



AGENDA

**DESCHUTES COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
NOVEMBER 12, 2020, 5:30 PM
BARNES SAWYER ROOMS
DESCHUTES SERVICES CENTER
1300 NW WALL STREET BEND, OR, 97703**

I. Meeting Format

The Planning Commission will conduct this meeting electronically and by phone. Governor Kate Brown issued Executive Order 20-16 directing state and local governments to take necessary measures to facilitate public participation in decision-making, helping ensure the continued operation of local government and the delivery of essential services during the COVID-19 outbreak. The order allows Deschutes County to hold a public meeting solely by telephone and/or electronic means.

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/86896051956?pwd=dW9lU084SFk5bjYvY1NTbUNXK08yUT09>. Passcode: 804391. 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: 868-9605-1956 and Password: 804391.

Written comments can also be provided for the public comment section to planning@deschutes.org by 5:00 p.m. on November 12. They will be entered into the record.

II. Call to Order

III. Approval of October 8 and October 22, 2020 Minutes

IV. Public Comments

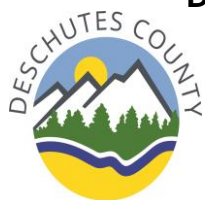
V. Deschutes 2040 / Orientation to Statewide Planning Goal 5 (Part II. Scenic and Open Spaces and Historic Resources / Part III. Mineral and Aggregate Resources)

1. Deschutes 2040 / Orientation to Statewide Planning Goal 5 (Parts II & III) - *Peter Gutowsky, Planning Manager*

VI. Planning Commission and Staff Comments

VII. 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.

**Deschutes County Planning Commission**

117 NW Lafayette Avenue
Bend, OR 97708

SCHEDULED

Meeting: 11/12/20 05:30 PM
Department: Community Development
Category: Discussion Item
Prepared By: Peter Gutowsky
Initiator: Peter Gutowsky
Sponsors:
DOC ID: 3638

PLANNING COMMISSION ACTION ITEM (ID # 3638)

Deschutes 2040 / Orientation to Statewide Planning Goal 5 (Parts II & III)



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deschutes County Planning Commission

FROM: Nick Lelack, AICP, Director
Peter Gutowsky, AICP, Planning Manager

DATE: November 5, 2020

SUBJECT: Deschutes 2040 / Orientation to Statewide Planning Goal 5 / Scenic and Open Spaces, Historic Resources, and Mineral and Aggregate Resources

I. Background

The Community Development Department (CDD) anticipates initiating a Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Update (Deschutes 2040) in Fall 2021. Staff prepared a seven-month, 12-part orientation for the Planning Commission to familiarize itself with the Statewide Planning Goals and their relationship to noteworthy state statutes (ORSs), administrative rules (OARs), Comprehensive Plan Sections, implementing codes, and issues emerging since 2010. More information is available at www.deschutes.org/Plan2040. Table 1 lists the Planning Commission work session dates for the Statewide Planning Goals. This is part 5 of 12 of the orientation series.

Table 1 – Planning Commission Work Session Dates & Discussion Topics

Dates	Statewide Planning Goals
September 10	Oregon Land Use Program Overview
September 24	Goal 1 - Citizen Involvement Goal 2 - Land Use Planning
October 8	Goal 3 - Agricultural Lands Goal 4 - Forest Lands
October 22	Goal 5 - Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces (<u>PART 1 - Water Resources, Wildlife</u>)
November 12	Goal 5 - Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces (<u>PART 2 - Scenic and Open Spaces and Historic Resources</u>) Goal 5 - Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces (<u>PART 3 - Mineral and Aggregate Resources</u>)
December 10	Goal 6 - Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality Goal 7 - Areas Subject to Natural Hazards
January 14	Goal 8 - Recreational Needs

January 28	Goal 9 - Economic Development
February 11	Goal 10 - Housing Goal 11 - Public Facilities and Services
February 25	Goal 12 - Transportation
March 11	Goal 13 - Energy Conservation Goal 14 - Urbanization
March 25	Recap / Annual Work Plan Work Session - Discussion

II. Statewide Planning Goal 5

Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces

Goal 5 requires local governments to adopt programs that will protect natural resources and conserve scenic, historic, and open space resources for present and future generations. It is a broad statewide planning goal that covers more than a dozen resources, some of which are in conflict. The resources range from wildlife habitat to historic places to surface mines. To protect and plan for them, local governments are asked to create a number of inventories. The inventories in a local plan may address only a portion of the resources included in Goal 5.

When local governments first developed their Goal 5 plans, they looked at the Goal 5 resources that occurred locally and were important to address. Cities and counties reviewed land uses allowed on or near each resource site that might have a negative impact on the resource. Jurisdictions then decided a level of protection appropriate for each resource site and adopted codes to implement their policies. OARs for implementing Goal 5 have been adopted and amended over the years. As local governments update their plans and codes they have the opportunity to revise them to be consistent with current OARs.¹

The "Goal 5 Process" starts with an inventory of Goal 5 resources. Resource sites are assessed and significant sites are protected. OARs for some Goal 5 resource categories rely on inventories and assessments that have been conducted by state or federal entities. There are eight Goal 5 resource categories that rely on these specific inventories:

- Wild and scenic rivers
- State scenic waterways
- Ground water resources
- Natural Areas
- Oregon recreation trails
- Wildlife Habitat
- Greater Sage Grouse
- Wilderness areas

Four categories require local inventories: riparian corridors, wetlands, surface mining, and energy sources. Initiating an inventory and completing the Goal 5 process for the remaining resource categories is optional: historic resources, open space, and scenic view sites. There are separate OARs for each Goal 5 resource

¹ As noted OAR 660, Division 23, Section 0250 of the new Goal 5 rule: (1) This division replaces OAR 660, Division 16, except with regard to cultural resources * * *. Local governments shall follow the procedures and requirements of this division * * * in the adoption or amendment of all plan or land use regulations pertaining to Goal 5 resources. The requirements of Goal 5 do not apply to land use decisions made pursuant to acknowledged comprehensive plans and land use regulations.

category. Many of the rules have not been revised since 1996 and rely on Periodic Review as a trigger for compliance. Counties are no longer required to enter into Periodic Review, a State process for updating comprehensive plans.² Statewide, many local plans and codes are not consistent with the current Goal 5 standards.

The following OARs implement Goal 5:

- OAR 660-016 – Complying with Statewide Planning Goal 5
- OAR 660-023 – Procedures and Requirements for Complying with Goal 5

III. Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan

Section 2.7 – Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Section 2.7 discusses Deschutes County's abundance of open space. Factoring in federal land, 80% of the County is publically owned.³ Adopted in 1992, open spaces are protected through:

- Open Space & Conservation Zone
- Landscape Management Combining Zone

Table 2 describes these two inventories. Both are listed in the Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 5, Section 5.5.⁴ Deschutes County Code (DCC) Chapters 18.48, Open Space and Conservation Zone and 18.84, Landscape Management Combining Zone regulate land use within these specific areas.

