

For Recording Stamp Only

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

An Ordinance Amending Title 23 of the*Deschutes County Code To Modify the*Deschutes County Destination Resort Map.*

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners ("Board") directed the Deschutes County Community Development Department staff to initiate a Deschutes County Destination Resort Map amendment to cause the areas with the destination resort designation to comply with the newly adopted Ordinance 2010-024, amendments to Deschutes County Code ("DCC") DCC Chapter 23.84, Destination Resorts; and

WHEREAS, Pine Forest Development, LLC, Belveron Partners, LLC and Vandevert Road, LLC, Oregon Department of State Lands applied to have property included on the Deschutes County Destination Resort Map with the Destination Resort designation; and

WHEREAS, after notice was given in accordance with applicable law, public hearings were held on November 18, 2010, and on January 27, 2011 before the Deschutes County Planning Commission to consider changes to DCC Title 23, Deschutes County Destination Resort Map; and

WHEREAS, on January 27, 2011 the Planning Commission forwarded to the Board a recommendation of approval to adopt changes to the Deschutes County Destination Resort Map for lands designated for destination resorts; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners considered this matter after a duly noticed public hearing on May 23, June 27, and September 19, 2011 and concluded that the public will benefit from the changes to the Deschutes County Destination Resort Map; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds it in the public interest to adopt amendments to the Destination Resort Map; now, therefore,

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

<u>Section 1</u>. AMENDMENT. DCC Title 23, Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Deschutes County Destination Resort Map, is amended to depict the properties eligible for destination resort development as shown in Exhibit "A," attached and incorporated by reference herein.

<u>Section 2</u>. The maps attached as Exhibit "A," Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map, shall be known as the "Deschutes County Destination Resort Map".

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Section 3. FINDINGS. The Board adopts as its findings and conditions of approval Exhibit "B," which includes Attachment 1, which is a series of parcel based maps, showing grandfathered properties retaining a destination resort designation, attached and incorporated by reference herein.

Dated this _____ of November, 2011 TAMMY BANEY, Chair Unted ANTHONY DEBONE, Vice-Chair ATTEST: Alan Unger **Recording Secretary** ALAN UNGER Commissioner Date of 1st Reading: 3 day of October, 2011. Date of 2nd Reading: 21 day of Normber 2011. Record of Adoption Vote: Commissioner Yes No Abstained Excused Tammy Baney Anthony DeBone Alan Unger Effective date: 20th day of <u>Jelomary</u>, 2011. 2012

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

PAGE 2 OF 2 - ORDINANCE NO. 2011-001





Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Index Map to Ordinance 2011-001

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Unincorporated Community Urban Growth Boundary





Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 2 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001

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Unincorporated Community Urban Growth Boundary

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 5 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map



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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 11 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map



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Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 14 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001



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State Highway Tax Lot Boundary

Section Line

Exhibit "A" Map Index

Urban Growth Boundary

Destination Resort Eligible Area Unincorporated Community



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State Highway Tax Lot Boundary Section Line Exhibit "A" Map Index Destination Resort Eligible Area Unincorporated Community Urban Growth Boundary

Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 15 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 16 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001



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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map



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Exhibit "A" Map Index

Unincorporated Community Urban Growth Boundary

Destination Resort Eligible Area





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Tax Lot Boundary

Exhibit "A" Map Index

Unincorporated Community

Urban Growth Boundary

Destination Resort Eligible Area

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Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan Map

Exhibit "A" Map 23 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001

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Unincorporated Community Urban Growth Boundary



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Exhibit "A" Map Index

Unincorporated Community

Urban Growth Boundary

Destination Resort Eligible Area









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Destination Resort Eligible Area

Urban Growth Boundary

Exhibit "A" Map Index

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Comprehensive Plan Map

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Exhibit "A" Map 28 of 29 to Ordinance 2011-001

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State Highway Tax Lot Boundary

Section Line

Exhibit "A" Map Index

Unincorporated Community

Urban Growth Boundary

Destination Resort Eligible Area



to Ordinance 2011-001

Exhibit "A" Map Index

Unincorporated Community

Urban Growth Boundary

Destination Resort Eligible Area



October 3, 2011



FINDINGS

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Deschutes County Planning Commission on January 27, 2011 recommended the following amendments to Deschutes County Code (DCC) Titles 23 and 18, Deschutes County Destination Resort Maps:¹

- Remove 91,701 acres disqualified as a result of the new criteria encompassed in Ordinance 2010-024;
- Maintain 17,560 acres carried over from the existing resort map that continues to meet the criteria cited in Ordinance 2010-024;
- Maintain 3,187 acres carried over from the existing resort map based on 908 grandfather requests;
- Add 3 sites, totaling 1,255.17 acres based on three map amendment applications; and,
- For one of the 3 sites, the Planning Commission recommended that 360 of the 400 acres proposed, be added to the map. The 40 acres that were not added represent a non-contiguous tax lot. The Planning Commission made a separate motion addressing this particular issue:

"Indicate to the Board that the 40 acres defined as Tax Lot 15-12-0000-05101 were never anticipated and that it be thoughtfully considered."

The amended destination resort map recommended by the Planning Commission now identifies 22,002.17 acres, reflecting an 80% reduction from the map in place (112,448 acres) prior to the present amendment.

PURPOSE

Initiated by Deschutes County, the following plan amendment and zone changes are encompassed in Ordinances 2011-001 and 2011-002 respectively, and collectively amend DCC Titles 23 and 18, and their respective Destination Resort maps:

- Plan Amendment 10-6 (PA 10-6) and Zone Change 10-4 (ZC 10-4);
- Plan Amendment 10-7 (PA 10-7) and Zone Change 10-5 (ZC 10-5);
- Plan Amendment 10-8 (PA 10-8) and Zone Change 10-6 (ZC 10-6); and,
- Plan Amendment 10-9 (PA 10-9) and Zone Change 10-7 (ZC 10-7).

The two maps show where destination resorts can be located in Deschutes County. The map depicted in Ordinance 2011-001 is officially an element of the Comprehensive Plan, while the one in Ordinance 2011-002 is part of the zoning ordinance, depicting Deschutes County's Destination Resort Overlay Zone. The two maps are identical, and represent amendments adopted pursuant to ORS 197.455(2).

¹ A tax bill insert, complying with Ballot Measure 56 announcing the November 18, 2010 Planning Commission hearing was distributed in mid-October to all disqualified property owners in Deschutes County and was otherwise noticed as required.

Page 1 of 40 - Exhibit B to Ordinance 2011-001

BACKGROUND

Existing Destination Resort Map

A destination resort chapter was added to the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan in 1992 at the request of Eagle Crest Resort.² Under state law, destination resorts are only allowed in areas designated on a county destination resort map. ORS 197.455(2). In 1992, the County supplemented the state's criteria by excluding large agricultural and forest parcels, and resource lands within one mile of an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).³ During periodic review, the mapping was done in a phased sequence, based on pending farm and forest studies. Additionally, as a result of a court case, lands within three miles of the county border were also excluded since most of the lands in Jefferson and Crook counties had not yet been evaluated. At that time, it could not be demonstrated they contained high value crop areas excluded by Statewide Planning Goal 8 and Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS). If a property was not excluded from the map by state or county criteria, it was automatically designated beginning in 1992 on Deschutes County's Destination Resort Overlay Zone Map. The existing map designates 112,448 acres.

