City of Forks
2025-2045 Comprehensive Plan

January 2026

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1. History of Forks

Forks, a small town in the northwest corner of the Olympic Peninsula in an area called the West End, is one of three incorporated cities in Clallam County. It sits within traditional Quileute Indian land on a large prairie surrounded by forestland, an hour's drive west from its largest neighbor, Port Angeles.

Non-Indian settlers arrived in the late 1870s, and the town grew slowly from a remote collection of farming homesteads into a booming timber town by the 1970s, given its proximity to thousands of acres of colossal old growth forests nurtured by the area's average rainfall of 120-plus inches a year.

Timber-harvest decline and controversy over protection of wildlife habitat deeply affected the town during the 1980s and 1990s, causing anger and high unemployment. The town's makeup has shifted from its Scandinavian-settler origins, and it has the highest Hispanic population in the Clallam County in 2007.

Forks is surrounded by land zoned as commercial forest, and timber remains a large industry. Government, education, and health care are also large employers, and the town attracts tourists by taking advantage of its logging history and its proximity to rain forests, rivers, and ocean beaches.

Quileute ~~territory~~ Tribe

The Quileute Indians once occupied lands throughout the interior West End, including the area of Forks. The Quileute Indians Usual and Accustomed Area (U&A) is located within the shared U&A of the Quileute and Hoh Tribes ~~extended from the land of the Ozette Tribe (now known as the Makah) on the north to Goodman Creek to the south, Goodman Creek being the northern boundary of the Hoh Tribe's UNA~~. When the 1700 Cascadia Earthquake covered some of the Ozette's village and buried some of the inhabitants, the survivors moved to join the Makah Tribe to the north.

~~If the Quileute UNA had extended to the Quinault River, it would have caused problems with the Hoh Tribe, the Queets Tribe (which is nor was it part of the Quinault Tribe according to the Queets), and the Quinault Tribe because the Quinault River is in the Quinault UNA according to the Quinault.~~

The Quileute's ~~territory~~ fished, hunted, and gathered north ~~stretched north~~ from La Push at the mouth of the Quillayute River (the tribe and river spellings differ) to ~~adjoin~~ Ozette and Makah lands, ~~then~~ east to the headwaters of the Soleduck and Hoh rivers, and south to the Quinault River.

The Quileute thought themselves wronged by the 1855 and 1856 treaties that ceded their territory, not realizing they had signed away their traditional lands. A reservation was eventually created around the village of La Push in 1889, the same year Washington became a state. And though the remote area experienced little early pressure from white settlement, in 1889, settler Daniel Pullen burned down the entire village while the villagers were picking hops. They returned to find nothing of their longhouses, tools, artwork, or ceremonial items. This was an episode in a land dispute later decided in favor of the Quileute.

Forks sits 12 miles inland from La Push on a prairie 1 mile wide and 3 miles long that was regularly burned by area tribes to regenerate young fern fronds eaten by elk and deer, which the Indians hunted. Two names for Forks Prairie in the Quileute language -- the only surviving language of its kind -- both mean "prairie upstream," and the open area is bounded by the Bogachiel River to the south (from bokachi'l, "muddy water") and

the Calawah River to the north (from kalo'wa, "in the middle") (Powell and Jensen, 62-67). Settlers called it Indian Prairie or Big Prairie.

Hoh Tribe

The Hoh Indian Tribe is one of the sovereign tribes on the western side of the Peninsula. The Hoh River watershed has been the heart of the Tribe's territory with at least 7 historical village sites and countless cultural sites, fishing grounds, and harvest areas along the river's length. The Hoh Reservation is located at the mouth of the Hoh River, about a 40-minute drive south of Forks.

Hoh Tribal members have always traveled around the Peninsula and beyond, from ocean canoe voyages to hunting trips deep into the mountains and visits to nearby prairies, including where Forks is located today.

During the treaty in 1855, the Hoh and Quileute Tribes were identified as a single tribe. The Quileute, Quinault, and the Hoh Tribes were parties to the Treaty of Olympia negotiated in 1855 at the mouth of the Quinault River and ratified by the US Senate in 1859. Through the negotiations, the Hoh Tribe retained, in addition to other rights, the right to "hunt, fish, and gather in their usual and accustomed areas (U&A)" including Forks.

Hoh Tribal members live, work, shop, and attend school in Forks. The Tribe owns properties in Forks and is invested in the economic resilience of the area. The Hoh Tribe co-manages natural resources with Washington State as well as with the Quileute Tribe and Quinault Indian Nation in their overlapping areas.

Early settlers

Pioneer settlement of Forks Prairie came by way of rivers and trails from the Pacific and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, as the overland route from the east was nearly impenetrable. Except for the Forks Prairie and Quillayute Prairie 10 miles to the northwest, settlers were greeted with towering forests of Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock, and cedar.

Men from Dungeness staked claims in the mid-1860s, convincing the territorial legislature to create Quillayute County out of the western ends of Clallam and Jefferson counties. But with too few settlers, the new county never came to be, and the early claims were abandoned.
Eli Peterson, Ole Nelson, and Peter Fisher were trappers living on the prairie when Luther and Esther Ford arrived by way of La Push with their family in January 1878 and claimed a 160-acre homestead a mile east of Forks' present-day town center. The Fords had bypassed pioneer Arthur Denny's offer of 80 acres of what became downtown Seattle for the reputed open, rich farming soils of the West End.

A post office was established in 1884 in Nelson's cabin. But the name Ford's Prairie was already taken by another Washington settlement, and so Forks Prairie was chosen -- "Forks" for the prairie's location between the Calawah and Bogachiel rivers and near the Soleduck.

A remote farming settlement

Hay, oats, grain, and vegetables grew well on the prairie, and hops were a major crop. Luther Ford planted the first orchard and established the first dairy herd, bringing cows in 1879 by schooner to Neah Bay and then driving them miles along the beach to La Push and then inland.

But selling products beyond the prairie was a challenge. The nearest market in the 1870s was 100 miles away in Port Townsend, and in the 1890s was 60 miles away in Port Angeles. A small supply boat came to the mouth of the Quillayute River in the summers but was not large enough to carry cargo. Hops regularly rotted awaiting transport. Cattle, at least, could walk to market -- the first drive to Port Townsend took six weeks. Getting supplies was equally taxing. Rudimentary trails led to the Pacific and the strait, until narrow roads not much better -- of "mud ruts and puncheon" -- were built in the 1880s and 1890s. The trail south to the Hoh was passable only by foot, and settlers packed supplies on their backs, legendary among them John Huelsdonk, the "Iron Man of the Hoh."

In the late 1890s a foot trail developed from the prairie to Lake Crescent, where a canoe could be hired to make the crossing. Later a ferry was established. At the east end of the lake another trail led to Port Crescent (Crescent Bay) and local logging camps. It was 1927 before a single-car-width road was opened from Lake Crescent to Forks and 1931 before a continuous roadway opened as the Olympic Loop Highway (U.S. 101).

Settlers traded with the Quileute for calico and other goods that the Indians received from the La Push and Mora trading posts in return for fish and furs. By the early 1890s, the Mora post had moved to Forks, where there was more business, the settlement at that point consisting of a general store, a hardware store, and a hotel.

Hop growing was in decline by the early 1900s and the Forks Cooperative Creamery was established around this time, operating for 70 years. One early prairie resident remembers hauling loads of butter in spruce boxes to Clallam Bay, where they were sent by steamship to Seattle. The Merrill Whittier hop house, near the town's current main intersection, became the site of all-night dances, people coming from miles around and staying until they could travel by daylight to far-flung homesteads.

Early logging through World War I

The same remote location that made selling crops difficult delayed major timber harvest around Forks until after the more accessible eastern-peninsula forests were logged, especially those near tidewater and thus transport.

Before 1900, timber in the West End was mostly cleared by settlers and small-time loggers using ox teams. Companies logged at Clallam Bay and Port Crescent (Crescent Bay) on the strait in the 1870s. Timber baron Michael Earles, later developer of the first Soleduck hot springs resort, set up booming logging camps at the turn of the century at Crescent Bay and west along the strait, and many settlers from Forks worked in these camps part of the year. Merrill & Ring would begin to log in the Pysht River drainage northwest of Forks in 1916.

President Grover Cleveland provoked considerable ire among West Enders and timber companies when he designated 2,188,800 acres of the Olympic Peninsula as forest reserve in 1897, placing it off-limits to individual claims. The timber volume in the reserve proved monumental -- a 1902 survey put it at 61 billion board feet, then a two-year supply of U.S. consumption. Including areas outside reserve land, the report counted 81 billion board feet in peninsula forests.

Reductions in 1900 and 1901, and then partial restorations in 1907, trimmed the Olympic Forest Reserve by 623,000 acres -- only about a third of the area, but containing some three-fourths of all timber by volume. The remaining reserve would become Olympic National Park (first established as a monument in 1909), ringed by Olympic National Forest.

The national 1907 recession slowed timber development, and Forks remained isolated. Then World War I and its urgent demand for Sitka spruce for airplane fabrication brought the West End into focus again for its vast stands of Sitka spruce,

some of the largest in the Hoko River drainage north of Forks. Sitka spruce possessed a unique combination of being lightweight, strong, and resilient, making it ideal for aircraft construction.

In 1918 the U.S. Army's Spruce Production Division built 36 miles of railroad track from Port Angeles west to Lake Pleasant in six months. The epic job was all but complete when the war ended and work abruptly stopped without any spruce being hauled on the line.

Through wind, fire, and war

Growth came slowly to Forks, though it was a center of commerce for settlers from the Hoh to the Quillayute Prairie. The town was laid out in 1912 on the site of the Whittier homestead and into the 1920s remained barely a block of buildings set amid prairie homesteads and looming forests. A newspaper was started in 1890, and the current newspaper, the *Forks Forum*, began in 1930. Electricity came in 1923, the first garbage dump in 1929, and the first bank in 1930. The town incorporated on August 7, 1945, and opened its library through a grassroots effort in 1946. The first U.S. decennial census after incorporation counted 1,120 people, and by 1970 numbers had risen to only 1,680.

On January 29, 1921, 120-mile-per hour winds raged through the West End and flattened nearly 20 percent of the forest surrounding Forks. Residents recalled the air "full of flying limbs," "a hurricane roaring overhead", and the road north from Forks to Lake Crescent a tangle of downed trees -- some 300 in the first mile. Then on January 10, 1925, fire burned most of the west side of main street, including the Forks Hotel, the Odd Fellows building, two pool halls (one the genesis of the fire), and the general store.

World War II brought fortifications along the ocean and the strait to guard against a possible landing by Japan. West Enders were warned not to expect evacuation or rescue in the event of an attack -- the sole highway would be reserved for military transport. Headlights after dark were restricted to dim, which barely cut the blackness, and Frank "Sully" Sullivan, the Forks Grocery butcher, posted a frequent sign: "No Meat -- So Solly, Sully".

A U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station was built on Quillayute Prairie in 1944 and service men and their families swelled Forks' population, though many left after the war. Close to 2,500 sailors were on duty in the West End, and Forks was the closest place for recreation. The airfield, now home to a National Weather Service weather station, was deeded to the City of Forks in 1999. (In 2007 fire destroyed the old control tower.)

In 1951 the Great Forks Fire almost claimed the town. It began the morning of September 21 east of Forks and raced almost 18 miles toward the town in eight hours. Residents bulldozed and then worked the fire lines, while others helped with evacuation as smoke choked the town and fire curled around it on three sides.

Seventy-one-year-old Oliver Ford, son of original settlers Luther and Esther, remained on his front porch armed only with a garden hose as "the flames exploded houses like matches". Only a shift in wind bringing cool, moist ocean air slowed the blaze enough for it to be controlled. In the end, 32 buildings in Forks burned, along with 33,000 acres of forest.

"Logging Capital of the World"

It was the all-but-complete Spruce Production Division railroad of World War I that set the stage for large-scale logging in the West End. The timber company Bloedel-Donovan bought thousands of acres in the Forks area in 1921, all of it either next to or made accessible by the railroad. Bloedel-Donovan ended by not using the existing tracks -- though other logging companies later would -- instead building its own hundred miles of rail network and beginning to log in 1924, hauling its logs to Sekiu on the strait and towing them in huge rafts to Bellingham for milling. The company ran this operation for two decades, peaking at 300 million board feet in both 1928 and 1929.

