

IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASCO

FILED WASCO COUNTY  
JAN 15 3 04 PM '92  
KAREN  
COUNTY CLERK

IN THE MATTER OF AN AMENDMENT )  
TO THE LAND USE AND ) ORDINANCE AMENDMENT  
DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE AND )  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR WASCO )  
COUNTY, OREGON )

NOW ON THIS DAY, the above-entitled matter having come on regularly for consideration, said day being one duly set in term for the transaction of public business and a majority of the Court being present; and

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT: That on February 3, 1982, this Court unanimously passed and adopted a Comprehensive Plan Ordinance and implementing ordinances for Wasco County;

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT: That on August 25, 1983, the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) reviewed the Wasco County Comprehensive Plan and found Wasco County to be in compliance with the Statewide Land Use Planning Goals, with the exception of certain subareas lying within the general area identified as Seven Mile Hill and Rancho Rajneesh. On July 20, 1984, LCDC again reviewed the Comprehensive Plan for the Seven Mile Hill area, and found the Plan and Map changes to be in compliance with Statewide Land Use Planning Goals;

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT: That on November 20, 1991, the Wasco County Citizen Advisory Group met for the purpose reviewing amendments to the Land Use and Development Ordinance and Comprehensive Plan proposed by the Planning and Development Office (Attachment A1 and A2). The Wasco County Citizen Advisory Group recommended to the Wasco County Planning Commission that

P92-0076

they advise the County Court approve the proposed amendments, with certain revisions.

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT: That on December 2, 1991, the Wasco County Planning Commission, at their regular meeting, met for the purpose of holding a public hearing on the proposed Ordinance amendments. The Planning Commission reviewed the proposal and recommendations by the Citizen Advisory Group, and received oral testimony. Based upon the Planning Commission's review, it was the decision of a majority of the members present to submit a recommendation to the County Court on the proposed amendments (Attachment B);

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE COURT: That on January 15, 1992, the Wasco County Court held a public hearing to consider the recommendation of the Planning Commission and heard all interested person's testimony regarding amendments to the Wasco County Land Use and Development Ordinance;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE WASCO COUNTY COURT ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS: The Wasco County Land Use and Development Ordinance be amended, as proposed by the Planning and Development Office and amended by the Wasco County Planning Commission, including portions of Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, and 21 of the Land Use and Development Ordinance, and Chapter IIM, Fish and Wildlife Resources, of the Comprehensive Plan.

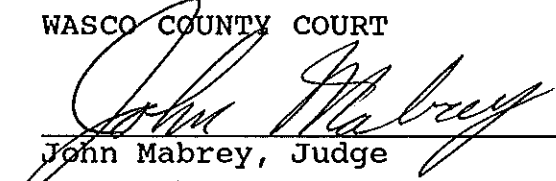
EMERGENCY CLAUSE: Inasmuch as this ordinance amendment is necessary for the immediate preservation of health, peace and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Ordinance Amendment shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its adoption by the County Court.

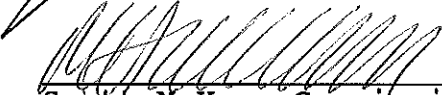
Regularly passed and adopted by a 3-0 vote of the members

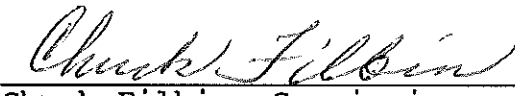
192-0076

of the County Court of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, this  
15th day of January, 1992.

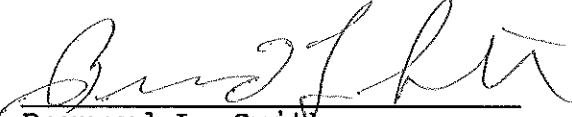
WASCO COUNTY COURT

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John Mabrey, Judge

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Scott McKay, Commissioner

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chuck Filbin, Commissioner

Approved as to Form:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Bernard L. Smith  
Wasco County District Attorney

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Regularly passed and adopted by a \_\_\_\_\_ vote of the members

192.0076

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Regularly passed and adopted by a \_\_\_\_\_ vote of the members

192.0076

of the County Court of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon, this  
15th day of January, 1992.

WASCO COUNTY COURT

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Mabrey, Judge

\_\_\_\_\_  
Scott McKay, Commissioner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chuck Filbin, Commissioner

Approved as to Form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bernard L. Smith  
Wasco County District Attorney

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192-0074

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE  
WASCO COUNTY LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

November/December 1991

Prepared by  
WASCO COUNTY PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

EXHIBIT A1-1

P92.0074

Proposed Revisions  
November/December 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
* 1 INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS	1-1 : 1-30
* 2 DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCEDURES	2-1 : 2-18
* 3 BASIC PROVISIONS	3-1 : 3-83
* 4 SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS	4-1 : 4-10
* 5 CONDITIONAL USE REVIEW	5-1 : 5-4
* 6 VARIANCES	6-1
* 7 ADMINISTRATIVE VARIANCES	7-1 : 7-2
8 TEMPORARY USE PERMIT	8-1 : 8-4
9 ZONE CHANGE AND ORDINANCE AMENDMENT	9-1 : 9-3
10 DIVISION OF NON-RESOURCE LANDS IN DESIGNATED RESOURCE AREAS	10-1 : 10-2
11 APPROVAL OF A NON-FARM/NON-FOREST DWELLING ON SUBSTANDARD LOT-OF-RECORD IN THE A-1 EXCLU- SIVE FARM USE ZONE OR FF FOREST-FARM ZONE	11-1 : 11-2
12 APPLICATION FOR A FARM OR FOREST RELATED DWELLING (PRIMARY STRUCTURE) ON A NONCON- FORMING LOT-OF-RECORD IN THE A-1 EXCLUSIVE FARM USE OR FF FOREST-FARM ZONES	12-1 : 12-2
* 13 NONCONFORMING USES, BUILDINGS AND LOTS	13-1 : 13-3
14 RESERVED FOR EXPANSION	
15 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT	15-1 : 15-11
16 MOBILE HOME PARKS	16-1 : 16-6
17 RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS	17-1 : 17-2
18 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT	18-1 : 18-18
19 STANDARDS FOR ENERGY FACILITIES AND COMMERCIAL ENERGY FACILITIES	19-1 : 19-14
20 SITE PLAN REVIEW	20-1 : 20-5
* 21 LAND DIVISIONS	21-1 : 21-46
22 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION	22-1 : 22-9

\* = revisions occurring within

1992.0074

A1-2



Proposed Revisions  
Chapter 1, Section 1.090  
November/December 1991  
Pg. 1

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

SECTION 1.090 Definitions

(Revise the following definition)

Accessory Structure - A detached subordinate building structure, its footprint being less than 1/2 of the primary structures footprint, the use of which is customarily incidental to that of the main building primary structure or the main primary use of the land and which is located on the same tract lot-of-record with the main building primary structure or use. Accessory structures shall not include agricultural exempt buildings.

(Revise the following definition)

Accessory Use - A use customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal primary uses and located on the same lot-of-record.

(Revise the following definition)

Automobile Wrecking Yard - Any property where two or more than two vehicles not in running condition, or parts thereof, are: wrecked, dismantled, disassembled, or substantially altered and are stored in the open and are not being restored to operation; or any land, building, or structure used for wrecking or storing of such motor vehicles or parts thereof for a period exceeding three (3) months.

(Revise the following definition)

Contiguous - Lots, parcels or lots and parcels that have a common boundary. "Contiguous" does not include lots, parcels or lots and parcels separated by a public road or which only meet at a single point. "Contiguous" includes, but is not limited to, lots, parcels, or lots and parcels separated only by an alley, street, or other right-of-way.

(Add to the following definition)

County Road - A public road which has been designated as a county road and formally accepted for maintenance by the Wasco County Court. For the purposes of regulating development, any road maintained by a public body shall be treated as a county road. A county road shall not act as a dividing feature of a lot-of-record.

P92-0076

A1-3

(Revise the following definition)

Dwelling Unit - One or more rooms designed for occupancy by one (1) family or individual for living purposes, either temporary or permanent, and having ~~one (1) cooking facility~~ a kitchen and/or laundry facility.

(Remove the following definition)

Garage, private - ~~A building, any part of a building, or an accessory building, not exceeding seven hundred fifty (750) square feet in area, used for storage of one or more motor vehicles without repair or service facilities.~~

(Revise the following definition)

Guest House - Living quarters within an ~~accessory building~~ a separate structure, with no kitchen or kitchen facilities, located on the same premises lot-of-record with the main building primary dwelling, and occupied solely by members of the owner's family or temporary guests. Such quarters shall not be rented or otherwise used as a separate dwelling. See Section 4.170 for "Guest House" development standards.

(Revise the following definition)

Home occupation - Any lawful activity carried on within a dwelling or other building normally associated with uses permitted in the zone and in which said activity is secondary to the use of the dwelling for living purposes primary use of the property for residential purposes.

(Remove the following definitions)

~~Major Partition - A partition which includes the creation of a road or street, and that is subject to approval pursuant to ORS 92.040.~~

~~Minor Partition - A partition that is subject to approval pursuant to ORS 92.046 and that does not include the creation of a road or street.~~

(Revise the following definition)

Party - (b) All property owners of record, as provided in (a) above, within three hundred (300) within the notification area, as described in section 2.080 A.2., of the property which is the subject of the application.

P920076

A1-4

(Remove the following)

~~Roadside Stand - A temporary structure providing for the retail sale of any agricultural produce where more than one-half of the gross receipts results from the sale of produce grown on the unit of land where the roadside stand is located.~~

(Add the following definition)

Agricultural Produce Stand - An accessory structure to an agricultural use located on the same lot-of-record as that agricultural use and operated for the retail selling of agricultural products grown on the subject property. In addition, agricultural products may be acquired from other farmers who operate in region. Produce stands are subject to the licensing requirements of the Food and Dairy Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the site plan review requirements, Chapter 20, of this Ordinance.

(Add the following definition)

Kitchen - A place where food is cooked or prepared as well as the place where the facilities and equipment used to cook, prepare and store food are located.