Table 2 - Deschutes County Open Space Inventories

Inventoried Resource	Analysis of Conflicting Uses	Comments
Open Space and Conservation Zone * Consists of 128 properties, totaling ~70,400 acres	Restricts development in areas with fragile, unusual or unique qualities.	Protects designated areas of scenic and natural resources by limiting incompatible land uses. State parks and Newberry Crater National Monument reside in this zone. The Oregon Parks and Recreation also owns a number of small properties along Highway 97 between Bend and Redmond as juniper waysides.

² Periodic Review is a term used in Oregon law to describe the periodic evaluation and revision of a local comprehensive plan. Since 1981, state law (ORS 197.628 - 636) has called for cities and counties to review their comprehensive plans according to a periodic schedule established by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). In 2003, the Legislature eliminated Periodic Review requirement for counties by passing SB 920.

³ OAR 660, Division 023 defines open space as parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature sanctuaries and golf courses.

⁴ Section 5.7, Wilderness, Natural Areas and Recreation is also attached as a reference. Deschutes County does not have regulations customized for these areas. A majority are on federal land.

Inventoried Resource	Analysis of Conflicting Uses	Comments
Landscape Management Roads	<p>Maintaining the visual quality of the area contributes to Deschutes County being a desirable place, to live, thereby maintaining neighborhood property values.</p> <p>Having readily accessible visual quality areas maintains or enhances the tourism and recreational experience now enjoyed by visitors and residents alike.</p>	Protects open space by requiring or maintaining buffering along designated roadways within one-quarter of a mile. See Section 5.7 for the list of roadways.
Landscape Management Rivers and Streams	Land use activities result in habitat loss or development within river or stream corridors. They can excessively interfere with the scenic or natural appearance of the landscape as seen from the river or stream or alteration of existing natural landscape by altering or removing natural vegetative cover.	<p>Protects open space along river and stream corridors by requiring and/or maintaining buffering.</p> <p>All land within the boundaries of a state scenic waterway, federal wild and scenic, and within 660 feet of ordinary high water from the following rivers and streams requires land use review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deschutes River • Little Deschutes River • Paulina Creek • Fall River • Spring river • Tumalo Creek • Whychus Creek • Crooked River

Open Space Goals and Policies recognize among others:

- Support efforts to identify and protect significant open spaces and visually important areas including those that provide a visual separation between communities such as the open spaces between Bend and Redmond or lands that are visually prominent.
- Encourage a variety of approaches that protect significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.
- Review County Code and revise as needed to protect open space and scenic views and sites.

Since the Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 2010, two issues have emerged in relation to open space:

- Wilderness Permits. Some trailheads in the Deschutes National Forest will require a user permit. The initial rollout of the permitting system was planned for April 7, 2020, but was delayed due to COVID-19. The new permitting system will affect day use on 19 trailheads and overnight use on over 90 trailheads in the Central Cascades. The entry permit system is intended to prevent the overuse of wilderness areas, trailheads and designated parking.
- Smith Rock State Park / Overflow Parking Concerns. The 7 Wonders of Oregon were defined in 2014, when Travel Oregon announced a campaign promoting Crater Lake, Painted Hills, Smith

Rock, the Willows, Mt. Hood, Columbia River Gorge and Oregon Coast on television and in movie theaters.⁵ Smith Rock State Park has experienced a steady increase in visitation, now attracting approximately 1-million visitors every year. Earlier this summer, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, County Road Department and the Board of County Commissioners (Board) met to discuss parking plans to alleviate overflow parking concerns by nearby Terrebonne residents. Conversations are ongoing. A newly formed neighborhood association, the Terrebonne Neighborhood Alliance, is exploring an interim solution, even creating a petition in an attempt to generate support.

Section 2.11 – Cultural and Historic Resources

Goal 5 and OAR 660-023-0200 require basic protections for locally inventories of historic sites as well as those listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Board adopted Ordinance PL-21 in 1980 to establish the Deschutes County Historical Landmarks Commission (HLC) and create a process to evaluate, designate, and regulate historic resources throughout the rural county. Deschutes County's inventory of local historical resources and National Register of Historic Places are found in the Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 5, Section 5.9. The HLC evaluates proposed historic landmarks and alterations to existing historic structures by applying DCC Chapter 2.28, Historic Preservation and Historic Landmarks Commission.

Historic preservation policies recognize amongst others:

- Maintain Deschutes County as a Certified Local Government.⁶
- Encourage the preservation of lands with significant historic or cultural resources.
- The HLC shall take the lead in promoting historic and cultural resource preservation as defined in DCC 2.28.

Since the Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 2010, the following issue has emerged related to historic preservation:

- National Register of Historic Places / Pilot Butte and Central Oregon Canals. In 2016 and 2018, the Pilot Butte and Central Oregon Canals were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts. Both nominations were highly contentious because they exposed discrepancies between federal and state laws.⁷ Central Oregon Irrigation District (COID) and the Board opposed the nominations because a listing on the National Register disrupts the district's water delivery systems, water conservation efforts, and instream flows in the Deschutes River.

⁵ <https://traveloregon.com/things-to-do/trip-ideas/7-wonders/>

⁶ The Certified Local Government (CLG) program is designed to promote historic preservation at the local level. It is a federal program (National Park Service) that is administered by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). CLGs are eligible for non-competitive grants that fund work that supports the promotion of historic preservation including surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, public education, training, etc. Deschutes County has been a CLG since 1986.

⁷ Historic Landmarks Commissions are appointed by local elected officials. They are an advisory body. Existing federal rules give a landmarks commission the ability to veto an elected body's position by supporting a National nomination. When that happens, even if an elected body objects, the application is still formally considered by the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation. This is unprecedented. For local historic nominations in Oregon, a landmark commission makes a recommendation to the elected body, who then determines after a public hearing whether a local comprehensive plan should be amended or not. Deschutes County is on record that the federal process should match local historic nominations in Oregon.

Section 2.10 – Surface Mining

Section 2.10 discusses Deschutes County’s aggregate and mineral resources related to pumice, cinders, building stone, sand, gravel and crushed rock. Deschutes County has 78 zoned surface mines, ranging from 3.5 to 1,305 acres, on approximately 131 tax lots. The total acreage is 10,604. DCC Chapter 18.52, Surface Mining Zone regulates land use in these areas.