The completion of the Olympic Loop Highway in 1931 was another boost, granting access to vast tracts of virtually untouched Douglas fir and Sitka spruce south of Forks. Timber north of the Hoh was trucked through Forks to Tyee (near Lake Pleasant) and then loaded onto rail cars bound for Port Angeles.
Timber dominated the town's economy through the 1980s. Large companies like ITT Rayonier (which bought lands from Bloedel-Donovan and another major timber company in the 1940s) employed hundreds of woods workers -- Rayonier was still the largest private landowner in the Forks area in 2007, its trees second- and third growth. Forks residents also worked as independent contract, or "gypo," loggers, especially after World War II when railroad logging camps became less prevalent.

Many smaller, family-owned operations were engaged in secondary wood processing, such as making cedar shingles for roofing and siding. One of the larger so-called shake and shingle mills was the Forks Shingle Mill near the Hoh River, which operated from 1934 through the mid-1960s, when it burnt down. The Rosmond Brothers Sawmill, only one of the mills in town, opened in the 1940s and was a major employer through two ownership changes until the 1980s.

Disasters proved an unlikely road to Forks' boom years in the 1970s, when the town earned its reputation as "Logging Capital of the World." The 1951 fire opened thousands of acres to salvage logging, attracting newcomers. Then the Columbus Day Storm of 1962 flattened 15 billion board feet of Northwest timber. Though this storm didn't hit Forks directly, it created such a huge supply of downed timber for salvage that overseas markets were developed to absorb the surplus, and Forks cashed in on the generated demand -- U.S. log exports went from 210 million board feet in 1960 to 4.2 billion board feet in 1988, nearly two-thirds of that from Washington.

Bill Brager, whose father, and uncle were the first gypo loggers for ITT Rayonier in the 1940s, remembers the 1970s as a time when he could "make a couple calls and have a good job" in the woods. The town's population doubled to over 3,000 that decade, and a bolt cutter (cutting sections of cedar from logs and stumps for later milling) could make $25,000 to $30,000 a year.

An industry declines

Forks was forever changed by timber-industry decline in the 1980s and 1990s. There was a national recession in the early 1980s, and large timber companies experienced corporate buyouts that led to reorganization and downsizing. Shake and shingle mills closed because of limited cedar salvage available, lower-priced imports, and safety regulations. Mechanization in the woods, a phenomenon since the 1950s, continued to reduce jobs, and companies were also shifting to overseas operations. Prospects revived in the mid-1980s as timber prices jumped, but then came fierce and bitter controversy surrounding habitat protection for the northern spotted owl, which was eventually listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1990.

Timber harvest fell dramatically on public lands, which many smaller companies and independent loggers relied on: The

allowable cut in Olympic National Forest plummeted from 250 million board feet a year in the 1980s to 10 million board feet after the owl's listing, and by 1994 2.4 million acres of Washington forests were closed to logging. This was followed by protections for threatened and endangered Pacific salmon and steelhead beginning in 1999.
The era of cutting mammoth trees, which had fueled Forks growth, was also ending because little old growth remained. In 1990 one environmental group estimated low-elevation old growth in Olympic National Forest at 3 percent, and ITT Rayonier had none left on its lands around Forks by the late 1980s. As far back as 1938, timber depletion had been predicted between 1980 and 1990, given the rate of harvest, and in 1979 the state's Department of Natural Resources warned that the cut on its lands would decrease as old growth disappeared.

Forks was at the center of this complicated stew as forest-related jobs fell by almost 25 percent after 1990. Three mills in Forks closed in December 1989, and the number of logging companies in western Clallam and Jefferson counties slid from about 70 in 1980 to 14 in 2001. People involved only in logging left town and population dipped. The state estimated that Forks experienced as high as 19 percent unemployment in 1991, and U.S. Census data from 1999 put the Forks poverty rate for families at 14.6 percent, double that of the state.

Newcomers

The town's demographics also shifted after the 1970s. Forks has received some quality-of-life transplants from urban areas, and its affordability and tight-knit community feel have made it attractive for retirees who don't mind the rain.

More significant has been the swift increase in residents of Hispanic origin. In the 1970s, Latinos in Forks consisted of 15 single men and one family. By the 2000 census, Forks' Hispanic population was 15.5 percent, compared to 3.4 percent for the county. Seven years later the town's percentage reached 20 percent. Tienda Latina opened in 1992, Forks' first Latino business, occupying the first floor of the post-1925-fire Odd Fellow's hall.

Mexicans were the first immigrants, later joined by Salvadorans and Guatemalans. Most were drawn to work cutting cedar bolts from stumps already logged, and later to greenery harvest for the florist market. The latter, once a sideline industry, by 2006 was generating at least a quarter-billion dollars a year from Northwest forests, almost a quarter the size of the state's apple industry. The picking work is seasonal and low-paid, and conditions can be exhausting and sometimes dangerous.

In 2007, border control agents alarmed residents by setting up checkpoints on U.S. 101 outside of Forks, saying they were "to support enhanced national-security efforts to deter ... terrorist attacks". Instead, seven undocumented workers were sent to Tacoma for detention.

Down but not out

In 2004 a Forks resident told a National Public Radio reporter that people who don't live on the Olympic Peninsula see it "as their backyard ... They've already ruined the East Coast, they've already ruined Seattle, so they're going to reserve and preserve us, at the expense of us". But Forks did not collapse after the so-called timber wars.

The town population has climbed back to its pre-1990 level, consisting of 3,120 within city limits as of the 2000 U.S. census, or 4,900 including the expanded urban growth area. The timber industry has survived, though much reduced. Some woods workers shifted to work for agencies such as the fisheries department, and many more found employment at one of two prisons, the larger in nearby Clallam Bay. The 2000 census counted roughly 18 percent of Forks workers employed in extractive industries, including forestry, the same percentage as in the public administration sector and in the education/health/social services sector.

Forks also hosts tourists, many on their way to the national park. 2 new motels and 9 bed-and-breakfasts opened between 1995 and 2005, and on a summer weekend every room in town can fill up. A small but much-appreciated surf shop -- voted business of the year in 2007 -- supplies surfers headed to nearby wilderness beaches, and winter salmon and steelhead runs on area rivers draw anglers from around the world.

The town even briefly joined the space race. In 2004 two participants in the Ansari X Prize space-flight competition relocated to Forks for its affordability and open area for rocket testing. The scrappy duo wasn't successful -- their rocket exploded on launch and mannequin parts washed up on ocean beaches -- but townspeople dove into the effort, volunteering and donating materials. "A lot of people [really took] to these guys," said the barber who supplied the test-run dummy, "partly because they're something new -- but also because they don't give up".

Tourism

Historical photographs went up on several buildings in 2006 as part of a walking tour, and hundreds have visited the town because of Stephenie Meyer's teen vampire books, which are set in Forks. Logging itself became a tourist draw with the 1990 opening of the Forks Timber Museum, and by 2007 thousands had toured logging sites and a local mill on trips organized by the chamber of commerce visitor center.

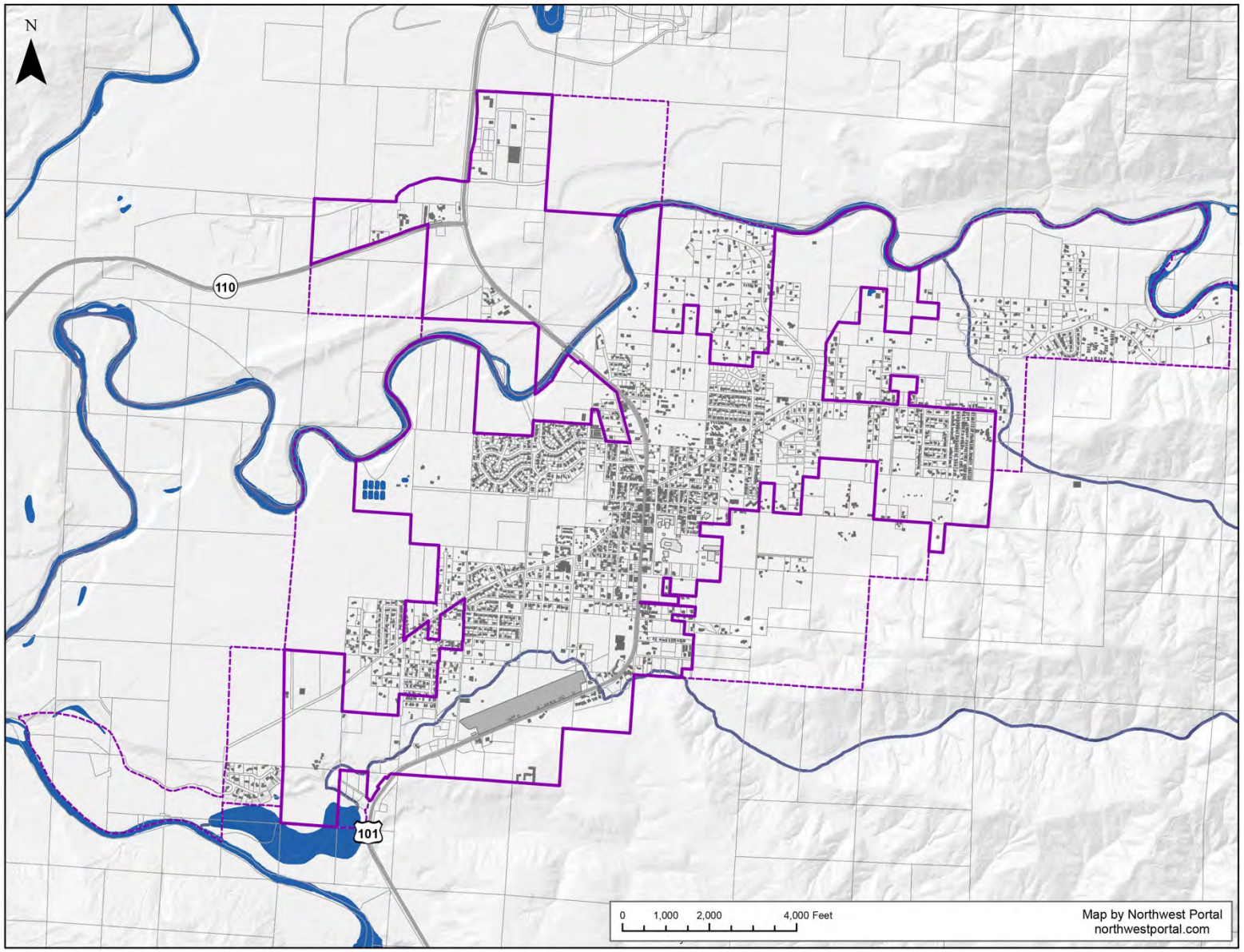
Forks continues to experience significant tourism growth. In 2025, over 95,000 visitors visited the Forks Visitor Center operated by the Chamber of Commerce. Numerous small inns and hotels developed over the past decade along with a significant increase in the creation of short-term vacation rentals. Concerns about the interplay between tourism demands for lodging and long-term rental availability has grown in the past few years.

In many cases within the Forks zoning code, the repurposing of a residential unit for short-term rental activities requires a special use permit and the associated review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Some permitted short-term rentals have reverted to longer-term rentals. However, the utilization of residential housing stock for these commercial activities continues to be a matter of concern.

Photos:

1 - Ford farmhouse on Forks Prairie (ca. 1889), Forks, November 13, 2007
2 - Shay steam engine (1930), Forks, November 14, 2007
3 - Forks Timber Museum (1990), Forks, November 13, 2007

References and all photos:
Forks – Thumbnail History HistoryLink.org



Graphic 1: Forks Town Limits (solid purple) and Urban Growth Area (UGA) (dashed purple).

2. Growth Management Act (GMA) update

Purpose

Forks' Comprehensive Plan lists goals and policies based on residents' aspirations in the context of current and potential opportunities, concerns, and capabilities. Forks' Comprehensive Plan is based on locally established visions, goals, and policies.

Forks' Comprehensive Plan conforms to the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), RCW 36.70A, as originally passed in 1990 and its subsequent amendments, and is consistent with Clallam County's Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP).

Forks' Comprehensive Plan shapes the city's zoning and subdivision regulations, capital improvement programming and budgeting, and other legal and regulatory actions necessary to manage Forks' physical, social, and environmental character. All implementation tools are consistent with this plan.