(Add the following definition)

Property Line Adjustment - The relocation of a common property line between two abutting properties.

(Add the following definition)

Replat - The act of platting the lots, parcels and easements in a recorded subdivision or partition plat to achieve a reconfiguration of the existing subdivision or partition plat or to increase or decrease the number of lots in a subdivision.

(Add the following definition)

Tax Lot - An identification number assigned by the Oregon Department of Revenue to delineate property ownership for the purpose of taxation.

P92-0074

A1-5

CHAPTER 2 DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCEDURES

SECTION 2.040 Who May Apply

(Add the following text and renumber)

3. The purchaser of such property who submits a duly executed earnest money agreement stating the land use action proposed; or

SECTION 2.060 Application

(Revise the following text and renumber)

- A. 5. ~~Major~~ Partition Approval, except as provided for in Section 2.060 ~~C.9~~ B.10 (as revised) (Chapter 21)

~~6. Minor Partition Approval (Chapter 21)~~

(Delete the following text)

- B. ~~The following matter shall be heard by the Board of Adjustment, pursuant to Sections 2.080, 2.090, 2.130 and 2.140 of this Ordinance:~~

~~1. Variance (Chapter 6)~~

~~2. Appeals of Decision of the Director made pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (2).~~

~~3. Matters which the Director elects not to review, pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (2).~~

(Add, Revise and renumber the following text)

- B. 8. Variance (Chapter 6)

9. Private Road Approval (Chapter 21)

10. Preliminary Major Partitions involving private or public road approval.

11. Recommendation to the County Court on street dedications (Chapter 21)

12. Revocation of Conditional Use Permits (Chapter 5)

P920076

A1-6

13. Appeals of Decision of Director made pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (1), (2), (3), (4) & (5), and any ministerial action of the Director.

14. Matters which the Director elects not to review, pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (1), (2), (3), (4) & (5).

SECTION 2.080 Notice

(Revise the following text)

A. At least ~~fifteen (15)~~ days twenty (20) days prior to the date of a quasi-judicial public hearing under Section 2.060 (B) (as revised) notice shall be sent to:

2. All owners of property within ~~three hundred feet (300')~~ two hundred-fifty (250) feet if located outside an Urban Growth Boundary and not within a farm, farm/forest or forest zone and five hundred (500) feet within a farm, farm/forest or forest zone.

B. Notice for Administrative Action, pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (1), ~~(2) and (4) -- (6)~~, shall be given as prescribed by subsection (A) (1)-(6) of this Section, except it shall be mailed at least fifteen (15) days prior to a decision.

C. Notice shall be given by publication in a the official newspaper of general circulation in the area affected Wasco County at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of a quasi-judicial public hearing, pursuant to section 2.060 (B) and ~~(C)~~. An affidavit of publication shall be made part of the record.

D. Notice of review by the County Court pursuant to Section 2.180 shall be sent to all parties, posted in at least two (2) different public locations and published in the official newspaper of Wasco County ~~fifteen (15) days~~ ten (10) days prior to the date set for the hearing.

SECTION 2.100 Administrative Action Procedures of the Director

(Revise the following text)

D. If the application does not meet the criteria or if written objections are received, or if the applicant or the Director so desires for any reason, the Director may schedule any application made under Section 2.060 (A) for

P92.0074

A1-7

public hearing before the ~~Board of Adjustment or Planning Commission, pursuant to Section 2.060 (B) (3) or 2.060 (C) (13), respectively,~~ 2.060 (B) (14) (as revised) and the ~~Board or Commission shall decide the matter, as if the matter were listed under Section 2.060 (B) (as revised) or (C).~~

SECTION 2.120 Notice of a Decision by the Director

(Revise the following text)

- A. Notice of decision by the Director pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (1) ~~(2), and (4) - (7) - (8)~~ shall be filed in the records of the Director and also mailed to the applicant, the owner(s) or contract purchasers of the subject property, and all parties ~~Notice of decision by the Director pursuant to Section 2.060 (A) (3) and (8) shall be filed in the records of the Director and also mailed to the applicant, the owner(s) or contract purchasers of the subject property, and all owners of property within three hundred (300')~~ the required notification area, as described by Section 2.080 (as revised).

SECTION 2.130 Establishment of Party status

- D. With respect to applications under Section 2.060 (B) (as revised) and ~~(C)~~ of this Chapter, the Approving Authority may authorize a person to have party status, at any time prior to the close of a hearing, if that person is not otherwise a party, as defined by section 1.090 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2.140 Hearing Procedure

(Revise the following text)

- A. 5. Impose reasonable limitations on the number of witnesses heard and set reasonable time limits for oral presentation, ~~cross examination of witnesses and rebuttal testimony.~~
- B. 10. Allow only the parties proponent to offer rebuttal evidence and testimony, ~~and to respond to any additional evidence.~~ The scope and extent of rebuttal shall be ~~determined by the Approving Authority.~~ be limited to issued raised during testimony and shall not be used to introduce new evidence.

P920076

A1-8

13. The Approving Authority, before finally adopting findings and conclusions, may circulate the same in proposed form to the parties for written comment. All actions taken by the Approving Authority pursuant to adopting findings and conclusions shall be made a part of the record. The decision and findings and conclusions which support the decision of the Approving Authority shall ~~not~~ be final, ~~until reduced to writing and when signed by the Approving Authority.~~ For the purpose of signing the decision and findings and conclusions the Approving Authority may be either the Chairman of the Planning Commission or the Director of Planning.

SECTION 2.160 Appeal from the Decision of the Director

(Revise the following text)

- A. Any action taken by the Director or his designee in the interpretation, administration or enforcement of this ordinance shall be subject to review by the ~~Board of Adjustment or the~~ Planning Commission, pursuant to Section 2.060 ~~(B) (2) and (C) (12)~~ (B) (13) (as revised).
- E. At least ~~fifteen (15)~~ twenty (20) days prior to the date of the Approving Authority meeting, the Director shall give notice to all parties to the case as provided by Section 2.080 of the time, date and place of the meeting.

SECTION 2.170 Review of a Decision of the Planning Commission ~~or Board of Adjustment~~

(Revise the following text)

Ten (10) days from the date of a final decision of the Planning Commission ~~or Board of Adjustment~~, the decision shall become effective unless review is sought pursuant to this Section.

- A. Review of the decision of the Planning Commission ~~or Board of Adjustment~~:
  - 1. Shall be made by the County Court, pursuant to section 2.180, upon any party filing a Notice of Review with the Director within ten (10) days from the date of the final decision sought to be reviewed; or
  - 2. May be made by the County Court, pursuant to section 2.180, on its own motion passed within ten (10) days from the date of the final decision sought to be reviewed.

1992-0076

A1-9

Proposed revisions  
Chapter 2, variable sections  
November/December 1991  
Pg. 5

SECTION 2.180 Review by the County Court

(Delete all references to the Board of Adjustment)

P920074

A1-10



SECTION 3.210 "A-1" EXCLUSIVE FARM USE ZONE

B. Permitted Uses

(Add the following provision)

3. c. Placed on a lot or parcel currently enrolled in an exclusive farm use tax deferral program by the Wasco County Assessor.

(Revise the following text)

E. Conditional Use Approval Standards

In addition to the general standards and conditions that may be attached to the approval of a conditional use as provided by Chapter 5 of this Ordinance, the following limitations shall apply to a conditional use permitted in subsection ~~(C)~~ (D) of this section:

(Add the following text)

- E. 6. The applicant has a bona fide intent and capability to develop and use the land as proposed and has some appropriate purpose for submitting the proposal, and is not motivated solely by such purposes as the alteration of property values for speculative purposes.

SECTION 3.220 "F-F" FOREST-FARM

B. Permitted Uses

(Revise and add the following text)

2. One single family dwelling and other buildings and accessory uses customarily provided in conjunction with a forest or farm use, including mobile homes subject to Section 4.160- provided the following are met:

a. The parcel is currently employed in a farm or forest use and there are no other dwellings located on the subject lot-of-record.

b. The parcel is currently enrolled in a farm or forest use tax deferral program by the Wasco County Assessor.

P92.0076

A1-11

(Revise and add the following text)

10. ~~Roadside stand~~ Agricultural Produce Stand (subject to Chapter 20).

SECTION 3.230 "A-R" AGRICULTURAL - RECREATIONAL ZONE

B. Permitted Uses

(Revise and add the following text)

14. ~~Roadside stand~~ Agricultural Produce Stand (subject to Chapter 20)

SECTION 3.240 "RR" RURAL RESIDENTIAL

B. Permitted Uses

(Revise and add the following text)

5. ~~Roadside Stands~~ Agricultural Produce Stand (subject to Chapter 20)

SECTIONS 3.310 to 3.355 (Residential Zones)

D. Property Development Standards

(Revise and add the following)

4. Height - Maximum height for all structures dwellings shall be thirty-five (35) feet.

Detached accessory structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen (18) feet.

P920076

A1-12

SECTION 3.810 Division 8 - Sensitive Wildlife Habitat Overlay

(Revise and Add the following text)

A. Purpose

The purpose of this overlay district is to protect and preserve all sensitive wildlife habitat areas by providing supplementary development standards which promote an area wide dwelling density and minimum setback standards along riparian vegetation corridors consistent with such habitat management. This overlay district shall be applied to the sensitive habitat areas including: 7 Mile Hill, Mosier area, Rocky Prairie, Dutch Flat Ridge and Friend, the sensitive Big Game Winter Range, and the sensitive riparian and fisheries habitat as identified in the Wasco County Comprehensive Plan.

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Explanation: The additional text is proposed to be added in order to be consistent with the new inventory information on Fish and Wildlife which is being proposed to be added to the Comprehensive Plan during periodic review.

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[Revise the following text]

C. 1. Approval Standards

~~All requests for dwellings or land divisions that will result in eventual placement of a dwelling which results in a density greater than the minimum property size of the underlying zone shall be referred to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), for review and recommendation. If the O.D.F.W. cannot recommend approval or suggest acceptable mitigation measures, a variance, pursuant to Chapter 6, shall be required.~~

C. 1. All requests for dwellings or land divisions that will result in eventual placement of a dwelling which results in a dwelling placed on 80 acres or less shall be referred to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) by an application from the Planning Office, for review and recommendation. If ODFW cannot recommend approval or suggest acceptable mitigation measures, then the application should be denied.

