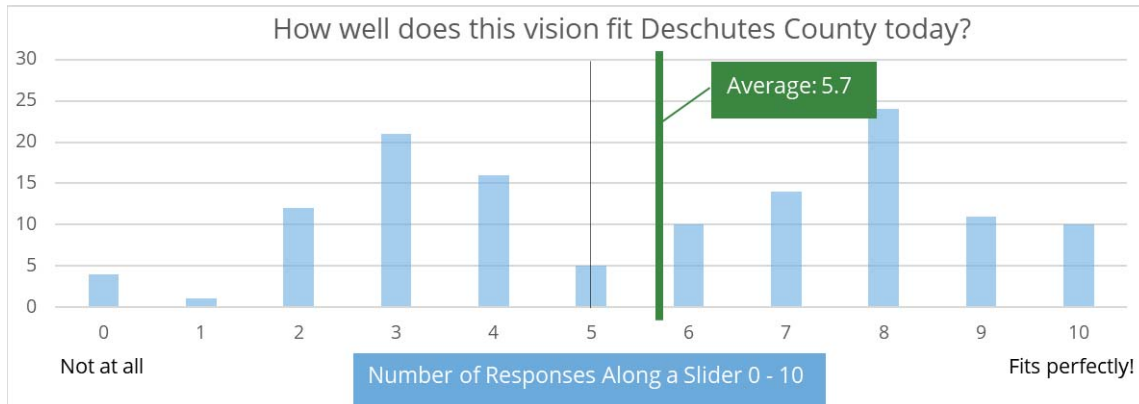
Participants were asked to reflect on the Community Vision that has guided Deschutes County since the creation of the 2010 Comprehensive Plan, shown below:

The high quality of life in Deschutes County stems from:

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

In the online open house, respondents could rate their support for the Vision. The average score on a scale of 0 to 10 was 5.7. An overall summary of the ratings and several representative comments on the vision are included here. A more complete list of comments can be found in the appendices.

Figure 2. Vision Statement Results



POPULATION GROWTH AND HOUSING

Deschutes County has been growing rapidly for many years, and the topic of growth and its impacts were clearly on the minds of those who participated in engagement activities and events. Open house participants frequently mentioned:

- Need for support services for residents experiencing homelessness.
- The need for more housing, especially more affordable options.
- Balancing the need for more housing with protection of natural areas that are so valuable to the community.

More detailed comments on this topic are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendices.

Online open house respondents were asked to rank housing issues in order of importance, 1 being the highest most important ranking, and 5 being the lowest, least important ranking. **Figure 1** shows the summary of those rankings. "Housing affordability" and "Supporting housing in appropriate locations" were the top two highest priority items. "Limiting housing in inappropriate locations" was also ranked as important by many participants. Online open house participants were also asked to score their support for the housing goals "as written." The average support score was 79.1 out of 100 – a fairly high score.

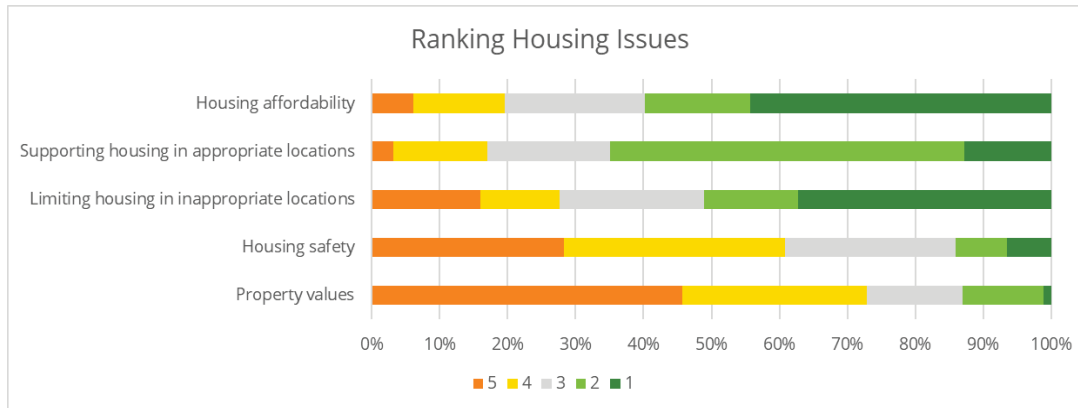
HOUSING GOALS

The County's housing goals from the 2010 Comprehensive Plan are listed below.

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

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

Figure 3. Ranking Housing Issues



URBAN FORM AND DEVELOPMENT

Comments about the location and type of housing to support future growth included the following.

- Develop a housing plan that slowly radiates out from a town/city center.
- Development of taller/denser housing in urban areas will help protect rural areas and natural places.
- Thoughtful planning for new developments to ensure access to open space and nature for residents.
- Increase housing where infrastructure can support it, and where risks of natural hazards are lower.
- Explore tiny homes, cottage clusters, accessory dwelling units (ADUs), and other innovative housing types – including in areas outside of city limits.
- Sprawl is not an answer.
- The development process should include dedications/offsets for conservation/natural preservation.
- High cost of housing due to building code, development code, zoning requirements.

“Smart growth is crucial to preserve and support healthy wildlife populations. We must avoid sprawl.”

Online Open House comment

“ADU’s in rural land is permitted by state law. Proposed regulations by Commissioners are too strict, especially as to size (too small) location on property, etc. Must be used to expand our housing supply for rentals (not vacation rentals).”

Online Open House comment.

- Rural ADUs will result in more lost habitat, more traffic, more crowding.
- Loosen restrictions on ADU’s and second homes.
- We should avoid robust development on most high-risk areas of wildland urban interface.

- Consider impacts on wildlife and habitat – infill development is better for environmental impacts.
- There will always be a high demand to live here – we can't accommodate everybody.
- Cottage development can help by reducing the number of wells/septic areas needed.
- Keep new housing inside Urban Growth Boundaries.
- When moving the UGB boundaries, use existing man-made boundaries like paved roads and rivers as boundaries. This help provide a fire break between subdivisions and the WUI.
- Not everyone wants to live within the UGB.
Encourage more options for rural residential living, which makes Deschutes County great.
- Mis-designated EFU land may be appropriate for residential growth.
- Preserve rural character of Deschutes County.

"We need slow, managed, careful growth."

Online Open House comment

"Grow up, not out. Do not allow Central Oregon to sprawl like the Denver area."

Online Open House comment

HOMELESSNESS

Participants had a lot to say about homelessness in Deschutes County, both about the negative impacts of illegal camping and the need for more services and "safe parking" areas for people. Some comments and topics are shown below.

- [We need] a strong plan to get the homeless population under control and off of our streets and BLM lands. [Consider] drug treatment facilities, mental health services, Re-locating out of the area.
- No more RV and tent cities/communities, they don't pay taxes and use abundant resources in our community at the taxpayer expense.
- Lack of available "Safe parking" areas for people in cities. Provide facilities for people living in vans/RVs.
- Not enough services/shelter locations in Deschutes County.
- Address homeless camps on public land, this is a huge hazard on many levels.
- Find a way to keep homeless out of our forests beyond the 14 day limit, which could mean gates on forest service roads.

"[Deschutes County needs] better preventative measures for houselessness."

Online Open House comment

WORKFORCE HOUSING

These comments address the need for housing of people in the Deschutes County workforce generally earning the area's median income or lower.

- There is not enough housing at prices that teachers, healthcare workers, emergency responders, service industry workers, and public sector employees can afford.

- Destination resorts should be required to have employee housing (dorms, apartments) to reduce traffic/emissions.
- Missing middle housing and workforce housing should be developed.
- Affordable housing is critical. Consider county-owned properties.

RURAL HOUSING

Forms of development in rural areas was mentioned, as summarized below:

- Rural housing development is mimicking urban development, which is a problem.
- Look to other communities for sustainable/appropriate rural development.
- Rural zoning should recognize local CCRs.

ROLE OF THE COUNTY

Many comments addressed the importance of Deschutes County's governance system and their ability to enact the Comprehensive Plan's goals.

- The Commission structure is not functioning well/is problematic.
- The County should enforce existing rules.
- Work with partners (UDWSC, USFS, others) to address issues.
- The county should monitor/track development and other metrics.
- Advocacy bodies are a problem for sensible regulations in Central Oregon.

WATER USE

The issue of water use in Deschutes County is connected to most others addressed in the Comprehensive Plan. While participants discussed water rights in relation to Population Growth and Housing, the topic is described in its own heading in more detail later in this document.

ECONOMY & JOBS

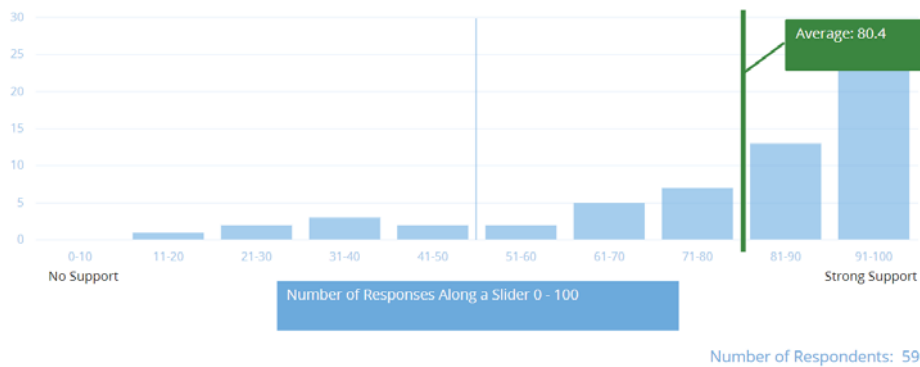
Open house participants had a broad range of thoughts about economic development and jobs in Deschutes County. The figure below shows a high level of support from online open house participants for the County's existing economic goal in the Comprehensive Plan.

Figure 4. Online Open House Support for Jobs & Economy Goal

JOBS AND ECONOMY GOALS

Deschutes County primarily addresses jobs and economic development in rural areas. The 2010 Comprehensive Plan has the following goal:
Goal 1: Maintain a stable and sustainable rural economy, compatible with rural lifestyles and a healthy environment.

Jobs & Economy: Level of support for the goal as written



Participants in engagement activities frequently mentioned:

- The need for a strong and diverse economy overall.
- Tensions between economic uses of land (tourism, urban development) and other priorities such as natural resources.
- Need for more job training/education opportunities in Central Oregon.
- Opportunities for County incentives in particular industries to support strategic economic development.
- Workforce housing and childcare as an impediment to economic development.

More detailed comments on this topic of **Economy and Jobs** are provided below.

ECONOMIC STRENGTH AND DIVERSITY

Participants in engagement events cited strong interest in a robust local economy, though they differed in opinion about the emphasis the County should have and the economic and other tradeoffs that ought to be made.

- A more diverse economy is needed.
- Maintain rural lifestyle by supporting rural economic sectors like Outdoor Recreation and Agriculture on rural lands.
- Dense urban areas are a strong economic driver.
- Aerospace is an opportunity.
- Development of more housing is an economic driver.
- Urban development does more harm than good in terms of the economy.

- Short-term rentals are an economic driver, bringing tourists and commerce to the county.
- Wildlife is an economic asset – bird watchers, hunters, etc.
- Natural resources (especially dark skies) are an economic asset.
- County should be more of an advocate for businesses.
- More public and private partnerships.
- The high cost of living is an impediment to economic development.
- Improvements to the airport are an economic opportunity.
- Destination resorts are not a source of sustainable economic development.
- The recreation-themed economy is a major strength of the county.
- Small businesses/home occupations should be supported by the County.

JOB TRAINING/EDUCATION

Respondents mentioned opportunities to educate and train the labor force in Central Oregon with high quality universities and job training.

- Improve education opportunities for the local labor force, including emerging sectors and continuing education.
- Target sustainable sectors/greenhouse gas reductions for growth in the county.
- A diverse economy is important.
- Be strategic about business recruitment in the County.

“East Oregon will need a university center in par with U of O and O State to anchor future technologies development.” -Online Open House comment

AGRICULTURAL JOBS

Deschutes County has a long tradition of agriculture. The topic of agricultural jobs was mentioned frequently in open house comments. These comments included:

- Jobs related to agriculture are a foundational part of Deschutes County.
- Hobby farms can be a small-scale economic driver and support restaurants.
- Support Community Supported Agriculture.
- Vegetable farming isn't very profitable in the county – greenhouses, and livestock are.
- Agricultural tourism/ecotourism in smaller communities.
- Local support for family farms.

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST LAND USES

Deschutes County is comprised primarily of agricultural and forest lands, and how this land is used was a key topic for open house participants. Participants frequently mentioned:

- Need for changes to the “Exclusive Farm Use” zone that better align with the growing capacity of the land.
- No new development on EFU land.
- There need to be more allowances for development on EFU land.
- Water conservation and preservation practices.

More detailed comments on the topic of **Agricultural Land and Forest Uses** are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendix. In addition, there is some overlap between these comments and those related to agricultural jobs in the previous section.

FARMLAND AND FARM PRACTICES

Respondents mentioned the preservation of farmland and discussed key farm practices.

- Identify good farmland for preservation. Reassess the current criteria for “high value” farmland.
- Prioritize farmers and ranchers farmland.
- Improve and modernize farming practices.
- Farmland is beneficial to wildlife for feeding, even if they generally live on BLM/Forest Service land.
- Rezone marginal farmland.
- Create more opportunities for hobby farming.
- Small hobby farms are better suited for residential uses.
- Forest land should not be used for logging.
- Support sustainable/organic agriculture.
- High desert soils are unsuitable for crops.
- Educate urban residents about rural land use.
- Preserve and foster healthy farm land, forest land, and water.
- Low value crops (hay) versus other crops.
- Re-evaluate irrigation/water rights.
- Think about water conservation for farmland. (vertical farming).
- Development on farmland is a problem.

“The County needs to partner with K-12 and post-secondary schools, farming organizations & businesses, and researchers to promote ag skills, science, and opportunities to children, teens and college students.”

Online Open House comment

FOREST LAND AND FORESTRY PRACTICES

Deschutes County has vast forest land and a long tradition of forest practices. The topic of forest land was mentioned frequently.

- Focus on forest thinning in the Wildland Urban Interface.

- Do not approve development in forest areas.
- Forest land that is not high quality may be a good area for new residential development.
- Forest management is important for wildfire prevention.
- Forest areas are important for recreation.
- Skyline Forest should be protected from development.
- Loss of forest land is occurring too quickly.
- The County should manage its own forest land and harvest its forest resources.

JUNIPER TREE REMOVAL

Many comments mentioned removal of Juniper trees as a solution to water problems.

- Remove Juniper trees to alleviate water issues and improve biodiversity. Pay landowners to remove these trees.
- Incentives for removing junipers for water reasons.
- Greatly reduce juniper on public and private lands improve water table and biodiversity.

“Create an incentive based program for juniper tree removal. They are a major fire hazard and removal could help with groundwater recharge.”

Online Open House comment

to

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION: FARMS AND FORESTS

- A range of opinions were expressed on the best use of farm and forest land. In particular, many respondents said that farm/forest designations use allows too much development, too many hobby farms, etc.; while other respondents indicated that farm/forest designations are applied to land that is unproductive and could be better used for urban uses.
- It was not clear that any particular location or other characteristic was associated with a particular opinion on this topic.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreation and tourism are important parts of what makes Deschutes County great. Online open house participants were asked to rank their level of support for existing recreation goals in the Comprehensive Plan.

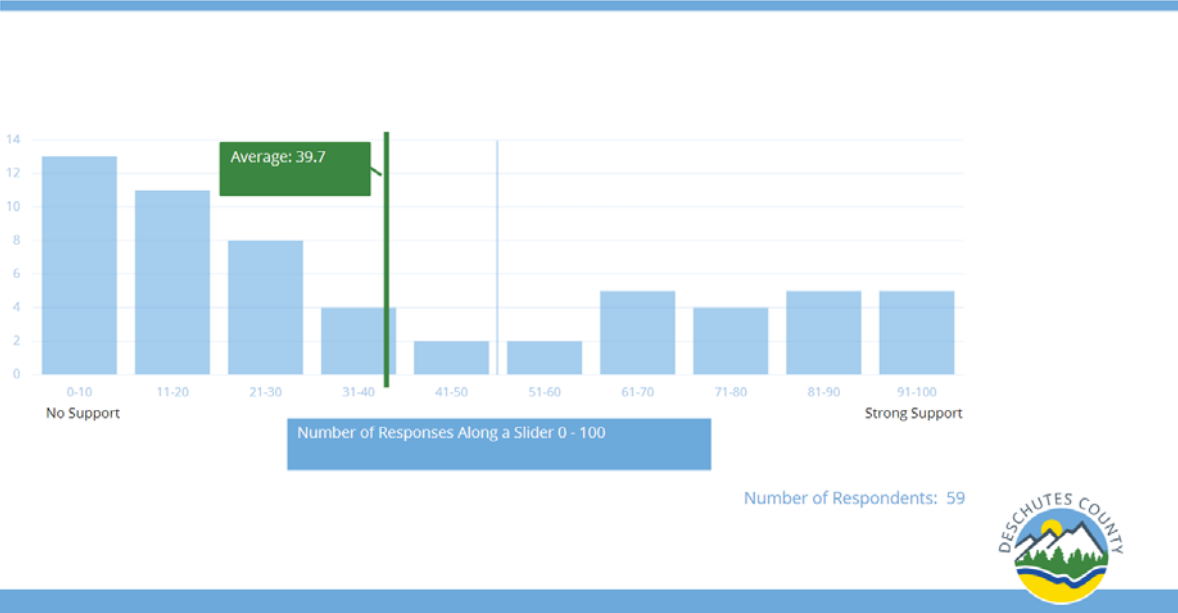
Figure 5. Online Open House Rating of Recreation Goals

RECREATION GOALS

The 2010 comprehensive plan has the following goals for recreation:

- Goal 1:** Promote a variety of passive and active park and recreation opportunities through a regional system that includes federal and state parks and local park districts.
- Goal 2:** To provide for development of destination resorts in the County consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 8 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, such as habitat of threatened or endangered species, streams, rivers and significant wetlands.
- Goal 3:** To provide for the siting of destination resort facilities that enhances and diversifies the recreational opportunities and economy of Deschutes County.

Recreation: Level of support for the goal as written



Participants in engagement activities frequently mentioned:

- Tourism draws of natural resources, wildlife, dark skies, and scenic views.
- Negative impacts to wildlife and habitat of heavy recreational in natural areas.
- Concern about the development of destination resorts and their impacts.

More detailed comments on the topic of **Recreation and Tourism** are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendices.

DESTINATION RESORTS

Numerous comments about destination resorts were received – many of them are included as part of other topics in this report. Comments included:

- Balance protection of wildlife while expanding recreational access.
- Do not build more destination resorts, golf courses, etc.
- We need more destination resort development.
- Remember, Mt. Bachelor is a destination resort.
- Destination resorts are a water issue. The County should impose restrictions on operations/development.

PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES FOR RECREATION

The tension between recreational use and natural resource protection is evident among participants.

- Fish and water conservation are key for recreation.
- Maintain open space and protect wildlife for recreation.
- There are increased demands on recreation areas without declining natural habitat.
- Not all areas are recreational – protect natural habitat.

VISITORS

The impact of visitors on the County's natural areas and recreation sites was a concern for participants.

- More permits could mean too many visitors and cause a serious impact to wildlife.
- Infrastructure maintenance and expansion is needed with population increase.
- Our county is overly reliant on recreation/tourism.
- The hiking permit system needs refinement.
- Floaters in the Deschutes River are a problem. Specifically, because of bathroom needs.
- We need to balance the need for tourists and the need for environmental sustainability.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Participants had some ideas for new recreational facilities that the County could support, and issues with current facilities.

- The current mountain bike trails are great, keep improving them.
- Electric bikes/quads are a problem on trails. Rider education is important.
- Sharing trails with horses is problematic.
- We need better parking at Tumalo Falls.
- Access to recreation is important for Deschutes County.
- Preserve Skyline Forest for habitat and recreation.
- We should have more community events (arts fairs, etc.).
- County should encourage USFS and BLM to provide recreational facilities.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Acknowledging previous landowners and preserving the County's historical and cultural resources are both important, as noted by respondents.

- Land acknowledgement of previous landowners, native tribes, indigenous cultures is important. Especially at historic sites. A signage program would be appropriate.
- Preserve Worrel Wayside.
- The High Desert Museum is a great asset and should continue to support indigenous culture.
- The dry climate helps preservation.
- Less emphasis on white settlers.
- Deschutes Historical Museum is a cultural resource.

“Develop modern cultural resources, [don’t] just preserve old ones. Bend and surrounding communities need performance space and large venues for sporting events.”

Online open house comment

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION: RECREATION AND TOURISM

- Online open house participants who gave their zip code as 97707 (the Sunriver area) had a higher level of support for the County's existing recreation policies (an average rating of 48/100) than respondents from other areas, though the number of respondents was small.
- Respondents generally appeared to appreciate recreational opportunities but most comments that mentioned recreation and tourism were in opposition to new destination resorts.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Deschutes County's natural resources are a key component of its high quality of life. Participants in engagement activities frequently mentioned:

- Impacts of human activity such as development, fencing, and recreation on wildlife habitat and migration.
- Dark skies as a natural resource.
- Scenic views as a natural resource.
- The County has a role in preserving wilderness and dark skies by conducting inventories and creating/enforcing regulations.

More detailed comments on the topic of **Natural Resources** are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendices.

WILDLIFE AND HABITAT

Many comments addressed the importance of Deschutes County's wildlife and their habitat.

- Loss of habitat is harming all wildlife in Central Oregon.
- We need education for natural habitat management on private properties.
- Fencing is a big issue for habitat migration.
- Residential and commercial development have a large impact on birds.
- Preserve native species, including plants.
- Identify and protect wildlife corridors throughout the County.
- Update wildlife inventories.
- Build more wildlife passages beneath roadways.
- Construction with glass causes bird collisions.
- Partner with USFS for firewood cutting permits to help with thinning.
- Protect Sage Grouse habitat.
- Protect mule deer and their migration routes.
- Reduce cougar predation.
- The goals in the Comprehensive Plan are good, but we are not doing a good job of meeting them.
- No ADUs, no solar power development in wildlife areas.
- We need to protect trees, they provide ecosystem services.

"We can lead the way in preserving our wildlife and natural spaces by not allowing them to be destroyed despite pressure."

Online open house comment

"We have done a poor job of considering and planning for actual habitat connectivity that facilitates animal movement."

Online open house comment

DARK SKIES

"Dark skies" refers to implementing ordinances or policies that reduce the amount of light pollution caused by development. Many community members shared interest in the County enforcing a

Dark Skies lighting ordinance.

- Dark skies are an important amenity and important for wildlife migration.
- Require dark skies design and enforce current standards (Code provision 2.15.2400).
- Provide funding for dark skies improvements.
- Educate the public about rules and the importance of dark skies.

WATER USE

The issue of water use in Deschutes County is connected to many other topics addressed in the Comprehensive Plan. While participants discussed water rights in relation to Natural Resources, the topic is described in its own heading here and elsewhere in this document.

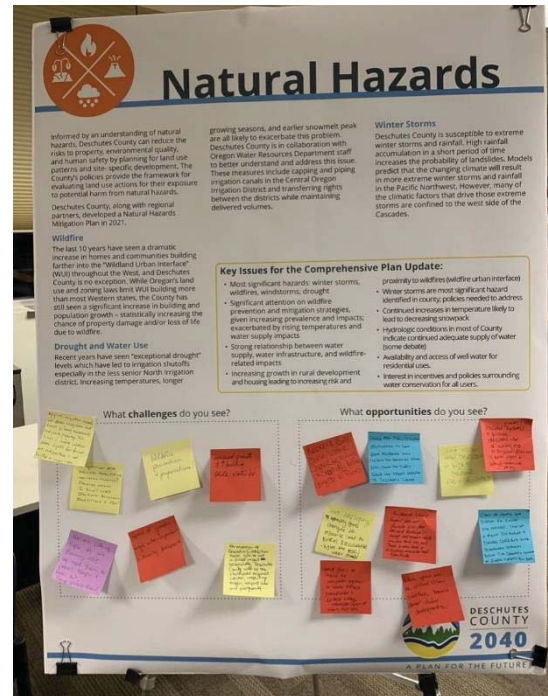
DIFFERENCES OF OPINION: NATURAL RESOURCES

- Dark Skies. These comments were most prevalent at the Redmond Area and Sisters Area open houses, though it is hard to infer that dark skies matter more to community members in any particular location.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Participants in engagement activities were very interested in the topic of Natural Hazards, including local events such as fire, drought, and winter storms, as well as the impacts of global events such as climate change and habitat loss. Participants frequently mentioned the following:

- The Comprehensive Plan should other address other hazards, including:
 - Climate Change
 - Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake
 - Drought
- Development in hazardous areas should be avoided.
- Development poses a strain to the water system in Central Oregon.
- Loss of agricultural land (soil, nutrients) is a hazard.



More detailed comments on the topic of **Natural Hazards** are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendices.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate Change is a natural hazard and should be addressed in the Comprehensive Plan.
- Climate change will affect temperatures and snowfall in Central Oregon.
- We should do more to address the causes of some of these hazards and become carbon neutral as a County.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

These comments address the need to prepare for emergencies that were identified in Deschutes County. These include earthquakes, wildfires, climate change, droughts, etc.

- Surprise that “Winter Storm” ranked highly.
- Community events and drills for disaster preparedness are a good idea.
- Need to ensure emergency evacuation routes in rural areas.
- Create inventory of properties with backup power.

“We cannot continue to build in the wild land/urban interface.”

Online open house comment

- Education about defensible space, landscaping, and water use is important. Especially for new residents.
- Stop rezones to rural residential, this leads to hazardous development.

EARTHQUAKES

Even though direct seismic impacts of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake are likely to be low for Deschutes County, commentors noted that there will be significant economic and other impacts following such an event.

- No mention of Cascadia event in current materials.
- Need for stricter building standards (steel-reinforced cement) for safety.
- We need to prepare for the Cascadia event which will make our region the center for much of Oregon.

“While not a direct impact seismically, Deschutes County will be the statewide response center, impacting traffic, airport use, and fairgrounds.” *Online open house comment*

“Earthquakes are not common here, but they can destroy large areas and population centers. All new buildings should be built to withstand these events.” *Online open house comment*

WILDFIRE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Deschutes County residents are aware of the need for wildfire mitigation and prevention. Commentors noted threats and offered suggestions for decreasing fires.

- Dry forests near residential areas are a problem.
- Education and standards for defensible space and evacuation are important.
- More coordination between federal, state, and county is needed to address wildfire prevention.
- Insurance against wildfire is costly.
- Many people (elderly and vulnerable people especially) need grant funds to help with fire mitigation.
- Crooked River Ranch area needs better evacuation signage.
- Fuel breaks for homes are a problem for wildlife.
- Need county coordination and enforcement of wildfire mitigation.
- Illegal camping is a wildfire threat.
- Direct development away from areas of high risk. Especially resort development.
- Fuel reductions are important.
- Direct resources to home hardening, not fuel reductions.
- Wildfire smoke is also a threat.

“Wildfire is our biggest issue.”

Online open house comment

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT

The following comments relate to the requirements for new development that participants in engagement activities suggested.

- Mandate sprinklers, fire resistant construction, fire department access, for all new development.
- Fire-safe design should be required in all new buildings.
- Change the building code and landscaping requirements.
- New rural development (homes, ADUs) should pay for needed roads.

WATER USE

Drought, water conservation, and the role that Deschutes County plays were frequently mentioned by participants in engagement activities. This topic touches on many aspects of the Comprehensive Plan. This was not identified in engagement materials as a primary topic for the Open Houses, but comments related to water are summarized here, given the extent of discussion around it.

More detailed comments on the topic of **Water Use** are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendices. Generally:

- Access to water is the biggest issue for the County.
- Education about the important of water conservation is important.
- Education about how abundant the aquifer in Deschutes County is important.
- Don't allow wells for new recreational purposes. No new manmade lakes or golf courses.
- Reuse and conserve water.
- Remove Juniper trees to help aquifer.
- Pipe the canal to conserve water.
- Piping the canal will negatively impact homes. Only few will benefit.
- Piping canals will benefit all – use reclaimed land for paths.
- Access to well water for rural residents is a serious issue. Wells are drying up.
- Protect water rights for farmers.
- Look to other arid locations for examples.

WATER RIGHTS

Water use is governed by a system of water rights in Deschutes County. Participants in engagement activities participants expressed interest in changing this regime.

- Water rights system is outdated and run counter to the County's goals. The law needs to be rewritten to encourage conservation.
- Wickiup Reservoir protocols can help the County.
- Hobby farms are a problem for water use – their water rights are valuable even if not used.
- County needs to ensure water availability to allow new development.
- Incentives are wrong in current water regime.
- Deny development to preserve water for other uses.
- New residential development will increase domestic water needs.

"Rethink how water is distributed get away from "use it or lose it" mentality. Reward farmers for conservation and sharing."
Online open house comment

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PARKS

Public facilities and parks were a topic of discussion during the open house. Participants mentioned infrastructure investments such as internet service in rural areas, and the need for a parks and recreation department. Comments are summarized below:

- A need for a parks department and more recreation opportunities, including campgrounds, trails, indoor pool facilities, etc.
- Support the expansion of high-speed internet to rural communities. This supports residents and enables residents to work from home.
- Support more funding for our school systems and opportunities for our children.
- Parks are needed in Tumalo specifically, Cook + 4th irrigation district owned property.
- Access to Whychus Creek needed.
- Maintain Dusty Loop.
- E-bikes on trails - friction between users.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation was a major topic of discussion during the engagement events (characterized as “Getting Around” in open house materials). The topic of transportation includes personal vehicles, freight movement, and transit, as well as bicycle/pedestrian transportation in urban areas as well as rural areas. Participants frequently mentioned:

- Heavy congestion on rural roads and on county highways.
- Desire for bicycle connectivity between cities and access to recreational areas.
- Conflicts between transportation and access for vehicles/bicycles and wildlife.
- Desire for expanded regional public transportation and access to recreation via transit.
- Desire for more electric vehicle charging locations and other alternative transportation options.
- Suggestion that special accommodations for e-bikes (which may increase the range of riders and can also lead to greater conflicts on bike paths/trails) are needed.
- Recognition that not everyone can ride a bike everywhere – safe, efficient, and reliable transportation via cars is still very important.
- Plan for future growth and traffic congestion.

More detailed comments on the topic of **Transportation** are provided below. A full list of comments can be found in the appendices.

WALKING, BIKING, AND EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES

Community members expressed the need for upgrades to facilities for walking and biking as a mode of transportation and recreation. Commenters expressed a desire for safety related improvements and regional connections. Separation between users, such as equestrian users and cyclists, or e-bike

users and non-motorized bikes was also noted as a community concern. Participants frequently mentioned:

- Safe bike routes along major highways are needed (since there aren't many alternative routes). Some of these are scenic bikeways and warrant wider pavement or their own paths.
- Sidewalks and bike lanes needed Eagle Road at Neff/Butler Market Road.
- Ways to cross Highway 97 (in Bend specifically) are needed.
- Rickard Road is a popular cycling route, but it was recently re-paved without a bike lane.
- Off-road paths for bicycles, e-bikes, and electric vehicles would be beneficial. Especially connecting urban areas and connecting communities in Sisters Country.
- Bike path from Lava Butte to Bend.
- More bike and horse trails, and paved pathways to walk/roll.
- E-bikes are going to become increasingly popular and will change transportation needs in the County. More types of users on trails will require the need for more trails.
- Create e-bike paths on road shoulders (rather than new paved paths in the forest).
- Updating roads to handle our increased traffic and provide bike lanes on newly paved roads. For example, roads out east, like Rickard Road, have recently been updated and paved, but a bike lane was not included.
- Bike paths linking crossroads and Sisters and outlying communities to each other and to Metolius and Black Butte.
- Bike lane and sidewalk on Eagle Rd between Neff and Butler Market.

“Support non-gas powered modes of transportation: bikes, walking, etc. How might these be a priority for how we design our community?”

Online Open House comment

TRANSIT

Participants had comments about bus and rail transit opportunities in the county to help move people around without relying on personal automobiles. The comments are below:

- Consider a passenger rail to Hood River, Bend, Redmond.
- Transit from La Pine to Madras is needed.
- Transit to population centers, employment centers, and recreational areas is needed, better transit will reduce congestion on roadways.
- Add park-and-ride facilities in key locations.
- Passenger rail is possible and needed in the County, there are rail rights-of-way that can be used and expanded.
- Transit from Bend to Redmond, including the Airport.
- Need for a reliable and convenient bus system.
- Regional train from Klamath to Bend to Portland, Bend to Boise.
- The *limited* bus service in Bend is quite successful and offers rides within the city limits. The neighboring communities like Tumalo, Sisters, Redmond, and La Pine would benefit from

“1 in 3 Redmondites commute to Bend daily (I'm one of them). To maintain regional economies, inter-city access needs to be possible for workers without a vehicle.”

Online open house comment

good public transportation as well. If the service were coordinated with the same times that traffic is bad in Bend, like at 7:30 am, 10 am, noon, 3 pm and 5:30 pm, it would help with congestion as well.

- Consider park-and-ride places for those in outlying areas like Tumalo, La Pine, and Sunriver to reduce the number of vehicles on the roads.
- Acknowledge that not everyone rides a bike or is comfortable using public transportation.
- Transportation needs to be integral and coincide with development. New development should come with a transportation plan to accommodate it.

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Participants had comments about specific roadway improvements, noted here.

- 97 Bypass needed (though probably impossible now).
- Highway 97 and Baker Road needs improvements.
- Planning for future increased travel on the roads; 97 cannot handle the traffic volume and that overflow is being pushed onto Old Bend Redmond Road.
- Need to improve 97 for through traffic (Sisters specifically).
- Roads are often too narrow for the amount of traffic they see.
- Hemholtz/126 interchange needs improvement; there is currently no way South on Hemholtz.
- 126/Camp Polk Rd needs turn lanes.
- Cloverdale/Fryrear and 126 need better sight distances.
- Don't make Hamby another 27th (Bend).
- Commuter traffic between Redmond and Bend is increasing.
- Wickiup Junction improvements.
- Need better connections between Redmond Airport and Bend (bypass Bend to the east).
- Transportation improvements have not kept pace with the rate of growth in the County.
- Over/under crossings of rail lines needed.
- Prepare roads for snowfall.
- Take the traffic around the city, not through it. Create another east/west access crossing.
- Make Wall and Bond in old town pedestrian-only.
- Repair and maintenance of roads, focused on the east side of town and less on the west side of town.
- Consider alternate planning system, many roads are dead ends or zig roads. This is from years of lack of planning for future growth. The amount of money spent on traffic circles is ridiculous when roads are not maintained.

"Acknowledge that not everyone rides a bike or is comfortable using public transportation. [We need] safe roads and enforcement of traffic laws."

Online open house comment

ACCESS TO RECREATION/NATURE

Getting to the County's many natural areas and recreation sites is an important role of the transportation system, as noted by respondents.

- Consider opportunities for enhanced connections to BLM and national forest.
- Better transit access to recreation would reduce number of cars and parking needs.

- Pollution from transportation has negative effects on the environment and dark skies.
- Improving access to nature and to the Deschutes River in particular can have negative impacts.
- Parking areas at major recreational attractions are needed for safety (Tumalo Falls specifically).
- Mt. Bachelor Ski Area should provide a bus service to and from the mountain throughout the day, as the road in winter can get crowded. This reduces the huge carbon footprint too.

FUNDING

Participants provided input on how to weigh the costs and benefits of transportation improvements.

- Funding should be allocated to road improvement and maintenance.
- Local gas tax or vehicle registration fee can offset funding costs.
- Save money and let congestion happen.
- Sprawling development patterns lead to higher road maintenance costs.

