

Preliminary Research for the **Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan Update**

SPRING 2025



Authors

Miranda Lao
Rose Freeman
Aziza Longi

Acknowledgments

This work was completed as part of the Spring 2025 Masters of Urban and Environmental Planning Capstone in the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia. We would like to thank Will Cockrell, who led the planning capstone and guided the completion of this document, and Maya Claggett and Nishat Tasnim Maria, who worked on *Preliminary Research on the Public Participation Plan for Chiloquin, Oregon*. We would also like to thank Robert Cowie and Cathy Stuhr – local experts from the City of Chiloquin who met with us to inform our work.

COVER IMAGES
REFLECTION ON THE WILLIAMSON RIVER FROM THE CITY OF CHILOQUIN WEBSITE
CHILOQUIN TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP FROM THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SIDEBAR IMAGE THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT
CHILOQUIN TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP FROM THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan Update
Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION 1

SCOPE OF WORK 5

GOAL 1: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT 13

GOAL 2: LAND USE PLANNING 19

GOAL 3: AGRICULTURAL LANDS 23

GOAL 4: FOREST LANDS 26

GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC & HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES 31

GOAL 6: AIR, WATER, AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY 38

GOAL 7: AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL HAZARDS 47

GOAL 8: RECREATIONAL NEEDS 53

GOAL 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 59

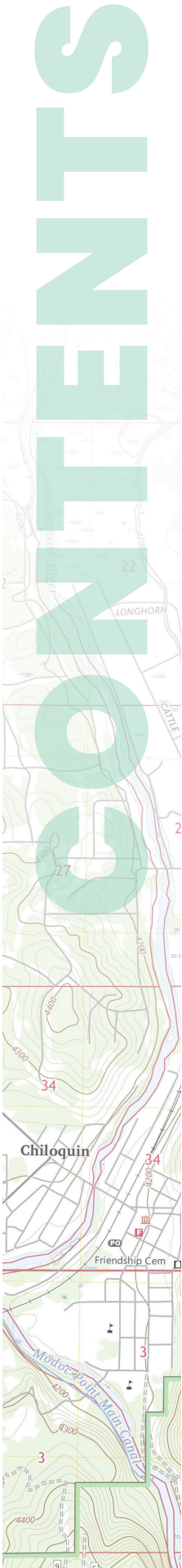
GOAL 10: HOUSING 66

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES 72

GOAL 12: TRANSPORTATION 77

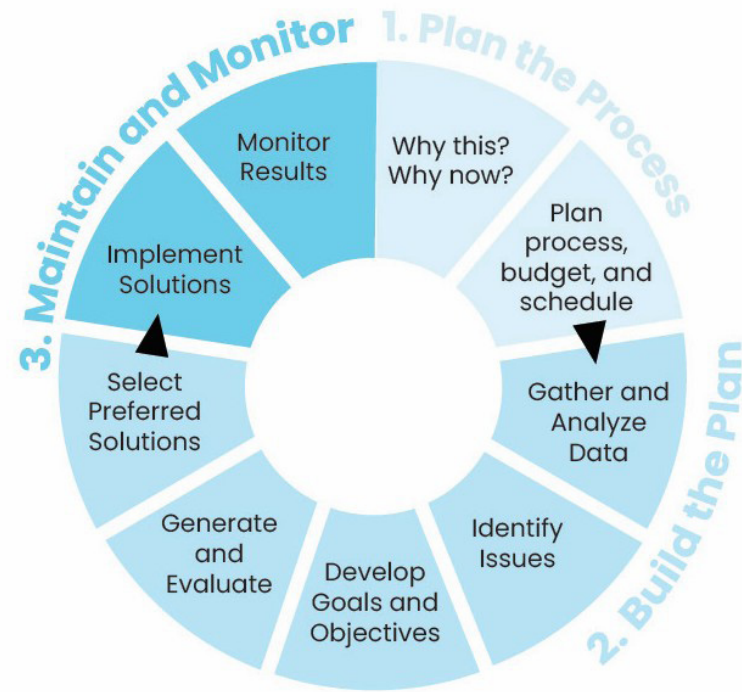
GOAL 13: ENERGY CONSERVATION 82

GOAL 14: URBANIZATION 87



Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan Update

Introduction



What is a comprehensive plan?

A comprehensive plan is an official document adopted by a city or county which sets forth the general long-range policies on how the community's future development should occur. According to the Oregon Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD) Planning for Natural Hazards: Key Elements of a Comprehensive Plan in Oregon's Statewide Land Use Planning Program, local plans must:

1. Address all the applicable topics in the Statewide Planning Goals, as well as issues of local concern.

A comprehensive plan is a useful tool for Chiloquin to situate themselves within the goals of both their broader state context and local community context. This aligns municipal decision-making towards long-term goals at both the state and local level. Importantly, comprehensive plans are official governing documents required by Oregon state law, approved through the Oregon DLCD. This means that through the process of submitting a comprehensive plan update for approval, Chiloquin's priorities, concerns, and fact-findings are presented before the state. Increased visibility and awareness of local issues at the state level allows the state to better tailor policies and available resources to support the Chiloquin community.

2. Anticipate and provide for at least 20 years of future land use needs.

Anticipating future needs is a practical concern for Chiloquin's city government, and also orients Chiloquin's residents around a collective imagination of what their local community and environment is and can be. A clear local community vision, aligned with broader state goals, serves two major purposes:

1. A clear vision better informs local government decisions to both build on existing community strengths and opportunities, and to address community gaps and concerns.
2. A clear vision ensures internal consistency between all aspects of local government decision-making, from regulatory policies to capital projects and initiatives, making the realization of community goals more possible and efficient. A comprehensive plan will ensure that efforts are mutually coordinated, making sure that infrastructure improvements in transportation networks, public facilities and services, and recreational areas supports and are supported by any efforts in towards local economic development, sustainability, and housing needs.

3. Include plan elements corresponding to each statewide goal.

The statewide planning goals serve as an instructive and supportive framework, which will help Chiloquin to comprehensively address its governmental responsibilities. Completing a comprehensive plan update can be a daunting task. Along with the statement of goals, Oregon also provides guidelines to help think through the details behind planning and implementation of policies towards each goal.

4. Ensure all implementing measures comply with the statewide goals and be consistent with and carry out comprehensive plan policies.

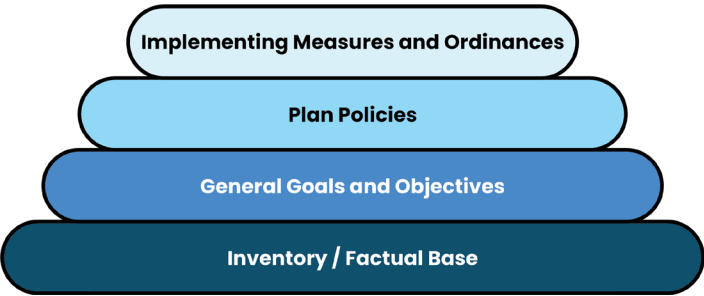
Recently, Chiloquin has been working to update its community development code, which is supported by a Mass Timber Code-UP staff report. This staff report turns first to Chiloquin's existing comprehensive plan to ensure that any recommendations made in the report are aligned with the policies contained in the comprehensive plan. Likewise, any major infrastructure project, from water systems to development of a local business district, will be required to align with policies in Chiloquin's comprehensive plan. Because the current comprehensive plan was crafted in 1980, this report is aligned with the Chiloquin community's vision of itself in 1980, which is not necessarily the community vision today. This does not take away from the staff report, but demonstrates a possible gap between current community efforts and the achievement of current community goals.

Key Components of a Comprehensive Plan

The key components of a comprehensive plan are:

- An inventory of existing conditions, also known as a factual base
- General goals and objectives
- Policies
- Implementing ordinances and regulations

Each successive component is both dependent on and more specific than the preceding component. The factual base provides the basis and justification for general goals and objectives, which in turn inform plan policies. The plan policies provide general guidance in review of land use proposals. The implementing ordinances and regulations provide the specific standards and criteria against which development proposals are reviewed.



Why is a comprehensive plan update important for Chiloquin?

A comprehensive plan will support the City of Chiloquin’s day-to-day efforts, including:

Applying for grants

Not only do the policies described in a comprehensive plan help to provide justification for any grant application, the factual base required by a comprehensive plan can also supply important information required by various grants.

Institutionalizing leadership, creating a plan for the future with a playbook

The first statewide planning goal is community engagement, ensuring that all members of a community have a chance both to be informed and to provide feedback at each step of the process in updating a comprehensive plan. The document serves as a playbook and instructional guide that can be referred to and created by all members of the community, empowering every resident with information they would need to become an effective community leader, or to take their own initiative in supporting community needs.

Greater collaboration with the Klamath Tribes, forging a joint vision of the city

The process of updating a comprehensive plan also provides an opportunity to strengthen the partnership between the city and the Klamath Tribes. By working closely on a comprehensive plan, a joint vision of the future of both communities is created. It is an opportunity for both communities to strengthen relationships, and ensure that their visions are compatible and mutually supportive.

Asset mapping and development of factual base to direct community and economic development efforts

Through the community engaged process of creating a comprehensive plan, residents also become better informed about their fellow community members and the environment they live in. This improved understanding can help residents to achieve their own goals, and envision how their ideas can foster mutual thriving with the place they live in.

Scope of Our Work

Developing a comprehensive plan is a lengthy process, so our goal is to aid the city of Chiloquin by creating a document that gives the community a place to start. Our scope of work for the first phase of the comprehensive plan update includes the following:

Inventory of Existing work

In order to begin updating the Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan, we will need to understand the local history of the document, its current requirements, context, and related documents.

Background Research

In addition to the particular requirements and scope of the comprehensive plan, we will need to learn more about the local context of Chiloquin, including current and ongoing efforts. We would like to understand the local history, demographics, economy, housing options and availability, and environment, in addition to community priority areas. This is in the interest of providing information from which a cohesive narrative might be formed.

Recommendations and Next Steps

From our background research, we will make recommendations towards next steps. Any actual next steps should be informed by local expertise and experience, as well as community input, but we hope to offer some suggestions from an outsider’s perspective. We will also provide tables with sources of funding that can support each goal, and describe relevant case studies that explore different approaches to the issues that we believe the city faces.

Document Creation

Our team will create a comprehensive plan resource guide that aims to make the comprehensive plan update process approachable. The goal is to provide a clear, foundational structure that can be expanded upon into a more detailed and complete update in the future.

Carrying the Work Forward

Our intended audience is first and foremost the City of Chiloquin, especially members in city government who can carry a comprehensive plan update forward, and for whom a comprehensive plan would be most useful. However, because a comprehensive plan update is a major undertaking that will likely require support from planning consultants to other students in university planning programs, we also hope our document can provide a starting point and background to any community outsiders who will become involved in the process.

Any comprehensive plan update process will require community engagement, embedded collaboration with the municipality, and site visits, so we recommend that the information we provide be revisited, reviewed, and expanded upon. From the background information and accounts of recent planning efforts we provide, we hope there are great opportunities for the people carrying this project forward to take more informed next steps.

We hope that this project can be continued with the next cohort of students in the University of Virginia Master of Urban and Environmental Planning (UVA MUEP) Capstone course. Other planning students in the state of Oregon might also be well-suited to assist in the next stage of work in developing a comprehensive plan update for the city of Chiloquin. We have identified the following urban planning programs in the state of Oregon as potential collaborators:

- [Portland State University Master of Urban and Regional Planning program](#)
- [Portland State University Master of Urban Studies program](#)
- [Portland State University BS of Community, Urban Studies, and Planning program](#)
- [University of Oregon Master of Community and Regional Planning program](#)
- [University of Oregon BA or BS in Planning, Public Policy and Management](#)

Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan Update

Scope of Work

As part of setting a foundation for a Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan Update, the following section is a Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan Scope of Work, which we hope will provide a better idea of the comprehensive plan process. This Scope of Work is provided by the instructor of the UVA MUEP Capstone, Will Cockrell, AICP. In addition to his role as a planning educator, he is a planner in active practice, currently working as a Senior Planner with EPR P.C.

Scope of Work Outline

The scope includes seven main tasks.

Task 1—Project Management

The project team should communicate frequently, consistently, and clearly.

- 1.1. Kickoff Meeting
- 1.2. Regular Coordination
- 1.3. Citizen Advisory Committee

Task 2 – Public and Stakeholder Engagement

Ideally, the process would involve a robust engagement approach that feeds into each process step.

- 2.1. Public Engagement Plan
- 2.2. Mining of Past Results
- 2.3. Project Website
- 2.4. Communications
- 2.5. Community Survey
- 2.6. Public Meetings
- 2.7. Stakeholder Meetings

Task 3 – Data Gathering and Analysis

Data will be the starting point and guide community goals, recommendations, and engagement.

- 3.1. Data Management Plan
- 3.2. Data Collection by Chapter
- 3.3. GIS Data Collection and Mapping
- 3.4. SWOT Analysis
- 3.5. State of the City and Trends Report

Task 4 – Community Needs

The data from the previous step will help the project team and community identify Chiloquin’s needs.

- 4.1. Needs Methodology
- 4.2. Needs Inventory
- 4.3. Needs Prioritization by Chapter

Task 5 – City Visioning

With a clear understanding of trends and needs, the community will be well-informed and ready to define a vision for its future.

- 5.1. Citywide Vision Statement
- 5.2. Goals and Objectives by Chapter
- 5.3. Goal Prioritization

Task 6 – Solutions and Recommendations

The vision, including goals and objectives, will guide the development of SMART recommendations to implement a clear direction for Chiloquin.

- 6.1. Solution Alternatives
- 6.2. Solution Evaluation and Prioritization
- 6.3. SMART Recommendations
- 6.4. Policies and Approaches

Task 7 – Plan Development and Approval

Completing the plan is only the beginning. The document gives directions and details on achieving the community’s vision, one step at a time.

- 7.1. Document Assembly by Chapter
- 7.2. Draft Comprehensive Plan
- 7.3. Final Comprehensive Plan
- 7.4. Presentations to Local Officials

Scope of Work: Task Descriptions

Task 1—Project Management

The service provider schedules regular communication with staff to set goals, define action items, and track progress.

1.1. Kickoff Meeting

A kickoff meeting will officially begin the process. The initial meeting will finalize the scope of work, methodology, measures of success, schedule, and other matters as necessary. Successful projects rely on effective kickoff meetings that set expectations and clear milestones. City staff will define their measures of success and determine what would make a successful process. The service provider will turn this feedback into an informal charter plan with a vision statement and measures of success. The vision statement should be on all internal documents, such as meeting agendas.

1.2. Regular Coordination

The service provider will meet with City staff monthly. The call schedule will be discussed at the project kickoff meeting. The team will develop an agenda and document action items for each call.

1.3. Steering Committee

A Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) will meet monthly and steer the process. This group will include the City’s Planning Commission plus five volunteer citizens. Their role will be to:

- Define community goals,
- Oversee the development of community actions and recommendations,
- Help the consultant team identify and reach essential stakeholders, and
- Review and edit the Comprehensive Plan.

City staff will be responsible for scheduling and facilitating these meetings. The service provider will provide materials as needed and participate virtually.

Task 1: Deliverables

- Kickoff meeting: agenda and notes
- A brief charter plan that sets a process vision and measures of success
- A sharable pert chart of the scope that allows the City to track progress
- Regular meeting agendas and notes

Task 2 – Public and Stakeholder Engagement

The process should be “meaningful” in that feedback should influence and guide the plan and outcomes.

2.1. Public Engagement Plan

While this document will be relatively brief, it will lay out a more detailed vision for the process, building on the framework in this scope.

2.2. Mining of Past Results

Recent planning efforts, such as the bike and pedestrian plan and Building Blocks effort, may have yielded significant public input. The service provider will process meeting notes and survey results to identify and catalog community comments. An engagement log will store all engagement activity and results.

2.3. Project Website

The website should reflect the needs of any given process phase. The Public Engagement Plan will include milestones and when the website must evolve. In this sub-task, the service provider will create the initial website and conduct four major updates, aligning with the engagement phases.

2.4. Communications

The service provider will maintain communications strategies, update talking points, and coordinate with the City’s communications staff. This effort also includes developing graphics and approaches for social media posts.

2.5. Community Survey

Surveys are ideal for identifying community needs and concerns. This sub-task includes distribution documents, such as QR codes and promotional materials. The final element will be the analysis of results, which will be fed into a Phase I Engagement Report.

2.6. Public Meetings

With three events, the schedule equates to one public meeting every six months. The three events would have different formats tailored to the four community engagement phases: Phase I: Community Needs; Phase II: City Visioning; Phase III: Solutions and Recommendations; Phase IV: Plan Development and Approval.

Phase I: Open House

The first meeting will be an open house, with a poster series on the planning process and engaging opportunities. The purpose of this event will be to inform the community and lay the groundwork for the pending community survey.

Phase II & II: Community Workshop

The consultants would present and then create discussion groups by goal area in a community workshop format. Small group discussions would focus on detailing recommendations and identifying preferred actions.

Phase IV: Community Open House

The format would include a poster series summarizing the plan, the goals, and the various recommendations. Participants can comment on deliverables and validate the final documents.

2.7. Stakeholder Meetings

Small-group or one-on-one discussions offer the “deep data” and nuance needed to develop goals and objectives. The service provider recommends discussions with businesses, neighborhood groups, community groups, and other organizations involved in Chiloquin. A total of nine stakeholder discussions will be conducted virtually. Three rounds of stakeholder meetings would serve to:

- **Initial round:** bring awareness and help with survey distribution,
- **Second round:** help craft goal statements and
- **Third round:** brainstorm and review recommendations that implement those goals.

Task 2: Deliverables

- A public engagement plan
- A comments database and summary of past engagement processes
- The project website
- Communications and social media graphics
- The community survey and distribution materials
- Public meeting materials
- Three public engagement reports

Task 3 – Data Gathering and Analysis

Data collection and analysis are essential early steps in wise policymaking. The effort will include work on all chapters, as each element will have maps, data, and analysis of each component.

3.1. Data Management Plan

A data management plan will help the project team identify data needs, document validity, list organizations that maintain each dataset, and determine the need for primary data (collected through fieldwork or firsthand).

3.2. Data Collection by Chapter

As an initial step, the service provider will collect all known data sets. Staff will identify those data sets, including information on historic and cultural resources, environmental features, existing businesses, utilities, parks, schools, and other community assets. Then, staff will develop a city “base map,” including all known mapping data.

3.3. GIS Data Collection and Mapping

The service provider has a GIS coordinator who develops thematic, stylized maps for communities. She will focus on creating a map series for each chapter or element. The materials will be user-friendly, helping to communicate and support City policies. These materials will align with the City’s overall style and color palette.

3.4. Strengths–Weaknesses–Opportunities–Threats (SWOT) Analysis

The service provider will pull the data analysis and public engagement results into a SWOT report. This document will guide the development of goals, recommendations, and policies. The SWOT analysis will include commentary on how to:

- Build on existing strengths,
- Overcome weaknesses,
- Take advantage of opportunities, and
- Mitigate threats.

3.5. State of the City and Trends Report

Materials from sub-tasks 3.1 through 3.5 combine into a State of the City and Trends Report. The document will identify the existing conditions for all comprehensive plan elements. It can also be a stand-alone document, posted on the project website, and presented at engagement events.

Task 3: Deliverables

- A data management plan
- Maps and analysis for each element
- A Citywide SWOT Report
- The State of the City and Trends Report

Task 4 – Community Needs

The project team will define and document community needs with data from Task 3 and public comments from Task 2. Cataloging this list will be a critical step with the subsequent steps. The needs analysis will help to:

- Formulate goal and visioning statements,
- Determine recommendations and policies to resolve those needs, and
- Help to prioritize recommendations

4.1. Needs Methodology

Policymaking aims to recognize and distinguish these needs and chart the next steps. The policymaking process should start with a transparent methodology for the comprehensive plan. The weaknesses and threats portions of the SWOT analysis will aid in creating this structure.

4.2. Needs Inventory

Using data from Task 3 and engagement results from Task 2, the service provider will develop a needs inventory. This deliverable will include a map and table that catalogs the type of issues, the theme (connected with the chapter or element), and details on each.

4.3. Needs Prioritization by Chapter

Using the methodology and inventory from the previous steps, the service provider will work with the community to prioritize needs. Issues of the highest importance will help form the City’s core policy statements.

Task 4: Deliverables

- A needs methodology white paper
- The community needs inventory with an online map, detailed table, and prioritization

Task 5 – City Visioning

Based on previous tasks, the service provider will work with City staff and the community to develop visioning activities that guide recommendations and policy development in Task 6. This work will include a vision statement, goals (strategies), objectives (tactics), and policies (guiding principles).

5.1. Citywide Vision Statement

The service provider will help craft a guiding vision statement by working closely with stakeholders. All goals, objectives, and recommendations should align with this statement, helping to achieve the City’s vision. There should be one overarching statement for the City and more specific visions for each chapter or element. For example, the Parks and Recreation chapter would start with a mission related to that theme but would help support the City’s overall direction. The vision statement should clearly and effectively communicate the City’s vision of:

- Who they are as a community,
- Where they would like to go, and
- How they would like to get there.

5.2. Goals and Objectives by Chapter

Under this task, the service provider will work with staff and stakeholders to draft various goals and objectives for each Comprehensive Plan chapter or element. Goals will not only define recommendations but will help prioritize the next steps. For example, the City would chart environmental policies, public facility policies, and more.

5.3. Goal Prioritization

Limited resources exist, especially in local government. While there are multiple priorities, the Comprehensive Plan should prioritize its goals, which will later organize recommendations. Data from Task 3 and public engagement from Task 2 will guide the prioritization process.

Task 5: Deliverables

- A citywide vision statement
- Citywide goals (strategies) and objectives (tactics)

Task 6 – Solutions and Recommendations

Task 6 will be the most technical part of the planning process. The provider should focus on SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound) recommendations that function as a user-friendly “legislative to-do list” for the City. This effort includes profile sheets for high-priority recommendations, checklists for local officials, and engaging formatting.

6.1. Solution Alternatives

Referring to the needs in Task 4 and goals in Task 5, the service provider will develop various solutions or approaches to address community needs under each chapter. These recommendations will address issues with infrastructure, parks and recreation, the environment, and other themes.

6.2. Solution Evaluation and Prioritization

There may be various solutions or approaches to a community's needs. In this step, the service provider will facilitate evaluating and prioritizing recommendations to find the most appropriate and cost-effective approaches.

6.3. SMART Recommendations

The provider should bring experts from various fields, including civil engineering, floodplain management, transportation, outdoor recreation, and other areas. In this technical step, consultants will develop Action Tables that detail high-priority recommendations, identifying purpose, responsible parties, timelines, available resources, and other information. These tables will guide a continuing partnership between the City and other collaborations with stakeholders that can help achieve Chiloquin’s vision. Every recommendation will be tangible and connected to the following:

- Land use regulations, such as the zoning and subdivision ordinances,
- Capital investments, through the CIP,
- Recurring programs, or
- One-time initiatives.

6.4. Policies and Approaches

This effort will also discover policies or guiding principles for each chapter. Policies will function as detailed statements that help to refine objectives (tactics). Policies may not be tied directly to land use regulations, capital investments, programs, or initiatives. For example, one approach could be to follow the Future Land Use Map when processing Zoning Map Amendments (ZMAs).

Task 6: Deliverables

- Citywide (SMART) recommendations and actions for each goal and objective, by chapter
- Action Tables for high-priority recommendations
- Citywide policies or guiding principles

Task 7 – Plan Development and Approval

The final task will be developing and approving the Comprehensive Plan. While the provider will assemble elements of the plan throughout the process, those various materials will come together to form the final document. This task includes presentations to the Planning Commission and City Council.

7.1. Document Assembly by Chapter

At each stage, the planning process will produce pieces of each chapter. Those parts include needs (by chapter), visioning statements (by chapter), and recommendations (by chapter). In this sub-task, the provider will consolidate those parts into a draft plan document and complete the narrative.

7.2. Draft Comprehensive Plan

The service provider will work with staff to review the draft plan through Task 2. The project manager will present materials to the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. This line item will require work on the presentation and close coordination with City staff.

7.3. Final Comprehensive Plan

This sub-task includes revising the draft Comprehensive Plan, final formatting, and publishing the presentation.

7.4. Presentations to Local Officials

The service provider will present the final Comprehensive Plan document to the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

Task 7: Deliverables

- Draft version of the Comprehensive Plan
- Presentation materials
- Final version of the Comprehensive Plan

Oregon Planning Goal #1: Citizen Involvement

“To develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.”

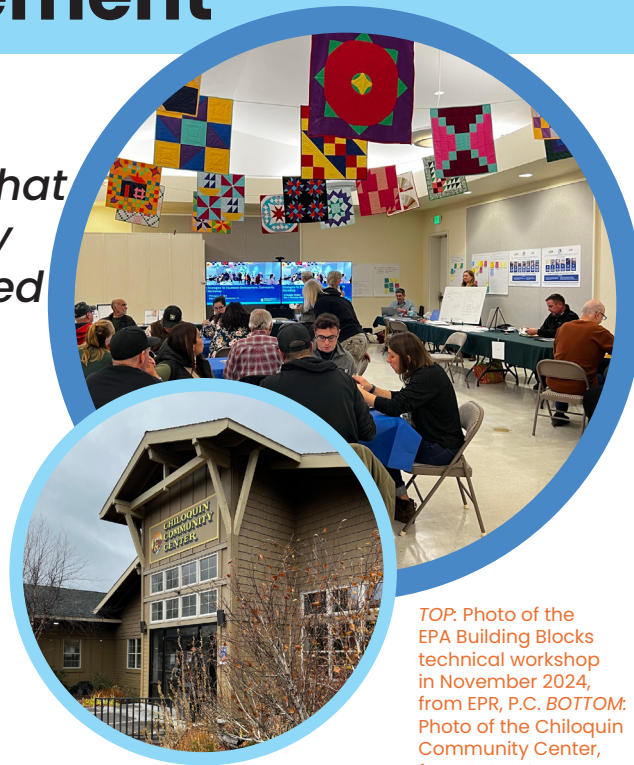
Background

The City of Chiloquin is in south-central Oregon, located in Klamath County, nestled where the Sprague and Williamson Rivers meet. It is a small, rural city that has a population of just under 800 who form a community with a rich and complex history.