---

[Add the following text]

C. 3. New fences in the winter range and sensitive habitat areas for big game shall be authorized only when necessary to control livestock or exclude wildlife from specified areas. The areas fences shall be the minimum necessary to meet the immediate needs of the landowner or agency official. New and replacement fences that are authorized in winter range shall comply with the guidelines in Specifications for Structural Range Improvements summarized below unless the applicant demonstrates the need for an alternative design:

a. To make it easier for deer to jump over the fence, the top wire shall not be more than 42 inches high.

b. A gap of at least 10 inches shall be maintained between the top two wires to make it easier for deer to free themselves if they become entangled.

c. The bottom wire shall be at least 16 inches above the ground to allow fawn to crawl under the fence. It should consist of smooth wire to avoid injury to animals.

d. Stays, or braces placed between strands of wire, shall be positioned between fence posts where deer are most likely to cross.

A waiver to these requirements can be authorized by written approval from ODFW only when an applicant clearly demonstrates that such a fence is required to meet his/her specific and immediate needs.

1920076

A1-14

(Add the following)

SECTION 4.170 Development Standards for Guest Houses

A guest house may be allowed on a lot-of-record on which a primary dwelling is situated, subject to the setback requirements of the underlying district, and the provisions of this section;

- A. Only one (1) guest house shall be allowed on a lot-of-record.
- B. The maximum floor area of a guest house, including all levels and basement floor areas shall not exceed six-hundred (600) square feet. Garage area shall not count toward the total floor area.
- C. A guest house shall be located within one-hundred (100) feet of the primary dwelling on the subject lot-of-record. This distance shall be measured from the closest portion of each structure.
- D. Occupants of a guest house and the primary dwelling shall live together as one house keeping unit, sharing one kitchen and one laundry facility, to be located in the primary dwelling. A guest house shall be permitted one (1) bathroom, but not a refrigerator or freezer, range/stove/oven, or other cooking appliances.
- E. All public water, electricity, natural gas and sewer services for the guest house shall be extended from the primary dwelling service. No separate meters for the guest house shall be allowed. A separate telephone line for the guest house may be provided.
- F. A guest house shall use the same septic system as the primary dwelling. Approval from the County Sanitarian shall be required.

992.00 76

A1-15

SECTION 5.020 Authorization to Grant or Deny Conditional Uses,  
and Standards and Criteria Used

(Replace the following)

- J. ~~The applicant has a bona fide intent and capability to develop and use the land as proposed and has some appropriate purpose for submitting the proposal, and is not motivated solely by such purposes as the alteration of property values for speculative purposes.~~

(with the following)

The proposed use will not significantly increase the cost of accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to or available for farm and forest use.

(Add the following)

- K. The proposed use will not force a significant change in accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to or available for farm or forest use.

SECTION 5.060 Revocation of Conditional Use Permits

(Revise the following text)

Noncompliance with any condition placed on a conditional use permit shall be grounds for revocation of ~~the~~ the permit. Revocation of a conditional use permit shall be considered a land use action and reviewed by the Planning Commission. The following procedures shall be completed at least ~~fifteen (15)~~ twenty (20) days prior to the date of the revocation hearing:

SECTION 5.070 Pre-existing Uses Classified as Conditional Uses in this Ordinance.

(Revise the following text)

- A. The use may continue as this ordinance defines and allows as though it had been granted conditional use approval. Any change or alteration to structures or area related to the pre-existing use shall conform to the development standards requirements of this ordinance the current zoning designation.

P92-0076

A1-16

Proposed Revisions  
Chapter 6, Section 6.020  
November/December 1991  
Pg. 1

SECTION 6.020 Criteria for Decision

(Revise the following text)

A variance to the requirements of this Chapter may be granted with respect to lot ~~area and~~ dimensions, setbacks, yard area, lot coverage, height of structures, vision clearance, fences and walls, and other dimensional requirements, except property size, only if, on the basis of the application, investigation and evidence submitted, all of the following circumstances are found to exist:

SECTION 6.030

(Add text, see Chapter 7 Revisions)

192-0076

A1-17

~~SECTION 7.020 Administrative Variances from Minimum Parcel Size~~

(Delete sub-section A)

(Revise sub-section B and Place in Chapter 6, Section 6.030 )

B. Dividing Feature Provision

1. The use of the proposed parcel is precluded as a practical matter by virtue of one or more of the following controlling factors:

Physical separation of the parcel from the rest of the over-all ownership by a significant water course; by a topographic or similar natural feature; or, by a ~~public highway, street or~~ by railroad, or a similar controlling man-made feature, the location over which the property owner had no control. For the purpose of this section a controlling factor is a condition which effectively prevents the use of a portion of the land as a practical matter. Controlling factors do not include public highways, streets and alleys, seasonal drainage channels or minor creek beds, or topographic features with slopes of under sixty (60)%.

6. The parent parcel shall otherwise have sufficient acreage, as required by the zone, to be divided.

P92.0074

A1-18



Proposed Revisions  
Chapter 13  
November/December 1991  
Pg. 1

SECTION 13.050 Unlawful Use, Not a Nonconforming Use

(Add the following text)

No unlawful use of property existing at the time of passage of this Ordinance shall be deemed a nonconforming use. Evidence used to identify a use as lawful shall be submitted by the property owner prior to any land use action on a nonconforming use.

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(Add the following text)

SECTION 21.115 Property Line Adjustments/Replats

The decision on a request for a Property Line Adjustment shall be acted on in the same manner as a request for a partition under Section 2.060 A.5. of this Ordinance. A completed application, as prescribed by the Director, shall be filed prior to any action on a Property Line Adjustment. A completed application shall contain;

- 1) An accurate scale drawing on 8 1/2" x 14" paper, showing the following;
  - A) Date, north arrow and legal description including tax lot number(s).
  - B) A readable scale which shows the necessary detail on a single sheet of legal size paper.
  - C) Name and address of the owner(s) or contract purchasers of all property involved, as well as a signature of the aforementioned on the face of the map.
  - D) The location of the existing property lines, lines to be adjusted and distances to any existing structures including installed septic systems and public or private wells and easements, if any.
  - E) Acreage of all parcels or lots involved in the adjustment, including their resultant sizes following adjustment.
- 2) The applicant(s) shall submit a signed statement explaining the purpose of the proposed property line adjustment.
- 3) The applicant(s) shall submit a copy of the property deed. No property line adjustment may be approved unless all properties involved were lawfully created.

Approval Standards

The request for a property line adjustment shall be approved by the Director if the following criteria are met;

- 1) The proposed property line adjustment will not result in the creation of any new tax lot.
- 2) The proposal will not render any property unusable, nor shall the usefulness, utility or viability of the property be

P92.0076

A1-20

reduced from the designated purpose statement of the zoning district in which the property is located.

- 3) Property which presently conforms to the lot size requirements of the zoning district in which it is located shall not become nonconforming as a result of the property line adjustment.
- 4) Property line adjustments shall result in greater conformity where it can be achieved. Property line adjustments to nonconforming property shall not result in greater nonconformity, provided however, the Director may approve a reduction in area which will result in greater nonconformity if the Director finds the proposal will benefit the public interest.
- 5) Adjusted property lines may cross zoning district boundaries unless the adjustment will increase the number of parcels or lots which could potentially be created, based on the density requirements of the applicable zoning district.
- 6) The proposal will not cause any existing development to be placed in violation of the property development standards of the zone, or force a violation of this ordinance.
- 7) Proposed property line adjustments which have the net result of physically relocating a parcel to a new location beyond an existing common boundary line or which requires the creation of a private or public road will not be acted on, and must be reviewed under Section 21.100 of the Wasco County Land Use and Development Ordinance.

#### Survey Requirements for Property Line Adjustments

An adjusted property line created by the relocation of a common boundary as described in ORS 92.010 (7)(b) shall be surveyed and monumented in accordance with ORS 92.060 (3). Said survey shall comply with ORS 209.250, and shall be filed with the Wasco County Clerk. If all property affected by the property line adjustment is greater or becomes greater than ten (10) acres the requirement of a survey and monumentation will be waived.

(Replats)

Replats shall be reviewed in the same manner as property line adjustment requests, with the exception that the requirements of ORS 92.180 - 92.190 shall apply.

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A1-21

Proposed Revisions to the  
Wasco County  
Comprehensive Plan

November 1991

Prepared by the  
WASCO COUNTY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

EXHIBIT A2

P92.0076

## **GOAL 5 RESOURCES BACKGROUND DOCUMENT 1991 FOR OPEN SPACES, SCENIC AND NATURAL AREAS, AND HISTORIC RESOURCES**

### **General Introduction/Overview**

Statewide Planning Goal 5 requires that the county develop and adopt programs that would ensure open space, protect scenic and historic areas and natural resources, and promote a healthy and visually attractive environment in harmony with the natural landscape character. The goal specifically requires an **inventory** of the location, quality, and quantity of scenic, historic and natural resources. With regard to these inventories, the goal provides that "where no conflicting uses for such resources have been identified, such resources shall be managed so as to preserve their original character. Where conflicting uses for resources have been identified, the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences of the conflicting uses shall be determined and programs developed to achieve the goal."

**Statewide Planning Goal 5 identifies twelve resources to which the goal is applied:**

- 1. open space,**
- 2. mineral and aggregate resources,**
- 3. energy sources,**
- 4. fish and wildlife**
- 5. ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas,**
- 6. outstanding scenic view and sites,**
- 7. water resources**
- 8. wilderness,**
- 9. historic resource,**
- 10. cultural areas,**
- 11. potential and approved Oregon recreation trails,**
- 12. potential and approved federal wild and scenic waterways and state scenic waterways**

Goal 5 is implemented and interpreted through Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 660 Division 16. At the time of the plan and ordinance acknowledgement by LCDC Wasco County had completed its work on only a few Goal 5 resources. It will be necessary to amend the Comprehensive Plan, replace the Goal 5 background information, and modify the Land Development Ordinance, in order to comply with Goal 5 requirements.