This plan contains the following elements:

- Environment
- **Climate change and resiliency**
- **Economics**
- Land Use
- Housing
- Transportation
- Community facilities
- Parks
- Utilities*
- Capital Facilities

Growth Management Act (GMA)

The state legislature enacted the Growth Management Act (GMA) in response to its finding that uncoordinated growth and lack of common goals toward land conservation threaten the public's health, safety, and general welfare. GMA lists 14 planning goals for those counties and municipalities (including Forks) planning under GMA's requirements.

Planning Goals of the Washington State GMA, RCW 36.70A.020

Urban growth - Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.

Reduce sprawl - Reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.

Transportation Encourage efficient multi-modal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and city comprehensive plans.

Housing - Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage the preservation of existing housing stock.

Economic development - Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, Promote the retention and expansion of existing businesses and recruitment of new businesses, recognize regional differences impacting economic development opportunity, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities.

Property rights - Property rights shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.

Permits - Applications for both state and local government permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictably.

Natural resource industries - Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forestlands and productive agricultural lands and discourage incompatible uses.

Open space and recreation - Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.

Environment - Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.

Citizen participation and coordination - Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities, ~~and~~ jurisdictions, and Quileute and Hoh Tribes, to reconcile conflicts.

Public facilities and services - Ensure that public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards.

Historic preservation - Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archeological significance.

Shorelines - For shorelines of the State, the goals and policies of the Shoreline Management Act are added as one of the goals of... [the GMA].

GMA requires **consistency** between:

- Comprehensive plans and the planning goals identified in RCW 36.70A.020
- Municipal and county comprehensive plans
- Comprehensive plans of each municipality and county with those of neighboring municipalities and counties
- Elements within the comprehensive plan (internal consistency)
- Comprehensive plan and development regulations
- Comprehensive plan and capital budgets
- State agency actions and municipal and county comprehensive plans.

GMA also requires **concurrency**, meaning that public facilities and services must be developed concurrently with the new land uses they serve, ensuring achievement of adopted level of service (LOS) standards. The concurrency requirement is especially forceful concerning transportation:

"...local jurisdictions must adopt and enforce ordinances which prohibit development approval if the development causes the level-of-service...to decline below the standards adopted in the...comprehensive plan, unless transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development are made concurrent with the development."

GMA requirements support a strong relationship between urban growth and the public facilities and services required to serve that growth. This relationship is further enhanced by the concept of Urban Growth Areas (UGA), where land development and public infrastructure improvements are concurrently programmed. To fulfill these new planning requirements, GMA expressly authorizes the use of innovative techniques, such as

impact fees.

Clallam Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP)

GMA was amended in 1991 to require counties to adopt countywide planning policies in cooperation with their municipalities. These policies are written policy statements that establish a countywide framework from which county and city comprehensive plans are developed, adopted, and implemented. This framework helps ensure county and city comprehensive plans are consistent with each other and with the intent of GMA.

Per RCW 36.70A.210(3), these policies, at a minimum, shall:

- Implement RCW 36.70A.110 (the section for establishing UGAs) and provide for joint county and city planning within urban growth areas.
- Promote contiguous and orderly development and provisions of urban services to such development.
- Provide for public capital facilities of regional or statewide importance.
- Provide for countywide transportation facilities.
- Consider the need for affordable housing.
- Analyze fiscal impacts.

Clallam County adopted its first comprehensive land use plan in 1967. Because of the significant growth the County experienced in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the County updated the Comprehensive Plan, and for the first time adopted zoning and land division controls.

Community opposition and court challenges, however, resulted in limited land use controls until a new Comprehensive Plan and zoning ordinance were adopted in 1982. The 1982 Plan designated urban growth areas (UGA) around Sequim, Port Angeles, Forks, and principal rural community centers. Forestry zoning worked towards protecting forest lands from conversion to residential development. Rural policies identified appropriate densities and services to be expected within those areas.

Policies for update and ratification (adopted in 2018)

1. The Clallam Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP) should be dynamic and regularly monitored for applicability and effectiveness.

    a. The adopted Countywide Planning Policies should be reviewed at least every 5 years. Proposed revisions shall be reviewed for impacts according to the State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) and be consistent with the State Growth Management Act (GMA).

    b. The county or a city may propose a policy amendment to the Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP).

2. Proposed amendments should be considered on a regular basis, and a process to decide whether an amendment is accepted should be identified. The process should also be overseen by an "Executive Board" comprised of 2 representatives from each of the governments of Clallam County, the City of Port Angeles, the City of Sequim, and the City of Forks. Each jurisdiction may also identify alternate(s) representatives.

    a. The Clallam County Board of Commissioners should take action to consider and adopt amendments or revisions to the Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP) following a recommendation from the Clallam Countywide Policy "Executive Board".

    b. The Clallam County Board of Commissioners and the legislative branch of each city will strive for ratification by the County, and all cities during the 90 days following the Board of County Commissioners adoption of a Resolution amending the Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP). The adopted CWPP will become effective upon ratification by Clallam County, the City of Port Angeles, the City of Sequim, and the City of Forks.

    c. A City Council that does not ratify the revised Countywide Planning Policies within 90 days of the Board of County Commissioners adoption of its subject Resolution shall provide

a written statement of its objections to the Clallam County Board of County Commissioners, to facilitate further review.

d. Once the ratified revisions to the Countywide Planning Policies take effect, a city or the Governor's office may appeal the revisions to the Growth Management Hearings Board within a 60-day period.

Countywide Growth Pattern

The vision for the future of Clallam County should seek to maintain and enhance the quality of life that makes Clallam County a special place to live and work, and envision a future in which: the air quality is protected; the water quality in lakes, streams and Strait of Juan De Fuca is protected; the historical nature of communities is respected in order to maintain heritage for future generations; and the economic base is diversified and supports good jobs, contributes to healthy downtowns and affordable housing choices; and, the rural appearance of Clallam county is maintained.

This vision of the future, shared by citizens and elected officials, includes the following elements:

a. Livable urban communities and neighborhoods, centers for employment, civic activities, housing:

- Attractive, well planned, bike/pedestrian-friendly, and livable urban communities, enhanced by preserved historic properties and neighborhoods that are supported by efficient and high-quality services and facilities, and provide a range of housing, employment, and recreational choices.
- Healthy cities that are the region's centers for commerce, employment, affordable housing choices, and civic and cultural activities.

b. Vital diversified economy: An economy that provides training, education, and living wage jobs for residents, supported by adequate buildable land for a range of employment uses and that encourages accomplishment of local economic development goals as articulated in the Clallam Economic Development Council's adopted plan.

c. Efficient transportation system: Creation of an efficient, clean, and sustainable multimodal transportation system - including roads and highways, public transportation, ferries, airports, and opportunities for non-motorized travel that provides efficient safe access and mobility for county residents and supports the land use pattern.

d. Natural systems protection: Protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including wetlands, streams, wildlife habitat, shorelines, water quality, air quality, and natural resource lands. Creation of a system of open space, trails, parks, and greenbelts that provide opportunities for recreation and that give structure and separation to urban areas.

e. Rural character: Maintenance of the traditional character, appearance, economic and ecological functions, and lifestyles of Clallam County's rural communities, and areas to include the production and distribution of locally grown food and a natural resource-based economy.

f. Responsive Government: An efficient and responsive government that works in partnership with citizens, governmental entities, and Quileute and Hoh Tribes to meet collective needs fairly; and that supports education, environmental protection, and human services.

A key strategy to accomplish this vision is the intent to encourage future urban growth in areas within incorporated cities and in unincorporated areas that are already characterized by urban growth with existing and planned services and facilities. These actions will work to strengthen the natural environment and rural character and are geared to reduce taxpayer costs by focusing the expenditure of public funds,

encouraging concentrated development where appropriate, and increasing choices for housing and jobs.

Balancing historical patterns of growth with a preferred vision of the future and legal requirements is an on-going challenge. Adjustments must be made to balance the costs with the gains; flexibility is necessary to adapt to changing conditions. These policies are intended to reflect the long-term goals of the people living, working, and doing business in Clallam County.

1. Roles of Cities and Urban Growth Areas/Urban Communities:

a. The primary role of Clallam's urban communities is to encourage growth, through new development, redevelopment, and in-fill. Population growth should be primarily directed to cities and urban growth areas.

b. Clallam County's urban communities should create unique visions as high-quality places to live and work, through sound planning and good urban design, historic preservation, and environmental stewardship that improves the natural and human-made environments.

c. Promote healthy lifestyles; contribute to a prosperous economy and increase the region's resiliency in adapting to changes or adverse events.

d. In Clallam County, urban communities are closely linked to water and natural amenities and provide open space links to the natural environment.

2. Roles of Clallam County:

a. Keep the regional vision in mind when making local decisions.

b. Promote stewardship of unincorporated urban areas and promote annexation into cities or incorporation.

c. Maintain/enhance natural systems and rural character.

d. Maintain existing low density rural communities and their densities and uses.

3. To achieve these goals, Clallam County's jurisdictions should:

a. Make decisions together when needed.

b. Coordinate and cooperate on land use policy, capital planning, environmental issues, and cultural resource management/planning.

c. Maintain/preserve distinct urban identities with open space breaks or other natural features.

d. Develop and implement land use policies, regulations, and incentives to promote the efficient use of urban areas.

Legislative house bills

In 2021-2023, the Washington State Legislature adopted a series of house bills affecting the contents of GMA comprehensive plans. Following is a summation of the major implications of House Bill (HB) 1110 concerning Middle Housing, HB 1181 concerning Climate Change, HB 1220 for Updating Housing Elements of Comprehensive Plans, HB 1293 for Streamlining Development Regulations, and HB 1337 concerning Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).

HB 1110 – Middle housing

HB 1110 authorizes minimum development densities on lots zoned predominately for residential use and includes specific provisions related to middle housing in development regulations.

HB 1110 requires that WA DOC develop model middle housing ordinances, a process for cities to seek approval of alternative local actions, guidance to assist cities on items to include an optional parking study and provide technical assistance to cities to implement the requirements.

Possible planning actions:

- Authorize middle housing including duplex, triplex,

quadplex, fiveplex, sixplex, stacked flat, townhouse, courtyard apartments, and cottage housing.
- Authorize cluster zoning or lot size averaging in all zoning districts that permit single-family residences.
- Increase categorical exemptions to SEPA for residential or mixed-use development.
- Adopt a form-based code (FBC) in one or more zoning districts that permit residential uses.
- Authorize a duplex on each corner lot within all zoning districts that permit single-family residences.
- Authorize Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in one or more zoning districts.
- Adopt ordinances authorizing administrative review of preliminary plats.
- Allow off-street parking to compensate for lack of on-street parking when private roads are used, or a parking demand study shows that less parking is required.

Affordable housing incentives

Cities can enhance to expand affordable housing incentives provided low-income housing will **continue to be affordable for at least 50 years**.

Density requirements

A fully planning city meeting the population criteria, based on 2020 OFM population data (Forks 2020 population 3,355), must provide by ordinance, and incorporate into its development regulations, zoning regulations, and other official controls, authorization for the development of a minimum number of units on all lots zoned predominately for residential use by six months after the city's next required comprehensive plan update. A city not meeting the population threshold must comply with the density and middle housing requirements by 12 months after its next comprehensive plan implementation progress report after a determination by OFM that the city has reached the population threshold. **(Forks 2020 population of 3,355 is below the threshold 12 months after the next comprehensive plan implementation progress report.)**

Unless zoning permitting higher densities or intensities applies, a fully planning city with a population less than 25,000 within a contiguous UGA with the largest city in a county with a **population of more than 275,000 (Clallam County 2020 population of 77,155)** must include authorization for the development **of at least two units per lot**.

Alternative density requirement

A city subject to the density requirements may choose to implement the density requirements for at least 75% of lots in the city that are primarily dedicated to single-family detached housing units. Unless identified as at higher risk of displacement, the 75% of lots allowing the minimum density requirements must include any areas:

- For which the exclusion would further racially disparately impacts or result in zoning with a discriminatory effect;
- Within 0.5 miles walking distance of a major transit stop; or
- Historically covered by a covenant or deed restriction excluding racial minorities from owning property or living in the area, as known to the city at the time of each comprehensive plan update.