New Ordinances

The Board of County Commissioners (Board) on July 28, 2010 adopted by emergency Ordinances 2010-024 and 2010-025. These two ordinances, recently affirmed by the Land Use Board of Appeals and the Oregon Court of Appeals, establish criteria and a legislative process Deschutes County can follow to change its destination resort maps.⁴ Ordinance 2010-024 as summarized in Table 1, modifies DCC Chapter 23.84, Destination Resort Goals and Policies by listing areas that are eligible and ineligible for destination resorts.⁵

	sort development does not conflict with the objectives of other Statewide Planning Goals shall pursuant to Goal 8 not be sited in Deschutes County in the following areas:		
	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		
	On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service or within three miles of farm land within a High-Value Crop Area		
	On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands which are not subject to an approved Goal exception		
Ineligibile Areas	On areas protected as Goal 5 resources in an acknowledged comprehensive plan where all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 resource		
	Especially sensitive big game habitat, and as listed below, as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plan provisions implementing this requirement:		
	Tumalo deer winter range Portion of the Metolius deer winter range Antelope winter range east of Bend near Horse Ridge and Millican Sites less than 160 acres		

Table 1 - Ordinance 2010-024 / Destination Resort Map Eligibility Criteria

² <u>http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title23/docs/chapter%2023.84.doc</u>. All documents referenced by hyperlinks in these findings are incorporated into the record by this reference.

³ <u>Destination Resort Legislative History</u>: Ordinance Nos. 92-001, 92-002, 92-003, 92-029, 92-030, 92-031, 92-032, 93-029, 93-030, 93-031, 2001-019, 2010-024, and 2010-025.

⁴ The Land Use Board of Appeals, LUBA No. 2010-075 and 2010-076 affirmed the County's decision.

⁵ http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title23/docs/chapter%2023.84.doc

Page 2 of 40 - Exhibit B to Ordinance 2011-001

Table 1 - Ordinance 2010-024 / Destination Resort Map Eligibility Criteria

	Areas of Critical State Concern			
	Sites listed below that are inventoried Goal 5 resources, shown on the Wildlife Combining Zone, that the County has chosen to protect:			
	Antelope Range near Horse Ridge and Millican Elk Habitat Area Deer Winter Range			
Ineligibile Areas	Wildlife Priority Area, identified on the 1999 ODFW map submitted to the South County Regional Problem Solving Group			
(continued)	Lands zoned Open Space and Conservation (OS&C)			
	Lands zoned Forest Use 1 (F-1)			
	Irrigated lands zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) having 40 or greater contiguous acres			
	Non-contiguous EFU acres in the same ownership having 60 or greater irrigated acres Farm or forest land within one mile outside of urban growth boundaries Lands designated Urban Reserve Area under ORS 195.145 Platted subdivisions			
	not located in any of the areas designated above, destination resorts may, pursuant to Goal 8, Statute and Deschutes County zoning code, be sited in the following areas:			
office later later for the part of the part of the second	Forest Use 2 (F-2), Multiple Use Agriculture (MUA-10), and Rural Residential (RR-10) zones			
	Unirrigated Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) land			
	Irrigated lands zoned EFU having less than 40 contiguous acres in irrigation			
	Non-contiguous irrigated EFU acres in the same ownership having less than 60 irrigated acres			
	Non-configuous impated EFO acres in the same ownership having less than oo impated acres			
Eligibile Areas	All property within a subdivision for which cluster development approval was obtained prior to 1990, for which the original cluster development approval designated at least 50 percent of the development as open space and which was within the destination resort zone prior to the effective date of Ordinance 2010-024 shall remain on the eligibility map			

Ordinance 2010-025 as shown in Table 2, specifies Destination Resort Map Amendment Procedures cited in DCC 22.23 by describing the process for handling map amendment applications.⁶

Table 2 - Ordinance 2010-025 / Destination Resort Map Amendment Procedures

All amendments to the eligibility map shall be processed simultaneously and no more than once every 30 months

The deadline for applications for the first eligibility map amendment shall be the first Tuesday in September by 5:00 p.m.

Lands shown on the existing eligibility map but unable to comply will remain on the eligibility map if property owners file a formal request with the Deschutes County Community Development Department on an authorized county form by the first Friday in January at 5:00 p.m. to remain eligible

In addition to any other county code provision regarding notice, 30 days prior to the end of the next 30-month period for amendments to the eligibility map, Deschutes County shall publish a notice announcing opportunities for property owners to apply for an amendment to the eligibility map

Property owners must file applications for an eligibility map amendment prior to the last day of the 30-month period by 5:00 p.m.

Any additional applications filed after the deadline in DCC 22.23.010(C) will be processed at the end of the next 30-month cycle

⁶ http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title22/docs/chapter%2022.23.doc

Table 2 - Ordinance 2010-025 / Destination Resort Map Amendment Procedures

Applications to either remove property from or add property to the eligibility map may be initiated by the Board, or, if by a property owner, shall:

Be submitted by the property owner or a person who has written authorization from the property owner as defined herein to make the application

Be completed on a form prescribed by the Planning Director

Be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee, unless such fees are waived by the Board of County Commissioners

Include documentation that demonstrates compliance with eligibility criteria

For applications adding properties to the eligibility map, the applicant will be required to demonstrate consistency with the Transportation Planning Rule at OAR 660-012-0060

The planning director shall retain any applications received prior to the expiration of the 30-month period

Multiple applications shall be consolidated

The planning director shall schedule the hearing before the planning commission or hearings officer after the expiration of the 30-month period

PROPOSALS

Deletions

Deschutes County, through Plan Amendment 10-6 and Zone Change 10-4 is proposing to amend the existing resort map by removing 91,701 acres from the resort map because new eligibility criteria cited in Ordinance 2010-024 disqualify these areas from becoming eligible to site a destination resort and because the underlying property owners did not file a request to retain the overlay under DCC 22.23.010(C). These properties were originally designated in 1992. The new eligibility criteria exclude the following properties:

- A site size of less than 160 acres;
- Located in a subdivision;
- Agricultural or forest land, located within a mile of an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB);
- Located in a UGB or Redmond Urban Reserve Area; and/or,
- Located in certain officially designated wildlife areas.

The City of Bend also requested, voluntarily that the County remove 3 parcels associated with their wastewater treatment plant and 5 affiliated with Juniper Ridge, a master-planned, mixeduse area in NE Bend. This affected area is accounted within the 91,701 acres proposed for removal.

Grandfather Clause

New destination resort eligibility criteria adopted by the Board last summer, disqualified approximately 30,000 tax lots that were designated originally in 1992.⁷ However, a second ordinance adopted by the Board provided a process for those disqualified landowners to retain their previous mapping designation. Property owners wishing to remain on Deschutes County's Destination Resort Maps, even though state and/or local land use laws would likely prohibit approval of a destination resort on these properties, were allowed to file a formal request with the Community Development Department under DCC 22.23.010(C). The deadline for requesting a property to remain eligible on the County's Destination Resort Map per Ordinance 2010-025

⁷ Ordinance 2010-024, DCC 23.84.030; <u>http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title23/docs/chapter%2023.84.doc</u> Page 4 of 40 - Exhibit B to Ordinance 2011-001
was January 7, 2011 at 5:00 p.m.8 Deschutes County received 908 requests, amounting to 3,187 acres. These properties remain on the resort map; however, whether a resort could be sited on such lands would be based on current County development standards and any relevant provisions of state law. Attachment 1, which is a series of parcel based maps, shows these "grandfathered" properties. Nine hundred and eight "grandfather" properties were crossed checked by Geographic Information Systems and shown to contain an original destination resort designation.