0920076

Proposed Revisions to the Comprehensive Plan  
Goal 5 Fish and Wildlife  
Page 1  
November 1, 1991

#### BASIS FOR AMENDMENT

ORS 197.640 requires cities and counties to review their comprehensive plans and land use regulations periodically and make changes necessary to keep plans up-to-date, in compliance with the statewide planning goals, and coordinated with the plans and programs of state agencies. This proposed review order provides findings and recommends amendments to Wasco County's Comprehensive Plan in order to satisfy the periodic review requirements of ORS 197.640 and OAR 660, Division 19, "Periodic Review".

There are four factors, under OAR 110-19-055 through 057 . This review comes under Factor One - Availability of New Inventory Information. The Applicable Rule is OAR 660-19-057 (1) (d) which requires:

"Incorporation into the plan of new inventory material which relates to a statewide goal made available to the jurisdiction after acknowledgment.

Summary - Factor One: Wasco County has considered new inventory information which may have an impact on the plan and land use regulations. The County has assessed the impacts of this information and proposes amendments to the plan, policies, and regulations as necessary to address the update the plan as required. When this information is adopted into the plan the County will comply with the requirements of Periodic Review Factor One.

092-0076

CHAPTER II. M - FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
pp. 65-92

[Add the following text on Goal 5 Fish and Wildlife (see following) to replace in full the above referenced pages in the current Comprehensive Plan.]

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Explanation: Goal 5--Open Spaces/Natural Resources  
Rules --OAR 660, Division 16. OAR 660-16 is a new rule which requires:  
(1) a detailed inventory of the quality, quantity, and location of a variety of site-specific resources;

Wasco County's plan was acknowledged before the effective date of OAR 660-16. For this reason, Wasco County is noted as needing to be reviewed by DLCDC against the new rule in order to meet the Goal 5 rule requirements.

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492-0076

Proposed Revisions to the Comprehensive Plan  
Goal 5 Fish and Wildlife  
Page 3  
November 1, 1991

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### FISH AND WILDLIFE

#### STATE PLANNING GOAL 5

#### WILDLIFE GENERAL DISCUSSION

#### WILDLIFE INVENTORY

- Threatened
- Endangered
- Species of Concern

#### WILDLIFE GROUPS

- Big Game Winter Range
  - Sensitive Habitat
  - Habitat descriptions and criteria
  - White River Management Area
  - Land Use Conflicts

- Upland Game Birds
  - Sensitive Habitat
  - Estimate of numbers
  - Land Use Conflicts

- Waterfowl
  - Sensitive Habitat
  - Estimate of numbers
  - Land Use Conflicts

- Furbearers
  - Sensitive Habitat
  - Estimate of Numbers
  - Land Use Conflicts

### ECONOMICS

892-0074



Proposed Revisions to the Comprehensive Plan  
Goal 5 Fish and Wildlife  
Page 4  
November 1, 1991

ISSUES

GOAL AND POLICIES

FISH

GENERAL DISCUSSION

FISH INVENTORY

Threatened Species  
Endangered Species

FISH HABITAT

Sensitive Habitat

Riparian Corridors Along Rivers and Streams

ECONOMICS

ISSUES

B:wildoutline.

P 920076

## FISH AND WILDLIFE

### STATE PLANNING GOAL 5

Goal 5 directs local jurisdictions to 1) insure open spaces, 2) protect natural resources, and 3) promote healthy and visually attractive environments in harmony with the natural landscape character. Further, Goal 5 requires an inventory of the location, quality and quantity of natural resources including fish and wildlife habitats. If an area identified as habitat does not conflict with other uses, the land "shall be managed so as to preserve their original character."

## WILDLIFE

### GENERAL FINDINGS

Wasco County provides a home and shelter for 233 animal species. These species include: 71 mammals, 135 resident and migratory birds; and 27 amphibian and reptile species listed in Table 14. More species are generally found in the western parts of the County where habitats are varied and more diverse. These animals are an integral part of the environment and provide enjoyment for wildlife enthusiasts and sportsmen and an indication of the quality and health of their habitat.

Given the recent occurrence of new development in the County, and the critical importance of protecting wildlife locally for environmental, social and economic reasons, it is necessary to inventory the wildlife resource. Big Game, threatened or endangered species, and species of concern are discussed in detail because of their economic importance, legal status or sensitive position in the planning area.

### WILDLIFE INVENTORY

The wildlife section identifies and discusses the following:

- endangered, threatened and sensitive species
- wildlife groups
- habitat types
- habitats that are highly vulnerable to the effects of new development and uses
- areas that support large numbers of wildlife species
- information to help understand the economical importance of wildlife as a natural resource.

P92-0076

### Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 empowers the Secretary of Interior to determine whether a species is threatened or endangered. Additionally, the Oregon Endangered Species Act of 1987 requires the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to identify, protect and manage "endangered" and "threatened" species based solely on their status in Oregon. (OAR 635-100-100 to 635-100-130).

A total of 4 species of Oregon's wildlife which occupy habitat in Wasco County are classed as "threatened" or "endangered" All four of these species are protected by State and Federal law.

The inventory indicates that the Peregrine Falcon is the Oregon endangered species that occur in Wasco County. Threatened species that occur include: Bald Eagle, Northern Spotted Owl, and Wolverine. See Table 13.

- "Endangered" means any native wildlife species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- "Threatened" means any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout any significant portion of its range within Oregon.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife also maintains a list of sensitive wildlife species. A species qualifies as sensitive if:

- "its numbers are declining at a rate such that it may become eligible for listing as a threatened species...or... its habitat is threatened or declining in quantity or quality such that it may become eligible for listing as a threatened species," in accordance with Oregon State Endangered Species Rules.

Thirty sensitive species are thought to occur in Wasco County. See Table 13. The sensitive species list is maintained by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

092 0076

## WILDLIFE GROUPS

### BIG GAME

Blacktail deer and Rocky Mountain elk are the major big game species in the County. Rocky Mountain elk populations are located primarily along the eastern boundary of the Mount Hood National Forest. Forested regions in the western part of the county provide winter habitat as animals migrate there from higher elevations for feeding. The winter range areas vary in size depending on weather conditions and snow depth. Wintering areas need to provide relatively snowfree feeding areas with good supplies of grass and browse, close to tree and brush cover. In Wasco County this includes the area in the Big Game Winter Range below elevation 3000'. Deer and elk need a summering area that provides adequate amounts of green forage consisting of grass, forbs, and browse, close to brush or tree cover. Summer cover needs are generally for fawning, escape from human or predator harassment, and heat.

Also ranging in these forested areas are black bear, cougar, migratory birds, northern bald eagles, and other species. Many of these species have large ranging requirements, including the deer and elk populations which require large amounts of open space to maintain these habitat requirements. Proper management and maintenance of these species includes maintaining roadless areas and preserving key stands of old timber.

Estimates of the number of big game animals have been made by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. See Table A. This large game population is a major reason Wasco County receives a heavy influx of hunters each year.

TABLE A

Estimated Big Game Population In  
Wasco County 1980 - 1990

Species	Estimated Population	Square Mile of Habitat
Big Game:		
Black-Tailed Deer	11,050	981
Rocky Mt. Elk	1625	613
Mule Deer	3375	1012
Black Bear	300	613
Mountain Lion	24	969
Antelope	150	

When new homes, agricultural crops and commercial developments are placed in areas that have good populations of big game animals, there will be land-use conflicts. The resulting loss of habitat and increasing animal harassment will reduce the big game populations. Free roaming dogs from these developments have added to the harassment of wildlife. Damage to gardens, croplands and other commercial ventures will cause conflicts between land owners and big game that are often difficult to resolve.

Corrective actions may resolve certain levels of conflicts between big game and other land uses, planning efforts need to consider the impact of development on game and game habitat to prevent or mitigate potential problems.

#### Sensitive Habitat

Habitat types range from riparian areas, to grasslands to mid-elevation conifer and oak to high elevation forests, and unique rock formations along the Deschutes, John Day and Columbia Rivers. Within the County each species of wildlife has its own habitat area which is an interrelated and specific set of conditions to which it is adapted and without it cannot survive. Wildlife habitat is considered the prime determinant of wildlife welfare.

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All wildlife habitats can be considered "sensitive" to some degree as they are affected by impacts of man's use of the land. Change to habitat brought about through soil tillage, livestock grazing, clear cutting, and development have altered the original vegetative cover and produced new landscapes.

There are sensitive habitat areas for big game located in Wasco County which must be protected for the existence of game animals. These areas are located in the productive pine/oak habitat which have been undergoing recent development for homes and recreational development. These areas include: The White River Management Unit, Rocky Prairie, Mosier area, Seven Mile Hill, Browns Creek, Mill Creek, Dutch Flat Ridge, Pleasant Ridge, Friend, and Sportmans Paradise. Pleasant Ridge and Sportsmans Paradise are located in the Big Game Winter Range. The White River Management Unit is owned by The Department of Fish and Wildlife.

#### Big Game Winter Range

The survival of big game depends on providing adequate habitat, and requires both summering and wintering areas. The County Big Game Winter Range consists of approximately 271,000 acres. Much is in the National Forest adjacent to private land, with many of the lower valleys in private ownership. The winter range habitat area in Wasco County has decreased by 48% since 1957. Correspondingly, the effective winter range below elevation 3000' has also decreased. See chart below.

	County Jurisdictional Big Game Winter Range (1991)	Historical Big Game Winter Range (1957)
Acreage	271,052	517,452
Winter Range Below Elevation 3000'	155,520	266,880

Since acknowledgement of the comprehensive plan conditional use permits for nonresource dwellings in the Big Game Winter Range represents 6566 acres loss in habitat. Although this is a relatively small percentage of the whole area, the overall impact on big game is great.