The Klamath Tribes

The culture and traditions of the Klamath Tribes remain integral to Chiloquin’s identity, and tribal members comprise just under half of the town’s population (47.1% percent as of the 2020 Decennial US Census; 46% by the 2023 US Census ACS 5-Year Estimate¹). The Klamath Tribes — a confederation of the Klamath, Modog, and Yahooskin-Paiute people — have traditional lands in the Klamath Basin of what is now called Southern Oregon and Northern California, including the area where Chiloquin is now located. Following decades of hostilities with settlers, the Klamath Tribes entered a treaty with the United States in 1864, ceding more than 23 million acres of land but retaining reserved lands

(known as the Klamath Reservation) on which the Klamath Tribes retain rights to hunt, fish, and gather in safety “in perpetuity”². In 1954, this Treaty was violated by an act of the United States Congress in the Klamath Termination Act (P. L 587), which terminated the Klamath Tribes from federal recognition, resulting in the Tribes loss of the 1.8 million acres of treaty-reserved land. In 1974, the US Supreme Court ruled that the Klamath Tribes had retained their Treaty Rights to hunt, fish, gather, and to be consulted in land management decisions that affect those rights, and in 1986, regained restored federal recognition of the Tribes. However, the reserved land base was not returned to the Klamath Tribes.



TOP: Photo of the EPA Building Blocks technical workshop in November 2024, from EPR, P.C. BOTTOM: Photo of the Chiloquin Community Center, from EPR, P.C.

This betrayal by the United States government has led to a sense of two distinct groups within the community. This division, caused by a broken trust, can pose a challenge in citizen involvement efforts.

Nonetheless, many members of the Klamath Tribes are also members of the Chiloquin community, and there have been major steps on both sides in recent years working to repair trust and rebuild the relationship, including the recent drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Chiloquin city government and the Klamath Tribes.

Demographics

Chiloquin is a community of locals: according to the 2020 Decennial US Census, there is no foreign-born population, and only 1.7% of residents come from another state. The vast majority of Chiloquin residents identify as white, American Indian, or a combination of the two (96.2%). Chiloquin has seen little population change in the last 25 years, experiencing very little immigration. This population stagnation is consistent with state-wide downshift trend in rural populations. Also consistent with state-wide trends in small rural communities, Chiloquin’s population is aging, with a median age of 49 (about 9 years older than the state and national median). Residents under 18 represent 17.2% of the population, and almost 25% of the population is over 65 years of age (national average is 17.3%).

Community Participation

Chiloquin is a community of determination, hope, and action. In recent years, the City has joined forces with various community partners, including the Klamath Tribes, Chiloquin Visions in Progress, Chiloquin Community Builders, Oregon Department of Transportation, Klamath County, South Central Economic Development District (SCOEDD), and community members themselves. The City and its partners have been hard at work in these collaborative efforts, including the completion of the Chiloquin Community Center, which opened in 2004 thanks to the dedicated efforts of volunteers and donors

through the nonprofit Chiloquin Visions in Progress. This vital building houses the Klamath County Branch Library, community meeting spaces, nonprofit offices, and the Two Rivers Art Gallery.

One immensely successful community event is the Chiloquin Connects career fair, a well-attended event that also serves as a valuable platform for community members to ask questions and offer feedback to the city. There are many planning efforts that have recently taken place in Chiloquin that have also depended on participation from community members, including the creation of the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, a Parks Master Plan, EPA Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities Technical Workshop, a Community Development Code Update, Chiloquin Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, and Chiloquin Great Streets Project. Other initiatives include the HIRVI building restoration, ecological forest management, and green schoolyard project at the local elementary school.

Another source of strength in community participation is the high level of engagement from Chiloquin’s younger population. Events focused on community youth see strong turnout from both young people and older community members. There is also an active and engaged Klamath Tribes Youth Council in Chiloquin³.



LEFT: Photo from the opening of the green schoolyard at Chiloquin Elementary School, from Trust for Public Land. RIGHT: Photo of the Klamath Tribes Youth Council, from their website.

¹ US Census Data, 2020 Decennial Census and 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates
² Klamath tribal history on the Klamath Tribes website

³ Klamath Tribes Youth Council webpage

1980 Plan

Under Goal 1: Citizen Involvement, the 1980 plan emphasizes keeping communications open with the residents of Chiloquin. The policies are mostly centered around ensuring that city planning activities, meetings, decisions, and documentation are made known and available to citizens through placing relevant advertisements and notices around town. A formal avenue of citizen involvement, the Citizen Involvement Program, was organized, encouraged, and guided by the city’s Planning Commission. The language in the policies and recommendations gives the impression that citizens should be informed of decisions made by the city government, and their participation will be encouraged, but not necessarily actively pursued. In other words, there is an impression of a gap between local decisionmakers and the residents, and the onus is on the residents to respond to the notices put out by the city government, rather than the government taking a very active role in recruiting community participation and engaging them as decisionmakers with whom they would need to reach consensus with.

Chiloquin

Hopefully, all you ever wanted to know about Chiloquin.

Chiloquin Home

Services and Organizations

Businesses

Activities Gallery

Contact

Help Info

Blog



Sunset over the Wood River Canal

About the Chiloquin Area

About Chiloquin's Nearby Communities

A History of the Chiloquin Region

The Klamath Tribes: Klamath, Modoc & Yahooskin


Welcome to the Chiloquin.com website. The Chiloquin area is a beautiful place with abundant wildlife and superb scenery, however it is sparsely populated and little information is available about the services that are here. This website is a private effort to provide information about this area to those of you who are looking for it.

Chiloquin.com

This website is run by Joan Rowe, an active member in the Chiloquin community. The site tagline is “Hopefully, all you ever wanted to know about Chiloquin.” The site contains information about Chiloquin and its nearby communities, and compiles community resources and links to community organizations (including CVIP, Chiloquilters, and local churches); community services (including the library, schools, medical services, and airport); emergency services (including ambulance, fire, wildfire, medical emergency, and sheriff and state police); and an inventory of businesses in the Chiloquin area. Joan Rowe also publishes *The Chiloquin News*, a weekly email newsletter with physical copies available in the Chiloquin library. This newsletter includes city government announcements for public meetings, event and program listings in the greater Chiloquin area, seasonal updates from Joan’s garden, a weekly weather forecast update, local advertisements and business updates, and general interest news.

Screenshot of the Chiloquin.com website homepage

Current and Ongoing Efforts



CHILOQUIN VISIONS IN PROGRESS

HOME ABOUT PROGRAMS EVENTS NEWS JOBS VOLUNTEER DONATE CONTACT

VOLUNTEER


Together we can do more: Volunteer Today!

"As you grow older, you discover that you have two hands - one for holding yourself, the other for helping others." Audrey Hepburn

Chiloquin Visions in Progress (CVIP)

CVIP is a non-profit in Chiloquin that has been dedicated to the economic development, health and well-being, and social or cultural growth of the Chiloquin community since its organization in 1995. They coordinate many programs and events that bring the community together, including career fairs, afterschool programs, volunteer opportunities on community projects, and community fundraisers. They also apply for and pursue grant funding to support community projects. They collaborate with the city government to: host and facilitate quarterly Chiloquin Connects gatherings at the Community Center where residents can learn about city projects, updates, and new opportunities; share feedback and ask questions directly to city officials; and connect with other members in their community. Free food and a prize drawing encourage residents to attend. CVIP also publishes a quarterly newsletter with community updates and events, and separately maintains a calendar of community events.

Screenshot of the Chiloquin Visions in Progress website



Chiloquin Community Center

The flagship achievement of CVIP is perhaps the Chiloquin Community Center. Built entirely by CVIP volunteer efforts, fundraisers, donations, and private foundation grants, the Center was dedicated in 2004 as a “welcoming place for the whole community”. It houses the Chiloquin Branch Library of Klamath County Libraries, the Two Rivers Art Gallery & Gift Shop, Klamath County Corrections, Best Behavior Services, and the office of CVIP. It also has a Community Room and Conference Room, which are available for public and private event rental, and has hosted community meetings, receptions, showers, and memorials. The Community Room has a professional-grade kitchen, which can also be separately rented by community members.

Image of the Chiloquin Community Center at sunset, from Chiloquin Visions In Progress

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan highlights capacity-building as a priority. Towards this priority, the plan makes three recommendations: (1) encouraging training for city councilors; (2) building partnerships; and (3) improving communication channels.

Training for City Councilors

Training for city councilors is encouraged by the plan because it identifies that newly elected council members often have limited prior experience with public processes, and therefore require time to develop the necessary familiarity and expertise. Councilors who have a better grasp of the city budget, navigating protocols such as Robert’s Rules of Order, and the inner workings of the City Departments are better able to fulfill their role.

Partnerships

The plan acknowledges that Chiloquin is supported by its many important partnerships. It states:

“The City recognizes that sharing a community means sharing resources and that actions of any of these entities can and will impact the community. To that end, there must be open, consistent, and clear communication between

all parties. This could occur through appointing a liaison to attend various meetings as a representative of the City and inviting above mentioned entities to do the same. The strategic object is to have consistent and regular dialogue with all of the community organizations.

[...] Community members [...] mentioned, specifically, that there should be more time to review documents such as grant applications for accuracy in history and representation, even when there are no official partnerships in place on a given project, to make collaboration easier on important projects that affect the entire community.”

Communication Channels

The plan addresses the need to improve communication channels, recognizing that people’s information consumption habits are constantly evolving, as is the algorithmically mediated digital landscape. It mentions that the city government is already utilizing social media, mailings, public information boards, and the city website. It proposes the use of direct email newsletters, perhaps mediated by a mailing list service, to send out a monthly newsletter.

Recommendations

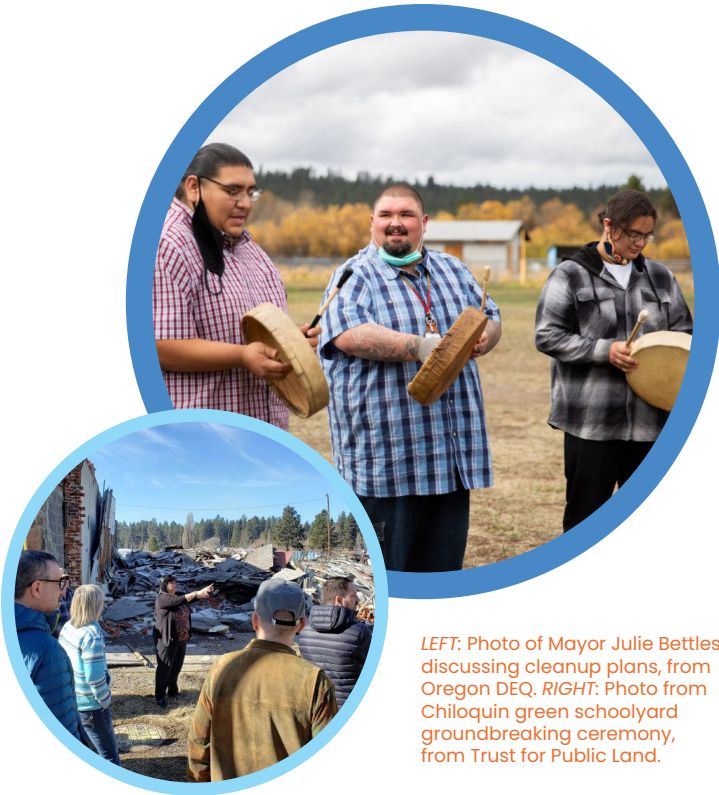
Next Steps

Oregon’s state planning goals¹ begin with citizen involvement, highlighting its importance in the comprehensive planning process. It serves the important purpose of setting a tone: citizen involvement and community participation is of utmost importance. It requires a citizen involvement program with clearly defined procedures to involve the general public throughout the planning process, and to share information that enables citizens to identify and comprehend local issues, as well as the planning process itself. The statewide planning goal lists specific components that must be addressed in the creation of a citizen involvement program, which are as follows:

- 1. To provide for widespread citizen involvement by creating an officially recognized committee for citizen involvement (CCI) that is broadly representative of geographic areas and interests related to land use and land use decisions, and is selected by an open, well-publicized process.
- 2. To assure effective two-way communication with citizens.
- 3. To provide the opportunity for citizens to be involved in and influence all phases of the planning process.
- 4. To assure that technical information is available in an understandable form and available to the public.
- 5. To assure that there are feedback mechanisms so citizens will receive a response from policymakers.
- 6. To ensure funding is adequate for the citizen involvement program.

The state planning goals also include recommended guidelines, intended to assist with the process of meeting the requirements of the goals.

As Chiloquin begins the comprehensive plan



LEFT: Photo of Mayor Julie Bettles discussing cleanup plans, from Oregon DEQ. RIGHT: Photo from Chiloquin green schoolyard groundbreaking ceremony, from Trust for Public Land.

update, it will first need to develop a public participation plan that involves the creation of a Committee for Citizen Involvement. The document created by the 2025 University of Virginia Masters of Urban and Environmental Planning Chiloquin Public Participation team may be of assistance here.

Chiloquin has an incredible foundation for community engagement through local community organizations and the contributions from its residents. A lot of great work is already being done within the community, and a community showcase of projects and initiatives where citizen involvement has made a positive impact could potentially galvanize residents for a comprehensive plan update process. The implementation of a program to document community volunteer hours as an in-kind contribution for grant matches could also help secure funding for future community projects in Chiloquin. This could double as a community leaderboard, inspiring other community members towards involvement and participation.

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Planning and Local Technical Assistance	Economic Development Administration	Biennial	Supports short and long-term planning efforts	Supports economic development planning activities that guide the eventual creation and retention of high-quality jobs	Yes	Varies
Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEGr)	United States Department of Agriculture	Annual	Promote economic development and job creation	Supports many activities, including job training, business development, transportation improvement, and planning	No	Varies
STATE GRANTS						
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	

Case Studies

The document created by the 2025 University of Virginia Masters of Urban and Environmental Planning Chiloquin Public Participation team contains many case studies that exemplify community engagement best practices and effective citizen involvement. Below is an additional resource that contains some best practices.

Rural Volunteerism in Appalachia and the Rocky Mountain West – Toolkit for Working with Rural Volunteers

The Toolkit for Working with Rural Volunteers is based on a three-year study of 34 rural communities across Appalachia and the Rocky Mountain West. This initiative emphasized its focus on “little places, the ones that don’t have a Volunteer Coordinator or a Development Officer,” highlighting the need for tailored volunteer support. The toolkit compiles 25 tested practices and practical tools like worksheets and checklists to help rural organizations recruit, manage, and retain volunteers more effectively.

RESOURCES:

- [Toolkit for Working With Rural Volunteers](#)
- [Volunteers for Rural Watersheds Research Report](#)
- [Rural Volunteer – Research behind the toolkit](#)

Cover of the Toolkit for Working With Rural Volunteers

¹ Oregon DLCD – Compilation of Oregon’s statewide planning goals

Oregon Planning Goal #2: Land Use Planning

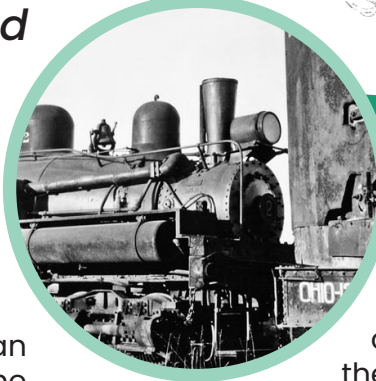
“To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.”

Background

Early Chiloquin History

Around 1910, Chiloquin began to develop as a town with the construction of the railroad from Klamath Falls to Kirk¹. Chiloquin Mercantile and Chiloquin Warehouse became the town's first businesses, followed by the establishment of the first Post Office in 1912.

When Chiloquin was incorporated as a municipality in 1926, it was sited on what was then the Klamath Tribes reservation. At the time, settlers acquired land by purchasing tribal allotments, the first of which were sold in 1918; prior to this, Clepper and Moore established an Indian Trading Post with a store, hotel, and livery stable on leased Indian land. Significant changes impacting land use in Chiloquin also



TOP: Land use map from the 1980 Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan.
BOTTOM: Photo of a Chiloquin Lumber Company steam engine in 1945 from Chiloquin.com

occurred following the U.S. Congress's enactment of the Klamath Termination Act in 1954, which dissolved the 1.8-million-acre reservation². After decades of legal and political efforts, federal recognition was restored to the Klamath tribes in 1986, although the original reservation lands were not returned.

Land Use Planning in Oregon

Oregon's rapid population growth and development during the 1960s and 1970s led to the passage of the Land Conservation and Development Act in 1973³. This established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), which was charged with adopting

state land use goals, and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), charged with assisting the commission and local governments in the implementation of those state land use goals. Oregon Senate Bill 100 directed local governments to adopt and implement comprehensive plans and revise them periodically in accordance with statewide goals and with the needs and desires of the public.

The statewide planning goals form the foundation of Oregon's statewide land use planning program. Most of the goals are accompanied by "guidelines", which are suggestions about how a goal may be applied. These guidelines are not mandatory, but the goals and guidelines are adopted as administrative rules.

Land Use in the 1980 Plan

The 1980 Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan is Chiloquin's first and only comprehensive plan. The purposes of this plan were: (1) to encourage desirable growth; (2) to accommodate anticipated development; and (3) to make provisions for those uses which may be needed by a community, but which may have undesirable characteristics such as noise, smoke, or odor⁴. The 1980 Comprehensive plan "provides long-range guidelines for decision making with regard to land use suitability...and other considerations related to community growth." It also outlines and maps the different zoned land uses in Chiloquin: residential, commercial, industrial and public. Suitable uses, as defined in the document "[take] into account existing uses, and those environmental, service and similar conditions in each location, which make that area more or less 'suited' for various uses." An inventory of existing land uses at the time was conducted to identify development patterns and availability of vacant land within the city limits and Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and land demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses was projected based on population forecasts through the planning horizon. The 1980 Plan

was supported with zoning and subdivision ordinances as implementation provisions that provide the City with the guidelines necessary to ensure "orderly and planned growth" in the community. A majority of respondents in the 1980 Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan questionnaire supported updating the comprehensive plan every two to five years.

Land Use 1980 to Present

Several events following the adoption of the 1980 comprehensive plan have had significant impact on land use planning in Chiloquin.

- In 1986, the re-establishment of Tribal governance enabled tribal planning functions in the Chiloquin area.
- The closure of the Chiloquin Forest Products mill in 1988 led to widespread unemployment, and the mill declared bankruptcy in 1991. According to Chiloquin.com:

"[...]Klamath County took ownership of the site, through foreclosure, in September 1998. In April 2005, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality authorized remedial activities to be performed at the site. Asbestos containing material was removed from the boiler house and the boiler house was demolished. Approximately 360 tons of petroleum contaminated soil and 530 tons of PCP contaminated soil were transported to off-site landfills. Following the remedial action, widespread dioxin contamination was discovered in the soil remaining at the site. In 2006, a protective cover and deed restriction were selected as the cleanup alternative for the dioxin contaminated soils at the site. The soil cap was constructed on the site in July 2007."⁵

- A significant Tribal economic development project and land use change occurred in 1997 with the opening of the Kla-Mo-Ya Casino⁶.

¹ [Chiloquin History from Chiloquin.com](#)

² [Stewards of their Lands: A Case Study of the Klamath Tribes, Oregon for the Trust for Public Land](#)

³ [Oregon DLCD Compilation of Statewide Planning Goals](#)

⁴ [1980 Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan](#)

⁵ [City of Chiloquin - The Story of Chiloquin](#)

⁶ [Sierra Service Project - The Chiloquin Community and the Klamath Tribes: A Basic Study Guide \(2018\)](#)

- The Chiloquin area is directly influenced by the Klamath County Comprehensive Plan⁷, which governs land use in all unincorporated areas of the county, including lands within Chiloquin’s Urban Growth Boundary but outside city limits.
- In 2017, the City of Chiloquin updated its zoning ordinances to introduce Section 7.050, establishing regulations for state-licensed marijuana facilities in response to Oregon’s legalization⁸.
- Chiloquin created the 2021-2025 Chiloquin Strategic Plan with PARC Resources, which built on previous plans completed by the City of Chiloquin, the Klamath Tribes, Chiloquin First, and Chiloquin Visions in Progress⁹.



LEFT: Klamath Mo-Ya Casino Sign from Wheeling It blog.
RIGHT: Klamath County Map from Klamath County

Current and Ongoing Efforts

There are many current ongoing planning and land use projects in Chiloquin. Many of these efforts, such as the Chiloquin Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan and Parks Master Plan, are included as current and ongoing efforts throughout this document under more directly relevant goals (see [Goal 12: Transportation](#) and [Goal 8: Recreational Needs](#) respectively for the aforementioned plans).



EPA Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities Program Workshop and Action Memo

In January 2025, a Next Steps Memorandum was prepared for Chiloquin as part of the EPA Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities Program, following an in-person technical workshop conducted in November 2024. This memo documents the key outcomes of EPA technical assistance efforts, which are to build long-term community relations, quality housing for all, improved transportation and related infrastructure, and economic opportunity in Chiloquin.

Cover of the Action Memo

Recommendations

Ongoing collaboration with partners, including the Klamath Tribes and Klamath County is essential for effective and coordinated land use planning efforts. Coordination with existing documents and regional planning efforts will be crucial for Chiloquin’s own land use planning.

Within Chiloquin, it is important to establish an idea of the local vision and any subsequent development efforts that will occur to

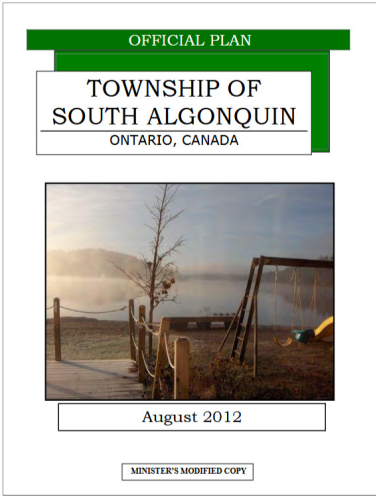
support that. An important part of the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals towards a comprehensive plan update is the definition of an urban growth boundary (UGB) to manage future growth and development patterns.

As part of the comprehensive plan update process, it will also be helpful to create a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) to spatialize land use planning policies and implementations within Chiloquin.

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Planning and Local Technical Assistance	Economic Development Administration	Biennial	Supports short and long-term planning efforts	Supports economic development planning activities that guide the eventual creation and retention of high-quality jobs	Yes	Varies
Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBE)	United States Department of Agriculture	Annual	Promote economic development and job creation	Supports many activities, including job training, business development, transportation improvement, and planning	No	Varies
STATE GRANTS						
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	

Case Studies



Township of South Algonquin, Ontario, Canada – University-Community Partnership for Land Use Planning

The small rural Township of South Algonquin in Ontario, Canada (population 2,588) partnered with Brandon University to formulate a land use plan for the community. Over three years, Professor Christopher Fullerton and thirteen Geography students engaged the community through workshops, interviews, consultations, and surveys to determine the plan’s content. This partnership provided practical experience for students, valuable insight for the faculty member, and a much-needed land use plan for the community.

RESOURCES:

- [Brandon University – The University-Community Partnership: Benefits of a Rural Ontario Land Use Planning Project](#)
- [Township of South Algonquin Official Plan \(2012\)](#)

Cover of the Township of South Algonquin Official Plan

⁷ [Klamath County Comprehensive Plan \(2010\)](#)
⁸ [City of Chiloquin Code of Ordinances](#)
⁹ [2021 to 2025 Strategic Plan for the City of Chiloquin](#)

Oregon Planning Goal #3: Agricultural Lands

“To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.”

Background

Chiloquin does not have any land that is zoned for agricultural use. This is consistent with the Klamath County zoning map. Outside the city limits, the agricultural use that the surrounding region primarily engages in is cattle ranching. This activity has been a long-standing tradition in the area, contributing to the region’s local economy and cultural heritage. For example, in the surrounding area, directly south of the Chiloquin Airport property lies land zoned for exclusive farm use (cropland/ grazing), according to Klamath County zoning maps. This land zoned for agricultural use follows the Williamson River on either side of the riverbanks for approximately 9 miles until it empties into the Upper Klamath River.

Klamath County Context

According to the 2017 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Klamath County Profile¹, Klamath County is responsible for 4% of Oregon’s agriculture sales. The crops with the most acreage in Klamath County are forage (hay), barley

¹ 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture Klamath County, Oregon Profile



LEFT: Photo from Farm & Craft Market from City of Chiloquin.
RIGHT: Photo from Trust for Public Land Chiloquin Green Schoolyard.

for grain, wheat for grain, harvested vegetables, and potatoes. Together, crop sales totaled \$101.57M in 2017. Livestock in Klamath County primarily consists of cattle. As of December 31, 2017, there were 71,020 cattle and calves in Klamath County. Sales from cattle livestock, including dairy milk, represents \$88.87M in sales in 2017, which is 97.6% of the total amount of livestock-related agricultural sales in 2017. The combined sales across crops and livestock in 2017 for Klamath County was \$192.6M.

Food Security and First Foods

There is a great need for food security in Chiloquin and the greater Klamath County region, as agriculture, particularly cattle livestock, is highly contingent on water availability. Water scarcity

would affect the region considerably, especially in the context of a warming and drying climate.

In recent decades, the drying of wetlands basins and marshes has had devastating effects on these ecosystems. These wetland ecosystems provided staple foods to indigenous people in the area, including members of the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin tribes, from time immemorial. These staple foods are otherwise known as “first foods”² and include, among many other species, wocus³ (known in English as the Rocky Mountain pond lily), c’waam (pronounced tch-wom⁴; known in English as the Lost River suckerfish) and koptu (pronounced cop-tu, known in English as the shortnose suckerfish)⁵, doycq’as (chokeberry), and dmolo (Klamath plum).

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan skips over the “Agricultural Land” section, as it indicates that it is “not relevant” due to the lack of agricultural land within city limits.

Current and Ongoing Efforts



Chiloquin Farm & Craft Market

Chiloquin Farm and Craft Market is held every Friday from 10 to 5 pm in the city’s parking lot. The market connects local farmers and artisans with local residents and visitors.

Image from Diane Haseman, posted August 9, 2024 on the Chiloquin Friday Market Facebook page



Chiloquin School Garden Project

Established in 2013, the Chiloquin School Garden Project addresses food security challenges by teaching students to grow food with limited water and without chemical fertilizers or pesticides. The project emphasizes sustainability and honors traditional agricultural practices.

Image from Able Studio Chiloquin Green Schoolyard project page

- ² [Klamath Tribes 2022 First Foods Roundtable](#)
- ³ [Oregon Field Guide PBS documentary feature: Wocus Harvest](#)
- ⁴ [C’waam and Koptu Lessons: A lesson on the historic, ecological, and cultural importance of the C’waam and Koptu fish to the Klamath Basin](#)
- ⁵ [Oregon Public Broadcasting article on C’waam and Koptu](#)



LEFT: Photo of c’waam congregating to spawn in upper Klamath Lake from Brian Hayes, USGS.