Mining mineral and aggregate resources creates noise, dust and traffic, and potential pollution that can conflict with neighboring land uses, particularly residential uses. This conflict can be aggravated by delayed or incomplete reclamation of the land. Surface mining is protected through Statewide Planning Goal 5 and OAR 660-023. Deschutes County adopted DCC Chapter 18.56, Surface Mining Impact Area (SMIA) Combining Zone in 1990. The SMIA protects a surface mine from new development which conflicts with the removal and processing of a mineral and aggregate resource while allowing owners nearby a reasonable use of their property. This is achieved through minimum setbacks and a recorded waiver of remonstrance, declaring that the applicant and his/her successors will not now or in the future complain about the allowed surface mining activities on the adjacent surface mining site.

Surface Mining Goals and Policies recognize among others:

- Review surface mining codes and revise as needed to consider especially mitigation factors, imported material, and reclamation.
- Cooperate and coordinate mining regulations with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI).
- Support efforts by private property owners and appropriate regulatory agencies to address reclamation of Goal 5 mine sites approved under 660-016 following mineral extraction.

Since the Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 2010, Deschutes County has not revisited its surface mining inventory, Chapter 5, Section 5.8. It is unclear if sites on this list are still being actively mined, exhausted or being held for future mining. During Deschutes 2040, this list will be reviewed and if appropriate, revised and possibly expanded. One surface mining site in 2019 was removed from the County’s Goal 5 inventory of significant aggregate resources through an applicant initiated quasi-judicial process. The Board approved the rezoning of a 541-acre surface mine owned by Tumalo Irrigation District to a Multiple Use Agricultural 10. The mine operated from 1947 to 2011 when the pumice, gravel, and cinder resources were exhausted. The property was reclaimed in 2011.

III. Invited Guests

- Matt Martin, Deschutes County Associate Planner, will participate in the work session. He will discuss the landscape management combining zone and historic preservation.

Attachments:

Comprehensive Plan
Section 2.7
Section 2.10

Section 2.11
Section 5.5
Section 5.7
Section 5.8
Section 5.9

Section 2.7 Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Background

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

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

Open Space and Scenic View Designations and Protections

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

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

Deschutes County Open Space and Views 2009

Source: County GIS data

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

Future of Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Open Space

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

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

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

Scenic Views and Sites

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

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

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

Design Development

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

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

Deschutes County Greenprint

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

Section 2.7 Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites Policies

Goal and Policies

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

- Policy 2.7.1 Goal 5 open spaces, scenic views and sites inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.
- Policy 2.7.2 Cooperate with stakeholders to establish a comprehensive system of connected open spaces.
- Policy 2.7.3 Support efforts to identify and protect significant open spaces and visually important areas including those that provide a visual separation between communities such as the open spaces between Bend and Redmond or lands that are visually prominent.
- Policy 2.7.4 Encourage a variety of approaches that protect significant open spaces and scenic views and sites.
- Policy 2.7.5 Encourage new development to be sensitive to scenic views and sites.
- Policy 2.7.6 Review County Code and revise as needed to protect open space and scenic views and sites, including:
- a. Provide incentives to locate structures in forests or view corridors so as to maintain the visual character of the area;
 - b. Work with private property owners to provide incentives and mitigations for protecting visually important areas from development impacts;
 - c. Maintain and revise if needed, the Landscape Management Combining Zone code to effectively protect scenic views while minimizing impacts on property owners;
 - d. Review County Code, including sign and cell tower code and proposed wind turbine code, to effectively protect scenic views while minimizing impacts on property and business owners;
 - e. Review County Code for ways to mitigate for developments that significantly impact scenic views.

Section 2.10 Surface Mining

Background

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

Surface Mining Designations

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

Surface Mining in 2009

Source: County GIS and Comprehensive Plan information

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

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

Future of Mining in Deschutes County

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

Section 2.10 Surface Mining Policies

Goals and Policies

- Goal I** **Protect and utilize mineral and aggregate resources while minimizing adverse impacts of extraction, processing and transporting the resource.**
- Policy 2.10.1 Goal 5 mining inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed.
- Policy 2.10.2 Cooperate and coordinate mining regulations with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.
- Policy 2.10.3 Balance protection of mineral and aggregate resources with conflicting resources and uses.
- Policy 2.10.4 Review surface mining codes and revise as needed to consider especially mitigation factors, imported material and reclamation.
- Policy 2.10.5 Review surface mining site inventories as described in Section 2.4, including the associated Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy (ESEE) analyses.
- Policy 2.10.6 Support efforts by private property owners and appropriate regulatory agencies to address reclamation of Goal 5 mine sites approved under 660-016 following mineral extraction.

Section 2.11 Cultural and Historic Resources

Background

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

Historic resources are recognized by Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic Views and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023. The Statewide Goal and OAR require basic demolition and relocation review of historic resources on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend the County to inventory and protect other local historic and cultural sites. Deschutes County Code Chapter 2.28 – Historic Preservation and Historic Landmarks Commission implements OAR 660-023-200 as required by the State of Oregon.

Historic Designations

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

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

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

Cultural and Historic Resources 2020

Source: County GIS and Comprehensive Plan Information

- 35 Historic or Cultural sites in the Comprehensive Plan Inventory
- 13 Sites in Deschutes County on the National Register of Historic Places

Future of Cultural and Historic Resources

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

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

Section 2.11 Cultural and Historic Resources Policies

Goal and Policies

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

- Policy 2.11.1 The Historic Landmarks Commission shall take the lead in promoting historic and cultural resource preservation as defined in DCC 2.28.
- a. Support incentives for private landowners to protect and restore historic resources.
 - b. Support the Historic Landmarks Commission to promote educational programs to inform the public of the values of historic preservation.
 - c. Support improved training for the Historic Landmarks Commission.
- Policy 2.11.2 Coordinate cultural and historic preservation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.
- a. Maintain Deschutes County as a Certified Local Government.
 - b. Encourage private property owners to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Policy 2.11.3 Encourage the preservation of lands with significant historic or cultural resources.
- a. Develop and maintain a comprehensive list of sites on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - b. Review County Code and revise as needed to provide incentives and adequate regulations to preserve sites listed on the Statewide Goal 5 historic and cultural inventory.
- Policy 2.11.4 Goal 5 historic inventories, ESEEs and programs are retained and not repealed, except for the amendment noted in Ordinance 2011-003.

Section 5.5 Goal 5 Inventory

Open Spaces, Scenic Views and Sites

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised. It lists the open spaces, scenic views and sites resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update.