Additions

Deschutes County received three requests to add properties to Deschutes County's Destination Resort Maps. Each application is summarized below in Table 3.

Applicant	Case File	Location	Acres	Tax Lot(s)
Pine Forest Development, LLC	Plan Amendment 10-7 Zone Change 10-5	South of Sunriver, near Vandevert Road	617	201100-00-00103
Belveron Partners,	Plan Amendment 10-8 South of Supriver hear	179.5	201100-00-00104	
LLC and Vandevert Zone Change 10-6	Vandevert Road	98.68	201100-00-00105	
Oregon Department of State Lands	Plan Amendment 10-9 Zone Change 10-6	West of Eagle Crest Resort	400	151200-00-05101 151200-00-05102 151200-00-05103 151200-00-05104 151200-00-05200 151200-00-05300

Table 3 - Requests to Add Properties to Destination Resort Map

Updated Destination Resort Map Statistics

Deschutes County is proposing to amend the resort maps as follows:

- Remove 91,701 acres removed as a result of the new criteria encompassed in Ordinance 2010-024
- Maintain 17,560 acres designated on the existing resort map that continue to meet the criteria cited in Ordinance 2010-024.
- Maintain 3,187 acres carried over from the existing resort map based on 908 grandfather . requests pursuant to DCC 22.23.010(C);
- Add 3 sites, totaling 1,255.17 acres based on map amendment applications.¹⁰

The amended destination resort map now identifies 22,002.17 acres, reflecting an 80% reduction from the one presently in place (112,448 acres).

 ⁸ Ordinance 2010-025, DCC 23.23.010(C); <u>http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title22/docs/chapter%2022.23.doc</u>
⁹ Belveron Real Estate Partners, LLC own tax lot 104; Vandevert Road, LLC owns tax lot 105.

¹⁰ With the exception of one ineligible tax lot (151200-00-05101) owned by the Oregon Department of State Lands, the three map amendment applications comply with Deschutes County's eligibility criteria cited in Ord. 2010-024.

REVIEW CRITERIA

Two ordinances, Ordinance No. 2010-024 and 2010-025 were adopted by the County last year. Ordinance 2010-024 establishes new destination resort mapping criteria, and Ordinance 2010-025, the map amendment procedures. Both ordinances provide the basis for reviewing the legislative plan and zone change map amendments and justifying that they are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Findings are also made demonstrating consistency with statewide planning goals and relevant statutory law.

FINDINGS

1. Destination Resorts / Statewide Provisions

Initially, destination resorts were not allowed on rural lands in Oregon without an "exception" to the statewide planning goals that limit development on farm or forest land. However, several large resort developments preceded the statewide land use planning system, including Black Butte, Sunriver, and Inn of 7th Mountain/Widgi Creek. In 1981, Governor Atiyeh's Task Force on Land Use Planning recommended that destination resorts be allowed as an economic development tool in rural areas, with certain sideboards to limit their effects and ensure that their main focus would be overnight lodging rather than second home development. The provisions authorizing the siting of destination resorts outside UGBs without taking exceptions to statewide planning goals were adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in 1984 as amendments to Statewide Planning Goal 8. However, in 1987 the entire content of Goal 8 was added to state law (ORS 197.435 – 197.465), at the request of destination resort interests.¹¹

2. Oregon Revised Statutes / Destination Resort Map Amendments

Originally, an acknowledged destination resort map could only be amended during a state periodic review process. Deschutes County started its periodic review in 1988 and completed it on January 23, 2003. In 2003, the Oregon Legislature amended ORS 197.629(3) exempting counties from periodic review, excluding portions of its population within the UGB of a city. New language was added to ORS 197.455(2) in that same session allowing counties to adopt amendments to their destination resort maps, not more frequently than once every thirty (30) months.¹² This statutory provision also requires that a county develop a process for collecting and processing concurrently all map amendments made within a 30-month planning period. As shown below, Ordinance 2010-025 incorporates that requirement in DCC 22.23.010(A).¹³

3. Deschutes County Map Amendment Procedures

The Board on July 28, 2010 adopted Ordinance 2010-025, DCC 22.23, Destination Resort Map Amendment Procedures. This ordinance describes the process for handling map amendment applications. DCC 22.23.010(A) requires the County to process simultaneously all amendments to the eligibility map, no more than once every thirty months. This criterion, consistent with ORS 197.455(2), provides the basis for initiating a legislative land use process. It is also consistent with DCC 22.12.030, Legislative Procedures, which recognizes a legislative change may be

¹¹ Agenda Item 4, October 15, 2008 LCDC Meeting - Informational Briefing and Public Hearing Regarding Destination Resorts.

¹² http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/197.html

¹³ DCC 22.23.010. "All amendments to the eligibility map shall be processed simultaneously and no more than once every 30 months."

initiated by application of individuals upon payment of required fees as well as by the Board or the Planning Commission.¹⁴

The four map amendment requests that remove and add lands to the destination resort maps cited in DCC Titles 23 and 18 are evaluated below and shown to satisfy Deschutes County's map amendment procedures.

4. Deschutes County Destination Resort Goals and Policies

The Board, on July 28, 2010, adopted Ordinance 2010-024, amending the Comprehensive Plan, DCC Chapter 23.84, to include new goals and policies that describe areas that are eligible for siting a destination resort. The criteria provide clear and objective mapping criteria. The four map amendment requests that remove and add lands to the destination resort maps cited in DCC Titles 23 and 18, are evaluated below. With the exception of one ineligible tax lot (151200-00-05101) owned by the Oregon Department of State Lands, they all comply with Deschutes County's eligibility criteria.

5. Deschutes County Map Amendment

Deschutes County is proposing to remove 91,701 acres from its resort map because the new eligibility criteria cited in Ordinance 2010-024 would not permit resort development on these sites. These properties were originally designated on the resort map in 1992. The County's new eligibility criteria now prohibit resort development on these sites because these sites are:

- A site size of less than 160 acres;
- Located in a subdivision;
- Agricultural or forest land, located within a mile of a UGB;
- Located in a UGB or Redmond Urban Reserve Area; and/or,
- Located in certain officially designated wildlife areas.

The City of Bend also requested, voluntarily that the County remove 3 parcels associated with its wastewater treatment plant and 5 affiliated with Juniper Ridge. This affected area is accounted within the 91,701 acres proposed for removal.

6. Grandfather Request

Under state law, destination resorts can only be sited in areas designated on a county destination resort map. In 1992, Deschutes County developed a destination resort map by supplementing the state's eligibility criteria by excluding large agricultural and forest parcels, and resource lands within one mile of a UGB. The mapping was done in a phased sequence, based on pending farm and forest studies. If a property was not excluded from the map by state or county criteria, it was automatically designated on Deschutes County's Comprehensive Plan and Destination Resort Overlay Zone Maps beginning in 1992. Those two maps designate 112,448 acres as eligible for resort development.

New destination resort eligibility criteria adopted by the Board in 2010 would have disqualified approximately 30,000 tax lots that were designated originally in 1992 if applied to all lands on the existing, pre-amendment Destination Resort Map.¹⁵ A second ordinance adopted by the Board provided a process for those disqualified landowners to retain their mapping designation pursuant to a grandfather clause. Property owners wishing to remain on Deschutes County's Destination Resort Maps were allowed to file a formal grandfather request with the Community Development Department. The deadline for requesting a property to remain eligible on the

¹⁴ http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title22/docs/chapter%2022.12.doc

¹⁵ Ordinance 2010-024, DCC 23.84.030; <u>http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/dccode/title23/docs/chapter%2023.84.doc</u>

County's Destination Resort Map per Ordinance 2010-025 was January 7, 2011 at 5:00 p.m. Deschutes County received 908 requests, amounting to 3,187 acres. Attachment 1, which is a series of parcel based maps, shows these "grandfathered" properties. Nine hundred and eight "grandfather" properties were crossed checked by Geographic Information Systems and shown to contain an original destination resort designation.