RIGHT: Photo of wocus flower from Jes Burns, OPB/EarthFix.

Recommendations

Next Steps

Because Chiloquin does not technically have agricultural lands, it does not necessarily need to address this section in the comprehensive plan update. However, this could be a potentially useful opportunity to assess food security within the community, as well as to consider various opportunities associated with the agricultural activities of the surrounding area and the important foodways of the Klamath Tribes, with the relevant Chiloquin context.

Agriculture and other relationships to food and land form important parts of local culture, and underpins life and other relationships. This section could form the basis of fruitful collaborations with The

Klamath Tribes, or also with Oregon State University’s Klamath Basin Research & Extension Center¹, which is one of thirteen Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station (AES) research facilities studying projects related to food and fiber production, processing and marketing, wise use of natural resources, human nutrition, commercial fishing, and other topics important to the economic and environmental well-being and conditions of the local areas.

Funding Opportunities

Below is a table of consolidated funding opportunities from the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan that are related to agriculture. A list of other funding opportunities is available in the Appendix.

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBE)	United States Department of Agriculture	Annual	Promote economic development and job creation	Supports many activities, including job training, business development, transportation improvement, and planning	No	Varies
PRIVATE GRANTS						
Meyer Memorial Trust Our Resilient Places Program	Meyer Memorial Trust	Annual	Equity focus, supports projects that transition toward regenerative economic policies	Economic Development	Yes	Varies

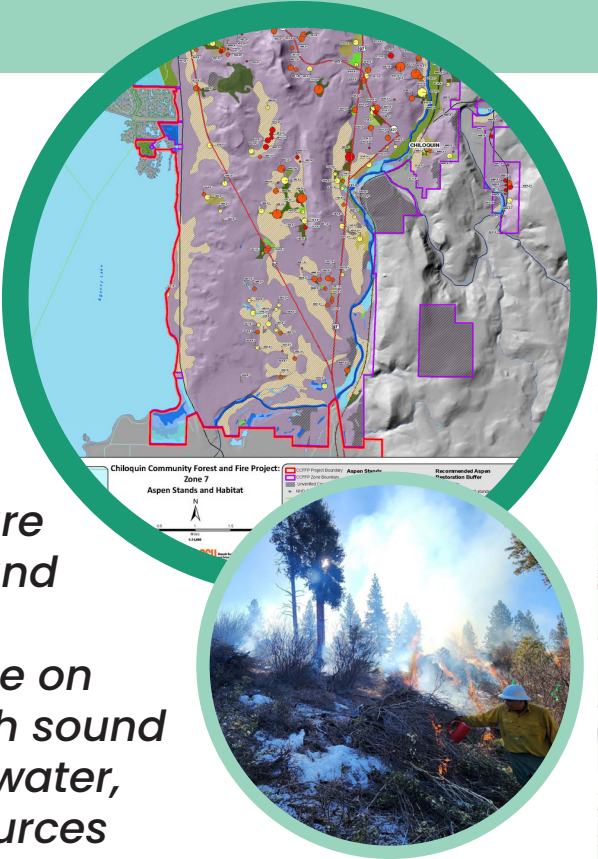
Case Studies

Food-related case studies can be found in the case studies for [Goal 9: Economic Development](#).

¹ [Oregon State University Klamath Basin Research and Extension Center webpage](#)

Oregon Planning Goal #4: Forest Lands

“To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state’s forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.”



TOP: Map of Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project Aspen Stands and Habitat, from OSU Klamath Basin Research and Extension center. BOTTOM: Photo of a controlled burn conducted on neighboring forests by the Lomakatsi Tribal Youth Ecological Forestry Training Program, from Lomakatsi Restoration Project.

Background

Similarly to Goal 3, Chiloquin does not technically have any forest lands within zoned city limits, though it does have stands of trees. Surrounding officially zoned forest lands fall largely under the jurisdiction of Klamath County (see [Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic & Historic Areas, Open Spaces](#) for a map of forest lands in Chiloquin). However, forest lands play an important role in Chiloquin’s history and local identity.

The Timber and Lumber Industry

Chiloquin’s history is intertwined with the lumber industry, which fueled the town’s growth starting in the early 1900s. Several mills were established near the Williamson and Sprague Rivers, turning the abundant forests into booming sites of lumber production. Key mills including the Modoc Lumber Company, Pine Ridge, Sprague River Lumber, and Chiloquin Lumber and Box Company all played major roles in the local economy, at times

producing hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber daily¹. Fires, financial hardships, and changing ownership were common hurdles for these mills. The last mill in the city closed in 1988, leaving widespread unemployment and a lack of industrial base in its wake. Though the lumber industry once thrived in Chiloquin, the mill sites are now marked by a legacy of challenges: further burdening Chiloquin were the contaminated soils from lumber treatment, left by the mills. Remediation efforts to treat these brownfield sites began in 2005.

Wildfires

Wildfires have been a vital component of the ecosystems of Chiloquin’s surrounding forests, shaping much of the landscape that makes up Klamath County. Historically, these have been frequent, low-intensity wildfires that thinned out excess vegetation and reduced the buildup of pine needles, leaves, and other dead organic material that serves as fire fuel loads. Much of the native vegetation of these forests has adaptations allowing it to grow and thrive in the presence of low-intensity frequent fires.

Following the activities of the lumber industry and exacerbated by a warming, drying climate, the surrounding forests of Chiloquin have since been struggling with ecological health and resilience. Overstocked trees have made the area more prone to pest outbreaks and diseases, with bark beetles and tree

problems are compounded by scattered housing and insufficient forest care and vegetation fire fuel load buildup resulting from aggressive fire suppression tactics employed for much of the 20th century. High intensity wildfire risks are high for both private and public lands near Chiloquin, and all 691 building structures within Chiloquin city limits is at risk of being affected by wildfire over the next 30 years², particularly as changing climate patterns intensify droughts, winds, pests, and fire hazards.

In September 2020, the Two Four Two fire burned over 14,000 acres in Eastern Klamath County, burning down 48 structures and damaging 33 others³. This was a high-intensity fire that spread quickly due to a wind event. Although foresters and community members have been working on projects to clear vegetation and reduce fire fuels around residential areas, the surrounding forest lands are vast enough with high fuel loads that such wind events places Chiloquin in wildfire danger, even with good local forest management practices. This fire highlights the importance of coordinated efforts and investment from the regional, state, and federal level to engage in responsible forest management practices, which cannot be the aggressive fire suppression tactics used in the 20th century.

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan reinforces Chiloquin’s connection to its surrounding forested landscapes by pointing out their aesthetic importance, recreational value and value as timber harvest to the city. A majority of the Chiloquin citizens surveyed in the 1980 Plan questionnaire responded that they felt “forested areas inside the city should be protected to some extent” and “further subdivision of forested areas outside of the city should be limited”.

1 [City of Chiloquin, The Story of Chiloquin](#)
2 [First Street Fire Factor for Chiloquin, OR](#)
3 [Klamath Falls Herald and News, “How crews reined in the Two Four Two Fire – and why it was so bad.” September 20, 2020.](#)

Current and Ongoing Efforts



Chiloquin Wildfire Risk Reduction and Education Grant, Klamath Watershed Partnership

In 2023, Klamath County was awarded a \$616,404 USDA grant. These funds have been allocated for wildfire risk mitigation in Klamath County from 2023 to 2028, and supports (1) creating 165 acres of defensible space treatments; (2) launching a “Brush Dump” program for neighborhood cleanup projects; and (3) introducing a multi-use wildfire education trailer for outreach events and emergency information distribution. Additionally, the plan includes hiring a part-time Mitigation Specialist to oversee these efforts and design future projects, bolstering Chiloquin Fire and Rescue’s capacity for fire prevention.

Image from USDA Forest Service Success Stories – Chiloquin Community Fuels Reduction



Chiloquin Trust Lands Ecocultural Restoration and Fuels Reduction Project

Just outside of the city limits, along the Sprague River, some Chiloquin residents are working with the nonprofit Lomakatski Restoration Project and the Fremont-Winema National Forest to conduct restoration forestry treatments on the Chiloquin Trust Lands, an ancestral Klamath village site traditionally known as “plaikni koke” (Lomakatski).

Image from The Roundhouse Foundation Chiloquin Trust Lands Ecocultural Restoration and Fuel Reduction Project Overview & Update – Dec 2021



Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project (CCFFP)

This is a partnership between private landowners, federal and state agencies, tribal nations, and local partners including Chiloquin Fire and Rescue to achieve fire resistance, fire response, forest health, wildlife habitat, and grazing objectives on a landscape-level scale across boundaries with Fremont-Winema National Forest. Two key focuses of the project are forest health and implementing defensible space treatments across ownership boundaries.

Image from Klamath Lake Forest Health Partnership webpage on the Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

Finding another industry to replace the timber industry is a common theme that appears in the Strategic Plan, with finding an industry to replace timber identified as one of the “significant challenges” in Chiloquin. Also identified as a priority is addressing trash dumping in forests (2021–2025 Strategic Plan, p.39). The community also indicated once again that they would like to see the nearby forests protected, and that the forests should be preserved as community gathering space (p.43).

Recommendations

Next Steps

Forest stand biodiversity concerns exacerbate the growing threat of wildfires due to warmer, drier temperatures in the region. There are existing public and non-profit organizations, such as the Lomakatsi Restoration Project, Fremont-Winema National Forest Rangers, Lakeview District Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service at Crater Lake National Park, and US Fish and Wildlife at Sheldon-Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge Complex who are working in and around Chiloquin to create healthier and safer forest lands, especially through the use of prescribed burns.

Reducing fire fuel loads as part of forest ecosystem management in the surrounding area could potentially serve as an economic opportunity in Chiloquin, viewing the city as a site for ecological education. Chiloquin is

well-located to serve as a site for engaging with surrounding forest lands, teaching not only those in the area but also ecologically and climate conscious parties about existing forest ecologies, the history of the timber industry in the area, and the importance of traditional ecological knowledge-guided fire management practices. Continued partnerships with public, private, and non-profit organizations that are interested in forest education and willing to invest in high intensity wildfire prevention will be important to Chiloquin’s future.

Concerns about wildfires across the state of Oregon have resulted in a plethora of forest grant opportunities. Many of these could provide Chiloquin with crucial funding to support existing forest restoration and resilience efforts.

Funding Opportunities

Below is a table of consolidated funding opportunities from the Oregon Department of Forestry that are related to forest lands management. A list of other funding opportunities is available in the Appendix.

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	USDA Farm Service Agency	Annual	Implementing long-term ecological conservation practices	Funding to support forest management efforts in Chiloquin	Yes	50%
Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program	Council of Western State Foresters (on behalf of USDA Forest Service)	Annual	Assists with reducing hazardous fuels and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems through fire mitigation work, improving prevention education, and planning CWPPs	Assisting existing forest management and education efforts in Chiloquin, or creating a CWPP.	Yes	50%
STATE GRANTS						
Bark Beetle Mitigation Fund	Oregon Department of Forestry	Rolling	Projects including the thinning of stands to reduce susceptibility to bark beetles.	Local forest management efforts	Yes	50%

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
Community Forest Program	Oregon Department of Forestry	Annual	Funding to acquire and establish community forests that provide community benefits, including economic benefits through active forest management, clean water, wildlife habitat, educational opportunities, and public access for recreation	Perhaps launching a community forest in Chiloquin to supplement existing parks and trails efforts. This requires an approved Forest Stewardship/Oregon Tree Farm System forest management plan by the ODF.	Yes	50%
Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program	Oregon Department of Forestry	Annual	Funding to develop or revise Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) or to implement mitigation activities identified within their CWPPs.	Klamath County developed the CWPP that includes Chiloquin. Should Chiloquin be interested in developing their own, this grant may be of interest	Yes	10% (CWPP); 25% (project)
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants	Oregon Department of Forestry	Annual	Help fire agencies meet firefighting and emergency response needs	Support to Chiloquin Fire & Rescue with funding for staffing and other needs	Yes	50%

Case Studies



Butte Falls, Oregon – Community Forest
Butte Falls, OR lies just 35.3 miles to the east of Chiloquin, as the crow flies. It has a population of just about 400 people. Once a logging town, Butte Falls struggles to fill the employment void left by the departure of the logging industry. In September 2020, the community witnessed the Obenchain Fire skirt their town. Many Butte Falls residents live with disabilities or in mobile homes, making it difficult to prepare and evacuate from destructive wildfires. With assistance from the Trust for Public Land, the town government purchased 400 acres of privately owned timberland surrounding Butte Falls to grow an older, biodiverse forest to protect the town from wildfires while attracting outdoor tourism and supporting local jobs.

- RESOURCES:
- [Inside Climate News – “In Oregon Timber Country, a Town Buys the Surrounding Forests to Confront Climate-Driven Wildfires](#)
 - [Trust for Public Lands – Butte Falls Community Forest](#)
 - [Butte Falls Community Forest Website](#)

Image from Amanda Loman



Glenwood, Washington – Mt. Adams Community Forest
The Mt. Adams Community Forest serves the town of Glenwood, Washington (pop. 457). This is a non-profit-owned working forest used for both logging and fire management. Between 2014 and 2017, the community forest generated \$610,000 in gross timber receipts and contracts for forest management activities.

- RESOURCES:
- [Mt. Adams Resource Stewards website](#)
 - [Trust for Public Lands Mt. Adams Community Forest Fact Sheet](#)
 - [Trust for Public Lands Full Community Forests Case Study Report](#)

Image from Mt. Adams Resource Stewards website for Mt. Adams Community Forest

Oregon Planning Goal #5: Natural Resources, Scenic & Historic Areas, Open Spaces

“To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.”

Background

Natural Resources

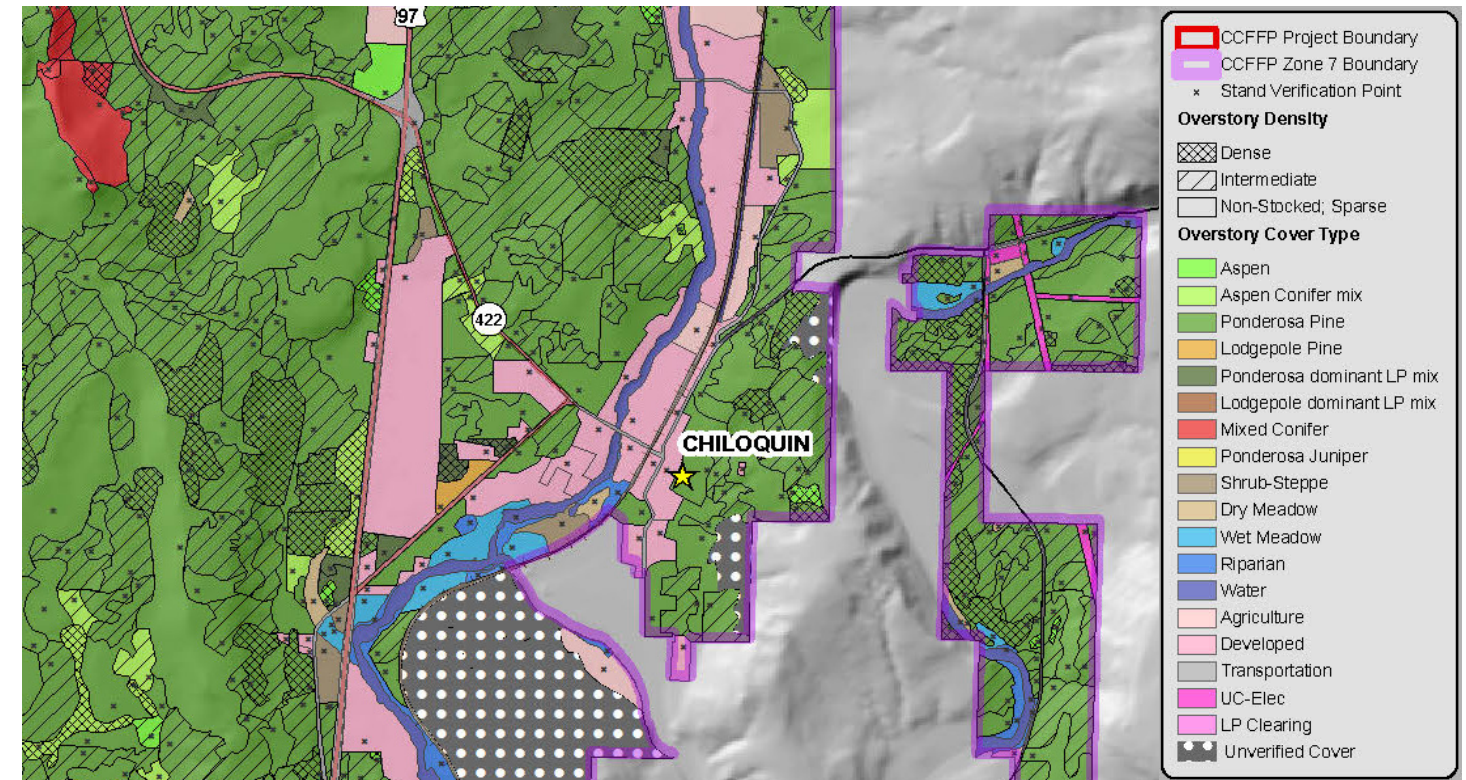
The city of Chiloquin is nestled in the foothills of the Cascade Mountain range and located west of the Fremont-Winema National Forest, offering a rich tapestry of natural resources and captivating landscapes. Chiloquin is home to diverse vegetation, with species ranging from high desert flora to those found in riparian ecosystems along the Williamson and Sprague Rivers¹. Public lands in and around Chiloquin, including state parks and wildlife refuges, offer recreational opportunities and serve as vital conservation areas (see [Goal 8: Recreational Needs](#) for more information on parks and recreation).

The Klamath Tribes play a significant role both currently and traditionally in stewarding and shaping the local landscape, ensuring the protection and enhancement of ecosystems



TOP: Photo of Sandhill Crossing at the North Fork Sprague River from Reddit user moik_KF.
BOTTOM: Photo of koptu in Upper Klamath Lake from Klamath Tribe Water Research Lab.

and wildlife habitats². The Upper Klamath Wildlife Refuge lies 15 miles southwest of the city, located just north of Agency Lake. This refuge is part of a larger system, known as the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge, set aside in 1928 for the protection and use of the land as habitat for a wide variety of waterbirds and migrating spring waterfowl³. The mission of this preserve is to protect the remaining 5% of what was once the largest wetlands west of the Mississippi



Map and Legend from [Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project: Zone 7 Overstory Cover](#), from 2017 CCFFP Summary Report

River⁴. Aquatic life is very important to the Chiloquin community, especially for members of the Klamath Tribes. The c’waam (Lost River sucker) and koptu (shortnose sucker) are two fish species native to the Upper Klamath Basin that were historically abundant and served as a vital food source for the Klamath Tribes. However, over the past 50 years, their populations have drastically declined to the point where both species are on the brink of extinction. Many environmental factors have contributed to this decline, including: habitat degradation as a result of industrial activity and development; climate change impacts such as reduced water levels and higher water temperatures in their spawning rivers; and nutrient runoff and toxic algae blooms affecting the lakes they inhabit⁵.

Some of Chiloquin’s most precious natural assets are surface water resources located in the city limits. The Williamson River winds its way through downtown Chiloquin, providing many opportunities for local recreation, especially fly fishing, and connecting to nature

along the banks of the river. The Williamson River flows north-south, converging with the Sprague River to feed into Agency Lake, located approximately 12 miles south of the city.

The majority of forested land surrounding Chiloquin is made up of ponderosa pine trees, as indicated in the Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project: Zone 7 Overstory Cover Map (pictured above): the land in the eastern part of the city consists primarily of sparse-to-intermediate ponderosa pine overstory forest; the land directly west of the city is made up of intermediate-to-dense ponderosa pine overstory forests. Along the southern border of the city defined by the banks of the Sprague River are some wet meadow zones, shown in light blue along the banks of the river.

Scenic Areas & Eco-Tourism

Chiloquin is located in and proximate to some of Oregon’s most stunning scenic areas, making it a prime destination for eco-tourism. Collier Memorial State Park, located 5 miles north of Chiloquin, offers visitors a chance to

¹ [Geomorphology and Flood-Plain Vegetation of the Sprague and Lower Sycan Rivers, Klamath Basin, Oregon](#)

² [The Klamath Tribes Natural Resources Department](#)

³ [US Fish and Wildlife Service – Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge](#)

⁴ [US Fish and Wildlife Service – The Klamath Watershed Report: Restoration Edition 2024](#)

⁵ [Press release from The Klamath Tribes, “Ambodat Facility Produces Another Generation of Endangered c’waam and koptu](#)



Map of National Wildlife Refuges in the Klamath Basin from [The Klamath Basin Coalition](#)

explore lush forests, creeks, vistas, historical logging equipment providing a unique blend of natural and cultural experiences. The Jackson F. Kimball State Recreation Site is another local gem, offering spectacular views and opportunities for kayaking, fishing, and hiking. One of the most popular destinations in the site is Spring Creek, where visitors enjoy kayaking in the crystal-clear water. Crater Lake National Park is the deepest lake in the United States, and one of the most pristine on Earth⁶. It is located 19 miles north of Chiloquin. At the park, visitors can engage and observe the natural beauty of the lake by hiking the extensive trail system; go back country

⁶ [US National Park Service – Crater Lake National Park](#)

⁷ [City of Chiloquin website – The Story of Chiloquin](#)

⁸ [City of Chiloquin website – The HIRVI Building](#)

⁹ [Oregon State Parks – Collier Memorial State Park](#)

camping; go birding and fishing; and take boat and trolley tours. Although many visitors to the national park fly into nearby airports such as the Rogue Valley International-Medford Airport or the Portland International Airport, visitors to the south of the park traveling by car, such as those driving in from California, will pass through the city of Chiloquin as one of the only destinations in the area for food, gas, and supplies.

Historic and Cultural Resources

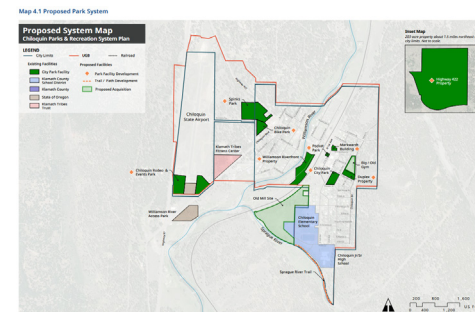
Chiloquin is located in close proximity to many historic and cultural assets that provide a wealth of cultural experiences to community members and visitors alike. The city of Chiloquin was founded on the traditional lands of the Klamath Tribes⁷, who are currently also headquartered in the city. Remnant structures from the logging industry also remain in the city limits, offering a glimpse to the past, reminding residents and visitors of the city's history. Another historic building located in Chiloquin is the HIRVI Building, which is the largest and most visible remaining pre-WWII historic era commercial structure in downtown Chiloquin (see [Goal 9: Economic Development](#)). A restoration project led by local owners and funded partly by a matching grant from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, is currently revitalizing this historic structure⁸.

Cultural destinations located nearby but outside of the city limits include the Train Mountain Railroad Museum and the Collier Logging Museum. The latter is located north of the city inside Collier State Memorial Park, and is known as Oregon's most extensive logging museum, where visitors can learn about the industry that significantly shaped the area⁹.

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan enacted policies around open spaces that would “enhance the community’s small town character”, and recommended a detailed archaeological inventory for the Chiloquin area. It also encouraged preservation and restoration of historic sites and structures whenever possible, and the limitation of development in areas that have scenic or natural values.

Current and Ongoing Efforts



Proposed Development: Old Mill Nature Park

The Old Mill site along the Sprague River was identified as a site for the future “nature park” in the Chiloquin Parks and Recreation System Plan. This site is outside of Chiloquin’s Urban Growth Boundary, so the city will have to work with Klamath County and the Klamath Tribes to acquire and develop 20 to 30 acres for a regional park. Desired amenities for the park include multi-use trails and paths, river access points, play equipment, outdoor exercise equipment, an outdoor amphitheater or event space, restrooms, cultural facilities, sports or other recreation facilities, interpretive signage, and residential development.

Image from the Chiloquin Parks Master Plan, illustrating the proposed park system map and the Old Mill site



The Klamath Tribes Ambodat Department

Ambodat means “in, at, or near the water”. The mission of the department is to restore and enhance the aquatic resources in the Upper Klamath Basin. The department runs the Sprague River Water Quality Lab, which “develops and implements ecosystem restoration projects; conducts water quality monitoring on the Upper Klamath Lake and its tributaries; operates an indoor hatchery and outdoor ponds for rearing endangered c’waam and koptu (and soon salmon); conducts fish population monitoring; performs water rights monitoring and compliance; and conducts surface and groundwater monitoring and hydrological modeling”.

Image of an agriculturist at the [Ambodat](#) hatchery facility holding a c'waam suckerfish on August 22, 2023, from Joel Angel Juarez for The Republic

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan emphasizes the residents’ interest in future park developments (this is noted in the “Nature Park” sections of the plan). In order to move forward with this task, the plan notes that once the Parks Master Plan is completed, a community task force should be formed to advance the nature park project.

Recommendations

Next Steps

Natural Resources, Open Spaces, & Scenic Views Inventory

The most important and relevant recommendation for Goal 5 is for the city to create a map and inventory of its historic resources, open space, and scenic views and sites. Such an inventory is required by the Oregon State Planning Goals in each comprehensive plan update. Understanding the location of these assets is crucial for shaping a future that honors the city’s history and safeguards its natural defining features for future generations. This map would also support the land use inventory map that will be a next step towards [Goal 2: Land Use Planning](#).

The state planning goals require that the following resources are inventoried:

- Riparian corridors, including water, riparian areas, and fish habitat
- Wetlands
- Wildlife habitats for local species
- Federal wild and scenic rivers
- State scenic waterways
- Groundwater resources
- Approved oregon recreation trails
- Natural areas
- Mineral and aggregate resources
- Energy sources
- Cultural areas

We further recommend that the asset map include the following attributes:

- Protected Land
- Developed/Undeveloped Land
- Land Classifications (ex. Forested, Marsh, Riparian, etc.)
- Urban tree canopy in commercial areas and tree cover in residential zones
- Unpreserved lands of ecological value
- Historic Assets
- Cultural Assets or Community Favorite Places

Due to the wide range of attributes, we

¹ [Sky Lakes Wilderness Adventures website](#)

recommend that the cultural and natural asset maps are split up into several maps to clearly represent and communicate the data. From this point, these maps should be used as tools to collectively identify areas that are of the highest priority and then establish new goals and policies from the findings.