The 25% of lots for which the minimum density requirements are not authorized must include:
- Any areas for which Commerce has certified an extension due to the risk of displacement or lack of infrastructure capacity.
- Any lots designated with critical areas or their buffers.
- Any portion of a city within a 1-mile radius of a commercial airport with at least 9 million annual enplanements that is exempt from the parking requirements; and
- Any areas subject to sea level rise, increased flooding, susceptible to wildfires, or geological hazards over the next 100 years.

A city implementing the alternative density requirements also may apply for an extension to specific areas where a city can demonstrate that water, sewer, stormwater, transportation infrastructure, including facilities and transit services, or fire protection services lack capacity to accommodate an increased density.

To qualify for an extension, the city must have included one or more improvements, as needed, within its capital facilities plan to adequately increase capacity or identified which special district is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure. If an extension is requested due to lack of water supply from the city or the purveyors who serve water within the city, Commerce's evaluation must be based on the applicable water system plans in effect and approved by the Department of Health.

Any granted extension remains in effect until the earliest of:

- The infrastructure is improved to accommodate the capacity.
- The city's deadline to complete its next periodic comprehensive plan update.
- Or, the city's deadline to complete its comprehensive plan implementation progress.

Middle housing requirements

A city must allow at least 6 of the 9 types of middle housing and may allow ADUs to achieve the minimum density requirements. Middle housing is defined as buildings that are compatible in scale, form, and character with single-family houses and **contain 2 or more** attached, stacked, or clustered homes including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, fiveplexes, sixplexes, townhouses, stacked flats, courtyard apartments, and cottage housing. **A city is not required to allow ADUs or middle housing types beyond the density requirements.**

A city subject to the density requirements is directed to include specific provisions related to middle housing in their development regulations. Any city subject to the middle housing requirements:

- May only apply administrative design review for middle housing.
- May not require standards for middle housing that are more restrictive than those required for detached single-family residences.
- Must apply to middle housing the same development permit and environmental review processes that apply to detached single-family residences, unless otherwise required by state law.
- Is not required to achieve the per-unit density on lots after subdivision below 1,000 square feet unless the city chooses to enact smaller allowable lot sizes.
- Must also allow zero lot line short subdivisions where the number of lots created is equal to the unit density required.
- May not require off-street parking as a condition of permitting development of middle housing within 0.5 miles walking distance of a major transit stop.
- May not require more than 1 off-street parking space per unit as a condition of permitting development of middle housing on lots smaller than 6,000 square feet before any zero lot line subdivisions or lot splits.
- May not require more than 2 off-street parking spaces per unit as a condition of permitting development of middle housing on lots greater than 6,000 square feet before any zero lot line subdivisions or lot splits.

A SEPA categorical exemption is established for development regulations that remove parking requirements for infill development. Commerce must develop guidance to assist cities on items to include in the study.

If a city can clearly demonstrate that the regulations adopted will allow for a greater increase in middle housing production within single-family zones than would be allowed through the density requirements, Commerce may determine that a comprehensive plan and development regulations that do not

meet these criteria are substantially similar. Any alternative local actions approved by Commerce are exempt from appeals under the GMA and SEPA.

Commerce may establish by rule any standards or procedures necessary to implement the density and middle housing requirements and issue guidance for local jurisdictions to ensure that the levels of middle housing zoning can be integrated with the methods used by cities to calculate zoning densities and intensities in local zoning and development regulations.

HB 1181 Climate change

The goals of the Growth Management Act (GMA) are amended as follows:

- The transportation goal must encourage efficient multimodal transportation systems that will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled (VMT).
- The open space and recreation goal must retain green space and enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- The citizen participation and coordination goal must encourage the participation **of vulnerable populations and overburdened communities** in the planning process.

Climate change and resiliency is added to the goals of the GMA. Under the climate change and resiliency goal, comprehensive plans, development regulations, and regional plans must support state GHG emissions reduction goals and per capita VMT and foster resiliency to climate impacts and natural hazards, among other requirements.

Growth Management Act—Comprehensive Plan Elements. **The land use element of comprehensive plans must include green spaces and, in urban growth areas, urban and community forests,** in its designation of the proposed general distribution and extent of the uses of land. It must give special consideration to achieving environmental justice in its goals and policies. In addition, the land use element must avoid creating or worsening environmental health disparities and reduce per capita VMT without increasing GHG emissions elsewhere in the state.

The land use element must also **reduce and mitigate the risk to lives and property posed by wildfires** by using land use planning tools, which may include reducing residential development pressure in the wildland urban interface area, the adoption of the Wildland Urban Interface Code and developing building and maintenance standards consistent with the Firewise USA Program, separating human development from wildfire prone landscapes, and protecting existing residential development.

The inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities within the capital facilities plan element **must include green infrastructure**.

The parks and recreation element **must include an evaluation of tree canopy coverage** within an urban growth area.

Growth Management Act—Climate Change and Resiliency Element.
Comprehensive plans must include a climate change and resiliency element. The element must be designed to result in reductions in overall GHG emissions and must enhance resiliency to, and avoid the adverse impacts of, climate change, which must include efforts to reduce localized GHG emissions and avoid creating or worsening localized climate impacts to vulnerable populations and overburdened communities. The climate change and resiliency element is divided into 2 sub elements: a GHG emissions reduction sub element and a resiliency sub element.

The GHG emissions reduction sub element, and its related development regulations, must identify the actions the jurisdiction will take during the planning cycle, consistent with the guidelines published by the Department of Commerce (Commerce), that will:

- Result in reductions in overall GHG emissions generated by the transportation and land use systems within the jurisdiction, but without increasing emissions elsewhere in the state.
- Result in reductions in per capita VMT within the jurisdiction but without increasing emissions elsewhere in the state.
- And prioritize reductions that benefit overburdened communities to maximize the co-benefits of reduced air pollution and environmental justice.

Applicability.
The requirements of the GHG emissions reduction sub element of the climate change and resiliency element apply only to those counties that are required or that choose to plan fully under the GMA, and the cities within them with a population greater than 6,000 (**Forks 2020 population of 3,355 is below the requirement),** that meet any of the following criteria as of April 1, 2021:

- a county with a population density of at least 100 people per square mile and a population of at least 200,000 **(Clallam 2020 population 77,155 is below the requirement);**
- a county bordering on the Columbia and Snake rivers with a population density of at least 75 people per square mile and an annual growth rate of at least 1.65%; or
- a county located to the west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains with a population of at least 130,000 people **(Clallam 2020 population 77,155 is below the requirement).**

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction and Vehicle Miles Traveled Reduction Guidelines. Commerce, in consultation with the Department of Ecology (Ecology), the Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of Transportation (DOT), **must publish guidelines that specify a set of measures that counties and cities may implement via updates to their comprehensive plans and development regulations** that have a demonstrated ability to increase housing capacity within urban growth areas or reduce GHG emissions, allowing for consideration of the emissions reductions achieved through the adoption of statewide programs. The guidelines must prioritize reductions that benefit overburdened communities that have experienced disproportionate harm due to air pollution. The guidelines must be developed consistent with an environmental justice assessment and must include environmental justice assessment processes.

Model Climate Change and Resiliency Element.
Commerce must develop, in collaboration with the DOH, Ecology, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Natural Resources, the Emergency Management Division of the Washington Military Department, and any federally recognized tribe that chooses to participate, and adopt by rule, **a model climate change and resiliency element that may be used by counties, cities, and multiple-county planning regions for developing and implementing climate change and resiliency plans and policies**.

The model element must establish minimum requirements for fulfilling the requirements of the climate change and resiliency element, and should provide guidance on identifying, designing, and investing in infrastructure that supports community resilience to climate impacts. The model element should provide guidance on identifying and addressing natural hazards created or aggravated by climate change. The rule must recognize and promote as many co-benefits of climate resilience as possible, such as climate change mitigation, salmon recovery,

forest health, ecosystem services, and socioeconomic health and resilience.

Funding.
Jurisdictions that are required **to update their comprehensive plans in the June 2025 update cycle must include the new climate change and resiliency element in their updated comprehensive plan**. Funding provided to cover applicable costs for this purpose is considered timely, notwithstanding the requirement in the GMA that funding for new elements be provided 2 years before comprehensive plans must be updated.

HB 1220 – Updating housing Elements in comprehensive plans

House Bill 1220 (HB 1220) amended the Growth Management Act (GMA) to instruct local governments to "**plan for and accommodate housing affordable to all economic segments of the population of the state**."

Local housing elements to include:
- Inventory and analysis of all housing needs to include needs by income, PSH, and emergency housing.
- Identify sufficient capacity of land for housing needs.
- Make adequate provisions for all housing needs including resolving barriers such as gasp in local funding, development regulations.
- Address racially disparate impacts, displacement, exclusion, and displacement risk

RCW 36.70A.070 (2)(a)
Include an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs that identify the number of housing units necessary to manage projected growth, as provided by the Department of Commerce, including:

(i) Units for moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income households, and

(ii) Emergency housing, emergency shelters, and permanent supportive housing.

RCW 36.70A.030
New requirements for comprehensive plan housing elements include an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs, including "units for moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income households" as well as "emergency housing, emergency shelters, and permanent supportive housing."

Income segment	% of Area Median Income (AMI)
Extremely low-income	0-30% of AMI
Very low-income	>30-50% of AMI
Low-income	>50-80% of AMI
Moderate income	>80-120% of AMI

Type	Definition
Permanent Supportive Housing	Subsidized, permanent housing that serves people who need comprehensive support services, have barriers to housing, or are living with a disabling condition. PSH is paired with voluntary services designed to support successful tenancy, improve the resident's heal status, and connect the resident of the housing with community-based health care, treatment, or employment services.
Emergency Housing	Temporary indoor accommodations for those who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless that address basic needs. Emergency housing may or may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement.

Emergency Shelters	Temporary shelter for those who are currently homeless. Emergency shelter may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement. Emergency shelter facilities may include day and warming centers that do not provide overnight accommodations.

RCW 36.70A.070 (2)©
Identify sufficient capacity of and for housing including but not limited to:

- Government assisted housing
- Housing for moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income households
- Manufactured housing
- Multifamily housing
- Group homes
- Foster care facilities
- Emergency housing, emergency shelters
- Permanent supportive housing, and
- Within an urban growth area boundary, consideration of duplexes, triplexes, and townhomes.

If there is insufficient capacity for any type of housing need, the jurisdiction must identify and implement zoning changes that provide enough capacity prior to adoption of the comprehensive plan.

Zone category	Housing type	Market rate	Affordability
Low density	Detached single-family	>120% AMI	High income >120% AMI
Moderate density	Townhomes, duplex, triplex, quadplex	>80-120% AMI	Moderate >80-120% AMI
Low-rise	Walk-up apartments	>50-80% AMI	Low >0-80% AMI
Mid-rise	Apartments, condos	>50-80% AMI	Low >0-80% AMI PSH
ADUs	ADUs	>50-80% AMI	Low >50-80% AMI

Emergency housing (EH)
Cities may not prohibit indoor emergency housing:

- In any zone where hotels are allowed or
- They must allow emergency housing/shelters in most zones within 1-mile proximity to transit.

Cities may adopt reasonable occupancy, spacing, and intensity of use requirements to protect public health and safety provided:

- Regulations must not prevent the development of sufficient emergency housing beds to meet the communities need.

If not, jurisdictions must do a quantitative land capacity analysis (LCA) for emergency housing (EH) needs.

RCW 36.70A.070(2((d)
Document programs and actions needed to achieve housing availability including gaps in local funding, barriers such as development regulations, and other limitations by comparing housing production trends to housing objectives to determine if barriers exist. **If trends are producing less than the objective's identity the reasons (barriers) why.**

HB 1293 Streamlining development regulations

Design review is a formally adopted local government process by which projects are reviewed for compliance with design standards for the type of use adopted through local ordinance. Design review focuses on the appearance of new construction, site planning, and items such as landscaping, signage, and other aesthetic issues. A design element is an optional element of a comprehensive plan, and many jurisdictions have included

design elements in their comprehensive plans.