Because Deschutes County is amending the Destination Resort Map, rather than adopting an entirely new map, the County was not required to evaluate each parcel retained on the map to determine whether each such grandfathered parcel met current standards. When the County adopted Ordinances 2010-024 and 2010-025, the County did not intend to have these ordinances apply retroactively. Consequently, with respect to property owners who have sought to have their properties retained on the resort map pursuant to DCC 22.23.010(C), the County is not required to consider whether these properties comply with the current County mapping standards adopted under Ordinance 2010-024 or current statutory standards set forth in ORS 197.455. See, Central Oregon Landwatch v. Deschutes County, LUBA No. 2010-075 and 2010-076, March 10, 2011 (Slip Op. 24).

7. Transportation Planning Rule for Lands Removed from Resort Map and Overlay Zoning

The Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) requires local governments to determine whether an amendment to a comprehensive plan will "significantly affect" an existing or planned transportation facility. The TPR identifies three ways in which an amendment to a comprehensive plan could "significantly affect" a transportation facility. OAR 660-012-0060(1). The present amendment removes 91,701 acres of land from the Destination Resort Overlay Zone map. This means that 91,701 acres of land are no longer eligible for resort development. The removal of over 91,000 acres of land eligible for resort development will not add any trips to any transportation facility. In fact, by removing over 91,000 acres of eligible land, the present amendment will greatly reduce the amount of traffic which could be presently generated by removing the ability to develop resorts on this land. Because the only effect to transportation facilities could be a reduction of potential future trips, the County's decision to remove 91,701 acres from the Destination Resort Overlay Map does not "significantly affect" any transportation facility under OAR 660-012-0060(1). TPR compliance findings regarding the properties added to the Destination Resort Overlay Zone map are set forth below.

8. Senate Bill 1031 – Wildfire Protection Plan

The Oregon Legislature in 2010 enacted SB 1031 and added the following provision to ORS 197,455:

197.455. (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 to 197.467 to be <u>sited</u> in any of the following areas:

(f) On a site in which the lands are predominantly classified as being in Fire Regime Condition Class 3, unless the county approves a wildfire protection plan that demonstrates the site can be developed without being at a high overall risk of fire.

a. Vandevert/Belveron and Pine Forest

Each of these properties is predominantly classified as being Fire Regime Condition Class 3 pursuant to the Upper Deschutes River Natural Resource Coalition Revised Community Wildfire Protection Plan (the "Wildfire Plan"). In particular, each of these properties is within the Three

Rivers area of the Wildfire Plan. Deschutes County has seven community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) that address the entire county. The Wildfire Plan is the plan applicable to the Vandevert/Belveron and Pine Forest properties. Thus, each of these properties are currently subject to a County-approved wildfire protection plan. In addition, the County will require, as a condition to this ordinance, that each of the properties added to the Destination Resort Overlay Zone map not only comply with the Wildfire Plan, but that each be developed consistent with "FireWise" standards, and each become a recognized FireWise Community.

Caldera Springs, a destination resort adjacent to the Pine Forest property and in near proximity to the Belveron and Vandevert Road properties, is a recognized FireWise Community. Similarly, Crosswater, a non-Goal 8 resort in close proximity to the Pine Forest, Belveron and Vandevert Road properties, is also a recognized FireWise Community. Both the Caldera and Crosswater properties are within the Three Rivers area of the Wildfire Plan. These properties have been developed with resorts (or resort-type developments) and have been developed without being at a high overall risk of fire. Based on the experience with these nearby properties, the County finds that by imposing a requirement to develop any new resort as a FireWise community, and otherwise comply with applicable Wildfire Plan, the three properties may be developed without being at a high overall risk of fire. To the extent that new information becomes available or evidence is presented that the FireWise standards and the Wildfire Plan are insufficient to address wildfire risk, the County may impose additional standards at the time of resort approval as required by the condition of approval adopted by the County. To the extent that ORS 197.455(1)(f) requires the County to adopt individual wildfire protection plans for each property at the time of mapping, the County hereby adopts the Wildfire Plan as the wildfire protection plan required under ORS 197.455(1)(f) for the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties. For purposes of the present amendments, the County finds that the existing approved Wildfire Plan, and the requirement to develop any resort as a FireWise community, constitute the wildfire protection plans described in ORS 197.455(1)(f) and that these demonstrate that each of the three properties to be developed without being at a high overall risk of fire.

b. DSL Cline Buttes Site

The DSL Cline Buttes site is located within the southwest quadrant of the Greater Redmond Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The adjacent Eagle Crest Destination Resort is also within the same CWPP quadrant area. This CWPP was originally completed and approved in December 2006.

As a condition of approval to this ordinance the County will require that any resort proposed on the DSL Cline Buttes site shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Greater Redmond Community Wildfire Protection Plan, as such plan may be amended, and shall be required to be developed consistent with FireWise standards and to become a recognized FireWise Community. Given that the adjacent Eagle Crest Resort is in close proximity to the DSL Cline Buttes site and shares many of the same attributes related to terrain and vegetation, and because Eagle Crest Resort has been developed without being at a high overall risk of fire and is subject to the Greater Redmond Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the County finds that by imposing the condition of approval, the DSL Cline Buttes site can be developed without being at a high overall risk of fire.

The condition of approval applicable to all of the land being added to the resort map pursuant to these amendments is as follows:

"The County has adopted, as the relevant wildfire protection plans described in ORS 197.455(1)(f), the Upper Deschutes River Natural Resources Coalition

Revised Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the Greater Redmond Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Any resort developed on the three properties added to the resort map shall be required to comply with the terms and conditions of the applicable wildfire protection plan, as such plan may be amended from time to time. In addition, any resort developed on any of the three properties added to the resort map shall be required to be developed consistent with FireWise standards and shall, as a condition of approval to any resort development, be required to become recognized as a FireWise community. If the County determines that, at the time of resort development, that the adopted wildfire plans and FireWise community standards are insufficient to assure that a site can be developed without being at a high overall risk of fire, then the County shall require, as a condition of approval, the adoption of an alternate wildfire protection plan that demonstrates the site can be developed without being at a high overall risk of fire."