Additionally, we recommend that Chiloquin work with the Klamath Tribes to conduct an archeological inventory. This new inventory could add crucial findings to the historic and cultural assets map and protect archaeological resources from development.

Certain lots in Chiloquin are currently empty or deteriorating. The availability of undeveloped land provides opportunities for sustainable development practices that can enhance community resilience and environmental stewardship. Having a completed natural and cultural assets map and archaeological inventory will be crucial to developing ecotourism efforts and managing sustainable development in the city.

Eco-Tourism Visitors Guide

Due to Chiloquin’s close proximity to diverse landscapes, there is ripe potential to expand and grow the eco-tourism industry. For example, some private outfitters in the city, such as Sky Lakes Wilderness Adventures¹, offer guided kayak tours, bike tours, snowshoe tours, eco tours, and birdwatching tours. If Chiloquin decides to expand efforts in this industry, it will likely increase foot traffic to these important areas, so it is crucial that the landscape is prioritized when furthering development. Creating an eco-tourism guide for visitors to learn about local ecosystems, sustainable travel options, and low-impact businesses could be a low-cost way to increase awareness and participation in eco-tourism – benefiting both the environment and the local economy.

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Ecosystem Restoration Program	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Annual	Supports habitat restoration, invasive species control, and conservation of at-risk species	Habitat restoration, invasive species management, species conservation	Yes	Varies
STATE GRANTS						
Land and Water Conservation Fund	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	To acquire land for public outdoor recreation or to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities	Possible applicability to recreation projects	Yes	50%
Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Annual	Supports projects that protect and enhance species and habitats identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy	Wildlife watching, urban conservation, community science, wildlife-associated recreation	Yes	Varies
NON-PROFIT GRANTS						
Oregon Wildlife Foundation Grants	Oregon Wildlife Foundation	Quarterly	Supports fish and wildlife habitat restoration and public access projects	Habitat restoration, public access improvement, conservation studies	Yes	50%
PRIVATE GRANTS						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies

Case Studies



Bozeman, Montana – Story Mill Community Park

This project transformed a former industrial site into a community park with restored wetlands, trails, and educational facilities. The project focused on habitat restoration, community engagement, and creating recreational opportunities while preserving natural resources. Specifically, the project limited disturbance, with 45% of park construction occurring within previously developed areas of the site. 53% of the 60-acre site was untouched by construction. The park now serves as a model for integrating land preservation with community use, enhancing both ecological and social benefits.

RESOURCES:

- [Landscape Performance Series by the Landscape Architecture Foundation – Story Mill Community Park](#)
- [Trust for Public Land – Story Mill Community Park](#)
- [US EPA article, “The Story of Story Mill – A Montana Community Working to Restore Wetlands](#)

Image from the Trust for Public Land of playground features at the park



Ecotourism Case Studies in the United States Chapter 5: Forever Green – An Ecotourist’s Guide to Lane County, Oregon

This guide promotes ecotourism by highlighting sustainable travel options and natural attractions in Lane County. The guide was created and designed in 1998 by Lost Valley Educational Center, an environmental organization located in the heart of Lane County. The guide focuses on educating tourists about local ecosystems, promoting eco-friendly accommodations, and encouraging responsible recreation. The initiative has increased awareness and participation in ecotourism, benefiting both the environment and the local economy. The guide was funded partially by the Lane County Tourism Council Grant and an Ecological Sustainability Grant from the Helios Fund.

RESOURCES:

- [The International Ecotourism Society – Ecotourism Case Studies in the United States \(2000\)](#)
- [Travel Lane County – Green Travel/Ecotourism](#)

Image of Lane County, Oregon sign from Greta Katalin



St. Paul, Virginia – Clinch River Ecotourism

St. Paul is a former coal town in Appalachia that has seen a revival through river-based ecotourism and community development. Chiloquin could focus on the ecotourism and recreational potential of Spring Creek, the Sprague and Williamson Rivers, and the Agency and Upper Klamath Lakes. Supporting local entrepreneurs in water-based activities and investing in responsible public access and amenities along these waterways could be beneficial to Chiloquin’s local economy. The strong cultural heritage of the Klamath Tribes could also be integrated into the town’s identity and offerings.

RESOURCES:

- [US EPA 2020 George F. Ames Pisces Recognition Program – Clean Water State Revolving Fund \(CWSRF\)](#)
- [The Appalachian Voice – Clinch Water Revival: Ecotourism on the River](#)
- [The Appalachian Voice – Streamside Technology in the Clinch River Valley](#)

Image from Virginia.org page on Clinch River Adventures

Oregon Planning Goal #6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality

“To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water, and land resources of the state.”

Background

Water Resources

The following history of Chiloquin’s water resources comes from Chiloquin.com¹:

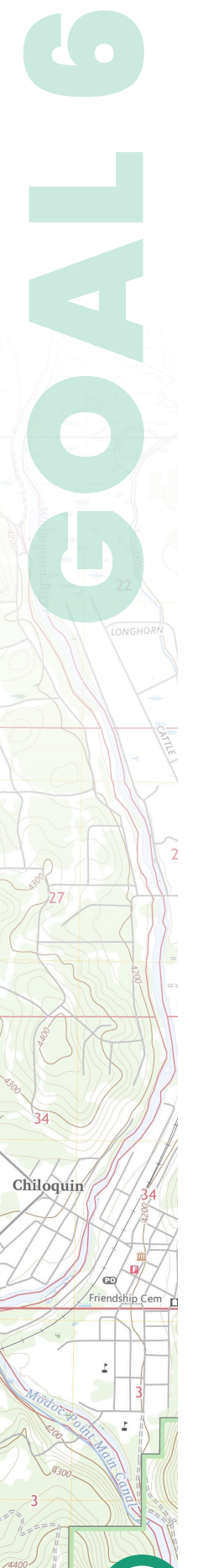
“When the Klamath Indian Reservation was first created, only Indians could graze on the Indian land, but with the passing of a federal law known as the Dawes Act, many of the restrictions on non-Indian use of reservation grazing lands were relaxed or eliminated. As the nineteenth century ended, more and more non-Indians were leasing allotments on the reservation. Most of the reservation was not fenced, providing little control of livestock numbers and resulting in an increase in the number of sheep and cattle. The range immediately adjacent to the reservation experienced very heavy grazing pressure nearly year-round. When agriculture was being introduced into the area, a number of weirs were built across the Sprague River creating diversions to flood irrigate the pastures and hay ground later in the season. All of these weirs were washed out over time with heavy flood waters.

¹ [A History of the Chiloquin Region from Chiloquin.com](#)



TOP: A photo of a kayaker on Spring Creek taken by Michael McCullough.
BOTTOM: Photo of the former Chiloquin Dam on the Sprague River, from Chiloquin.com

The Chiloquin Dam (also known as the Sprague River dam), located about a mile above the confluence with the Williamson River, was constructed in 1917 to control diversion of water to Modoc Point. When the Klamath Indian Reservation was terminated in 1954, the dam, its canal, and the Modoc Point irrigation project were transferred to the Modoc Point Irrigation District. Historical evidence suggests that fish populations were different from those which exist today. The construction of the Chiloquin Dam interrupted normal fish passage, and non-native fish



species were introduced. The major concern now is for native fish species, in particular the Klamath largescale sucker, Lost River Sucker, and shortnose sucker (the latter two are Federally listed Endangered Species), redband trout and two currently extinct species—chinook salmon and steelhead trout. Fish and Wildlife Service, in 1988 estimated that the Chiloquin Dam eliminated 95 percent of the historical spawning runs. The dam was finally removed in the summer of 2008, by which time it was in poor condition. It was replaced by a pumping station further downstream on the Williamson River, to divert water to the Modoc Point Irrigation District.

During the 1950s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began a program of channelization along the Sprague River and West Sprague River watersheds. There is very little information available about the channelization but local citizens who were involved with the construction, have indicated that this occurred at a time when flood control modifications were taking place throughout the western states. This wave of flood control construction stemmed from passage of a National Flood Control Act in 1936, which authorized and funded the Corps of Engineers. Actual implementation was delayed due to World War II, but after the war was over, the Corps of Engineers made major modifications in a relatively short time. There were major floods in the region, in 1950 and again in 1964 and officials at the Corps of Engineers have indicated that the structures were likely built under an “emergency authorization,” which would mean that little or no planning or documentation of construction activities would have been required.

A long-time resident in Bly, Butch Hadley, worked on the dredging and diking of the Sprague River. He explained that the Corps of Engineers was also conducting willow removal, in order to “conserve” water for agriculture, without realizing the impacts on the stream banks and eventual erosion. In the book, “Stories Along the Sprague” Helen Crume Smith says “There used to be willows all up and down Sprague River. Now all the willows are gone....There used to be wild roses and all different kinds of flowers and plants

Photo of the Williamson River from 4 Radical Roadschooners and a Fat Cat blog.



and grass, but those willows were just huge and beautiful. We made our spears and our bows and arrows and all that out of those willows. My first fishing pole was a willow.... There used to be trees – big, beautiful trees on both sides of the river, huge Poderosa Pines....I can see Sprague River like it used to be, so, so fabulous, so beautiful. I could tell you how it used to be, but unless you’ve seen it yourself, you really can’t see it through my eyes.”

The spectacular Klamath Basin, once filled with over 350,000 acres of wetlands, shallow lakes, and marshes that hosted seven million migrating waterfowl and thousands of bald eagles, is now a shadow of its former self. Eighty percent of the wetlands have been drained and wildlife populations have plummeted.

The natives of the region drew much of their sustenance from these wetlands, using the plants, mammals, birds and fishes for everything from food to clothing to transportation to shelter. When white pioneers arrived, they too took advantage of many of the benefits of the wetlands, but land-use changes after the white settlers arrived, significantly changed Upper Klamath Lake and its surrounding wetlands. These wetlands would normally help cleanse the Klamath water system but beginning in the 1930s, they were drained for irrigation, agricultural land, and grazing. Streams flowing into Upper Klamath Lake, consequently, act more like

drainage ditches, transporting nutrients directly into the lake from Klamath Basin farmlands rather than being filtered first by the wetlands. And at the southern end of the basin, in 1905, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation initiated the Klamath Reclamation Project to convert the lakes and marshes of the Lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake areas to agricultural lands. As these wetlands receded, the reclaimed lands were opened to agricultural development and settlement. Today, less than 20% of the historic wetlands remain.

At 142 square miles, Upper Klamath Lake is Oregon’s largest fresh-water lake. It is fed by the Williamson and Sprague Rivers and several small creeks and springs, and is the source of the Klamath River, which flows from Oregon into Northern California and out to the Pacific Ocean. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, Upper Klamath Lake naturally contains a high level of nutrients, supporting diverse plant and animal communities. In the last 60 to 80 years, however, the Upper Klamath Lake has become hypereutrophic, meaning its nutrient levels, especially phosphorus and nitrates, have become so high as to promote dangerous levels of blue-green algae, degrading the lake’s water quality and depleting oxygen levels necessary for fish.

Many public and private groups now recommend returning some farmland back

Photo of northern pintails resting on a flooded field in the Klamath Basin Refuge Complex from Intermountain West Joint Venture. Chiloquin’s water is part of the larger Klamath River Basin.



2 City of Chiloquin website project page on the new well project

to wetlands. Since 1980, the Nature Conservancy has led the effort to improve the health of the Klamath water system. The Nature Conservancy, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, PacificCorp, the Klamath Tribes, and local farmers have purchased thousands of acres in the Upper Klamath Basin for wetland restoration.”

Chiloquin currently relies on one well, Well No. 1, located near city hall, as the primary water supply for the city². There has been a steady decline in the production from this water source over the years. The City cannot use water from Well No. 2, located near Spinks Park, due to extensive sand, taste, and odor issues from the water pumped at this well.

Well No. 1 drilled in 1940, has an approximate production capacity of 650 gallons per minute and feeds an above ground welded steel gallon reservoir with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. As part of the 2016 Water master plan submitted by Adkins Consulting Engineering to the city of Chiloquin, several options were provided as an additional water supply source to meet the community’s needs and provide redundancy for the City. The City has not completed any major water system improvements since the early 1990s when it constructed the 500,000 gallon reservoir.

Recently, the city decided to move forward with the recommended option to construct a new well on the west side of the river. This new well needs to have a similar capacity to the existing Well No. 1. The new well will be drilled down to a depth of 1700 ft (same as Well No. 1) to reach the lower confined aquifer so that it will not impact the upper unconfined aquifer used by other wells throughout the community. To complete the new well, the city applied for a Community Development Block Grant from Business Oregon, and the project includes funding to replace all water meters with new electronic meters, making reading the meter sand billing faster and easier. The new meters will also give the city continuous and historical data to help quickly find leaks or other water issues. Once the new well is ready, the city will rebuild the current well,

giving Chiloquin a complete backup water system to serve the city into the future. The most recent project update is from October 2024, when the city opened the bidding process and closed the bidding on Nov. 7th, after which the winning bid will be submitted to city council for approval.

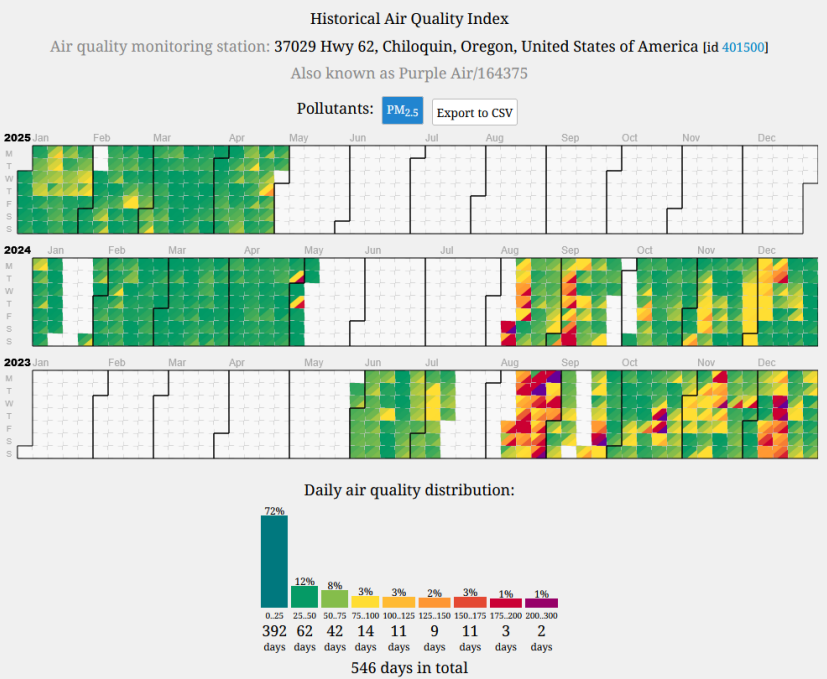
Air Quality

Chiloquin generally has good air quality³. Air quality appears to drop in the height of summer (August), likely due to the intensity of sunlight and the subsequent ozone haze; and in the winter months, presumably because many homes rely on woodburning to stay warm in colder temperatures. Most other times, especially in the spring, the air quality in Chiloquin appears to be quite good. Increasing tree cover in commercial spaces and along pedestrian and bicycle networks could help with air quality in the summer months by reducing energy usage and use of motorized vehicles which contribute to ground-level ozone. Converting woodstoves used for heating to modern electric heating systems will improve air quality in the winter months.

Wildfires also dramatically worsen air quality when they occur. Prescribed burns are important to ensure that wildfires do not become uncontrollable high-intensity firestorms, but will need to be scheduled and communicated to residents so that they can be aware of any decreases in air quality while the prescribed burn is occurring.

Brownfield Sites

The activities of the lumber mills and industry in Chiloquin resulted in pollution of the land. For example, following the closure of the last mill in Chiloquin, the mill declared bankruptcy and the land ownership was transferred to Klamath County. In April 2005, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality authorized remedial activities on the



Screenshot of the [historical data from 37029 Hwy 62, Chiloquin, Oregon on the World Air Quality Index project](#) showing historical air quality data from 2023 to 2025 in Chiloquin. Though there are a few days when the air quality monitor appears to be taken offline, the measured air quality appears to be pretty good, with some worse air quality days in the summer and winter. Air quality appears to be the best in the spring.

site, responding to: the existence of material containing asbestos in the boiler house; 360 tons of petroleum-contaminated soil; approximately 530 tons of PCP contaminated soil; and dioxin contamination of the soil⁴. Other former industrial sites in Chiloquin have also been identified as brownfield sites, including the former Markwardt Bros. Garage⁵.

Waste cleanup is addressed in [Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services](#).

Climate Change

Climate change poses a threat to Chiloquin air and water quality: rising temperatures and drier conditions are drying out local wetland basins, and are increasing the temperature of surface water (lakes, rivers, and streams) to the point that it is causing massive declines in local fish populations. This increases fire risk in the area, and leaves the region more susceptible to larger temperature swings.

1980 Plan

Three of the seven policies outlined for Goal 6 in the 1980 plan are regarding the reliable and sanitary disposal of solid waste. It prioritizes the protection of water and ground water resources, and the connection of all areas in town to the sewage system. The plan also enacts policies to create noise buffers, separating noise-sensitive areas from excessive noise sources; commits to air pollution management practices; and to meet state and federal air and water quality standards.

Current and Ongoing Efforts

All of the efforts mentioned in this section also appear elsewhere in this report. The new well project and wastewater treatment plant are described in [Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services](#), and the Ambodat water monitoring facility is described in [Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, Open Spaces](#).

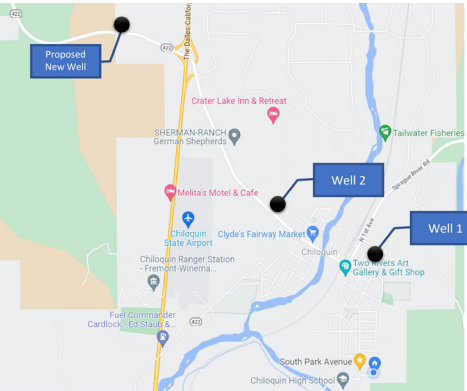
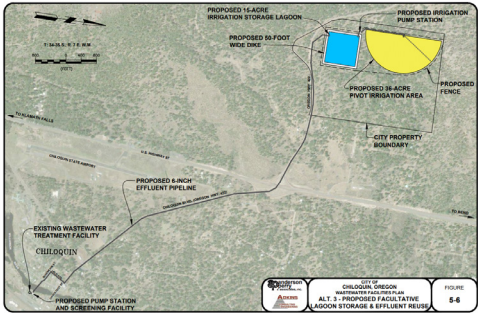


Image from City of Chiloquin project page for the new well project

City of Chiloquin New Well Project

Chiloquin currently relies on one well as the primary water supply for the city. This well was drilled in 1940, and has an approximate production capacity of 650 gallons per minute, and feeds an above-ground steel gallon reservoir with a 500,000 gallon capacity. In recent years, this well has seen a steady decline in production. A second well, located near Spinks park, does not produce any usable water due to extensive sand, taste, and odor issues. The City Council decided to move forward with the option to construct a new well on the west side of Williamson River. Chiloquin received a Community Development Block Grant to support the project, which includes funding to replace all water meters with new electronic meters. The city also plans to reconstruct the current well upon completion of the new one.



City of Chiloquin Wastewater Project

A majority of Chiloquin’s existing wastewater treatment facilities are approximately 40 years old, constructed as part of the 1976 wastewater system improvements. The equipment is now nearing the end of its design life and is in need of repair or maintenance. As part of the Chiloquin Water Master Plan, an engineering firm evaluation of the plant in 2016 concluded that the system is in need of replacements and major upgrades regardless of whether any growth occurs in the Chiloquin area. Upgrades will address the following findings: the previous system was not designed to remove phosphorus; a new headworks screening system is needed; and the existing facility cannot be taken offline for maintenance.

Image of the chosen path forward for Chiloquin’s Wastewater Facilities Plan, prepared by Adkins Consulting Engineering LLP and Anderson, Perry and Associates LLC



The Klamath Tribes Ambodat Department
Ambodat means “in, at, or near the water”. The mission of the department is to restore and enhance the aquatic resources in the Upper Klamath Basin. The department runs the Sprague River Water Quality Lab, which “develops and implements ecosystem restoration projects; conducts water quality monitoring on the Upper Klamath Lake and its tributaries; operates an indoor hatchery and outdoor ponds for rearing endangered c’waam and koptu (and soon salmon); conducts fish population monitoring; performs water rights monitoring and compliance; and conducts surface and groundwater monitoring and hydrological modeling”.

Image of an agriculturist at the **Ambodat** hatchery facility holding a c’waam suckerfish on August 22, 2023, from Joel Angel Juarez for The Republic

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

Many of the public facilities projects in recent years are well-represented in the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan highlights water and wastewater projects as high-priority infrastructure to support both current residents and any future economic development in the city. The plan goes on to note that an updated Infrastructure (or Capital Improvements) Master Plan will be needed to ensure that any updates to water or wastewater systems will meet current engineering and environmental requirements, in addition to meeting the city’s projected future needs.

The Strategic Plan also mentions community clean-up as a priority related to public safety. Public waste receptacles are also identified in the survey as an improvement a sizeable portion of the community would support.

Recommendations

Next Steps

Infrastructure Plan

Major efforts addressing water and wastewater infrastructure are already well under way in Chiloquin. An infrastructure plan is likely an important next step for the city to continue securing funding and resources to maintain these systems well into the future. Waste removal is likely an important consideration for the city when developing this plan.

Waste Collection

Though public waste collection is a logistical challenge for the city due to resource and personnel constraints, it appears to be an important priority area for residents. Dumping on residential properties and in the surrounding forests of Chiloquin contributes not only to ecological degradation, but can

also become a public safety hazard, especially by providing possible fuel for wildfires. The creation of a Public Works Department, possibly supported in part by volunteer efforts, could potentially be discussed in conjunction with an infrastructure master plan. Such a department could support public waste collection services, in addition to maintenance of other public facilities such as parks, trails, and transportation infrastructure. This could be particularly timely, given the recent Parks Master Plan and its identified priority to increase pedestrian connectivity in the city by developing trails and paths.

See also: [Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services](#)

Energy Efficiency in Homes

Enhancing the energy efficiency of homes in Chiloquin can also contribute to better

air quality in the city, particular in hot or cold weather extremes. To enhance energy efficiency in Chiloquin, Oregon, we recommend that the city focus on retrofitting homes with modern, energy-efficient technologies. This can include installing insulation, air-sealing, energy-efficient windows, and upgrading heating and cooling systems to high-performance HVAC equipment like air-source heat pumps. Collaborating with the Klamath Tribes and regional partners as well as state and federal agencies will be crucial in implementing these retrofits effectively. These efforts will not only reduce energy costs but also improve indoor

air quality and contribute to environmental sustainability. More information on this topic and local resources can be found in the Klamath and Lake Energy Resource Guide produced by Klamath and Lake Community Action Services¹. As mentioned in [Goal 10: Housing](#), conducting a housing inventory that specifically includes information about heat, utilities, city infrastructural and service capacity, and state of good repair would significantly aid the city in working towards achieving greater energy efficiency.

See also: [Goal 13: Energy Conservation](#)

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Economic Development Assistance Program	Economic Development Administration	Annual	Supports construction, non-construction, planning, technical assistance, and revolving loan fund projects under EDA’s Public Works program.	Key infrastructure, including: technology-based facilities, multi-tenant manufacturing facilities, business and industrial parks, telecommunication, water and sewer improvements, business incubator facilities, skill-training facilities, brownfield redevelopment	Yes	Varies
Ecosystem Restoration Program	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Annual	Supports habitat restoration, invasive species control, and conservation of at-risk species	Habitat restoration, invasive species management, species conservation	Yes	Varies
STATE GRANTS						
Community Renewable Energy Grant Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Annual	Supports planning and developing community renewable energy and energy	Solar installations, energy storage systems, EV charging stations, microgrid technologies	Yes	50%
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Supports energy efficiency, renewable energy, and transportation-related projects	Building audits and retrofits, solar installations, EV charging infrastructure	Yes	40%
General Housing Account Program (GHAP)	Oregon Housing and Community Services	Rolling	All towards low- and very low-income households: Constructing new rental housing, acquiring and/or rehabilitating existing structures of housing units, engineering, feasibility studies, appraisals, and other necessary professional services, and operation and maintenance of housing	Any low to very-low income housing project, including maintenance, operation, and rehabilitation of housing	No	

¹ [Klamath and Lake Community Action Services – Klamath and Lake Energy Resource Guide](#)

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
Land and Water Conservation Fund	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	To acquire land for public outdoor recreation or to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities	Possible applicability to recreation projects	Yes	50%
Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Annual	Supports projects that protect and enhance species and habitats identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy	Wildlife watching, urban conservation, community science, wildlife-associated recreation	Yes	Varies
Oregon Home Energy Rebate Program (HOMES)	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Offers groups that work with rural and BIPOC communities or communities experiencing lower incomes higher cash incentives for energy upgrades such as efficient heating and cooling solutions.	Applicants must be a client of a community-based organization enrolled in CFP. Energy upgrades for housing types that include: detached single family, existing manufactured, and small multifamily.	No	
Oregon Rental Home Heat Pump Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Expand access to heating and cooling for lower income Oregonians, including renters.	This is not a grant, but a state rebate program to which residents can apply.	No	
Rural and Agricultural Energy Assistance Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Annual	Provides funding for energy audits of rural small businesses and agricultural producers	Energy audits, efficiency upgrades	No	
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	
NON-PROFIT GRANTS						
Community Partner Funding	Energy Trust	Rolling	Offers groups that work with rural and BIPOC communities or communities experiencing lower incomes higher cash incentives for energy upgrades such as efficient heating and cooling solutions.	Applicants must be a client of a community-based organization enrolled in CFP. Energy upgrades for housing types that include: detached single family, existing manufactured, and small multifamily.	No	
Oregon Wildlife Foundation Grants	Oregon Wildlife Foundation	Quarterly	Supports fish and wildlife habitat restoration and public access projects	Habitat restoration, public access improvement, conservation studies	Yes	50%
PRIVATE GRANTS						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies

Case Studies



Clinch River, Virginia – Clinch-Powell Clean Rivers Initiative (CPCRI)

Due to their ancient and stable geology, the Clinch-Powell River watersheds have been called a “cradle of diversity” for aquatic life in the southern Appalachians. The Clinch-Powell Clean Rivers Initiative (CPCRI) is a group focused on improving the water quality and ecological health of the Clinch and Powell rivers. The CPCRI is set up to draw on the collective resources, combined skills, expertise, experience and perspectives across regulation, scientific monitoring, and community outreach to find the best solutions to challenging natural resource issues. Projects involve true cooperation among different partners and membership is open to any organization that wants to advance the mission. CPCRI’s philosophy holds that sharing information and building consensus are essential.