"Get rail mass transit easements set now for Bend to Redmond (including airport) to Sisters and La Pine."

Online open house comment

SAFETY AND MAINTENANCE

Transportation safety and maintenance of existing facilities was mentioned by participants, as well as the need for safer roads for all users. Comments included:

- Speeding is dangerous to pedestrians and other road users.
- Irresponsible behavior from some recreational users (ATVs, cyclists, e-bikes).
- Too many deer are getting killed on roads.
- The County can do a better job with plowing during the snow season.
- Safer systems and routes and multi-modal transportation options.
- We need safer roads with reduced speed limits.

ONGOING ENGAGEMENT AND NEXT STEPS

This was the first of two major pushes for public engagement as part of the Deschutes 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update. Additional meetings with the Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners are underway regarding Comprehensive Plan policies, and another phase of outreach will be conducted in Summer 2023.

Additional input is always welcome at [the project website](#).

APPENDIX:

- A. OPEN HOUSE POSTERS
- B. OPEN HOUSE COMMENTS
- C. ONLINE OPEN HOUSE RESULTS



APPENDIX A. OPEN HOUSE POSTERS

DESCHUTES COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

OPEN HOUSE RESULTS, FALL 2022

WELCOME



DESCHUTES
COUNTY

2040

A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Project Timeline



Phase 1

Project Kickoff
May - August 2022



Phase 2

Community Engagement
Round 1
Sept - Oct 2022
Vision for the Future and
Key Themes



Phase 3

Community Engagement
Round 2
Oct 2022 - Feb 2023
Review of Draft Goals and
Policies



Phase 4

Staff Comprehensive Plan
Document
Feb - Aug 2023
Staff Finalizes
Comprehensive Plan Draft
Document



Phase 5

Adoption
Aug 2023-Feb 2024
Plan Adoption Hearings
before Planning
Commission and Board of
Commissioners



Getting Around

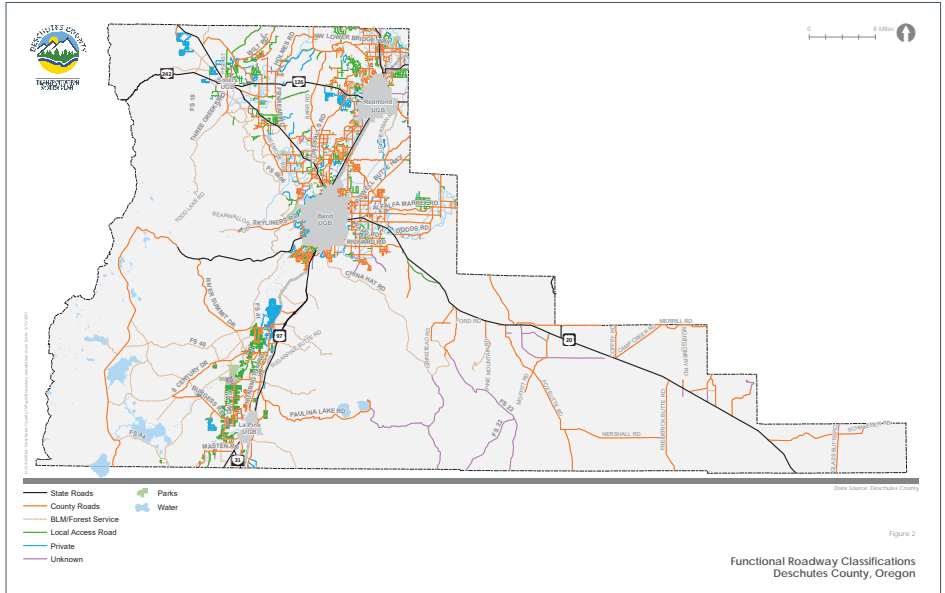
Deschutes County regularly updates its Transportation System Plan, which serves as the component of the Comprehensive Plan addressing walking, rolling, driving, and other forms of transportation in the County.

The majority of roadways within the County are owned and operated by the County, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or ODOT. As of March 2021, the County maintained approximately 41% of the lane miles of roadways within the unincorporated areas, ODOT maintained approximately 10%, and the US Forest Service/BLM maintained approximately 12%.

The County is currently updating the Transportation System Plan, and more information is available at the Transportation System Plan Update website and Virtual Open House 1.

Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Topics surrounding transportation are being reviewed and addressed through current Transportation System Plan (TSP) Update. The TSP will be adopted as the Transportation component of the Comprehensive Plan.



What **challenges** do you see?

What **opportunities** do you see?



DESCHUTES COUNTY
2040



Housing

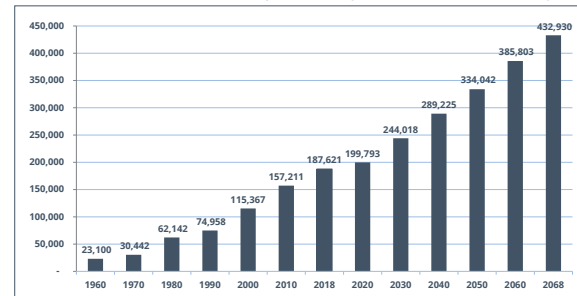
Housing is a foundational issue for Deschutes County and its residents.

The County plays a variety of roles to help meet housing needs, as follows:

- The County partners with incorporated communities to coordinate land in the vicinity of Urban Growth Boundaries
- Rural Residential developments in Resort communities such as Sunriver and Black Butte are under the jurisdiction of the County.
- Deschutes County provides building permit services for some jurisdictions
- Deschutes County partners with NeighborImpact, Housing Works, Veterans village, and other organizations to address affordable housing.

New housing in Oregon is generally limited to areas within Urban Growth Boundaries. In Deschutes County, this means the cities of Bend, Redmond, La Pine, and Sisters. Other "Rural Residential" areas outside of Urban Growth Boundaries face strict limitations - therefore most growth in the County is expected to occur within its Urban Growth Boundaries.

Historical and Forecast Population for Deschutes County



Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Continued strong overall population growth, coupled with significant rural residential development is creating rural residential growth pressures and concerns about impacts on County character and resources
- Increased growth and development in cities likely will continue to lead to urban/rural conflicts and pressures on rural facilities
- Relationship to wildfire risk and impacts (see natural hazards)
- Increased growth may impact wildlife and their habitat

Historical and Forecast Population for Deschutes County and its Sub-Areas

	Historical			Forecast				
	2010	2020	AAGR (2010-2020)	2022	2047	2072	AAGR (2022-2047)	AAGR (2047-2072)
Deschutes County	157,733	198,253	2.3%	207,921	298,937	392,790	1.5%	1.1%
Larger Sub-Areas								
Bend	77,767	101,159	2.6%	106,062	164,835	235,434	1.8%	1.4%
Redmond	27,937	35,837	2.5%	39,576	61,333	82,714	1.8%	1.2%
Smaller Sub-Areas								
La Pine	1,666	2,536	4.2%	2,739	4,992	7,547	2.4%	1.7%
Sisters	2,037	3,141	4.3%	3,497	7,467	10,855	3.0%	1.5%
Outside UGBs	48,326	55,580	1.4%	56,046	60,110	56,241	0.3%	-0.3%

Note: UGBs are indicated by their city names. Larger sub-areas are those with populations over 8,000 in 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC)

What **challenges** do you see?

What **opportunities** do you see?



DESCHUTES COUNTY
2040



Natural Hazards

Informed by an understanding of natural hazards, Deschutes County can reduce the risks to property, environmental quality, and human safety by planning for land use patterns and site-specific development. The County's policies provide the framework for evaluating land use actions for their exposure to potential harm from natural hazards.

Deschutes County, along with regional partners, developed a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan in 2021.

Wildfire

The last 10 years have seen a dramatic increase in homes and communities building farther into the "Wildland Urban Interface" (WUI) throughout the West, and Deschutes County is no exception. While Oregon's land use and zoning laws limit WUI building more than most Western states, the County has still seen a significant increase in building and population growth – statistically increasing the chance of property damage and/or loss of life due to wildfire.

Drought and Water Use

Recent years have seen "exceptional drought" levels which have led to irrigation shutoffs especially in the less senior North Irrigation district. Increasing temperatures, longer

growing seasons, and earlier snowmelt peak are all likely to exacerbate this problem. Deschutes County is in collaboration with Oregon Water Resources Department staff to better understand and address this issue. These measures include capping and piping irrigation canals in the Central Oregon Irrigation District and transferring rights between the districts while maintaining delivered volumes.

Winter Storms

Deschutes County is susceptible to extreme winter storms and rainfall. High rainfall accumulation in a short period of time increases the probability of landslides. Models predict that the changing climate will result in more extreme winter storms and rainfall in the Pacific Northwest. However, many of the climatic factors that drive those extreme storms are confined to the west side of the Cascades.

Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Most significant hazards: winter storms, wildfires, windstorms, drought
- Significant attention on wildfire prevention and mitigation strategies, given increasing prevalence and impacts; exacerbated by rising temperatures and water supply impacts
- Strong relationship between water supply, water infrastructure, and wildfire-related impacts
- Increasing growth in rural development and housing leading to increasing risk and proximity to wildfires (wildfire urban interface)
- Winter storms are most significant hazard identified in county; policies needed to address
- Continued increases in temperature likely to lead to decreasing snowpack
- Hydrologic conditions in most of County indicate continued adequate supply of water (some debate)
- Availability and access of well water for residential uses.
- Interest in incentives and policies surrounding water conservation for all users.

What **challenges** do you see?

What **opportunities** do you see?



DESCHUTES COUNTY
2040



Recreation

Deschutes County does not directly provide parks and recreation services. The County partners with local parks and recreation districts (such as the Bend Parks and Recreation District, La Pine Parks and Recreation District, Redmond Area Parks and Recreation District, and Sisters Parks and Recreation District), as well as the federal Bureau of Land Management to provide recreation opportunities.

The only public parks the County maintains are a section of the County Fairgrounds and the Worrell Wayside in downtown Bend. However, although there is no County parks department, there are County-owned properties which are designated as park lands. Starting in 1994 the County began to designate certain sensitive properties along rivers, creeks or

streams or with wildlife, wetlands or other values, as open space.

Destination resorts are another important recreational asset in Deschutes County. The County administers land use regulations governing the siting and other aspects of destination resorts to balance their economic benefit with natural resources, scenic views, safety, and other issues.



Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Access to recreation a defining characteristic and economic driver in County
- Most recreational opportunities and resources managed by other agencies and operators
- County not a significant parks provider but does own property throughout the county, many of which are designated for natural resource/open space protection
- Recreation in the future is expected to be impacted by increased wildfire and smoke, water quality issues, drought, and increased human activity; managing these conditions in coordination with the County's partners will be a key challenge for the future
- Conflicts between different types of recreational users are important to address

What **challenges** do you see?

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What **opportunities** do you see?

A large dashed-line rectangular box intended for handwritten responses to the question 'What opportunities do you see?'.



DESCHUTES COUNTY
2040



Historic & Cultural Resources

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.

In 2022, the County's Historic Landmarks Commission identified three key goals:

- **Collaborate:** Strengthen the network of historic preservation and community partners through collaboration.
- **Coordinate:** Facilitate program administration and special projects that provide opportunities to expand the scope and benefits of the historic preservation.
- **Educate:** Promote educational opportunities highlight the value, benefits, responsibilities, and requirements of historic preservation.



What **challenges** do you see?

Empty dotted-line box for writing challenges.

What **opportunities** do you see?

Empty dotted-line box for writing opportunities.



DESCHUTES COUNTY
2040



Farms & Forests

Farming in Deschutes County

According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Deschutes County has 134,600 acres in farms, of which 36,000 (about 27%) is irrigated. The 2017 Census of Agriculture profiles Deschutes County as primarily consisting of small acreage, hobby farms and other relatively small agricultural operations. As of 2017, there are approximately 1,484 farms, an increase of 16% from 2012. The average size of a farm in Deschutes County is 91 acres (a decrease of 11% from 2012). Lands engaged in farming activities total 134,600 acres, a minor 3% increase from 2012. Only 27% (26,029 acres) of land engaged in farm activities are irrigated.

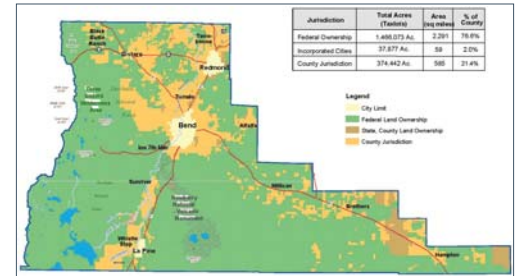
The majority of farm related operations are permitted outright in the Exclusive Farm Use Zone. The largest trend in non-residential approvals on farmland between 2018 and 2019 were for marijuana production followed by processing of farm crops, and accessory uses related to other activities on the property.

Water usage in the county is strictly regulated and dependent on precipitation in the Cascades. The total water available for human use, including municipal and irrigation uses, is fixed. No additional water rights can be issued without the decommissioning of a previous claim. Therefore, there is little opportunity to expand irrigated farming in the county. Existing farms,

however, have relatively generous irrigation rights, which have rarely been fully utilized, and are expected to have sufficient water to cope with increasing temperatures.

Forest Land in Deschutes County

Approximately 1,032,436 acres of Deschutes County area zoned for Forest Use. A third of these are on public lands, in which the County has no planning authority. 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, 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.



Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Prevalence of small “hobby farms” with low farm income
- Increased desire/need for agri-tourism activities to supplement farm land
- Preservation and support of high quality farm land
- Declining timber production, particularly on public land
- Prevalence of non-farm dwellings in resource zones in comparison to other counties; due in part to less productive soils and irrigation constraints
- Challenges with irrigation piping projects
- Changes in water supply and growing season likely to impact future agricultural production
- Interest in opportunities to improve on-farm water efficiencies, including off-stream water storage

What **challenges** do you see?

What **opportunities** do you see?



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Jobs & Economy

Deschutes County's economy was initially built around farming and logging. As those sectors declined, recreation and tourism increased as people were drawn to the beauty and opportunities to recreate on public lands. The high quality of life became a draw for employers and employees alike.

Deschutes County partners with Economic Development for Central Oregon (EDCO) to meet the needs of current and future businesses in the County. EDCO has identified the following key industries for the County:

- Bioscience
- Specialty Food & Beverage
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Outdoor
- High Technology (software and hardware)
- Aviation and Aerospace
- Agriculture
- Brewing & Distilling

COVID-19 Impacts

Deschutes County's economy was impacted by the impacts of COVID-19. The State of Oregon Governor's Regional Solutions Team for Central Oregon has identified the following priorities as emerging issues impacting Deschutes County and its cities in a post-COVID-19 world.

- Grow Oregon State University – Cascades campus and programming
- Increase workforce housing
- Increase supply of qualified workers
- Funding and completion of significant infrastructure projects
- Childcare
- Small business recovery
- Encourage water conservation/restoration, improve availability
- Resilience/emergency preparedness



Photo Credit: Bend Research



Photo Credit: Tim Park

Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Continued strong economic growth, including in trade and transportation, education and health care, tourism, and agriculture/forestry (at a somewhat declining rate)
- EDCO is the County's economic development agency; continued strong coordination with them is essential
- Increased pressure to rezone or expand property already in Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial zoned properties due to limited economic potential in other zones.
- Increased economic activity in unincorporated communities (Tumalo, Terrebonne, Sunriver).
- Economic opportunities and challenges from destination resort development.
- Potential for new or innovate economic activities

What **challenges** do you see?

What **opportunities** do you see?



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Natural Resources & Open Space

Deschutes County is home to many natural resources, which form the basis for the County's vibrant outdoor recreation opportunities. 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 an inventory of protected resources in order to preserve them for future generations.

Protected Wildlife Resources

Deschutes County has some of the broadest and most robust wildlife protections in the State of Oregon, covering a variety of species. Some of these protections include mapped habitats 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. Unmapped habitats exist for fish, furbearers, waterfowl, and upland game birds.

Scenic Views and Open Space

The 2010 Greenprint for Deschutes County listed protection of scenic viewsheds as one of the top five community priorities for conservation in the rural County. The County has several designated scenic corridors, including scenic bikeways, highways, and wild and scenic river sections.

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.

Key Issues for the Comprehensive Plan Update:

- Continued development pressures impacting wildlife populations, in particular mule deer.
- Interest in continued preservation of scenic views and open spaces throughout Deschutes County
- Recognition of benefits of "dark skies" to residents and the economy



What **challenges** do you see?

Empty dashed-line box for writing challenges.

What **opportunities** do you see?

Empty dashed-line box for writing opportunities.



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APPENDIX B. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MATRIX

*DESCHUTES COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
OPEN HOUSE RESULTS, FALL 2022*

Natural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
Updating data related to wildlife habitats and sensitive riparian areas	Recognizing that ag land is beneficial to wildlife. US F&W has reconized in other areas in the state that a large % of wildlife feed on ag lands but go back to BLM and FS land at night
Sohdvh#sxxvk#%gdun#vnlhv%#uhjxodwlrqv/#zh	Eliminate commission structure to provide a balanced appraoch to wildlife resource mgmt. Establish sub-group to manage.
Pressure to change land use law	Stronger economy = move support for protecting natural values
500 million birds die on residential zones each year. Similiar amount on commercial = 1 billion birds a year lost. non-raptor birds like songbirds, waterbirds (herons), game birds (quail), grassland birds. State of birds 2022 = loss in across most birds	Habitat loss could be addressed through educational campaigns
Let growth be slow and controlled. We don't need golf courses and resorts dropped into beautiful rural environments	Regulations and guidance on preventing window collissions on both residential and commercial buildings. Cities across US are doing this.
Existing Commission disregards the responsibility to protect wildlife resources	
Loss of habitat urbanization, window collissions as more glass is used	
Loss of habitat is harming all CO wildlife	
Recreation	
Challenges	Opportunities
Balance protection of wildlife while expanding recreational access	More awareness, more ag - urban partnerships
Infrastructure maintenance and expansion with population increase	Birdwatching \$\$ requires thinking about more species than deer and eagles. BW = 70 billion in US \$\$
More permits = too many people = serious impacts to wildlife	

Farm Forest	
Challenges	Opportunities
I think it is short sighted to not look at EFU's that are not productive as possible inclusion in UGB's.	Establish a process and regulations under which neighbors can successfully complain about neighbors who do not manage weed!
Corporate farming and ranching (more in Jeff Co)	Consistency in zoning in rural areas.
The build of nonfarming housing should be prohibited. Only building that are beneficial to the farm should be allowed. Farms with multiple housing for families living and working on the farm should be allowed.	water irrigation is currently outdated. Piping is overly expensive and counter-productive. Work with COID to create improved balanced distribution...
wasteful use upriver	plenty of water but in the wrong places
Housing	
Challenges	Opportunities
Minimum build costs due to code/zoning	Infill (+1)
housing should slowly radiate out from a town/city center	Permitting ADUs outside of the city limits - for county tax payers
Please, no more golf courses, "destination resorts", etc. They are an insult to the rest of us that abide by regulations they are an insult to the landscape	ADUs in rural land is permitted by state law. Proposed regulations by Commissioners is too strict, especially as to size (too small) location on property, etc. Must be used to expand our housing supply for rentals (not vacation rentals).
ADUS = more lost habitat, more road use (that county does not maintain) more wildlife collision	a strong plan to get the homeless population under control and off of our streets and BLM lands. Drug Treatment, mental health services. Re-locating out of the area. No more RV and tent cities/communities. They don't pay taxes and use abundant resources in our community @ tax payer expense.
providing housing for teachers, nurses, fire, public service workers to retain, high quality experts	
Keep housing within UGB lines (+1)	

Nat Hazards	
Challenges	Opportunities
restrictions on resorts especially golf courses that use a lot of water that a high desert doesn't have. Especially during droughts	encourage water-wise landscaping
The rural areas outside the SW of Redmond are experiencing drying wells at an exceptional rate. Growth of plans such as destination resorts need to mitigate the acceleration of drought and trying well water for surrounding uses	lobby for new legislation that addresses antiquated water rights
Buy out farms in upper ID. they waste water!	
Will the piping of the canals make the wells go dry? Is there any compensation to help rural residents with the expense of drilling their wells deeper.	
Water going to hobby farms instead of wildlife, people, and true farms.	
Having personel of the water district do there job correctly so water get to everyone. not just at the begining of the irrgiation ditches	
Historical/Cultural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
The requirements when a historic site is on private properties (+1)	increased grant funding for landmark preservation (+1)
lack of land acknowledgement of previous landowners - native tribes, indigenous cultures	Preservation! The dry climate helps. Don't lose the opportunities!
	especially at hisotric sites but throughout County acknowledge by erecting monuments to indigenous cultures that have been on land before europeans
Getting Around	
Challenges	Opportunities
Too many deer getting killed on roads	re-route hwy 97 bypass to actually bypass the mid-town area. Maybe go out by the airport and tie back in @ yew ave. Veterans way is too congested
infill vs rural roads, less sprawl = longer county roads	multi-modal transportation options
sprawl high cost of road maintenance	public support for more roads
	improve connection between RDM and Bend, bypass Bend to east.
Jobs	
Challenges	Opportunities
overreliance on RE and tourism	Make sole proprietorships easy to form and run
Keeping agriucture and natural resources in the County so they are an integral part in Deschutes County	Wildlife resources esp birdwatching 320 species come thru CO
	We can keep the natural environment as it is, and improve it
	start up hubs

Small Groups	
Pub Facilities/Rec	
97 bypass was needed, probably impossible now	
increase in public transportation	
Save money, let congestion happen	
Change h20 laws	
Do/create h20-shed/collaborative planning	
encourage hydrogen trains between Bend and Redmond	
Wildlife crossings	
H2O for horse hobby farms should not take precedence	
encourage canal piping	
Extend passenger rail to Bend/RDM, CO partner for	
make "state of the County" address more public or	
Small Groups	
Natural Resources/Hazards	
Wildfire!	
Climate change	
Increased costs for fire insurance	
Grants for fire mitigation should be directed to elderly/vulnerable communities	
Better evacuation signage (crooked river ranch area)	
Education and/or regulations for windows to prevent bird collisions	
Updates to wildlife overlays	
Education for natural habitat management on private properties	
Defensible space standards that incorporate wildlife habitat protections	
Preservation of native plants	
Protections of dark skies and scenic views	
Balance concerns about housing w/habitat and natural resources	
Advocate for water reuse and water conservation	

Small Groups	
Economy, Forestry, Ag	
Expansion/flexibility in sole property/home occupation	
Continous care retirement center - nonprofit	
water (x2)	
local support for family farms (x2)	
Flexibility in agri-tourism	
local commerce	
finding use for juniper trees (managing/removal and tax breaks/incentives)	
increased support for CSAs	
Support for piping projects (x2), finding compromise (x2)	
lease opportunities for hobby farming	
partnership with USFS for firewood cutting permits, helps with thinning	
UGB expansion	
econommic development/assistance	
expansion of continuing education opportunities	
Tree mitigation/enhancement	
Small Groups	
Land use and Housing	
don't expand UGBs into Ag/EFU lands (x3)	
Destination resorts shouldn't be allowed to develop as densely as they have. Equity for all property owners. Updates to DR plan map - remaining areas.	
Agency coordination issues for zone changes	
Dark skies panel - need for ranchers, differing perspectives. County should provide compliant light fixtures in cases of CE or retrofitting	
Farm zoning - needs more use allowances	
water access/irrigation an dlow farm profitability	
Development leads to decrease in wildlife habitat (x2)	
regs addressing wildlife collisions with cars, avian collisions with windows	
need for regional approach in SB 100	
development leads to road impacts/damage	
BOCC redone as a citizen/community committee or as general vote to people on specific proposals	
True map-based LR comp planning for residential development	
Destination resorts/water impacts	
Development process should include dedications/offsets for conservation/natural preservation	
Dwelling fuel breaks can lead to wildlife habitat loss	

Residential facilities - need for continuous care service centers for aging population - non-profit, neighborhood integrated	
ADUs in county for long term rental	
noxious weed code enforcement and wildfire risk	
Psilocybin use promoted in county, promote local support	
County/local supporting to bring commercial uses to county (PR/marketing, general farm use support)	
County website for CSAs/farm connections	
Tiny homes - opportunities? Challenges?	
more short term rental opportunities needed - increased commerce	
?s on state requirements for separation between ADUs and dwellings - can county alter state-level requirements?	
710 Eden not responsible housing solution	
Proper communication locally	
Development = decreased wildlife habitat	
Consider the total impacts of different land use proposals	

Natural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
How do we preserve the natural resources we have?	Focus on more forest thinning
Fxwwlqj#rxw#wrr#pxfk#euxvk#dgg#wuhhv/#kx1 kdelwdw#dgg#irrg#vrxfhv1#Odgg#lv#ehfrplq uhihuhqfh#Vxqulyhu11#doo#irfxv#+wrr#pxfk, +BodqgvfdshB,	#vwhuloh#0# #rq#iluh# building up NOT out to limit urban growth boundary
enforcement of wetland rules versus development	\
Recreation	
Challenges	Opportunities
Can we afford an increased drain on our water resources? maintain open space, protect wildlife	Great job w/ mountain bike trails (national forest) Hiking permit system needs refinement, find ways to eliminate no shows
too many floaters on Deschutes River - they need places to stop so that entire river's edge doesn't get pedestrian overuse keep riparian areas safe. Floating port-a-potties? (Agree!)	
Farm Forest	
Challenges	Opportunities
How do we address forest management to minimize fire risks when the federal govt owns so much of Deschutes Co?	Thin out USFS lands reduce wildfire threats
	rethink how water is distributed get away from "use it or lose it" mentality. Reward farmers for conservation and sharing.
Housing	
Challenges	Opportunities
Do we have the water resources for the projected growth? Affordable housing is critical	access to recreation
Support maintaining urban growth boundaries/high density urban areas	
Rural housing development -wildlife combing zone -fences too high -clear cutting lots firewise mgmt turning forest area into city type landscape -longer commutes	
We have ENOUGH "Destination Resorts"	
How do we preserve the natural wonder that we have today Affordable housing for all income groups, especially workers in communities	

Nat Hazards	
Challenges	Opportunities
nearby dry forests and dropping water table leveles increase risk of wildfire threat to homes and decreased ability to fight the house fires	review/revisit water master control protocols @wickiup reservoir - how can this help mitigate river levels for water needs
not nearly enough is being done on wildfire prevention. There needs to be more fed/state/Co coordination. People talk (?) then are reluctant to change, time is running ot	Get ready for winter storms
	ELIMINATE LAWN IRRIGATION, especially for business (E.G. surf thru car wash near fed meyer) and lawns residentials
Historical/Cultural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
	Add new historical buildings to inventory
	provide tour maps for day road trips so kids can lear our history curriculum @ school to keep Deschutes history alive
Getting Around	
Challenges	Opportunities
? / Road crossing Butler. Wickiup Junction	Focus on Wood bridge, Butler Market, (??) and Burgess Rd
	Regular busses from La Pine>Bend>Redmond 2-4 times a day
	Completion of paved path from Lava Butte to Bend to benefit E-bike and other bke transp.
	More paved, more pathway for people and bike
Jobs	
Challenges	Opportunities
commercial use in rural areas. County needs to respect CC&Rs for HOA communities. Pole barn for rent in Homesite DDRH unit 9 - is negatively impacting the neighborhood livability and property values	good jobs good wages
worker housing	East oregon will need a university center in par with U of O and O State to anchor future technologies development

Small Groups	
Pub Facilities/Rec	
Water levels in wells are dropping	
Water is the biggest issue (waste, enforcement needed)	
Facilities for people living in vans/RVs	
Wildfire is biggest issue	
Spread info on funds/programs available especially for low income	
Bridges over railroad crossings	
3 fire evacuations in past 5 years (all started by illegal activity)	
How to encourage low water-usage	
How will landfill handle pop growth?	
Terrebonne road projects should have happened	
Road system at edge of city limits	
EV charging stations - county take lead on establishing, better design to minimize wait time	
internet access for rural areas	
remove juniper to conserve water	
river is primary recreation in area	
fire management in national forests - who is leading?	
Love harper bridge access	
Bathroom facilities for people floating river	
Need proper parking lot for safety	
Natural Resources/Hazards	
mandatory fire sprinklers for all development	
additional fire dept access (ingress and egress) for all new development	
County maintained registry of properties with backup power and those vulnerable to isolation in hazard events	
Engage with federal and state agencies concerning wildfire mitigation	
Engage with HOAs and other organizations on a County-wide wildfire standards	
Need a county-wide wildfire mitigation plan and enforcement mechanisms	
Voluntary wildfire mitigation review from community members (UDRC.org)	
concerns about water waste and natural resource management	

Economy, Forestry, Ag	
Industry-focused educational facilities (2 degree, universities) as a foundation for Central and Eastern Oregon (x6)	
What is Desch. Co's anchor/foundation? Ag, forestry...	
Hobby farms - city/restaurant use	
H2O resources vs. econ development	
Keep Ag Land as Ag land	
More planned recreation, community-grwoth. Quality of life, macro-big picture communal growth	
high-speed internet providers and infrastructure	
Keep up the recreation themed economy (x2)	
Reliable bus/public transportation system - ease traffic/commutes, park and ride?	
more seasonal/community events (art fairs, etc.)	
Take short-term rental impacts into account	
Airport improvements	
Community - care for your hometown.	
Hobby farms - farmer's markets, providing for restaurants, etc.	
Cost of living vs. job availability (x4)	
Increased school systems	
Increased children/childhood opportunities	
Land use and Housing	
zoning should recognize local CCRs (x2)	
Impacts on wildlife and habitat	
Stronger CE in WA zone, support for CE division	
More design criteria for residential Dev	
Water (x2)	
Wildlife as a consideration for Res. Dev	
Better wildfire managmeent in residential areas	
Better preventative measures for houselessness	
Focus on natural resources and wildfire for res dev	
Greater focus and increased research/transparency for water resources in DC	
Better Understanding of regional capacity and expasion of urban areas	
Consideration of transportation, minimize congestion	

Natural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
Educate/ban "party" lights - dark sky and impacts on migration patterns Monitor development in view corridors Work with UDWSC on river protection/banks	pay landowners to remove junipers
Qhng#wr#uhgxfh#frxjdu#suhgdwlrq#rsrsxodwlrqv	Trails
The night sky is a natural resource humans need for the vast gain of knowledge. Light pollution affects our access to this resource but I don't see it being limited	Dark sky ordinance Partnership with cities and other agency on migration routes
Educate poeple about importance of dark skies. A not ein every water bill?	We can lead the way in preserving our wildlife and natural spaces by not allowing them to be destroyed despite "pressure". Infill the UGB! Don't crowd the wildlife out. Please.
	protect dark skies and improve animals and nautral reousrces (habitats, use of sky and migration
	Set and keep focus on development plans that do not distrub current areas
	protect mountain views (x)
Housing	
Challenges	Opportunities
urban growth is impacting the effect on de-forestation the forest is a natural resource that shouldn't be taken for granted and it is harming a lot of wildlife habitat	Destination resorts need to be required to have employee housing (dorms, apartments) to reduce traffic/emissions
the continuous growth will affect traffic patterns and that will cause many more accidents, especially in the smaller communities like Sisters and La Pine	don't turn CO into urban sprawl. Who says you should should build it so they will come. We need ^ slow , managed careful growth
This includes no infomration on development code section 2.15.400 which is trying to protect our dark skies	rezone marginal farm land
Business as usual, developers financial motivation without regard for ecosystems, community and sprawl - elected officials who promote growth	ADUs in farm zone
extending urban growth boundaries sw/o good plans for impacts - traffic (++)	
lack of clear guidance on "hardening" houses to prevent/limit wildfire damage	
infill - not out. ADU use in RR "missing middle" we have programs/housing for haves and have nots! well water - recharge depth explained to new home owners.	
why can't we embrace SLOW growth? I disagree we have to match the demand! An area should not be obligated to grwoth and provide housing capacity just because everyone wants to move here. Taken to the ridiculous example: I want to live on Mt. Bahelor, doesn't mean it should happen.	