To protect scenic views, landscape management areas have been defined and a combining zone created. On lands outside urban growth boundaries and rural service centers along the portions of roadways listed below, landscape management zoning applies and a case-by-case site plan review is required. The area extends ¼ mile on either side from the centerline of the roadways and includes all areas designated as State and Federal Wild, Scenic or recreational waterways and within 660 feet from either side of designated rivers and streams as measured from the ordinary high water level.

Landscape Management Roads, Rivers and Streams

Inventory: All land within one-quarter of a mile, as measured at right angles from the centerline, of any of the following designated Landscape Management Roadways. All land within the boundaries of a state scenic waterway or a federal wild and scenic river corridor; and all land within 660 feet of the ordinary high water mark of portions the following designated rivers and streams which are not designated as state scenic waterways or federal wild and scenic rivers.

Table 5.5.1 – Deschutes County Landscape Management Areas

Landscape Management Roads	Miles
U.S. Highway 97 North County line to Redmond UGB	7.5
U.S. Highway 97 Redmond UGB to Bend UGB	12
U.S. Highway 97 Bend UGB to South County line	35
U.S. Highway 20-126 North County line to Sisters UGB	11
U.S. Highway 126 Sisters UGB to Redmond UGB	21.5
U.S. Highway 20 Sisters UGB to Bend UGB	23
Smith Rock Road Highway 97 to Smith Rock	3.5
Sisemore Road Cloverdale to Bend UGB	19
Skyliner Road	15.5
Century Drive Bend to Mt Bachelor	25
South Century Drive	27
Cascade Lakes Highway	46
Waldo Lake Road	10
Cultus Lake Road	2
Little Cultus Lake Road	6

Landscape Management Roads	Miles
Twin Lakes Road	6
Keefer Road (East Crane Prairie Road)	16.5
East Deschutes Road	14
Deschutes Road	9
Wickiup Road	4
Pringle Falls Loop	8
La Pine Recreation Area Access Road	10
Paulina-East Lake Road	22.5
Lava Cast Forest Road	20.5
Highway 20 east to the County Line	25
Pine Mountain Road	7.5
Ford Road	6.5
Three Creeks Lake Road	16
Three Trappers Road	20.5
Dillon Falls Road	60
Matsen Road	2
State Highway 31	2.5
Road to Benham Falls	4.5
State Highway 242 McKenzie Highway	
Landscape Management Rivers and Streams	Miles
Deschutes River	
Little Deschutes River	43
Paulina Creek	19
Fall River	8
Spring River	1.2
Tumalo Creek	16.3
Whychus Creek (formerly Squaw Creek)	
Crooked River	10

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Areas of Special Concern Inventory

Inventory: The Resource Element of the Deschutes County Year 2000 Comprehensive Plan (1979) identified sites as Open Spaces and Areas of Special Concern. Table 5.5.2, lists the inventory of sites identified as Areas of Special Concern located on federal land.

Table 5.5.2 “2A” Areas of Special Concern

ID #	Name	Location
9	Bachelor Butte	T18S R09E SEC 29-32
11	Pine Mt. Observatory	T20S R15E SEC 33
13	Dry River	T19S R15E SEC 19 & 30 T19S R14E SEC 2, 11, 13, 14 & 24
14	Arnold Ice Caves	T19S R13 E SEC 22
15	Charcoal Cave	T19S R13 E SEC 22
16	Skeleton Cave	T19S R13E SESE SEC 4
17	Wind Cave	T19S R13E NW ¼ SEC 23; SW ¼ SEC 14
31	Tumalo Falls	T18S R10E NW ¼ SEC 08
33	Lava River Caves	T19S R11E SE ¼ SEC 26

ID #	Name	Location
34	Pringle Falls Experimental Forest	T21S R09E SEC 21-23, 27 & 28
39	Benham Falls	T19S R11E SW ¼ SEC 9
45	Paulina Mountain	T22S R12E SEC 1-3 & 10-12
49	Lavacicle Cave	T22S R16E SENE SEC 05
50	Lava Cast Forest	T20S R12E SEC 15, 16, 21, 22, 27-35
51	Lava Butte Geologic Area	T19S R11E SEC 18
52	Pine Mountain North Slope	T20S R15E SEC 28, 29 & 33
54	McKenzie Summit	T15S R07E SEC 17
55	Newberry Crater	T21 R12E SEC 34-36
65	Bend Watershed	T17S R09E SEC 35 & 26 T18S R09E SEC 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, & 12
66	Bat Cave	T19S R13E SE ¼ SEC 14
68	Boyd Cave	T19S R13E SENW SEC 8
69	Frederick Butte	T22S R19E SEC 32

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Land Needed and Desirable for Open Space and Scenic Resources

Inventory: The following list shows land needed and desirable for open space and scenic resources:

Table 5.5.3 Land Needed and Desirable for Open Spaces and Scenic Resources

State Parks	Location	Size
Smith Rock State Park	T14S, R13 E, SEC 10, 11, 14 & 15	600 acres
Cline Falls State Park	T15S, R12E, SEC 14	9.04 acres
Tumalo State Park	T17S, R12E, SEC 6	320.14 acres
Pilot Butte State Park	T17S, R12E, SEC 33 & 34	100.74 acres
La Pine State Recreation Area	T20S, R10E, SEC 33 & 34 T21S, R10E, SEC 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 T21S, R11E, SEC 7	2,333.12 acres

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Section 5.7 Goal 5 Inventory Wilderness, Natural Areas and Recreation

Background

This section lists wilderness areas, natural areas and recreation trail resources in Deschutes County.

Wilderness Areas

Inventory: Wilderness areas are represented by all lands within the existing Mt. Washington and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas as shown on the Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Map, and all lands included in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) State of Oregon Wilderness Status Map for Deschutes County and BLM Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) as shown on the Brothers / La Pine Resource Management Plan.

Table 5.7.1 Wilderness Areas

Name	Acres
Mt. Washington Wilderness Area	13,563
Three Sisters Wilderness Area	92,706
Badlands	32,261
Hampton Butte	10,600
Steelhead Falls	920

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Ecologically and Scientifically Significant Natural Areas

Inventory: The following sites are the inventories ecologically significant natural areas in Deschutes County by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and there is sufficient information based on site reports from the Heritage Program to complete the Goal 5 review process.