RESOURCES:

- [Landscape Partnership – Illustrative Case Study: Clinch Powell Clean River Initiative](#)
- [Clinch River Valley Initiative](#)
 - A different though related award-winning economic development project in the area that also included water quality as a part of its mission.

Image from the Virginia Water Resources Research Center publication on [water education in the Clinch Valley Watershed](#)



Monhegan Island, Maine – “Weatherization Weeks”

The “Weatherization Week” model in Monhegan Island, Maine eliminates barriers to participation in energy efficiency financial assistance programs for island communities by deploying energy assessment and air sealing services in bulk over the course of a single week. Using the model, developed by the Island Institute, Monhegan Island, a small island 12 miles offshore (with a year-round population of approximately 70 and a median household income of \$26,250), successfully weatherized more than 85% of its year-round homes. Weatherization Week’s model and the idea of community-based energy efficiency works wonders in rural communities by completing energy efficiency projects at scale.

RESOURCES:

- [Bridging the Rural Efficiency Gap – Island Institute Report](#)
- [Weatherization Weeks – Island Institute Solutions Library](#)
- [Weatherization Weeks Citizen Guide – Island Institute](#)

Image of Island Institute partner during Weatherization Week from Island Institute

Oregon Planning Goal #7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

“To protect people and property from natural hazards.”

Background

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information Storm Events Database identified 102 storm events in Klamath County from 2015 to 2024. The following table shows the distribution of storm events across the tracked types:

Storm Event Types	Occurrences
Excessive Heat	2
Flood	3
Thunderstorm Wind	1
Tornado	1
High Wind	28
Wildfire	25
Frost/Freeze	16
Hail	6
Heavy Snow	7
Winter Storm	12
Winter Weather	1

Data from NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information Storm Events Database showing storm events by type in Klamath County, OR between 2015 and 2024. Cold weather events are grouped in light blue.



LEFT: Photo of Sprague River flooding in 2017 from Klamath Falls Herald and News. RIGHT: Photo of smoke from the 2020 Two Four Two fire from Oregon Department of Forestry.

Cold Weather Events

If winter weather, winter storms, hail, frost/freeze, and heavy snow are grouped together, there are a total of 42 cold weather storm events recorded. As will be further discussed in the **Goal 10: Housing** section, much of Chiloquin’s current housing stock is quite old (29% of housing stock in Chiloquin was built before 1940), and some of it is not in a state of good repair. Residents in older housing or those not in a state of good repair may not be equipped with modern home heating systems or sufficient insulation, leaving them particularly vulnerable to cold weather events, or otherwise requiring them to burn wood to keep warm. Burning wood can contribute to worse local air quality, and even in the event of

cold weather, place the community at greater fire risk, depending on the wind and humidity conditions.

Wind and Wildfire

The storm event types with the next highest number of occurrences in the last decade are high wind and wildfire, two storm events that can exacerbate one another. In the **Goal 4: Forest Lands** section, wildfires are discussed at length along with fire management strategies.

Floods

Despite being located at the junction of the Williamson and Sprague Rivers, in the last decade, there have been relatively few recorded flood events in the area surrounding Chiloquin.

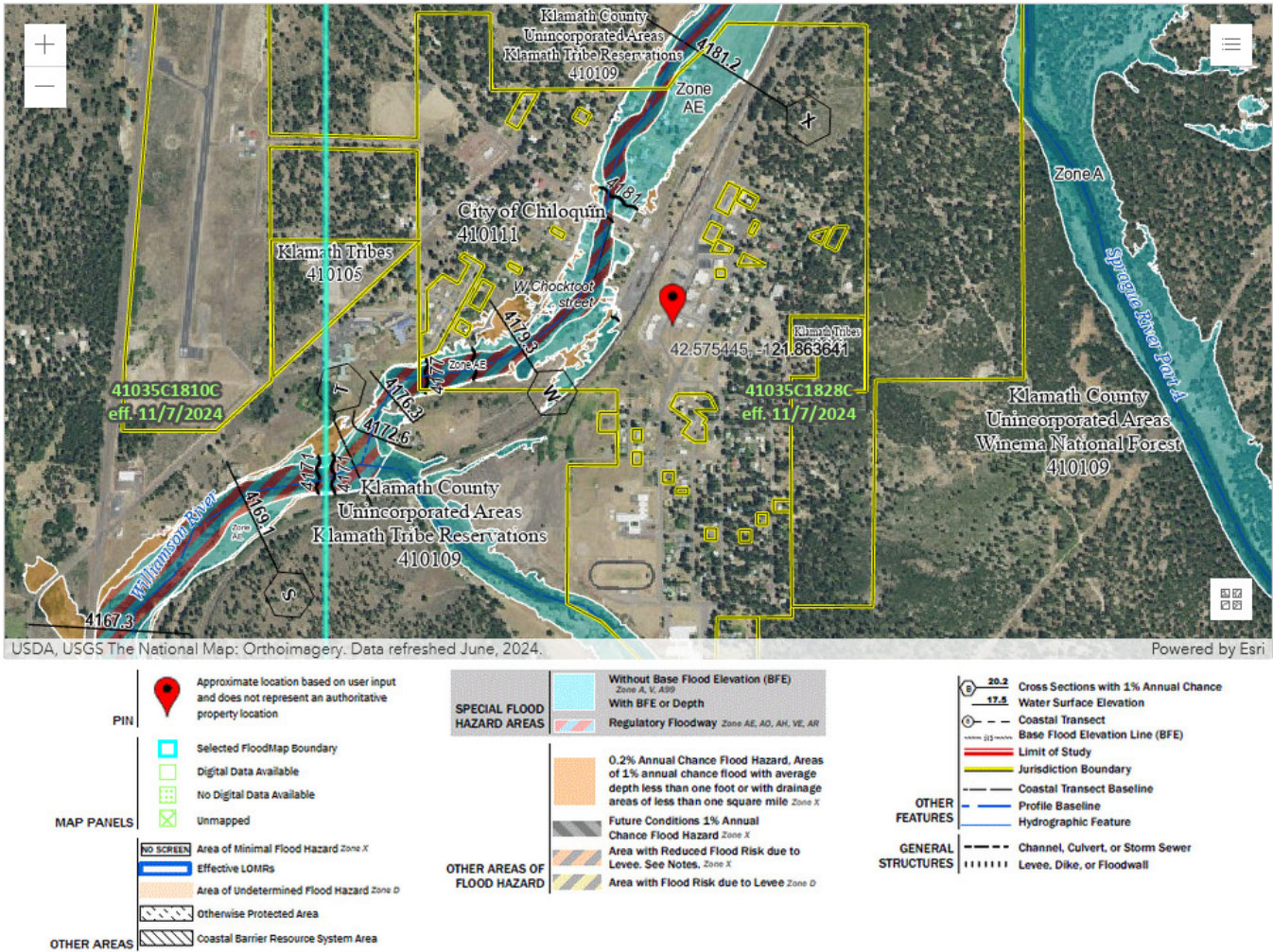
Year	Storm Events
2015	6
2016	11
2017	13
2018	8
2019	4
2020	8
2021	10
2022	3
2023	17
2024	22

Data from NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information Storm Events Database showing storm events by year in Klamath County, OR between 2015 and 2024

However, the city should be aware of the existing floodplain of the two rivers, especially as they pertain to the urban growth boundary of Chiloquin. Below is the FEMA flood map for the Chiloquin area. An interactive map is available at the online [FEMA Flood Map Service Center](#).

Increased Frequency of Storm Events

As the table to the left shows, there has been a noticeable increase in storm events in the last two years. Although it is impossible to predict the future, it is possible or even likely that this trend will continue, highlighting the importance of hazard mitigation planning.



Chiloquin Floodmap from FEMA Flood Map Service Center. Screenshot taken on April 20, 2025.

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan lists only very basic guidelines regarding hazard mitigation efforts. For example, the plan recommends that Chiloquin follow the Federal Insurance Administration’s requirements for floodplain development, and that developments in areas subject to natural hazards will be limited to compatible uses. On this latter point, fire hazard maps list every structure in Chiloquin at wildfire risk within the next 30 years. The last point in the 1980 plan is to make provisions for minimizing forest fire hazards which might be more relevant today than it was then.

Current and Ongoing Efforts



Image from City of Chiloquin Project Page for the EPA Community Change Project

Community Resilience Hub and Municipal Center

Chiloquin was awarded a \$16.34 million Community Change Grant from the US EPA to support the construction of a Community Resilience Hub and Municipal Center. The proposed structure would serve as an ADA-accessible emergency shelter and communication center to ensure the safety of all residents during crises, while also serving in municipal functions and capacities. It encompasses programs such as a woodstove trade-out program, air monitoring studies, and community disaster preparedness and resiliency training. Pauses in EPA funding have currently stalled the project.



Image from Google Maps StreetView of the Chiloquin Fire and Rescue building across from the post office, depicting the new electronic bulletin board.

Chiloquin Emergency Alert Project

Chiloquin City Council worked with Chiloquin Fire and Rescue, Chiloquin Community Builders, Chiloquin Visions in Progress, and Klamath County to establish a multi-approach communication plan to alert residents of emergencies affecting the community. This included installing an electronic bulletin board and siren/klaxon that will alert residents and direct them to additional information in the event of an emergency. Chiloquin is also part of OR-Alert, a statewide system to send alerts to local residents. Emergency notices are also posted at the top of the city’s website.

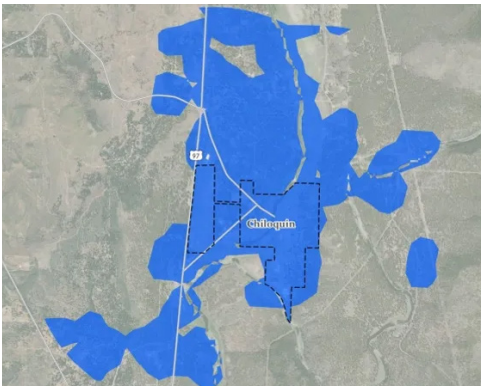


Image from Chiloquin Fire and Rescue. This is a map demonstrating the eligible community boundaries for the Incentive Program for Defensible Space.

Chiloquin Wildfire Initiative and Incentive Program for Defensible Space Projects

Both of these initiatives are supported by Chiloquin Fire and Rescue. The Chiloquin Wildfire Initiative (CWI) is in partnership with Klamath Water Works and the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM), and aims to help community members to create defensible space around their residences. This initiative includes a dump trailer program, where CWI will bring a trailer to the property for the property owner to fill with yard debris. The Incentive Program is launched by the OSFM to help Oregonians pay for defensible space projects.



Image from Klamath Lake Forest Health Partnership webpage on the Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project

Chiloquin Community Forest and Fire Project (CCFFP)

This is a partnership between private landowners, federal and state agencies, tribal nations, and local partners including Chiloquin Fire and Rescue to achieve fire resistance, fire response, forest health, wildlife habitat, and grazing objectives on a landscape-level scale across boundaries with Fremont-Winema National Forest. Two key focuses of the project are forest health and implementing defensible space treatments across ownership boundaries.

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

The Chiloquin Emergency Alert Project was identified as a priority in the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, and was implemented in 2022.

Recommendations

Next Steps

There are many notable efforts currently underway in Chiloquin to protect people and property from natural hazards, and wildfires in particular. These efforts should continue to be supported and expanded upon.

One area that Chiloquin might also want to consider when developing their Comprehensive Plan is addressing the protection of residents from the adverse effects of winter weather. Of the events recorded by NOAA, cold weather events are the ones that occur most frequently in Klamath County. Residents whose homes are from older housing stock that may not have sufficient insulation or modern electric heating systems may rely on woodburning to keep warm in such cold weather conditions. In addition to adverse air pollution effects, woodburning presents an added danger of igniting an uncontrolled fire, particularly at night, when temperatures can drop below freezing and residents are trying to sleep instead of supervising a fire. The story included on the city website’s history of Chiloquin might exemplify this danger best:

“One of the first acts of the new city administrators had been to create a fire zone in the business district and after fire destroyed many of the unsightly wooden frame buildings in town in 1926, property owners were forced to build fire-proof

structures. A.C. Geinger and his son Roy constructed a 2-story brick General Store, which is still the family-owned Kircher’s Hardware store of today, although the top story has gone – burned in 1958, when a young boy, feeling cold, lit a fire on the upstairs wooden floor.”

Some of the next steps that Chiloquin could take in this area include:

- conducting a community survey of home heating and cooling needs
- proposing initiatives that aim to address the installation of community cold or hot weather shelters, housing insulation, or equipping residents with electric heaters or air conditioning units.
- staying up to date with federal and state grants that could fund such initiatives.

Chiloquin could also prioritize the development of a city hazard mitigation plan, which would formally address and create hazard mitigation and response procedures around a variety of natural hazards, including droughts, wildfires, winter weather, volcanoes, and earthquakes. For the development of such a plan, Chiloquin could consider reaching out to local universities with planning departments, or departments that specialize in natural hazards mitigation and response.

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	USDA Farm Service Agency	Annual	Implementing long-term ecological conservation practices	Funding to support forest management efforts in Chiloquin	Yes	50%
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Annual	Hazards preparedness	Wildfire shelters, emergency preparedness system	Yes	50%
Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program	Council of Western State Foresters (on behalf of USDA Forest Service)	Annual	Assists with reducing hazardous fuels and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems through fire mitigation work, improving prevention education, and planning CWPPs	Assisting existing forest management and education efforts in Chiloquin, or creating a CWPP.	Yes	50%
STATE GRANTS						
Bark Beetle Mitigation Fund	Oregon Department of Forestry	Rolling	Projects including the thinning of stands to reduce susceptibility to bark beetles.	Local forest management efforts	Yes	50%
Community Forest Program	Oregon Department of Forestry	Annual	Funding to acquire and establish community forests that provide community benefits, including economic benefits through active forest management, clean water, wildlife habitat, educational opportunities, and public access for recreation	Perhaps launching a community forest in Chiloquin to supplement existing parks and trails efforts. This requires an approved Forest Stewardship/Oregon Tree Farm System forest management plan by the ODF.	Yes	50%
Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program	Oregon Department of Forestry	Annual	Funding to develop or revise Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) or to implement mitigation activities identified within their CWPPs.	Klamath County developed the CWPP that includes Chiloquin. Should Chiloquin be interested in developing their own, this grant may be of interest	Yes	10% (CWPP); 25% (project)
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Oregon Department of Emergency Management	Annual	Disburses federal funds to assist in hazard mitigation planning, projects, and other activities that reduce vulnerability of communities to hazards	Wildfire prevention and emergency preparedness	Yes	25%
Landscape Resiliency Program	Oregon Department of Forestry	Biennial	Reducing wildfire risk	Landscape-scale projects that reduce wildfire risk on public and private forestlands and rangelands through restoration of landscape resiliency and reduction of hazardous fuels	Yes	25%
Oregon Rental Home Heat Pump Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Expand access to heating and cooling for lower income Oregonians, including renters.	This is not a grant, but a state rebate program to which residents can apply.	No	

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
State Preparedness and Incident Response Equipment (SPIRE) Grant Program	Oregon Department of Emergency Management	Annual	Provides equipment to local governments and other recipients for emergency preparedness.	If Chiloquin is in need of emergency generators, communications towers, traffic message boards, lighting, this grant can help provide some	No	
The State Community Resilience Coalition (SCRC)	Oregon Department of Emergency Management	Biennial	Supports community organizations active in disaster (COADs) that are active in emergency preparedness, response, or recovery efforts within their community	Could support Chiloquin Fire and Rescue or other community initiatives to prepare against hazards.	No	
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants	Oregon Department of Forestry	Annual	Help fire agencies meet firefighting and emergency response needs	Support to Chiloquin Fire & Rescue with funding for staffing and other needs	Yes	50%
Weatherization Assistance Program	Oregon Housing and Community Services / Oregon Human Development Corporation (OHDC)	Rolling	Helps low income residents reduce energy costs and improve home safety. The program aims to make homes more energy efficient, safe, and comfortable	This is not a grant, but an administering of federal funds directly to residents for home weatherization	No	

Case Studies



Peaks Island, Maine – Peaks Island Heat Pump Group

Residents benefitted from the collective buying power of a group to reduce heat pump installation charges. Benefits to the community include cost savings both from reduced installation costs due to collective purchasing, and from the need to purchase heating oil, propane, kerosene, or the use of firewood.

RESOURCES:

- [Community Campaigns for Renewable Heating and Cooling Technologies – Clean Energy States Alliance](#)

Image from Peaks Island Fuel Company



New York City, New York – NYC Cool Roofs Program

The NYC Cool Roofs Program partners with the HOPE program, a local organization, to turn Cool Roofs implementation simultaneously into a jobs creation program and professional skills workshop. Cool reflective roofs absorb less of the sun’s radiation, which can reduce indoor air temperatures by 2–3°C and outdoor air temperatures by up to 10°C. In addition to increasing thermal comfort for people who do not have the means to access mechanical cooling options, cool roofs can help reduce the need for mechanical cooling, in turn reducing energy demand and cutting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

RESOURCES:

- [Sustainable Energy for All – Million Cool Roofs Challenge](#)
- [NYC CoolRoofs Program](#)

Image from NYC Department of Small Business Services

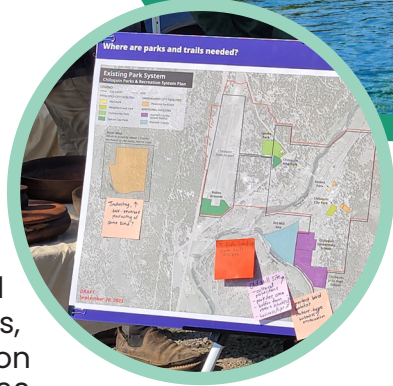
Oregon Planning Goal #8: Recreational Needs

“To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.”

Background

Chiloquin is nestled in a small valley surrounded by mountains, near the junction of the Williamson and Sprague rivers. Within 30 miles of Chiloquin is Crater Lake National Park, Collier Memorial State Park, Kimble State Park, the Ft. Klamath Park Museum, Klamath Fish Hatchery, Spring Creek headwaters, Wood River Wetland wildlife refuge, and the Agency and Upper Klamath Lakes. It is a popular area to enjoy the outdoors, and a perfect place to see wildlife, fish, and hunt. The temperatures in the area are known to be relatively mild in the summers, and winter is a great time for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing. See [Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic & Historic Areas, Open Spaces](#) for a related discussion.

The city was incorporated on the traditional lands of the Klamath Tribes, and today, just under half of Chiloquin’s population are members



TOP: Photo of two paddlers on Spring Creek in Chiloquin, from the *What to Do in Southern Oregon* blog. BOTTOM: Photo of community feedback for the Parks Master Plan at the Chiloquin Farmers market, from City of Chiloquin.

of the Klamath Tribes. As a result, many of the recreational activities and areas in Chiloquin are the result of tribal enterprises and contributions to their community. The Kla-Mo-Ya Casino is operated by the Klamath Tribes and is located just 2 miles south of Chiloquin, with a Sleep Inn & Suites on the same property. Within Chiloquin city limits, the Chiloquin Rodeo and Event Park hosts pow wows, rodeos, parades, and several other public celebrations each year.

Parks Master Plan

Chiloquin is finalizing the 2025 Parks Master Plan. This document captures the priorities of the Chiloquin community regarding their recreational needs. The top needs and priorities identified in this plan are to develop trails and paths

to increase accessibility and connectivity between parks and public destinations while adding bicycle infrastructure to increase access and safety; to provide accessible playground equipment for children of all ages and park facilities such as bathrooms and clear wayfinding for all community members; and to prioritize cultural and ecological conservation by incorporating native languages, native plants, water conservation, public art, and interpretive elements in parks.

As part of the Parks Master Plan, Chiloquin conducted an inventory of city parks and recreational spaces. There are five city parks: Spinks Park, Chiloquin City Park, Pocket Park, Chiloquin Rodeo and Events Park, and the Chiloquin Bike Park. Spinks Park is a 12-acre day-use park where the city’s baseball and softball fields are located. Chiloquin Bike Park is adjacent to Spinks Park, and contains 6 bike loops of varying difficulty. Chiloquin City Park is within a mile from the Chiloquin Elementary and Junior/Senior High Schools. It has play equipment, a outdoor basketball court, and a small skate park. Pocket Park is located on Main Street. The Chiloquin Elementary Green Schoolyard project is another community park space that includes an accessible walking path through a native meadow habitat, and a pole barn with a basketball court, nature-based play equipment, outdoor classroom space, and raised garden beds.

The parks inventory also identified several sites for future green space and recreational areas. The largest city-owned parcel is the Highway 422 Property, a 203-acre property northwest of city limits. Part of this property will house a new water treatment facility, and roughly 40 acres can be developed for walking and biking trails. The Markwardt property is a brownfield site undergoing a US EPA regulated

cleanup process and has been marked to site the Community Resilience Hub and Municipal Center. The Williamson Riverfront Property is adjacent to the Williamson River and currently houses water infrastructure facilities planned for decommission and could potentially site a future river-access park. The Old Gym site is a potential location for housing units or could also be converted to a community recreation center. There are also smaller city-owned parcels that are currently either vacant or used primarily as parking lots. One city parcel at the corner of Chocktoot St and 1st Avenue is used in the summer for the farmer’s market and Main Street Pocket Park.

Other possible sites include the Old Mill Site, a 32-acre lot currently owned by Klamath County, bordering Chiloquin Elementary School and the Sprague River.



LEFT: Photo of children biking in the Chiloquin Bike Park from *The Herald and News*. RIGHT: Photo of the Main Street Pocket Park from City of Chiloquin.

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan established a policy to improve parks and recreational facilities when possible, and to make an effort towards accommodating facilities for all age groups, minorities, and people with disabilities. This plan recommended that what is now the Chiloquin City Park be sited and acquired if and when funds became available.

Current and Ongoing Efforts

Many of the current and ongoing efforts are described in the Parks Master Plan. A few additional recent efforts are included here, some of them slightly outside of city limits, but related to Chiloquin’s recreational needs.



Chi-Town Family Festival

The Chi-Town Family Festival is an annual event hosted by the City of Chiloquin held at the Chiloquin Rodeo & Event Grounds every summer. It is a free festival with activities for the entire family, including a farmer’s market and craft bazaar, children’s activities including inflatable bounce houses, water slides, obstacle courses, and arts & crafts, a kids bicycle skills rodeo, live music, food stall vendors, a mobile escape room, and a silent auction.

Image of children’s activities from Chi-Town Family Festival website



Chiloquin Youth Bike Program “BikeClub”

The Chiloquin Youth Bike Program was initiated in 2021 by two Chiloquin residents and supported by initial funding from a local business. The program’s goal is to get kids on bikes by providing a bike fleet, working to improve biking infrastructure, and a support system for youth bike programs. The club teaches kindergarten and 1st graders how to ride bikes, has an afterschool program, organizes biking field trips, builds bike tracks, and participates at local events.

Image of the Chiloquin Youth Bike Program at the opening of the Chiloquin Bike Park, from *The Herald and News*



Spring Creek Kayak Launch Area

In collaboration with the Klamath Tribes, Collier Memorial State Park, and the Chiloquin Community Builders, a new kayak/canoe launch area at Spring Creek was created to aid in preserving the natural beauty of the creek and its surroundings.

Image of the new kayak/canoe launch at Spring Creek from *The Herald and News*



Train Mountain Railroad Museum Triennial

Train Mountain Railroad Museum is the world’s largest miniature railroad, with over 35 miles of 7.5” gauge track on 2200 acres near Chiloquin. Every three years, a gathering of the International Brotherhood of Live Steamers (BLS) gathers at the museum to set standards for the live steam hobby. In 2018, participants came from 44 states and 13 countries to display and show off their trains around the park.

Image of the Triennial from Train Mountain Railroad Museum

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

The Parks Master Plan was born in part out of the “Healthy Living” priority area identified by community members in the Chiloquin Strategic plan. This priority area seeks to enhance the quality of life for Chiloquin residents through improving, expanding, and connecting recreational areas in the city.

Recommendations

Next Steps

Chiloquin should continue to pursue the vision laid out in the Parks Master Plan. Because of its proximity to so many incredible outdoor recreational areas, Chiloquin could consider building on its recreational strengths as a sector of economic development. There are active, engaged, and inspiring community members in and around Chiloquin with much to offer to other community members and

visitors alike. In conjunction with opportunities provided by the recent parks plan community engagement, the uniqueness of Chiloquin’s surroundings, the knowledge of the local area by residents, and partnerships with others in the Klamath Tribes and Klamath County, recreation is an area of particular strength for Chiloquin.

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
STATE GRANTS						
Diamonds in the Rough Grant	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Restore or reconstruct facades of buildings that have been heavily altered over the years, returning them to their historic appearance and potentially qualify them for historic register designation	Revitalization of older buildings in Chiloquin to assist with economic development. Could assist with beautification of any recreational facilities with older or historic structures	Yes	50%
Land and Water Conservation Fund	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	To acquire land for public outdoor recreation or to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities	Possible applicability to recreation projects	Yes	50%
Local Government Grant	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Land acquisition, planning and feasibility studies, development, and major rehabilitation projects consistent with outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).	Development of city lots outlined in the Parks Master Plan as possible green spaces	Yes	20%

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
Oregon Heritage Grant	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Triennial	Support of projects that preserve, develop, or interpret Oregon's cultural heritage. Fund exhibits, oral history projects, public education events, organizational archives projects, teaching traditional practices, public history interpretation, organizational planning that supports heritage resources, and more	Community residents expressed interest in the Parks Master Plan to improve park facilities in Chiloquin to reflect the community's cultural heritage.	Yes	50%
Oregon Main Street Revitalization Grant	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Acquire, rehabilitate, and construct buildings on properties in designated downtown areas. Facilitate community revitalization that will lead to private investment, job creation or retention, expanding or establishing viable businesses, or creating a stronger tax base	Main Street revitalization projects	Yes	30%
Oregon Parks and Recreation Local Government Grants	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Primary use is recreation; transportation allowed. Construction limited to outside road right-of-way, only in public parks or designated recreation areas.	Shared-use Paths	Yes	20%
Recreational Trails Program	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Biennial	Construction of new trails, major rehabilitation of existing trails, development or improvement of trailhead or support facilities, acquisition of land for trail development, safety and education projects. Eligible trail types include motorized, non-motorized hike and bike trails, and water trails.	Grant assistance to complete the trails and connectivity priority outlined in the Parks Master Plan	Yes	20%
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	
PRIVATE GRANTS						
Ford Family Foundation	Ford Family Foundation	Rolling	Encourages bringing communities together to build or renovate spaces that foster collaboration, civic participation, or events.	Park improvements	Yes	70%
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies

Case Studies

Various case studies for parks and recreation are included in the Parks Master Plan. Two additional case studies are presented below.