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9. Pine Forest Development LLC Map Amendment

Destination Resort Map Eligibility Criteria		Findings
Ineligible Areas Within 24 air miles of a UGB with an existing population of 100,000		<u>Applicant complies</u> . Deschutes County does not have a UGB with a population of 100,000. The City of Bend's 2010 population, according to US Census is 76,639. All of the Bend urban area is located inside the City limits. No other city within 24 air miles of Deschutes County has a population over 100,000.
On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service or within three miles of farm land within a High- Value Crop Area		Applicant complies. As determined by Ordinance 92-002, Deschutes County does not have unique farm land. This fact remains true today according to NRCS (soil conservation service) State Soil Scientist Chad L. McGrath. The Pine Forest property, also, does not contain prime farm land. The mapped soils on the Pine Forest property are Soil Classes 114C and 115A. Neither is a prime or unique soil. The rest of the soils on the property are unmapped soils. This site is not within three miles of an adjoining county. It, also, is not within three miles of a high value crop area as shown by findings provided later in this document.
On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands which are not subject to an approved Goal exception	Ø	<u>Applicant complies</u> . Deschutes County does not have predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands (Ordinance 92-002). The <i>Map of State of Oregon Showing</i> <i>Areas Excluded from the Goal 8 Resort Siting Process</i> dated December 1984, also, shows that the subject property does not contain cubic foot site class 1 & 2 forest land. This is the map that the State of Oregon prepared to show forest lands and Goal 5 resource lands that must be excluded from destination resort mapping.
On areas protected as Goal 5 resources in an acknowledged comprehensive plan where all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 resource		Applicant complies. This site is not identified with a protected Deschutes County Goal 5 resource where all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 resource. (Ordinances 92-040, 92-041, 92-042, 92-046, 92-056, 94-007, 94-021 and 2001-019). The WA zone that applies to the Pine Forest property specifically allows destination resort development.
Especially sensitive big game habitat, and as listed below, as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plan provisions implementing this requirement	Ø	<u>Applicant complies</u> . This site is not mapped by ODFW as being within any of the especially sensitive big game habitat identified in Ordinance 92-002, the ordinance that adopted the County's inventory of such areas. See also, Ordinance 92-041. The Pine Forest property is not located in any of the areas shown on the Map of State of Oregon Showing Areas Excluded from the Goal 8 Resort Siting Process dated December 1984 that shows all especially sensitive big game habitat mapped by ODFW in July 1984.
Sites less than 160 acres	\square	Applicant complies. This site encompasses 617 acres
Areas of Critical State Concern	Ø	<u>Applicant complies</u> . This site is not within the Metolius sub- basin the only area of critical state concern in Deschutes County.
Sites listed below that are inventoried Goal 5 resources, shown on the Wildlife Combining Zone, that the County has chosen to protect:		Applicant complies The site is not mapped by ODFW as especially sensitive big game habitat, Tumalo Deer Winter Range, Metolius Deer Winter Range, Antelope Winter Range, Wildlife Priority Area or Elk Habitat Area, areas the County has chosen to protect (Ordinances 92-002 and 92-041).
Wildlife Priority Area, identified on the 1999 ODFW map submitted to the South County Regional Problem Solving Group	V	Applicant complies. This site is not mapped as a Wildlife Priority Area identified on the 1999 ODFW map.

Table 4 - Destination Resort Map Eligibility

Table 4 - Destination	Resort Map	Eligibility

Destination Resort Map Eligibility Criteria		Findings
Lands zoned Open Space and Conservation (OS&C)	\checkmark	
Lands zoned Forest Use 1 (F-1);	\checkmark	Applicant complies. The site is zoned Forest Use 2. The
Irrigated lands zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) having 40 or greater contiguous acres in irrigation	\checkmark	following combining zones also apply: Wildlife Area Combining Zone (Deer Migration Corridor), Airport Safety Combining Zone, Landscape Area Combining Zone/
Non-contiguous EFU acres in the same ownership having 60 or greater irrigated acres	\checkmark	
Farm or forest land within one mile outside of urban growth boundaries		Applicant complies. The site is not within a mile of a UGB.
Lands designated Urban Reserve Area under ORS 195.145	V	<u>Applicant complies</u> . The site is not within Redmond's Urban Reserve Area, the only land in Deschutes County that is designated urban reserve under ORS 195.145.
Platted subdivisions	\square	Applicant complies. The site is not within a platted subdivision.
<i>Eligible Areas</i> Forest Use 2 (F-2), Multiple Use Agriculture (MUA-10), and Rural Residential (RR-10) zones	V	<u>Applicant complies</u> . The site is zoned Forest Use 2. The following combining zones also apply: Wildlife Area Combining Zone (Deer Migration Corridor), Airport Safety Combining Zone, Landscape Area Combining Zone.
Unirrigated Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) land	\square	
Irrigated lands zoned EFU having less than 40 contiguous acres in irrigation		<u>Not applicable</u> . The site is zoned Forest Use 2. The following combining zones also apply: Wildlife Area Combining Zone (Deer Migration Corridor), Airport Safety Combining Zone, Landscape Area Combining Zone
Non-contiguous irrigated EFU acres in the same ownership having less than 60 irrigated acres	Ø	Combining Zone, Landscape Area Combining Zone
All property within a subdivision for which cluster development approval was obtained prior to 1990, for which the original cluster development approval designated at least 50 percent of the development as open space and which was within the destination resort zone prior to the effective date of Ordinance 2010- 024 shall remain on the eligibility map	V	Not applicable. The site is not within a cluster development.
Minimum site of 160 contiguous acres or greater under one or multiple ownerships		Applicant complies. This site encompasses 617 acres.

Table 5 - Map Amendment Procedures

Procedures		Findings	
All amendments to the eligibility map shall be processed simultaneously and no more than once every 30 months.		<u>Applicant complies.</u> Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review. ¹⁶ All amendments as noted in these findings are being processed simultaneously.	
The deadline for applications for the first eligibility map amendment shall be the first Tuesday in September by 5:00 p.m.	\checkmark	Applicant complies. Pine Forest Development, LLC submitted their application on September 3.	
Lands shown on the existing eligibility map but unable to comply with DCC 23.84.030(3)(a-d), will remain on the eligibility map if property owners file a formal request with the Deschutes County Community Development Department on an authorized county form by the first Friday in January at 5:00 p.m. to remain eligible.		<u>Not applicable</u> . This code provision does not apply as the subject property is not on the eligibility map at this time.	
In addition to any other county code provision regarding notice, 30 days prior to the end of the next 30-month period for amendments to the eligibility map, Deschutes County shall publish a notice announcing opportunities for property owners to apply for an amendment to the eligibility map.		<u>Not applicable</u> . Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review.	
Property owners must file applications for an eligibility map amendment prior to the last day of the 30-month period by 5:00 p.m.		Not applicable. Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review.	
Any additional applications filed after the deadline in DCC 22.23.010(C) will be processed at the end of the next 30-month cycle.	V	<u>Applicant complies</u> . Pine Forest Development, LLC submitted their application on September 3. Furthermore, no applications were received after September 7, 2010.	
Applications to either remove property from or add property to the eligibility map may be initiated by the Board, or, if by a property owner, shall:			
Be submitted by the property owner or a person who has written authorization from the property owner as defined herein to make the application			Applicant complies. Deschutes County received an application submitted by the property owner or person who has written authorization. This application was on a
Be completed on a form prescribed by the Planning Director		completed County form with a filing fee and burden of proof statements cited in these findings demonstrating compliance	
Be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee, unless such fees are waived by the Board of County Commissioners		with DCC 23.84.030(3)(a-d).	
Include documentation that demonstrates compliance with DCC 23.84.030(3)(a-d)			

¹⁶ Deschutes County started its periodic review in 1988 and completed it on January 23, 2003. Page 13 of 40 - Exhibit B to Ordinance 2011-001

Table 5 - Map Amendment Procedures

The existing comprehensive plan map of si amended as follows:	ites e	ligible for destination resorts ("eligibility map") may be		
Procedures		Findings		
Applications adding properties to the eligibility map, the applicant will be required to demonstrate consistency with the Transportation Planning Rule at OAR 660- 012-0060		Applicant complies. Pine Forest Development, LLC submitted a transportation analysis to demonstrate consistency with the Transportation Planning Rule. Specific findings are cited below.		
The planning director shall retain any applications received prior to the expiration of the 30-month period	V	Not applicable. Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review. Furthermore, no applications were received after September 7, 2010.		
Multiple applications shall be consolidated	V	Applicant complies. All amendments as noted in these findings are being consolidated and processed concurrently		
The planning director shall schedule the hearing before the planning commission or hearings officer after the expiration of the 30-month period	V	<u>Not applicable</u> . Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review. The first evidentiary hearing for this legislative process was November 18, 2010 before the Planning Commission.		