Table 5.7.2 Ecologically and Scientifically Significant Natural Areas

Name	Location	Quality	Quantity
Pringle Falls Research Natural Area	T21S, R9E, SEC 3, 34 & 35	Excellent	1,160 acres
Horse Ridge Research Natural Area	T19S, R14S, SEC 15 & 22	Excellent	600 acres
West Hampton Butte	T22S, R20E, SEC 31 & 32	Good	1,280 acres
Little Deschutes River / Deschutes River Confluence	T20S, R11E, SEC 7	Excellent	400 acres
Davis Lake	T22S, R7 E, SEC 25 & 26 T22S, R8E, SEC 31	Good	4,000 acres

Source: Deschutes County Ordinance 92-052

Approved Oregon Recreation Trails

None listed

Section 5.8 Goal 5 Inventory Mineral and Aggregate Resources

Background

This section contains information from the 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised. It lists the surface mining resources in Deschutes County. These inventories have been acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development as complying with Goal 5. No changes have been proposed for the 2010 Comprehensive Plan update.

Table 5.8.1 – Deschutes County Surface Mining Mineral and Aggregate Inventory

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
246	151010-00-00205, 207, 300, 302, 303	Tewalt	S & G	10,000	Good	Hwy 20
248	151012-00-00100	Cyrus	Cinders	30.2 M	Excellent	Cloverdale Road
251	151211-D0-01400, 151214-A0-00800	Cherry	S & G	125,000	Good	
252	151200-00-04700, 04701	Thornburgh	Rock	2.5 M	Good	
271	151036-00-00800	Deschutes County	S & G	2 M	Mixed	Harrington Loop Road
273	151117-00-00100	Deschutes County	S & G	75,000	Excellent	Fryrear Rd/Redmond-Sisters
274	151117-00-00700	Deschutes County	S & G		Excellent	Fryrear Road
275	151100-00-02400	Deschutes County	S & G	175,000	Good	Fryrear Landfill
277	151011-00-01100	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	
278	151140-A0-00901, 151211-D0-01200	State of Oregon	S & G	18,000	ODOT Specs	
282	171000-00-00100	Crown Pacific	Cinders	100,000	Fair	
283	171000-00-00100	Crown Pacific	Cinders	50,000	Fair	
288	171111-00-00700	Tumalo Irrigation	S & G	250,000	Good	
292	171112-00-00900	RL Coats	S & G	326,000	ODOT Specs	
293	17112-00-00500, 600, 700, 800	RL Coats	S & G	3 M	ODOT Specs	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
296	171100-00-02702	Crown Pacific	Cinders	100,000	Excellent	Shevlin Park/Johnson Rd
297	171123-00-00100	Crown Pacific	Cinders	60,000		Johnson Rd/Tumalo
303	171207-00-00300	Cascade Pumice	Pumice	750,000	Good	
303	171207-00-00300	Cascade Pumice	S & G	10,000	Good	
313	171433-00-00600	Deschutes County	S & G	100,000	Good	
313	171433-00-00600, 120	Deschutes County	Storage			Dodds Road/Alfalfa
314	171332-00-01100	Deschutes County	Dirt	150,000	Good	
315	140900-00-02100	Stott	Rock	93,454 tons	ODOT Specs	Highway 20
316	140900-00-00202	Black Butte Ranch	S & G	7 M	Good	
317	140900-00-01300	Willamette Ind	Cinders	1.2 M	Good	
322	141200-00-01801	Fred Gunzner	S & G	1.5 M	Mixed	Lower Bridge/Terrebonne
322	141200-00-01801	Gunzner	Diatomite	500,000	Good	Lower Bridge/Terrebonne
324	141200-00-00702	ODVA	S & G	490,000	Good	Lower Bridge/Terrebonne
326	141236-00-00300, 301	US Bank Trust	S & G	1.5 M	Good	
330	141328-00-00702, 703	Larry Davis	Cinders	50,000	Good	
331	141329-00-00100, 103	EA Moore	Cinders	100,000	Good	
332	141329-00-00102	RL Coats	Cinders	2 M	Good	Northwest Way/Terrebonne
333	141329-00-00104	Robinson	Cinders	2.7 M	Good	
335	141333-00-00890	Erwin	Cinders	100,000	Excellent	Pershall Way/Redmond
336	141333-00-00400, 500	US Bank Trust	Cinders	4.5 M	Good	Cinder Butte/Redmond
339	141132-00-01500	Deschutes County	Dirt	200,000	Fill	Goodard Loop/Bend
341	161000-00-00106	Young & Morgan	S & G	1 M	Good	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
342	220900-00-00203	Crown Pacific	Cinders	200,000	Good	
345	161000-00-01000	Crown Pacific	Cinders	50,000	Good	
346	161000-00-01000	Crown Pacific	Cinders	50,000	Good	
347	161101-00-00300	Deschutes County	Dirt	10,000	Good	
351	161112-00-01401, 1700, 2000	Gisler/Russell	Cinders	150,000	Good	Innes Mkt/Innes Butte
357	161136-D0-00100, 161100-00-10400, 10300	Tumalo Irrigation	Cinders	1 M		Johnson Road/Tumalo
357	161136-D0-00100, 161100-00-10400, 10300	Tumalo Irrigation	S & G	500,000	Good	
357	161136-D0-00100, 161100-00-10400, 10300	Tumalo Irrigation	Pumice	500,000	Good	
358	161231-D0-01100	Gisler	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	Hwy 20/Tumalo
361	161222-C0-02800	Oregon State Hwy	Cinders	700,000	Good	
366	161230-00-00000	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	40,000	ODOT Specs	
368	161220-00-00200	Bend Aggregate	S & G	570,000	Excellent	Twin Bridges/Tumalo
370	161231-D0-00400	Bend Aggregate Plant Site	Storage			
379	181100-00-01600	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	500,000	ODOT Specs	
381	181125-C0-12600, 181126-00-01600	Pieratt Bros	Cinders	50,000	Good	
390	181214-00-00500, 100	Deschutes County	Dirt	2 M		Landfill
391	181221-00-00200	Central OR Pumice	Cinders	500,000	Good	
392	181223-00-00300	Rose	Rock	10 M Est	Mixed	
392	181223-00-00300	Rose	Dirt	7.5 M	Good	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
393	181225-00-01400	LT Contractors	Cinders	12.5 M	Good	Arnold Mkt Rd/SE of Bend
394	181200-00-04400, 04411	Windlinx	Cinders	270,000	Coarse	Hwy 97/South of Bend
395	181200-00-04300	Oregon State Hwy	Cinders		100,000	Good
400	181300-00-04501, 04502	Eric Coats	S & G	2.5 M	ODOT Specs	
404	191400-00-00200	Moon	S & G	1.3 M	Good	
404	191400-00-00200	Moon	Rock	800,000 - 2 M	Good	Hwy 20/East of Bend
405	191400-00-00600	Oregon State Hwy	Aggregate	50,000	ODOT Specs	
408	191600-00-01500	RL Coats	S & G	3 M	Good	
413	201500-00-01400	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
414	201500-00-01500	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
415	201716-00-00700	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
416	201716-00-00200	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
417	201716-00-00900	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
418	201716-00-01000	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
419	201716-00-01300	Deschutes County	S & G	30,000	Good/Excellent	Hwy 20/East of Bend
421	212000-00-00900	RL Coats	S & G	500,000	Excellent	Hwy 20/Tumalo
423	211106-C0-00700	Ray Rothbard	S & G	100,000	Good	
426	211100-00-00702	La Pine Redi-Mix	S & G	1 M	Good	
427	211100-00-00701	Bill Bagley	S & G	40,000	Good	
431	221100-00-00600	Russell	Cinders/Rock	12 M/1.2 M	Good	Finley Butte
432	221100-00-00500	State of Oregon	Cinders	160,000	Good	
433	211300-00-00101	La Pine Pumice	Lump Pumice	10 M	Excellent	
441	150903-00-00300	Willamette Ind	S & G	11 M	Good	
442	150909-00-00400	Willamette Ind	S & G	6 M	Good	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
443	150917-00-00600	Willamette Ind	Rock	150,000	Fair	
453	161209, 10-00-00600, 301	Robert Fullhart	S & G	704,000	ODOT Specs	
459	141131-00-05200	Deschutes County	Cinders	50,000	Good	
465	141333-00-00900	Oregon State Hwy	Cinders	100,000	Good	
466	141333-00-00600	Fred Elliott	Cinders	5.5 M	Good	
467	141333-00-00601	Knorr Rock Co	Cinders	5 M	Good	
469	141131-00-00100	Deschutes County	Cinders	2 M	Fair	
475	151012-00-00600	Deschutes County	Cinders	200,000	Good	Cloverdale Road
482	151300-00-00103	Deschutes County	Dirt	2 M	Good	Negus Landfill
488	161230-00-00100, 600, 2000, 2100	Bend Aggregate	S & G	400,000	ODOT Specs	
496	191400-00-00500	Taylor	S & G	1.8 M	Mixed	Hwy 20
498	191400-00-02200	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	200,000	ODOT Specs	
499	191533-00-00200	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	50,000	ODOT Specs	
500	191500-00-00099	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	130,000	ODOT Specs	
501	191500-00-01600	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	50,000	ODOT Specs	
503	191600-00-01300	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	200,000	ODOT Specs	
505	201600-00-00400	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	275,000	ODOT Specs	
506	201600-00-00600, 700, 800	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	36,000	ODOT Specs	
508	201700-00-01000	State of Oregon	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	
515	201801-00-00100	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	100,000	ODOT Specs	
522	211900-00-01000	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	300,000	ODOT Specs	
524	212000-00-01900	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	300,000	ODOT Specs	
528	222110-00-00600	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	45,000	ODOT Specs	