Oakridge, Oregon – Mountain Bike Tourism

A case study from the University of Oregon considers Oakridge, Oregon, a rural community with just over 3,200 residents. The economy of Oakridge, Oregon, about 100 miles north of Chiloquin, has historically been based in timber, but the last mill closed in 1989. Though it struggled in the years since, it is beginning to come to life again as a premiere destination for mountain biking. An enthusiastic mountain biking community organized the Oakridge Trails Alliance to maintain its local trails and promote responsible trail usage. In recent years, it has proudly taken on the title “The Mountain Biking Capital of the Northwest”.

RESOURCES:

- [American Trails – Adapting to the New Economy: The Impacts of Mountain Bike Tourism in Oakridge, Oregon](#)
- [Oakridge Trails Alliance website](#)

Image of “Oregon is Magic” mountain biking mural in Oakridge, from Eugene Cascades Coast website



Henderson County, North Carolina – Oklawaha Greenway

The Oklawaha Greenway is a proposed greenway becoming the main spine for pedestrian and bicycle travel in Henderson County. It connects major destinations between rural and suburban parts of the county along a picturesque corridor that highlights the natural beauty of the area. It works also to preserve wetland areas, waterways, and streams, ponds, and lakes in the area. Chiloquin is similarly situated in an area of incredible natural beauty, with major outdoor recreational areas. Connecting to Klamath Falls or the Agency and Upper Klamath Lakes via a bicycle or pedestrian greenway could serve as a major tourist attraction, in addition to promoting connectivity within the area, and preserving the areas wetlands.

RESOURCES:

- [American Trails – The Oklawaha Greenway Extension Plan](#)
- [Friends of the Oklawaha Greenway website](#)

Image of bikers on the Oklawaha Greenway from the Friends of the Oklawaha Greenway website

Oregon Planning Goal #9: Economic Development

“To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon’s citizens.”

Background

Chiloquin’s Historical and Current Economic Landscape

When Chiloquin incorporated as a municipality in 1926, it had a population of around 2000, 3 large timber and lumber mills, various box factories, restaurants, barber shops, grocery stores, doctors, dentists, a lawyer, drug store, dance and pool halls, a movie theatre, dress shop, shoe store, roller rink, taxi service, and in 1927, a bank¹. As of the 2020 US Census, Chiloquin had a population of 767.

Though the city limits of Chiloquin have grown since its incorporation, the closures of the timber and lumber mills, the Great Depression, and a series of disastrous fires had devastating impacts on the local economy. The last mill in town closed in 1988, leaving widespread unemployment. Outside of ranching in outlying areas, there is no major industry in Chiloquin at the present time.

The current major employers in

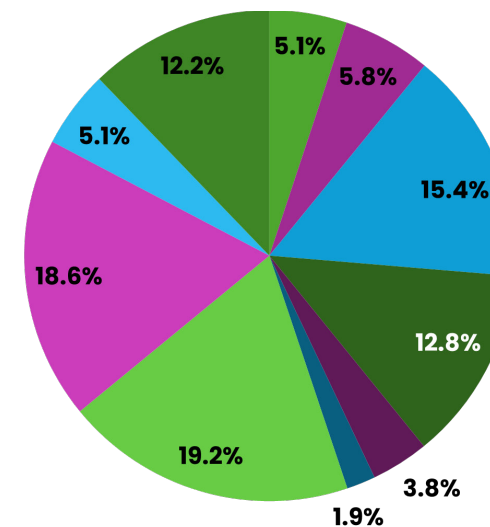
¹ [A History of the Chiloquin Region from Chiloquin.com](#)



TOP: Photo of the HIRVI building, freshly painted by the Sierra Service Project. BOTTOM: Photo of the Chiloquin welcome sign from the Smile4u. inc blog

Chiloquin are Jeld-Wen (a windows and door frames company with a large manufacturing plant located just south of Chiloquin on State Highway 97), Klamath Tribes (management and health services), and Klamath County Schools (Chiloquin Elementary School and Chiloquin Jr/Sr High School).

Vulnerabilities left in the wake of the departed timber and lumber industries are visible in the form of brownfield sites from industrial pollution, fire danger from decimation of tree species diversity and a warming, drying local climate, vacant lots and boarded-up buildings, deteriorating roads, persistent unemployment,



Industry of Employment (%)

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Retail trade
- Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing
- Professional, scientific, management, and administrative services
- Educational services, and health care and social assistance
- Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations and food services
- Other services, except public administration
- Public administration

Pie Chart displaying the industry of employment of the employed population age 16 and over in Chiloquin. Data from the 2023 US Census ACS 5-Year Estimates. Three industries of employment are omitted from the chart because no survey respondents selected them for this survey: Wholesale trade; Transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and Information.

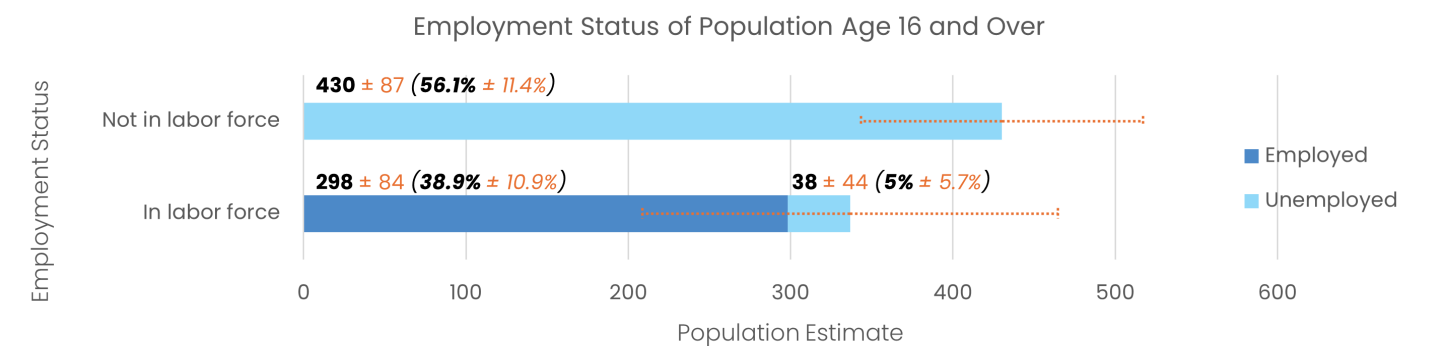
poverty, and poor health outcomes that are exacerbated by the lack of transportation options to basic services and employment, and critical shortage of affordable housing stock in good condition.

The estimated per-capita annual income of \$13,189 in Chiloquin is less than half the U.S. national average (\$29,829). According to the 2023 US Census ACS 5-Year Estimates, 22.7% of Chiloquin residents live in poverty, nearly double the statewide rate of 12.2%. This economic decline, rooted partly in the timber industry’s departure approximately 40 years ago, is a pressing issue that negatively affects housing, poverty levels, educational and employment opportunities, and perceptions of safety. Chiloquin also faces a

low employment rate of 38.9% (population over age 16), considerably lower than both Klamath County (46.7%) and the state (59.9%). This is due in part to the high percentage of residents over age 16 who are not in the labor force (56.1%).

Promising Opportunities for Economic Development

Despite these challenges, Chiloquin has many promising avenues of opportunity for economic development. The potential establishment of a Chamber of Commerce to spearhead economic development efforts could attract industries offering stable employment. Efforts are also underway to revitalize Chiloquin’s Main Street, including



Stacked bar chart displaying the employment status of those aged 16 and over in Chiloquin. Data from the 2023 US Census ACS 5-Year Estimates. Population counts are given with the margin of error in orange, followed by the percentage and percentage margin of error in parentheses. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, this category includes retired persons, students, those taking care of children or other family members, and others who are neither working nor seeking work. Information is collected on their desire for and availability for work, job search activity in the prior year, and reasons for not currently searching. Only a small percentage of those in the labor force are considered “unemployed” in Chiloquin (5%).

the completion of a “pocket park” community space and the near-completed restoration of the historic HIRVI building for retail and office use.

Recreational opportunities, and eco-tourism in particular, also present a significant potential avenue for economic growth, drawing visitors to nearby Crater Lake, state

parks, Upper Klamath Lake, Train Mountain Railroad Museum, and the Kla-Mo-Ya casino. The adjacent Sleep Inn and Suites Hotel offers some accommodation capacity for this potential influx of tourists. Additionally, the Rodeo Event Center near the Chiloquin Regional Airport offers space for expanded programming as a concert and event venue.

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan sets out the following policies: to diversify industries in Chiloquin; to encourage economic use of waste wood products; to encourage employment of young adults and women; and to generally encourage employment opportunities for residents through the improvement and diversification of businesses in the area.

Current and Ongoing Efforts



HIRVI Building Renovation

The HIRVI Building is the largest and most visible remaining pre-WWII historic era commercial structure in downtown Chiloquin. The restoration project is a collaboration between Chiloquin Visions in Progress (implemented by Chiloquin Community Builders), the city of Chiloquin, and the new building owner, Hannah Levine. The building has served many purposes over the years, including as a department store, grocery market, a bank, and a bookstore. The restoration project was awarded a \$200K Oregon Main Street grant through Oregon Heritage towards its completion. The restored building offers six professional office spaces and up to four unique retail spaces, providing a space for local entrepreneurs to actualize their dreams, forming a new downtown core in Chiloquin.

Image of the restored facade of the HIRVI building from a Klamath Tribes News article published November 2024



Markwardt Bros. Garage and Chiloquin Mercantile Building Brownfield Projects

“Brownfields” refer to sites previously used for commercial or industrial purposes that contain residual hazardous substances or pollution, including asbestos, lead paint, and residual fuel. Both the Markwardt Bros. Garage and Chiloquin Mercantile Building are properties with long histories in Chiloquin, located at the First Avenue and Chocktoot St. intersection. Following environmental assessments, the properties were evaluated for cleanup and demolition. The Markwardt building dates to 1924, and the Chiloquin Mercantile Building directly adjacent to it had collapsed into a debris pile that was cleaned up in the winter of 2023. A new community resilience hub and municipal center is planned for the space.

Image of the Markwardt Bros. Garage and Chiloquin Mercantile Building cleanup site in July 2024, from Google StreetView



Chiloquin Rodeo Event Grounds Stage

A new stage structure was installed at the Chiloquin Rodeo Event Grounds in 2023, including a new steel roof canopy and updated electrical panels. The city received funding assistance from Klamath County and the Klamath Tribes to purchase and install this new outdoor stage. This opens up the rodeo grounds to accommodate increased types of events, including musical performances at the Chi-Town Family Festival.

Image from Chiloquin, Oregon Facebook page post on June 22, 2024 of performers on the new stage.



Chiloquin Tourism Assessment & Brand Accelerator

A report on tourism and city branding was conducted by Lookout in 2017. This report identifies a community narrative, key tourism assets, and makes recommendations to improve the visitor experience in Chiloquin. It highlights outdoor recreational opportunities, tribal cultural heritage, campsites, and local attractions as strengths, and makes recommendations around Main Street and downtown streetscape improvements. Many of these findings and insights are reflected in the Chiloquin 2021-2025 Strategic Plan and in the projects Chiloquin has undertaken in the years since.

Report Cover of the 2017 Chiloquin Tourism Assessment & Brand Accelerator Report

2021-2025 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan highlights economic development as one of its three main priority categories. These priorities are closely related to community development, public safety, and capacity-building.

Community Development

Community development priorities related to economic development include making improvements to the Chiloquin Rodeo & Events Center; increasing availability of safe, secure, and comfortable housing; and providing business support in Chiloquin, especially for specific businesses including a grocery store, pharmacy, gas station, and bank location. The Healthy Living campaign prioritizes the development, improvement, and maintenance of recreation sites to provide spaces for the community to grow and thrive. The Strategic Plan also identifies downtown beautification and the improvement of the Main Street streetscape as an economic development opportunity, boosting local business and attracting visitors.

Public Safety

The Strategic Plan highlights the strength of having a volunteer force dedicated to making Chiloquin a better place for all, and notes the importance of having such a team in community clean-up efforts to manage trash and litter in the city. Maintaining trash bins and receptacles is a logistical challenge, and requires volunteers to assist with the planned placement of receptacles as well as their continued maintenance. Conducting community clean-up days, where volunteers go around collecting trash from public property to make the community more presentable, and improving street and utility infrastructure, including public parking improvements, are also listed as priorities that would help to stimulate economic growth and vitality.

Capacity-building

Encouraging training for city staff, building partnerships with local and regional collaborators, and improving

(continued on next page)

(cont.) communication channels are all priorities listed in the Strategic Plan as playing important roles in Chiloquin’s economic development. Staff training is directly related to maintaining knowledge about Chiloquin and ensuring that decision-makers are properly equipped to perform their roles. Partnerships can strengthen knowledge networks and provide critical support to grant and funding initiatives. Keeping up-to-date communication channels with the public is essential in maintaining public engagement and community involvement. The Strategic Plan identifies utilization of social media, public information boards, the city website, direct emails, and a monthly digital newsletter as avenues of communication.

Economic Development

The Strategic Plan suggests developing an independent Chamber of Commerce in the city to market local businesses, provide a business directory, and to provide public information. It goes on to recommend the Small Business Development Center at the Klamath Community College as a potential resource for supporting the activities that a Chamber of Commerce would perform. However, the plan notes that the creation of such an organization is not a high priority for the city at the time of the Strategic Plan’s creation.

Recommendations

Next Steps

An important first step towards setting economic development priorities and policies, per the Oregon state planning goals, is establishing factual base. One of the key assessments required by factual base is an economic needs assessment, which will provide the justification for any economic development vision that arises.

The comprehensive plan update could be used as an opportunity to gather the community around a common vision for Chiloquin’s economic development. Many of these avenues are actively pursued already, but developing a common goal could help to orient the entire community, and guide any future economic development efforts.

The 2017 Lookout report identified several tourist destinations in and around Chiloquin, as well as possible marketing strategies and next steps. Chiloquin is well-situated geographically to be an eco-tourism hotspot, or a cultural heritage education hub, both as a microcosm of Oregon history and that of the Klamath tribes. Many of the current community passion projects, including ecological restoration efforts, mountain biking, miniature railroads, and connecting to the great outdoors, are all sources of strength that could serve as the foundations for a thriving economy in Chiloquin.

Funding Opportunities

In addition to the ones listed in the table on the next page, **Business Oregon**, the state’s economic development agency, has more than 80 grant, loan, tax incentive, and other programs listed on their website.

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Economic Development Assistance Program	Economic Development Administration	Annual	Supports construction, non-construction, planning, technical assistance, and revolving loan fund projects under EDA’s Public Works program.	Key infrastructure, including: technology-based facilities, multi-tenant manufacturing facilities, business and industrial parks, telecommunication, water and sewer improvements, business incubator facilities, skill-training facilities, brownfield redevelopment	Yes	Varies
Planning and Local Technical Assistance	Economic Development Administration	Biennial	Supports short and long-term planning efforts	Supports economic development planning activities that guide the eventual creation and retention of high-quality jobs	Yes	Varies
Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEG)	United States Department of Agriculture	Annual	Promote economic development and job creation	Supports many activities, including job training, business development, transportation improvement, and planning	No	Varies
STATE GRANTS						
Diamonds in the Rough Grant	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Restore or reconstruct facades of buildings that have been heavily altered over the years, returning them to their historic appearance and potentially qualify them for historic register designation	Revitalization of older buildings in Chiloquin to assist with economic development. Could assist with beautification of any recreational facilities with older or historic structures	Yes	50%
Oregon Main Street Revitalization Grant	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Acquire, rehabilitate, and construct buildings on properties in designated downtown areas. Facilitate community revitalization that will lead to private investment, job creation or retention, expanding or establishing viable businesses, or creating a stronger tax base	Main Street revitalization projects	Yes	30%
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	
PRIVATE GRANTS						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies
Meyer Memorial Trust Our Resilient Places Program	Meyer Memorial Trust	Annual	Equity focus, supports projects that transition toward regenerative economic policies	Economic Development	Yes	Varies

Case Studies



Roanoke, Virginia – Market on Melrose

A Goodwill-run grocery store that opened November of 2024 is the first supermarket that has opened in the community in almost 40 years. This grocery store offers affordable access to fresh produce and other everyday essentials, providing a competitive alternative to other retailers outside the local area. It also reduces shopper costs by participating in a state program that doubles the amount SNAP recipients can spend on fruits and vegetables. This store is staffed by 40 team members, generating new jobs for the community. It is part of a larger vision to create a community hub with a wellness clinic, bank, adult learning center, signaling a holistic approach to community and economic development.

RESOURCES:

- [Market on Melrose website](#)
- [Roanoke Regional Partnership article on the store’s opening](#)

Image of the produce section in Market on Melrose, from the Progressive Grocer website



Tionesta, Pennsylvania – Tionesta Market Village

The Tionesta Market Village is a community economic development project that revitalized a fire-damaged area into a “mini Main Street.” Opened in June 2013, the village is a community effort to provide small retailers with a seasonal mall kiosk-inspired storefront to sell their goods. Constructed with 1800s-style garden sheds built by a local Amish company and funded for under \$40,000, the market village generates income through building rentals and has significantly benefited the local community.

RESOURCES:

- [Tionesta Market Village Facebook Page](#)
- [University of Wisconsin-Madison Community Economic Development case study webpage](#)

Image from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Community Economic Development case study webpage

Oregon Planning Goal #10:
Housing

“To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.”

Background

Chiloquin is currently facing a housing shortage. With a total of 358 housing units¹, the supply of available housing is extremely limited. This shortage is exacerbated by the lack of available residential units that are affordable, in a state of good repair, and equipped with modern, non-wood-burning heating systems. The existing housing stock is aging, with 21.4% of homes built before 1940 (~77 homes) and just 18.25% of homes built after 2000² (~65 homes). The annual median household income in Chiloquin (\$34,659) is significantly lower than the Oregon state average (\$80,160), and the Chiloquin poverty rate of 22.7% is likewise higher (12.2% statewide), making the housing affordability crisis more acutely felt in Chiloquin.

The housing shortage in Chiloquin points to a larger statewide issue in Oregon. There are likely a multitude of factors contributing to the statewide affordable housing shortage³, including fairly strict state regulations on what cities can collect

¹ Data from [US 2020 Decennial Census](#)
² Chiloquin housing, income, and poverty data from [2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates](#)
³ [Oregon Public Broadcasting article by April Ehrlich, “Oregon has an extreme housing shortage. Here’s what could be done”, published July 26, 2023](#)

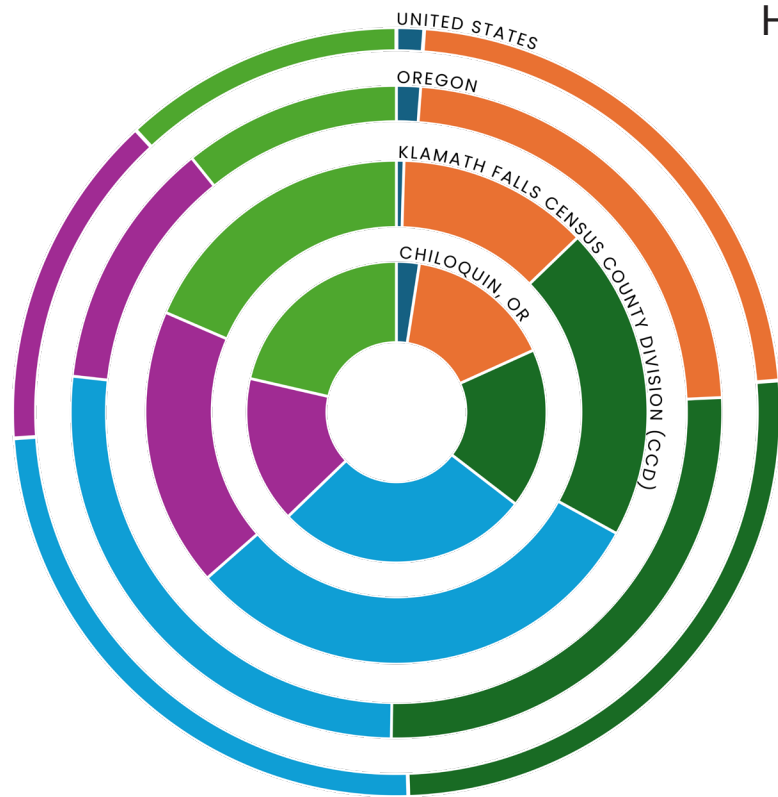


TOP: Photo of home on N Baker Avenue in Chiloquin, from Google StreetView. BOTTOM: Photo of residences on E Quaking Aspen Street in Chiloquin, from Google StreetView.

House Heating Fuel	%Homes
Utility Gas	0.0%
Bottled or tank gas (propane, butane, etc.)	1.4%
Electricity	20.7%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11.7%
Coal or coke	0.0%
All other fuels (including wood and solar)	66.2%
No fuel used	0.0%

House Heating Fuel data for occupied housing units in Chiloquin, OR from 2023 US Census ACS 5-Year Estimate data. Margin of error not included. The majority of homes in Chiloquin are heated by burning firewood.





Housing Structures By Year Built

	CHILOQUIN, OR	KLAMATH FALLS CCD	OREGON	UNITED STATES
2020 or later	2.46%	0.48%	1.19%	1.16%
2000 to 2019	15.79%	12.32%	23.10%	22.53%
1980 to 1999	17.19%	20.20%	25.97%	25.82%
1960 to 1979	27.37%	30.55%	26.51%	24.41%
1940 to 1959	15.79%	17.93%	12.43%	14.20%
1939 or earlier	21.40%	18.52%	10.81%	11.89%

Year Built of Housing Unit Structure comparisons across Chiloquin, Klamath Falls Census County Division (CCD), the state of Oregon, and the United States. Data from 2023 US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. Margins of error are not included in the graphic. Year built refers to when housing was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. Based on the median year a housing unit structure was built, the median age of a housing unit in Chiloquin is 57 years old. A greater percentage of houses were built prior to 1960 in Chiloquin than in nearby Klamath Falls CCD, the state of Oregon, and the nation as a whole.

through property taxes⁴. Because cities and counties have so few alternative funding sources, infrastructure costs are passed onto developers through fees called system development charges. These charges tend to increase faster than inflation⁵, making housing more expensive as a result of the higher cost for developers to build, which is then reflected in the buyer price of the home.

However, Chiloquin is actively exploring housing solutions. They recently updated their Community Development Code to facilitate the development of prefabricated, modular, and manufactured housing, including cottage clusters and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), and also reduced parking requirements to ease development constraints. Chiloquin has also secured a technical grant from the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to advance ordinances permitting prefabricated tiny

homes and cottage clusters. Other ongoing efforts include the renovation of an old duplex and the consideration of mass timber cottage clusters as affordable housing options. The city is also in the process of applying for a grant to restore and renovate an old hotel, with the goal of creating nine affordable apartment units and retail space.

The Klamath Tribes are also actively working to alleviate the housing shortage, utilizing American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding for a housing project that includes building senior triplexes and townhouses, as well as converting a motel into 14 transitional units. This initiative aims to address a significant backlog of over 180 housing applications in the area⁶.

⁴ Oregon Department of Revenue report, "A Brief History of Oregon Property Taxation"

⁵ Oregon System Development Charges Study for Oregon Housing and Community Services (Dec 2022)

⁶ Klamath Tribes News article by Christopher German, "Building Homes in Chiloquin is a priority of the Klamath Tribes Planning Department", published November 1, 2024

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan established a goal to provide adequate and affordable housing for the Chiloquin community. It outlined 8 policies to support this goal, which include: encouraging increases in the housing supply (including rentals and multi-family housing) with responsible consideration of the city's ability to provide services to residents; seeking public and private assistance to provide low-cost rental and owner-occupied housing units; avoiding policies that unreasonably increase the cost of housing; and to provide an adequate supply of land for housing needs.

Current and Ongoing Efforts



Mass Timber Code-UP Community Assistance Project

As mentioned in the Background, Chiloquin has recently been updating their community development code, with technical assistance from funding awarded to the Oregon Mass Timber Coalition, disbursed through the Oregon DLCD. A Mass Timber Code-UP staff report reviewed Chiloquin's community development code and 1980 comprehensive plan, making recommendations that would help the city better accommodate mass timber modular housing.

Image from Mass Timber Coalition website



Klamath Tribes Affordable and Transitional Housing Projects

The Klamath Tribes have launched several projects to assist tribal members in finding permanent or transitional housing in Chiloquin. These include the construction of both a triplex and fourplex housing structure in Chiloquin completed in December of 2024; the anticipated completion of 16 additional rental homes for low-income families (out of 23 ARPA funded units) at a property called "55 Acres"; the renovation of the former Melita hotel into 15 one-bedroom housing units for tribal elders age 60 and up; and the construction of 30 housing units in a multifamily building at Wilson Cemetery Road (south of Chiloquin city limits, near the Kla-Mo-Ya Casino).

Image of the renovated Melita units from Klamath Tribes News

2021-2025 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan states that:

“Safe, secure, and comfortable housing supports the quality of life for Chiloquin residents as well as economic development efforts. While the City should not be in the business of building and managing housing, it would be entirely appropriate to work with the Klamath County Housing Authority to build or rehabilitate low-income homes in the area to improve the living conditions of some of Chiloquin’s most vulnerable populations.

Another strategy to improve low-income housing in the area is to get grant support from the USDA and do a no-cost loan program for low-income households to make critical home repairs and repay the loan only when they sell their homes. The City can also work with land developers to create a housing development for new construction. This approach might require incentives or support such as land-use variances, extending Urban Growth Boundaries, or running utilities to new property in support of development. Because of this need, any plans to attract a housing development should be considered in when planning for street and utility improvements.”

Recommendations

Next Steps

In part because of the older housing stock in the city, Chiloquin should develop a detailed housing inventory of the existing housing stock (including information about heat, utilities, city infrastructural and service capacity, and state of good repair). The city should also conduct a housing needs assessment that includes several scenarios, including ones where Chiloquin more aggressively pursues avenues of economic development to clarify the city’s housing needs and establish a clear vision and factual base for the future of housing in Chiloquin. Such a factual base is required for comprehensive plan updates in Oregon.