10. Belveron Real Estate Partners, LLC & Vandevert Road, LLC Map Amendment

Destination Resort Map Eligibility Criteria Findings Applicant complies. Deschutes County does not have a UGB Ineligible Areas with a population of 100,000. The City of Bend's 2010 population, according to US Census is 76,639. All of the \checkmark Within 24 air miles of a UGB with an existing Bend urban area is located inside the City limits. No other population of 100,000 city within 24 air miles of Deschutes County has a population over 100.000. Applicant complies. As determined by Ordinance 92-002, Deschutes County does not have unique farm land. This fact remains true today according to NRCS (soil conservation service) State Soil Scientist Chad L. McGrath. The Pine On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of Forest property, also, does not contain prime farm land. The unique or prime farm land identified and mapped soils on the Belveron property are Soil Classes mapped by the Soil Conservation Service or 114C and 115A. Neither is a prime or unique soil. The rest within three miles of farm land within a Highof the soils on the property are unmapped soils. This site is Value Crop Area not within 3 miles of an adjoining county. Tax lots 104 and 105 are also not within three miles within three miles of farm land within a High-Value Crop Area as shown on findings provided later in this document. Applicant complies. Deschutes County does not have predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands (Ordinance 92-002). The Map of State of Oregon Showing On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 Areas Excluded from the Goal 8 Resort Siting Process dated December 1984, also, shows that the subject property does \square forest lands which are not subject to an approved Goal exception not contain cubic foot site class 1 & 2 forest land. This is the map that the State of Oregon prepared to show forest lands and Goal 5 resource lands that must be excluded from destination resort mapping. Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are not identified with a protected Deschutes County Goal 5 resource where On areas protected as Goal 5 resources in an all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 acknowledged comprehensive plan where all \square resource (Ordinances 92-040, 92-041, 92-042, 92-046, 92conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect 056, 94-007, and 2001-019). The WA zone that applies to the Goal 5 resource the Pine Forest property specifically allows destination resort development. Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are not mapped by ODFW as being within any of the especially sensitive big Especially sensitive big game habitat, and as game habitat identified in Ordinance 92-002, the ordinance listed below, as generally mapped by the that adopted the County's inventory of such areas. See also, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife \checkmark Ordinance 92-041. The Pine Forest property is not located in (ODFW) in July 1984 and as further refined any of the areas shown on the Map of State of Oregon through development of comprehensive plan Showing Areas Excluded from the Goal 8 Resort Siting provisions implementing this requirement Process dated December 1984 that shows all especially sensitive big game habitat mapped by ODFW in July 1984. Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 encompass one site of 278.17 contiguous acres. Tax lot 104, alone, meets \square Sites less than 160 acres the 160 acre minimum lot size as it is 179.5 acres. Tax lot 105 is 98.68 acres. Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are not within the Areas of Critical State Concern \checkmark Metolius sub-basin, the only area of critical state concern in Deschutes County. Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are not mapped by ODFW as especially sensitive big game habitat, Tumalo Sites listed below that are inventoried Goal 5 Deer Winter Range, Metolius Deer Winter Range, Antelope resources, shown on the Wildlife Combining \square Winter Range, Wildlife Priority Area or Elk Habitat Area, Zone, that the County has chosen to protect: areas the County has chosen to protect (Ordinances 92-002 and 92-041).

Table 6 - Destination Resort Map Eligibility

Table 6 - Destination Resort Map Eligibility

Destination Resort Map Eligibility Criteria		Findings
Wildlife Priority Area, identified on the 1999 ODFW map submitted to the South County Regional Problem Solving Group	V	<u>Applicant complies</u> . Tax lots 104 and 105 are not mapped as a Wildlife Priority Area identified on the 1999 ODFW map.
Lands zoned Open Space and Conservation (OS&C)	Ø	
Lands zoned Forest Use 1 (F-1);		Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are zoned Forest Use 2. The following overlay zones also apply to both tax
Irrigated lands zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) having 40 or greater contiguous acres in irrigation		lots: Wildlife Area Combining Zone (Deer Migration Corridor), Landscape Area Combining Zone.
Non-contiguous EFU acres in the same ownership having 60 or greater irrigated acres		
Farm or forest land within one mile outside of urban growth boundaries	\square	<u>Applicant complies</u> . Tax lots 104 and 105 are not within a mile of a UGB.
Lands designated Urban Reserve Area under ORS 195.145		<u>Applicant complies</u> . Tax lots 104 and 105 are not within Redmond's Urban Reserve Area, the only land in Deschutes County that is designated urban reserve under ORS 195.145.
Platted subdivisions	\checkmark	Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are not within a platted subdivision.
Eligible Areas		Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 are zoned Forest Use 2. The following combining zones also apply: Wildlife
Forest Use 2 (F-2), Multiple Use Agriculture (MUA-10), and Rural Residential (RR-10) zones		Area Combining Zone (Deer Migration Corridor), Landscape Area Combining Zone.
Unirrigated Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) land		
Irrigated lands zoned EFU having less than 40 contiguous acres in irrigation	Ø	Not applicable. Tax lots 104 and 105 are zoned Forest Use 2. The following combining zones also apply: Wildlife Area Combining Zone (Deer Migration Corridor), Landscape Area
Non-contiguous irrigated EFU acres in the same ownership having less than 60 irrigated acres		Combining Zone.
All property within a subdivision for which cluster development approval was obtained prior to 1990, for which the original cluster development approval designated at least 50 percent of the development as open space and which was within the destination resort zone prior to the effective date of Ordinance 2010- 024 shall remain on the eligibility map		<u>Not applicable</u> . Tax lots 104 and 105 are not within a cluster development.
Minimum site of 160 contiguous acres or greater under one or multiple ownerships		Applicant complies. Tax lots 104 and 105 encompass one site of 278.17 contiguous acres. Tax lot 104 is 179.5 acres and tax lot 105, 98.68 acres. Tax lot 104, alone, is also a site that exceeds the 160 contiguous acres requirement.