#	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Quality	Access/Location
529	221100-00-00300	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	31,000	ODOT Specs	
533	222100-00-00800	Oregon State Hwy	S & G	1 M	ODOT Specs	
541	141035-00-02000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600	Cyrus	Aggregate	528,000	Good	Inc Portions of TL 1800/1900
542	151001-00-02700	Swarens	Aggregate	80,000	Good	
543	151013-00-00100	Cyrus	Aggregate	1.1 M	Good	
600	191400-00-00700	Robinson	S & G	3.8 M	Good	Hwy 20/East of Bend
601	211100-00-00700	La Pine Redi Mix	S & G	479,000	DEQ Specs	Paulina Lake Road

* Quantity in cubic yards unless otherwise noted

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Table 5.8.2 – Deschutes County Non-Significant Mining Mineral and Aggregate Inventory

Site #	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Comments
100	15-10-14-700	Whychus Creek Irrigation District—Watson Reservoir I.	Silt, sand, & dirt	200,000 cy	Reservoir Size is 80 acres.
101	15-10-14-700	Whychus Creek Irrigation District—Watson Reservoir II.	sand & dirt	600,000 cy	Reservoir size is 40 acres.
102	14-11-33-500	Whychus Creek Irrigation District—McKenzie Reservoir	Silt, sand, & dirt	100,000 cy	Reservoir size is 12 acres
103	14-11-33-500	Whychus Creek Irrigation District—McKenzie Reservoir	Sand & dirt	250,000 to 300,000 cy	Reservoir expansion size is 20 acres

Site #	Taxlot	Name	Type	Quantity*	Comments
		Expansion			

* Quantity in cubic yards unless otherwise noted

Source: 1979 Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan as revised

Section 5.9 Goal 5 Inventory Cultural and Historic Resources

Background

This section lists Locally Significant Historic Resources and National Register Resources in rural Deschutes County. These inventories are acknowledged by the Department of Land Conservation and Development. In 2020, Deschutes County's inventories were updated to comply with Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-023-0200, Historic Resources. OAR 660-023-0200 was amended in 2017.

Locally Significant Historic Resources

1. Alfalfa Grange: Grange building and community center, built in 1930, located on Willard Road, Alfalfa. 17-14-26 TL 400.
2. Allen Ranch Cemetery: Oldest cemetery in Deschutes County. 30' by 40' fenced cemetery plot. Situated 100 yards west of South Century Drive, one-half mile south of Road 42. Two marble gravestones, two wooden markers. 20-11-7 TL 1700.
3. Fall River Fish Hatchery "Ice House": The hatchery "Ice House" dates from the beginning of fishery management in Oregon, circa 1920. It is an 18 foot by 18 foot improvement, the only original building remaining on the property, and the only significant building or structure on the site. Located at 15055 S. Century Drive, E½; NE¼; Section 32, Township 20S, Range 10 E, Tax Lot 100. (Ordinance 94-006 §1, 1994).
4. Long Hollow Ranch – Black Butte: Headquarters complex of historic ranch, located on Holmes Road in Lower Bridge area, including headquarters house, ranch commissary, equipment shed, barn and bunkhouse. 14-11-1 TL 101.
5. Swamp Ranch – Black Butte: The present day site of the Black Butte Ranch was part of the vast holdings of the Black Butte Land and Livestock Company in 1904. No buildings from the period exist. 14-9-10A, 10B, 15B, 15C, 16A, 21A, 21B, 21C, 22A, 22B.
6. Brothers School: Only one-room schoolhouse currently in use in Deschutes County, located on Highway 20 in Brothers. 20-18-00 TL 3200.
7. Bull Creek Dam: The Bull Creek Dam, a component of the Tumalo Irrigation Project was constructed in 1914 to form a water storage reservoir to increase the amount of irrigated acreage at Tumalo. It is a gravity type of overflow dam. Two cut off walls are extended into solid formation, one at the upper toe and the other at the lower toes of the concrete dam. The dam proper is about 17 feet high from the foundation, although the completed structure is about 25 feet. Located on Tumalo Reservoir-Market Road. 16-11-33 TL 2700 SW-¼; SW-¼.
8. Bull Creek Dam Bridge (Tumalo Irrigation Ditch Bridge): Built in 1914, the bridge, which spans the dam, consists of five continuous filled spandrel, barrel-type concrete deck arch spans, each 25 feet long. The concrete piers are keyed into notches in the arch structure. The structure is the oldest bridge in Deschutes County. On Tumalo Reserve-market Road. 16-11-33 TL 2700/ SW-¼; SW-¼.