Page 2076

### White River Management Area

The White River Management Area was initiated in 1953. Approximately 28,000 acres of big game winter habitat are within the Management Area. See Figure 17. The Department of Fish and Wildlife has been obtaining these lands through purchase and lease agreements from adjacent private owners. The Pine Grove tract and Griffith tract (purchased in 1981) have been recently acquired and represent approximately 1900 acres. 58 miles of fence along the management area boundary has been constructed to restrict big game movement onto adjacent private lands in an attempt to reduce damage from Big Game to agricultural crops. Many big game now winter in the White River Management Area.

### Unique Habitats in Wasco County

- The unique rock formations, rock slides and overall variable terrain features of the southern portion of the county and along the Deschutes, John Day and Columbia Rivers provide an important and unique wildlife habitat. Some wildlife species are directly associated with rock formations as a result of adaptation. Rocky, steep terrain is an integral part of good habitat, as these areas are utilized for shade, cover and escape routes. Species closely associated with rock formations include: bobcat, porcupine, woodrat, cliff swallow, rock and canyon wrens and the rattlesnake. Golden eagles and other raptors nest in rock outcrops, cliffs and snags along the John Day and Deschutes Rivers. In addition, osprey and peregrine falcons nest and feed along the Deschutes and Columbia.
- Oregon white oak is a common deciduous tree species in central Wasco County. It is considered to be a unique entity, as there is little remaining in eastern Oregon. White oak forests provide necessary benefits for wildlife and are considered the most important wildlife habitat in the state because of the large number of species found there. (Martin et. al. 1951). Deer, elk, bear and western grey squirrel depend on oak habitat, Merriam turkey use oak woodlands as wintering habitat, and migratory deer and elk concentrate in the oak woodlands. Older age class oaks provide many nest cavities for a wide range of non-game wildlife species. Several other species directly associated with Oregon white oak include the Lewis woodpecker, western bluebird, and silver gray squirrel.

092 0076

The overall economic value of the wildlife found in our pine/oak forests may far surpass the wood product value.<sup>1</sup>

### Land Use Conflicts

The type and severity of conflicts between wildlife and other land uses vary depending upon the habitats and land use involved. Conflicts frequently result in habitat loss or degradation which reduces animal numbers and correspondingly recreational opportunities. Livestock grazing has had a tremendous effect on vegetative cover along streams. Intensive grazing has caused a decline of large native grasses, such as bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue. The Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, which was associated with native bunchgrass and adjoining bushy areas has disappeared.

Land uses most compatible with Wasco County's fish and wildlife resources include open space, agriculture and forest. Land use designation which maintain large minimum lot sizes result in lower residential densities and reduce conflicts between habitat and human activities. The conflicts with wildlife in sensitive habitat areas such as big game winter range are identified and protected by an environmental overlay district. Special consideration will be given to fish and wildlife concerns in these areas when conflicting uses occur.

### UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Upland game birds are inventoried in the spring and summer throughout Wasco County by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This includes both native and introduced species. See Table B.

Pheasant, and to a lesser extent quail, are dependent upon agriculture for their existence. Ideal habitat includes a variety of seed-producing crops and brushy fencerows, ditches, streams, and woodlots. This type of land cover provides their basic needs of food, water, and cover.

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<sup>1</sup> A Plan for Managing the Oak Forests of Washington State

P92 0076



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TABLE B  
Upland Game Birds in Wasco County

Species

Native Upland Game Birds:

Blue Grouse  
Ruffed Grouse  
Mountain Quail  
Morning Dove

Introduced Upland Game Birds:

Ring-necked Pheasant  
Valley Quail  
Hungarian Partridge  
Chukar Partridge  
Merriam Turkey

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Sensitive Habitat

Since many upland species are products of agriculture, they are generally found on farmlands. However, in many places, riparian vegetation is the only cover available and these are considered as sensitive areas.

Reduced acres of agricultural land combined with clean farming techniques (burning, chemical application, and removing brush areas) has significantly reduced the upland species populations. State and County laws mandate vegetation removal by chemicals or other means to control noxious weeds.

Habitat improvement techniques currently being promoted and managed by the Fish and Wildlife Department include: riparian fencing; managed grazing systems; spring developments to protect wildlife water sources; water distribution (guzzlers)<sup>2</sup> for wildlife; forage seedings; tree and shrub planting in the riparian zone. These techniques promote wildlife utilization of an area they may otherwise have avoided because of lack of water and cover.

Since the original comprehensive plan was approved the Oregon Department of Fish and

Wildlife has identified a list of critical bird sites that are especially sensitive to humans:

- Bald Eagle
- Swainsons Hawk
- Spotted Owl
- Lewis Woodpecker
- Golden Eagle
- Peregrine
- Osprey

Information regarding their location is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and is kept on file in the Planning Office. When any development is proposed its effect on critical bird sites will be addressed.

#### Land Use Conflicts

Wildlife species are affected whenever agricultural land is taken out of production through urban sprawl, road construction, industrial development, and other land clearing activities. Present farming practices also have an impact. Practices such as the removal of fencerows, woodlots, and riparian vegetation at the expense of upland game use.

#### WATERFOWL

Wasco County has a significant nesting population of Canadian geese, mallards and teal. Nesting, feeding, and resting areas are definite habitat needs for waterfowl. Nesting is the most critical activity in late spring and early summer. Marsh areas, lakes and slow moving streams with brushy banks provide important habitat for mallards, duck, some teal, and Canadian geese. The Columbia River serves as a major wintering waterfowl area with large numbers of birds concentrating in Wasco County. Lakes, small perennial streams, and wetlands associated with the Columbia River are extremely important for the nesting species of waterfowl.

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TABLE C  
Waterfowl Species in Wasco County

Species

Waterfowl:

Canadian Geese  
Mallard  
Widgeon  
Redhead  
Scaup  
Ringneck  
Goldeneye  
Merganser  
Coot  
Teal  
Canvasback

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Sensitive Habitat Areas

In addition to the Columbia River, the Deschutes River is an important waterfowl habitat for nesting and rearing area.

Land Use Conflicts

Ninety-eight percent of all wetland habitat, including islands, have been lost due to dams on the Columbia River, freeway and railroad fills, urban and industrial development. The Division of State Lands, and The Corps of Engineers are the regulatory agencies for wetlands and work in conjunction with the local planning agency to monitor this resource.

Home development adjacent to the rivers and streams has reduced the effectiveness of the riparian zone to provide feeding, resting, and nesting in some areas. Free roaming dogs from these developments have added to the harassment of the waterfowl and other wildlife.

192-8076

## FURBEARERS

Furbearers are designated by the Commission of Fish and Wildlife and include both aquatic forms such as beaver, muskrat, mink, and river otter and terrestrial forms such as marten, fisher, red fox, bobcat, and raccoon. They have a wide variety of habitat needs including brushy streams, lakes, wetlands, forested areas, and open sage brush-grasslands types. See Table D.

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TABLE D  
Furbearer Species in Wasco County

Species

Furbearers:

Beaver  
Muskrat  
River Otter  
Mink  
Marten  
Red and Grey Fox  
Bobcat  
Raccoon

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### Sensitive Habitat Areas

The riparian wetland communities are the most important sensitive habitat areas for furbearers both aquatic and terrestrial. Terrestrial furbearers prefer habitats previously discussed for big game and upland birds.

P92. 0076

Land Use Conflicts

Mans' development affecting these habitat areas has created land use conflicts. Consideration for the habitat will prevent or mitigate potential problems. Trapping and hunting seasons for these species are regulated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

ECONOMICS

Since the original comprehensive plan was approved estimates of revenue to the County for the pursuit of big game and fish has been made by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. A significant contribution to the economy comes from the people who come to use the fish and wildlife resource for hunting and fishing. The estimate is based on a dollar value applied to the number of hunter days. There are no estimates available at present for the money generated for pursuit of upland game or for the amount spent by visitors who make trips to the County for the primary purpose of wildlife viewing or photography.

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TABLE E

Average expenditures on Fish and Wildlife  
(Hunting and Fishing, 1988)

Total Expenditure

Fish	\$2,764,590
Big Game	814,205
Upland Game	not documented
Waterfowl	not documented
Non Game	not documented

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Fish and wildlife are an important part of our local economy especially if a figure were included on expenditures for viewing and photographing wildlife.

192-0076

ISSUES

- Wasco County has three resource zones in the area presently delineated as big game habitat. They are: F-2(40), F-2(80), and A-1(80).
- The potential land use conflicts regarding big game habitat in these zones is loss of habitat due to forest practices in the "F-2(80)" zone, agricultural practices in the "A-1(80)" and increased density in the "F-2(40)". Uses within the zones are as follows.

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Permitted Uses</u>	<u>Conditional Uses</u>
F-2(40)	Accessory buildings in conjunction with farm use.	Single family dwelling
F-2(80)	Accessory buildings in conjunction with farm use. Production and harvesting of forest products.	Accessory and necessary single family dwelling.
A-1(80)	Single family dwelling in conjunction with farm use.	Single family dwelling not in conjunction with farm use. Golf courses.

- From 1983-1991 Conditional Use Permits in the Big Game Winter Range represented a 6566 acre loss in habitat (6%). At the same rate over a 50 year period this would represent a 42% loss in the acreage of the habitat.
- On a cumulative basis, non-resource uses, if approved, could permanently alter big game habitat areas. Some of these include: the introduction of people to habitat areas on a year-round basis and, the use of land which requires removal of large amounts of vegetative cover.
- Damage to gardens and croplands will cause conflicts between land owners and big game that are often difficult to resolve.
- The productive pine-oak habitat has been undergoing development into recreational subdivisions and single family dwellings. Harvesting of old growth pine will diminish necessary habitat for animals such as the introduced Merriam's turkey. New roads, off-road vehicles and free ranging dogs have detrimental effects on animals utilizing these areas.