Need to limit challenges from Central Oregon Landwatch	
don't see any requirements under 2.15.400 being upheld by new developments	
The effect on rural residency's water wells/access to ground water, wells drying up	
golf courses and articular lakes and unwise water use. LAWNS!	Education, education, education. Teach wise use of water in schools
	eradicate juniper trees to improve groundwater recharge
Nat Hazards	
Challenges	Opportunities
educating "new" residents about what to expect - where to go/why evac routes may change due to fire location, wind	foster wood products and biomass around fuels reduction, especially for junipers
Fear of lack of knowledge for ongoing groundwater for wells	improve fire resistance through reduction of fuels
cascadia subduction quake *	steel re-enforced cement building for safety from natural hazards
	do not open up the UGB for expansion. Keep the population under control for fire fighting and natural resources to be manageable
	education of new people - xeriscape -
	put power underground
	better use of data to assess vs. political agendas
Historical/Cultural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
money/volunteers	more focus on how first nations lived in tis region before europeans arrived
	DesCo needs a parks department and more recreation opportunities. Campgrounds, trails, etc
	partnering with historical societies money to support . Use TLT to promote sites, stewardship
	include history before the area was taken from indigenous people
	PUBLIC ACCESS Bridger and monuments

Getting Around	
Challenges	Opportunities
Need to improve hwy 97 for through traffic	horse and bike trails! (x)
ability to continue to fund and add funding for sorely needed road improvement	Road improvements Turn lanes onto Camp Polk Rd from H 126 going north Improvement of sight lines from Cloverdale Rd and Fryrear on Hwy 126
transportation pollution and it's effect on the environment.	Bike paths linking crossroads and sisters and outlying communities to each other and to Metolius and Black Butte
	Shoulder paths for E-bike/bikes. stay out of paving in woods - cutting trees
	Maintain Dusty Loop
	Improve shoulders for bikes/walkers on Holmes Rd. Too many close calls wtih trucks and cars and bikers
	Huge need for more multi-use trails in age of E-bikes as tool for alternative transportation
Jobs	
Challenges	Opportunities
expansion of high speed internet to rural communities for work from home	purchase TID property in Tumalo @ Cook Ave and 4th for recreational infrastructure, etc.
County and industry need to put pressure on USFS and BLM to support the recreation industry	focusing on the nature of the place and arts and music and creativity rather than industrial development
dismal (?) of our educational system - reinstitute perofrmance/learning standards	
focus on nautre and wildlife vs. playground for wealthy	
water conservation	

Small Groups	
Pub Facilities/Rec	
hwy 126 speeding	
cloverdale/20	
Cloverdale/126 - line of sight (trees)	
Add turn lane on 126 @ Camp Polk Rd	
E-bikes on trails - friction between users	
More education - possible permit with education/instruction (free) - agreed x3	
Sisters aquifer - being measured?	
broadband availability	
widen or build roads for bike lanes - esp. scenic bikeways	
Access to Whychus Creek	
County should play a bigger role in Parks	
Could County provide indoor rec facilities such as pools	
Resorts and H2O use	
Well draw downs from rural subdivisions	
Measure H2O seepage from canals to understand well impacts	
TID in Tumalo rezone to MUA	
Off stream H2) storage (reservoirs)	

Natural Resources/Hazards	
Traffic&Housing issues impact natural resources	
Dark skies (x3) - specific lighting standards, enforcing current standards, balance with safety, funding for dark skies	
Tourism x2	
littering	
water supply from destination resorts and golf courses	
wildlife corridors throughout the County	
Water supply generally - can we use data	
decisionmaking about urbanization	
incentives for removing junipers for water reasons	
trails are a resource > very successful and popular	
Bicycle trails needed	
global warming and CO2, Temperatures + snowfall	
floodplain - risk from mountain lakes (south of sisters) carver lake	
Cougars as wildlife resource?	
Deer vs. cougars?	
Education of property owners	
Juniper removal for water supply	
Private lakes + water parks	
Open water vs. piping	
underground power lines	
parks - in Tumalo specifically, Cook + 4th irrigation district owned	
Parks dept generally?	
Solar panels and electric vehicles	
sustainable development	

Economy, Forestry, Ag	
Increased residential density as econ driver	
cost implication/distribution of growth	
improve education opportunities for labor force	
Hobby farms as a small scale economic drive (x2)	
create a more diver economy	
Strategic business recruitment (innovative econ opp)	
Identify good farm lands - preservation (lzst)	
stronger advocacy for businesses	
Stronger advocacy for rural development (rezoning, tax incentives for wildlife habitat)	
Support developers	
More public/private partnerships	
Land use and Housing	
more rural housing opportunities (x5)	
Rural ADUs	
Defensible space for dwellings, and "home hardening" standards (clear standards and education)	
More nuance to solar setback standards	
Short term rental regulations	
Homelessness issues broadly	
Homeless issues generally and increased housing supply where available (x3)	
Look at county-owned properties for affordable housing	
development code section 2.15.400 (light pollution, dark skies enforcement) - use educational materials	
non-complaint based code enforcement	
support "home hardening" standards for wildfire mitigation	

Natural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
Please map wildlife migration/corridors accurately - taking them into RR-10 and MUA lands rather than some artificial but conveninet boundary	Fences are a major contributor to ungulate mortality. Promote wildlife friendly options
surprwh#foxvwhu#ghyhorsphqw	goal 5 inventory lists for mule deer, elk, and many other species should be prioritized
public lands need to be regulated to sustainable use for all	County needs to lead in conservation measures lby xeriscaping, solar installations, EV fleet, night sky lighting or lack of lighting
smart growth is crucial to preserve and support healthy wildlife populations. We must avoid sprawl	Dark skies are an economic value support intl dark skies parks and communities (+1)
resort impact (thornburg, skyline), is on eo fthe bigger threats to open space, natural resources, and environmental water impacts (+1)	No rural ADUs/no solar in wildlife overlay zones
I own 3 acres of "mother nature" I have the same deer, badgers over 116 birds becuse of the natural landscapes	
false, manipulative messaging from central oregon landwatch. We need honest conversations about the County's natural resources	
77% of deschutes county land is federal. Not much for the folks who live here (and are moving here - you can't stop growth...). Mis-information and mis-education by "organizations" like Central Oregon Landwatch	
Increased development pressure in rural areas.	
must work to maintain large in-tact ecosystems	
Thornburg and Eden developments (+1)	
Coordinate state and federal agencies in land use planning and decisions	

Recreation	
Challenges	Opportunities
take Worrell Park off the table for a parking option. There are other options.	already have CET to Bachelor model for encouraging transit to recreational areas
no more resorts! no more golf courses (I agree, yes!) (+1)	skyline community forest preservation primarily for natural habitat and recreation
water rights assoc with the sub-division of 710 acres of EFU into 71 10-acre RR10 lots - wells are not monitored	stronger emphasis on cluster development to protect open space.
overuse damage to the areas natural resources and a serious impact on wildlife (me too - I agree)	plan ahead in new developments so children have parks to play in and provide nature interaction
Leave Worrell Wayside alone!	vertical growth preservation of EFU land (x2 me too)
climate impact on natural areas. Increased demands on rec areas. Declining natural habitat.	Keep Worrell Wayside!!!
<p>why doesn't deschutes county provide county parks?? (just suprised!)</p> <p>People have a bad perspective/view of dest. resorts. (bachelor is one..)</p> <p>little/no greenspace/parks in new development (NE Bend)</p>	
Managing traffic/parking; improving alternative transit to recreation sites	

Farm Forest	
Challenges	Opportunities
water quantity and soil quality can they stay high with the # of marijuana production operations	water conservation my biggest concern for future ag. Irrigation canals as a source of H2O waste in need of correction, but big opportunities. See california's solar canals.
poor watering done on farms. Wasted, evaporated, and used just to keep their rights, even if not needed. poor soils in some EFU - not productive farms	
CO isn't a good place to grow things - too many challenges (unless greenhouse)	strengthening local economy and food system through how we treat farmland
How can you say that farm will have sufficient water to cope with increasing temperatures? There are farms going under	simplifying the rezoning process if your parcel does not meet the state land use definition of agricultural/EFU land
water/irrigation for profit farms improve canal efficiency no more golf courses or like that use water for recreation	using the median acreage/gross sales test for farm dwellings
poor soils based on what criteria? Deschutes Cnty, productive soils cannot and should not be based by west-side of the cascade range soils.	thin/put state and federal \$\$ into thinning in the WUI - stop approving new forest dwellings
climate change	take rangeland seriously for agricultural use/keep farmland primed for farmers
protecting farmland	teach proper watering (dawn/dusk, not flooding in midday heat) nonfarm dwellings/housing/ADU's to alleviate home prices CO farms focus on other more profitable endeavors - sadly veggie farming isn't one...:((greenhouses, animals, etc)
soil may lack nitrogen but - without irrigation central OR will look like going to Burns except 10 years of weeds first	couldn't we encourage resort or cluster development instead of individual exempt wells and septic? Water systems take water rights so allow them!
	doesn't non-irrigated poor soil farmland and forest land offer opportunities for higher density maybe as destination resorts that are primarily owner occupied or cluster developments
	giving away too much EFU...once repurposed soil is destroyed - nutrient content reduces with climate change = more farm needed not less
	blanket zone encourage EFU properties to be useful open space as PUD
	Keep our resource lands in place!! too many zone changes/plan am. of resource lands
	when one of our commissioners espouses cutting down juniper to solve our water problem - she is a problem!
	water rights are not equal and ability to farm less than 90+ acres is not sustainable

Housing	
Challenges	Opportunities
do not build beyond urban growth boundary	
do not expand UGB	
do not allow AG land to be developed	sprawl into the wildland urban interface is not an answer to housing
hope to keep urban growth boundaries where they are. North (OB Riley Rd)	no more destination resorts!
housing supply catching up with current/future housing demand within current UGB	there are opportunities for density, & density could, on turn, reduce certain transportation issues
avoid robust development on most high risk areas of wildland urban interface	simplify the rezoning process to help make increasing the housing supply more feasible.
	allow ADU's in EFU's. it's people's private land
	allow useless land that's categorized as EFU to become housing
building housing for homeless and for lower income vs. building for 2nd home use &/or STR use	change oregon land use laws. They are causing prices to increase and antiquitous.
grow up, not out. Do not allow central oregon to sprawl like the Denver area	safe parking ordinance
everyone does not want to live within the UGB. Encourage more options for rural residential living, which makes Deschutes County great!	keep housing in the UGB-one-off zone changes to rural residential on the edges of town we hope to grow = issue
strict restrictiosn, misinformation, and a plethora of building permits slowing down growth.	
low supply of housing causing increased house prices. More housing = lower prices	
Central Oregon Landwatch is increasing housing costs through litigation costs.	please facilitate and expedite the upcoming expansion of the Redmond and Bend UGBs.
keep development wtihin UGB not developing EFU!	what are new models of unincorporated rural housing. See Babcock Ranch near Ft. Myers Fla. Sustainable and reilient
Developers aren't the only business! Don't let them frame city lenders by saying they'll go bankrupt if you don't approve our project.	support SB 391 for rural ADUs!
1. homelessness 2. piping the canal in county neighborhoods negatively impacts those homes	promote housing in cities where as supported by infrastructure/less of a strain on system esp. w/climate change/fire/water
maintain rural of the County. -if/when city boundary becomes full - do not expand UGB -not everyone can live here	strict firewise building codes and additional road infrastructure paid for by homeowners and adding rural ADUs in WUI
high risk and extreme risk WUIs should be excluded from higher density development or ADU	missing middle housing workforce h. rethink short term rentals 3rd ave mixed use area (city of Bend)

Better use of EFU lands that do not allow dev.	adjusting the policies on ADUs in rural residential neighborhoods
Addressing homelessness	please expand the UGB soon if you expect this kind of growth. People in Bend are not for vertical growth
Nat Hazards	
Challenges	Opportunities
no mention of cascadia subduction here. While not a direct impact seismically, Deschutes County will be the statewide response center, impacting traffic, airport use, and fairgrounds	Stop developing/approving zone changes of resource land to rural residential -higher fire risk/water strain
increased growth and increased building while water is going down	resorts and golf course water should be reduced or shut off before doing so to farms
we are cutting trees at an alarming rate. We need them to control temps and fresh air. Please protect them!	dont allow new development in high and extreme fire risk areas
spared of grossly large auto-dependent s. family development	update zones of impact for mitigation program to better reflect groundwater and surface water connection/especially east of sisters fault zone
I question who benefits from piping irrigation canals? Farmers mainly. I don't like spending millions benefitting a few	The general zone of impact does not describe g.w. flow and recharge - exempt well owners could monitor their use and track water levles if technology available and affordable
wildfire prevention and preparedness	Provide more public education opportunities to learn about maintaining your residence for defensible space. Also, tech the public about our robust aquifer in Deschutes County
piping irrigation canals will destroy ecosystems and disrupt so many households and private property. This is not a viable solution. Water rights for farms are antiquitous and not helpful in worst cases	Create an incentive based program for juniper tree removal. They area major fire hazard and removal could help with groundwater recharge. Review Tim Deboodt's research on juniper removal for proof
	Reduce sprawl into the wildland urban interface. Promote denser cluster developments
	Consider inventives/systems to promote efficient use of water, especially in irrigation districts w/senior water
Historical/Cultural Resources	
Challenges	Opportunities
erasure and lack of inclusion of indigenous people and POC	there are a lot of community partners that could help with this (HDM, WS)
is there another option for the AJ Tucker building besides demo for the courthouse expansion	keep Worrell Wayside! We're losing too much of our historic sites to development as it is!
why are all of these photos of white settlers histoic sites??	

Getting Around	
Challenges	Opportunities
bike lane and sidewalk on Eagle Rd between Neff and Butler Market	need public transportation Chemult amtrack N to Hood River La Pine > Madras High speed rail - off road paths for bike and electric vehicles
The Baker/97 interchange really needs to be done. With H.S. and M.S. going in, population greatly increases.	local gas tax or local vehicle registration fee
Speeding traffic in high-pedestrian areas with little law enforcement "lethal lefts" too many blind turns with car fatalities Increased traffic/use for Bend's small roads. no E > W and vice versa greenway for pedestrians to get around 97	lights, round-a-bouts, or slower speeds (+ enforcement) for the "lethal lefts"
no good bike routes between cities	a pedestrian/bike friendly greenway from E>W to cross 97 safely
improvements to the Helmholtz and Hwy 126 interchange in Redmond. Currently not a straight crossing south on Helmholtz crossing 126	enhanced connections to BLM and national forest
don't make hamby another 27th street.	chance for transportation options that support recreation but reduce # of cars driving to rural/wildland locations/better public transportation in general
increased commuter traffic between Bend and Redmond	
Jobs	
Challenges	Opportunities
I don't think the County has started early enough to site a new landfill	Both lean into "zoom town" and diversity on-site work. Workforce housing
not enough affordable housing for service workers	more jobs targeting sustainable and GHG reductions
landfill status? needs a lot of public interaction in decision	to lower house prices, supply must increase (to allow for more affordable workforce housing). Come up with a plan to build Bend out where environmentally feasible (old back 9 golf course, in rural areas mis-categorized as rural).
zoning laws and standards protect our quality of life and living conditions compacted housing does not.	promote ag/eco-tourism in smaller communities
destination resorts are more of a concern for environment, water and traffic than they are a source of sustainable economic development	
Aerospace!	

Small Groups	
Pub Facilities/Rec	
New rural subdivisions on farmland, esp. H2O but also transp. (x2)	
Piping irrigation canals - \$\$ - drying up wells (x4)	
Metering rural water users	
Speed up Baker/97 interchange (x2)	
Emphasize multi-modal (x2)	
Recreation and overuse vs. permits	
Golf courses: too many, H2O use	
Link between recreational responsibility and education on proper behavior	
Mtn bikes/horses/people, conflict	
quads are a real problem - irresponsible behavior	
e-bike use by youngsters	
in rural development - could there be shared water/sewer systems? (x2)	
H2O rights laws are outdated, re-evaluate to beneficial use and encourage efficiency	
EV charging stations	
Congestion on rural roads	
General overuse of recreation facilities	
Be careful w/ improving access to River to not encourage too much use	
Parking structure @ Tumalo falls access	
Natural Resources/Hazards	
firewise education and grants	
Evacuation in rural areas (education and emergency access)	
mule deer inventory is important	
land and water loss due to destination resorts	
pandemic	
cascadia earthquake	
Deschutes County maybe "High ground"	
Economic disruptions	
Farmland as resource	
"good"lands	
Lot of support for dark skies and Goal 5 update	
Rural residential - development impacting wildlife habitat and individual wells	
Rethink water rights	
Septic issues - residential uses	
Forest management + recovery from fires	
Cascadia Subduction Impacts	
Migration due to climate impacts	
Ecological value of deserts, as well as forests	
Sage grouse habitat	

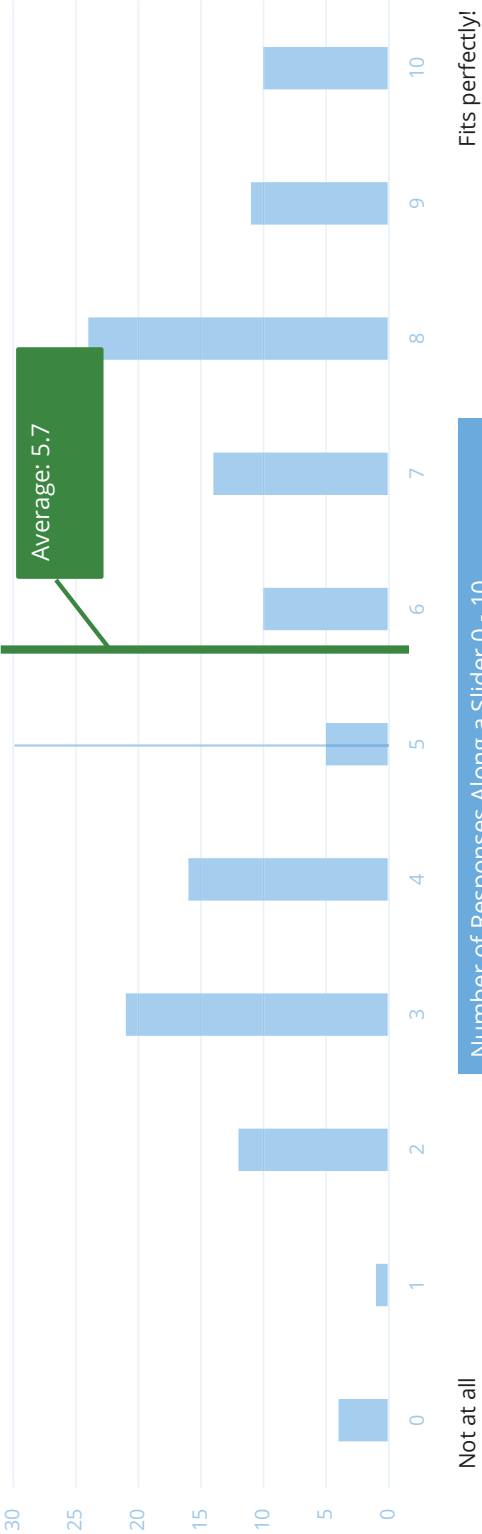
Economy, Forestry, Ag	
County should educate what happens w/o irrigation (#1 issue)	
Sewer's role in econ dev (#2 issue)	
Preserve farm land, meh on hobby famrs (split +/-) #2 issue - tie	
Support high quality farm land (#3 issue)	
Support piping of canals (#4 issue)	
Irrigation piping support	
adverse effects, educate farmers on being waterwise - cut H2O to DR's first, not farmers	
RI/RC pressure on EFU	
non or quasi farm uses on EFU land, open up commercial activity	
H2O rights fungible - does Desch. Co have a role?	
Loss of EFU to RR10 and MUA 10	
Changing (decrease) h2O supply	
Don't disrupt wildlife corridors for desintation resorts	
Land use and Housing	
looser restrictions on ADUs/2nd homes	
min lot sizes	
even if developing affordably, must be metered/timed to not overwhlem land/neighborhoods	
homeless coordination with city (# of homeless in county vs. cities)	
tiny homes?	
Homelessness servces and sheltering -locations in DC?, safe parking, lack of available in cities	
Affordable housing - RV/MAHO parks and campgrounds	



APPENDIX C. ONLINE OPEN HOUSE RESPONSE DATA

*DESCHUTES COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS, FALL 2022*

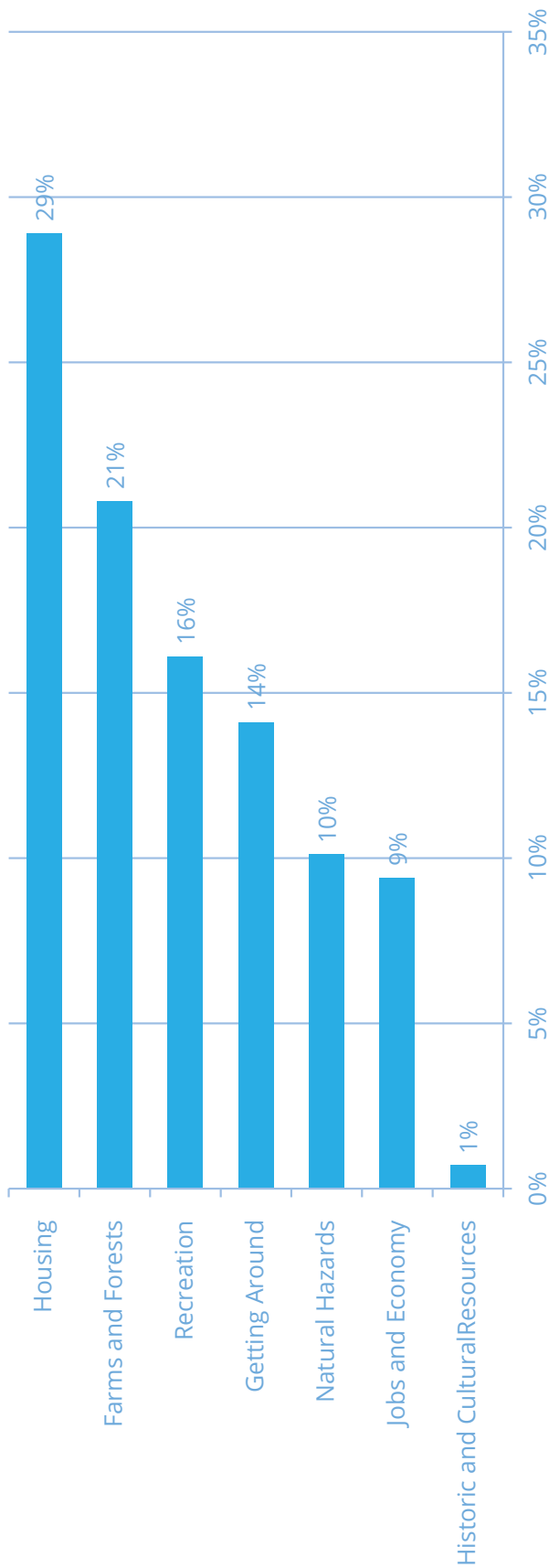
How well does this vision fit Deschutes County today?



Number of Respondents: 129



Most Important Topic

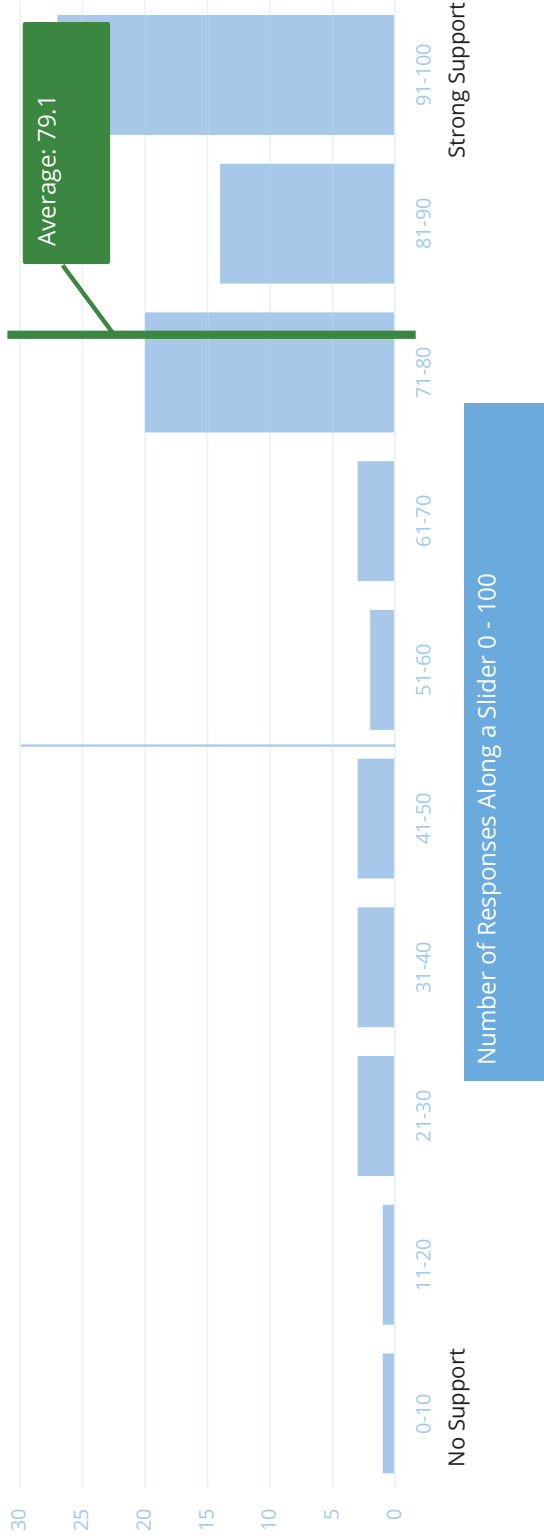


Number of Respondents: 149



Housing: Level of support for these goals as written

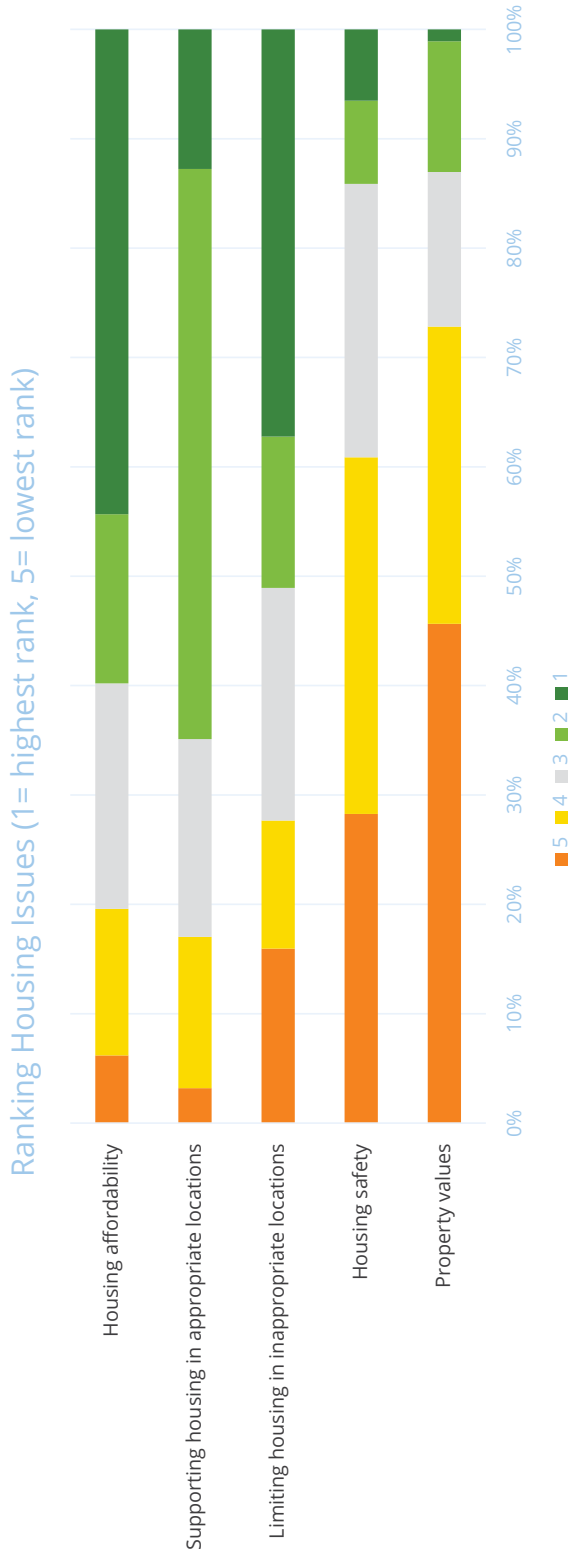
Item #IV.2.



Number of Respondents: 76



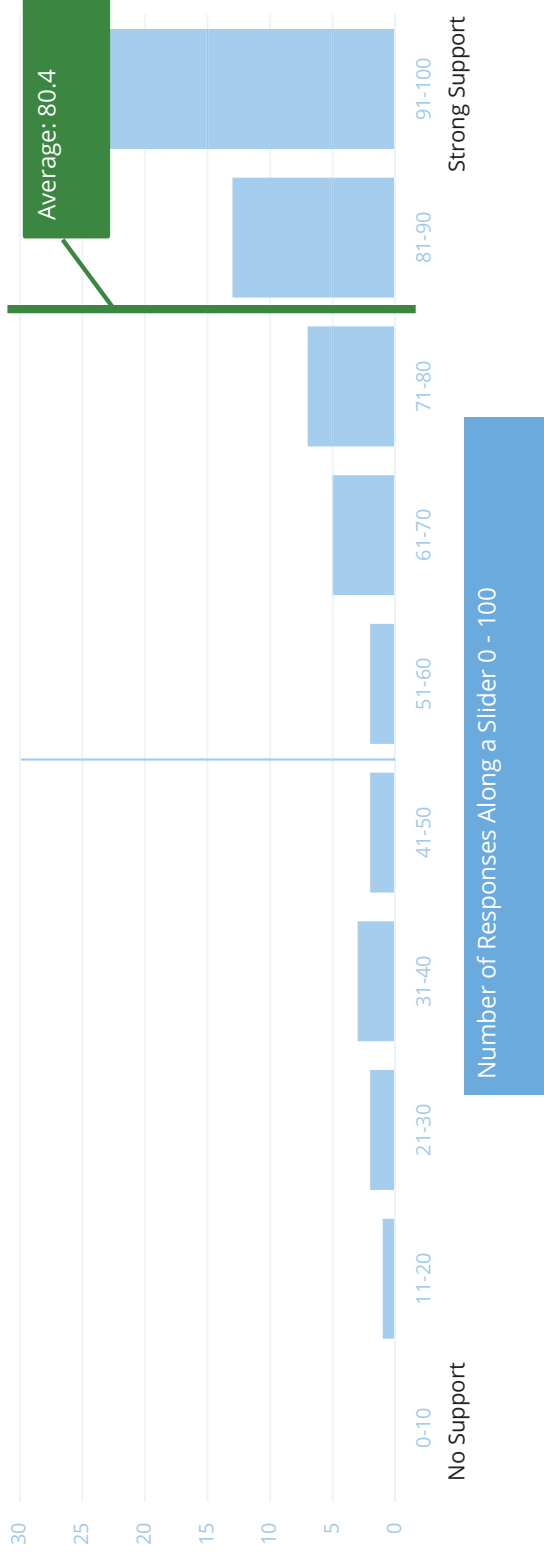
Please rank issues related to housing in order of importance for the County.



Number of Respondents: 92-97



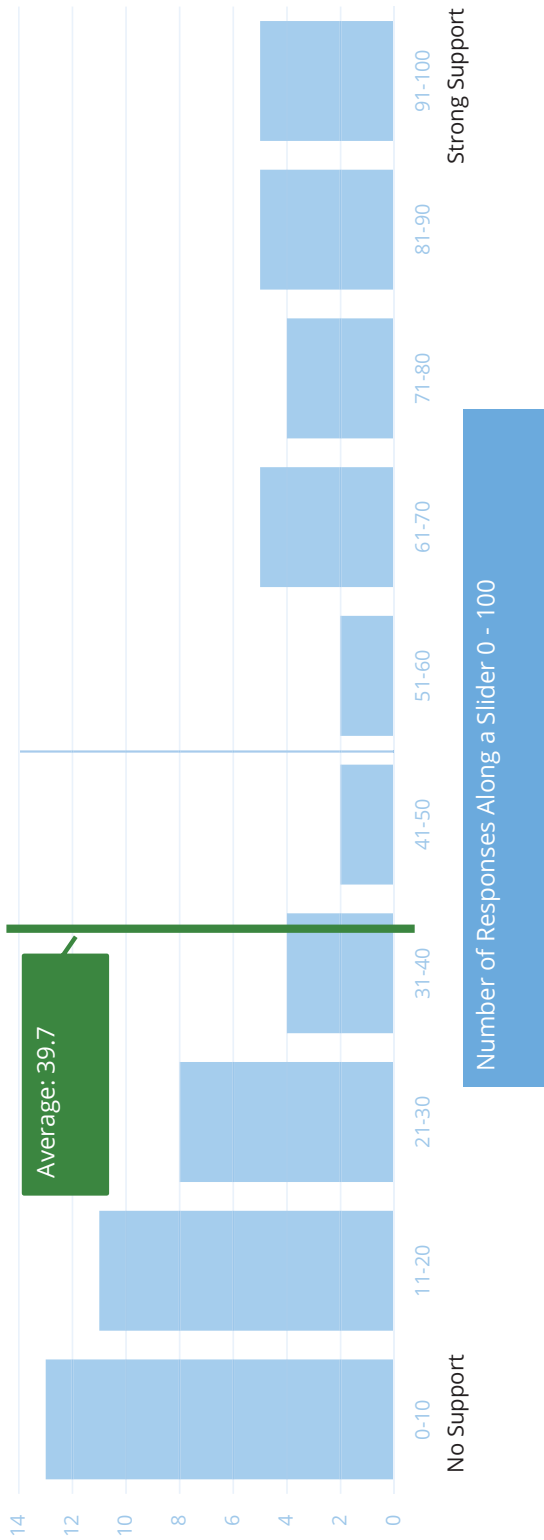
Jobs & Economy: Level of support for the goal as written



Number of Respondents: 59



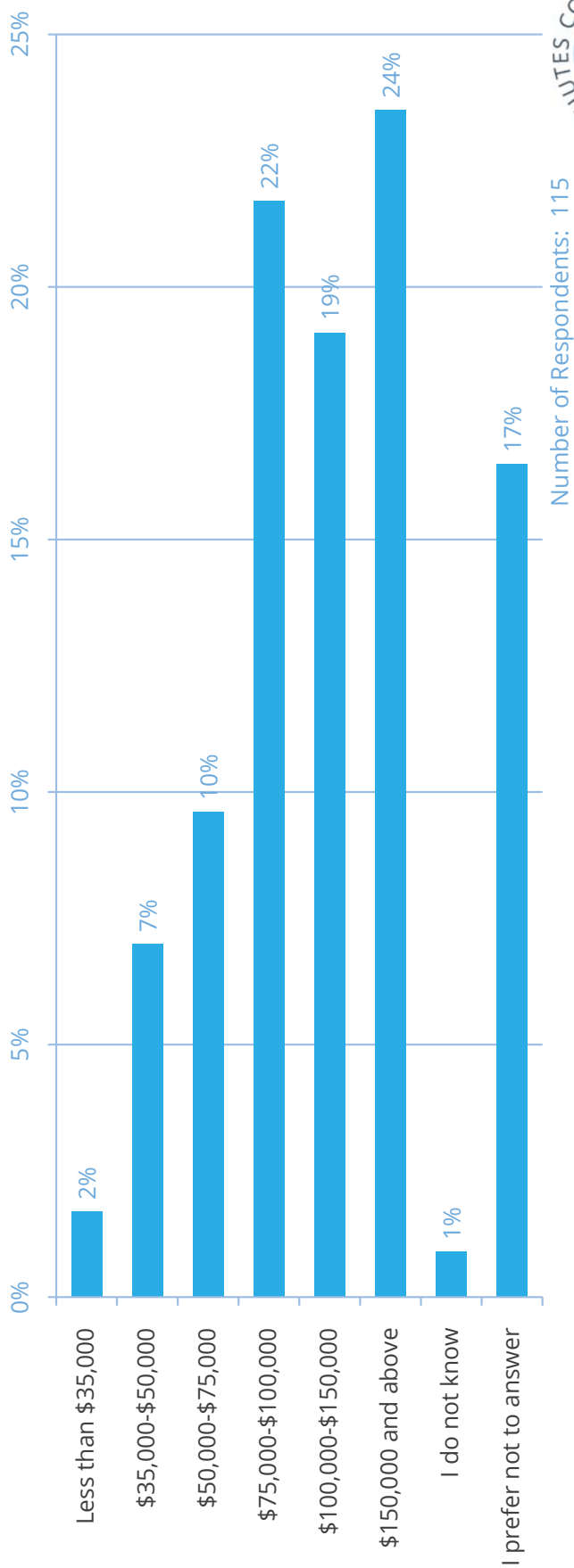
Recreation: Level of support for the goal as written



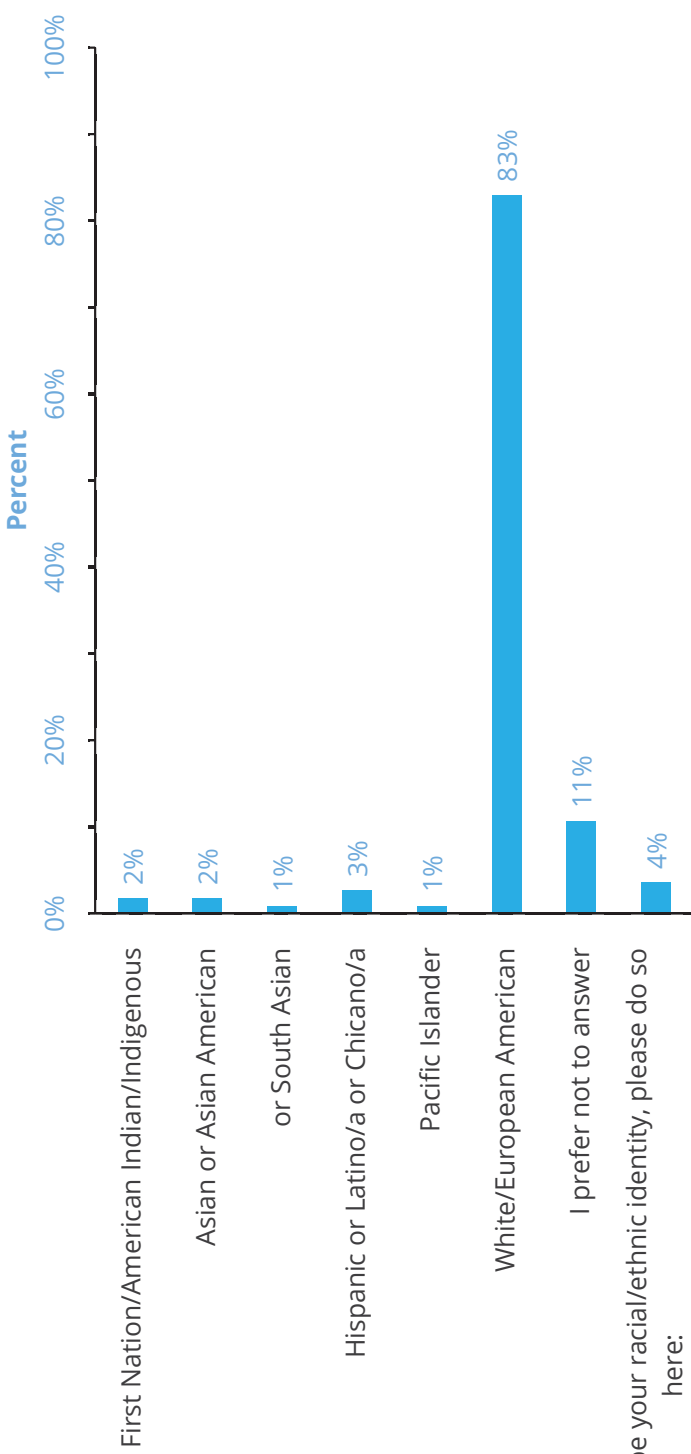
Number of Respondents: 59



My yearly household income is:



Which of the following most accurately describes your race and ethnic identities. (check all that apply)



If you prefer to self-describe your racial/ethnic identity, please do so here:

Number of Respondents: 112



I live in the following Zip Code

ZIP Code	# of Responses	General Location
97701	13	North Bend and Tumalo
97702	40	South Bend
97703	26	Bend
97707	12	Sunriver South
97739	1	LaPine
97756	11	Redmond
97759	5	Sisters
97760	2	Terrebonne

Number of Respondents: 110





OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

The following are provided as entered with a reference number and the topic the response is associated with.