Table 7 - Map Amendment Procedures

amended as follows:		ligible for destination resorts ("eligibility map") may be
Procedures		Findings
All amendments to the eligibility map shall be processed simultaneously and no more than once every 30 months.		<u>Applicant complies.</u> Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review. ¹⁷ All amendments as noted in these findings are being processed simultaneously.
The deadline for applications for the first eligibility map amendment shall be the first Tuesday in September by 5:00 p.m.	\square	<u>Applicant complies</u> . Belveron Real Estate Partners, LLC and Vandevert Road, LLC submitted their joint application on September 3.
Lands shown on the existing eligibility map but unable to comply with DCC 23.84.030(3)(a-d), will remain on the eligibility map if property owners file a formal request with the Deschutes County Community Development Department on an authorized county form by the first Friday in January at 5:00 p.m. to remain eligible.		Not applicable. This code provision does not apply as the subject properties are not on the eligibility map at this time.
In addition to any other county code provision regarding notice, 30 days prior to the end of the next 30-month period for amendments to the eligibility map, Deschutes County shall publish a notice announcing opportunities for property owners to apply for an amendment to the eligibility map.		Not applicable. Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review.
Property owners must file applications for an eligibility map amendment prior to the last day of the 30-month period by 5:00 p.m.		<u>Not applicable</u> . Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represen Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map since periodic review.
Any additional applications filed after the deadline in DCC 22.23.010(C) will be processed at the end of the next 30-month cycle.	\square	<u>Applicant complies</u> . Belverori Real Estate Partners, LLC and Vandevert Road, LLC submitted their joint application on September 3. Furthermore, no applications were received after September 7, 2010.
Applications to either remove property from or add property to the eligibility map may be initiated by the Board, or, if by a property owner, shall:		
Be submitted by the property owner or a person who has written authorization from the property owner as defined herein to make the application		Applicant complies. Deschutes County received ar application submitted by the property owner or person who has written authorization. This application was on a completed County form with a filing fee and burden of proo
Be completed on a form prescribed by the Planning Director	statements cited in these findings demonstrating of	statements cited in these findings demonstrating compliance with DCC 23.84.030(3)(a-d).
Be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee, unless such fees are waived by the Board of County Commissioners		
Include documentation that demonstrates compliance with DCC 23.84.030(3)(a-d)		
Applications adding properties to the eligibility map, the applicant will be required to demonstrate consistency with the Transportation Planning Rule at OAR 660- 012-0060		<u>Applicant complies.</u> Belveron Real Estate Partners, LLC and Vandevert Road, LLC submitted a transportation analysis to demonstrate consistency with the Transportation Planning Rule. Specific findings are cited below.

Table 7 - Map Amendment Procedures

The existing comprehensive plan map of sites eligible for destination resorts ("eligibility map") may be amended as follows: Procedures Findings Not applicable. Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent The planning director shall retain any Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map \square applications received prior to the expiration of since periodic review. Furthermore, no applications were the 30-month period received after September 7, 2010. Applicant complies. All amendments as noted in these \bigtriangledown Multiple applications shall be consolidated findings are being consolidated and processed concurrently. Not applicable. Ordinances 2011-001 and 002 represent The planning director shall schedule the hearing Deschutes County's first amendment to its eligibility map before the planning commission or hearings \square since periodic review. The first evidentiary hearing for this officer after the expiration of the 30-month legislative process was November 18, 2010 before the period Planning Commission.

11. Supplemental Findings Applicable to Pine Forest Development LLC Map Amendment, and Belveron Real Estate Partners, LLC & Vandevert Road, LLC Map Amendment

The following findings supplement the findings and conclusions contained in the Pine Forest and Belveron/Vandevert tables, above, by discussing certain criteria in greater detail. All exhibit references are to the exhibits of the Relevant Facts document prepared and filed by Belveron Real Estate Partners, LLC, except where noted otherwise:

a. Within 24 air miles of a UGB with an existing population of 100,000 or more

The following relevant facts support Deschutes County's determination that land being added to the destination resort map is over 24 air miles from a UGB with an existing population of 100,000 or more:¹⁸

- 1. The City of Bend is located within 24 air miles of all properties proposed for inclusion on the Deschutes County destination resort map and for DR overlay zoning.
- According to the 2010 US Census, the City of Bend had a population of 76,639 persons. This is shown by Exhibit A, a complete list of the populations of Oregon cities and counties on April 1, 2010 compiled by the State of Oregon Office of Economic Analysis from US Bureau of Census records.
- 3. The City of Bend urban growth boundary is the same as its City limits. This is shown by a comparison of the City's Bend Area General Plan map dated March 1, 2011, Exhibit B, and the Bend Urban Area Proposed General Plan Map dated 12/12/2008 prepared by the City of Bend, Exhibit C. Exhibit B shows the City limits with a blue line. Exhibit C shows the location of the existing UGB with a light gray border. A comparison of the two maps shows that the boundaries are the same.
 - a. No urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more is located within 24 air miles of any of the properties that may be added to the destination resort map. This fact can be confirmed by a review of **Exhibit A** and a State of Oregon map that is marked **Exhibit D**. **Exhibit D** is an Oregon

¹⁸ Exhibits A - T referenced in this Section 11 were submitted into the record by Liz Fancher on June 27, 2011. Page 18 of 40 - Exhibit B to Ordinance 2011-001

Department of Transportation map that is drawn to scale that shows county boundaries and the locations of a number of cities.

The Board finds that the Belveron/Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are not within 24 air miles of a UGB with an existing population of 100,000 or more.

b. Not a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service

No site being added to the destination resort map is a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service. SCS is a federal agency currently known as the National Resources Conservation Service. NRCS and the US Department of Agriculture prepared a Soil Survey of Upper Deschutes River Area, Oregon based on 1992 conditions. The survey includes maps of agricultural soils. This is the soil survey that applies to land in Deschutes County that is used in land use planning to determine soil types. Deschutes County's GIS Department has created an application that superimposes the NRCS soil maps on County maps.

There are no unique soils in Deschutes County according to Chad L. McGrath, the Pacific NW Soil Survey Region Leader/State Soil Scientist of the NRCS. **Exhibit E**.

A County map with the NRCS soils data is **Exhibit I**. The relevant part of the NRCS soil survey map is also included as **Exhibits F** and **G** of this document. The maps show that most of the Belveron/Vandevert Road property is mapped by the NRCS survey.

The mapped soils on the Belveron/Vandevert Road property are Soil Class 114C and 115A. Neither soil class is unique or prime farm land. The NRCS's complete list of prime and other important farmlands found in the Upper Deschutes River Area soil survey is **Exhibit J**. The list does not include soil classes 114C or 115A soils. Those soils, therefore, are not prime farm soils. In addition, the list shows that land must be irrigated to qualify as prime farm land. The Belveron/Vandevert Road property is non-irrigated land that is rated Class VI. The soils found on the property have no rating for irrigated use. The NRCS lists the major use of lands with these soils as woodland. No agricultural uses are listed.

Exhibit G and **Exhibit J** show that the only NRCS-mapped soils on the Pine Forest Property are Soil Classes 114 C and 115A. These soils are not prime or unique, as explained above.

The Belveron property and the Pine Forest property include some lands that are not mapped by NRCS or by SCS. Land must be mapped for it to qualify as a site of 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service (now NRCS).

The Board finds that the Belveron/Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are not on a site of 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the Soil Conservation Service.

c. Not within three miles of farm land within a High-Value Crop Area

Commercial Farms

When Deschutes County mapped destination resorts in 1992, it determined that there are no high value crop areas in Deschutes County. *Deschutes County Ordinance No.* 92-002, pages 7-9. The same conclusion applies today and demonstrates that the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine

Forest properties are not within three miles of a High-Value Crop Area. The High Value Crop Area requirement is imposed by State Iaw, ORS 197.455(1) (B). The term "High Value Crop Area" is defined by ORS 197.435(2) as:

"High value crop area" means an area in which there is a concentration of commercial farms capable of producing crops or products with a minimum gross value of \$1,000 per acre per year. These crops and products include field crops, small fruits, berries, tree fruits, nuts or vegetables, dairying, livestock feedlots or Christmas trees as these terms are used in the 1983 County and State Agricultural Estimates prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service. The "high value crop area" designation is used for the purpose of minimizing conflicting uses in resort siting and does not revise the requirements of an agricultural land goal or administrative rules interpreting the goal.