P92-0876

Proposed Revisions to the Comprehensive Plan  
Goal 5 Fish and Wildlife  
Page 18  
November 1, 1991

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P92. 0076

**TABLE 13**

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES IN WASCO COUNTY

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>State Status</u>	<u>Federal Status</u>
<u>Endangered Species:</u>			
American Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	E	E
<u>Threatened Species:</u>			
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	T	T
Northern Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis	T	
Wolverine	Galo	T	
<u>Species of Concern: Birds</u>			
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum	S	
Tricolored Blackbird	Agelaius tricolor	S	
Bufflehead	Bucephala albeola	S	
Swainson's Hawk	Buteo swainsoni	S	
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	S	
Pileated Woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus	S	
Greater Sandhill Crane	Grus canadensis tabida	S	
Harlequin Duck	Histrionicus histrionicus	S	
Lewis' Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis	S	
Long-Billed Curlew	Numenius americanus	S	
Flammulated Owl	Otus flammeolus	S	
Purple Martin	Progne subis	S	
Red-Necked Grebe	Podiceps grisegens	S	
Black-Backed Woodpecker	Picoides arcticus	S	
Three-Toed Woodpecker	Picoides tridactylus	S	
White-Headed Woodpecker	Picoides albolarvatus	S	
Western Bluebird	Sialia mexicana	S	
Great Gray Owl	Strix nebulosa	S	
Williamson's Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus	S	
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea	S	
Pygmy Owl		S	
<u>Species of Concern: Mammals</u>			
Pallid Bat	Antrozous pallidus	S	
Fisher	Martes Pennanti	S	
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	Plecotus townsendii	S	
Washington Ground Squirrel	Spermophilus washingtoni	S	
Pygmy Rabbit	Sylvilagus idahoensis	S	
Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta	S	

pg 2 - 0076



Species of Concern: Amphibians

Larch Mountain Salamander	Plethodon larselli	S
Spotted Frog	Rana pretiosa	S
Northern Leopard Frog	Rana pipiens	S
Cope's Giant Salamander	Dicamptodon copei	S

\*NOTE: E = Endangered; T = Threatened; S = Sensitive

P92. 11076

TABLE 14  
WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURRENCE  
WASCO COUNTY

Species	HABITAT TYPES							
	Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer-Oak	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural	
BIRDS:								
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
Mallard Duck	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Turkey Vulture	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bald Eagle	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
Rough-legged Hawk	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
American Kestrel	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3
Long-eared Owl	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Screech Owl	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Great-horned Owl	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Merriam's Turkey	3	3	3	3	-	3	-	-
California Quail	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Mourning Dove	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	-
Rock Dove	-	3	3	3	-	3	3	3
Common Nighthawk	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Common Flicker	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Lewis Woodpecker	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Downy Woodpecker	3	3	3	-	2	3	-	-
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
Western Kingbird	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2
Western Flycatcher	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2
Ash-throated Flycatcher	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	2
Western Wood Pewee	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

P92-0074

HABITAT TYPES

Species	HABITAT TYPES							
	Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer-Oak	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural	
BIRDS (cont.):								
Horned Lark	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
House Wren	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3
Winter Wren	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	3
Bewick's Wren	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Rock Wren	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Canyon Wren	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Hermit Thrush	3	3	2	-	2	2	-	-
Fox Sparrow	2	3	3	-	3	3	3	3
Song Sparrow	2	3	3	-	3	3	3	3
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Pintail	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
American Widgeon	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Cinnamon Teal	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Common Goldeneye	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Harlequin Duck	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Goshawk	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Coopers Hawk	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Sharp-skinned Hawk	3	2	-	-	2	2	2	2
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Blue Grouse	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Spotted Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

P92.0076

HABITAT TYPES

Species	Mixed		Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural
	Conifer	Conifer-Oak					
American Coot	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Poor-will	2	2	-	-	2	2	-
Hairy Woodpecker	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
Alder Flycatcher	2	-	-	-	3	3	-
Bank Swallow	-	3	3	-	2	-	-
Clark's Nutcracker	2	2	-	-	3	3	-
Townsend's Solitaire	3	-	-	-	2	2	-
Loggerhead Shrike	-	2	-	-	3	3	-
House Finch	-	3	3	-	3	-	-
Western Grebe	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Marsh Hawk	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Hungarian Partridge	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Ferruginous Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Swainsons Hawk	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Golden Eagle	2	2	-	-	2	2	-
Chukar Partridge	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Prairie Falcon	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Sparrow Hawk	-	2	3	-	3	3	-
Burrowing Owl	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Red-shafted Flicker	2	3	3	-	2	2	-
Red-tailed Hawk	3	3	3	-	3	3	-
Eastern Kingbird	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Say's Phoebe	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Sage Thrasher	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Yellow Warbler	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	3	3	-	-	2	2	-
MacGillivray's Warbler	3	3	-	-	2	-	-

BIRDS (cont.):

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

1992.0076

HABITAT TYPES

Species	Mixed Conifer		Mixed Conifer-Oak		Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper		Riparian	Agricultural
	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
BIRDS (cont.):										
Lewis Woodpecker	3		3		-	-			2	2
Wilson Warbler	2		-		-	-			2	2
Nashville Warbler	2		-		-	-			2	2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	2		-		-	-			2	2
Black-throated Gray Warbler	3		3		3	3	3	3	3	3
House Sparrow	-		3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Western Meadowlark	-		3		2	2	3	3	3	3
Red-winged Blackbird	-		3		2	2	3	3	3	3
Brewer's Blackbird	2		3		2	3	3	3	3	3
Brown-headed Cowbird	-		3		2	3	3	3	3	3
Northern Oriole	-		3		2	-	-	2	2	2
Western Tanager	2		-		-	-	-	2	2	2
Evening Grosbeak	3		2		-	-	-	3	3	3
Lazuli Bunting	2		2		2	-	2	2	2	-
Purple Finch	2		2		2	2	-	2	2	2
American Goldfinch	3		3		2	3	2	2	2	2
Rufous-sided Towhee	3		3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Savannah Sparrow	-		3		2	3	3	2	2	2
Vesper Sparrow	-		3		2	3	3	2	2	2
Lark Sparrow	-		3		2	3	2	2	2	2
Dark-eye Junco	3		3		3	-	2	3	3	3
Chipping Sparrow	2		3		2	3	2	2	2	2
White-crowned Sparrow	-		3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Hummingbirds	3		3		3	2	2	3	3	3
Pine Siskin	3		3		-	-	-	2	2	-
Mountain Quail	3		2		2	2	1	3	3	-
Barn Swallow	-		3		3	3	2	3	3	3
Violet-green Swallow	3		3		3	3	3	3	3	3
Tree Swallow	3		3		2	-	2	2	2	2

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

P92-0076

HABITAT TYPES

Species	HABITAT TYPES							
	Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer-Oak	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural	
BIRDS (cont.):								
Tri-Colored Blackbird	3	3		3	2	3	3	3
Stellars Jay	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Scrub Jay	-	3	2	3	3	3	-	-
Black-billed Magpie	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Common Raven	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Common Crow	3	3	3	-	2	3	3	3
Black-capped Chickadee	3	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Common Bushtit	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Dipper	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Brown Creeper	3	2	2	2	2	3	-	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
American Robin	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Varied Thrush	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Swainsons Thrush	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Western Bluebird	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Mountain Bluebird	3	-	-	3	2	3	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Bohemian Waxwing	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Cedar Waxwing	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Starling	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vauz's Swift	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Solitary Vireo	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	2
Orange-crowned Warbler	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	2
Sage Sparrow	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Pygmy Owl								

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

992-0076

HABITAT TYPES

Species	HABITAT TYPES								Riparian	Agricultural
	Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer-Oak	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural		
AMPHIBIANS:										
Western Pond Turtle										
Northern Long-toed Salamander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Toad	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	U
Pacific Tree Frog	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-
Rough-skinned Newt	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	-
Spotted Frog	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Leopard Frog	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
REPTILES:										
Northwestern Fence Lizard	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
Western Skink	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oregon Alligator Lizard	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	2
Rubber Boa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-
Sharp-tailed Snake	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	U	U	-
Stripped Whipsnake	-	U	-	-	U	-	2	U	U	-
Western Yellow-bellied Racer	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	U	U	-
Great Basin Gopher Snake	U	U	U	U	U	-	-	U	U	-
Pacific Gopher Snake	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Valley Garter Snake	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Wandering Garter Snake	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	U	-
Northern Pacific Rattlesnake	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Western Ring-necked Snake	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Great Basin Fence Lizard	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
Sagebrush Lizard	U	U	U	U	U	U	2	2	2	U
Side-blotched Lizard	U	U	U	U	U	U	2	2	2	U
Western Whiptail	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Rocky Mt. Rubber Boa	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

992.0076

HABITAT TYPES

Species	HABITAT TYPES							
	Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer-Oak	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural	
REPTILES (cont.):								
Bullsnake	-	3	-	3	3	3	3	3
Night Snake	U	U	-	U	U	U	U	U
MAMMALS:								
Townsend Big Eared Bat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mule Deer	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3
Blacktail Deer	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Coyote	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	-
Bobcat	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3
Raccoon	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Long-tailed Weasel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badger	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Striped Skunk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Otter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muskrat	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merriam Shrew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrant Shrew	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Water Shrew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific or Coast Mole	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Little Brown Myotis	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fringed Myotis	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
California Myotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Harvest Mouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canyon Mouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deer Mouse	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

992.0076



HABITAT TYPES

Species	Mixed Conifer		Mixed Conifer-Oak		Pine-Oak		Oak-Grass		Grass-Shrub Juniper		Riparian Agricultural	
	Conifer	Mixed	Conifer-Oak	Mixed	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub	Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural		
MAMMALS (cont.):												
Bushy-tailed Wood Rat	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Sagebrush Mole	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montane Meadow Mouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	3
Norway Rat	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
House Mouse	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Western Jumping Mouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Opossum	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U
Dusky Shrew	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	-	-	U	U	U
Trowbridge Shrew	U	U	U	U	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2
Pacific Mole	U	U	U	U	-	-	-	-	U	U	U	U
Yuma Myotis	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	-	2	2	2	2
Spotted Skunk	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
California Ground Squirrel	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Yellow Pine Chipmunk	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3
T Townsend Chipmunk	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3
Small-footed Myotis	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Hairy-winged Myotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Myotis	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Silvery-haired Bat	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Big Brown Bat	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Western Pipistrelle	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pallid Bat	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Lump-nosed Bat	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-
Blacktailed Hare	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Whitetailed Hare	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mountain Cottontail	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pygmy Rabbit	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yellow-bellied Marmot	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