Ref Number	Topic	Comment
1	30 Years from Now	1/2 the population
2	30 Years from Now	A balance between long term rentals and short term rentals
3	30 Years from Now	A balanced economy.
4	30 Years from Now	A better solution for the intersection at Baker/Cheyenne/Hwy 97/Country Store
5	30 Years from Now	A busy city with a mountain feel that still feels like the old bend
6	30 Years from Now	A clean city
7	30 Years from Now	A community with public transit options that work
8	30 Years from Now	A dense, walkable urban area with publicly owned and accessible lands surrounding Bend
9	30 Years from Now	A diverse and thriving community
10	30 Years from Now	A few more restaurants and an urgent care
11	30 Years from Now	A fire resilient community.
12	30 Years from Now	A healthy, protected natural environment
13	30 Years from Now	A local gov ran with complete and total transparency.
14	30 Years from Now	a lot less crowding
15	30 Years from Now	A mid-urban area with the look and personality of a small town



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
16	30 Years from Now	A more manageable cost of living so its possible to have diversity in several ways. That there is opportunity for people of different races and ethnicities to move here, opportunity for young people to move and work here and afford to do so. I think if you can lower the cost of living and make affording to be in bend more manageable, it will greatly benefit Central Oregon
17	30 Years from Now	A place where people not only want to visit on vacation, but make it home
18	30 Years from Now	A place where people not only want to visit on vacation, but make it home
19	30 Years from Now	A place with low taxes and efficient government.
20	30 Years from Now	A safe bike path between Bend and Redmond! People walk/bike on 97 every day. People die every year. This is a problem with a straightforward solution.
21	30 Years from Now	A water wise community
22	30 Years from Now	Abundant open space in our rural areas, no more large scale rural developments
23	30 Years from Now	Abundant wildlife in protected habitats.
24	30 Years from Now	Abundant, helathy wildlife populations
25	30 Years from Now	Access to public land
26	30 Years from Now	Actual affordable housing for the working class. Childcare access.
27	30 Years from Now	Actual public transportation
28	30 Years from Now	aDUs on EFU, MUA, RR10
29	30 Years from Now	Affordable
30	30 Years from Now	affordable
31	30 Years from Now	affordable
32	30 Years from Now	Affordable education that is available to all children and opportunities for college as well as education in the trades. Opportunities for folks to enjoy the arts.y for \



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
33	30 Years from Now	Affordable for everyone
34	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing
35	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing
36	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing
37	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing available for all people
38	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing for people that work here
39	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing for people that work here
40	30 Years from Now	Affordable housing for people that work here
41	30 Years from Now	affordable housing opportunities
42	30 Years from Now	affordable housing options/community supported housing options for unhoused folks
43	30 Years from Now	affordable housing so my kids can live here someday
44	30 Years from Now	Agricultural is thriving through significant water conservation, sustainable practices and land use decisions that preserve the ability to farm.
45	30 Years from Now	Agriculture
46	30 Years from Now	Also that they figure out that all the main roads need to be at least 4 lanes like 3rd and greenwood the traffic here is ridiculous now.
47	30 Years from Now	An abundance of trees and parks, especially in newer neighborhoods.
48	30 Years from Now	an efficient public transportation system that connects them all without relying on the state highway system.
49	30 Years from Now	An independent minded place promoting personal responsibilities/freedoms.
50	30 Years from Now	An overall feeling and attitude of a close, tight knit community
51	30 Years from Now	Balance between community and nature
52	30 Years from Now	bat habitat
53	30 Years from Now	Beautiful landscaped streets



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
54	30 Years from Now	Being able to walk and bike
55	30 Years from Now	Bend has grown up, not out
56	30 Years from Now	Bend preserves and grows green space and tree canopy
57	30 Years from Now	Bend turns into a memory of its former thriving and happy community
58	30 Years from Now	Better air quality
59	30 Years from Now	better cuisine
60	30 Years from Now	Better development (better streets for reducing traffic)
61	30 Years from Now	Better mass transit to downtown and other shopping areas
62	30 Years from Now	Better public transportation
63	30 Years from Now	Better public transportation- a comprehensive, interconnected network that's fast, convenient and reliable. Not busses, more like a train from Sister/Bend/Prineville/Redmond
64	30 Years from Now	better roads
65	30 Years from Now	Better roads/traffic solutions
66	30 Years from Now	Better traffic /road management
67	30 Years from Now	Better traffic flow
68	30 Years from Now	Better traffic movement
69	30 Years from Now	better transit
70	30 Years from Now	better transportation infrastructure
71	30 Years from Now	Better, updated transportation corridors including multi-use paths that connect all parts of the city so one can travel on bike around the entire city
72	30 Years from Now	Bike and pedestrian friendly
73	30 Years from Now	Bike and pedestrian trails connecting major areas of the county
74	30 Years from Now	Bike and walking paths for safe commuting
75	30 Years from Now	Bikes, pedestrians
76	30 Years from Now	Building with less impact on the natural beauty



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
77	30 Years from Now	Built environment grows up not out
78	30 Years from Now	canals piped to save water with green belt/parks along routes
79	30 Years from Now	Carbon neutral development and good inner and intra city transit
80	30 Years from Now	Clean
81	30 Years from Now	Clean and abundant water in the rivers
82	30 Years from Now	clean living
83	30 Years from Now	Clean water and air
84	30 Years from Now	Clean water and clean air, with burn bans county wide
85	30 Years from Now	Clean, well-maintained
86	30 Years from Now	Clear air
87	30 Years from Now	Clear air (no smoke)
88	30 Years from Now	Clear air and clean water
89	30 Years from Now	Clear air and clean water
90	30 Years from Now	Clearly defined housing versus rural areas
91	30 Years from Now	Climate Change Adaptation
92	30 Years from Now	Comfortable and safe multi-modal transportation connections
93	30 Years from Now	Community
94	30 Years from Now	compact
95	30 Years from Now	Compact urban areas where everyone lives in walkable neighborhoods with school, work, food, and entertainment within a 10 minute walk.
96	30 Years from Now	Compact urban development.
97	30 Years from Now	Compact urban development.
98	30 Years from Now	Complete communities
99	30 Years from Now	Comprehensive carbon-neutral public transportation options, green spaces, and recreational opportunities woven through the counties infrastructure.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
100	30 Years from Now	Continuation of enhanced parks, greenways
101	30 Years from Now	Continued drought
102	30 Years from Now	Controlled and purposeful growth
103	30 Years from Now	Controlled expansion of urban area. Protection of wildlife and wildcards. Protected waterways/watershed. Restricted urban development/expansion.
104	30 Years from Now	Controlled slow growth
105	30 Years from Now	Convenient grocery shopping to senior living
106	30 Years from Now	Costco moved to its new proposed location, cutting traffic in the rapidly-expanding eastside
107	30 Years from Now	County coordinates human dignity issues and solves homelessness
108	30 Years from Now	crowding
109	30 Years from Now	Cycling infrastructure.
110	30 Years from Now	dark night skies
111	30 Years from Now	dark skies
112	30 Years from Now	Dark skies
113	30 Years from Now	Dark skies with little to no light pollution and dark sky outdoor lighting strictly enforced
114	30 Years from Now	Dark skies! Appropriately shielded lighting where you need it, not in the sky.
115	30 Years from Now	Dense mid-rise mixed use development
116	30 Years from Now	Dense walkable cities with preserved rural lands inbetween
117	30 Years from Now	Density rather than spread
118	30 Years from Now	Denuded of forest
119	30 Years from Now	Developer greed was curbed with sound legislation that requires taxes home builder profits build affordable homes with yards and parks and vast amounts of open space for nature
120	30 Years from Now	Diverse



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
121	30 Years from Now	Diverse and inclusive community
122	30 Years from Now	Diverse and inclusive populations leads to innovation, job growth, and communities that support the well-being of all.
123	30 Years from Now	diverse populations that work and live here
124	30 Years from Now	diversity
125	30 Years from Now	diversity
126	30 Years from Now	Dry
127	30 Years from Now	Ease of transportation: air, auto, bike, bus
128	30 Years from Now	Easy access to outdoor spaces - including both local parks and areas within the city as well as areas outside the city such as the DNF
129	30 Years from Now	Efficient roadways, bike lanes, less traffic.
130	30 Years from Now	Efficient supply chain
131	30 Years from Now	Efficient transportation network sans traffic
132	30 Years from Now	efficient use of infill lots and density leaving wide open spaces throughout
133	30 Years from Now	Endless parks, outdoor recreation areas, and protected lands everywhere
134	30 Years from Now	enhanced transportation infrastructure to minimize congestion
135	30 Years from Now	Enough housing of all types
136	30 Years from Now	Environmentally friendly intentional design
137	30 Years from Now	existing recreation areas preserved
138	30 Years from Now	Expansion of affordable housing opportunities, to keep the vital service industry supported. Expansion of transportation infrastructure to support growth.
139	30 Years from Now	Extreme Juniper Removal
140	30 Years from Now	Farm, forest, & wildlife habitat protected



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
141	30 Years from Now	Farms thriving! They've figured out how to re-allocate water in Deschutes County so working farms get the water they need without the river drying up!
142	30 Years from Now	Fewer homeless people
143	30 Years from Now	Fewer STR
144	30 Years from Now	Find more water sources so we don't destroy the rivers.
145	30 Years from Now	Flourishing central district within all city proper
146	30 Years from Now	Forest/trees conservation
147	30 Years from Now	Free/inexpensive local buses throughout neighborhoods so traffic will not increase
148	30 Years from Now	Fully staff businesses
149	30 Years from Now	good roads
150	30 Years from Now	Good roads, less traffic
151	30 Years from Now	Good transportation options
152	30 Years from Now	Great mass transit/train line between Sisters, Bend, Redmond, Airport, Sunriver and La Pine
153	30 Years from Now	great open spaces and trails
154	30 Years from Now	Green spaces
155	30 Years from Now	habitat restoration
156	30 Years from Now	Happy people working together
157	30 Years from Now	Happy people working together
158	30 Years from Now	Harmony
159	30 Years from Now	Have been realistic about the number of people who can live here
160	30 Years from Now	Have better controlled the water regulations
161	30 Years from Now	Having adhered to land use regs, the beauty of this place has been preserved



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
162	30 Years from Now	Health promotion is everywhere and no indication that alcohol, marijuana or other drugs are sold or used in this community
163	30 Years from Now	Healthy forest, rivers and air
164	30 Years from Now	Healthy forests
165	30 Years from Now	healthy forests and less smoke
166	30 Years from Now	Healthy river
167	30 Years from Now	Healthy habitats that promote landscape connectivity for animals
168	30 Years from Now	High rise density in Bend and Redmond.
169	30 Years from Now	Hiking/biking trails and access to the river
170	30 Years from Now	Hotter weather, more fires in summer,
171	30 Years from Now	Houseless people given the support they need, and safely allowed to live in cities near resources and services. As long as housing is a market-based economy, we will have people experiencing houselessness in Deschutes County. We should plan well to have safe spaces near services for people to live, for a short time while they're down on their luck.
172	30 Years from Now	Housing for homeless
173	30 Years from Now	I also see rural service centers (Terrebonne, Tumalo) in areas like Sundance, Millican, Cloverdale, Lower Bridge with -
174	30 Years from Now	I hope there's more concern for wildlife and building more eco-friendly.
175	30 Years from Now	I see that farm land & recreational land have remained in tact.
176	30 Years from Now	I see that the county commissioners have stopped giving everybody with deep pockets water permits
177	30 Years from Now	I see that there has been no more resorts and golf courses built
178	30 Years from Now	I want to see that farmlands have been protected
179	30 Years from Now	I want to see that water conservation has been prioritized
180	30 Years from Now	I want to see recreation lands and opportunities have been developed



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A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Ref Number	Topic	Comment
181	30 Years from Now	Improved public amenities
182	30 Years from Now	Improved road infrastructure to handle the population growth
183	30 Years from Now	Improved the roads to account for growth
184	30 Years from Now	inclusive
185	30 Years from Now	Inclusive community
186	30 Years from Now	Inclusive/Accessible
187	30 Years from Now	Increased social diversity
188	30 Years from Now	Indigenous land stewardship
189	30 Years from Now	intact
190	30 Years from Now	intentional and curbed development
191	30 Years from Now	Intentional community space built into cities
192	30 Years from Now	kaiser hospitals
193	30 Years from Now	Lack of traffic because of good infrastructure for all users
194	30 Years from Now	Land Back
195	30 Years from Now	Lands that are protected for clean water, clean air, and native soil and landscapes for a sustainable future that accounts for all the aspects the land provides our community.
196	30 Years from Now	large city
197	30 Years from Now	Large swaths of protected open space - forest, farms, ranches, wildlife corridors
198	30 Years from Now	Less community
199	30 Years from Now	Less congestion
200	30 Years from Now	Less crowded highways
201	30 Years from Now	Less crowded natural areas
202	30 Years from Now	Less gentrification
203	30 Years from Now	less homeless camps
204	30 Years from Now	Less homelessness



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
205	30 Years from Now	less people
206	30 Years from Now	less people
207	30 Years from Now	less State building restrictions
208	30 Years from Now	less traffic
209	30 Years from Now	Less traffic, more efficient multi-modal transportation options. More walkable areas
210	30 Years from Now	Less traffic, more efficient multi-modal transportation options. More walkable areas
211	30 Years from Now	Less wildlife
212	30 Years from Now	Letting wild places and nature co-exist with our habitation
213	30 Years from Now	Light rail, electric buses, public transit!
214	30 Years from Now	limited growth
215	30 Years from Now	Limited growth and urban sprawl
216	30 Years from Now	Little to no homeless people
217	30 Years from Now	Little traffic congestion
218	30 Years from Now	Long lines at the supermarket and everywhere because no one can afford to buy homes and thrive
219	30 Years from Now	longer fire seasons
220	30 Years from Now	Looks like every mid size tow in the US.
221	30 Years from Now	Lots of farmland/open space
222	30 Years from Now	Lots of green space and access to culture/gathering places, everyday shopping in walkable neighborhoods, not just masses of cheek-by-jowl houses
223	30 Years from Now	Lots of natural and park spaces
224	30 Years from Now	lots of open space
225	30 Years from Now	Lots of open space with old hibatat
226	30 Years from Now	Lots of open space with old hibatat



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
227	30 Years from Now	Lots of preserved natural areas w/in urban and suburban areas for parks etc.
228	30 Years from Now	Lots of trees
229	30 Years from Now	Lots of trees and parks
230	30 Years from Now	Lots of wild spaces
231	30 Years from Now	low and slo traffic
232	30 Years from Now	Lower cost of living
233	30 Years from Now	lower density in housing, less big box stores, focus on smaller towns and community feeling that you see in places like Sisters
234	30 Years from Now	Managed growth
235	30 Years from Now	Managed growth with properly sized infrastructure
236	30 Years from Now	managed traffic/parking
237	30 Years from Now	Many natural and green spaces in and around the the city
238	30 Years from Now	Mindful of developing land for housing
239	30 Years from Now	minimal urban sprawl
240	30 Years from Now	minimal urban sprawl
241	30 Years from Now	Mixed use neighborhoods that are walkable
242	30 Years from Now	Mixed use, walkable, likeable neighborhoods with rail where large numbers of people want/need to go.
243	30 Years from Now	Mixed use, walkable, likeable neighborhoods with rail where large numbers of people want/need to go.
244	30 Years from Now	More affordable housing
245	30 Years from Now	More bike paths
246	30 Years from Now	More bike paths
247	30 Years from Now	More bike paths/routes (not just bike lanes)
248	30 Years from Now	More bike pedestrian infrastructure
249	30 Years from Now	more biotech/life science jobs



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
250	30 Years from Now	More businesses closing due to lack of affordable housing
251	30 Years from Now	more diversity, both racially and socioeconomically
252	30 Years from Now	more frequent flights to key hubs for remote workers
253	30 Years from Now	More open space
254	30 Years from Now	More orderly development
255	30 Years from Now	More parking for downtown Bend
256	30 Years from Now	More parks, less parking lots
257	30 Years from Now	More restaurants and more apartment buildings/affordable housing
258	30 Years from Now	More retail shopping options
259	30 Years from Now	More senior living apartments with amenities
260	30 Years from Now	More traffic
261	30 Years from Now	More trails
262	30 Years from Now	More trees
263	30 Years from Now	more trees
264	30 Years from Now	More wildlife threatened and not enough water
265	30 Years from Now	Mountain bike paradise
266	30 Years from Now	mountain bike trails
267	30 Years from Now	multi-use trail network
268	30 Years from Now	Native plants in public spaces -- low water use, wildlife and pollinator friendly, makes C.O. special.
269	30 Years from Now	Native plants not lawns and golf courses
270	30 Years from Now	natural beauty in open spaces
271	30 Years from Now	Natural beauty remains with forests and waterways available to the public
272	30 Years from Now	natural landscape
273	30 Years from Now	natural scenic beauty and wildlife



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
274	30 Years from Now	natural scenic beauty and wildlife
275	30 Years from Now	Natural spaces
276	30 Years from Now	natural spaces in and surrounding communities has been well conserved and valued
277	30 Years from Now	nature
278	30 Years from Now	Nature: trees and mountains
279	30 Years from Now	neglected natural areas
280	30 Years from Now	Neighborhoods are distinct and can provide input to city/county
281	30 Years from Now	Neighborhoods where people can walk to and gather at businesses that provide jobs, amenities and entertainment
282	30 Years from Now	Neighborhoods with amenities embedded in them for people to walk to and gather at
283	30 Years from Now	Neighborhoods with community amenities - decentralized
284	30 Years from Now	No camping on streets and forest camping not a fire/crime threat to neighborhoods.
285	30 Years from Now	No crosswalks along the parkway
286	30 Years from Now	No corruption in government
287	30 Years from Now	No development outside of the UGB. Actual affordable housing within the UGB.
288	30 Years from Now	No development outside UGBs
289	30 Years from Now	No high density housing.
290	30 Years from Now	no high rise buildings
291	30 Years from Now	No high-rise buildings
292	30 Years from Now	No high-rise buildings
293	30 Years from Now	No Homeless
294	30 Years from Now	no homeless
295	30 Years from Now	no homeless
296	30 Years from Now	No homeless



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
297	30 Years from Now	No homeless
298	30 Years from Now	No Homeless Camps
299	30 Years from Now	No homeless camps
300	30 Years from Now	no homeless camps willy nilly
301	30 Years from Now	No homelessness
302	30 Years from Now	No homelessness
303	30 Years from Now	No homelessness and low crime
304	30 Years from Now	no mass housing developments
305	30 Years from Now	No more development
306	30 Years from Now	no more golf courses
307	30 Years from Now	No more growth-
308	30 Years from Now	no more massive summer conflagrations
309	30 Years from Now	no more suburban sprawl with denser housing units in urban Bend
310	30 Years from Now	No new private resorts such as the ill-conceived Thornburgh project that limit public access
311	30 Years from Now	No overcrowded trails
312	30 Years from Now	No random homelessness, controlled, supported homeless areas with available healthcare - mental health, drug rehab and route to constructive independence.
313	30 Years from Now	no road infrastructure
314	30 Years from Now	no roundabouts
315	30 Years from Now	No rural sprawl
316	30 Years from Now	No tall buildings
317	30 Years from Now	No tents along the parkway
318	30 Years from Now	No tents on the side of the road
319	30 Years from Now	no urban sprawl



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
320	30 Years from Now	no urban sprawl
321	30 Years from Now	No urban sprawl
322	30 Years from Now	No urban sprawl
323	30 Years from Now	No Urban Sprawl or Car Dependent development
324	30 Years from Now	No urban sprawl, more dense housing
325	30 Years from Now	No urban sprawl. Responsible planning and zoning.
326	30 Years from Now	No urban/suburban sprawl
327	30 Years from Now	No water shortages
328	30 Years from Now	Not a traffic jam on every street
329	30 Years from Now	Not everything is planned for development. No expansion of development into the Urban Growth Boundary.
330	30 Years from Now	Not mega crowded, no parking problems at trailheads, or crazy wait times at lifts
331	30 Years from Now	Not overgrown
332	30 Years from Now	Off Street bikeways
333	30 Years from Now	Old growth stands of native trees in abundant greenspaces
334	30 Years from Now	Open space
335	30 Years from Now	Open space and natural environments
336	30 Years from Now	Open space, natural space maintained within city boundaries
337	30 Years from Now	Open Space, rural lands, and public lands
338	30 Years from Now	Open spaces
339	30 Years from Now	Open spaces Maintained and protected
340	30 Years from Now	Our natural beauty and farmlands remain intact and beautiful
341	30 Years from Now	our natural spaces preserved
342	30 Years from Now	Our water resources properly managed
343	30 Years from Now	Outdoor activities without massive crowds
344	30 Years from Now	Outdoor spaces



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
345	30 Years from Now	over run by light polution
346	30 Years from Now	Overcrowded
347	30 Years from Now	Overcrowded
348	30 Years from Now	overcrowding
349	30 Years from Now	Parks, trails and open spaces close to home
350	30 Years from Now	People continuing to live and promote a healthy/active lifestyle
351	30 Years from Now	People of all demographics are supportive of each other and no longer complaining about oppression, discrimination, or disparities
352	30 Years from Now	People of different incomes can live, work and thrive
353	30 Years from Now	People of different incomes can live, work and thrive
354	30 Years from Now	people who look like they love it here and are healthy
355	30 Years from Now	Piped canals and sufficient water for everyone and rivers.
356	30 Years from Now	Planned greenspaces where wildlife can pass through town on migration. Humans love them too!
357	30 Years from Now	Planned Livability
358	30 Years from Now	Plants and animals are thriving
359	30 Years from Now	Plentiful housing
360	30 Years from Now	Plenty of agriculture and public lands
361	30 Years from Now	Plenty of trees and sidewalks
362	30 Years from Now	pollinator habitat
363	30 Years from Now	Preservation and accessibility of land, forests, and trails
364	30 Years from Now	Preservation of land. Forests protected and unharmed.
365	30 Years from Now	Preservation of mountains and native trees free of smog
366	30 Years from Now	Preservation of trees & greenspace in Bend (especially in new developments)



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
367	30 Years from Now	Preservation of valuable open space and coordination with agencies that can help.
368	30 Years from Now	Preserve open spaces and public land.
369	30 Years from Now	Preserve what makes central oregon special
370	30 Years from Now	Preserved
371	30 Years from Now	Preserved agricultural lands (according to Goal 3 and the NRCS) growing food for people.
372	30 Years from Now	Preserved natural landscapes.
373	30 Years from Now	Preserved natural landscapes.
374	30 Years from Now	preserver wild spaces
375	30 Years from Now	prevention of sprawl
376	30 Years from Now	Prioritization of local community over money
377	30 Years from Now	Protected natural landscape
378	30 Years from Now	Protected natural spaces public access to recreation
379	30 Years from Now	Protected wilderness areas and access to the wilderness remains
380	30 Years from Now	Protection around the river
381	30 Years from Now	Protection of Natural Resources and wildlife.
382	30 Years from Now	Protection of natural resources; water, wilderness
383	30 Years from Now	Quiet and simple
384	30 Years from Now	rail system connecting Sisters, Redmond, Bend, Lapine
385	30 Years from Now	Rational traffic and enforcement of Rules of the Road
386	30 Years from Now	Regenerative, economically viable family farms
387	30 Years from Now	Residents feel that their neighborhoods and towns are very livable with parks, jobs, easy/safe biking and walking, and a range of housing options.
388	30 Years from Now	Resilient communities
389	30 Years from Now	Responsibly built homes with infrastructure in place



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
390	30 Years from Now	responsive
391	30 Years from Now	Restored riverside through town
392	30 Years from Now	River access for DRW residents.
393	30 Years from Now	Roads around the city not thru it
394	30 Years from Now	Roads have been expanded to reduce traffic congestion
395	30 Years from Now	Robust collaboration between county and cities to address region's greatest challenges (e.g. homelessness, public health, wildfire threat, etc.)
396	30 Years from Now	Rural
397	30 Years from Now	Rural open space has not been filled in
398	30 Years from Now	Safe
399	30 Years from Now	Safe
400	30 Years from Now	Safe from forest fires
401	30 Years from Now	Safe from forest fires
402	30 Years from Now	safe skyline forest
403	30 Years from Now	salmon in a rejuvenated Deschutes River
404	30 Years from Now	Scarred by wildfire
405	30 Years from Now	Science Based Ecology
406	30 Years from Now	science-based planning for water allocation
407	30 Years from Now	science-based planning for wildlife and water allocation
408	30 Years from Now	science-based planning for wildlife and water allocation
409	30 Years from Now	Sense of community
410	30 Years from Now	Sense of community.
411	30 Years from Now	Skyline Forest owned by the public and undeveloped
412	30 Years from Now	slow-growing population
413	30 Years from Now	smart irrigation at farms
414	30 Years from Now	solid business community



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
415	30 Years from Now	Space between cities
416	30 Years from Now	Sprawl is limited
417	30 Years from Now	Still a lot of green space in town-- Our natural areas are what makes this town so great!
418	30 Years from Now	Still a small town feel
419	30 Years from Now	Still feels like a town and not Portland
420	30 Years from Now	still wild, still natural
421	30 Years from Now	Strip malls, suburbs, car needed when going anyolace
422	30 Years from Now	Strong collaboration between the public and private sectors.
423	30 Years from Now	Strong economy with housing for all
424	30 Years from Now	Strong wild and open lands buffer to urban development
425	30 Years from Now	Sufficient water supply for farms, ranches and families.
426	30 Years from Now	Sufficient, well-paved roads and highways
427	30 Years from Now	Supporting ecosystem health
428	30 Years from Now	Sustainable
429	30 Years from Now	Sustainable art, music, and outdoor recreation opportunities
430	30 Years from Now	Sustainable balance between needs of humans and environment
431	30 Years from Now	Sustainable growth
432	30 Years from Now	Sustainable Population
433	30 Years from Now	Taller buildings (>8 stories) in Bend and Redmond
434	30 Years from Now	Taller structures and mixed housing with solar panels
435	30 Years from Now	Teeming, thriving nature
436	30 Years from Now	The existing open space in 2022 protected for wildlife habitat and all open spaces connected with large wildlife corridors
437	30 Years from Now	The Forest and Healthy Rivers & Lakes



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
438	30 Years from Now	The most vocal industry is no longer tourism, but a wide variety of products and services that pay good wages, engage staff with all levels of education/skill, and operate in harmony with the high desert environment
439	30 Years from Now	The rural places of Deschutes county remain RURAL.
440	30 Years from Now	The urban growth boundary has NOT been enlarged
441	30 Years from Now	there aren't even taller buildings than what we're seeing now
442	30 Years from Now	there is still wildlife wandering in the forest
443	30 Years from Now	There is water
444	30 Years from Now	this goes for all phases. Limited growth because the water and infrastrucuter resources are noit available, specially water. Preserve what agricultural ground is left, including the 710 acres in Lower Bridge that is now in question. Too much growth leads to poorer liveability and more stress on the environment.
445	30 Years from Now	Thriving business community
446	30 Years from Now	Thriving farms and ranches
447	30 Years from Now	Thriving relationship with city and nature
448	30 Years from Now	thriving wildlife
449	30 Years from Now	Thriving wildlife
450	30 Years from Now	Thriving with small local businesses
451	30 Years from Now	To many people
452	30 Years from Now	Traffic contained
453	30 Years from Now	traffic is not bumper to bumper
454	30 Years from Now	Trails! Well connected trails that get me all over the county- from town to town, and to destinations like park and Smith Rock.
455	30 Years from Now	transit was pre-built into the expansion plans
456	30 Years from Now	Transition of 100% of the counties energy to renewable resources
457	30 Years from Now	Tree lined streets



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
458	30 Years from Now	Undeveloped and unspoiled
459	30 Years from Now	Unique neighborhood and city center layouts allow for community gatherings that improve mental and emotional well-being, as well as easy access to work.
460	30 Years from Now	untouched forests
461	30 Years from Now	Upper Deschutes flows are consistent and above 400cfs even in winter
462	30 Years from Now	Urban growth boundary is sustained
463	30 Years from Now	Urban growth boundaries relaxed with ability to add much needed housing
464	30 Years from Now	Urban sprawl via poor planning
465	30 Years from Now	vegetation
466	30 Years from Now	very bad winter snow removal
467	30 Years from Now	Vibrant communities: no forest dwellers or people living along roadsides in tents
468	30 Years from Now	Vibrant, diverse urban population built around equitable housing opps, green energy, parks and user and environmentally friendly public transportation
469	30 Years from Now	Walkable communities
470	30 Years from Now	Walkable neighborhoods
471	30 Years from Now	Water challenges being managed well
472	30 Years from Now	Water conservation
473	30 Years from Now	Water conservation & protection
474	30 Years from Now	Water districts with flexibility to give water to the farmers that need it vs forcing all to use their water rights
475	30 Years from Now	Water resources allocated to housing and food production
476	30 Years from Now	well managed traffic
477	30 Years from Now	Well planned & beautiful cities
478	30 Years from Now	Well planned community



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
479	30 Years from Now	Well planned development.
480	30 Years from Now	Well-planned for increased population
481	30 Years from Now	Wide, safe streets, busy with bikers and pedestrians
482	30 Years from Now	Wild and rural places are protected from suburban development. Development occurs densely within town.
483	30 Years from Now	Wildlands are protected and open to everyone
484	30 Years from Now	Wildlife
485	30 Years from Now	wildlife
486	30 Years from Now	Wildlife and recreation opportunities are abundant in our green spaces and forests because they have been protected from development
487	30 Years from Now	Wildlife corridors
488	30 Years from Now	wildlife corridors
489	30 Years from Now	Wildlife crossings everywhere
490	30 Years from Now	World class transportation/trails, especially non-motorized
491	30 Years from Now	World renowned local food system that supports sustainable, regenerative farming, our local farming families, local restaurant owners, community members and attracts tourism.
492	30 Years from Now	Wow! Homes come in many sizes and are affordable.
493	30 Years from Now	Zoning that matches actual use. Not R10 for 1 home next to city.
1	Vision Changes	1 - preserve the "beauty, bounty and richness of a healthy natural environment" 2- caring for others rather than themselves 3- the rural character is not in Bend - maybe change the vision? 4- find out the community interests and plan accordingly



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
2	Vision Changes	1) Transportation system encourages safe pedestrian and bicycle access throughout the county 2) A strong and diverse economy that is centered around clean energy, reducing water waste, and improving water and air quality 3) Proactive fuels management that dramatically reduces fire danger while improving biodiversity 4) Affordable housing and free mental health services 5) Improved air quality due to free noncommercial disposal of yard debris and county-wide ban on barrel burning
3	Vision Changes	2010 is over
4	Vision Changes	A community of caring people who prioritize health and wellbeing
5	Vision Changes	a community that works together to accomplish goals that supports ALL of Deschutes County. A community that is serious about fuel reduction efforts and defensible space.
6	Vision Changes	A diverse and connected community.
7	Vision Changes	A focus on building/development within cities, not in the rural county; prevent rural sprawl Sufficient water resources to support our farming community and rural landowners Development of a climate action plan to mitigate the climate crisis in our community
8	Vision Changes	A phrase that protects the environment over commercial interests
9	Vision Changes	A recognition and preservation of existing natural areas that are a valuable part of the character of our region and that should not be compromised for future residential or commercial growth.
10	Vision Changes	A strong effort to hold down population growth and discourage urban sprawl.
11	Vision Changes	Ability for all socioeconomic classes required for our cities and county to function to live and thrive here, not just the wealthy transplants



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
12	Vision Changes	Access to outdoor opportunities is not increasing (all the parking places on Skyliners that are being closed off, limit at Cline, Stevens trails are being turned into hundreds of homes, I could go onâ€¦). The scumbag Dr who has put up gates in Skyline Forest that cyclists (and everyone else) has been able to access for decades if not hundreds of years- this should not be allowed and is not part of a 'balance' - All if the development in places like Tree Farm and all of NWX that used to be public access and full of trails is being turned into multimillion dollar homes faster than anyone can keep trace. Development and explanation here should have stopped (or at least significantly slowed down) years ago
13	Vision Changes	Actual working public transportation, a more diverse culture (less old white rednecks).
14	Vision Changes	Actually have this implemented
15	Vision Changes	Add a bullet point stating "Walkable and Bikeable Communities"
16	Vision Changes	Add a phrase that emphasizes the value of wildlife habitat and the importance of natural lands in supporting our quality of life, like clean water, air, and native landscapes.
17	Vision Changes	Add new language to address the challenges of climate change. Add language to define what "beauty, bounty and richness of a healthy natural environment" and "rural character of the region" mean and how to protect these values. Acknowledge that community interests and Oregon's land use laws must be upheld and valued over dubious and not-allowed/illegal property use.
18	Vision Changes	add some 'how' is the plan to have strict growth boundaries, or to allow sprawl. how to build more affordable housing. how to deal with the Bend/Redmond corridor growth.
19	Vision Changes	Add two additional County Commissioners to the Council
20	Vision Changes	Add: A good public transportation system and little congestion and overcrowding. Well planned and beautiful urban and rural environments. A sense of belonging. A caring for less fortunate residents.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
21	Vision Changes	Affordable housing. Affordable housing. Affordable housing. Affordable housing. Affordable housing. Affordable housing.
22	Vision Changes	Agree with most statements, except for those that are overwhelmed by tourists during the summer season.
23	Vision Changes	All community members have affordable access to safe housing allowing them to live near in the community where they work.
24	Vision Changes	all of it
25	Vision Changes	All of the above equitably accessible to all community members.
26	Vision Changes	All of the Comprehensive Plans revolve around development and the future population projections. We need to stop making all decisions on development and plan to protect the natural environment and resources that attract everyone to Central Oregon. If we continue to develop at this rate, there will be limited natural resources and competition for recreation opportunities. This will all lead to displaced wildlife and their habitat. There needs to be more control and protection on zone changes for development. Also, if development continues, there actually needs to be affordable housing and not just a small percentage to market it. There needs to be workforce housing for people who run our towns in this county. Currently, the housing is geared and enticing for more people to move here that can afford to. It is not geared towards protecting our middle working class who operate and manage our housing, restaurants, stores, forests, trails, ski resorts, etc. If we don't protect these workers, we won't have amenities that attract tourism and people to move here. The rural aspect of the County needs better protection. If we displace agriculture we displace local food sources and our local economy.
27	Vision Changes	Although its not mentioned in 2010 visioning, I am not in favor of equity-outcome policies. I've observed the Bend City Council across 2022, and this forced approach is not conducive nor it is creating a better community. The Bend residents are placed aside for their personal agendas. Please do not allow this at the Deschutes County level