To be a high value crop area, there must be a "concentration" of commercial farms capable of producing a minimum gross value of \$1000 per acre per year. The State-acknowledged definition of the term "commercial farm" found in DCC 18.040.030 is:

"Commercial farm" as used in DCC 18.16 means those land tracts shown on the 1991 Assessor's records as contiguous ownership tracts under one name (or separated only by a road), zoned EFU, receiving special assessment for farm use and in the top 90 percent of assessed farm use values (arranged in ascending order). These farms are identified in the resource element of the comprehensive plan.

All commercial farms in Deschutes County are listed in an inventory that is a part of the Resource Element of the Deschutes County Comprehensive Plan. The relevant part of the inventory is the part that lists commercial farms found in the La Pine subzone. All other commercial agricultural areas (subzones) are more than three miles away from the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties. The inventory for the La Pine subzone is called "Table 12 – La Pine Subzone," and is included as **Exhibit K**.

A review of **Exhibit K**, County land use records and County zoning maps shows that the only commercial farms that are or may be within three miles of the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are:

- (1) A part of Tax Lot 400, Assessor's Map 21-10-00 now identified as Tax Lot 401; and
- (2) Tax Lot 10501, Assessor's Map 21-10-01-A.

These properties are adjacent to one another. A part of each tax lot is zoned Flood Plain rather than EFU-LA, Exclusive Farm Use – LaPine subzone. The soil types found on these properties are Soil Classes 39A, 144A and 115A. The 39A soils are found along the Deschutes River in the flood plain zone. The 144A soil is the primary soil found on the EFU-zoned part of Tax Lot 10501. A small area in the northwest corner of Tax Lot 10501 is 115A soil. The EFU-LA zoned part of Tax Lot 401 has approximately the same amount of 115A and 144A soil.

The USDA/NRCS's Soil Survey of Upper Deschutes River Area, Oregon shows that the major use of soil types 115A and 144A is woodland. No agricultural use is listed. Both soils are rated soil class VI with no rating given for the soils when irrigated.

Tax Lots 400 and 10501 are separated from all other EFU land in the area by LaPine State Recreation Road and by lands that are not agricultural land, as the term is defined by Statewide Planning Goal 3.

Tax Lot 401 is split-zoned FP and EFU-LA. It was held in private ownership when it was a part of Tax Lot 400 and included on the County's commercial farm inventory. Since then, the part of former Tax Lot 400 that lacked irrigation water rights was acquired by the USA and is being managed by the BLM as a part of adjacent federal land. It no longer receives special assessment for farm use because the property is owned by the USA and exempt from ad valorem taxation. As the property is not receiving special assessment, it does not qualify as a commercial farm. Additionally, BLM's property manager has advised that Tax Lot 401 is not employed in farm use.

A review of State of Oregon water rights records shows that Tax Lot 401 lacks irrigation water rights. Without water rights, the property is not suited to produce high value crops with a minimum gross value of \$1,000 per year or to be used for the operation of a commercial-scale livestock yard.

County records show that Tax Lot 10501 is assessed as being a small tract forest property. It is receiving tax deferral because it is being used for a forest use rather than farm use. Forest use is appropriate for the soil types found on the EFU-zoned part of this lot. In addition, State of Oregon water rights records indicate that Tax Lot 10501 does not contain water rights. Without water rights, the property is not suited to produce high value crops or products with a minimum gross value of \$1,000 per year as it lacks irrigation water rights.

Even if both Tax Lots 401 and 10501 are still considered to be commercial farm properties, they are not a part of a concentration of commercial farms that are producing crops that gross \$1000 per acre or more. Neither property produces farm crops. Neither is used as a livestock feedlot. As determined by the County's comprehensive plan, irrigation is essential for crops. These tax lots do not constitute a concentration of commercial farms as no lands between these properties and the proposed resort map properties are farms. Instead, the intervening land is zoned RR-10 (a rural residential exceptions area), F2 (forest land) and FP, (flood plain) as shown by the County's zoning maps.

Deschutes County Tax Assessor Maps that illustrate the conclusion that commercial farm lands within three miles of Tax Lots 104 and 105 are not concentrated are included as **Exhibits H**, **I**, **J** and **K**. These maps show the locations of Tax Lots 104 and 105 and all land identified by Deschutes County as commercial farm land. Because there is potentially only one or two commercial farms within three miles of the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties, the County concludes that these farms do not constitute a "concentration" of commercial farms, and therefore could not be contained within a "high value crop area". Because the County has previously determined that the County contains no high value crop areas, because no party has submitted any evidence to the contrary, and there is presently no concentration of commercial farms within three miles of these properties, the County concludes that the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are not sites within three miles of a high value crop area.

Furthermore, none of the other lands within a three mile radius of the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties contain a concentration of any type of farm that can yield over \$1000 of gross income per acre per year from farm uses. Only three EFU-zoned properties found within three miles of the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are zoned EFU and not included on the county's list of commercial farms. None of these lots receive special assessment for farm use and none are employed in farm use. As a result, none are part of a high value crop area.

d. On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands which are not subject to an approved Goal exception

The location of Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands and especially sensitive big game habitat was determined by the State of Oregon in 1984. These areas are shown on a map entitled "Areas Excluded from the Goal 8 Resort Siting Process" dated December 1984. This is the map referenced in the State's destination resort law. A copy of the relevant part of this map that shows that the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties do not include land which is predominately cubic foot site Class 1 or 2 forest land is included as **Exhibit O**.

The Board finds that the Belveron/Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are not located on predominately Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands which are not subject to an approved exception.

e. Especially sensitive big game habitat, and as listed below, as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plan provisions implementing this requirement

The **Exhibit O** map shows the areas in the State of Oregon that were mapped by ODFW in July 1984 as especially sensitive big game habitat. The map shows that the Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties were not mapped as containing especially sensitive big game habitat. The Belveron, Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are mapped WA to protect the Bend LaPine Deer Migration Corridor. They are not located in the Tumalo deer winter range, Metolius deer winter range or the antelope winter range east of Bend near Horse Ridge and Millican. Those zones contain all ODFW 1984 mapped especially sensitive big game habitat found in Deschutes County. The Board finds that the Belveron/Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are not located on lands designated especially sensitive big game habitat by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plan provisions implementing this requirement.

f. On areas protected as Goal 5 resources in an acknowledged comprehensive plan where all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 resource

The Belveron/Vandevert Road and Pine Forest properties are mapped WA, Wildlife Area combining zone by Ordinance No. 92-046. The map adopted by this ordinance is **Exhibit R**. The 1992 map and ordinance are the applicable law and map for these properties. The properties do not contain sites mapped as Sensitive Bird and Mammal Habitat. Ordinance No. 94-021 and its map, **Exhibit S**, are the currently applicable ordinance and map that protect this Goal 5 habitat. The WA zone specifically allows resort development.

The Board finds that the Belveron/Vandevert and Pine Forest properties are within the WA overlay, but that the WA overlay, and the related Goal 5 provisions and ESEE analysis, elected to expressly permit destination resorts as conflicting uses, provided that they are not located within the Deer Migration Priority Area. Consequently, the Board finds that the properties are not located on areas protected as Goal 5 resources in an acknowledged comprehensive plan where all conflicting uses have been prohibited to protect the Goal 5 resource

g. Wildlife Priority Area, identified on the 1999 ODFW map submitted to the South County Regional Problem Solving Group

The Board finds that a copy of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Area for Regional Problem Solving map dated March 1999, **Exhibit T**, show that none of the lands proposed to be add to the County's destination resort map are located in this wildlife priority area.