Design Review.
Beginning 6 months after its next required periodic comprehensive plan update, a fully planning county or city may apply only clear and objective regulations to the exterior design of new development, except for designated landmarks or historic districts established under a local preservation ordinance. For the design review process, a clear and objective regulation:

- Must include one or more ascertainable guideline, standard, or criterion by which an applicant can determine whether a given building design is permissible under that development regulation; and
- May not result in a reduction in density, height, bulk, or scale below the generally applicable development regulations for a development proposal in the applicable zone.

Any design review process must be conducted concurrently, or otherwise logically integrated, with the consolidated review and decision process for project permits and may not include more than one public meeting.

Project Review.
During project review, counties and cities may only require preapplication conferences or a public meeting where otherwise required by state law. In addition, counties and cities are encouraged to adopt project review provisions that ensure **an objective review and expedite project permit applications for projects that include dwelling units that are affordable to low-income and moderate-income households.**

HB 1337 Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

An ADU is a residential living unit providing independent living facilities and permanent provisions for sleeping, cooking, sanitation, and living on the same lot as a single-family home, duplex, triplex, townhome, or other housing unit. An attached ADU is a dwelling unit located within or attached to another housing unit. A detached ADU is separate and detached from another housing unit.

Cities with more than 20,000 people, counties with more than 125,000 people, and fully planning counties are required to incorporate in their development and zoning regulations **(Forks 2020 population of 3,355 and Clallam County of 77,155 are below requirements)** recommendations made in 1993 by the then Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, now the Department of Commerce, for the development and placement of accessory apartments.

As of July 1, 2021, fully planning cities may not require the provision of off-street parking for ADUs within a 0.25 mile of a major transit stop, such as a high-capacity transportation system stop, a rail stop, or certain bus stops, unless the city determines that on-street parking is infeasible for the ADU.

Summary:
Beginning 6 months after its next periodic comprehensive plan update, a fully planning city or county must ensure local development regulations allow for the construction of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) within urban growth areas (UGAs) and comply with the following policies:

- Not assessing impact fees on the construction of ADUs that are greater than 50 percent of the impact fees that would be imposed on the principal unit.
- Not requiring the owner of a lot on which there is an ADU to reside in or occupy the ADU or another housing unit on the same lot.
- **Allowing at least 2 ADUs on all lots that allow for single-family homes** within a UGA in the following configurations:

1 attached ADU and 1 detached ADU, 2 attached ADUs, or 2 detached ADUs.
- Permitting ADUs in structures detached from the principal unit.
- Allowing an ADU on any lot that meets the minimum lot size required for the principal unit.
- Not establishing a maximum gross floor area requirement for ADUs that is less than 1,000 square feet.
- Not establishing roof height limits on an ADU of less than 24 feet, unless the height limit on the principal unit is less than 24 feet.
- Not imposing setback requirements, yard coverage limits, tree retention mandates, restrictions on entry door locations, aesthetic requirements, or requirements for design review for ADUs that are more restrictive than those for principal units.
- Allowing detached ADUs to be sited at a lot line if the lot line abuts a public alley, unless the city or county routinely plows snow on the public alley.
- Allowing ADUs to be converted from existing structures, including detached garages.
- Not prohibiting the sale of a condominium unit independently of a principal unit solely on the grounds that the condominium unit was originally built as an ADU; and
- Not requiring public street improvements as a condition of permitting ADUs.

A city or county may impose a limit of 2 accessory dwelling units, in addition to the principal unit, on a residential lot of 2,000 square feet or less.

In addition, a city or county may not:
- Require off-street parking as a condition of permitting development of ADUs within 0.5 miles walking distance of a major transit stop.
- Require more than 1 off-street parking space per unit as a condition of permitting development of ADUs on lots smaller than 6,000 square feet before any zero lot line subdivisions or lot splits; and
- Require more than 2 off-street parking spaces per unit as a condition of permitting development of ADUs on lots greater than 6,000 square feet before any zero lot line subdivisions or lot splits.

Commerce must revise its recommendations for encouraging ADUs to include the provisions in this act, and **during each required comprehensive plan review, Commerce must review local government comprehensive plans and development regulations for compliance with the recommendations.** The provisions requiring cities and counties to incorporate in their regulations the recommendations made by the then Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development for accessory dwelling apartments are repealed.

Forks comprehensive planning

Forks' Comprehensive Plan was developed and adopted in 1993 under the adopted GMA requirements and updated in 2002 and 2018 in accordance with subsequent amendments. Forks' Comprehensive Plan contained the required GMA plan elements including land use, housing, transportation, capital facilities and utilities in addition to sections on the local environment and open space. The City's intent continues to be the furthering of the statutory goals outlined within GMA.

Clallam County developed Countywide Planning Policies (CWPP) in 2018 in accordance with GMA requirements including several specific policy statements guiding growth to areas that are already characterized by urban land use, existing services, and infrastructure. Where countywide policies are relevant or require action by the city, they are referenced within the appropriate Comprehensive Plan section.


THE CITY OF
FORKS
WELCOMES YOU

~~GMA requires that all towns, cities, and counties adopt development regulations to protect critical areas (aquifer recharge areas, sensitive fish and wildlife habitat, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and wetlands) and resource lands of long-term significance (agricultural, forest, and mineral lands) and that they incorporate "**Best Available Science (BAS)"** in those regulations.~~

Clallam County is located on the Olympic Peninsula in the western most point in Washington State and the contiguous United States at a longitude of 124 degrees, 43 minutes, and 59 seconds West. Clallam County is located south from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which forms the Canada–US border, with British Columbia's Vancouver Island across the strait.

The county has a total area of 2,671 square miles of which 1,738 square miles (65%) is land and 932 square miles (35%) is water. Clallam is derived from the Native American word Klallam "the strong people". The county was formed on April 26, 1854.

Forks, also previously known as the unincorporated town of Quillayute, is located in southwest Clallam County. Forks was named after the forks in the nearby Bogachiel, Calawah, and Sol Duc rivers which join to form the Quillayute River.

Topography ~~and geology~~

Forks is bound on the east by the Olympic Mountains which are spread out across Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, and Mason Counties, The mountains are a section of the larger Pacific Border province, which is in turn a part of the larger Pacific Mountain System. The densely forested western slopes are the wettest place in the 48 contiguous states. Most of the mountains are protected within the bounds of Olympic National Park and adjoining segments of the Olympic National Forest.

The mountains are not especially high as Mount Olympus, the highest summit, is 7,980 feet above sea level. The western slopes are separated from the Pacific Ocean by the low-lying 12 to 22 mile wide Pacific Ocean coastal plain.

The Forks Urban Growth Area (UGA ~~or **FUGA**~~) lies on the Forks Prairie which originated many thousands of years ago ~~as a result of~~ due to glacial action and is typical of the many western Washington prairies that exist in a sea of forest. The Prairie is underlain with a gravely substrate that has very high permeability. Because of the relatively flat nature and gravely substrate (glacial outwash) minimal foundation and settling problems ~~can be~~ is expected.

The Forks Urban Growth Area (UGA ~~or **FUGA**~~) lies on the Forks Prairie and is relatively flat sloping usually less than 1% with elevations ranging from 100 to 400 feet. Lower elevations and steep slopes primarily occur along the banks of the Calawah and Bogachiel Rivers and the higher elevations in some foothills portions of which were incorporated into the City of Forks to facilitate the development of the Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC). ~~Surrounding~~ Foothills ~~envelope~~ surround the city except to the west with elevations of up to 1,000 feet.

~~There are several residence structures in addition to the ONRC, as well as several building sites, already established in the foothills overlooking Forks Prairie. It is anticipated that future growth could occur in this area and as a result this area should be included into the FUGA.~~

The Prairie's flatness ~~does have~~ has a detrimental feature - parts of the Prairie are low and some winter storms cause flooding including, for example, the practice field immediately east of Forks High School, and Russell Road just south of Bogachiel Way. Many other parts within the city suffer from periodic

flooding during extreme rain conditions, ~~although improved drainage facilities in these areas to carry away run-off would alleviate much of the problem~~. ~~Plugged culverts also periodically cause some flooding until they are cleared.~~

~~The City of Forks and Clallam County have taken a more active role in preventing flooding in the last few years by requiring on-site water retention for new development and implementing flood control ordinances. Other means of flood control have been done, but funding to implement some of the very expensive options remains a problem. New public construction has addressed efforts to ensure that those facilities do not add additional stormwater to historic conveyance.~~

Earthquakes

Washington State ranks second in the nation, after California, among states susceptible to earthquake loss according to a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) study.

Washington State is located near the middle of an offshore tectonic plate convergent boundary called the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) that extends from the north end of Queen Charlotte Islands (renamed Haida Gwaii after historic resident native tribes) to Cape Mendocino, south of the northern border of California.

The CSZ may be 930 miles in length and if subduction occurred in a single event, the resulting earthquake could last 7 minutes and reach a magnitude 9.5 on the Richter scale.

The inland extent of related earthquake activity is the Cascade Mountain Range where the volcanoes mark the melting edge of the subducting (sinking) Juan de Fuca Plate.

Of the more than 1.000 earthquakes that occur in the region on an annual basis, only a few are large enough to cause ground shaking and property damage. The most recent damaging earthquake in Western Washington occurred on 28 February 2001 - the Nisqually Earthquake, a deep, 6.8 magnitude earthquake located approximately 12 miles northeast of Olympia.

In recent years, geologists have discovered evidence that very large earthquakes have occurred repeatedly in the past. The interval between these very large earthquakes is estimated to range from 100 to 1,000 years.

In 2024, Forks experienced 31 earthquakes with a magnitude of 0.1 or higher on the Richter scale, which is lower than the annual average of 181.00 earthquakes in the region. Based on historic earthquake data dating back to 1950, Forks is likely to be struck by an earthquake every 15.08 months.

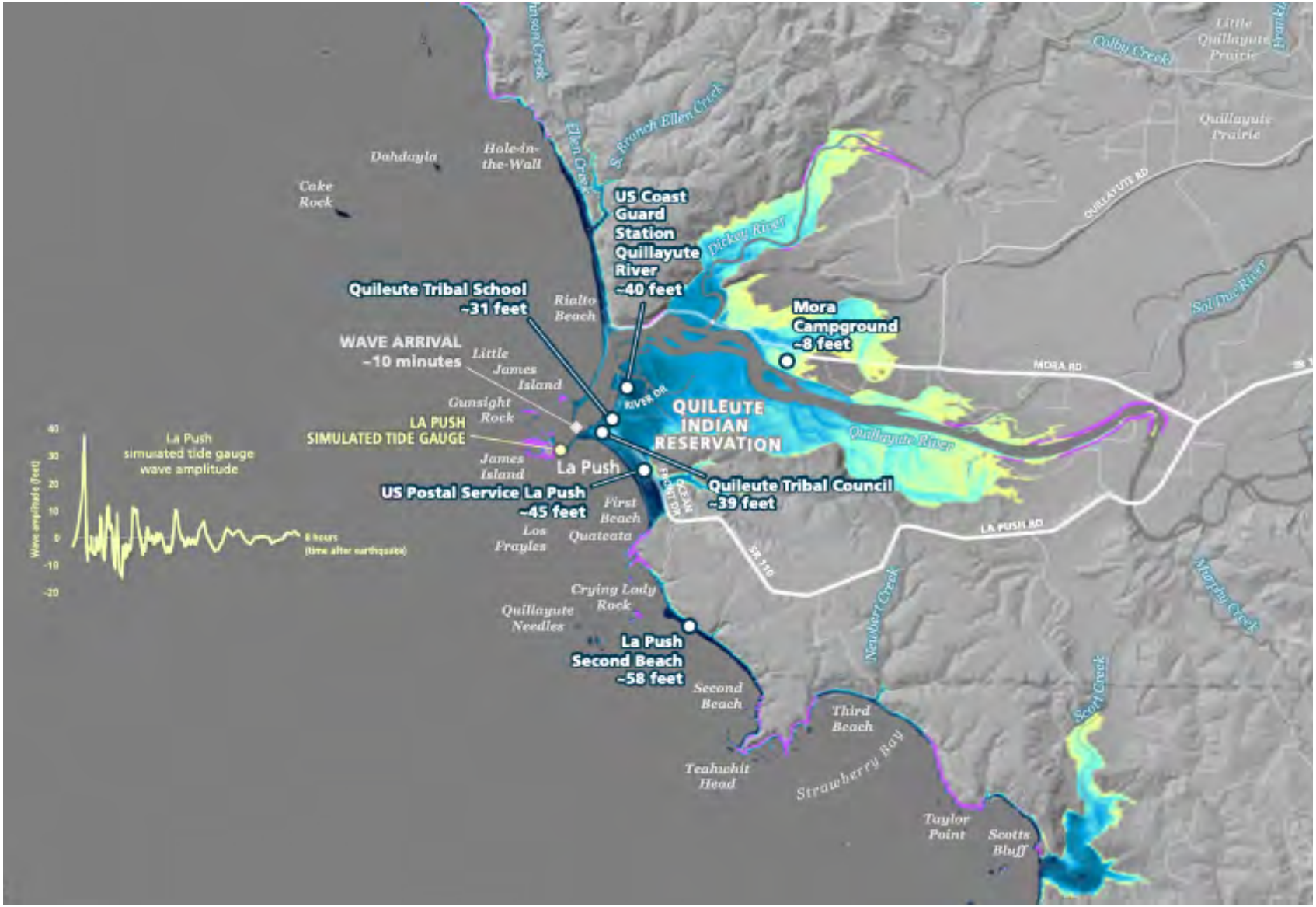
The strongest earthquake recorded near Forks was a 6.80 magnitude earthquake with a depth of 32.1 miles that struck 95 miles east of the city in 2001.