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
28	Vision Changes	Balancing access to outdoor recreation with keeping the integrity of the natural environment and the wildlife that depend on them for survival.
29	Vision Changes	Beauty, bounty and richness of a healthy natural environment focuses far too much on aesthetics and not enough on function. What some consider "beautiful" may have little resemblance to healthy, functioning ecosystems. I'd like this statement to focus more on well-functioning, healthy ecosystems that support native species.
30	Vision Changes	Better transportation infrastructure.
31	Vision Changes	Can't think of anything I'd change
32	Vision Changes	Centering more marginalized community members and indigenous tribal members. My concern is as Deschutes grows, we're going to become a dominated white, wealthy, second-home-owners kind of town.
33	Vision Changes	Conserve water with fewer large-scale developments
34	Vision Changes	Consider adding: Reliable transportation network Access to arts, culture, and entertainment
35	Vision Changes	Curb rural development that degrades almost all of these values.
36	Vision Changes	diverse community of caring people.
37	Vision Changes	Diverse groups of people Access to local food
38	Vision Changes	Do not expand the urban growth boundary. Keep the land outside of the city limits free from sub-dividing, building 4-plexes and additional dwelling units. Keep more green space. Do not let developers win the city council over and squeeze as many homes on what was beautiful green, forested land that provided all of us a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities.
39	Vision Changes	Economical awareness. Our current economy is out of control. There is no "rural character" in this region, this a city.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
40	Vision Changes	Ensure the community has resources to confront ongoing and looming challenges such as climate change, wildfires, and a loss of housing and employment opportunities for all community members
41	Vision Changes	Everyone has open access to the Deschutes river and are not limited by private ownership on the banks.
42	Vision Changes	Everything from 2010 reads like it was pulled from a marketing brochure designed to encourage people to move here. There's a balance that needs to be done in order to live up to preserving your vision. Some growth is good, too much is bad.
43	Vision Changes	Focus on education and sharing of the arts should be added
44	Vision Changes	Focus on matters related to the environment, wildfire reductions, focus on water conservation & land use
45	Vision Changes	high density housing towards the city core, improved infrastructure, more open space and parks
46	Vision Changes	Housing affordability, less congested hiways, better and less wasteful ways for water to be shared.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
47	Vision Changes	<p>I agree with most of the vision - a strong community and access to beautiful natural spaces matter a lot to me - but I think there needs to be more emphasis on the cost of living in Bend/ Deschutes County and the simple idea of actually living full time in Bend/ Deschutes County and being a member of the community and local economy year round. Cost of living: Our economy is very much dependent on tourism which means we have a lot of workers in the service industry - outdoor guides, restaurant workers, ski resort employees, etc. Those workers and those types of jobs are the foundation of our tourist economy and its becoming increasingly difficult to afford to live in Bend with that level of income. When restaurants can only sit 60% of tables because of staffing, when Mt Bachelor is short on lift operators and ski patrol, that is when our most important industry begins to crumble so we need to do a better job of supporting those workers. Living in Deschutes County and being a full time member of the community and economy: There are a lot of people that live in Bend but only part time or they work for companies across the country so their efforts benefit an area outside of Central Oregon. I think some sort of emphasis/ incentive on being a full time Deschutes County citizen and having a job that stimulates our economy is important.</p>
48	Vision Changes	<p>I believe in some cases the needs of wildlife and protection, open spaces, and farmland must come before a landowners perceived "right" to develop as they see fit.</p>
49	Vision Changes	<p>I do not think that the county is appreciating the fire danger relevant to high density homes being built on the urban/forrest boundaries. I also do not think the county is considering water usage, in allowing large scale home developments or resorts/golf courses to continue to be built. In the face of climate change (increased fires, diminished water resource) we need to develop only within our limits. In allowing developments or resorts, etc to be build, water usage needs to be a consideration as well in city codes.</p>
50	Vision Changes	<p>I don't believe we have a strong and diverse economy quite yet</p>



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
51	Vision Changes	I don't know that I would change it much, but I'm not sure that what we have today matches this vision 100%.
52	Vision Changes	I don't love the rural character portion. Frankly rural has garnered some negative connotations of late.
53	Vision Changes	I like the vision and wouldn't change it. I just think there's a lack of community care and there is a lack of balance between property interests and community interests with the latter being unaccounted for. This lack of balance shows up with everything from land use to water and transportation. Economy is getting better but still lacks enough diversity and lack of housing negatively impacts diversity that could exist. I worry about continued boom and busy cycles I saw growing up.
54	Vision Changes	I like this vision, but would not say that we've struck a ballance between property rights and community interests. Private property owner's have no obligation to conserve water or natural habitat, which are of high value to the community.
55	Vision Changes	I love all of these objectives and I don't think they address the massive affordable housing crisis we are in
56	Vision Changes	I think "a community of caring people" is an unrealistic goal for a county, nor is it practical, as "caring" is a subjective term.
57	Vision Changes	I think a lot of this still works well. The Rural character line may need to be adapted to acknowledge the growth in the county and our need to manage that well (since we can't stop growth) while balancing rural character where it should be maintained, or something to that effect. I think the last bullet doesn't really say too much to me because it gives you no idea where the line is drawn to balance property rights vs community interests. Perhaps something more that draws upon the the ideas of honoring individualism while also respecting diversity, combined with environmentalism and taking care of our communities.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
58	Vision Changes	I think beauty, bounty and richness of a healthy natural environment hasn't been a priority just look around our county . We are more concerned about knocking trees down for more housing then saving these beautiful ponderosas. Example Ward Road the city just gave it the developer without even listening to the farmers opinions. People in the community used it for recreation it had walk paths. I think before land is develop for housing it must be looked at carefully with the mindset of how is this going to effect our environment(water use, so many tress saved and the right trees planted and recreation use).
59	Vision Changes	I would add 7) Welcoming educational and cultural institutions.
60	Vision Changes	I would add access to Public transit and less cars/ congestion on the road .
61	Vision Changes	I would add Building resilience against wild fires and preparing for serious water shortages
62	Vision Changes	I would add environmental justice and equity as guiding principles
63	Vision Changes	I would change the County Commissioners' and other politicians' commitment to the last three items, especially the last one. Community interests, the rural character of the region, and recreational opportunities have frequently been ignored to cater to developers creating suburban sprawl.
64	Vision Changes	I would include equity into this community vision. The median house price and median household income do not correlate, we have a higher percentage of homes NOT occupied by the owner than the national average, people who live in Deschutes County and make our community vibrant, who grow our foods, who work at our restaurants, hospitals, grocery stores, cannot afford to live here. While rent prices sky rocket, and that is an important issue, we need to focus MORE resources onto affordable homeownership. Homeowners invest more in the communities in which they live, they are more likely to vote, and the quality of life for them and their offspring is improved. This leads to economic growth and a healthier community.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
65	Vision Changes	I would like to see mention of dark, star-filled skies. Many communities are becoming dark-sky adapted, saving energy and creating value for residents and visitors. We can do it too! Access to wildlife viewing is a big part of living here for many people. Creating migration corridors for wildlife would help people and animals move through the landscape with fewer collisions. We could build upon the work already started by acquiring or creating native plant greenspaces.
66	Vision Changes	I would not change much from the original vision, besides potentially adding to an intentional increase of diversity in not just the economy, but also in the community. I think the county could do a lot more to attract BIPOC community members, which would enhance the cultural opportunities and equity within Deschutes County. Another change I would make is adding the transition to carbon-neutral transportation and power generation systems, as climate change will only impact Deschutes County in an increasingly severe manner in the coming years.
67	Vision Changes	I wouldn't change the 2010 vision. I would practice better incorporation into our policies. Example: All new developments must have greenspace, and keep old growth trees. No more building adjacent to the Deschutes river!
68	Vision Changes	I wouldn't change the vision but I do believe there needs to be more effort to fulfill the vision.
69	Vision Changes	I'd add that thoughtful regional and urban planning is crucial for the high quality of life.
70	Vision Changes	I'd add that thoughtful urban and regional planning is crucial to that high quality of life.
71	Vision Changes	Inclusive and sustainable. Also emphasis on retaining the character of the area
72	Vision Changes	Increase the focus on sustainability and protection of our natural world



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
73	Vision Changes	Increased fire protection and ladder fuel reduction; better urban/rural interface for recreational activities (e.g., eliminate shooting and hunting in high use recreation areas such as on the Upper Deschutes River), and another north/south highway route around Bend.
74	Vision Changes	Instead of 'Access to a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities' how about 'A healthy balance between accessible outdoor recreation and healthy ecosystems in the Wildland Urban Interface'
75	Vision Changes	It doesn't address housing affordability - one cause of houselessness. A strong and diverse economy needs to also provide strong and diverse housing options.
76	Vision Changes	It's not that I would change this vision, it's that what I see does not match this vision. I would include a strong and diverse community in this statement as a goal though. And I would add active transportation connections to every city in the county as well as within cities as a goal as well.
77	Vision Changes	just adding that the strong and diverse economy should include life science business too, for that you need some special incubator places and support. And certainly more flights! Opportunities to being able to see and show others the beauty of this place, for example more straightforward way for creating recreational businesses like camps, retreats, tours and foodtrucks etc
78	Vision Changes	LAND BACK - More sovereignty and agency of Indigenous roots
79	Vision Changes	LESS DEVELOPMENT COUNTY-WIDE!
80	Vision Changes	Less political influence and more inclusive community events??
81	Vision Changes	Less restrictive housing mandates on all levels reduced cost of living take better care of our mentally ill
82	Vision Changes	Less tourism advertising so that people who live here can access the trails without having to plan ahead. Workforce housing. East and West sides sharing the plusses and minuses more equally.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
83	Vision Changes	Lots of "ideals" in the 2010 Vision. In 7 short years I have lived here and 25 years of coming here to visit my family, the area went from caring to devise. It went from clean and safe to tents, garbage along the roadsides and increased crime and drug use. Some recreational options have become more limited. The area has rapidly changed, not for the better.
84	Vision Changes	More acknowledgement of the fact that you can't achieve most of those goals if you continue to let developers have their way with our county. Address developers and development directly.
85	Vision Changes	More community and natural habitat interests than property rights
86	Vision Changes	More focus on conserving our natural resources, especially water, given that climate change is going to have a serious impact on our community.
87	Vision Changes	More focus on maintaining and sustaining our water resources: - smart growth that does not deplete our water resources (e.g., no more golf courses, restrictions on large businesses that use massive amounts of water at the expense of homeowners and farmers)
88	Vision Changes	need for remedial actions asap
89	Vision Changes	not a lot of diverse economy here; not sure about how "caring people" has anything to do with the comp plan;
90	Vision Changes	Nothing
91	Vision Changes	nothing
92	Vision Changes	Nothing!
93	Vision Changes	Nothing.
94	Vision Changes	Planned livability. Ensure development is planned for the long term preserving the wild spaces, mature trees, and nature that make central Oregon special
95	Vision Changes	Preservation of rural areas and forest for enjoyable recreation not treeless recreation
96	Vision Changes	prioritize climate protection and restoration initiatives



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
97	Vision Changes	property rights are a "right". Community interests are of the moment and reflect someone making money at the expense of folks that have "rights"
98	Vision Changes	Reduced carbon emissions and reduced car dependency
99	Vision Changes	Remove the comment about a strong and diverse economy, we now have a weak single focus economy. Our leaders seem to ignore the rural character of the region.
100	Vision Changes	rural character
101	Vision Changes	Safety and Security of our citizens should be in the vision
102	Vision Changes	Shift in balance more towards property rights. A strong and diverse economy should actually call out specific goals. The local economy largely lacks any real manufacturing or industry. There is no effort to encourage this. Most of the economy is still based on tourism and housing, even after 2008. We haven't done much in the way of diversification.
103	Vision Changes	Should be a stronger emphasis on diversity of community (not just economy). The county should focus on ways to keep seniors in the area (especially with baby boomers in majority).
104	Vision Changes	Something about children and seniors having a safe, caring, interesting environment that promotes their independence and growth.
105	Vision Changes	Something we didnt know was going to be a thing back then - Homelessness, property owners rights, inclusive solutions
106	Vision Changes	Sounds good
107	Vision Changes	Stop allowing landlords to raise rent, mortgages and high prices driving out people who have built bend and have cared about this community for years.
108	Vision Changes	The county can't make people care- not your job! Focus on livability. Reduce crime and congestion and angst will decrease, then people will care . Give us a thriving environment and slow growth down, then people will care. Stop prioritizing development at any cost, then people will care.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
109	Vision Changes	The county has not been able to maintain a strong and diverse economy because it's allowed STR to overtake property that could be local worker rentals. It's not a strong and diverse economy because there has been a narrowing or who can even afford to live here - buy or rent. I feel the STR to long term rental and lower cost should be a priority over thinking that multiple story apartment buildings are the answer. The city of Bend has inadequate vision for public transport to support increased growth.
110	Vision Changes	The edge needs to go to community interests over property rights for a thriving society as a whole. Sorry. Ask any society that is among the happiest in the world. (The U.S. is #16.) Ask Native Americans, too, whose property rights we stole.
111	Vision Changes	The most important and pressing issues are missing from the definition of "high-quality life" in Deschutes County. The county needs to adapt to climate/ecology/demographic/economic realities. So, address the issues by answering the questions: "Will Deschutes County immediately and appropriately address the spectrum of climate issues today and in the future (e.g., drought, water use, CO2 sequestering, sustainable ecological diversity, . . .). The planning needs to think far more broadly guided by national and international science experts including Oregonians but far more reaching. The other factors easily fall under the climate change umbrella as all are less important sub-topics.
112	Vision Changes	The number of homeless has gotten out of control and drastic enforcement needs to be happen to protect our community. If not, people will start moving away to other areas where this is not an issue. I just returned from Ireland where I only saw 3 homeless the entire time and they were downtown Dublin. Whatever they are doing seems to be working. Landowners have little to no say on zoning of their property. We need less red tape within the county government to help adapt to the growing community. It seems like only developers can make zoning changes.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
113	Vision Changes	The region is not entirely rural. There needs to be healthy, well-planned urbanized areas that will carry much of our growing need for housing.
114	Vision Changes	The rural character of this community is nearly gone. Unfettered growth has led to over crowding and the feeling that this is no longer a community.
115	Vision Changes	The vision described above is very good. The main problem is in how the county actually implements it. Also we should add a bullet exclusively about the vital role of water
116	Vision Changes	The vision is good but now needs to include efforts to deal with climate change, living with wildfire, and limited water in our desert environment.
117	Vision Changes	The vision is good, but right now, there is no balance between property rights and community interests. The community interest holds no equitable power against property rights interest (as seen by the influx of money into Central Oregon elections by the realtors PAC). Deschutes County should serve to represent community interests first and foremost, so there is a sense of equity to balance private property interests.
118	Vision Changes	The vision sounds perfect - it may be that for some now. If this can be maintained with all the growth it would be great.
119	Vision Changes	There is no balance when it comes to development. We are losing the natural environment that makes this place special in favor of catering to tourists and building more houses and apartments. The focus seems to be on attracting more people to the area and expanding to fit them all in rather than focusing on taking care of who and what we have with affordability and quality of life--a large part of which stems from the dwindling wildlife and natural resources found here.
120	Vision Changes	There is no longer a community here.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
121	Vision Changes	There is no rural character left in the greater Bend area. that is why growth should be limited. Perhaps the people care, but government doesn't seem to when they want to rezone important agricultural ground over the protests of local residents... The economy is based way too much on recreation and tourism, which is not a stable base There should be more emphasis on agriculture, trades and manufacturing the provide living wage jobs year round.
122	Vision Changes	This language aligns with my ideal vision. I think there is a challenge to maintaining these goals though in order to provide affordable housing without losing the access to nature and without falling into urban sprawl
123	Vision Changes	This vision still applies in 2022.
124	Vision Changes	Uncontrolled growth is affecting quality of life. Need smart growth, allow for trees and open space.
125	Vision Changes	Unskilled laborers cannot afford to live here.
126	Vision Changes	Water conservation should now be a priority in all aspects. Without water our community cannot thrive or even survive.
127	Vision Changes	We are losing the balance between nature and development. I am very worried about this. The character of the region is succumbing to new development, strip malls, and big box stores.
128	Vision Changes	We haven't figured out how to balance the property rights and community interests piece to allow for low/middle income or affordable housing.
129	Vision Changes	We need a master plan for how to manage dwindling water resources and prioritize rivers, farmland, and current residents. It is time to recognize that limiting population growth may be a tool, among conservation measures, for preventing a future of devastating water scarcity
130	Vision Changes	We're not exactly rural anymore, and we'll continue to grow as people move here, so I think that needs updating
131	Vision Changes	Wildland Urban interface protections Affordable housing



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
132	Vision Changes	With all the development I don't think Sisters has adhered to the 2010 vision especially in keeping to the rural character of the region. Slow , controlled growth please!
133	Vision Changes	With more "outsiders" moving in, the community as a whole is less caring.
134	Vision Changes	would like to see more of the 2010 vision. we don't have a diverse economy. it's all construction and tourism. the beauty, bounty and richness of our healthy natural environment is being degraded because of construction and tourism. the rural character is being challenged with the new ADU bill being debated. outdoor recreation needs to be balanced. people come in to take advantage of it but may not be aware of how to respect it.
1	Housing Changes	1) Planning and updating roadways as needed to effectively and safely handle the expected vehicle traffic capacity in future years. 2) Designing roadways that provide for safe usage by bicycles where appropriate.
2	Housing Changes	1) Safe options to improve nonmotorized access throughout the county 2) Better enforcement of speed limits
3	Housing Changes	A better view as to keeping the existing roads in good shape and "PLANNING" for future increased travel on these roads. Lots needs to be done in this area. 97 cannot handle the traffic volume and that overflow is being pushed onto Old Bend Redmond road. Address this as well as a eastern truck route around Bend to get truck traffic off of 3rd street.
4	Housing Changes	Accommodating growth. The growth occurring has been known for a long time and is taking off at a fast rate and the transportation is not keeping up. You can't just add an apartment building on every corner and just put in a new round about and think that solves the problem. also, with zone changes comes new houses and traffic. I think that transportation needs to be integral and coincide with development. You shouldn't be able to develop at this rate without a transportation plan to accommodate.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
5	Housing Changes	Acknowledge that not everyone rides a bike or is comfortable using public transportation. Safe roads and enforcement of traffic laws
6	Housing Changes	Actual working public transportation that allows people to get to work without their cars.
7	Housing Changes	Adequate public transportation within city limits or close by, and along the Hwy 97 and Hwy 20 corridors. Plenty of park and ride lots adjacent to stops along those corridors.
8	Housing Changes	affordable, easy, frequent mass transportation. we have the rail lines. do it now before more growth. this will cut down on car traffic, allow those without good vehicles to get to work in inclement weather, reduce traffic congestion etc.
9	Housing Changes	Better cycling infrastructure. Roundabout at hwy 20/o.b. Riley in Tumalo (why was that removed from the current improvements? That intersection is so dangerous and roundabouts are great passive traffic calming measures). Chip seal roads and the bare-minimum two strip reseals are dangerous for cyclists and motorcyclists. Repave roads properly so they last longer.
10	Housing Changes	Bike lanes or biking streets. Use what can be learned by studying Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Most people use bikes to get around because they feel safe on the paths and streets. Here in CO it is too scary to ride.
11	Housing Changes	Bike lanes to connect all communities.
12	Housing Changes	Bike lanes/safety
13	Housing Changes	Concentrated transit from town to town and in urbanized areas
14	Housing Changes	Developing commuter options for people who live in unincorporated communities such as Alfalfa, Terrebonne, and other hamlets that do not have any public transportation infrastructure. Maintain the safety and quality of existing road systems.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
15	Housing Changes	Encouraging the use of bicycles and foot traffic is admirable, but it simply is not practical during cold, stormy, inclement weather. Our community will continue to provide for traffic from cars and buses. Increasing the availability of public transportation to reduce the number of private vehicles on the roads would be helpful. What about park-and-ride places for those in outlying areas like Tumalo, La Pine, and Sunriver? Affordable public transit between Redmond and Bend and Bend and Sunriver could limit vehicle use. Mt. Bachelor Ski Area should provide free bus service to and from the mountain throughout the day. That road in winter can be insanely crowded. This generates a huge carbon footprint, yet there is a simple solution. If the managers complain about costs, they could simply add a few dollars to each ski ticket to cover the expenses.
16	Housing Changes	Ensuring adequate roadways to keep up with those areas in the county that are growing the fastest.
17	Housing Changes	Ensuring connectivity between N/S and E/W without massive delays, and adding public transport to assist those without cars, etc., to allow them to efficiently travel to and from work.
18	Housing Changes	Ensuring that everyone has safe and convenient multi modal options, not just single occupancy vehicles.
19	Housing Changes	Exploring public transportation from LaPine and Sunriver to Bend and across Bend.
20	Housing Changes	Find ways to support transportation access that don't depend on passenger cars
21	Housing Changes	Fire evacuation plans seem to be non-existent or not public. As we build housing we need to consider how to get people out of the cities.
22	Housing Changes	Fix the potholes. keep the lines painted. resurface older roads. Remove those dedicated roads that aren't used or maintained by the county and thereby increase revenue



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
23	Housing Changes	I love the open spaces in Central Oregon, and recognize that rural living typically means further driving and less infrastructure in general. However, I do think more emphasis could be placed in Bend and Redmond on public transportation and safe bike lanes. We all know that the traffic in Bend can be horrendous, and I fear that Redmond is trending in that direction with the "islands" of housing being created.
24	Housing Changes	I think the parkway is outdated for the growth in Central Oregon. Traffic entering from a dead stop through the downtown area. Stop lights. Crosswalks. Homeless camps along the parkway and major off ramps.
25	Housing Changes	I'd like them to continue installing roundabouts. Also need to focus on Reed Market Road, it's unsafe to take a left onto it from side streets as it's always busy. It's a main thoroughfare and isn't set up for that amount of traffic.
26	Housing Changes	I'd ride my bike more if there were pathways separate from roadways. We've all watched inattentive drivers, and I don't feel safe sharing the road with them. Completely separate pathways would be so much safer, and I think they'd get a lot of use.
27	Housing Changes	Improve traffic flow through Terrebonne Redmond Bend and Sisters
28	Housing Changes	Improving road conditions and bike lanes.
29	Housing Changes	Increased capacity on highly traveled roadways.
30	Housing Changes	Increased car-friendly areas and parking structures
31	Housing Changes	Keep a focus on having traffic flow, fix areas like Reed Market and 9th to be less dangerous. Roundabouts are a good thing.
32	Housing Changes	Keep the traffic flowing, develop mass transit options, encourage bike use.
33	Housing Changes	Less emphasis on bicycles, not practical for most people
34	Housing Changes	Maintain and improve, do not expand.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
35	Housing Changes	Maintaining existing roads (no new lanes) and improving transit and bike per infrastructure, Also recognizing that land-use is one of the biggest drivers of transportation demand, so keeping all new development of workforce and housing in concentrated cities
36	Housing Changes	Maintaining safe roads. Foster the reduction of car trips (prevent sprawl).
37	Housing Changes	Maintaining safe, navigable roadways
38	Housing Changes	Make it easier to get around without a car - that will do the most to alleviate congestion and improve quality of life.
39	Housing Changes	Make transportation available from/to more areas of Bend.
40	Housing Changes	Making updates to roads and infrastructure that actually make sense. There are certain parts of town where road projects have been going on for over 5 years. Also, this is one of the most unsafe places to bike, I realize there are bike lanes but people drive like they don't exist and trying to bike downtown is just asking to get hurt. If you're going to start building 3-6+ story apartment complexes like we have all over the west side you need him to have infrastructure to support that. Adding hundred/thousands of units near major round-about with single lane roads will only continue to contribute to the nightmare of traffic that already exists
41	Housing Changes	Mass transit and walking/biking
42	Housing Changes	Minimize rural nonfarm growth to reduce traffic. Support transit, walking, and biking between and inside urban areas.
43	Housing Changes	Minimize traffic: What about park-and-ride places for those in outlying areas like Tumalo, La Pine, and Sunriver to reduce the number of vehicles on the roads? Affordable public transit between Redmond and Bend and Bend and Sunriver could limit vehicle use. Mt. Bachelor Ski Area should provide free bus service to and from the mountain throughout the day. That road in winter can be insanely crowded. This generates a huge carbon footprint, yet there is a simple solution. If the managers complain about costs, they could simply add a few dollars to each ski ticket to cover the expenses.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
44	Housing Changes	minimizing sprawl so that there isnt additional impact to the roads; making it safe and easy for people to get around without having to own a car
45	Housing Changes	More affordable public transit is truly needed. The limited bus service in Bend is quite successful and offers rides within the city limits. The neighboring communities like Tumalo, Sisters, Redmond, and La Pine would benefit from good public transportation as well. If the service were coordinated with the same times that traffic is bad in Bend, like at 7:30 am, 10 am, noon, 3 pm and 5:30 pm, it would help with congestion as well.
46	Housing Changes	More bike paths that are separated from the road
47	Housing Changes	More bike pedestrian off-road trails
48	Housing Changes	More bike/pedestrian friendly, low/no emission commuter rail system in central Oregon.
49	Housing Changes	More investment on pedestrian access and public transit. 1 in 3 Redmondites commute to Bend daily (I'm one of them). To maintain regional economies, inter-city access needs to be possible for workers without a vehicle. A daily commute for work this summer cost people up to \$400/month. Bend lacks service workers because we live in Redmond and can't afford to commute to Bend for \$15/hour.
50	Housing Changes	More public transportation. Account for the increased population with our roads. Find a way to keep homeless out of our forests beyond the 14 day limit, which could mean gates on forest service roads.
51	Housing Changes	moving cars efficiently
52	Housing Changes	Multi-use trails connecting communities
53	Housing Changes	Need better and safer facilities for bicycle and other active transportation modes to access jobs, retail and other daily trips. Need public transit system that's convenient, quick and responsive to the needs of inter-city home to work trips
54	Housing Changes	Preparing for electric vehicles Better bus service Bike paths or lanes



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
55	Housing Changes	Prioritize walkability and bikeability in cities. Expand or improve public transportation systems.
56	Housing Changes	Provide a good public transportation network. Reduce traffic congestion.
57	Housing Changes	Providing a strong system and well maintained system. Many roads are dead ends or zig roads. This is from years of lack of planning for future growth. The amount of money spent on traffic circles is ridiculous when roads are not maintained. Look at other countries, circles are not the fix to traffic congestion. Those countries have had to add traffic light on the circles are well.
58	Housing Changes	Public transportation
59	Housing Changes	Public transportation and increased bike and walkability
60	Housing Changes	Reduce traffic congestion. Don't build houses until you have rapid transit in place!
61	Housing Changes	Reduced vehicle miles traveled by emphasizing alternative modes of transportation and greater bicycle connectivity that is not on active roads.
62	Housing Changes	Reducing and slowing traffic, plus encouraging bike and mass transit travel.
63	Housing Changes	Regional Transportation integration and use. Safe Bike Lanes on major highways. Municipal parking and coordination with private parking lots. E-Bike and alternative transportation use routes and safety.
64	Housing Changes	Reliable and convenient bus- to get around town/ DRW/ bend to Redmond, bend to Prineville, bend to Tumalo etc. Public transit option to get to mt bachelor: park in downtown (where you park to float) and have buses that run with more frequency and reliability. Regional rail: Train from Klamath to bend to Portland. Bend to Boise
65	Housing Changes	Remind drivers that none of these are their own private roads, and it's not 2:00 am so they have to follow basic road rules. It's not always the newcomers who drive crazy.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
66	Housing Changes	Repair and maintenance of roads, in particular the east side of town and not focusing on just the west side of town. Also, increased safety measures on the hwy 97 corridor, especially between Redmond and Bend.
67	Housing Changes	Road improvement especially hwy 20 and 97
68	Housing Changes	Safe speed limits...current rural roads speeds are entirely too fast
69	Housing Changes	safe systems and routes for alternate (non-single car) transportation
70	Housing Changes	Safety and multi-modal use. I'm a big supporter of the roundabouts going in on 20 and of the 97 realignment. I think we need to do more to make biking and walking safe, which is challenging in a land of lifted trucks. I would support higher impact fees or something like that if possible for planned communities, destination resorts, so that the county has enough funding for maintenance.
71	Housing Changes	Supporting non-gas powered modes of transportation: bikes, walking, etc. How might these be a priority for how we design our community? Pedestrian only zones downtown? Road design that prioritizes people over cars? How might roundabouts be friendlier to bikes instead of terminating the bike lane at the entrance?
72	Housing Changes	Supporting the anticipated growth over the next 50 years, adapting to climate regulations for electric cars, and increasing connectivity between Bend and surrounding cities.
73	Housing Changes	Take the traffic around the city not thru it. Create another east west access crossing Make Wall and Bond in old town walking only no traffic.
74	Housing Changes	The Bend/Redmond corridor. Get rail mass transit easements set now for Bend to Redmond (including airport) to Sisters and Lapine.
75	Housing Changes	to encourage getting around without using a car.
76	Housing Changes	To expand major arteries throughout the County. Develop a road department that is actually prepared for snow when it inevitable comes year, after year. Plowing is pathetic here.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
77	Housing Changes	Traffic and speed on the main roads accessing Deschutes County. Should roads be widened? Bike lanes on a lot of the secondary roads, and access to these roads across busy main roads.
78	Housing Changes	Traffic congestion!
79	Housing Changes	Traffic flow. Bicycle lanes
80	Housing Changes	Updating roads to handle our increased traffic and provide bike lanes on newly paved roads. For example, roads out east, like Rickard Road, have recently been updated and paved, but a bike lane was not included. This has always been a popular cycling route. Because it was recently updated, tractor trailer traffic has increased substantially on this road as has regular traffic due to more people living in the area. It is scary to come across a cyclist while driving this road. Why wasn't a bike lane put in?
81	Housing Changes	We need a system that actually serves the whole county. Possibly something that could move some commodities as well as people without that could reduce the truck traffic.
1	Jobs and Economy Changes	"Compatible with rural lifestyles" can mean a lot of things. Chickens in the yard? Fine. AK47s lined up on the kitchen counters? Nope. "F Joe Biden" flags? Hard pass. No one needs to see their neighbor's political beliefs on display.
2	Jobs and Economy Changes	As part of the grow Oregon State University, I would include defining a "university district" as a Business Improvement District (BID), and work with surrounding neighborhoods on crime prevention and beautification.
3	Jobs and Economy Changes	Direct all industrial and commercial development to inside unincorporated communities and UGBs.
4	Jobs and Economy Changes	Economic development should be contained within the city, and rural lands should be prioritized for agriculture, wildlife, and open space.
5	Jobs and Economy Changes	Entice people to come and work here. Not to come with their high paying remote jobs to live and work at home. We need people that live and work in our community.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
6	Jobs and Economy Changes	Farmers are struggling with water to irrigate crops. Farmers are forced to let crops dry up or change to growing crops that take less water. The rural environment once was made up green hay fields, livestock grazing and vegetable crops. Now it is Hemp fields, abandoned dry fields and homeless camps. Not the environment I was to see. Not the scenery that would draw people to Central Oregon.
7	Jobs and Economy Changes	Housing for workers More childcare
8	Jobs and Economy Changes	I disagree with the basic idea of 'economic growth' being the measure of economic health. I believe that we need to shift to a model of sustainable economics--not based on growth--and devoted to the idea that a simple life, lived at the right size and within our means and resources, is the aim.
9	Jobs and Economy Changes	I just don't love the excessive references to rural. Yes it's in Central Oregon but this isn't some little farming town anymore and pretending it is isn't helpful to overall planning for the future.
10	Jobs and Economy Changes	I think a diverse economy is important so while I think its important to foster a rural economy, I also thinks its important to have a variety of other industries such as technology. Is important to not lose the character of DC, but we need to also foster an environment where other types of jobs and industry can flourish.
11	Jobs and Economy Changes	I totally agree with the County and Governor's plan for the economy. However, MORE of the economic focus and resources need to go to affordable workforce housing. It's a necessity that's severely limiting Central Oregon's economic and social potential. For example, I am a graduate of OSU-Cascades who would like to stay in CO, but I am being forced to move back home to Idaho because I cannot afford to live here. Almost all my friends from college have also moved back home, citing the same issue. As each one of us leave, we are take the knowledge and skills we gained in college with us. Central Oregon's high cost of living is causing a brain, and youth, drain.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
12	Jobs and Economy Changes	I would add healthcare- attract another hospital system into center Oregon. Break up the monoptongar st Charles has. Require hospitals to staff appropriately. We have one hospital and it's got us by the balls.
13	Jobs and Economy Changes	I would say, maintain and PROTECT a stable and sustainableâ€¦
14	Jobs and Economy Changes	Include support for a thriving local food system that protects land access for small family farmers.
15	Jobs and Economy Changes	Increase accessibility of childcare opportunities as well as increase wages to match higher cost of living.
16	Jobs and Economy Changes	It is nearly impossible to find a job in Bend that makes enough money for someone to afford to live here. The amount of minimum wage service jobs that support rich tourists interests is insane and it's nearly impossible to afford to live here
17	Jobs and Economy Changes	Limit new recreational resorts. Support psilocybin industry.
18	Jobs and Economy Changes	Maintain a stable and sustainable rural economy, compatible with rural lifestyles, health/wellbeing, and a thriving natural environment.
19	Jobs and Economy Changes	Make childcare a higher priority.
20	Jobs and Economy Changes	More emphasis on water conservation, especially when it comes to permitting new housing developments.
21	Jobs and Economy Changes	More jobs closer to place of residence. Many rural people travel long distances to work. Perhaps work hubs where they could work remotely, with childcare at the work hubs.
22	Jobs and Economy Changes	more specific of how we will support those key industries. I.e. more zoned land for these uses etc.
23	Jobs and Economy Changes	No million dollar housing and golf developments in rural areas
24	Jobs and Economy Changes	Nothing