9. Camp Abbot Site, Officers' Club: Officers' Club for former military camp, currently identified as Great Hall in Sunriver and used as a meeting hall. 20-11-5B TL 112.
10. Camp Polk Cemetery: One of the last remaining pioneer cemeteries, located off Camp Polk Road near Sisters. The site is composed of a tract of land, including gravestones and memorials, containing 2.112 acres in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 27, Township 14 South, Range 10 E.W.M., TL 2100, described as follows:
Beginning at a point North 20 degrees 06' 20" West 751 feet from the corner common to Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 in Township 14 South Range 10 E.W.M. and running thence South 88 degrees 30' West 460 feet; thence North 1 degree 30' East 460 feet; thence South 1 degree 30' 200 feet to the point of beginning.
11. Camp Polk Military Post Site: One of the oldest military sites in Deschutes County. Located on Camp Polk Cemetery Road. Site includes entire tax lots, listed as follows 14-10-00 TL 2805 & 14-10-34 TL 100, 300.
12. Cloverdale School: School building in Cloverdale, located near 68515 George Cyrus Road. First building built in Cloverdale. 15-11-7 TL 600.
13. Eastern Star Grange: Grange hall for earliest grange organized in Deschutes County, located at 62850 Powell Butte Road. 17-13-19 TL 1900.
14. Enoch Cyrus Homestead Hay Station and Blacksmith Shop: The Enoch Cyrus Homestead was the original homestead of Oscar Maxwell, built in 1892 and purchased in 1900 by Enoch Cyrus. Important stage/store stop for early travelers. The homestead house, including a back porch and cistern, and the Blacksmith Shop are designated. 15-11-10 TL 700.
15. Fremont Meadow: A small natural meadow on Tumalo Creek in Section 34, Township 17 South, Range 11 East, lying within Shevlin Park. TL 5900. Campsite for 1843 Fremont expedition. 17-11-34 TL 5900.
16. Harper School: One-room schoolhouse, located west of South Century Drive, south of Sunriver, moved halfway between the Allen Ranch and the Vandever Ranch from the former townsite of Harper. 20-11-17 TL 1200.
17. Improved Order of Redmond Cemetery: Historic cemetery used by residents of La Pine/Rosland area. Located on Forest Road 4270, east of Highway 97. A 40-acre parcel described as: The Southwest one-quarter of the Southeast one-quarter (SW-1/4; SE-1/4) Section 7, Township 22 south, Range 11, East of the Willamette Meridian, Deschutes County, Oregon.
18. Laidlaw Bank and Trust: One of the few remaining commercial buildings from the community of Laidlaw, located at 64697 Cook Avenue, Tumalo. 16-12-31A TL 2900.
19. La Pine Commercial Club: Building was built in 1912 as a community center, serving as a regular meeting place for civic organizations and occasionally served as a church. One of the oldest and continuously used buildings in La Pine. Located at 51518 Morrison Street, La Pine. 22-10-15AA TL 4600.
20. Lynch and Roberts Store Advertisement: Ad advertising sign painted on a soft volcanic ash surface. Only area example of early advertising on natural material. Lynch and Roberts

established mercantile in Redmond in 1913. Roberts Field near Redmond was named for J. R. Roberts. Site includes the bluff. 14-12-00 TL 1501.

21. Maston Cemetery: One of the oldest cemeteries in County. Oldest grave marker is 1901. About one-half mile from site of Maston Sawmill and Homestead. Site includes the gravestones and memorials and the entire tax lot, identified as 22-09-00 TL 1800.
22. George Millican Ranch and Mill Site: Ranch established in 1886. Well dug at or near that date. Remains of vast cattle ranching empire. 19-15-33 TLs 100, 300.
23. George Millican Townsite: Town established 1913. Site includes store and garage buildings, which retain none of the architectural integrity from era. 19-15-33 TL 500.
24. Petersen Rock Gardens: The Petersen Rock Gardens consist of stone replicas and structures erected by Rasmus Petersen. A residence house and museum are part of the site. The site has been a tourist attraction for over 60 years. Located at 7930 SW 77th, Redmond. Site includes entire tax lot. 16-12-11 TL 400.
25. Pickett's Island: After originally settling in Crook County, Marsh Awbrey moved to Bend and then homesteaded on this island in the Deschutes River south of Tumalo. The site was an early ford for pioneers. Located in Deschutes River near Tumalo State Park. 17-12-6 NE-¼ TL 100. Portion between Deschutes River and Old Bend Road is designated.
26. Rease (Paulina Prairie) Cemetery: Historic cemetery on Elizabeth Victoria Castle Rease and Denison Rease's homestead. Earliest known grave is of their son, George Guy Rease, born in 1879, who was also a homesteader on Paulina Prairie. George Guy Rease died of smallpox on the Caldwell Ranch on May 2, 1903. Other known burials are William Henry Caldwell, 1841-October 15, 1910, died on the Caldwell Ranch of injuries sustained on a cattle drive; Melvin Raper, 1892-1914, died in a tent of tuberculosis; Addie Laura Caldwell, 1909-November 16, 1918, died of the Spanish influenza epidemic; and Emma Nimtz Deedon, 1886-April 15, 1915, died of complications from a pregnancy. There are several unmarked graves. The cemetery is a county-owned one-acre parcel on the north edge of Paulina Prairie, two miles east of Highway 97. 210-11-29, SE-¼; NW-¼ TL 99.
27. Terrebonne Ladies Pioneer Club: The Club was organized in 1910. The building has been a community-meeting place since 1911. Located at 8334 11th Street, Terrebonne. 14-13-16DC TL 700.
28. Tetherow House and Crossing: Site is an excellent example of an early Deschutes River crossing. Major route from Santiam Wagon Road to Prineville. Tetherow House was built in 1878. The Tetherows operated a toll bridge, store and livery stable for travelers. Oldest house in County. Site includes house and entire tax lot. 14-12-36A TL 4500.
29. Tumalo Creek – Diversion Dam The original headgate and diversion dam for the feed canal was constructed in 1914. The feed canal's purpose was to convey water from Tumalo Creek to the reservoir. The original headworks were replaced and the original 94.2 ft low overflow weir dam was partially removed in 2009/2010 to accommodate a new fish screen and fish ladder. The remaining original structure is a 90 foot (crest length) section of dam of reinforced concrete. Tax Map 17-11-23, Tax Lot 800 & 1600.