The city should continue to pursue the strategies and priorities laid out in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan. It might also give serious consideration to the prospect of a publicly-owned and operated multi-family low-income or affordable housing structure, possibly in collaboration with the Klamath County Housing Authority, which is allowed to own, operate, and manage housing units under Oregon state law (Housing Authorities Law, ORS 456).

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
STATE GRANTS						
General Housing Account Program (GHAP)	Oregon Housing and Community Services	Rolling	All towards low- and very low-income households: Constructing new rental housing, acquiring and/or rehabilitating existing structures of housing units, engineering, feasibility studies, appraisals, and other necessary professional services, and operation and maintenance of housing	Any low- to very-low income housing project, including maintenace, operation, and rehabilitation of housing	No	
Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)	Oregon Housing and Community Services	Rolling	Funding for housing development projects that provide permanent rental housing or long-term transitional housing.	Any permanent rental housing or long-term transitional housing project for low- and very low-income households	No	
Housing Development Grant Program (HDGP) "Trust Fund"	Oregon Housing and Community Services	Biennial	Provide funding to construct new housing, to acquire and/or rehabilitate existing structures, or to operate and maintain housing for low- or very low-income households	Any low to very-low income housing project, including maintenace, operation, and rehabilitation of housing	No	
Oregon Centralized Application Capacity Building Grants (ORCA CB Grants)	Oregon Housing and Community Services	Rolling	Advance a mission related to developing and/or operating affordable rental housing, including increasing staff capacity, staff training, technical assistance, community engagement, acquisition of hardware or software, paying for report costs of asset management, and more	Any affordable rental housing project	No	
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	
PRIVATE GRANTS						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies
Meyer Memorial Trust Our Collective Prosperity Program	Meyer Memorial Trust	Annual	Equity focus, creating equitable path to homeownership	Housing	Yes	Varies

Case Studies



Hazard, Kentucky – Gurney’s Bend

Gurney’s Bend is a low-income housing development with 15 new single-family houses on the site of an abandoned strip mall that at one point was the site of a coal mining operation. A partnership between Housing Development Alliance (HDA), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit affordable housing developer and the City of Hazard, Kentucky. Hazard had not seen a new development in 50 years prior to Gurney’s Bend. With assistance from a Community Development Block Grant, Hazard bought the property, razed the abandoned building, cleared the land, ran water and sewer lines, and added an access road and sidewalks. The lot was then sold to HDA at a discount to construct the homes.

RESOURCES:

- [Council of State Community Development Agencies \(COSDA\) – Gurney’s Bend](#)
- [Hazard Herald article on Gurney’s Bend opening](#)

Image of the 15 single-family homes in Gurney’s Bend from COSDA website



Vinton, Virginia – Billy Byrd Apartments

The Billy Byrd Apartments are constructed in the former William Byrd High School. Former classrooms were converted in 83 apartments, and even the school gym was reimagined as new stacked apartments with a central walkway that acts as an interior street. The historic fabric of the buildings were kept, preserving the small town feel, but adding a urban community flair to attract new tenants.

RESOURCES:

- [Local News article “Old William Byrd High School in Vinton transformed into Billy Byrd Apartments” from WSL 10 News](#)
- [Billy Byrd Apartments Leasing Website](#)

Image of the Billy Byrd Apartments in the former school gym under construction. Work has since been completed. From the Vinton Messenger Facebook Page.

Oregon Planning Goal #11: Public Facilities and Services

“To plan and develop a timely, orderly, and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.”

Background

Goal 11 in the Oregon Statewide planning goals is wide-ranging in scope, requiring comprehensive plans to include a provision for the following key facilities:

- solid waste disposal sites
- sewer systems
- water systems
- police protection
- sanitary facilities
- storm drainage facilities,
- planning, zoning, and subdivision control
- health services
- recreation facilities and services
- energy and communication services
- community governmental services

The state planning goals also require a public facilities plan to supplement the comprehensive plan. This plan should describe the water, sewer, and transportation



TOP: Photo of the Chiloquin Fire and Rescue fleet from Chiloquin Fire and Rescue. BOTTOM: Satellite image of the current wastewater treatment facility from Google Maps.

facilities which support the land uses designated in the comprehensive plan. Although childcare and education are not mentioned under Goal 11 under the statewide planning goals, both the 1980 Chiloquin comprehensive plan and the current Klamath County Comprehensive Plan address educational facilities in this section.

Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

Chiloquin is located in the Klamath Basin, east of the Cascade Mountains, which is an area that is largely dependent on



winter snowpack to replenish local water sources, rendering the area particularly vulnerable to drought conditions¹. Historically, Klamath County has declared drought conditions more than any other county in Oregon. Accordingly, in recent years, Chiloquin has prioritized improvements to key existing water well and wastewater infrastructure in the city. These facilities have served Chiloquin since the 1940s and mid-1970s respectively, and are still in use today; two major ongoing projects are (1) the drilling of a new water well and (2) compliance-mandated upgrades to the wastewater treatment facilities.

To support water conservation efforts, the city has also enacted a water usage regulation, requiring that residents on the west side of the Williamson River to water their lawns on odd dates, and residents on the east side to water their lawns on even dates. The city has also made recommendations to residents to water their lawns and gardens in the mornings and evenings rather than in the heat of day, and reminds residents not to leave sprinklers running overnight. Excess water usage could result in a citation from the city. In the past, the city has also issued emergency water mandates when the water level in the well reaches “very low” levels². While such a mandate in effect, the city asks residents to only use water for urgent human consumption.

Waste Collection

Waste collection services in Klamath County are, for the most part, performed by a private company, Waste Management³, which provides weekly, once a month, or on-call garbage

services for a fee to residents within Urban Growth Boundaries of Klamath County. Chiloquin residents who wish to dispose of waste on their own or who live outside of the Urban Growth Boundary may take their refuse to the Chiloquin Transfer Station located north of Chiloquin city limits, which is a landfill facility operated by Klamath County. Among residents, litter and trash in the city have been a source of frustration. The presence of litter and dumping is in part due to the inability of some residents to pay the fees required for waste collection, and also to the lack of public waste disposal receptacles, which is a consequence of the practical constraints of city resources and the logistical challenge of maintaining them.

Schools and Educational Facilities

There are two schools in Chiloquin, both of which are part of the Klamath County School District: Chiloquin Elementary School, which is staffed by 16 teachers and 6 educational assistants serving around 212 students from kindergarten to sixth grade⁴, and Chiloquin Junior-Senior High School, which is staffed by 12 teachers and 4 educational assistants serving around 163 students from seventh through twelfth grade⁵.

Other Public Services

Chiloquin Fire and Rescue serves as the public emergency response department in Chiloquin. The city does not have its own police department, and in the past has contracted police services out to Klamath County Sheriff’s Office. There have been recent discussions to enter a contract with the Klamath Tribes Public Safety Department, which is a recognized law enforcement unit by the state of

Oregon. Administration services in the City of Chiloquin are responsible for monthly water and sewer billing, payments, and reconciliation; distribution of business licenses; providing support to the Mayor and City Council; management of city

accounts; safekeeping of City Council actions and decisions through clerical support and record keeping. Chiloquin also has a US Post Office, a notary public, and a vector (mosquito) control Board of Trustees.

1980 Plan

Priorities outlined in the 1980 plan were to ensure water and sewer services are extended to all households in Chiloquin; to structure future growth around areas where water and sewer services can be provided; and to not consider service extensions until current needs are met. Recommendations were to ensure adequate storm water runoff, to improve access to schools, and to develop a fire protection district.

Current and Ongoing Efforts

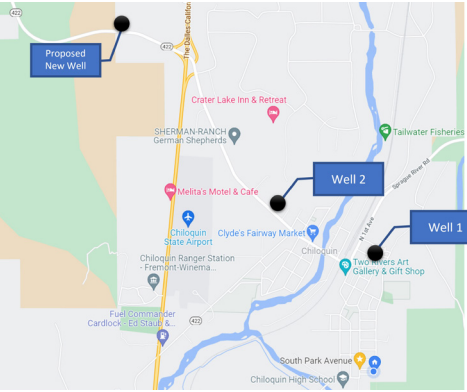
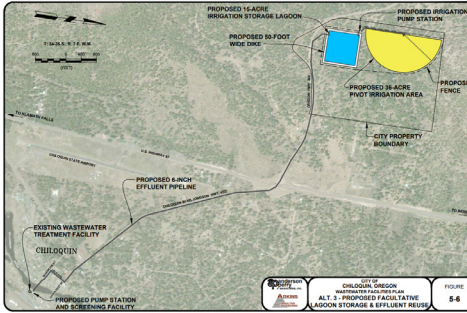


Image from City of Chiloquin project page for the new well project

City of Chiloquin New Well Project

Chiloquin currently relies on one well as the primary water supply for the city. This well was drilled in 1940, and has an approximate production capacity of 650 gallons per minute, and feeds an above-ground steel gallon reservoir with a 500,000 gallon capacity. In recent years, this well has seen a steady decline in production. A second well, located near Spinks park, does not produce any usable water due to extensive sand, taste, and odor issues. The City Council decided to move forward with the option to construct a new well on the west side of Williamson River. Chiloquin received a Community Development Block Grant to support the project, which includes funding to replace all water meters with new electronic meters. The city also plans to reconstruct the current well upon completion of the new one.

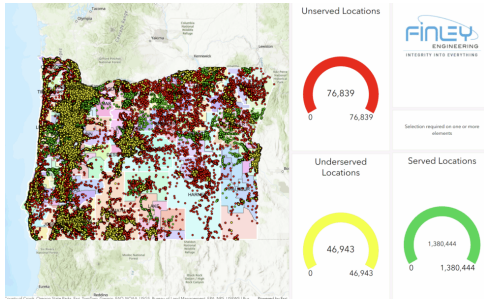


City of Chiloquin Wastewater Project

A majority of Chiloquin’s existing wastewater treatment facilities are approximately 40 years old, constructed as part of the 1976 wastewater system improvements. The equipment is now nearing the end of its design life and is in need of repair or maintenance. As part of the Chiloquin Water Master Plan, an engineering firm evaluation of the plant in 2016 concluded that the system is in need of replacements and major upgrades regardless of whether any growth occurs in the Chiloquin area. Upgrades will address the following findings: the previous system was not designed to remove phosphorus; a new headworks screening system is needed; and the existing facility cannot be taken offline for maintenance.

Image of the chosen path forward for Chiloquin’s Wastewater Facilities Plan, prepared by Adkins Consulting Engineering LLP and Anderson, Perry and Associates LLC

1 [Klamath County webpage on drought hazards](#)
2 [Local news KRDV notice on June 26, 2024, “City of Chiloquin removes water mandate after reservoir reaches safe levels”.](#)
3 [Waste Management Klamath County website](#)
4 [Chiloquin Elementary At-A-Glance Factsheet 2023-2024](#)
5 [Chiloquin Junior-Senior High School At-A-Glance Factsheet 2023-2024](#)



High-Speed Broadband Initiative

In 2022, the Chiloquin city council approved the creation of a broadband advisory committee, which was responsible for setting goals and benchmarks, surveying existing infrastructure, and identifying potential grants and funding sources related to provision of high-speed broadband services to Chiloquin residents. This committee is now a part of the South central Oregon Economic Development District (SCOEDD), which is responsible for boosting broadband internet services across the Klamath and Lake counties.

Image of the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) dashboard for the state of Oregon

2021-2025 Strategic Plan

Many of the public facilities projects in recent years are well-represented in the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan highlights water and wastewater projects as high-priority infrastructure to support both current residents and any future economic development in the city. The plan goes on to note that an updated Infrastructure (or Capital Improvements) Master Plan will be needed to ensure that any updates to water or wastewater systems will meet current engineering and environmental requirements, in addition to meeting the city’s projected future needs.

The High-Speed Broadband Initiative directly addresses the broadband utility priority identified in the Strategic Plan.

The Strategic Plan also mentions community clean-up as a priority related to public safety. Public waste receptacles are also identified in the survey as an improvement a sizeable portion of the community would support.

Recommendations

Next Steps

Waste Collection

Though public waste collection is a logistical challenge for the city due to resource and personnel constraints, it appears to be an important priority area for residents. Dumping on residential properties and in the surrounding forests of Chiloquin contributes not only to ecological degradation, but can also become a public safety hazard, especially by providing possible fuel for wildfires. The creation of a Public Works Department, possibly supported in part by volunteer efforts, could potentially be discussed in conjunction with an infrastructure master plan. Such a department could support public waste collection services, in addition to maintenance of other public facilities such as

parks, trails, and transportation infrastructure. This could be particularly timely, given the recent Parks Master Plan and its identified priority to increase pedestrian connectivity in the city by developing trails and paths.

Infrastructure Plan

Major efforts addressing water and wastewater infrastructure are already well under way in Chiloquin. An infrastructure plan is likely an important next step for the city to continue securing funding and resources to maintain these systems well into the future. Waste removal is likely an important consideration for the city when developing this plan.

See also: [Goal 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality](#)

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
COPS Hiring Program	United States Department of Justice	Annual	Assists with hiring officers with up to 75% of salary covered. Only open to existing agencies.	City would need to establish a law enforcement department and apply for funding or partner with another entity to apply for an officer under their department dedicated to Chiloquin.	Yes	25%
Economic Development Assistance Program	Economic Development Administration	Annual	Supports construction, non-construction, planning, technical assistance, and revolving loan fund projects under EDA's Public Works program.	Key infrastructure, including: technology-based facilities, multi-tenant manufacturing facilities, business and industrial parks, telecommunication, water and sewer improvements, business incubator facilities, skill-training facilities, brownfield redevelopment	Yes	Varies
STATE GRANTS						
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	
PRIVATE GRANTS						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies

Case Studies

Final Report

Case Studies: Select Rural Ohio Recycling Programs

Prepared by the Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs

Case Studies: Select Rural Ohio Recycling Programs

This report contains case studies of 11 recycling and waste management programs in rural Ohio. Although many of the discussed programs are run at the county level or for a city with a larger population than Chiloquin, some case studies may be applicable, or inspire partnerships with the Klamath Tribes, greater region around Chiloquin, or Klamath County. Programs types discussed in the report include a buy-back program, pollution prevention internship program, compost program, illegal dumping enforcement program, rural education and outreach program, and a comprehensive rural recycling program. Each case study includes a description of the program, a discussion of why the program is effective, key partnerships and outreach efforts, and the basic elements of the program.

RESOURCES:

- [Appalachia Ohio Zero Waste Initiative Report – Case Studies: Select Rural Ohio Recycling Programs](#)

Cover of the Appalachia Ohio Zero Waste Initiative Case Studies: Rural Ohio Recycling Programs Report

Oregon Planning Goal #12: Transportation

“To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.”

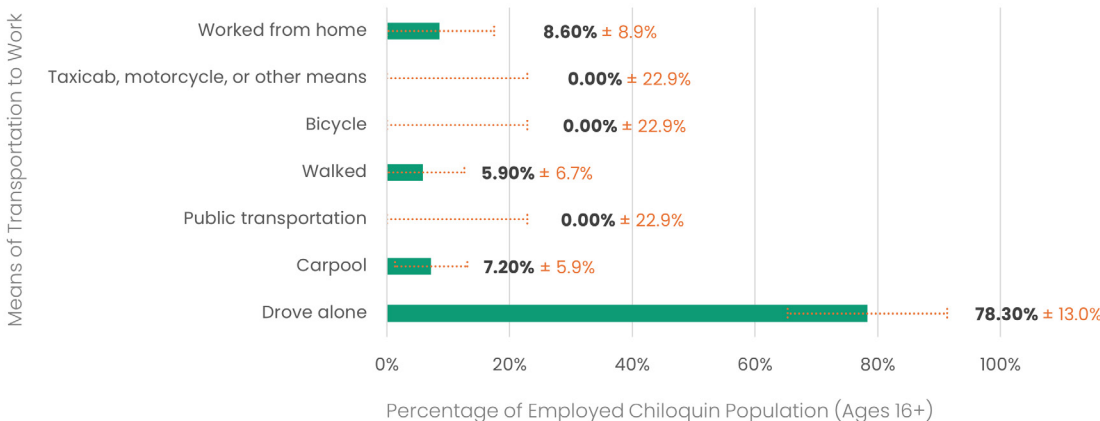
Background

According to data from the 2023 US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, the most commonly used means of transportation to work in Chiloquin is the personal automobile.

Car travel is the primary form of transportation, and automobile road networks, including parking lots, are the primary form of transportation infrastructure. Many residents have necessary commutes in the surrounding area, including to Klamath Falls (~27 miles away) for certain everyday destinations (employment, banking, healthcare, etc.) that are not currently present in Chiloquin.

TOP: Photo from Chiloquin Community Bike and Pedestrian Plan. MIDDLE: Photo of the Quail Trail Bus, from Klamath Tribe News. BOTTOM: Chiloquin EV Charging station, photo courtesy Will Cockrell.

The Quail Trail Bus System is the public transportation network in Chiloquin, and it is operated by the Klamath Tribes. It supports stops between Chiloquin and Klamath Falls, and operates on weekdays.



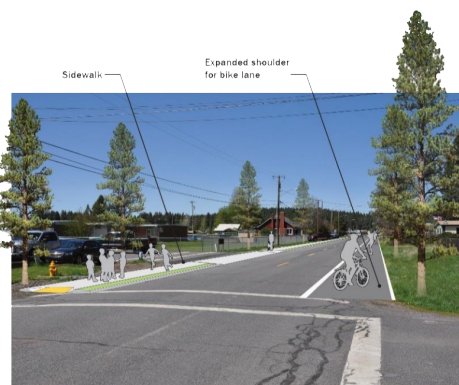
Data from the 2023 US Census ACS Survey 5-Year Estimates. Means of Transportation to Work surveys the commute method of those over age 16 who are employed. Margins of error are indicated in orange.

1980 Plan

Some of the notable policies and recommendations outlined in the 1980 Chiloquin Comprehensive Plan were to:

- Make provisions to increase the convenience and safety of pedestrian and bicycle transportation
- To make special truck route designations in the street plan, and to work with Klamath County and the State of Oregon to prevent trucks from passing through the town.
- To ensure the Airport Master Plan supplemented the Comprehensive plan, and that Airport zoning and ordinance provisions are simultaneously prepared.

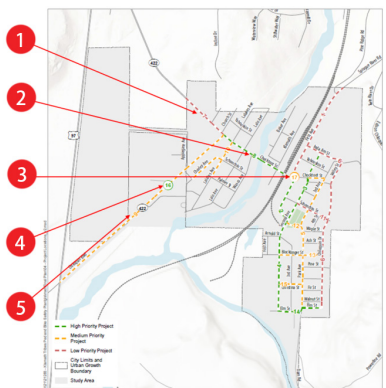
Current and Ongoing Efforts



Chiloquin Community Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan

Many of Chiloquin's transportation efforts in recent years have been focused on improving pedestrian and bicyclist networks. We can see Chiloquin has had an interest in this for a long time, with similar priorities reflected in the original 1980 comprehensive plan. This plan was created to guide investment in the pedestrian and bicycle system, emphasizing safer, more convenient, and accessible connections to schools and other community destinations. It provides a summary of projects and strategies needed to complete walking and biking networks and outlines priorities.

Image from Chiloquin Community Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan



Chiloquin Great Streets Project

This project supports priorities outlined in the bicycle and pedestrian plan, adding high visibility crosswalks, new sidewalks, and bike lanes on W Chocktoot Street; adds a multiuse path and stormwater treatment swales along Chiloquin Boulevard; realigns intersections for improved safety and visibility; partners with the city to install pedestrian scale lighting and street trees, street furniture, art, and gateway treatments. It uses climate friendly construction techniques and methods.

Image from Chiloquin Great Streets Project page



Safe Routes to School

Chiloquin was awarded the Safe Routes to School grant from Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to implement Project 4 outlined in the Community Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan. Although the project is currently paused due to funding, pedestrian safety and accessibility to key destinations is a major focus of Chiloquin efforts in recent years.

Image from Chiloquin Community Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

Healthy Living
Community Paths Project

The top need and priority listed in the Parks Master Plan is around trails and connectivity. The plan is to “develop trails and paths to increase the connections between parks and public destinations and add bike infrastructure to increase access and safety.” Improving access for walking, biking, driving, and mobility assistance devices was the top priority identified by the community.

Infrastructure
Street Improvements

The ‘street improvements’ project begins with the creation of a transportation plan. A transportation plan requires funding, ODOT support, an engineering firm, and likely collaboration with The Klamath Tribes and the greater Klamath County region.

Safety
Cameras and Lighting

Areas in Chiloquin in need of better street visibility, including roads, will need to be identified for the suitable installation of cameras and lighting. This may be included as an element in the transportation plan, and also requires funding.

Public Parking

Public parking availability and locations across Chiloquin should be reviewed, based on concerns from the community that some existing parking spots block vision. This is of great concern especially when large trucks park in these spaces, so one proposed solution is to limit truck parking to other spots. The primary intent of these parking spots is to slow down street traffic.

transportation plan could incorporate a greater collaboration within the Klamath County region to further supplement transportation options.

Regional Collaboration

Transportation networks overlap across jurisdictional lines, between local, county, tribal, and state interests. These networks are often best considered across a regional level, in order to coordinate efforts and resources. Seeking collaborative partnerships with ODOT, Klamath County, the Klamath Tribes, and other municipalities within the regular travel shed of the Chiloquin community could move Chiloquin closer to achieving its transportation goals.

Funding Opportunities

Below is a table of consolidated funding opportunities from the Chiloquin Community Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan. A list of other funding opportunities is available in the Appendix.

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
FEDERAL GRANTS						
Economic Development Assistance Program	Economic Development Administration	Annual	Supports construction, non-construction, planning, technical assistance, and revolving loan fund projects under EDA's Public Works program.	Key infrastructure, including: technology-based facilities, multi-tenant manufacturing facilities, business and industrial parks, telecommunication, water and sewer improvements, business incubator facilities, skill-training facilities, brownfield redevelopment	Yes	Varies
Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEGr)	United States Department of Agriculture	Annual	Promotes economic development and job creation	Supports many activities, including job training, business development, transportation improvement, and planning	No	Varies
Tribal Transportation Program (TTP)	Federal Lands Highway & Bureau of Indian Affairs	Annual	Planning, design, and construction of a range of project types, including pedestrian and bicycle facilities.	All projects on National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory (NTTFI) Routes	No	0%
STATE GRANTS						
All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS)	Oregon Department of Transportation	Biennial	Address safety needs on all public roads in Oregon; reduce fatal and serious injury crashes	Projects consistent with those identified through ODOT's hot spot and systemic efforts	Yes	8%
Connect Oregon	Oregon Department of Transportation	Biennial	Program rules still to be drafted, but funding from bicycle excise tax will be dedicated to bicycle and pedestrian projects	To be determined	Yes	30%
Highway Safety Improvement Program	Oregon Department of Transportation	Annual	Reduce fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads.	On-street bikeways, sidewalks, crossings	Yes	10%
Oregon Parks and Recreation Local Government Grants	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Annual	Primary use is recreation; transportation allowed. Construction limited to outside road right-of-way, only in public parks or designated recreation areas.	Shared-use Paths	Yes	20%
Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Infrastructure Program	Oregon Department of Transportation	Biennial	Address existing safety concerns and barriers for students walking and biking to school.	All	Yes	20%
Small City Allotment Funds	Oregon Department of Transportation; League of Oregon Cities	Annual	Local agency transportation projects for cities with a population of less than 5,000.	Transportation projects	No	

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)	Oregon Department of Transportation	Every 4 years	Program funds for a variety of projects, including bicycle and pedestrian network improvements along State and local facilities	All	Yes	Varies
Technical Assistance Grant	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Biennial	Funds projects to update comprehensive plan, update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects	Planning, including comprehensive planning, infrastructure planning, housing planning, and transportation planning	No	
Transportation Growth Management Planning Grants	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	Annual	Planning citywide transportation projects including streets, sidewalks, trails, bridges, parking, signage, visitor information booths, rest stops	Transportation plan; Infrastructure plan; Recreation planning	Yes	10.27% (2024)
PRIVATE GRANTS						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust Strategic Grants	M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Annual	Capital Grants (completing building projects), Equipment and Technology (new vehicles, for example), Program and Staff (training and hiring staff)	Building projects, capital acquisitions, staffing	Yes	Varies

Case Studies



Pikeville, Tennessee – Downtown Revitalization
Pikeville, Tennessee is a town of 2,800 in East Tennessee’s Sequatchie River Valley. Several years ago, a new bypass for a nearby highway was constructed, redirecting travelers away from Pikeville. In an effort to lead visitors back downtown, city leaders began a project to reshape their central business district.

RESOURCES:

- [Tennessee Department of Transportation Long Range Planning Division Best Practices Case Studies Series](#)
- [Cumberland Region Tomorrow’s Navigating Our Future: Tennessee Region Round Table Case Studies](#)

Image from University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture News



Hamburg, New York – Route 62 Complete Street
A rural arterial in the village of Hamburg, NY supported traffic calming with a “road diet”, converting wide asphalt vehicle lanes into wide sidewalks, street trees, a parking buffer lane, bicycle lanes, and restored building facades. This dropped vehicle crashes along the corridor by 57%, and injuries by 60%.

RESOURCES:

- [Project for Public Spaces Road Diet Case Study](#)
- [Village of Hamburg, New York Route 62 Design Charrette](#)
- [Implementing Context Sensitive Design on Multimodal Corridors Case Study – Route 62, Hamburg, NY](#)

Image from NYDOT Complete Streets webpage

Oregon Planning Goal #13:
Energy Conservation

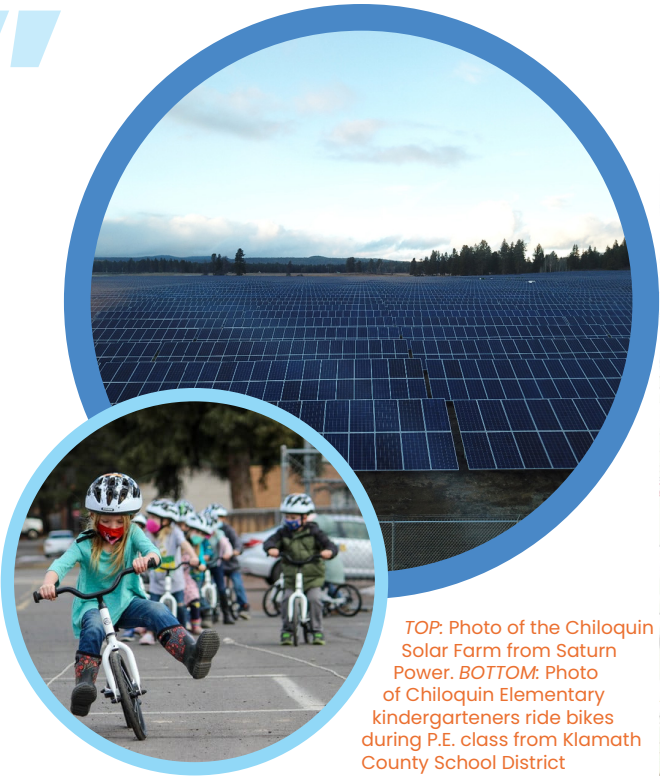
“To conserve energy.”