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
25	Jobs and Economy Changes	Nothing
26	Jobs and Economy Changes	Only Outdoor and Agriculture on the EDCO list are related to rural economy. Everything under CIVID-19 IMPACTS above is City related. The goal doesn't match the reality. The dominate rural economy in the county is Destination Resorts
27	Jobs and Economy Changes	Places of work should be served by public transportation and be distributed within cities in a way that does not contribute to traffic congestion.
28	Jobs and Economy Changes	Reducing water waste.
29	Jobs and Economy Changes	Spot on
30	Jobs and Economy Changes	Strong support to get more "remote" business here. E.g. I work at Nike and travel over weekly, many others do also. Lets incentivize the Nike/Columbia/Intel's of the world to have a presence in Bend.
31	Jobs and Economy Changes	Support development of childcare capacity, develop roads and other infrastructure.
32	Jobs and Economy Changes	Support for development of key industries identified by EDCO.
33	Jobs and Economy Changes	the county is growing and the economy should grow with it and not just reflect a small rural lifestyle anymore
34	Jobs and Economy Changes	The goal still applies in 2022. Available workforce and childcare are two very important components to enhancing the economy.
35	Jobs and Economy Changes	These should relate to long term goals not flash in the pan ie: pot and shrum growing efforts.
36	Jobs and Economy Changes	This is a great goal
37	Jobs and Economy Changes	With the growth we've seen I'm not certain strictly "rural" is still appropriate. As housing is pushed to the edge of city limits I think there probably needs to be some sort of transition. I think there are a lot of folks who have hobby farms in the county but day jobs in the city.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
1	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Addressing housing availability and affordability will help address the overall economy.
2	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Affordable housing. So many new apartment, homes, multi units and projects approved. And no where people can afford that work service jobs.
3	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	allow more employee housing for Mt Bachelor and destination resorts
4	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Always important but also related to an "education" that teaches critical thought - reading and math/science.
5	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Bend is known as the place where young adults go to retire. Increasing the number and kind of career-oriented jobs that sustain families is job #1 for the country in the next 10 years.
6	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Build a non-tourism dependent economy.
7	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Cannabis and alcohol-related growing and production in the rural areas disproportionately impacts rural residents with influence from these industries. When health/wellbeing is prioritized, incentives for other agricultural and production opportunities can be facilitated. Cannabis and alcohol have negative overall impacts in our community that far outweigh the economic benefits. We can design our community to foster health and wellbeing without selling out to these industries.
8	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Consider adding: Seek opportunities to develop renewable energy sources
9	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Deschutes County has a unique opportunity to lead the nation in environmental restoration, preservation, and conservation. I think the county should create a County Conservation Crew that employs young people to go restore degraded lands within the county. This would create jobs, take stress off federal/state land managers, and improve the landscapes of Central Oregon.
10	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Deschutes county should strategize how to resist potential future poor state regulations. Lockdowns were a huge mistake and we will be paying the price for a long time.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
11	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Determine a living wage for farm workers and institute agricultural policy to avoid what has been an historical exploitation of agricultural workers. Institute ag policies that will help farmers achieve these goals while thriving, economically. Better regulate the cannabis industry and re-site any future cannabis operations on land zoned for manufacturing.
12	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Economic development should be contained within the cities of Bend and Redmond as much as possible, prioritizing rural lands for agriculture, recreation, wildlife, and open space.
13	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Ensure any commercial development is consistent with land use goals.
14	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	I think it's important to support jobs that provide food security
15	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	I think we are on the right track, however, I'd like to see more family wage jobs in South County.
16	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	I would prefer that the county not push for more and more jobs. If there are not jobs available, people won't move here. The population boom does not allow our community to have long-term options to be sustainable. Water is in short supply and maximizing growth and economic development with no limits simply destroys what makes this such a great place to live.
17	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	I'm in HR, and it's amazing to see how many people here don't see how to grow their own career- they just choose to work the least amount of hours to survive, in whatever job they can get. I'd love to see more resources to help folks map out their lifeplan, not just figure out how to cover rent this month.
18	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Jobs and the economy here are so out of proportion. Local businesses say they pay "living wages" to employees, yet this is under \$40,000/year when the median home price is over \$750,000. It simply doesn't add up
19	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Jobs seem to be plentiful at the moment; but so many people don't seem to want to work.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
20	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	More partnerships need to be committed to in order to achieve many of these goals including increasing workforce housing and encouraging water conservation. A larger focus needs to be given to families (of all income levels) in need of childcare.
21	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	More support from government and venture capital for new businesses in Central Oregon
22	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Put more pressure on living beyond our means, and the means of the future--and less on living simply.
23	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Remote work tax or some kind of tax for individuals that live here and work for remote companies. They are NOT contributing to our local economy and are making more money than people that work here and drive up the cost of housing
24	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Shift our economy away from tourism
25	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Stop the myth that our economy hinges on tourism. STR are hurting our housing market and tourism is extractive and not sustainable. We have great industries such as pharma and aerospace, let's push those
26	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Support mass transit and carpooling
27	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Support the farm and forest economies by preserving all Goal 3 and Goal 4 lands and disallowing nonfarm and conditional uses.
28	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	Support workforce skills development through workforce development efforts, school districts and higher ed
29	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	The goal is framed really broadly. I think the Covid-19 impact targets provide helpful detail. I.e. we need childcare and housing to support the goal. I think the university is important to economic stability having grown up in Corvallis and experienced economic cycles there.
30	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	To address the remote worker industry and see if there's a way to recruit a large and more stable industry. I realize this came about due to COVID in 2020.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
31	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We are the largest metro area in the US without a freeway. This limits the kind of businesses we can attract. We need to focus our support on the types of businesses where the transportation of goods is not important.
32	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We have lots of jobs available but know one wants to work. Business are struggling to find workers. We need to stop giving handouts and supporting the people are just take from our community.
33	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We live in a spectacular area. There are many wild places with beautiful and stimulating views. We enjoy abundant recreation. It surrounds us here. That is enough to attract like-minded people. We should not have to worry about the future. Factories and large retail outlets, lots of stores and company centers only bring in more people from the outside and continue to erode the livability of our area. We are experiencing what that has already done. The economy and jobs will take care of themselves.
34	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We need affordable housing for the service sector employees.
35	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We need people in service industry jobs to be able to live near their jobs.
36	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We need to be realistic about what a rural economy means. Multi-million dollar hobby farms with 6 goats are not a rural economy. Renewable energy would be an interesting avenue to explore.
37	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	We need to support our service workers more as they are the foundation of our biggest industry which is tourism. I think the biggest way to do this is through cost of living.
38	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	What are we doing to attract new businesses? We are still highly reliant on tourism and those jobs don't pay enough for people to afford to live here.
39	Other Jobs and Economy Thoughts	You did not mention remote workersâ€¦ They compete for housing that other workers need who physically go to work.
1	Recreation Changes	Goal 1 is good. Goals 2 and 3 are not important to me because I do not think we need more destination resorts.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
2	Recreation Changes	Revise Goal 2; ...and in a manner that will be compatible with farm and forest uses and public recreational use, and in a manner that will have no net gain in water consumption, and in a manner that will maintain important natural features and resources, such as wildlife habitat, streams, rivers, significant wetlands and ground water.
3	Recreation Changes	2 & 3; destination resorts are not public recreation
4	Recreation Changes	Ban all stupid golf course resorts. Huge water wasters and terrible for the environment. Stringent environmental regulation for resort development. Eco friendly resorts to explore recreation that is NATURAL to central Oregon. Add parks to residential areas in the county.
5	Recreation Changes	Central Oregon has more destination resorts than anywhere else in the state. We are not lacking for tourism amenities or luxury housing. Bend is a metropolitan city. Deschutes County would be harmed by any new destination resort.
6	Recreation Changes	Consider clarifying that development of destination resorts should include addressing impact to groundwater / aquifers and wildfire risk.
7	Recreation Changes	DC doesn't need ANY more destination resorts. Goal should be to place a moratorium on destination resorts and require existing resorts to convert their golf courses to xeric scape landscaping to reduce the need for water.
8	Recreation Changes	Deschutes County does not need more destination resorts.
9	Recreation Changes	Destination resort - like golf or waterski lakes (?) while we have a restricted water supply don't sound like a good match. These would be outside city limits, so where would the workers needed live, how do these improve housing issue ?
10	Recreation Changes	destination resorts and other recreation-oriented development needs to be held to higher standards regarding water use, wildlife habitat and migration, open space, view sheds, traffic generated, economic benefit to the community, nut just private land rights



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
11	Recreation Changes	Destination resorts are no longer compatible with the climate, water use, and wildfire risks in those areas. Instead, the goals should be around keeping open space, farms, and ranches intact, and encourage the cities to build up and not out. Continued goals around keeping the rivers and forests intact where the county has jurisdiction.
12	Recreation Changes	Destination resorts with several golf courses should NOT exist in the desert. End of argument
13	Recreation Changes	Destination resorts would perhaps have a system gray water for all common areas and golf courses. Worker housing on site, and childcare on site would be huge.
14	Recreation Changes	Eliminate additional destination resorts
15	Recreation Changes	Eliminate more destination resorts
16	Recreation Changes	Generally, I disagree with the emphasis on destination resorts
17	Recreation Changes	Goal #2 sounds good and aligns with my values, but as evidenced by the Thornberg development and proposed resort at Aspen Lakes, money talks loud enough to bend this goal. With wells drying up or needing to be dug deeper, more resorts is not the answer. If visitors desire to experience high desert beauty and receive the peace of mind and refreshment of spirit, they need to walk or bike the trails. The wonder of Central Oregon is not found pool side or on the links.
18	Recreation Changes	Goal #3: Do not allow any more destination resorts! We have enough already and are in danger of overdeveloping the county for human habitation. WATER is the biggest consideration here. Further development destroys recreation opportunities.
19	Recreation Changes	Goal 1 is good, but we need more parks as the population grows. Goal 2 and Goal 3 are no longer appropriate. There are already enough destination resorts in Central Oregon. These resorts attract more people to the area - we don't need this. These resorts use too much water and can only rarely be developed in a manner suggested in goal #2.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
20	Recreation Changes	Goal 1 is good, but we need more parks as the population grows. Goal 2 and Goal 3 are no longer appropriate. There are already plenty of destination resorts in Central Oregon. These resorts attract more people to the area - we don't need this. These resorts use too much water and can only rarely be developed in a manner suggested in goal #2.
21	Recreation Changes	Goal 1 is great, but 2&3 scream support of converting more rural land for the development of high end golf/vacation resorts that are not accessible for the normal people living in Bend. Further in a time of water scarcity, the last thing we need to do is be converting the rural landscape to a fake resort. Keep it wild; it's why people move here.
22	Recreation Changes	Goal 1 is great. Goal 2 doesn't mention water or aquifers. Destination resorts shouldn't be able to use valuable ground water for golf courses.
23	Recreation Changes	Goal 1. Include designation of County/State parks or greenspace
24	Recreation Changes	Goal 2 and goal 3- get rid of them completely. We have too many resorts that use too much water. No new resorts. Work with the existing ones to conserve water, plant native trees and shrubs and enjoy central Oregon.
25	Recreation Changes	Goal 2 should account for the impact of new or enhanced developments on natural resources such as the region's water supply, if not already taken into account.
26	Recreation Changes	Goals 2&3 doesn't acknowledge the challenges presented by climate change - including ongoing drought and wildfire threat. Those issues need to be addressed to balance the threat to our community by resort developments that require water for gold courses, etc.
27	Recreation Changes	I agree with Goal 1. I do not support any new or expanded destination resorts. There is no need for them. The economy is doing well.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
28	Recreation Changes	I disagree with Goal 2 & 3. Destination resorts require immense amounts of space and water to operate. The negative impacts to wildlife, ecosystems, and local people far outway the property taxes gained from the development. We need to make our county lands and wildlife more resilient to climate change. Constructing new destination resorts unnecessarily expands our footprint into the sensitive habitats around our cities. No new destination resorts.
29	Recreation Changes	I do not support the addition of new destination resort facilities. We need to focus on supporting the people that already live here first.
30	Recreation Changes	I do not think the county needs more destination resorts and I would take this goal out.
31	Recreation Changes	I do not think we need anymore destination resorts. We cannot support them with the current water situation. Golf courses should only be allowed to water with recycled water and it should be posted as such Needs of the local community should come before tourists and developers
32	Recreation Changes	I don't think that the county should be in the business of creating "destination resorts". We don't need anymore golf courses that are for the benefits of the few, and that use our water.
33	Recreation Changes	I don't think we need to create more destination resort facilities. A lot of them are owned by outside investors who don't care about the community and only care about money.
34	Recreation Changes	I oppose the development of additional destination resorts.
35	Recreation Changes	I strongly support but you don't consider your own goals. Particularly Goal 3. These resorts should enhance and diversify the recreational opportunities. Not steal our water and only cater to the rich few.
36	Recreation Changes	I support Goal #1, but goals 2 & 3 do not support workforce housing or affordable housing for residents who work in Central Oregon. Where will the destination resorts workers live? How will the farmers raise food for us if the water is going to golf courses and artificial lakes? Where will the residents recreate if public lands are turned into resorts?



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
37	Recreation Changes	I think far too much importance is placed on destination resorts, of which there are already many in Central Oregon. These resorts consume a disproportionate amount of resources for the jobs and services provide. Few of these services actually benefit residents in Deschutes County. Furthermore, these destination resorts only create inequitable recreational opportunities, due to their exorbitant costs.
38	Recreation Changes	I think it's pretty good as it is!
39	Recreation Changes	I think we have enough destination resort facilities now and don't need to plan for any more.
40	Recreation Changes	I'd like to see a moratorium on more resort development, which uses too much precious water, and often removes public lands from the public. We have enough resorts here already.
41	Recreation Changes	I'd love for the county to purchase more land to use for the current goals.
42	Recreation Changes	Less emphasis on destination resorts
43	Recreation Changes	No more destination resorts in rural areas. No million dollar plus homes, no golf courses in the desert. Water is in short supply here.
44	Recreation Changes	No more destination resorts. Stop focusing on tourism and protect our land and water.
45	Recreation Changes	No more destination resorts. County lobbyist should go to the state on this to change the ORS. The public benefits never pan out and public access even if it's supposed to be reserved through some intersection point is negatively impacted. Although not a D.R. I think a classic example is what happened with Tetherow. The park that was dedicated there is a joke. So developers always scrimp on and are allowed to get away with the bare minimum on any public benefits that are conditions of approval
46	Recreation Changes	No more golf resorts hogging water, spreading pesticides, and privatizing/limiting outdoor recreation to the wealthy. Though there has been a recent upswing in the number of golfers, there were 20% more golfers 15 years ago than there are now.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
47	Recreation Changes	No more resort facilities due to lack of water
48	Recreation Changes	No more resort facilities due to water issues
49	Recreation Changes	No more resorts!! water is an issue . we don't need more golf courses etc.
50	Recreation Changes	No new destination resorts, or expansions of existing resorts.
51	Recreation Changes	Not enough water for additional resort destinations. Sunriver collects a large percentage of Transient Room Tax but none of that tax is returned to Sunriver for operations, infrastructure & additional recreational opportunities.
52	Recreation Changes	Not real hot on many more destination resorts.
53	Recreation Changes	Now that we are in 2022, I don't see a need for more destination resorts. We have several amazing resorts to choose from with everything from golf to skiing. We don't need any more. We need more emphasis on protecting and preserving natural areas and our water supply.
54	Recreation Changes	Prioritize parks and open spaces
55	Recreation Changes	Promote this down to the neighborhood level. Planned bike friendly neighborhoods with open spaces, trails, and mature trees.
56	Recreation Changes	Recreational resorts do not meet the needs of the community. They are largely a detriment to our fragile eco system and bring high cost housing for low paying jobs.
57	Recreation Changes	Resort destinations need to have a cap. There is enough. We need to stop accomodating every person that wants to live here and has the money to do so. If we continue in this pattern, we will deplete our natural resources and overkill all recreation opportunities. These resorts are just selfish money makers. They just will use all of the water that is not available because there are no regulations.
58	Recreation Changes	Swimming pools There is no public pool in South county Perhaps need a YMCA or something for Three Rivers LaPine.
59	Recreation Changes	Top priority of sustainability and protection of natural resources



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
60	Recreation Changes	Tourism is too high a priority, and there is too much of it, it is negatively impacting our resources and overly stimulating growth.
61	Recreation Changes	We can develop recreation without the emphasis on resorts. Golf and golf resorts are stripping us of precious water and only cater to the rich and don't provide jobs.
62	Recreation Changes	We do not need more development.
63	Recreation Changes	We have enough destination resorts!
64	Recreation Changes	While destination resorts are nice, their drain on water resources is very concerning.
1	Other Recreation Thoughts	Amazing opportunities but needs close management
2	Other Recreation Thoughts	Continually marketing Central Oregon all over the world is spoiling our existing recreation. Not being able to spend tourism dollars on fixing local roads and forests that the tourists use should be changed.
3	Other Recreation Thoughts	Continue to invest and support in outdoor activities, its whats going to keep our elders and youth living longer.
4	Other Recreation Thoughts	Continue to offer multi-use trail systems throughout the county for horses, mountain biking and hiking.
5	Other Recreation Thoughts	Continue to support local protected state and national lands.
6	Other Recreation Thoughts	Doesn't seem like county really has much of a role in this but recreational opportunities are highly valued in our community so where there is cross over to county authority the County should protect, accentuate it
7	Other Recreation Thoughts	Easy access from town, wide variety of recreation types.
8	Other Recreation Thoughts	Equally important to having access to great recreation activities in the county is how we get to them. I don't want everything to be paved over with parking lots and roads.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
9	Other Recreation Thoughts	Everyone notices it. It is challenging. Mt. Bachelor has turned into a large over populated resort due to population increase and money. All parking lots are overflowing at all hiking and biking trailheads. I am worried that soon, we will jsut expand all these parking lots to accomodate. That is not a solution. Stop accomodating.
10	Other Recreation Thoughts	Focus on hiking, kayaking, parks, trails, biking - active outdoor pursuits. Not golf and other inconsistent uses in a desert.
11	Other Recreation Thoughts	I love our recreation but too many tourist are now taking over what use to be desirable. HELP! More bike trails so people can spread out.
12	Other Recreation Thoughts	I recognize the county is a relatively small player compared to public lands managers and policy, city and park districts policies, and rich promotional entities like Visit Bend. But the county should do what it can to slow the unsustainable growth happening BECAUSE of recreational opportunities.
13	Other Recreation Thoughts	Important for local residents as well as for the local economy
14	Other Recreation Thoughts	Important to maintain wildlife habitat and open spaces for quality of life
15	Other Recreation Thoughts	It doesn't need to be such a focus.
16	Other Recreation Thoughts	It should be promoted in our existing natural areas and by conservation of those areas. We don't need more destination resorts.
17	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's a huge driver of the economy.
18	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's fantastic...so much to do. Great Parks & Rec. Don't cut any more trees or sell any public land between Tetherow and Bachelor.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
19	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's gotten very difficult to recreate due to the increased population. Preserve more riverfront land (no more development on the river); create a bridge in DRW to access the river trail. Most of us live here for the recreation, wildlife, and natural beauty. We have not been moving in a direction that supports this!
20	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's great!
21	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's important for residents and tourists
22	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's important!
23	Other Recreation Thoughts	Its one of the best aspects of the area and why a lot of people move here and vacation here. I think preserving areas for the purpose of recreation both in the city and outside the city is very important.
24	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's one of the greatest draws to this community. The access to recreation here is what makes this county unique. However, it feels like it's being overrun and made inaccessible.
25	Other Recreation Thoughts	It's the reason I live here.
26	Other Recreation Thoughts	Keep county natural
27	Other Recreation Thoughts	Maintain access for OHV areas. As populations increase they tend to be targeted, they are way more environmentally friendly than golf courses.
28	Other Recreation Thoughts	Maintain natural environment
29	Other Recreation Thoughts	Many people move here for that. We need to maintain opportunities, including all present public lands for that purpose. The County needs to work with other agencies to reduce overcrowding at popular recreation sites. Stop spending money on tourism and ban type 2 short-term vacation rentals outside of commercial, mixed use zones and outside existing destination resorts.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
30	Other Recreation Thoughts	most important asset even though not county function
31	Other Recreation Thoughts	nature is the recreation - so preserve that. Hiking, fishing, skiing, camping, ... don't need 'destination resorts' it is just the opposite. There are enough Black Buttes, Eagle Crests, and Sunrivers already.
32	Other Recreation Thoughts	Obviously abundant. But is there access to everyone.
33	Other Recreation Thoughts	One of the reasons we chose to live here so continue to support access to recreation and open spaces
34	Other Recreation Thoughts	Outdoor recreation is what draws people to the area so it's vital to preserve this going forward. Planned livability.
35	Other Recreation Thoughts	Preservation of existing parks and recreation areas despite a desire for future commercial or residential development is critical.
36	Other Recreation Thoughts	Preserve nature. Increase access to low impact recreation.
37	Other Recreation Thoughts	Public transit hubs to trails. A bus that gets you to Phil's trail every hour! (For example). Bus that gets you to wanoga and other snow parks in the winter. More public transit to recreation. And maintenance of trails.
38	Other Recreation Thoughts	Rebalance advertising budget for bringing tourists in so that some money is redirected to sustaining and building infrastructure to handle the terpenoids influx.
39	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation (and access) is likely the main driving reason so many folks have moved here. It is one of the best places in the country for outdoor recreation and the combination of limiting development and sprawl in the county has made this possible.
40	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation availability in and around Deschutes County is robust and thriving.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
41	Other Recreation Thoughts	<p>Recreation draws people. Those that love the outdoors have certain values that are important. They are attracted to healthy adventure. Hiking, biking, running, walking, birding, hunting, and exploring the out-of-doors with their families. These activities are healthy and invigorating pastimes that don't require a resource-demanding infrastructure with water guzzling and land grabs of rural lands. Bend and the county should not be advertising to become another Aspen or Vail. In addition to the above, we have skiing, climbing, boating, and fishing. All of these activities appeal to so many who live here. Why has there been so much advertising about Bend and this area? It isn't necessary. It may be good for some business owners, but this is a bit myopic. Why should the existing people in Central Oregon pay the price of busy roads, trails, recreational areas, and parking problems, created by those who have been sold on the idea of visiting or moving to Bend. The quality of life has already been dropping for those who live here, so why make it worse? Are we selling parts of our backyard to vendors?</p>
42	Other Recreation Thoughts	<p>Recreation in central Oregon should include what is compatible with the environment. In my opinion, those would be camping, hiking, backpacking, stargazing, hunting, biking, snowshoeing , wading, rafting and viewing. They do not include golf, tennis, pickle ball, swimming in a pool.</p>
43	Other Recreation Thoughts	<p>Recreation in Deschutes County is world class!</p>



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
44	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation is a huge attraction for many in Deschutes County. The wide variety of activities year-round leads to better health and mental well-being. People move here, come to visit, and love to raise their families in Central Oregon because of the recreational opportunities. Unfortunately, the increase in population is making many places so crowded that long-time residents can no longer enjoy them. We don't need to keep promoting tourism through advertising. We have enough outsiders here already. As the population continues to grow, there is more and more pressure on the existing parks and trails along with so many other impacts. Increasing the number of parks and trails would help.
45	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation is a huge attraction for many in Deschutes County. The wide variety of activities year-round leads to better health and mental well-being. People move here, come to visit, and love to raise their families in Central Oregon because of the recreational opportunities.
46	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation is quickly becoming an impossibility in the area surrounding Bend and Redmond. So many people have moved here that it is difficult to even find parking availability at some of the local hiking and swimming locations. I am also noticing a lack of respect for the environment amongst many of the newcomers. Camping in areas where it is prohibited, not staying on trail, leaving trash, etc.
47	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation is what makes Central Oregon great. It should be encouraged, but more funding needs to be allocated to land managers. We're seeing the impacts of excessive recreation in the alterations to wildlife behavior, migration patterns, and the degradation of sensitive habitats. A balance needs to be maintained, because uncontrolled recreation leads to the degradation of the very resource recreationists enjoy.
48	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation opportunities abound with skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, paddling etc. great job making these accessible.
49	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation opportunities on public land are the reason most people move here. We need to support our public lands with county transient room taxes and other funds.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
50	Other Recreation Thoughts	Recreation should be a high priority.
51	Other Recreation Thoughts	So far Goal 1 seems difficult as local, state, and federal agencies do not currently work together cohesively and seem entrenched in working in silos. Consider that most resorts have one or more golf courses that tend to be high water users for irrigation and that we are constantly in a drought—how do you plan differently using a different paradigms to achieve a healthy balance?
52	Other Recreation Thoughts	That is one of the main reasons I live here - access to a variety of recreation. Safe and easy access balanced with environmental sustainability and protection is important to me
53	Other Recreation Thoughts	That's why I live here--to ride my horse on trails and cross-country ski in winter. I cherish the equestrian recreation opportunities in Deschutes County.
54	Other Recreation Thoughts	The County owned park lands should be used for a variety of outdoor purposes that do not require a destination resort. Explore opportunities to foster business models that make the most of these lands without placing destination resorts on them. These resorts are not accessible by the average County resident and the use of land for this business model does not foster outdoor recreational opportunities for people of all income brackets.
55	Other Recreation Thoughts	The goals are incompatible with each other. It is nearly impossible to have development of destination resorts and still be compatible with rural and natural resource preservation.
56	Other Recreation Thoughts	The public lands we enjoy and recreate upon are irreplaceable, and should be guarded and kept in trust for future generations.
57	Other Recreation Thoughts	This is why people come here. It is important to keep this in mind when considering the Urban Growth Boundary and limit sprawl.
58	Other Recreation Thoughts	We have a lot of access to out recreation but I wish there was better care of the river. Summer bring a lot of people which means more trash and pollution (sunscreen, peeing, etc). This seems to be ignored by the city.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
59	Other Recreation Thoughts	We have a wide assortment of activities available.
60	Other Recreation Thoughts	We have an abundance of opportunities.
1	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	A modern approach to irrigation would result in more available water, which would promote Farm and Forest goals as well. A specific Water Goal should be to: modernize the use of irrigation water through technology and policy (to eliminate inefficient irrigation practices and excess evaporation and infiltration resulting from canals and flood irrigation).
2	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Allow me to take my 40 acres of EFU thats sitting right on the UGB and parcel it off. We are out of water so farming is less than an option and i'd rather the farmers have it.
3	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Appropriate.
4	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	As mentioned before...small farms that surround cities or those with no so good soil should be allowed to be rezoned for housing and those water rights transferred to farms and ranches that need the water or can create better agricultural ground. You can no long sustain a living on small acreage or these hobby farms.
5	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Better define farmable land- lava rocks do not yield high value nutrition. Reduce water loss-pipe the canals & remover 80% of the Juniper Trees recognize timber harvest as a means of reduced wildfire hazard
6	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Consider: adding managing wildfire risk to Forest Land Goals. moving water conservation to Goal 1 (water goals)
7	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Continue to focus on water conservation and address drought.
8	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Eliminate development of forest land
9	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Ensuring sufficient water supply for existing use before authorizing development that may adversely impact those and and creative solutions to reallocate water rights when beneficial to both parties should be a focus.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
10	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Farmland goals must include water conservation and regulation on chemical fertilizers that can negatively impact watersheds. Forests 0- County lands should not be used for logging "forest products".
11	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	farmland goals unrealistic, consider offering incentives for existing EFU land and farms to cease operations as high desert soils unsuitable for ag/crops
12	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Farmland should be protected as farmland, not a place for outdoor concerts, wedding venues, venues for psilocybin or marijuana consumption, water ski parks, or, especially, subdivision. An eight-year moratorium should be passed forbidding subdivision of rural property that will be dependent on groundwater. A realtor told me a decade ago that the Deschutes aquifer is the largest in the nation and that we'll never run out of water. Last year, our next-door neighbor, on a three-family well spent \$60,000+ drilling a new well after theirs went dry. This is happening all over the county. And yet, county planners/commissioners are still considering allowing resorts such as Thornburgh and other water-intensive developments that will further deplete our supply. Do they believe, like my realtor friend, that our aquifer is infinite? No new developments in rural areas should be permitted until wildlife habitat updates should be completed for mule deer, elk, and eagles. These updates must be completed as soon as possible so decisions can be made in the light of wildlife needs, and not strictly to increase the profits of well-connected developers. Xeroscaping should be encouraged in new construction. Lawns should be discouraged in both new and existing homes. Because one can afford to put in and maintain a lawn, does not mean it should be done. Perhaps a tax on lawns based on square footage would be a start.
13	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Finding ways to reduce water use without shutting down farmland. - Cover the canals, subsidize improvement of irrigation techniques to increase water conservation. We need the farms and need to learn and support how to farm with less water.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
14	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Fish and water conservation are key
15	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Generally the goals are good, but I think we are perilously failing to meet the Water goals. Also the Farmland goals should recognize that not all farmland and not all farming are equal. We should prioritize the actual commercial farming.
16	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Goals seem reasonable. Improving our water transfer infrastructure (eg piping canals), driving for efficient use of water on farms, and creating a mechanism where efficient farm use of water translates to maintaining the water right but enabling leasing back to stream would enable a more healthy deschutes basin watershed.
17	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Great goals! Keep it up! (Just update the Wildlife inventory so you can follow through on addressing impacts to wildlife when making decisions about development allowances)
18	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I agree with all stated goals. I AM concerned that the plan to pipe canals may not be the right decision to meet all of the goals. My own research has suggested that lining the canals to allow for some water seepage into the aquifer, and continue to support trees and wildlife, may be a better choice.
19	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I agree with and appreciate the current goals.
20	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I agree with the goals. I think its important to preserve and foster healthy farm lans, forest land, and water.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
21	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	<p>I agree with the goals; however, with the irrigation getting cut off early in the past couple years, I'm not sure I agree with the statement, "Existing farms, however, have relatively generous irrigation rights, which have rarely been fully utilized, and are expected to have sufficient water to cope with increasing temperatures." Perhaps a new emphasis on helping those with irrigation rights convert from flood irrigation to sprinklers could be a new goal. Or making a stronger incentive for those with water rights who aren't using them fully to share water. Or helping those who have unlined ponds, get them lined to increase the time they have water available, especially when it gets cut off early. Penalties for wasted water, maybe? The limited water capacity here is critical to consider moving forward, especially with any new permitting for resorts and large farming operations.</p>
22	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	<p>I completely disagree with almost everything stated about the irrigation rights. First we do NOT have enough water for irrigation let alone generous amounts. This year and last year we're terrible. The water rights laws are antiquated and need to be overhauled completely. The idea that the irrigation is based on the established year of the irrigation district is ridiculous. Also there is zero incentive for hobby farm owners to consider releasing their water rights to farms that are actually trying to farm vs as a "hobby". I own a hobby farm and would love for example to give my water to my neighbor but that isn't allowed therefore I water a hayfield I don't want that produces nothing useful at all so I'm not penalized for not using water I don't truly need like farmers do. Crazy!</p>



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
23	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I don't think that there should be a goal to maintain ag lands. It is irresponsible to farm in such an arid landscape and there should be a focus on allowing these lands to be transitioned to less water-intensive uses. There should, however, be a goal to support farmers and ranchers in reducing their water usage and keep livestock out of canals. For forest land goals, there should be separate sections of forest for recreation and conservation. Not every part of the forest should be maintained for recreational use. More emphasis should be put on maintaining wildlife habitat. Pipe all the canals. All of them. Set a date and do what is needed to get that done.
24	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I don't think we should give the same protections for low value crop production, a.k.a. growing hay for recreational horses, and livestock, as we do for food producing farms.
25	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I feel Deschutes County is not doing a good job of upholding its farm, forest, and water goals. These goals need commitment and support.
26	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I love Deschutes County because of the natural beauty of the forests, as well as the rural community. Farm zoned lands needs to be reserved for farmers, NOT for millionaires, many of whom come from other states. Grazing lands need to be accessible and affordable, and NOT rezoned to build mansions. Farmers who are from Central Oregon have the knowledge and interest to preserve water, they know what droughts look like, they know how to be responsible.
27	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I think all of this sounds good but let's be realistic there's a lot of people wanting to move here and developers too these takes away water. So, easy fix let's not money the most important thing and start saying NO more often and we well save water,



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
28	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I think these goals are good. I don't particularly care about including forest products in the balance of considerations. They have plenty of lobbyists and the forest service already refers to them in managing public lands. For water I think that we need to explicitly recognize that the goals are dependent on valuing different uses of water because it is a scarce resource. The county can't do a whole lot but zoning can influence this issue. This is to say that there is nothing wrong with a community that values food over golf courses. And we need to stop pretending like such value judgments are not okay and that all uses are equally beneficial. It's like triage in the E.R. This goes back to the whole property interest v community interest balance that is totally out of whack
29	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I think these goals are great, but I see people pushing to change zones and develop forested and farmland, which creates more wells and use on our groundwater resource. There needs to be a stop to zone changes just for development. If we continue in this extreme drought, the water will be depleted faster than everyone thinks and it will be to late. Farmland is not protected and there is no incentive to assist farmers with their yield so they stay in business.
30	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I think they need to orient more explicitly towards conservation and sustainability efforts
31	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I think we need to prioritize water usage for farms over private resorts, as local farms provide sustenance for the entire local community, not just a select few that are privileged enough to enjoy the abundance of private resorts already in Central Oregon. We need to protect the interests of our farmers to ensure more political unity in the years to come.
32	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I think you need to stop approval of new golf courses and resorts.
33	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I would like to see an ammendment to make rural or forest land zoning permanent, so it remains undeveloped.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
34	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I would love to see information and data on what has actually been done to increase water conservation efforts. The amount of sprinklers at homes and businesses (that water side walks) is unacceptable. It's the desert, you don't need green grass. With the amount of development happening right up to national forests it doesn't seem like anything is being done to protect wildlife habit
35	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	I'm wondering why the commission is allowing development on lower bridge if their first farmland goal is to "Preserve and maintain agricultural lands and the agricultural industry". I also fail to see how the needs of wildlife are being "adequately" addressed when we prioritize psyclocibin mushrooms over wildlife inventories... We are failing to meet the goals stated here.
36	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Increasing water conservation efforts should be a high priority.
37	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Minimize development of forest lands. Just say no to more golf courses and resorts that use too much water. Protect the rivers.
38	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	More emphasis should be placed on forest management. This should take the form of partnership with the logging industry. Industry can be allowed to log, while paying a portion of profits to the USFS, who will then use the proceeds to fund forest management (ie: young tree removal, burning, etc.), or other essential activities that are not profitable for the logging industry to conduct. One thing is for certain, the USFS, BLM, and the like have demonstrated they are incapable of managing the forests, particularly in the last few years. Blaming climate change will not solve the problem. Action needs to be taken to address the overgrown tinderbox that is most of Oregon's forests.
39	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	More support for organic farming and for using practices that reduce the need for irrigation. I would like to see a reduction in allowed chemicals as well.
40	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	multimillion dollar homes with alpacas are not revenue generating and are not Hobby farms. Irrigation rights to support water conservation.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
41	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Must preserve all ag lands as defined by Goal 3 and the NRCS. Allowing paid-gun soil scientists to justify rezoning ag lands is loaded with bias and inequitable. Must disallow all or most ORS 215.283(2) nonfarm uses, especially nonfarm dwellings. Preserve farmland for farmers. Regulate water use in land use approval criteria. Counties have this authority; use it.
42	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Need more of a focus on wildfire mitigation
43	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	No development in farm and forest land
44	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	No more destination resorts. Not enough water to support.
45	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	overpopulation diminishes water resources water required for farmland
46	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Pay more attention to places like the Thornberg property and not allow those kinds of projects that use too much water
47	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	pipe the canals to save water and avoid some of the level changes on the Deschutes. Turn those into green belts/bike paths.
48	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Preservation and protection of forests, farmland, and water sources are my top priority. They are all diminishing too quickly and we are losing our character.
49	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Regarding Forest Land Goals #2: Do not allow development on forest lands!
50	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Retain the farm and forest land and don't sacrifice it for housing. Also rework water rights and finish piping irrigation so we can continue to thrive here
51	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Revamp water rights to encourage water conservation.
52	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Seem reasonable From what I've read it seems water could be allocated better to discourage waste and ensure food security
53	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	The goals above are great. Perhaps a change to dry land farming should be encouraged. Special attention to water conservation, trading water rights, and well/aquifer issues



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
54	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	The goals are great--there seems to be a bit of a disconnect with these goals and how the county is managed in terms of development. I would also add things like preserving the remaining 'wildness' of the few 'wild-ish' areas we have, and adressing relatively simple things like the explosion of light pollution in our county.
55	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	The goals of the 2010 plan are constantly being eroded because of out of control development. Building needs to be kept in check if we don't want to ruin the treasures we have. Bend is already way too overcrowded. Didn't leave LA to have it become Deschutes county
56	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	The goals still seem relavent however the water goals seem key to it all. If the county can do anything about shifting water rights from hobby farms to actual food growing, that would be best. Indoor farming, robotic farming, vertical farming is also a likely future. If there are prohibitive regulations around doing this type of farming, it should be addressed.
57	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	The use it or lose it water right usage on rural land should be reevaluated. That is not promoting wise water conservation.
58	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	There are some lands designated as farmland where the soil in not conducive. Consider it potential residential development when located adjacent to city boundaries (Urban Growth REserves)
59	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	These are admirable goals, but not enough is being done to achieve them.
60	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	These are good goals. I'd like to see something added for vertical farming, since I hear it's great for water conservation.
61	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	These goals seem very appropriate so continue the same
62	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	They are good goals; but perhaps more consideration of water availability for farms/ranches.
63	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Water conservation is my first priority.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
64	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Water rights laws are outdated and counter to county's stated goals. As water resources shrink with warming, ag properties that are not productive farms or ranches should have their water rights reexamined. County should lobby state to finally rewrite water law.
65	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Water shortage is going to become worse and worse as the population continues to grow and climate change intensifies. Far more needs to be done to prohibit the development of destination resorts, water ski parks, and other water guzzling operations when farmers and current residents do not have enough water even today. A moratorium on new wells should be considered. Building codes should be changed to anticipate fires. Fire resistant materials and designs are essential as fire danger increases each year due to drought and climate change. No new construction should be permitted at the forest interface. Farmland needs to be protected as farmland, not as a place for the onslaught of proposals that keep cropping up such as wedding venues, psilocybin and marijuana facilities, subdivisions such as the one approved near Terrebonne, festival venues, waterski parks, and on and on. We do not need Thornburgh or any other additional destination resorts. No psilocybin or marijuana resorts should be permitted in rural areas. Psilocybin facilities will already be available within city limits, so there is no need to have them in rural areas, far from medical help and other infrastructure. In rural areas they would contribute to increased traffic and disturbances to neighbors. No sewer should be developed in Tumalo. This proposal would primarily benefit developers and promote growth that would dramatically change the character of this community. Natural Resources and Wildlife should be a category in your survey, but I will include these comments here: The wildlife habitat updates for elk and eagles, along with the one for mule deer should be prioritized. No new developments should be permitted without first completing this effort. Rural lands are heavily used by many species of wildlife. It is critical to minimize human activities and construction in areas important to wildlife, so these overlays should be completed as soon as possible to help with future planning based on scientific research, not the desires of greedy developers. Many people cherish the wildlife in Central Oregon and would love to see more. Legal trapping may have been appropriate at one time in this area, but it is no longer. Dogs get caught in traps. Bobcats



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
		<p>and other furbearers have more value alive than as pelts. As drought remains an annual constant, we need beavers more than ever to restore habitat that will retain moisture. A dark sky ordinance that is enforced is desirable for rural lands and for the city of Bend as well. Light pollution is the easiest pollution to reduce if people simply pay attention. It threatens the health and populations of species that depend on the dark including insects, migrating birds and even humans. Down-facing outdoor lights that do not illuminate areas beyond the home dwellers' property should be required. Timers and motion sensors can also limit light pollution. A single light bulb, if not shielded, can be seen from great distances and can be an annoyance to neighbors who want to see the stars and naturally dark vistas. This issue is so important that the High Desert Museum had a special display about it earlier this year. The ice skating rink within the Bend city limits is a good example of extremely poor planning when it comes to light pollution, and it should never have been approved. Open space shrinks daily almost everywhere in Central Oregon. Far more effort should be made to protect these landscapes because they provide recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat. I think the planners for our county should prioritize protections for the spectacular natural environment that makes Central Oregon such a fantastic place to live and to visit.</p>
66	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Water use should be regulated with a firm hand. It is the lifeblood to farming, ranching, and wildlife. These open landscapes should be protected from developments such as subdivisions, golf courses, and destination resorts which should be prohibited on farm and forest lands.
67	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Water, Water, Water. Access to water for human consumption, food production and wildlife is the top priority for the next 10 years. Wildfire prevention and protection is next. The state does a good job of helping to keep the urban growth boundary.