30. Tumalo Community Church: The building is the oldest church in the County, built in 1905. It stands in the former town of Laidlaw, laid out in 1904. Located at 64671 Bruce Avenue, Tumalo. 16-12-31A TL 3900.
31. Tumalo Project Dam: Concrete core, earth-filled dam 75 feet high. First project by State of Oregon to use State monies for reclamation project. On Tumalo Creek. 16-11-29.
32. William P. Vandever Ranch Homestead House: The Vandever Ranch House stands on the east bank of the Little Deschutes River at 17600 Vandever Road near Sunriver. The homestead was established in 1892, and has been recently relocated and renovated. Vandever family history in the area spans 100 years. 20-11-18D TL 13800.
33. Kathryn Grace Clark Vandever Grave: Kathryn Grace Vandever, daughter of William P. Vandever, died of influenza during the epidemic of 1918. Her grave is located across a pasture due south of the Vandever House, 50 feet east of the Little Deschutes River. Site includes gravestone and fenced gravesite measuring is approximately 15 feet by 25 feet. 20-11-00 TL 1900.
34. Young School: Built in 1928, it is an excellent example of a rural “one-room” school which served homesteaders of the 1920s. Located on Butler Market Road. 17-13-19 TL 400.
35. Agnes Mae Allen Sottong and Henry J. Sottong House and Barn: House and barn are constructed with lumber milled on the property in a portable sawmill run by the Pine Forest Lumber Company in 1911. Henry was awarded homestead patent 7364 issued at The Dalles on Dec 1, 1904. Henry was president of the Mountain States Fox Farm. A flume on the Arnold Irrigation District is named the Sottong Flume. The structures are also associated with William Kuhn, a president of the Arnold Irrigation District; Edward and Margaret Uffelman, who were part of the group that privatized and developed the Hoo Doo Ski Resort; and Frank Rust Gilchrist, son of the founder of the town of Gilchrist and Gilchrist Mill and president of the Gilchrist Timber Company from the time of his father’s death in 1956 to 1988. Frank R. Gilchrist served on the Oregon Board of Forestry under four governors and was appointed by the governors to serve as a member of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee. He served on the Oregon State University’s Forest Products Research Lab and was a director and president of the National Forest Products Association. T18 R12 Section 22, 00 Tax lot 01600.

Inventory note: Unless otherwise indicated the inventoried site includes only the designated structure. No impact areas have been designated for any inventoried site or structure.

National Register Resources listed before February 23, 2017

36. Pilot Butte Canal: A gravity-flow irrigation canal constructed in 1904 that diverts 400 cubic feet of Deschutes River water per second. The canal conveys water through a 225-miles-long distribution system of successively narrower and shallower laterals and ditches on its way to those who hold water rights, serving about 20,711 acres by 1922. The canal was built in an area that had a population of 81 people when it was constructed. The historic district measures 7,435 feet long and encompasses 50 feet on either side of the canal centerline to create a 100-foot corridor. The district has a character-defining rocky, uneven bed, and highly irregular slopes, angles, cuts, and embankments.

37. Elk Lake Guard Station: A wagon road built in 1920 between Elk Lake and Bend sparked a wave of tourism around the scenic waterfront. To protect natural resources of the Deschutes National Forest and provide visitor information to guests, the Elk Lake Guard Station was constructed in 1929 to house a forest guard.
 38. Deedon (Ed and Genvieve) Homestead: The homestead is located between the Deschutes River and the Little Deschutes River. All of the buildings were constructed between 1914 and 1915.
 39. Gerking, Jonathan N.B. Homestead: Jonathan N.B. Gerking, "Father of the Tumalo Irrigation Project," played a crucial role in getting the project recognized and funded.
 40. McKenzie Highway: The McKenzie Salt Springs and Deschutes Wagon Road, a predecessor to the modern McKenzie Highway, was constructed in the 1860s and 1870s.
 41. Paulina Lake Guard Station: The station typifies the construction projects undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps and signifies the aid to the local community provided by the emergency work-relief program through employment of youth and experienced craftsmen, purchase of building materials and camp supplies, and personal expenditures of enrollees.
 42. Paulina Lake I.O.O.F Organization Camp: The Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. Organization camp was constructed during the depression era and are the result of cooperative efforts by nonprofessional builders. Such camp buildings are important in Oregon's recreational history as an unusual expression of both its rustic style and its vernacular traditions.
 43. Petersen Rock Gardens: The Petersen Rock Gardens consist of stone replicas and structures erected by Rasmus Petersen. The site has been a tourist attraction for over 60 years.
 44. Rock O' the Range Bridge: Rock O' The Range is the only covered span east of the Cascades in Oregon. To gain access to his property, William Bowen instructed Maurice Olson – a local contractor – to build a bridge inspired by Lane County's Goodpasture Bridge.
 45. Skyliners Lodge: The Skyliners are a Bend-based mountaineering club organized in 1927. In 1935, the group started building the Skyliners Lodge with help from the Deschutes National Forest, the Economic Recovery Act and the City of Bend.
 46. Santiam Wagon Road: The Santiam Wagon Road went from Sweet Home to Cache Creek Toll Station. The road was conceived of in 1859 to create a route across the Cascades. By the 1890s, the road had become a major trade route.
 47. Wilson, William T.E. Homestead: This homestead house was built in 1903 and has an "American Foursquare" architectural style.
- National Register Resources listed on / after February 23, 2017
48. Central Oregon Canal: A gravity-flow irrigation canal constructed in 1905 and enlarged in 1907 and 1913. The canal retains its impressive historic open, trapezoidal shape, dimensions and characteristics. It is characterized by the volcanic rock flows, native materials, rocky bed and sides, and its hurried hand-hewn workmanship. The historic district is 3.4 miles long, crossing rural land between the Ward Road Bridge on the

western edge and the Gosney Road Bridge on the eastern edge. In the historic district, the canal ranges in width from 34' to 78', averaging around 50', and its depth varies from 1' to 9', averaging around 4' deep, depending on the amount of volcanic lava flows encountered, the terrain, and slope. The canal through the historic district carries nearly the full amount of water diverted from the Deschutes River, 530 cubic feet per second during the irrigation season, April through October. The historic district encompasses 50' on either side of the canal centerline to create a 100' corridor that includes the whole of the easement held by COID, and all the contributing resources. (Date listed: 03/18/2019)