P92.0076

HABITAT TYPES

Species	HABITAT TYPES							
	Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer-Oak	Pine-Oak	Oak-Grass	Grass-Shrub Juniper	Riparian	Agricultural	
MAMMALS (cont.):								
Belding Ground Squirrel	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2
Townsend Ground Squirrel	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2
Least Chipmunk	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Northern Pocket Gopher	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-
Ord Kangaroo Rat	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Western Gray Squirrel	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3
Chickaree	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-
Northern Flying Squirrel	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Longtail Vole	3	-	-	3	-	3	3	3
Oregon Vole	3	-	-	3	-	3	3	3
Norway Rat	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Black Rat	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Porcupine	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Snowshoe Hare	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Bear	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain Elk	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3
Pika	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuttall Cottontail	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	-

Abundance Key: 1-Rare; 2-Few; 3-Common; U-Unknown

<\wp\cp\table-14> November 12, 1991

P92-0076

## FISH

### GENERAL

The Hood and Deschutes are the major river basins which support the fisheries resources in Wasco County. These can be broadly broken into 3 significant habitat areas: Fifteenmile Creek and its tributaries; The Deschutes and its tributaries; and lakes and reservoirs. These are shown on Figure 18. Aquatic habitat provided by these waters support a wide variety of fish species of both game and non game fish. These species and their distribution are shown in Table 15.

Principle species for sport use include: spring chinook (Deschutes), fall chinook (Columbia and Deschutes), summer steelhead (Columbia, Deschutes), rainbow trout (Deschutes), rainbow trout (Deschutes, lakes), walleye (Columbia), white sturgeon (Columbia) and smallmouth bass (Columbia).

The only commercial fisheries in Wasco County are Treaty Tribal fisheries in the Columbia River. Currently, Treaty Tribal commercial seasons target on fall chinook, coho, summer steelhead, winter steelhead, and white sturgeon. Walleye are taken incidently in several treaty fisheries and can be sold.

The two most abundant fish species in Wasco County are rainbow trout and summer steelhead. These two species are of prime recreational value to the area.

### FISH INVENTORY

The fish inventory was compiled by information from federal and state agencies including the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, District Office and Regional Office; the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base and the Bureau of Land Management.

The fish inventory identifies and discusses the following:

- . Endangered, threatened and sensitive species
- . Areas that support a large number of fish species
- . Instream habitat conditions
- . Riparian corridors and sensitive habitat areas

### Threatened and Endangered Species

Five potential species candidates are thought to occur in Wasco County. Wild coho spawning in the Columbia tributaries below The Dalles Dam are proposed for Federal listing as threatened or endangered as of 1990. It is probable that some stocks of spring, fall, and summer chinook that use the Columbia River in Wasco County as a migration corridor will be listed

892-0076

as threatened or endangered on the Federal list in the near future. A statewide listing as threatened or endangered for bull trout (Dolly Varden trout) is currently being discussed and likely will be proposed in 1991 or 1992.

#### FISH HABITAT

Fish and wildlife resources and their habitats are increasingly subject to competing land and water uses. There is a growing concern and realization that habitat is the key to maintaining optimum populations of fish and wildlife. Sensitive habitat areas for fish production in Wasco County are all lakes, rivers, reservoirs, streams, and headwaters. They support anadromous and resident fish and provide habitat. See Table 15 and Table C for the distribution of fish species by water body and stream.

Instream fish habitat conditions vary considerably between the Deschutes River Basin and the Fifteenmile Creek Basin. Aquatic habitat condition for the tributaries ranges from good to poor. The maintenance of minimum streamflows recommended in Table F are critical to the survival of local fisheries. Instream habitat conditions and land use activities that cause major problems to quality of these streams are shown on Table G. Other factors that determine stream condition include: basin character, riparian condition, and adjacent uses. Conditions for these streams and rivers, is further described below.

#### Deschutes River

The Deschutes River Basin is the second largest basin in Oregon. The Deschutes River, with a stabilized flow from upstream impoundments, and low level release of cool water (Pelton Dam), has a good to excellent aquatic habitat condition. (Two Rivers Resource Management Plan). Grazing management practices on BLM lands downstream of the Pelton Reservoir have reduced the large areas of overgrazing and associated erosion problems and created an improved riparian system.

The lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River were designated as a component of the Oregon State Scenic Waterways System. The same 100 mile segment from Pelton Dam to its confluence with the Columbia River was also designated as a National Wild and Scenic River and classified as a recreational river area. The Deschutes is considered 'world famous' for recreational fishing of steelhead and rainbow trout. Reductions in flow of the Deschutes River would be detrimental to fish production. See Table F for recommended minimum flows.

Land ownership on the Deschutes for Wasco County is shown below:

A72-0076

LAND OWNERSHIP ON THE DESCHUTES RIVER IN WASCO COUNTY <sup>3</sup>

BLM	STATE	WARM SPRINGS	PRIVATE	TOTAL
11,680	1,015	2,414	7,937	23,046

Deschutes River Tributaries

Tributary streams of the Deschutes include: Buckhollow Creek, Bakeoven Creek, Ward Creek, Antelope Creek, White River, Wapinitia Creek, and Nena Creek.

White River

The White River is relatively unimpacted by development and a good example of a fairly pristine system. The steep-walled nature of the basin from Tygh Valley upstream to Mount Hood National Forest is not easily assessable to man or development. Potential for sediment in the river occurs in the lower segment where there is agricultural use.

Bakeoven and Buckhollow Creek

Both of these creeks are important Deschutes tributaries for wild steelhead spawning. There is presently a multi-agency program for riparian management on the south bank, in the upper reach of Buckhollow Creek in Wasco County. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife would ideally like to see both Bakeoven and Buckhollow protected because of their importance as wild steelhead spawning streams.

Fifteenmile Creek

Fifteenmile Creek and its tributaries support a locally important recreational resident trout fishery. Winter steelhead produced in the basin contribute to sport fisheries in the Columbia River and in Fifteenmile Creek below Petersburg.

Fifteenmile Creek and its tributaries are greatly impacted by development along its banks. Livestock grazing is the highest contributing factor affecting water quality. Water quality is good upstream of Dufur; downstream quality is poor due to development, grazing, and agricultural practices.

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<sup>3</sup>(Issues and Alternatives for Management of Lower Deschutes River

092-0076

#### Fifteenmile Creek Tributaries

Tributary streams of Fifteenmile Creek include: Ramsey, Eightmile, Fivemile and Threemile Creeks.

Excessive silt loads carried by streams in the Fifteen mile basin have reduced the amount and quality of gravel available for fish spawning. The silt originates from adjacent cultivated fields and stream banks during periods of heavy precipitation and runoff.

#### Oak Springs Fish Hatchery

Oak Springs Fish Hatchery, an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife facility, is the only fish hatchery in Wasco County. It is located at Rivermile 46 of the Deschutes River, five miles downstream from Maupin. Oak Springs raises rainbow trout and summer steelhead. A total of approximately 2,250,000 individual fish are produced each year.

### SENSITIVE HABITAT

#### Riparian Vegetation Corridors Along Rivers and Streams

##### Location, Quantity and Quality:

The riparian habitat provides a very important source of food and cover for all species. Riparian habitats are very sensitive to adverse impacts, as these areas serve a great number of wildlife species in a variety of ways. Not only does this vegetation provide habitat, but is instrumental in maintaining water quality and preventing soil erosion. In some parts of the county, particularly the eastern and southern portions, riparian habitat is scarce and must be protected.

Upon consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, all riparian vegetation located within 25 feet of the streambank (measured from mean high water) adjacent to identified perennial and intermittent streams has been classified important. The location of important perennial and intermittent streams is shown in Figure 18.

Riparian zones along these streams and rivers provide migration routes for wildlife, such as birds, deer and elk (Stevens et. al. 1977, Wauer 1977). In the case of deer and elk, such areas are frequently used as travel corridors between high elevation summer range and low elevation winter range. The following information addresses quality, quantity and location of the resource.

192-0076

Streamside riparian habitat inventoried indicates that there are 3,285 acres (5.1 square miles) of riparian habitat along 1,084 stream miles in Wasco County. This includes intermittent and perennial streams. See Figure 18.

Present riparian habitat management consists of fencing on private land and BLM land, and areas excluded from grazing by natural or physical barriers (islands on the Deschutes River and areas inaccessible to livestock because of high cliffs). Current management includes cooperative fencing arrangements between ODFW and private landowners, plus cooperative efforts on public lands, on Fifteenmile and Eightmile Creek, on the lower Deschutes, and a small section of Bakeoven Creek. Riparian habitat under present protection totals approximately 32 miles (96 acres).

The quality of riparian vegetation is improving on the Deschutes River. Bakeoven and Buckhollow Creeks are in poor condition due to abuse by over-grazing.

#### ECONOMICS

A significant contribution to the local economy is made by people who use the fish resources of our area for recreation. The following table indicates estimates of the monies obtained locally by fishing. No figures are available estimating the amount spent by people who come from out of the county to use the resources.

	<u>Total Expenditure<sup>4</sup></u>
Fish	\$ 2,764,590

A considerable number of dollars could be added to this if data was available on the money spent by people who come from out of the county to fish.

The only commercial fisheries in Wasco County are Treaty Tribal fishing on the Columbia River. We are not considering the Columbia River fisheries resource in this plan element.

Obviously, the fisheries resource of Wasco County has an important part to play in our local economy.

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<sup>4</sup> Based on 85,012 angler trip days in Wasco County on all streams and lakes, excluding the Columbia River.