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68	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	We need to add 1. Maintain connected wildlife corridors and protect wildlife habitat. 2. Protect groundwater, prohibiting any more draw from the aquifer for recreational purposes. 3. Increase creative ways to recycle water so that clean drinking water is not used as much to irrigate or for recreation.
69	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	We need to maintain farms, forests, and abundant clean water. We need to stop approving development on farms, forests and rangelands. Wasteful use of water should not be condoned, especially for hobby farming.
70	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	We need to prioritize these as they will be increasing under attack from lots of interest groups.
71	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	We need to rethink the way we allocate irrigation water. It's stupid that I have irrigation rights on my 7-acre farm (growing grass for two horses) when farmers in Jefferson County have no water to grow crops and support their families.
72	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	We need to strengthen our protection of the water resources - and increase all types of water conservation efforts (grey water systems)
73	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	We need to support scientifically based shifts to current Oregon water law that addresses lowering ground water levels. "Beneficial use" definition needs to be refined to support the above mentioned water goals.
74	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	Why is "forest products" listed as the first reason to protect the forest? We should not continue to think of our precious forests as a resource to be extracted, but one that MUST be protected as our primary goal. I'd like to see this element of the goals removed, or deprioritized.



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Ref Number	Topic	Comment
75	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	with a voter base in Deschutes County that is increasingly urban, Deschutes County needs to proactively educate and engage the urban population in rural land use. Farmers are aging out of agriculture. To ensure that there are generations coming up to work on and sustain ag businesses, the County needs to partner with K-12 and post-secondary schools, farming organizations & businesses, and researchers to promote ag skills, science, and opportunities to children, teens and college students. Fostering opportunities for diverse, urban populations to explore ag and forestry occupations is important for the future of ag/forestry opportunities in Deschutes Co. Incentivize cutting edge water conservation technology, crop selection, and continuing education for farmers by partnering with a diverse array of community stakeholders. Facilitate solution-finding efforts to explore environmental initiatives/laws that may be negatively impacting water use over ag/forestry/natural resource use (i.e. spotted frog, piping canals, etc). Increase the removal of ladder fuels in our forests and incentivize fuels reduction in neighborhoods by partnering with insurance companies to promote effective practices.
76	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	YES!!! to water goals. No water, no Deschutes County. Keep farms and forests. Our future livability depends on them.
77	Farm, forest, and water thoughts	youre not doing them
1	Natural Hazard Thoughts	A collaboration is needed to address our water issues for irrigation
2	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Address the homeless camps on China Hat as they create a threat with wildfires.
3	Natural Hazard Thoughts	All buildings built with the best fire proof standards, roofs, gutters, etc. Rethink water use. No more golf courses unless only watering green holes. No man made lakes.
4	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Better forest management is needed. Address homeless camps on public land, this is a huge hazard on many levels.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
5	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Building codes should be changed to anticipate fires. Fire resistant materials and designs are essential as fire danger increases each year due to drought and climate change. No new construction should be permitted at the forest interface. There should be an increased focus on climate change, future droughts, and wildfire threats. Any increases in the population of rural areas exacerbates an already difficult water shortage. Farmers do not have enough water for their crops, wells are going dry, and increasing the number of people in any way on rural lands would further deplete this precious resource. New construction should not be allowed in areas of high wildfire risk. Building codes should change to require fire-safety as a part of building design. Build more wildlife passages beneath highways/roads
6	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Climate change and the associated impacts from drought and wildfire will only increase across the state, including central Oregon. We need a comprehensive approach to direct community development away from areas of high risk while ensuring what already exists begins to transition towards a mindset of living with wildfire and water conservation broadly. The County should ensure that state efforts such as Senate Bill 762 are promoted are implemented within our region to the greatest extent possible.
7	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Climate change is my biggest concern
8	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Community events to educate the residents about the plans to deal with hazards/disaster and what the residents can do to prepare and to safely escape a hazard
9	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Consider adding Goal 2: Evaluate natural hazard impacts when developing Deschutes County rural areas.
10	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Disallow new development outside UGBs in high and severe fire areas as mapped under SB 762. Channel all available wildfire funding to home hardening, not fuel reductions.
11	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Drought should be our biggest concern we need to think about water conversation and sustainable growth



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
12	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Fire terrifies me.
13	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Fires and drought seem the biggest risks Need to educate people about landscaping for fire mitigation and less need for water Also encourage use of native plants
14	Natural Hazard Thoughts	For years now we have watched and seen how wildfires destroy complete neighborhoods and towns. They county must be proactive in requiring firesafe structures in new construction. Codes should include non-flammable siding, decks, eves, vents, firesafe landscaping and buffer zones to isolate structures that are not firesafe. Development near forests and other fuel-rich areas should be discouraged or excluded from construction. Earthquakes are not common here, but they can destroy large areas and population centers. All new buildings should be built to withstand these events.
15	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Goal 1 needs to be inverted with the caveat of "protect people" being second to "hazards" (which are moot without addressing climate change and ecological "sustainability")."
16	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Good goals
17	Natural Hazard Thoughts	High levels of risk. Little is being done to mitigate risk. Cannot continue to build in the wild land/urban interface.
18	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I am most concerned about wildfire and am interested mitigating their risks - of spreading, of their destruction.
19	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I believe the County is leading the way in natural hazard mitigation. However, new development should be banned or severely limited in high risk areas. Developments like Tetherow only increase the risk of natural disasters, so don't allow them to be built.
20	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I think drought and fires are most concerning. I would like the plan to address these as a priority.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
21	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I think the county is doing a fair job with this issue, although I think more could be done. Specifically, more education and incentives to appropriately thin the lodgepole thickets around the county, and to counteracting the current misinformation that tells people that large ponderosas are the 'cause' of catastrophic wildfire and need to be logged. I also think people need to be treated more like adults who, if they choose to live in a wooded WUI need to accept the risk of such a choice and not be allowed to convert the land into a west-Oregon suburb.
22	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I think the Goal here is to vague. Is there a way to focus it more as to what the county will be able to do to mitigate it? No way to measure if this goal is working or not. Suggest: Goal 1: Protect people, property, infrastructure, the economy and the environment from natural hazards by preparing for wildfire, drought, and winter storms through the funding and support of ...
23	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I think the occurrence of natural hazards, especially wildfires, have increased in the past 23 years. With the massive increase in new construction, the County should be encouraging and incentivizing water saving and fire preventative building and landscaping techniques. Using native plants, xeriscaping, using watersense plumbing fixtures, eliminating irrigation, fire rated siding and roofing is all critical.
24	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I think while a comprehensive natural hazard mitigation plan is necessary, we should do more as a county to change the systems that increase the frequency and severity of natural hazards in the first place. More emphasis should be placed on making the county carbon neutral.
25	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I worry most about wildfire and drought/ water availability. I think its very important we do everything we can to mitigate wildfire as much as possible. I also think we need to be very thoughtful about where our water goes - water for farming or drinking is exponentially more important than water for golf courses.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
26	Natural Hazard Thoughts	I'm encouraged with the work of Project Wildfire and Firewise. We are working to harden our home and yard. I've noticed some statewide materials emphasize lawns as firebreaks; however, widespread use of water-intensive lawns is inappropriate in a desert (and drought). I'd like to see more examples using low water options like xeriscaping, native plants and rocks.
27	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Improve proactive wildfire mitigation - thinning, prescribed burns, free slash days, etc
28	Natural Hazard Thoughts	It's fine€”very broad. My biggest concerns are wildfires and air quality. Second would be drought. I think we need to look at what stars like Arizona and Nevada have done in some places in terms of fire risk and water preservation in landscaping. Tahoe would be an example of what to avoid in terms of lack of sufficient escape routes and overdevelopment in the WUI. Also local codes have not caught up with need for water wise landscaping which is better for environment, including local insects and animals, and conserves water.
29	Natural Hazard Thoughts	limit sprawl to limit fire risk
30	Natural Hazard Thoughts	More free dump days to reduce debris burning, proactively manage water use to help mitigate drought issues.
31	Natural Hazard Thoughts	More no cost green waste days at knitting landfill. Alternatively- green waste pick up in the county. Recycling! Please take glass from my house in the county. And expand recycling services.
32	Natural Hazard Thoughts	N/A
33	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Need to educate people about landscaping for fire mitigation and also the use of native and drought tolerant plants
34	Natural Hazard Thoughts	pipe all canals, active thinning in surrounding forests for fire suppression



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
35	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Prevent people from camping in the forests near us to avoid wildfire. Do a better job clearing roads in Bend after snowfall. Do our part to mitigate effects of climate change. Cut down on the crazy development to save water.
36	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Properties that face irrigation issues are drying up. This creates a significant risk of a wildfire that can take out cities. Better planning can help protect these dense housing areas. When moving the UGB boundaries, use existing man made boundaries like paved roads and rivers as boundaries. This help provide a fire break between subdivisions and the WUI. Currently we have dry fuel right up to the back door of houses with not break at all. It is a matter of time until we lose a whole city here in Central Oregon.
37	Natural Hazard Thoughts	real threat but somewhat out of our control
38	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Residents need additional Incentives to reduce excessive fire loading, such as free yard debris disposal options and tax credits for remediation efforts. Also, a significant number of people still burn household trash, creating extremely toxic smoke that spreads county-wide.
39	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Review climate change appropriate policy and actions to help protect from increasing natural disaster events.
40	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Severe risk for our natural environment, safety, and property values
41	Natural Hazard Thoughts	The County should not approve any more subdivision of properties in high risk wildlife zones (wildland urban interface). Such areas include ponderosa pine and lodgepole forests or forest edges. The county should act as though it would be financial liable if a permitted property burned because of wildfire.
42	Natural Hazard Thoughts	The population needs to be better educated on these hazards. In addition, what is the plan/how can the citizens prepare for the eventuality of an earthquake/tsunami on the coast?



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
43	Natural Hazard Thoughts	The urban-wildlife interface needs to be better identified for fire mitigation purposes. The county's wildfire prevention programs need to be expanded. The county need a longer range plan to anticipate sheltering larger populations from the Coast in the event of a Tsumani or other disaster.
44	Natural Hazard Thoughts	There aren't enough regulations on what homeowners need to do to maintain a safe property. Best I can tell there is no true evacuation plan/ROUTE for the city of Bend which is bad.
45	Natural Hazard Thoughts	There should be no new construction in areas of high wildfire risk. Fire-safe design should be required in all new buildings. Ignore complaints from newcomers coming from the upper midwest or east who complain about inadequate snow removal. Taxpayers shouldn't foot the bill for equipment and personnel to quickly clear all streets and roads in a 100-year storm.
46	Natural Hazard Thoughts	They need to change the antiquated assbackwards water right laws. The idea that water is based on seniority from 100 years ago is asinine. There needs to be a more equitable way to distribute the irrigation water. They also need to give incentives to people willing to "give back" their irrigation water instead of forcing them to waste water or get penalized.
47	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Too much building is happening in the rural/forest interface.
48	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Water is limited, fire could destroy many structures.
49	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Water shortage is going to become worse and worse as the population continues to grow and climate change intensifies. Far more needs to be done to prohibit the development of destination resorts, water ski parks, and other water guzzling operations when farmers and current residents do not have enough water even today. There may need to be a moratorium on new wells. Building codes should be changed to anticipate fires. Fire resistant materials and designs are essential as fire danger increases each year due to drought and climate change. No new construction should be permitted at the forest interface.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
50	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Water, coupled with sunlight, is the source of life. Water should be central to every decision the planning commission makes.
51	Natural Hazard Thoughts	We certainly have plenty! Wildfire safety, there's always more to do...drought, I'd love to see if vertical farming could help some of these families who are selling the farms because they don't have enough water. But I'm only just learning about it.
52	Natural Hazard Thoughts	we must be better prepared for drought conditions by being better stewards of our water resource: - Promote use of grey water systems, rainwater capture - Continue capping/piping of irrigation canals - Restrictions on businesses (data centers) and recreation activities (golf) that use large volumes of water
53	Natural Hazard Thoughts	We must prioritize protecting the environment.
54	Natural Hazard Thoughts	We need to be more proactive about this goal. We know these hazards are not just possible, they're here or they're coming. We need to address water rights and prepare for the Cascadia event which will make our region the center for everyone
55	Natural Hazard Thoughts	We're fucked
56	Natural Hazard Thoughts	We've been lucky so far in Deschutes County in regards to wildfire but the amount of juniper infilling is unprecedented, resulting in increased fuel loading during a time of drought and above-average temps. Thinning of juniper trees should be encouraged by the county.
57	Natural Hazard Thoughts	wildfire is at the top of my list
58	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Wildfire is probably the biggest threat, but so is smoke from wildfires. The goal above is extremely generic so it's hard to comment on that. What matters is how it's implemented. Is wildfire risk being adequately considered in land use decisions and in the building code? How is the County addressing the need to reduce our carbon footprint which is contributing to climate change (and the role climate change plays in continually increasing our susceptibility to more wildfires in the future)?



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
59	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Wildfire is the biggest natural hazard threat facing Deschutes County in the near future. It isn't hard to avoid disaster - limit new development in fire prone areas and focus development within the safety of established cities, where wildfire risk is the lowest.
60	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Wildfire risk due to climate change needs much more attention, especially related to permitting new development. Water conservation measures and sharing programs must be taken much more seriously. Water must be returned to the Deschutes River.
61	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Wildfire risk must be one of the first concerns when deciding the appropriate density for proposed development. Exit routes are few on the westside.
62	Natural Hazard Thoughts	Wildfires and dwindling water in our lakes and rivers are a constant and ever increasing worry
1	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Add more goals, add more historic sites
2	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Continue to support
3	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Develop modern cultural resources not just preserve old ones. Bend and surrounding communities need performance space and large venues for sporting events.
4	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Development is inevitable. But major historic buildings and landmarks (like Tower Theatre) must be preserved
5	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Ensure that DEI is incorporated into the historic storytelling and preservation
6	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	For a county this large, we should have 5, not 3, County Commissioners. Some of these slots should be required to be representatives of rural Deschutes. A total of only three commissioners means that a single person can determine the future of all the residents of Deschutes County.
7	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Giving power to indigenous groups and following their lead for land stewardship and curation.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
8	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Goal 1 is laudable and do-able. Let's continue to support it.
9	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	I am very interested in our PNW tribes and specifically the Warm Springs.
10	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	I support the goal.
11	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	I think we need to be mindful of whose culture and history we're focusing on. There needs to be more inclusivity of indigenous people and people of color in what we define as significant history and cultural resources. An impediment to doing this in Deschutes county is that there are lot of overt MAGA racistsâ€”it's purple hereâ€”but also a lot of cowardly liberal white people that aren't willing to do anything or try to see things from others' perspectives. Yes white people and lumber barons have shaped the landscape but are those the narratives that we want to hold up as heroic including in how we protect, name, and recognize historic places. There is a real opportunity to work with warm springs and to also include the chicano and latino communities in the area. The high desert museum could also be a good partner for any work done by the county, and the HDM has demonstrated that it is going to continue to include indigenous folks in its museum activities and exhibits.
12	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	I totally agree with the County's goals, but it seems the county is prioritizing the preservation of Euromerican history and culture. I would like to see indigenous land acknowledgement on city and county buildings, street names, city entrance signs. I think it would be fantastic for Deschutes County to work with the Warm Springs Tribes on a land acknowledgement program and educational signange detailing the history of native peoples in Central Oregon.
13	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	I wasn't aware of these historic & cultural resources. Consider adding the words "outreach" or "awareness" to the goal statement.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
14	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	it would be lovely to promote and advertise visiting these sites more proactively. The images above appear to have landmarks that are in disrepair. It would be wonderful to engage the community in efforts to restore and value these landmarks while also communicating the story of people who lived in this region before white settlement. These sites could provide an opportunity to learn about modern history and the history of this place before Western expansion. It would be wonderful to partner with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs to erect some additional outreach kiosks in some of these areas to educate the visitors to our region.
15	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Love it
16	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Love it! Keep it up!
17	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	our native American past is not even mentioned. Who had this land before settlers moved here? This is important.
18	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Preservation is where it all begins. Without that there isn't much opportunity for education.
19	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Preserve what reasonably can be preserved
20	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	seems fine
21	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	The Goal should be expanded to also protect significant historic and cultural resources that are not designated but would likely be eligible for such designation.
22	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	The historic and cultural resources MUST BE preserved in Central Oregon and surrounding areas (Warm Springs).
23	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	There are no cultural resources in Deschutes County. Just white people doing sports and drinking beer.
24	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	There is a vast array of historic and cultural offerings in Deschutes County. Continue to make the best possible.
25	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	These are great goals to have.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
26	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	These can be found here, but they are not the components that offer the rich diversity of the outdoors. Music venues at the Hayden Homes Amphitheater does. This offers enough that little time and money should be spent to embellish it further. The High Desert Museum has a great section on history and other cultural values. The Deschutes Historical Museum also has value. Perhaps these two facilities are enough.
27	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	They should be preserved and used for recreational and educational purposes.
28	Historic and Cultural Resources Thoughts	Update Goal 5 inventory of historical and cultural resources and adequately protect.
1	Transportation Priorities	We need a system that actually serves the whole county. Possibly something that could move some commodities as well as people without that could reduce the truck traffic.
2	Transportation Priorities	Updating roads to handle our increased traffic and provide bike lanes on newly paved roads. For example, roads out east, like Rickard Road, have recently been updated and paved, but a bike lane was not included. This has always been a popular cycling route. Because it was recently updated, tractor trailer traffic has increased substantially on this road as has regular traffic due to more people living in the area. It is scary to come across a cyclist while driving this road. Why wasn't a bike lane put in?
3	Transportation Priorities	Traffic flow. Bicycle lanes
4	Transportation Priorities	Traffic congestion!
5	Transportation Priorities	Traffic and speed on the main roads accessing Deschutes County. Should roads be widened? Bike lanes on a lot of the secondary roads, and access to these roads across busy main roads.
6	Transportation Priorities	To expand major arteries throughout the County. Develop a road department that is actually prepared for snow when it inevitable comes year, after year. Plowing is pathetic here.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
7	Transportation Priorities	to encourage getting around without using a car.
8	Transportation Priorities	The Bend/Redmond corridor. Get rail mass transit easements set now for Bend to Redmond (including airport) to Sisters and Lapine.
9	Transportation Priorities	Take the traffic around the city not thru it. Create another east west access crossing Make Wall and Bond in old town walking only no traffic.
10	Transportation Priorities	Supporting the anticipated growth over the next 50 years, adapting to climate regulations for electric cars, and increasing connectivity between Bend and surrounding cities.
11	Transportation Priorities	Supporting non-gas powered modes of transportation: bikes, walking, etc. How might these be a priority for how we design our community? Pedestrian only zones downtown? Road design that prioritizes people over cars? How might roundabouts be friendlier to bikes instead of terminating the bike lane at the entrance?
12	Transportation Priorities	Safety and multi-modal use. I'm a big supporter of the roundabouts going in on 20 and of the 97 realignment. I think we need to do more to make biking and walking safe, which is challenging in a land of lifted trucks. I would support higher impact fees or something like that if possible for planned communities, destination resorts, so that the county has enough funding for maintenance.
13	Transportation Priorities	safe systems and routes for alternate (non-single car) transportation
14	Transportation Priorities	Safe speed limits...current rural roads speeds are entirely too fast
15	Transportation Priorities	Road improvement especially hwy 20 and 97
16	Transportation Priorities	Repair and maintenance of roads, in particular the east side of town and not focusing on just the west side of town. Also, increased safety measures on the hwy 97 corridor, especially between Redmond and Bend.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
17	Transportation Priorities	Remind drivers that none of these are their own private roads, and it's not 2:00 am so they have to follow basic road rules. It's not always the newcomers who drive crazy.
18	Transportation Priorities	Reliable and convenient bus- to get around town/ DRW/ bend to Redmond, bend to Prineville, bend to Tumalo etc. Public transit option to get to mt bachelor: park in downtown (where you park to float) and have buses that run with more frequency and reliability. Regional rail: Train from Klamath to bend to Portland. Bend to Boise
19	Transportation Priorities	Regional Transportation integration and use. Safe Bike Lanes on major highways. Municipal parking and coordination with private parking lots. E-Bike and alternative transportation use routes and safety.
20	Transportation Priorities	Reducing and slowing traffic, plus encouraging bike and mass transit travel.
21	Transportation Priorities	Reduced vehicle miles traveled by emphasizing alternative modes of transportation and greater bicycle connectivity that is not on active roads.
22	Transportation Priorities	Reduce traffic congestion. Don't build houses until you have rapid transit in place!
23	Transportation Priorities	Public transportation and increased bike and walkability
24	Transportation Priorities	Public transportation
25	Transportation Priorities	Providing a strong system and well maintained system. Many roads are dead ends or zig roads. This is from years of lack of planning for future growth. The amount of money spent on traffic circles is ridiculous when roads are not maintained. Look at other countries, circles are not the fix to traffic congestion. Those countries have had to add traffic light on the circles are well.
26	Transportation Priorities	Provide a good public transportation network. Reduce traffic congestion.
27	Transportation Priorities	Prioritize walkability and bikeability in cities. Expand or improve public transportation systems.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
28	Transportation Priorities	Preparing for electric vehicles Better bus service Bike paths or lanes
29	Transportation Priorities	Need better and safer facilities for bicycle and other active transportation modes to access jobs, retail and other daily trips. Need public transit system that's convenient, quick and responsive to the needs of inter-city home to work trips
30	Transportation Priorities	Multi-use trails connecting communities
31	Transportation Priorities	moving cars efficiently
32	Transportation Priorities	More public transportation. Account for the increased population with our roads. Find a way to keep homeless out of our forests beyond the 14 day limit, which could mean gates on forest service roads.
33	Transportation Priorities	More investment on pedestrian access and public transit. 1 in 3 Redmondites commute to Bend daily (I'm one of them). To maintain regional economies, inter-city access needs to be possible for workers without a vehicle. A daily commute for work this summer cost people up to \$400/month. Bend lacks service workers because we live in Redmond and can't afford to commute to Bend for \$15/hour.
34	Transportation Priorities	More bike/pedestrian friendly, low/no emission commuter rail system in central Oregon.
35	Transportation Priorities	More bike pedestrian off-road trails
36	Transportation Priorities	More bike paths that are separated from the road
37	Transportation Priorities	More affordable public transit is truly needed. The limited bus service in Bend is quite successful and offers rides within the city limits. The neighboring communities like Tumalo, Sisters, Redmond, and La Pine would benefit from good public transportation as well. If the service were coordinated with the same times that traffic is bad in Bend, like at 7:30 am, 10 am, noon, 3 pm and 5:30 pm, it would help with congestion as well.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
38	Transportation Priorities	minimizing sprawl so that there isnt additional impact to the roads; making it safe and easy for people to get around without having to own a car
39	Transportation Priorities	Minimize traffic: What about park-and-ride places for those in outlying areas like Tumalo, La Pine, and Sunriver to reduce the number of vehicles on the roads? Affordable public transit between Redmond and Bend and Bend and Sunriver could limit vehicle use. Mt. Bachelor Ski Area should provide free bus service to and from the mountain throughout the day. That road in winter can be insanely crowded. This generates a huge carbon footprint, yet there is a simple solution. If the managers complain about costs, they could simply add a few dollars to each ski ticket to cover the expenses.
40	Transportation Priorities	Minimize rural nonfarm growth to reduce traffic. Support transit, walking, and biking between and inside urban areas.
41	Transportation Priorities	Mass transit and walking/biking
42	Transportation Priorities	Making updates to roads and infrastructure that actually make sense. There are certain parts of town where road projects have been going on for over 5 years. Also, this is one of the most unsafe places to bike, I realize there are bike lanes but people drive like they don't exist and trying to bike downtown is just asking to get hurt. If you're going to start building 3-6+ story apartment complexes like we have all over the west side you need him to have infrastructure to support that. Adding hundred/thousands of units near major round-about with single lane roads will only continue to contribute to the nightmare of traffic that already exists
43	Transportation Priorities	Make transportation available from/to more areas of Bend.
44	Transportation Priorities	Make it easier to get around without a car - that will do the most to alleviate congestion and improve quality of life.
45	Transportation Priorities	Maintaining safe, navigable roadways



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
46	Transportation Priorities	Maintaining safe roads. Foster the reduction of car trips (prevent sprawl).
47	Transportation Priorities	Maintaining existing roads (no new lanes) and improving transit and bike per infrastructure, Also recognizing that land-use is one of the biggest drivers of transportation demand, so keeping all new development of workforce and housing in concentrated cities
48	Transportation Priorities	Maintain and improve, do not expand.
49	Transportation Priorities	Less emphasis on bicycles, not practical for most people
50	Transportation Priorities	Keep the traffic flowing, develop mass transit options, encourage bike use.
51	Transportation Priorities	Keep a focus on having traffic flow, fix areas like Reed Market and 9th to be less dangerous. Roundabouts are a good thing.
52	Transportation Priorities	Increased car-friendly areas and parking structures
53	Transportation Priorities	Increased capacity on highly traveled roadways.
54	Transportation Priorities	Improving road conditions and bike lanes.
55	Transportation Priorities	Improve traffic flow through Terrebonne Redmond Bend and Sisters
56	Transportation Priorities	I'd ride my bike more if there were pathways separate from roadways. We've all watched inattentive drivers, and I don't feel safe sharing the road with them. Completely separate pathways would be so much safer, and I think they'd get a lot of use.
57	Transportation Priorities	I'd like them to continue installing roundabouts. Also need to focus on Reed Market Road, it's unsafe to take a left onto it from side streets as it's always busy. It's a main thoroughfare and isn't set up for that amount of traffic.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
58	Transportation Priorities	I think the parkway is outdated for the growth in Central Oregon. Traffic entering from a dead stop through the downtown area. Stop lights. Crosswalks. Homeless camps along the parkway and major off ramps.
59	Transportation Priorities	I love the open spaces in Central Oregon, and recognize that rural living typically means further driving and less infrastructure in general. However, I do think more emphasis could be placed in Bend and Redmond on public transportation and safe bike lanes. We all know that the traffic in Bend can be horrendous, and I fear that Redmond is trending in that direction with the "islands" of housing being created.
60	Transportation Priorities	Fix the potholes. keep the lines painted. resurface older roads. Remove those dedicated roads that aren't used or maintained by the county and thereby increase revenue
61	Transportation Priorities	Fire evacuation plans seem to be non-existent or not public. As we build housing we need to consider how to get people out of the cities.
62	Transportation Priorities	Find ways to support transportation access that don't depend on passenger cars
63	Transportation Priorities	Exploring public transportation from LaPine and Sunriver to Bend and across Bend.
64	Transportation Priorities	Ensuring that everyone has safe and convenient multi modal options, not just single occupancy vehicles.
65	Transportation Priorities	Ensuring connectivity between N/S and E/W without massive delays, and adding public transport to assist those without cars, etc., to allow them to efficiently travel to and from work.
66	Transportation Priorities	Ensuring adequate roadways to keep up with those areas in the county that are growing the fastest.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
67	Transportation Priorities	Encouraging the use of bicycles and foot traffic is admirable, but it simply is not practical during cold, stormy, inclement weather. Our community will continue to provide for traffic from cars and buses. Increasing the availability of public transportation to reduce the number of private vehicles on the roads would be helpful. What about park-and-ride places for those in outlying areas like Tumalo, La Pine, and Sunriver? Affordable public transit between Redmond and Bend and Bend and Sunriver could limit vehicle use. Mt. Bachelor Ski Area should provide free bus service to and from the mountain throughout the day. That road in winter can be insanely crowded. This generates a huge carbon footprint, yet there is a simple solution. If the managers complain about costs, they could simply add a few dollars to each ski ticket to cover the expenses.
68	Transportation Priorities	Developing commuter options for people who live in unincorporated communities such as Alfalfa, Terrebonne, and other hamlets that do not have any public transportation infrastructure. Maintain the safety and quality of existing road systems.
69	Transportation Priorities	Concentrated transit from town to town and in urbanized areas
70	Transportation Priorities	Bike lanes/safety
71	Transportation Priorities	Bike lanes to connect all communities.
72	Transportation Priorities	Bike lanes or biking streets. Use what can be learned by studying Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Most people use bikes to get around because they feel safe on the paths and streets. Here in CO it is too scary to ride.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
73	Transportation Priorities	Better cycling infrastructure. Roundabout at hwy 20/o.b. Riley in Tumalo (why was that removed from the current improvements? That intersection is so dangerous and roundabouts are great passive traffic calming measures). Chip seal roads and the bare-minimum two strip reseals are dangerous for cyclists and motorcyclists. Repave roads properly so they last longer.
74	Transportation Priorities	affordable, easy, frequent mass transportation. we have the rail lines. do it now before more growth. this will cut down on car traffic, allow those without good vehicles to get to work in inclement weather, reduce traffic congestion etc.
75	Transportation Priorities	Adequate public transportation within city limits or close by, and along the Hwy 97 and Hwy 20 corridors. Plenty of park and ride lots adjacent to stops along those corridors.
76	Transportation Priorities	Actual working public transportation that allows people to get to work without their cars.
77	Transportation Priorities	Acknowledge that not everyone rides a bike or is comfortable using public transportation. Safe roads and enforcement of traffic laws
78	Transportation Priorities	Accommodating growth. The growth occurring has been known for a long time and is taking off at a fast rate and the transportation is not keeping up. You can't just add an apartment building on every corner and just put in a new round about and think that solves the problem. also, with zone changes comes new houses and traffic. I think that transportation needs to be integral and coincide with development. You shouldn't be able to develop at this rate without a transportation plan to accommodate.
79	Transportation Priorities	A better view as to keeping the existing roads in good shape and "PLANNING" for future increased travel on these roads. Lots needs to be done in this area. 97 cannot handle the traffic volume and that overflow is being pushed onto Old Bend Redmond road. Address this as well as a eastern truck route around Bend to get truck traffic off of 3rd street.
80	Transportation Priorities	1) Safe options to improve nonmotorized access throughout the county 2) Better enforcement of speed limits



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
81	Transportation Priorities	1) Planning and updating roadways as needed to effectively and safely handle the expected vehicle traffic capacity in future years. 2) Designing roadways that provide for safe usage by bicycles where appropriate.
1	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	<p>Your survey is confusing. This category is not listed among the 7 main topics. I put my comments about this important subject under farms and forests but now see that I can put them here. I will include them one more time below because for me, this is probably the highest priority category: Natural Resources and Wildlife The wildlife habitat updates for elk and eagles, along with the one for mule deer should be prioritized. No new developments should be permitted without first completing this effort. Rural lands are heavily used by many species of wildlife. It is critical to minimize human activities and construction in areas important to wildlife, so these overlays should be completed as soon as possible to help with future planning based on scientific research, not the desires of greedy developers. Many people cherish the wildlife in Central Oregon and would love to see more. Legal trapping may have been appropriate at one time in this area, but it is no longer. Dogs get caught in traps. Bobcats and other furbearers have more value alive than as pelts. As drought remains an annual constant, we need beavers more than ever to restore habitat that will retain moisture. A dark sky ordinance that is enforced is desirable for rural lands and for the city of Bend as well. Light pollution is the easiest pollution to reduce if people simply pay attention. It threatens the health and populations of species that depend on the dark including insects, migrating birds and even humans. Down-facing outdoor lights that do not illuminate areas beyond the home dwellers' property should be required. Timers and motion sensors can also limit light pollution. A single light bulb, if not shielded, can be seen from great distances and can be an annoyance to neighbors who want to see the stars and naturally dark vistas. This issue is so important that the High Desert Museum had a special display about it earlier this year. The ice skating rink within the Bend city limits is a good example of extremely poor planning when it comes to light pollution, and it should never have been approved. Open space shrinks daily almost everywhere in Central Oregon. Far more effort should be made to protect these landscapes because they provide recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat. I think the planners for our</p>



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
		county should prioritize protections for the spectacular natural environment that makes Central Oregon such a fantastic place to live and to visit.
2	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Work with indigenous peoples to restore the habitat
3	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	with too much population growth, there will be no room for open space and wildlife habitat



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
4	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	With increased people and traffic, we have increased the problems for wildlife. Goals regarding caring for the wildlife should be a priority as opposed to killing anything deemed to be a threat because it is in our space or ignoring the historical wildlife corridors.
5	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife overlays should be completed as soon as possible to allow for better planning. To avoid conflicts, no developments should be allowed before these habitat maps are finalized and approved. The natural resources of Central Oregon are priceless and are a big part of what makes this area unique. These wild landscapes should be protected for recreation, scenic beauty, and wildlife.
6	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife migration corridors, particularly where those area may conflict with increasing development or transportation routes
7	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife habitat updates should be completed as soon as possible
8	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife Goals
9	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife goals
10	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife Goal 2: Why is economic benefits of wildlife a goal!? I'd like to see us not think about profit when it comes to wildlife.
11	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife corridors under highways
12	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife corridors / under/over passes are needed