Tsunami

A tsunami is a series of waves commonly caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, the waves increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage where the waves come ashore.

Recent research suggests tsunamis have struck the Washington coast on a regular basis and can occur at any time of the day or night, under any and all-weather conditions, and in all seasons. Beaches open to the ocean, bay entrances, tidal flats, and coastal rivers are especially vulnerable to tsunamis.

When a tsunami has been generated by a distant earthquake, the waves will not reach the Washington coast for several hours, and there is time to issue a warning. When a tsunami is generated by a strong offshore earthquake, the first waves



Tsunami impact

would reach the outer coast within 16 minutes or less than 8 minutes after the ground stops shaking. Feeling an earthquake could be the only warning.

A wave as high as 20 feet could reach the Quileute Reservation within 30 minutes of the quake. The first wave is often not the largest; successive waves may be spaced many minutes apart and continue to arrive for several hours.

CSZ can generate a magnitude 9.5 or a little smaller or a little bigger. A quake that powerful could cause shaking that lasts up to 7 minutes and generate tsunami waves up to 80 feet tall. The tsunami would destroy buildings along the shore and flood low-lying areas up to 1 mile inland.

Of particular concern are signals of massive earthquakes in the region's geologic history. The last "big one" is estimated to have been an 8.7-magnitude earthquake in 1700 based on centuries-old records of tsunamis, Native American oral histories, physical evidence in ghost forests drowned by saltwater, and limited maps of the CSZ fault. Native oral histories estimate the tsunami waves were up to 130 feet tall. The recurrent interval for the CSZ subduction zone for big events is about every 500 years – meaning the region is overdue.

Scientists recently found that the subduction zone is much more complex than previously understood and is divided into 4 segments that could rupture independently of one another or together all at once. The segments have different types of rock and varying seismic characteristics - meaning some could be more dangerous than others.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), using historical extrapolations, estimates the tsunami hazard zone extends from La Push up the Quillayute River to the intersection of Mora and La Push Roads some distance from Forks proper.

Tsunami evacuation routes have been developed to guide coastal residents and visitors to safer locations when car evacuation is possible. The evacuation routes have been posted for the Quileute Reservation and Forks. The combination of earthquakes and tsunami, however, could isolate Forks and emergency help for a considerable period.

Rivers

Quillayute River (also spelled Quileute River) – comes from the Quileute name /kʷoʔlíːyot'/, which may be derived from /kʷolíː/ ("wolves"), and was the name of a village at La Push. The Quillayute River is the current, traditional, and ancestral center of the territory of the Quileute Native Tribe, which before European settlement occupied the entire Quillayute and Hoh River watersheds. The town of La Push is located on the small treaty reservation which adjoins the south shore of the Quillayute River at the mouth of the Pacific Ocean.

The Quillayute River is formed by the confluence of the Bogachiel River, Calawah River, and the Sol Duc River near Forks. The Dickey River joins the Quillayute from the north, just above the Quillayute's mouth at the Pacific Ocean. With the river's main tributaries of the Bogachiel, Sol Duc, Calawah, and Dickey Rivers, the Quillayute drains the largest watershed on the north Olympic Peninsula at 629 square miles.

Although the Quillayute is one of the main rivers on the Olympic Peninsula and has a large drainage area, it is only about 4 miles long. At the confluence of the Sol Duc and Bogachiel rivers the name Quillayute ends, although the source rivers continue far into the interior of the Olympic Mountains. In its lower reach the Quillayute River enters the coastal wilderness of Olympic National Park. The mouth of the Quillayute is contained within the Quileute Indian Reservation.

Bogachiel River – "Bogachiel" is a corruption of the Quileute words bo qwa tcheel el, or /boqʷač'íʔl/, from /bóːqʼʷa/, "muddy",

and /číʔlowa/, "water", meaning "gets riley [turbid] after a rain", "muddy waters", or, less likely, "big river".

The Bogachiel River begins in several headwater streams near Bogachiel Peak deep in the Olympic Mountains, in the northwest part of the Olympic Peninsula flowing west through a densely forested valley just north of the Hoh River valley, the Bogachiel gathers various mountain streams, including its main tributary, the North Fork Bogachiel River.

Below the North Fork confluence, the Bogachiel River flows along the boundary between Clallam County and Jefferson County, crossing and recrossing the county line many times. After gathering many more tributaries, such as Tumwata Creek and Hades Creek, Bogachiel exits Olympic National Park.

Skirting the boundary of Olympic National Forest, the Bogachiel turns northwest, passing through Bogachiel State Park. US Route 101 crosses the river via a bridge in Forks and follows the Bogachiel valley for several miles. Just west of Forks the Calawah River joins the Bogachiel.

Below the Calawah confluence the Bogachiel River widens considerably and takes a meandering course westward through a broad valley. The Sol Duc River enters this valley from the north, and the 2 rivers meander alongside one another for several miles before joining.

The upper Bogachiel River valley contains temperate rain forests, similar to the Hoh Rain Forest of the Hoh River valley.

Calawah River – Calawah comes from the Quileute word qàlóʔwa:,meaning "in between", or "middle river". The Calawah is a 31 mile tributary of the Bogachiel River that drains an unpopulated portion of the low foothills of the Olympic Mountains from a watershed consisting of virgin forest. Its two major tributaries are the South and North Forks Calawah River.

The Calawah drains 129 square miles above US Route 101 which crosses the river about 6.6 miles upstream of the river's mouth within Forks city limits.

Sol Duc River (also spelled Soleduck) - comes from the Quileute name, /sóːliɬtʼaqʷ/, meaning "sparkling waters". In 1992 the spelling was officially changed to "Sol Duc" by the State of Washington Board on Geographic Names.

The Sol Duc is about 78 miles long, flowing west through the northwest part of the Olympic Peninsula, from the Olympic Mountains of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest, then through the broad Sol Duc Valley. Near the Pacific Ocean the Sol Duc River joins the Bogachiel River, forming the Quillayute River.

The Sol Duc's watershed is the largest of the Quillayute's tributaries, at 219 square miles. The Sol Duc River's main tributaries are the North Fork Sol Duc River and the South Fork Sol Duc River. Other notable tributaries include Bear Creek, Beaver Creek, and Lake Creek.

Much of the Sol Duc River's watershed is valuable timber land most of which have been logged at least once. The forests within Olympic National Park are protected.

Shorelines

The Calawah River along part of the north boundary of the Forks UGA and the Bogachiel River located at the southwest extreme of the Forks UGA are the only shorelines classified as shorelines of statewide significance within the Forks UGA.

~~Both rivers attract local and visiting fisherman because of excellent, although dwindling, runs of steelhead and salmon. Elk Creek and Mill Creek are the only other shorelines within the Forks UGA and are both small streams that provide trout fishing~~

~~during the fishing season.~~

Wetlands

Wetlands are fragile ecosystems that ~~assist in~~ reduce erosion, flooding, and ground and surface water pollution. Wetlands also provide an important habitat for wildlife, plants, and fisheries.

The Forks UGA has relatively few wetlands. In 1996 the city ~~retained Sheldon & Associates to~~ inventory ~~iedalleged~~ wetlands found on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map and ~~Pesha Klein of Sheldon & Associates~~ determined that the NWI wetlands denoted as "unconfirmed wetlands" were ~~determined to be~~ non-wetland areas.

In 1994, Clallam County commissioned a Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan that included an Inventory of Western Clallam County Wetlands ~~prepared by Pesha Klein and Dyanne Sheldon~~. Two of Forks ~~UGA's~~ ~~the~~ more valuable wetlands are located in the southern portion of the UGA and include a wetland immediately south of US Route 101, the current location of the Timber Museum/Logger Memorial Site, ~~and~~ the ONRC, and a wetland located immediately west of Bunker Road located south of the airport off US-101.

~~ONRC/~~Timber Museum/Logger Memorial Site/ORNC wetland - ~~the Klein Sheldon survey of the ONRC/Logger Memorial wetland helped determine and refine the northern boundaries of this wetland and noted that it~~ consists of approximately 130 acres ~~and was~~ classified as a palustrine forested area including western hemlock, Sitka spruce, skunk cabbage, and small fruit bulrush vegetation.

The buffer associated with this wetland is 50% forested. Although not inventoried, the animals associated with this area include Roosevelt elk, deer, and various waterfowl and other birds.

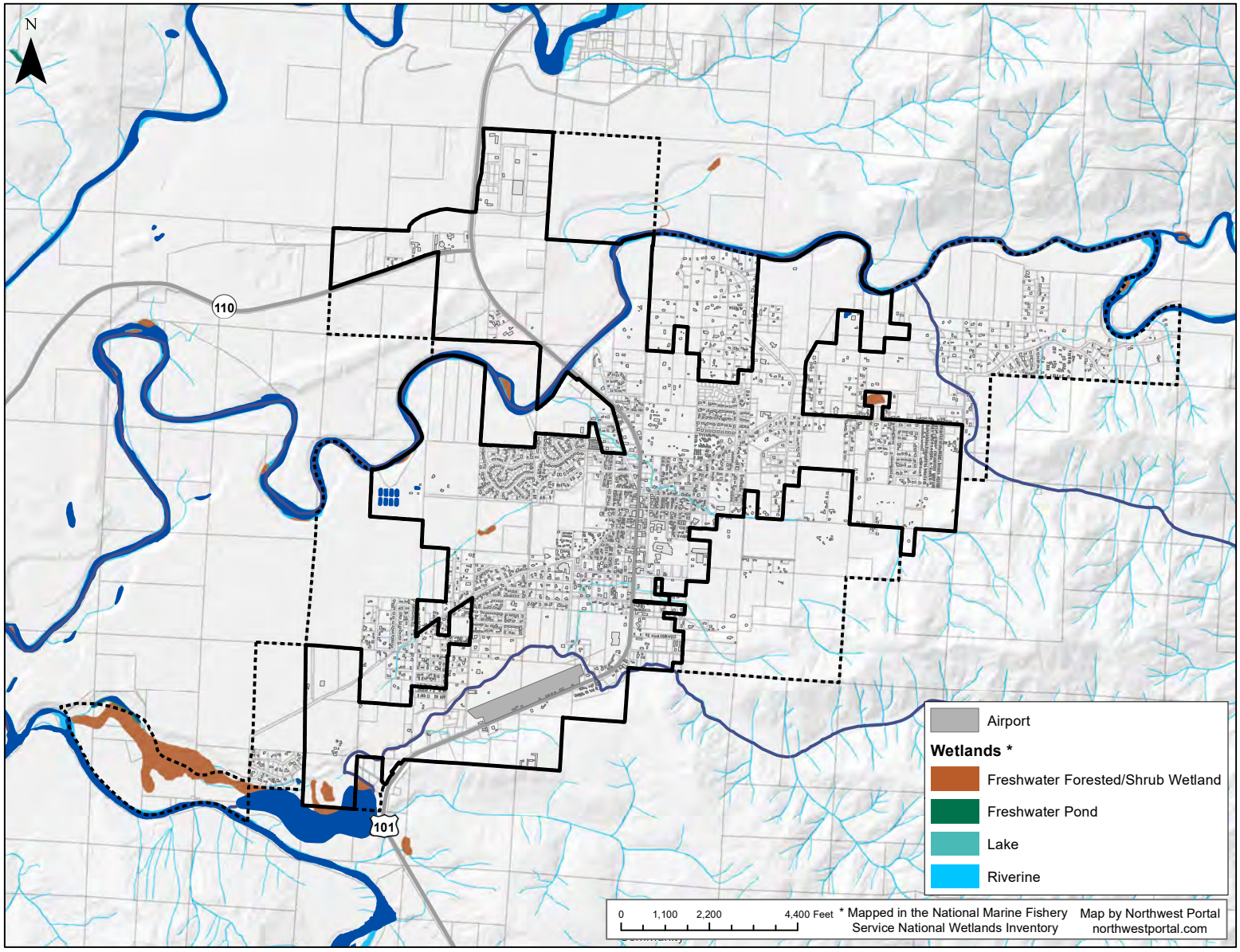
Bunker Road wetland - is located immediately west of Bunker Road and was determined to be an emergent wetland consisting of almost 3 acres. This wetland is classified as ~~being~~ palustrine scrub shrub including only willow vegetation. This area is also associated with Roosevelt elk, deer, and various waterfowl and other birds.