P92-0076

TABLE 15  
 FISH SPECIES DISTRIBUTION BY WATER BODY  
 WASCO COUNTY, OREGON

	Summer Steelhead	Winter Steelhead	Spring Chinook	Fall Chinook	Coho	Rainbow Trout	Bull Trout	Cutthroat Trout	Largemouth Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Walleye	Channel Catfish	Bluegill	White Sturgeon	Mountain Whitefish
Columbia River	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Deschutes River	x		x	x		x	x								x
Buckhollow Cr.	x					x									
Bakeoven Cr.	x					x									
Ward Cr.	x					x									
Antelope Cr.	x					x									
White River						x									x
Tygh Cr.						x									
Jordan Cr.						x									
Badger Cr.						x									
Threemile Cr.						x									
Wapinitia Cr.	x					x									
Nena Cr.	x					x									
Fifteenmile Cr.		x				x		x							
Fivemile Cr.		x				x		x							
Eightmile Cr.		x				x									
Ramsey Cr.		x				x		x							
Threemile Cr.					x	x		x							
Mill Cr.		x			x	x		x							
NF Mill Cr.		x				x		x							
SF Mill Cr.		x				x		x							
Mosier Cr.					x	x		x							
Rock Cr.		x				x		x							
Chenowith Cr.					x	x		x							
Pine Hollow Lake						x			x					x	
Taylor Lake						x			x			x	x		

P92-0076



TABLE F

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM STREAMFLOW FOR WASCO COUNTY STREAMS  
 BY MONTH. VALUES ARE IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
[1] Deschutes	3000	3000	3500	3500	3500	3500	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
[2] Buckhollow	20	20	20	10	10	5	2	2	2	2	5	10
[3] White River	60	100	145	145	145	100	60	10	60	60	60	60
[4] BakeOven	20	30	30	30	30	20	2	2	2	2	5	10
[5] Trout Creek	15	30	30	30	30	8	2	2	2	2	4	6
[6] Trout Creek	25	73	73	73	73	67	67	25	25	25	25	25
[7] Fifteenmile	10	10	15	25	25	25	10	5	5	5	10	10
[8] Eightmile	7	7	10	17	17	17	10	10	7	7	7	7
[9] Ramsey	8	15	15	15	15	8	3	2	2	2	3	8
[10] Mill Creek	7	7	10	17	17	17	10	10	7	7	7	7

[1] Deschutes RM 0.00 to 100.00
[2] Buckhollow RM 0.00 to Macken Canyon
[3] White River RM 0.00 to USFS Boundary
[4] BakeOven RM 0.00 to Deep Creek
[5] Trout Creek RM 0.00 to Amity Creek

P92-0074

Proposed Revisions to the Comprehensive Plan  
Goal 5 Fish and Wildlife  
Page 37  
November 1, 1991

- [6] Trout Creek RM 13.3 to 35.4
- [7] Fifteemile Creek RM 0.00 to USFS Boundary
- [8] Eightmile Creek RM 0.00 to USFS Boundary
- [9] Ramsey Creek RM 0.00 to USFS Boundary
- [10] Mill Creek RM 0.00 to NF - SF Confluence

November 12, 1991 <\\wp\cp\min-flow.tbl>

092-0074

TABLE G  
 INSTREAM HABITAT CONDITION BY MILE FOR WASCO COUNTY STREAMS

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Total
Deschutes			50	30	80
Buckhollow	18 ab	10 ab			28
Bakeoven	20 ab	9 ab			29
Wapinitia		2 ab	5		7
Nena	3 a	2 a			5
Ward	12 a	2 a			14
Antelope	10 a	3 a			13
White River			25		25
Tygh		4 ae	3		7
Jordan		4 ad			4
Badger	5 a	4 ad			9
Threemile		2 a	2		4
Fifteenmile	30 abcde	7 abcde	8		45
Ramsey		3 abde	2		5
Eightmile	10 abde	10 abde	5		25
Fivemile	15 abcde	5 abcde	4		24
Threemile	3 abce	3 abce			6
Mill		25 ce	13		38
Chenowith	3 abce				3
Mosier		14 abcde			14
Rock	3 acd				3

Key:

- a. Livestock grazing
- b. Other agriculture
- c. Flood plain development and encroachment (urbanization)
- d. Timber harvest activity
- e. Water withdrawal - domestic or agricultural

Source: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

<\wp\cp\habitat.tbl>  
 November 12, 1991

092-8076

TABLE H

FISH SPECIES DISTRIBUTION BY STREAM  
 Values are Miles of Stream Each Species is Present

	Rb	Sts	StW	Chs	Chf	Co	Ct	Bt	WF
Deschutes	80	80		80	80			30	80
Buckhollow	28	28							
Bakeoven	29	29							
White River	25	2							5
Tygh	7								
Jordan	4								
Badger	5								
Threemile	9								
Wapinitia	7	7							
Nena	5	5							
Ward	13	13							
Antelope	12	12							
Fifteenmile	45		45			1			
Fivemile	18		2				18		
Eightmile	22		22						
Ramsey	7		7						
Mill	6		6			6	6		
SF Mill	5		4			4	5		
NF Mill	5		4				5		
Threemile	5						5		
Rock	3		1			1	3		
Chenowith	3					3	3		
Mosier	14					1	14		

Key:

- Rb = Rainbow Trout
- Sts = Summer Steelhead
- Stw = Winter Steelhead
- Chs = Spring Chinook
- Chf = Fall Chinook
- Co = Coho
- Ct = Cutthroat Trout
- Bt = Bull Trout
- WF = Whitefish

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#### ISSUES

- Sensitive habitat areas for fish production in Wasco County are all lakes, rivers, reservoirs, streams and headwaters.
- The Deschutes River supports the largest number of fish species in Wasco County.
- Overall condition and trend of fish habitat as a result of management techniques is improving on the Deschutes River below Pelton Dam.
- Non-biological aspects of fish and wildlife resources include recreation, scenic, and aesthetic values and result in economic benefits. As habitat and related resources are depleted by competing uses, public demand for these resources becomes harder to meet.
- Land use activities that cause major problems (sedimentation, bank erosion, riparian habitat loss) are: agricultural practices, livestock grazing, timber harvest activity, excessive water withdrawal and flood plain development (urbanization).
- In Wasco County major agricultural impacts on salmonid production are due to water withdrawals, livestock grazing in the riparian zone, and excessive sedimentation (originating from cultivated cropland).
- The riparian zone is the most important wildlife habitat in the managed rangeland. It is also an area of maximum potential conflict between users of timber, grazing and wildlife resources.
- Quality and quantity of riparian habitat would benefit significantly as a result of riparian fencing and exclusion of livestock grazing.
- The riparian quality is improving on the Deschutes River and is poor on Bakeoven and Buckhollow Creeks.

<fl:fish>

P92.0076

INVENTORY

- A. Wildlife Population and Habitat Estimates 1980-1990, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, August 1991.
- B. Big Game Statistics 1989, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- C. An Economic Comparison of the Income Aspects of Livestock Ranching and Big Game Hunting, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Report, Christopher Carter, Staff Economist, April 1986.
- D. Letters from John Beck and Steve Pribayl, Staff Biologists, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, December 1990.
- E. State of Oregon Sport Fishing Activities, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1990.
- F. Wildlife Habitats in Managed Rangelands - The Great Basin of South Eastern Oregon, Riparian Zones, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report 1979, Jack Thomas, Chris Maser, and John Rodiek.
- G. Oregon Rivers Information System, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Brent Frosberg June 1990.
- H. White River Management Area Map supplied by Larry Cooper, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Barlow Ranger District April 1991.
- I. Oak Pine Woodland Map prepared by Rich Thurman, USDA Forest Service, Barlow Ranger District.
- J. Modified Oak Pine Woodland Map prepared by John Buckman and John Beck Oregon State Forester, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Biologist.
- K. Two Rivers Resource Management Plan EIS 1985 - U.S. Dept. of the Interior, BLM.
- L. Waterway Habitat Alteration Policies, Review Draft, Jan. 1985, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.
- M. Environmental Investigation, Hood Basin Supplement, Fish and Wildlife Resources and Their Water Resources, 1973, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.
- N. Fifteen mile Basin Fish Habitat Improvement Implementation Plan, USDA  
F o r e s t                      S e r v i c e                      1 9 8 7 .

P92-0076

WASCO COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER of Proposed )  
Amendments to the Wasco County )  
Land Use and Development Ordinance )  
and Comprehensive Plan )

RECOMMENDATION

On Monday, December 2, 1991, the Wasco County Planning Commission duly met and conducted a public hearing upon amendments to the Wasco County Land Use and Development Ordinance and Comprehensive Plan proposed by the staff of the Wasco County Planning and Economic Development Office.

The Commission heard the recommendation of the Wasco County Citizen Advisory Group and the following voting members of the Commission were present: Chairman Pat Davis, Joe Sullivan, Sandee Burbank, Alice Linebarger, and Warren Thornton.

The hearing was opened and testimony received from all interested parties.

Upon closure of the hearing, the Commission, based on testimony received, voted 5-0 to recommend that the County Court adopt the amendments with the following revisions to the proposed Wasco County Land Use and Development Ordinance text:

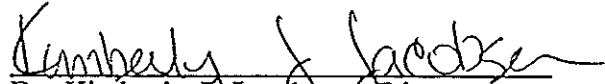
1. Chapter 1, Page 3: To change the definition of "Roadside Stand" to "Agricultural Produce Stand" - A temporary structure providing for the retail sale of any agricultural produce where more than one half of the gross receipts results from the sale of produce grown on the unit of land where the roadside stand is located. Produce stands are subject to the licensing requirements of the Food and Dairy Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the site plan review requirements, Chapter 20, of this Ordinance.
2. Chapter 1, Page 3: To change the proposed new definition of Replat to add, at the end of the sentence: "...or to correct an irregularity or error in the original plat."
3. Chapter 2, Page 2: To change the notification area in Section 2.080 A.2. from two hundred fifty (250) feet to three hundred (300) feet.

1992-0076

EXHIBIT B-1

4. Chapter 3, Page 2: To add to the end of Section 3.810 C.3. the statement that "If a waiver is authorized, the property owner must notify the Planning Commission that the agricultural use is in place within one year."

Submitted for the Commission,

  
By: Kimberly J. Jacobsen, Director  
Planning and Economic Development

P92-0076

B-2