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
13	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife Areas
14	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife areas
15	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife areas
16	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife areas
17	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife areas
18	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife areas
19	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife
20	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife
21	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildlife
22	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildlife



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
23	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildland Urban interfaces need special treatment where the UGB meets county land. Defensible space should be encouraged around these areas. Forest thinning on county land (if applicable) should be funded. I see Tetherow constantly watering the open-space with huge amounts of water. I imagine this is for fire suppression concerns, but seems wasteful in how it is applied (i.e. during the heat of the day and firehose type "sprinklers").
24	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Wildfire mitigation
25	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	wildfire
26	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Why do people want to live in Deschutes County. Because it is beautiful. The update should include a "Deschutes the Beautiful" road side trash mitigation plan and dump the Adopt the Road, Adopt the Highway for the nonsense it is, an advertising program that contributes to visual pollution.
27	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	We need to make maintaining our Natural Resources and Open Spaces a huge priority! It feels like it has fallen in priority because we have so many new people here now.
28	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	we need as much open space as we can get.
29	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	We are failing at achieving these goals in Deschutes County.
30	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Water use and use of piping for agricultural/irrigation for farming.
31	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Water use and limiting housing, resorts or other human habitation in ecologically sensitive areas.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
32	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Water use and fish habitat protection
33	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Water conservation
34	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Water
35	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Use thoughtful design for developments, including maintaining native trees.s
36	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Updating wildlife inventories
37	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Updating wildlife inventories
38	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Updated wildlife inventories for all species and prohibiting all conflicting uses within their habitats.
39	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Update wildlife corridor maps and respect them in the permitting process
40	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Update the wildlife overlays NOW and make sure they are monitored to restrict development. For example: Coyote Canyon (Tumalo, off of Tyler Road) 160-acre property has been approved for three residences, even though it is a MAJOR elk and deer habitat. With all the people, dogs, outbuildings, and motorized vehicles that will result, the elk will lose a vital resource. This is a huge mistake.
41	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	ungulate habitat restoration



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
42	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Try to protect more wild areas that currently aren't protected
43	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Those are all good and lofty goals. If we were actually paying attention to them we would not be so surprised by the number of cougars showing up in our neighborhoods.
44	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Thin jackpine
45	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	These goals mean nothing if we continue to develop at this pace.
46	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	There should be some language for improving wildlife conditions within town, such as encouraging native plant landscaping, discouraging fences that block wildlife movement, etc.,
47	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	The goals here are good, but need to be kept up to date with the growing population and drought conditions.
48	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	The goals as stated remain viable today.
49	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	The County must take its natural resources, wildlife, and open space goals seriously: commit to these goals, support them, and uphold Oregon's land use laws.
50	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	teach young people not to litter
51	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Sustainability
52	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Supporting endangered species



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
53	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	support urban growth boundaries; discourage sprawl
54	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Support retaining populations of Federal and State protected endangered species.
55	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Support retaining populations of Fed and State protected species
56	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Support research and retention of populations of Federal and State species which are considered 'of concern,' endangered, threatened, or declining.
57	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Support protection of endangered species, including habitat protection
58	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Support Land Management (land trusts)
59	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	support Federal and State lands and endangered species
60	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Support endangered species
61	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Stop giving away open space to developers
62	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Stop development in and near core habitats.
63	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Stop degrading it with development and roads/trails. No new subdivisions or destination resorts. There are too many disruptive mountain bike trails. Maintain open space and views.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
64	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Smart, mixed-use of natural resources
65	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Skyline forest protection from development
66	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Skyline Forest
67	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Science-based ecology
68	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	scenic views
69	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Sage-grouse habitat in eastern Deschutes county
70	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Rivers and wetlands
71	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Riparian areas and other water resources such as springs and ground water recharge points
72	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Restoring the natural flow of the Deschutes River
73	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Restoration of natural hydrology to Deschutes river
74	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Resource protection



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
75	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Remove Juniper trees
76	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Reduction of golf courses on county land. Enforce/create water use rules.
77	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Reduce light pollution and enforce dark sky standards
78	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Recreational benefits if wildlife & habitat will have economic benefits - eg fishing tourism o
79	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Recreation fragments and displaces wildlife.
80	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Public access
81	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Provide better options for reducing trash dumping and increasing enforcement on public lands.
82	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protection of the land
83	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protection commercial interests
84	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protection
85	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protecting wildlife resources



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
86	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protecting open spaces
87	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protecting open space and scenic areas from development
88	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protecting open space and scenic areas for recreation
89	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat
90	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat
91	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect/create migration corridors and greenspaces to aid wildlife moving through the landscape and reduce human/wildlife conflicts.
92	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protect wildlife
93	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect wilderness areas from being overwhelmed by too many people need to
94	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protect waterways & quality
95	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protect water resources
96	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect the aquifer as the glaciers go down and decrease pull on the aquifer



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
97	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect Skyline Forest from development!!!
98	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protect scenic vistas
99	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect rivers from nearby development
100	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect recreational options on public lands while prohibiting homeless camps in these areas.
101	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protect our waters
102	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect open spaces and wildlife
103	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect open space limiting rural development and increasing connected wildlife habitat
104	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect open space & scenic views and sites
105	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect open space
106	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect open lands and spaces
107	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Protect and restore animal habitats



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
108	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	protect
109	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Property rights should be first. If open space on private property is desired by the county, then the property owner should get discounted taxes. Public Lands should be better maintained- better scientific forestry practices- composted wood/forest create heat and increase wildfire danger. Harvest the timber! Junipe Trees are invasive, non-native & water sucking!
110	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	promoting economic impacts of wildlife and nature
111	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Promote well-being of wildlife and habitats
112	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Promote the intrinsic ecological and economic benefits of wildlife and habitat.
113	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Promote the economic and recreational benefits of wildlife and habitat.
114	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	promote recreation in our open spaces
115	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	promote recreation
116	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Promote economic and recreational benefits of wildlife and habitat
117	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Promote economic and recreational benefits



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
118	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	promote
119	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Privately owned open space and natural resource tracts such as Skyline Forest on Bend's western edge
120	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preventing the urban/suburban sprawl that places like Sacramento, Boise, and Phoenix are experiencing is the MOST essential way to protect our natural resources. Urban Sprawl degrades our social, economic, and enviromental sustianability. Preventing urban sprawl in Central Oregon will protect wildlife migration routes, water resources, open space, and the rural economy. Stop changing zoning from farm/forest land to rural residential. It's degrading our natural resources and open space.
121	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Prevent urban sprawl and development of wild areas.
122	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserving wild areas from motor vehicles and grazing
123	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserving access to natural resources while balancing need to protect wildlife
124	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve wildlife habitat
125	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve wildlife and help wildlife flourish in DC
126	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve wild spaces and natural areas outside of our cities
127	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve recreational access to public land



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
128	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve open space
129	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve natural areas such as parks and wild lands within cities
130	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve as much open space as we can
131	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve as much open space as we can
132	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preserve as much open space as we can
133	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preservation, conservation
134	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Preservation
135	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Phil's trail
136	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	people dumping garbage
137	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	ordinances to reduce light pollution should be required for all structures and these rules should be enforced
138	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	ordinances to reduce light pollution should be required for all structures and these rules should be enforced



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
139	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open spaces, etc
140	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open Spaces
141	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	open spaces
142	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	open spaces
143	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open spaces
144	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open Spaces
145	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open spaces
146	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	open spaces
147	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open spaces
148	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	open space should be protected
149	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Open space goals needs to be updated. Our open spaces are being ruined by people who don't have outdoor space etiquette.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
150	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	open space
151	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	none of these goals will be maintained if the city continues to allow sub-dividing and allowing mass production of homes in open spaces
152	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	No more destination resorts
153	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	No conflicting uses in riparian and wetlands resources.
154	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	No conflicting uses in inventoried open spaces and scenic corridors.
155	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Need to drastically increase preservation/conservation of water.
156	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Near smith rock
157	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	natural resources and open space is one of the things that makes our area special. It is important to me to protect animal habitats, support a diverse native environment, and protect our land for animals, the environment, and our community
158	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	natural resources
159	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Natural Resources
160	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	natural resources



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
161	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	natural resources
162	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Natural Resources
163	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Mule deer
164	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Mt Batchelor and surrounding high lakes
165	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	More properties are being developed and fenced off, further limiting the movement of wildlife, particularly large mammals like elk and deer. Fences and structures may eliminate access to suitable habitat or migratory routes. Wildlife friendly fencing should be used by the county.
166	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	More parks
167	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	More controlled burns.
168	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Minimize water use in planning
169	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Minimize intrusive development
170	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Manage deer populations
171	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Make sure to include all wildlife, such as birds, rabbits, etc. not just deer and elk.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
172	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Make skyline forest a public natural space. Protect it from development.
173	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintaining wildlife habitat
174	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintaining our wildlife habitats
175	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintaining it and preventing overuse/overcrowding
176	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintaining greenspace and old growth trees , especially in new developments
177	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintaining cleanliness and public accessibility to lakes, streams, and rivers.
178	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain wildlife
179	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	maintain the natural environment
180	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain protection of publicly owned land, and protect more lands through public and public/private partnerships
181	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	maintain healthy wildlife
182	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain diversity of wildlife and habitats



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
183	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	maintain and protect current wild areas.
184	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain and enhance ecological diversity
185	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats.
186	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats.
187	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats
188	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats
189	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats
190	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Maintain and enhance
191	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Listening to the recommendations of ODFW and updating wildlife inventories
192	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Limit the impacts of infrastructure and recreation on wildlife.
193	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	limit endangered species



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
194	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	leave things natural if possible
195	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Keep trees
196	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	keep the wildlife areas
197	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	keep the open spaces
198	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Keep some natural spaces natural by increasing fees for use
199	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Keep open space open. Once developed, open space is lost forever. This is the defining characteristic of the West. Let's keep it.
200	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Invasive weeds are a big issue, especially cheat grass. I am astounded at how much is at the trailheads in the county. And with so many dogs in the area, this is a dangerous thing.
201	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Intact and connected wildlife habitat
202	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Increase public transit to trail heads.
203	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Improving access
204	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Improve stream flows in upper deschutes river



DESCHUTES
COUNTY
2040

A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Ref Number	Topic	Comment
205	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Improve protections of wildlife migration routes
206	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I'd like Wildlife to exist here 20 years from now. It feels less and less likely, but proactive protections for resident species could help.
207	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I would like to see a limit on the spending in this area. There are many more pressing issues that must be addressed. With limited resources, this falls to near the bottom of the list.
208	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I understand the housing crisis that its obviously a tough problem to solve but I think one thing I find important is making sure we don't sacrifice our natural spaces and wild areas in our cities for the sake of housing development.
209	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I think we should harvest juniper
210	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I see too many disturbing trends already happening . I would strongly advise to greatly curb development, protect our wild places, water ways and wildlife. Make Dark Skies ordinances enforceable. This is why we are here. If we wanted city life, we would have stayed in the city. Please don't destroy our lovely wild places.
211	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I don't like wildlife goal number two. What does that mean? It sounds like a fancy way of saying we're not going to protect wildlife. Economic and recreational benefit don't need a boost. We need to mitigate against those impacts. Please work with and look at the work of conservation orgs like DLT and UDWC. We need more land in trust and more preservation and restoration efforts like what they're doing. The opposite outcome we should avoid is another ranch at the canyons.



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
212	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	<p>I disagree with the above statements about abundant wildlife, habitat, and native species. Mule deer in particular have been declining statewide and in Central Oregon, and though we have winter range and migration corridors mapped we have done a poor job of considering and planning for actual habitat connectivity that facilitates animal movement. Furthermore, the fact that we have native plant species remaining in some parts of the county are less a product of policy and more a function of fortune. Invasive species are rampant in many places, and the region remains quite passive with respect to invasive species management on both public and private land. Finally, water resources continue to be poorly managed, with few policies in place to either encourage efficient water use or discourage inefficient use. The advancements in water conservation that have occurred are entirely the result of non-profits (e.g. the Deschutes River Conservancy) or law-suits (e.g. for the Oregon spotted frog) rather than pro-active policy at the city or county level.</p>
213	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	I agree, but we have NOT been doing a good job the last 5 yrs!
214	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	habitat connectivity
215	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Goal 1: Maintain and enhance a diversity of wildlife and habitats.
216	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	goal 1
217	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Goal 1
218	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Goal #3



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
219	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Goal #1
220	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Generally speaking, I think our perspective about natural resources and open spaces is inherently flawed. The way these goals are worded is from the perspective of things we are above, instead of a part of. If we consider ourselves as part of the natural world, instead of beneficiaries of it, policies regarding natural resource management will inherently adopt a more holistic approach.
221	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Funding wildlife jobs
222	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Forests
223	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Forests
224	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Forest/open space conservation
225	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Focus on protecting key migration corridors
226	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Figure out the water rights issues so wildlife doesn't suffer (fishkill in the Deschutes)
227	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Expansion when available
228	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Ensure protection of open spaces



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
229	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Enjoyment of wildlife and natural areas are what draws people here. Working to create wildlife friendly human habitats is an opportunity for all of us.
230	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	enhance fish habitat
231	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Enforcing permits
232	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	enforce the existing laws and not keep adding additional laws that will not be enforced
233	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Endangered species are very important but there is sparse evidence that government can ensure the protection of endangered species on a planet with soon, 8 billion people and human desires to own and control. It is a big dilemma that I admit but require changes in human behavior.
234	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Encouraging and incentivizing the use of alternative energy sources in commercial and residential construction to preserve our climate and air quality in the long-term
235	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	encourage fencing in farm and other rural areas that allows wildlife passage without harm
236	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Encourage development in cities to protect the county.
237	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Eliminating shooting and hunting in highly used recreation areas and near residential areas.
238	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	educate
239	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Don't sell off public lands for new developments!



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
240	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Don't kill the wildlife
241	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Don't convert large private acreage properties far away from the city into large acre lots or suburban neighborhoods.
242	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Do you have any other thoughts about Natural Resources and Open Space for the comprehensive plan update? Â
243	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Do not allow the Thornburgh or other resorts to take up more open space and further limit recreational opportunities for all.
244	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Do not develop
245	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Diversity of wildlife and habitats.
246	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Diversity of wildlife & habitat
247	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Desert
248	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Deschutes River/Cascades Lakes
249	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Deschutes county is an amazingly beautiful place and needs to be protected Once it's gone it's gone
250	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	dark sky efforts



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
251	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Dark skies initiatives to prevent light pollution.
252	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Create more protected areas
253	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Coordinate with property owners to ensure protection of significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.
254	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Coordinate with owners to protect significant open spaces and scenic views.
255	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Controlling too much traffic of wildlife habitat areas.
256	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Continue to put deer traffic controls in
257	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	continue to protect the wildlife and endangered species
258	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Continue goal 3
259	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Continue goal 1
260	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Conserving water usage and leaving water in our aquifers and rivers
261	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	conserve water by limiting development



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
262	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	concentrating growth within the Bend UGB, not increasing development in rural Deschutes
263	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	common efforts to help in these efforts.
264	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	clean water and air
265	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Clean up of the homeless
266	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Clean up and remove the homeless camps.
267	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	China Hat, Juniper Ridge, and other homeless camping needs to be addressed as there's fire danger, human danger, and destruction of natural areas.
268	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Center indigenous voices
269	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Caring for and restoring BLM land by preventing further dumping in places like China Hat as well as homeless camps
270	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Build a biomass
271	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Be mindful of wildlife habitat when deciding on building projects, roads, etc.
272	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Be aggressive in the protection of open space and resources



Ref Number	Topic	Comment
273	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Along rivers and tributaries
274	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Along cascade lakes highway
275	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Again, water is our most important natural resource. Central Oregon has experienced 10 years of drought. Nothing I have read leads me to believe this trend will be reversed. Make preserving water foremost in development decisions.
276	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Addressing dark-sky lighting issues would benefit rural residents as well as migrating birds and other wildlife.
277	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Actually protect the habitat that is proposed by ODFW.
278	Natural Resources and Open Space Priorities	Acquire more open space



Policy Review – November 2022

TO: Deschutes 2040 Project Management Team
 FROM: Andrew Parish, MIG
 CC:
 DATE: March 2, 2023

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum includes existing and recommended policy language related to the following Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan topics:

1. Community Engagement
2. Land Use and **Regional Coordination**
3. Agricultural Lands

POLICY REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 1 lists existing policy language in underline and ~~strikeout~~, along with a column of notes and discussion describing changes and their rationale. Changes are based on a review by County staff and the consultant team. Additional changes may be identified through further community engagement and/or coordination with technical advisors. This is intended to be a starting point for discussion with members of the Planning Commission. Numbering has been revised for consistency and navigation but likely will be updated again as the planning process proceeds.



Table 1. Community Engagement Policies

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>Goal 1: Maintain an active and open community involvement program that is accessible to all members of the community and engages the community during development and implementation of land use policies and codes. Provide for a robust community involvement program that includes all members of the community, particularly 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.</p>	<p><i>Drafted revised, broad goal using language from policy and made more directive about being proactive about equity, inclusivity, actively recruiting under-represented groups. Split out other existing sub-policies into new policies.</i></p> <p><i>This goal language has been revised to use stronger language (“Provide”) and specifically identify/address barriers to public involvement, per Planning Commission direction.</i></p>
<p>4-2-4 This section serves as the Community Involvement Program. The Planning Commission will be the Committee for Community Involvement, with County support: a. Maintain funding and staffing. b. Provide regular updates, speakers, panel discussions and handouts on land use law and policy. c. Appoint members through an open and public process to reflect the geographic areas and diverse values of Deschutes County residents. d. Meet with the Board of County Commissioners at least once a year to coordinate planning policies and activities. e. Complete an annual report on community involvement implementation for the State Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, the Board of County Commissioners and the public. Policy 1.1.1 Continue to 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.</p>	<p><i>Removed unnecessary detail about while identifying the role and purpose of Planning Commission as CCI.</i></p> <p><i>This policy was updated to address Planning Commission direction.</i></p>

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><i>Adaptation of existing (sub)policy, added "simplified language".</i></p>
<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><i>Moved to its own policy, added "accessible".</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 1.1.3. Provide property information to the public in an intuitive and easy-to-use manner.</u></p>	<p><i>Formerly Land Use policy 1.3.6. generalized somewhat.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 1.1.4. 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.</u></p>	<p><i>Retained much of the existing language with some tweaks but separated into a broad goal and specific policies. Removed reference to pre-application requirements to avoid potential duplication or conflicts with development code provisions.</i></p>
<p><u>Encourage community participation in planning through a variety of tools and techniques, including:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Post all planning applications, decisions, projects and plans on the County website;</u> b. <u>Provide staff reports for comprehensive plan and zoning text amendments to the public in a timely manner;</u> c. <u>Write all County planning documents to be accessible and understandable to the general public, with acronyms spelled out and technical language explained;</u> d. <u>Hold area-specific comprehensive plan and zoning text amendment public hearings in locations and at times convenient to area residents, as appropriate;</u> e. <u>Require pre-application meetings for comprehensive plan and zoning text</u> 	<p><i>Moved relevant sub-policies to their own policies.</i></p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>amendments; and for major or potentially contentious projects encourage the applicants to hold an informal community meeting before submitting an application.</p>	
<p>Reach out to the community to discuss and respond to land use concerns in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Unnecessary policy</p>
<p>Ensure effective, efficient planning procedures.</p>	<p>Unnecessary policy</p>
<p>Policy 1.1.5 Invest in and support land use educational resources for community members including information related to rural living, agricultural practices, natural resources, and natural hazards.</p>	<p>New policy based on community feedback</p>
<p>Policy 1.1.6. Promote opportunities for community members to have civil dialogue around key community issues.</p>	<p>New policy based on community feedback.</p>
<p>Policy 1.1.7. Explore new and innovative ways to reach community members and promote participation in the planning process.</p>	<p>New policy based on community feedback.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Support the activities of the Committee for Community Involvement</p>	<p>New goal to capture policies related to the functioning of the CCI</p>
<p>Policy 1.2.1. Maintain adequate funding and staffing support for the <u>Committee.</u></p>	<p>Retained much of existing language; added "adequate" funding and staffing support.</p>
<p>Policy 1.2.2. Provide regular updates, speakers, panel discussions, and handouts on land use law and policy.</p>	<p>No change to existing language.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>No change to existing language.</p>
	<p>No change to existing language.</p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>Policy 1.2.4. Meet with the Board of County Commissioners at least once a year to coordinate planning policies and activities.</u></p>	
<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><i>Retained much of existing language; made time period for reporting more general (periodic instead of annual).</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 1.2.6. Maintain open and civil discourse among Committee members and with the public.</u></p>	<p><i>New policy based on Planning Commission discussion and desire for "civility" to be included.</i></p>

Table 2. Land Use and Regional Coordination_Policies

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>Goal 1: Maintain an open and public land use process in which decisions are based on the objective evaluation of facts substantial evidence and a balancing of community needs.</u></p>	<p><i>Rewording notes "substantial evidence" rather than "objective evaluation" and introduces the necessary balancing of community needs.</i></p> <p><i>This policy was updated from prior wording which mentioned "adequate findings of fact" to reflect Planning Commission direction.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 1-3-1: Protect the limited amount of privately-owned land in Deschutes County through consideration of private property rights and economic impacts to property owners and the community when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.</u> <u>a. Evaluate tools such as transfer of development rights programs that can be used to protect private property.</u></p>	<p><i>Recommend removing sub-policies (a, b, c) to the extent possible. New language attempts to simplify policy and specify that private property rights & economic impacts must be weighed as well as other community goals.</i></p> <p><i>This policy was updated to address Planning Commission direction, identifying the Comprehensive Plan as the location of Community Goals.</i></p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>Policy 2.1.1. Balance the consideration of private property rights and the economic impacts of land use decisions on property owners with other community goals identified in the Comprehensive Plan.</u></p>	
<p>Policy 1.3.2: Consider sustainability and cumulative impacts when creating and revising land use policies and regulations.</p>	<p><i>Recommend relocating to another section.</i></p>
<p>Policy 1.3.3: Involve the public when amending County Code.</p>	<p><i>Out of place/unnecessary. Recommend removing.</i></p>
<p>Policy 1.3.4: Maintain public records which support the Comprehensive Plan and other land use decisions.</p>	<p><i>Unnecessary. Recommend removing.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 2.1.2. Review the Comprehensive Plan every five years periodically and update as needed, in order to ensure it responds to address current conditions, issues, and opportunities, as well as amended State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.</u></p>	<p><i>Updated to make time period for updates more general. Consider ultimately moving this policy to a set of general policies.</i></p>
<p>Policy 1.3.6: Maintain and enhance web-based property-specific information.</p>	<p><i>Moved to Public Involvement section, see Table 1.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 1.3.7 The Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map will be retained in official replica form as an electronic map layer within the County Geographic Information System and is adopted as part of this Plan.</u></p>	<p><i>Kept as is.</i></p>
<p>Policy 1.3.8 Implement, as appropriate, recommendations in the Final Report from the Oregon Task Force on Land Use Planning dated January 2009.</p>	<p><i>Outdated policy; recommend removing.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 1.3.9 A list of actions to implement this Comprehensive Plan shall be created, maintained and reviewed yearly by the Community Development Department and the Board of County Commissioners.</u></p> <p><u>Policy 2.1.3. 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.</u></p>	<p><i>This could potentially be described rather than enshrined in policy language.</i></p>

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>Policy 2.1.4. Explore methods to integrate natural resource consumption and distribution of growth into planning projects.</p>	<p>New policy based on community input.</p>
<p><u>Goal 2- Promote Regional Cooperation and Partnerships on Planning Issues-</u></p> <p><u>Goal 2: Coordinate and support regional planning efforts relating to growth and major infrastructure investments</u></p>	<p>Consider new text in place of previous text, based on community input.</p>
<p>Policy 2.2.1. <u>Regularly Periodically review and update intergovernmental and urban management agreements to coordinate land use review on land inside urban growth boundaries and outside city limits, and update as needed.</u></p>	<p><u>Consolidated with policy 4.2.5</u></p>
<p><u>Participate in and, where appropriate, coordinate regional planning efforts-</u></p> <p><u>a. Provide affected agencies, including irrigation districts, an opportunity to comment and coordinate on land use policies or actions that would impact their jurisdictions.</u></p> <p><u>Policy 2.2.2. Help coordinate regional planning efforts and coordinate with other agencies on land use policies and actions that impact their jurisdictions.</u></p>	<p><i>Made more general; removed specific reference to irrigation districts; can call them out in other chapters, as needed.</i></p>
<p><u>Support non-profit or public acquisition of lands determined through an extensive public process to have significant value to the community-</u></p> <p>Policy 2.2.3. <u>Support the use of high value natural resource and recreational lands for public purposes, whether through acquisition, easements, or other means.</u></p>	<p><i>Revised to eliminate reference to "extensive public processes."</i></p>
<p><u>Support implementation of the Bend 2030 Plan and incorporate, as appropriate, elements from the Bend 2030 Plan into this Plan.</u></p>	<p><i>Made more general, recognizing potential need to do so with other community plans and that specific Plan names change or are replaced over time.</i></p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>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.</u></p>	
<p><u>Policy 2.2.5 Encourage cities to conduct urban reserve planning to facilitate orderly and thoughtful management of growth and infrastructure needs.</u></p>	<p><i>New policy based on community feedback</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 2.2.6 Collaborate with federal agencies on land management issues including homelessness, sustainable recreation expansion, and energy projects.</u></p>	<p><i>New policy based on community feedback</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 2.2.7 Support and reduce barriers to regional infrastructure projects with community benefit.</u></p>	<p><i>New policy based on community feedback</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 2.2.8 Support periodic review and updates to unincorporated community area plans for unincorporated communities.</u></p>	<p><i>New policy, moved from area specific policy section</i></p>
<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><i>Moved from 4.2.16, same language</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 2.2.10 The County and City shall periodically review the agreement associated with the Redmond Urban Reserve Area. The following land use policies guide zoning in the RURA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>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.</u> <u>b. New parcels shall be a minimum of ten acres.</u> <u>c. Until lands in the RURA are brought into the urban growth boundary, zone changes or plan amendments shall not allow more</u> 	<p><i>Moved and combined 4.2.9, 4.2.10 and 4.2.11</i></p>

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>intensive uses or uses that generate more traffic, than were allowed prior to the establishment of the RURA.</p> <p>d. <u>For Exclusive Farm Use zones, partitions shall be allowed based on state law and the County Zoning Ordinance.</u></p> <p>e. <u>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.</u></p> <p>f. <u>Protect from development existing and future arterial and collector rights-of-way, as designated on the County's Transportation System Plan.</u></p> <p>g. <u>A single family dwelling on a legal parcel is permitted if that use was permitted before the RURA designation.</u></p> <p><u>Additionally, the County-owned 1,800 acres in the RURA must be master planned before it is incorporated into Redmond's urban growth boundary.</u></p> <p>Goal 3: Manage County-owned lands efficiently, effectively, flexibly and in a manner that balances the needs of County residents.</p> <p>Goal 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.</p>	<p><i>Eliminated the words "efficiently, effectively, and flexibly." Those are important goals but also words that can be subjective and can be used to question or oppose specific County actions.</i></p>
<p><i>Where feasible, maintain and manage County-owned properties as follows:</i></p> <p>a. <i>Manage designated park lands to preserve the values defined in the park designation;</i></p> <p>b. <i>Permit public access to County owned lands designated as parks unless posted otherwise;</i></p> <p>c. <i>Encourage properties located along rivers, streams or creeks or containing significant wildlife, scenic or open space values to be designated as park land.</i></p>	<p><i>Split into individual policies and revised to improve clarity.</i></p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>Policy 2.3.1. Manage lands with a park designation consistent with the goals and policies in Section X (Natural Resources)</u></p>	<p>Reference specific parks/open space policies in separate section, if this policy is still relevant.</p>
<p><u>Policy 2.3.2. Continue to identify additional properties along rivers, streams, or creeks, or containing significant wildlife, scenic resource, or open space resources to designate as park land.</u></p>	<p>Revised to describe as part of a continuing/ongoing course of action.</p>
<p><u>Goal 4: Remove barriers to land use application and development review processes.</u></p>	<p>New policy based on community input.</p>
<p><u>Policy 2.4.1 Provide training to planners and decision makers on rural lifestyles and experiences of rural community members.</u></p>	<p>New policy based on community input.</p>
<p><u>Policy 2.4.2 Explore measures to reduce development costs for agriculture and houselessness related projects, include fee reductions, expedited land use applications, and cost of legal representation.</u></p>	<p>New policy based on community input.</p>



Table 3. Agricultural Lands Policies

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>Goal 1: Preserve and maintain agricultural lands, operations, and uses to support Deschutes County's agricultural economy the agricultural industry.</p>	<p>This policy was updated to address Planning Commission direction - adding references to agricultural operations and uses; and replacing the word "industry" with "economy" to help broaden the policy intent and capture Commissioners' comments and concerns.</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.1: Retain agricultural lands through Exclusive Farm Use zoning.</p>	<p>No change recommended.</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.2. Continue to apply Exclusive Farm Use sub-zones shall remain as described in the 1992 Farm Study and shown in the table below, unless adequate legal findings for amending the sub-zones are adopted or an individual parcel is rezoned as allowed by Policy 2.2.3. consistent with the County's most up-to-date adopted studies of agricultural land and as implemented through the County Development Code.</p> <p>Exclusive Farm Use Subzones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subzone Name, Minimum Acres, Profile • Lower Bridge, 130, Irrigated field crops, hay and pasture • Sisters/Cloverdale, 63, Irrigated alfalfa, hay and pasture, wooded grazing and some field crops • Terrebonne, 35, Irrigated hay and pasture • Tumalo/Redmond/Bend, 23, Irrigated pasture and some hay • Alfalfa, 36, Irrigated hay and pasture • La Pine, 37, Riparian meadows, grazing and meadow hay • Horse Ridge East, 320, Rangeland grazing 	<p>Removed specific descriptive language which could change over time; referred to more general adopted study. Consider including specific info in the Comp Plan narrative if it is still relevant.</p>
<p>Option A Policy 3.1.3 Support residential development on farm lands with poor soils and low productivity through new comprehensive plan and zoning designations, or other means as appropriate.</p>	<p>Potential new policy option based on community feedback</p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>Option B Policy 3.1.3 Support preservation of open space on farm lands with poor soils and low productivity through new comprehensive plan and zoning designations, or other means as appropriate.</p>	<p>Potential new policy option based on community feedback</p>
<p>Option C Policy 3.1.3. 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.</p>	<p>No change recommended at this time. Research intent and possibly consider refinements during subsequent rounds of policy review. Seeing an increase in non-resource lands designations; what should this land be if not agricultural? Should we explore alternative designations?</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.4. Develop comprehensive policy criteria and code to provide clarity on when and how EFU parcels can be converted to other designations.</p>	<p>No change recommended at this time. Consider refinements to address status of this work during subsequent rounds of policy review.</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.5. Uses allowed in Exclusive Farm Use zones shall comply with State Statute and Oregon Administrative Rule.</p>	<p>Policy not needed; all allowed uses must comply with state law. Recommend removing.</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.6. Regularly review farm regulations to ensure compliance with changes to State Statute, Oregon Administrative Rules and case law.</p>	<p>No change recommended.</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.7. Encourage water projects that benefit agriculture.</p>	<p>Recommend moving to a different section of the Plan that addresses water resources policies, given that water use is such a large issue in the County and likely warrants its own section or chapter.</p>
<p>Policy 3.1.8. Support a variety of methods to preserve agricultural lands, such as: a. Support the use of grant funds and other resources to assist local farmers; b. Work cooperatively with irrigation districts, public agencies and representatives and land owners;</p>	<p>Delete from this section but retain most of this policy language under a new and updated set of policies under Goal 2 of this chapter.</p>

Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>e. Encourage conservation easements, or purchase or transfer of development rights programs; d. Control noxious weeds; e. Encourage a feed council or buy local program.</p>	
<p>Goal 2. Promote a diverse, sustainable, revenue-generating and thriving agricultural sector.</p>	<p>This policy was updated to address Planning Commission direction. Added more positive language rather than merely "Revenue-generating".</p>
<p>Policy 3.2.1. Encourage farming by promoting the raising and selling of crops, livestock and/or poultry.</p>	<p>No change recommended.</p>
<p>Policy 3.2.2. Support stakeholders in studying and promoting economically viable agricultural 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.</p>	<p>Expanded to add more specific language about stakeholder groups. Incorporated language from policy 3.1.8.a above.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Expanded to add additional examples to reflect current practices and incorporated language from Policy 3.1.8.e above.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>New policy incorporating language from policy 3.1.8.a and 3.1.8.b above. This policy was updated to address Planning Commission direction – including land acquisition as a listed strategy. Added reference to rural reserves to combine with 4.2.3</p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p><u>Policy 2.2.5. Support efforts to control noxious weeds and invasive species.</u></p>	<p><i>New policy incorporating language from policy 3.2.8.d and adding reference to invasive species.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 3.2.6. Continue to review County Code and revise County Code as needed and consistent with state rules and regulations to permit alternative and supplemental farm activities that are compatible with farming, such as agri- tourism or commercial renewable energy projects. When a preferred alternative or supplemental use identified through a public process is not permitted by State regulations work with the State to review and revise their regulations.</u></p>	<p><i>Revised to make a continuing course of action, include language about consistency with state rules, and separate the two policy ideas currently listed into individual policies.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 3.2.7. Work with the State to review and revise their regulations when a desired alternative or supplemental use <u>identified by the County</u> is not permitted by State regulations.</u></p>	<p><i>Revised to separate the two policy ideas currently listed above into individual policies and to clarify this should be done when the County has identified an activity as a desire use.</i></p>
<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><i>This policy was added to address Planning Commission direction to specifically call-out the impacts of sprawl and other uses on farm practices.</i></p>
<p><u>Policy 3.2.9. Provide resources to support on-site efficiency upgrades relating to agriculture</u></p>	<p><i>New policy based on community input</i></p>
<p>Goal 3. Ensure Exclusive Farm Use policies, classifications, and codes are consistent with local and emerging agricultural conditions and markets.</p>	<p><i>Oxford comma.</i></p>
<p>Policy 3.3.1. Identify and retain accurately designated agricultural lands.</p>	<p><i>No change recommended.</i></p>
<p>Policy 3.3.2. Explore new methods of identifying and classifying agricultural lands. a. Apply for grants to review and, if needed, update farmland designations.</p>	<p><i>No change recommended at this time. Consider revising during subsequent round of review to make a continuing course of action.</i></p>



Policy Language	Notes and Discussion
<p>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.</p> <p>c. Lobby for changes to State Statute regarding agricultural definitions specific to Deschutes County that would allow some reclassification of agricultural lands.</p>	
<p>Policy 3.3.3. Address land use challenges in the Horse Ridge subzone, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The large number of platted lots not meeting the minimum acreage; b. The need for non-farm dwellings and location requirements for farm dwellings; c. Concerns over the impact on private property from off-road vehicles, facilities, and trails located on adjacent public lands. 	<p>No change recommended at this time. Consider revising during subsequent round of review to make a continuing course of action or to move to an action planning document.</p>
<p>Policy 3.3.4. <u>Continue to work with the State to review and revise accessory farm dwelling requirements to address the needs of local farmers.</u></p>	<p>Made minor wording change to make a continuing course of action.</p>
<p>Policy 3.3.5. Encourage coordination between agricultural interests and fish and wildlife management organizations, <u>including public agencies, non-governmental organizations and others.</u></p>	<p>Made minor wording changes for clarity.</p>
<p><u>Policy 3.3.6. Remove barriers to farming by exploring land use fee reductions or expediting of agriculture related land use applications</u></p>	<p>New policy based on community feedback</p>