Campbell's Gravel Pit wetland - ~~originally not inventoried in the County study but the site of extensive review in the City's study, can be found~~ is in the southern portion of Section 8, Township 28 North, Range 13 West (South of Sherwood Forest Division III and west of Campbell's Gravel Pit). This wetland is a combination of palustrine shrub and palustrine forested with broad-leafed deciduous plants. Animals associated with this wetland include Roosevelt Elk, deer, and various songbirds.

Elk Creek wetland - ~~the City's Klein Survey added a wetland~~ is in the ~~area of the~~ Southeast 1/4 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 2, Township 28 North, Range 13 West. This wetland is associated with Elk Creek and consists of palustrine forested and palustrine shrub wetlands. While no animals were seen in the area, the area is prime deer and Roosevelt elk habitat and would favor both songbirds and raptors.

Flooding

The Bogachiel, Cawadab, and Sol Duc Rivers can flood due to heavy rain, snowmelt, coastal storms, and other severe weather events. Flooding events can cause damage to homes, close roads (US Route 101), and municipal infrastructure like public drinking water and wastewater treatment. In 2021, significant flooding occurred along the drainage ditch associated with the Petersen Creek Division to Elk Creek, as well as the drainage ditch along Calawah Way and Division Street including the land and housing areas between the roads.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* Mapped in the National Marine Fishery Service National Wetlands Inventory
Map by Northwest Portal
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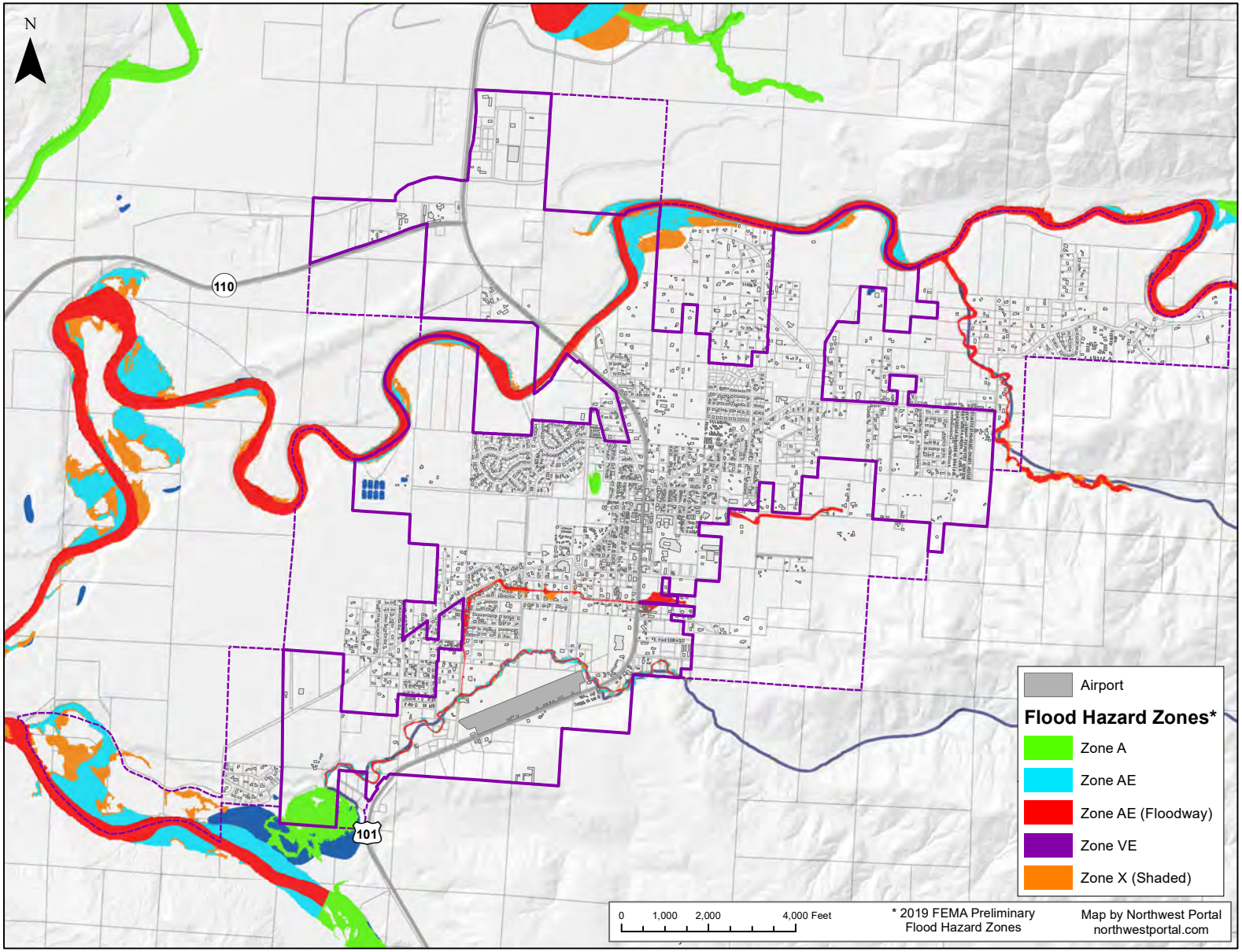
Wetlands



Flood hazard zones

The USGS Calawah River gage is located on the left bank 30 feet downstream from US Route 101 bridge, 0.8 mile northwest of Forks, and at river mile 6.6 with a drainage area of 129 square miles. The gage elevation is 201.58 feet above sea level and the flow is measured in cubic feet per second (cfs), the rate of flow past a given point where 1 cubic foot of water equals about 7 gallons. The Bogachiel River gage is located at the US Route 101 bridge south of Forks.

The National Weather Service (NWS) prepares forecasts and other services in collaboration with agencies like the US Geological Survey (USGS), US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), US Army Corps of Engineers, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), National Park Service (NPS), ALERT Users Group, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and many state and local emergency managers using the following definitions:

100-year flood – an extreme flow rate that has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any given year. The 100-year flood is a flood that is equaled or exceeded once every 100 years on average or there is a 1% chance of the flood happening each year.

Flood watch - the first of 2 basic advisories issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) when conditions are favorable for flooding. A watch does not mean that flooding will occur, but it does give an early notice of potential flooding and allows a community to review flood safety steps.

Flood advisory - when flooding is expected to be severe enough to issue a warning. Flooding may occur and cause significant inconvenience. If caution is not exercised, flooding could lead to threats to life and/or property.

Flood warning - issued when flooding conditions are imminent or in progress so that residents can prepare and act. The local emergency alert system will advise if there is u need to evacuate.

Flood stage - a site-specific river level at which flood damage may start to occur; usually at or above the top of the riverbank. Flood heights are often measured relative to the flood stage elevation. At the Calawah River gauge, flood stage is 14.5 feet.

Flood insurance - coverage provided through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) based on the Flood insurance Rate Map (FIRM), an official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zoned applicable to the community. FIRMs typically identify the elevation of the 1% annual chance flood and the areas that would be inundated by that level of flooding; and are used to determine flood insurance rates and for floodplain management. FIRM maps are available at the Clallam County Planning and Permit Center.

Overall, Forks has a moderate risk from flooding along the banks of the Calawah and Bogachiel Rivers with some overflow of the Calawah River at the northern city and UGA boundary and of the Bogachiel River at the south end of the city and UGA boundary adjacent to US Route 101. As Forks feels the effects of a changing environment, however, events of all kinds will affect more properties within the community.

If a low-likelihood storm resulting in severe flooding (100-year flood event), occurred, flooding could affect 65 properties in Forks. This type of event has a 26% chance of occurring at least once over the life of a 30-year mortgage. 30 years from now, an event of this same likelihood would affect 67 properties due to a changing environment.

In 2024, 6.8% of properties in Forks have risk of flooding. In 30 years 7% of properties in Forks will have risk of flooding. Climate change is producing stronger storms which is increasing flooding across the US.

Wildfire

In addition to damaging properties, wildfire can cut off access to utilities, emergency services, impact evacuation routes, and may impact the overall economic well-being of an area. Overall, Forks has a moderate risk of wildfire over the next 30 years based on the level of risk properties face rather than the proportion of properties with risk.

Rising average temperatures increase the rate of evaporation in dense wilderness areas, causing soil and vegetation to dry more quickly and become flammable.

Large wildfires burned through the forests of the upper Sol Duc Valley in 1907 and in the 1951 Forks Fire. The Forks Fire started in the Olympic National Forest near Camp Creek, flaring up from the Sol Duc fire apparently caused by sparks from a logging train on the Port Angeles and Western Railroad. The fire covered an area of approximately 38,000 acres, a combination of privately owned, state land, and national forest land.

In Forks, several homes, businesses, and shops were destroyed. Some logging equipment and machinery was also lost to the fire, and logging railroad tracks were destroyed. In spite of the overall devastation of the area and the property damage, there was no loss of life. The fire had a long-term impact on the community, changing the logging industry in the area for many years to come.

Wildfires in this area tend to spread quickly east to west while remaining narrow north to south. This is due to the wind patterns near Lake Crescent, where east winds accelerate as the winds are funneled through a narrow valley corridor west of Lake Crescent and into the Sol Duc Valley.

The 1951 fire started on September 20 after 108 days without rain. Driven by high winds the fire spread west down the Sol Duc Valley at a rate of about 18 miles in 6 hours. Over 30,000 acres of timber was destroyed. Smoke in Forks was so dense that drivers evacuating in the middle of the day could barely see the road. The fire reached the edge of Forks, destroying 28 houses and several other buildings before a light rain began to fall, halting and eventually putting out the fire.