Background

The City of Chiloquin obtains its municipal energy from the Pacific Power (PacifiCorp) utility company, similar to much of southern Oregon. This energy is sourced from a variety of sources, both renewable and non-renewable. This includes a mixture of hydro, natural gas, coal, wind, solar and nuclear¹. There is a broader effort to expand renewable energy production in Oregon and Chiloquin, with some solar farms located just outside of the city. To the north of the city lies Chiloquin Solar, LLC, which produces 19.2 GWh of solar energy per year- enough energy to power approximately 19 businesses for a full year². The Chiloquin Solar farm is approximately 73 acres and was developed to lease land based on a 20-year contract to provide power to Pacific Corp³.

As the city continues to explore renewable energy opportunities, the focus on clean transportation and residential energy efficiency becomes increasingly important. A majority of residents in Chiloquin rely on motor vehicles as their main form of transportation, and concerns about the lack of sidewalks and interest for carbon neutral

1 [Oregon Department of Energy – Oregon Electricity Resource Mix](#)
2 [GridInfo – Chiloquin, Oregon Summary of Electricity Activity](#)
3 [Saturn Power – Chiloquin Solar Farm](#)



TOP: Photo of the Chiloquin Solar Farm from Saturn Power. BOTTOM: Photo of Chiloquin Elementary kindergarteners ride bikes during P.E. class from Klamath County School District

transportation developments still are present in the community- as indicated in the 1980 Comprehensive Plan and Strategic Plan. Progress has been made in addressing the residents’ concerns regarding active transportation though the creation of the Chiloquin Community Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan. This plan provides a summary of projects and strategies needed to complete walking and biking networks in the city and outlines planning priorities. More information on this plan can be found in [Goal 12: Transportation](#).

Due to the age of many homes in Chiloquin, there are some concerns about heating loss in



homes and residential energy efficiency as a whole. Residential energy loss can place an unnecessary financial burden on residents who live in older houses that pay more in

HVAC services than is necessary, significantly affecting the finances of many Chiloquin residents.

1980 Plan

The plan mentions goals of increasing renewable energy with the potential to increase solar and biomass (from wood waste materials) as well as increase the use of passive solar systems in new subdivision developments.

Recommendations included decreasing private auto use by making pedestrian and bike transportation more attractive and by encouraging concentrated development of local commerce on main street.

Current and Ongoing Efforts

The diagram illustrates the four-step process of the Oregon Community Solar Program. Step 1: Project Managers build and operate community solar projects. Step 2: Customers subscribe through a Project Manager to a portion of a community solar project. Step 3: Solar energy from the project goes to the utility grid. Step 4: Participants receive credits for the electricity generated and pay their subscription fee on their utility bill. The diagram includes icons for solar panels, a person, a power line, and a house.

Oregon Community Solar Program

The Oregon Legislature created the Oregon Community Solar Program¹ to grow the state’s renewable energy resources and provide solar energy access to customers who might not otherwise have the opportunity to use it. In Chiloquin, Pacific Power customers, including residents and businesses, can participate in the program through *Oregon Shines*. This organization links individuals, businesses, municipalities, and other groups to community solar projects within their utility service area, helping them reduce costs while benefiting from clean, renewable energy.

¹ [Oregon Community Solar Program website](#)

Image from Oregon Community Solar Program diagramming how community solar works

A photograph showing a blue house with several white ductless heat pump units installed on the exterior wall. The house is surrounded by green grass and yellow wildflowers.

Turtle Cove Partnership with Energy Trust’s Community Partner Funding

Seasons Change, a heating and cooling contractor based in Klamath Falls, collaborated with the Klamath Tribes and Turtle Cove Partnership to provide essential energy upgrades at no cost¹. By partnering with Seasons Change, the tribes and Turtle Cove utilized Energy Trust’s Community Partner Funding, which offers higher cash incentives for energy improvements to groups serving rural, BIPOC, or lower-income communities. These upgrades included efficient heating and cooling solutions, water heating, and more.

¹ [Energy Trust news release on July 28, 2023](#)

Image from Energy Trust of ductless heat pumps installed at Turtle Cove

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

Residents expressed the desire for the city to offer recycling services. They noted that this is a barrier that prevents homeowners from keeping their properties habitable and safe in addition to diverting excess waste that currently ends up in the local landfill.

Recommendations

Next Steps

Active transportation projects and sidewalk improvements are still large concerns for members of the community who would like to see reductions in transportation emissions. The city and surrounding community have also expressed interest in residential solar and have become involved with community solar generation through the Oregon Community Solar Program.

Solar Assessment

The City of Chiloquin could conduct a solar assessment which could include quantitative analysis on local solar energy generation, a city-wide energy usage review, as well as comprehensive site analysis to identify optimal locations for future solar development. We recommend that Chiloquin partner with the Klamath tribe to consolidate costs for this assessment. In terms of funding, the city could seek funding and or assistance from a wide variety of sources, like federal agencies, state agencies, NGOs or private sector groups, to conduct this assessment and lower costs. Please see the list of funding sources below for more specific information on funders.

Vehicle and RV Recycling

Residents expressed desire (as reflected in the EPA Community Change Grant Action Memo) to establish an industry that recycles vehicles and RVs in Chiloquin. City leaders could discuss the potential recycling center with community members and investors.

Conversations could revolve around feasibility, outreach and the economic impact of the project as a new industry in Chiloquin.

Energy Efficiency in Homes

To enhance energy efficiency in Chiloquin, we recommend that the city focus on retrofitting homes with modern, energy-efficient technologies. This can include installing insulation, air-sealing, energy-efficient windows, and upgrading heating and cooling systems to high-performance HVAC equipment like air-source heat pumps. Collaborating with the Klamath Tribes and regional partners as well as state and federal agencies will be crucial in implementing these retrofits effectively. These efforts will not only reduce energy costs but also improve indoor air quality and contribute to environmental sustainability. More information on this topic and local resources can be found in the Klamath and Lake Energy Resource Guide produced by Klamath and Lake Community Action Services¹. As mentioned in **Goal 10: Housing**, conducting a housing inventory that specifically includes information about heat, utilities, city infrastructural and service capacity, and state of good repair would significantly aid the city in working towards achieving greater energy efficiency.

See also: [Goal 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality](#)

¹ [Klamath and Lake Community Action Services – Klamath and Lake Energy Resource Guide](#)

Funding Opportunities

Source	Administration Agency	Award Cycle	Intended Use	Applicable Project Types	Match Required?	Local Match
STATE GRANTS						
Community Renewable Energy Grant Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Annual	Supports planning and developing community renewable energy and energy	Solar installations, energy storage systems, EV charging stations, microgrid technologies	Yes	50%
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Supports energy efficiency, renewable energy, and transportation-related projects	Building audits and retrofits, solar installations, EV charging infrastructure	Yes	40%
Oregon Home Energy Rebate Program (HOMES)	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Offers groups that work with rural and BIPOC communities or communities experiencing lower incomes higher cash incentives for energy upgrades such as efficient heating and cooling solutions.	Applicants must be a client of a community-based organization enrolled in CFP. Energy upgrades for housing types that include: detached single family, existing manufactured, and small multifamily.	No	
Oregon Rental Home Heat Pump Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Rolling	Expand access to heating and cooling for lower income Oregonians, including renters.	This is not a grant, but a state rebate program to which residents can apply.	No	
Rural and Agricultural Energy Assistance Program	Oregon Department of Energy	Annual	Provides funding for energy audits of rural small businesses and agricultural producers	Energy audits, efficiency upgrades	No	
NON-PROFIT GRANTS						
Community Partner Funding	Energy Trust	Rolling	Offers groups that work with rural and BIPOC communities or communities experiencing lower incomes higher cash incentives for energy upgrades such as efficient heating and cooling solutions.	Applicants must be a client of a community-based organization enrolled in CFP. Energy upgrades for housing types that include: detached single family, existing manufactured, and small multifamily.	No	

Case Studies



Monhegan Island, Maine – “Weatherization Weeks”

The “Weatherization Week” model in Monhegan Island, Maine eliminates barriers to participation in energy efficiency financial assistance programs for island communities by deploying energy assessment and air sealing services in bulk over the course of a single week. Using the model, developed by the Island Institute, Monhegan Island, a small island 12 miles offshore (with a year-round population of approximately 70 and a median household income of \$26,250), successfully weatherized more than 85% of its year-round homes. The Weatherization Week model and the idea of community-based energy efficiency succeeds in rural communities because it completes energy efficiency projects at scale.

RESOURCES:

- [Bridging the Rural Efficiency Gap – Island Institute Report](#)
- [Weatherization Weeks – Island Institute Solutions Library](#)
- [Weatherization Weeks Citizen Guide – Island Institute](#)

Image of Island Institute partner during Weatherization Week from Island Institute



Alleghany County, North Carolina – Recycling Partnership

After closing its drop-off recycling facility due to low tonnage, Alleghany County reopened it with a grant from The Recycling Partnership. This led to the collection of 58 new tons of recyclable materials, which were previously lost to the landfill. Alleghany County received a Community Waste Reduction and Recycling Grant from the Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service at the N.C. Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ) to enhance its recycling efforts. These grants from NC DEQ aim to help local governments increase their capacity to divert materials from landfills. What makes Alleghany County’s grant unique is the additional support from The Recycling Partnership, a national nonprofit collaborating with the state. The grant funded the purchase of a recycling compactor, roll-off receivers, and the installation of the site.

RESOURCES:

- [Alleghany County Reinstates Drop-Off Recycling Program – The Recycling Partnership article](#)

Image of the Alleghany County Recycling Center from Recycling Partnership website

Oregon Planning Goal #14: Urbanization

“To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.”



TOP: Photo of home on N Baker Avenue in Chiloquin, from Google StreetView. BOTTOM: Photo of residences on E Quaking Aspen Street in Chiloquin, from Google StreetView.

Background

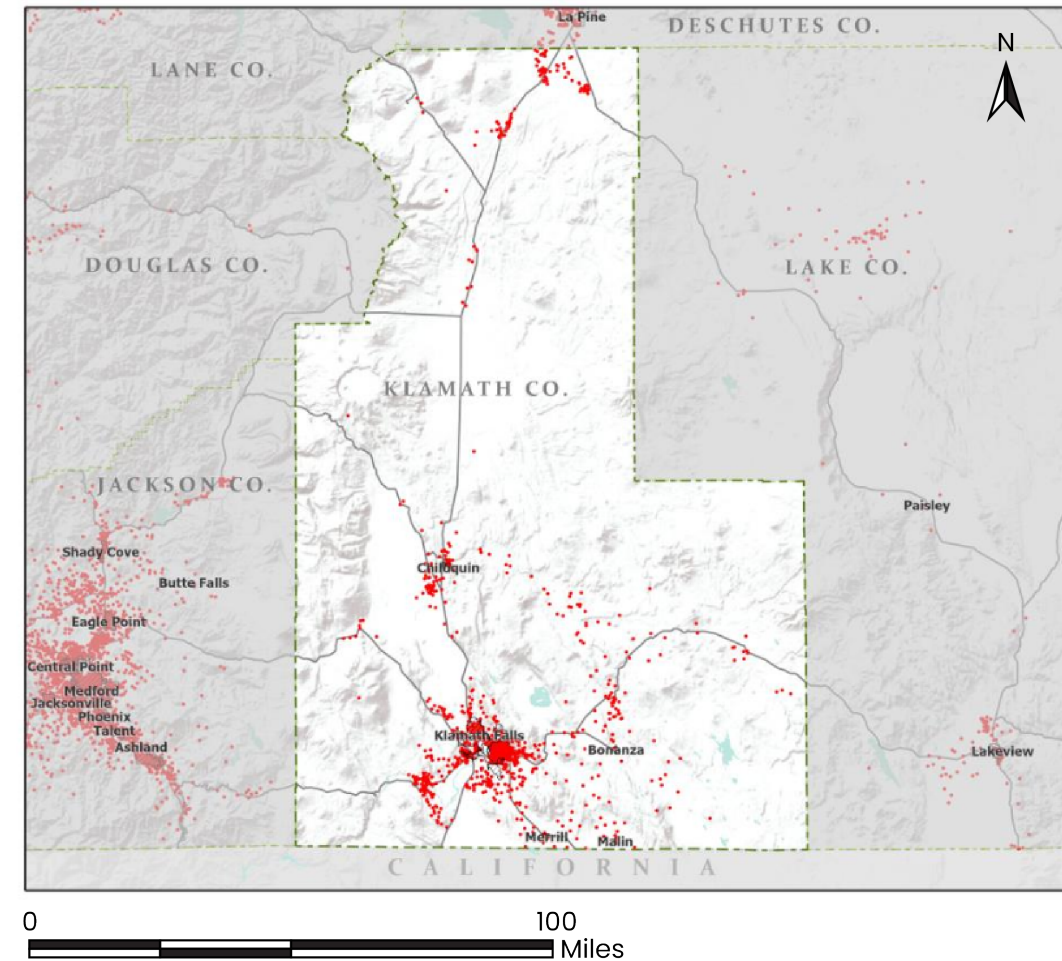
Oregon State Planning Goal 14

Oregon's rapid population growth and development during the 1960s and 1970s prompted state concerns about the effect growth might have on the environment, natural resources, and the livability of communities, particularly because agriculture and timber are two of the largest industries in the state¹. The worry was that the conversion of farm and resource lands for development would compromise the foundation of the state's economy.

In response to these concerns, the Land Conservation and Development Act was passed by the Oregon Senate in 1973, which established the Oregon state planning goals. Goal 14 might be interpreted as the culmination of the factual base

established in the prior 13 goals, where a municipality considers how the vision, goals, and policies arrived at in the other 14 goals will be spatialized on the land: this goal asks the municipality to consider its land needs for the next 20 years based on population forecasts, housing needs assessments, vision for economic development and employment opportunities, public infrastructure capacity, hazards mitigation efforts, environmental conservation, and so on.

Oregon State Planning Goal 14 requires that all municipalities in Oregon establish an urban growth boundary (UGB) to plan for orderly future growth. According to the



Map Legend

- Counties
- Highways
- 2010 POPULATION
- 1 Dot = 25 persons

Portland State University,
Population Research Center,
May 2021.
www.pdx.edu/prc

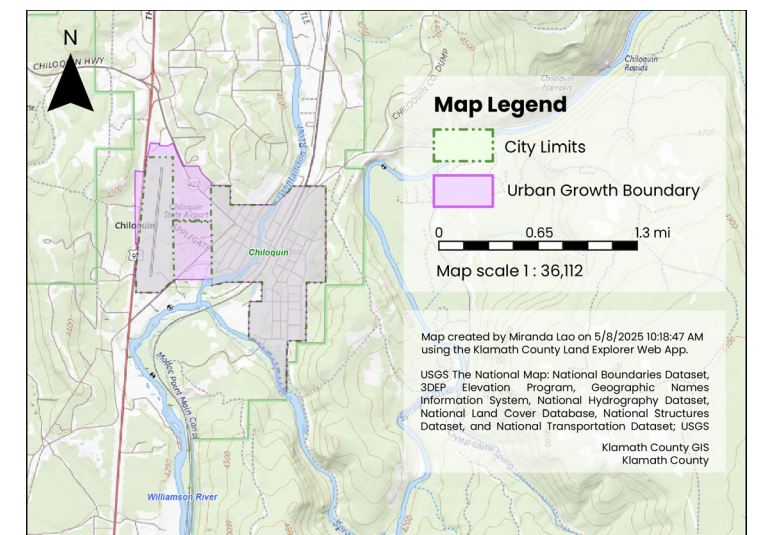
Esri, USGS, NOAA, State of
Oregon, Oregon Dept. of
Transportation.

Map of the 2010 population distribution in Klamath County from the Portland State University Oregon Population Forecast Program

official statement of the goal, the purpose of the UGB is “to separate urban and urbanizable land from rural land”. The language also emphasizes that the establishment of the UGB will be a cooperative process among cities, counties, and regional governments as applicable.

Chiloquin Population Forecast

The population of Klamath County as of the 2020 US Decennial Census was 69,413. According to the *Proposed Coordinated Forecasts for Klamath County, its Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs), and the Area Outside UGBs* published by Portland State University's Oregon Population Forecast Program², the average annual growth rate (AAGR) of the population in Klamath County for the past 20 years is 0.4%. Most of the population in Klamath County lives

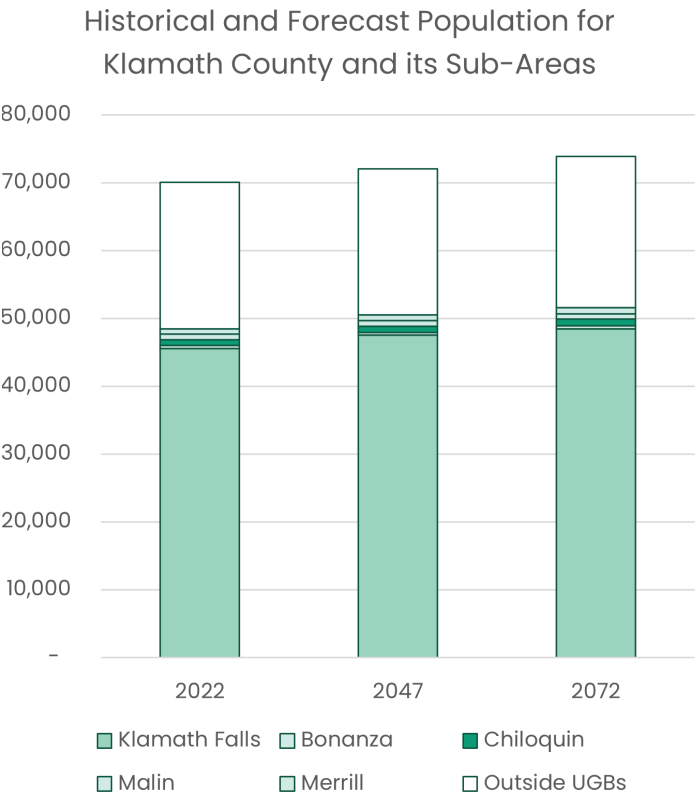


Map of the Chiloquin Urban Growth Boundary overlaid on the Chiloquin city limits from the [Klamath County Land Explorer Web App](#).

¹ Oregon DLCD – Compilation of Statewide Planning Goals

² Proposed Coordinated Forecasts for Klamath County, its Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs), and the Area Outside UGBs published by Portland State University's Oregon Population Forecast Program

in the Klamath Falls UGB, and a significant percentage also live outside of any UGB. In this same forecast, the Chiloquin UGB was associated with a population of 835 in 2010, and a population of 870 in 2020, representing a 0.4% AAGR over this 10-year period, consistent with the overall Klamath County trend. The



Chiloquin UGB encompasses slightly more land than Chiloquin city limits, notably including the lands where the Klamath Tribes headquarters are located, along with homes of tribal members. This might account for the difference in population recorded in as of the 2020 US Decennial Census (767 for Chiloquin and 870 for the Chiloquin UGB). All three of the other smaller UGBs within Klamath County (Bonanza, Malin, and Merrill) had negative AAGRs over this same timeframe (-0.5%, -0.5%, and -0.3% respectively). The projected population forecast for the Chiloquin UGB is 922 in 2047 and 965 in 2072, with an AAGR of 0.2% from 2022 to 2072. Overall, the projection indicates that the population in Chiloquin is stable, certainly not in decline. This is consistent with Klamath County overall.

Additional Chiloquin UGB Considerations

Through the comprehensive planning process, Chiloquin will have taken an inventory of its current land uses. UGB planning must prioritize responsible interaction between Chiloquin’s development and the important natural resources in the area, especially the local waterways and forest lands.

	Historical			Forecast					% County Population		
	2010	2020	AAGR (2010-2020)	2022	2047	2072	AAGR (2022-2047)	AAGR (2047-2072)	2022	2047	2072
Klamath County	66,380	69,413	0.4%	70,074	72,024	73,857	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Larger UGBs											
Klamath Falls	42,771	44,349	0.4%	45,585	47,546	48,481	0.2%	0.1%	65.1%	66.0%	65.6%
Smaller UGBs											
Bonanza	432	410	-0.5%	399	415	435	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Chiloquin	835	870	0.4%	887	922	965	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Malin	894	853	-0.5%	804	771	790	-0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Merrill	853	828	-0.3%	818	900	955	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Outside UGBs	20,594	22,103	0.7%	21,581	21,471	22,231	0.0%	0.1%	30.8%	29.8%	30.1%

Stacked bar chart showing the historical and forecast populations for Klamath County (total) and its Sub-Areas (stacked sections) for 2022, 2047, and 2072. Chiloquin is highlighted in deep green. Data is from the Portland State University Population Forecast Program. A table displaying the detailed data is below the bar chart.

1980 Plan

The 1980 Plan states a policy to encourage use and development of available vacant land within the city before annexing additional land, and to accommodate low to moderate growth. This latter policy is consistent with population forecasts.

Current and Ongoing Efforts

Urbanization in Chiloquin is comprised of all of the city’s efforts in forest management and restoration, updating utility infrastructure, envisioning a park and trail system, housing, economic development, and improving bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

2021–2025 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan remarks that “Additional efforts to support businesses that the city is actively pursuing are expanding the urban growth boundary (UGB) and annexing new properties at a responsible rate based on the current infrastructure capacity.” The Plan does not highlight the areas where Chiloquin is looking to expand its UGB, nor what would inform the “responsible rate based on the current infrastructure capacity.”

Recommendations

Next Steps

Factual Base

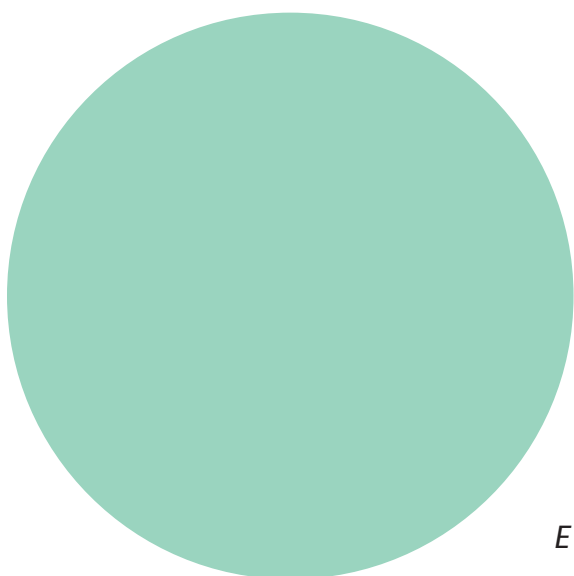
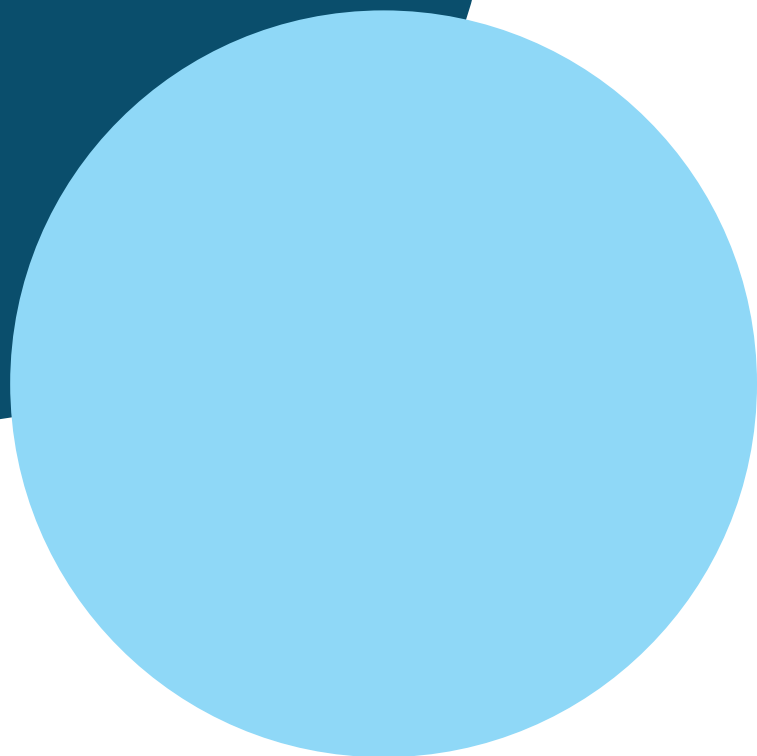
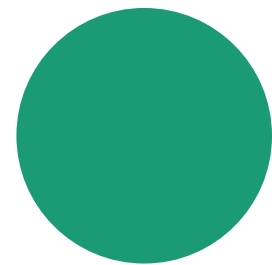
The factual base for the comprehensive plan will be important for determining what the current infrastructure capacity of the city is, informing Chiloquin on how it should decide to expand its UGB and all of its planned development in the coming years. The factual base inventories and analyses to inform this planned development include:

- A buildable lands inventory
 - Goal 8: Recreational Needs
 - Goal 9: Economic Development
 - Goal 10: Housing
- A housing needs analysis
 - Goal 10: Housing
- An economic opportunities analysis
 - Goal 8: Recreational Needs
 - Goal 9: Economic Development
- A natural resources inventory
 - Goal 3: Agricultural Lands
 - Goal 4: Forest Lands
 - Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic & Historic Areas, Open Spaces
 - Goal 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality
 - Goal 8: Recreational Needs

- An infrastructure condition and capacity report
 - Goal 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality
 - Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards
 - Goal 10: Housing
 - Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services
 - Goal 12: Transportation
 - Goal 13: Energy Conservation

Future Land Use Map

Once Chiloquin has established a factual base, it should take into consideration the vision for the community that Chiloquin residents have developed throughout the comprehensive planning process. Goal 14: Urbanization is an opportunity for the community to map out their future vision of their city in an informed way. This would likely lead to the development of a future-land use map (FLUM) to accompany the comprehensive plan. The implementation of specific policies and developments identified in each goal should be spatialized on this map.



END OF DOCUMENT