Fish

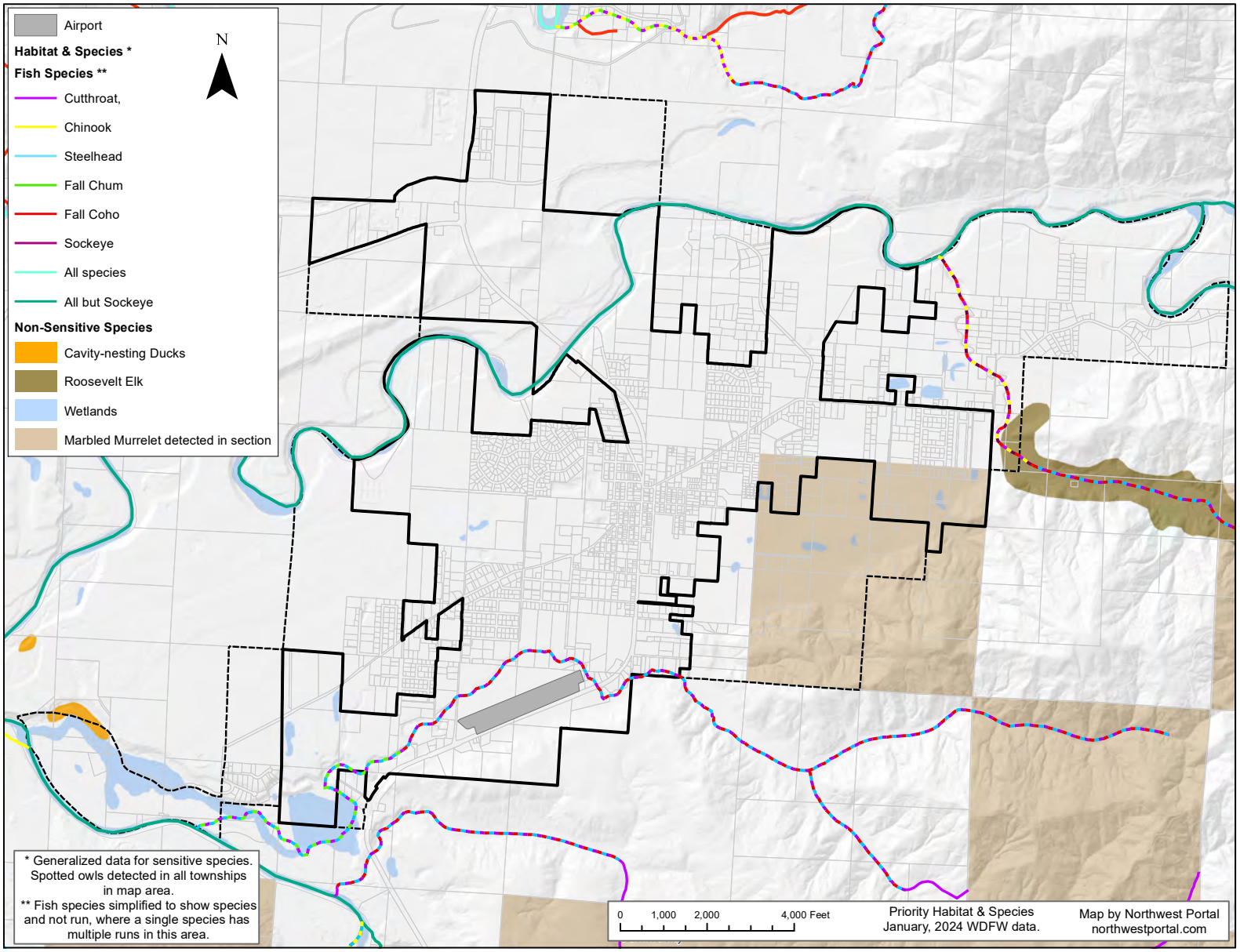
The Sol Duc and the other tributaries of the Quillayute River support some of the healthiest stocks of wild winter steelhead in the Pacific Northwest, with as many as 19,000 steelhead returning to spawn in some years. There are also large runs of chinook and coho salmon.

Unlike many other large rivers of the Olympic Peninsula, the headwaters of the Bogachiel, Sol Duc, Calawab, and the other Quillayute tributaries are not glacier-fed. Although the annual snowpack in these headwaters is considerable, they riversdo not experience the heavy summer-melt sediment loads of rivers to the south (Hoh, Queets, Quinault).

Of the Quillayute's tributaries, the Sol Duc River is one of the only rivers of the Olympic Peninsula that supports all 5 major species of salmon. The upper Sol Duc is a prime coho spawning stream that supports spring chinook salmon, sockeye salmon in June and July, and so-called summer coho salmon in August and September. Coastal cutthroat trout also spawn in the Sol Duc River.

The Bogachiel River hosts healthy stocks of wild winter steelhead (the anadromous form of coastal rainbow trout) with as many as 19,000 fish returning in some years and up to 50,000 hatchery raised steelhead. The river also supports large runs of Chinook and coho salmon and holds resident populations of coastal cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden.

~~Both rivers attract local and visiting fisherman because of~~



Fish and wildlife habitat

~~excellent, although dwindling, runs of steelhead and salmon. Elk Creek and Mill Creek are the only other shorelines within the Forks UGA and are both small streams that provide trout fishing during the fishing season.~~

Wildlife ~~and marine resources~~ habitat conservation

Olympic National Park and surrounding areas are a rare refuge for species dependent on old growth forests, including some species protected under the Endangered Species Act. Olympic Peninsula provides one of the last remaining large tracts of intact primeval forest in the lower 48 states. The moist forests provide essential habitat for northern spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and a variety of amphibians.
The wildlife community of the isolated Olympic Peninsula is also unique noteworthy not only for endemic animals (found only here), but also for species missing from the Olympics, yet found elsewhere in western mountains. Pika, ptarmigan, ground squirrels, lynx, red foxes, coyotes, wolverine, grizzly bears, bighorn sheep and historically, mountain goats, did not occur on the Olympic Peninsula.

Meanwhile, endemic species like the Olympic marmot, Olympic snow mole, and Olympic torrent salamander are found here and nowhere else in the world. The following animal species are endemic to the Olympic Peninsula:

Mammals
- Olympic marmot
- Olympic yellow-pine chipmunk
- Olympic coast mole
- Olympic Masama pocket gopher
- Olympic ermine
- Destruction Island Shrew

Amphibians
- Olympic torrent salamander

Fish
- Olympic mudminnow

Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)
- Hulbirt's skipper
- Olympic arctic
- Makah Copper
- Taylor's Checkerspot (Endangered)

Orthoptera (grasshoppers)
- Olympic grasshopper

Coleoptera (beetles)
- Mann's gazzelle beetle
- Quileute gazelle beetle
- Tiger beetle

Mollusks
- Keeled jumping slug
- Opiliones (harvestmen)

Local species on the brink - as of 2024, not including marine species that exist only in the waters outside the park:

Threatened
- Bull trout
- Eulachon
- Green Sturgeon
- Marbled murrelet
- Northern spotted owl
- Steelhead (Rainbow Trout)
- Salmon: sockeye
- Salmon, Chinook
- Salon, Chum
- Whitebark Pine

Endangered
- Guadalupe fur seal
- Gray wolf (eliminated by the 1920s)
- Marsh sandwort
- Taylor's Checkerspot Butterfly

~~Although the Forks UGA does contain some wildlife the surrounding area abounds with fauna, including protected species such as the spotted owl, the bald eagle ,and the marbled murrelet. The nearby ocean and rivers harbor abundant marine resources.~~

Soil classification

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) inventoried soils throughout the United States in the 1980s including the types, locations, and suitability for various land use activities. The following information is from the original Soil Survey report of Clallam County Area, Washington issued 1987.

In the western part of Clallam County, the habitable lands are on the stream terraces and alluvial bottoms and along the shores near the few roads that penetrate the region. These alluvial bottom lands are widely scattered in small narrow strips, of limited extent, and are for the most part of old coarse-gravel out-wash, evidently derived from mountain glaciations.

The natural vegetation of the county includes nearly all the plants common to the northern Pacific coast. In the western part of Clallam County, a belt of Douglas-fir extends down the droughty gravel terraces of the large rivers, but the dominant tree elsewhere is the Western hemlock, with large Sitka spruce and Western redcedar in swamps and bottom lands.

Dense forest originally covered all the area except the high mountaintops and several small prairies. More than 95% of the area remains uncleared, for clearing is both difficult and expensive.

The merchantable timber has been logged from a large part of the county outside the Olympic National Park, and there have been several large fires and blowdowns. The land, however, quickly gains a new second-growth cover of timber and brush denser than the virgin forest.

Judged by ordinary production standards of common farm crops, the county is not an important agricultural area. Extensive farm development is forestalled by the scarcity of naturally fertile soil, the dense forest cover, and a climate characterized by cool summers and a winter rainfall that leaches the soil but does not furnish adequate moisture for crops during the growing season.

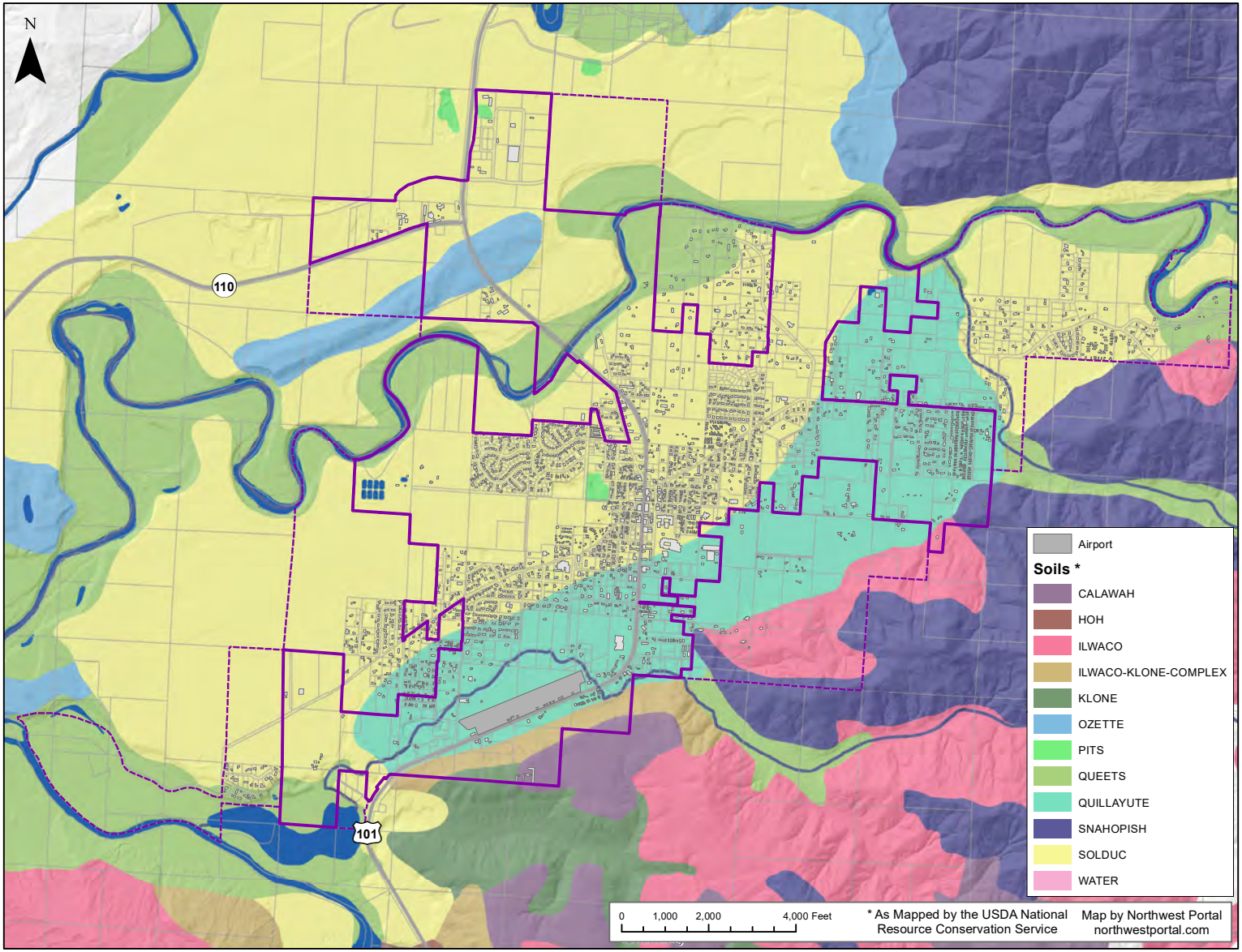
The 11 soils in Forks are in an orderly pattern related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil is associated with a particular kind or segment of the landscape. Individual soils on the landscape commonly merge gradually into one another as the characteristics gradually change.

Calawah silt loam, 0 to 15% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on terraces over glacial outwash formed in loess and old alluvium. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 100 to 1,200 feet. This soil is suited to the production of western hemlock.

Hoh silt loam, 0 to 2% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on low terraces and flood plains formed in alluvium. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is near sea level to 500 feet. If this soil is used for homesite development, the main limitation is the hazard of flooding.

Illwaco silt loam, 15 to 35% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on foothills formed in highly weathered sandstone and loess. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 50 to 1,600 feet. This soil 1s suited to the production of western hemlock.

Illwaco-Kline complex, 30 to 65% slopes - on foothills and terrace escarpments. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 100 to 800 feet. The Ilwaco soil is well suited to the production of western hemlock.



Soil classifications

Klone very gravelly loam, 0 to 15% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on terraces formed in glacial outwash. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 50 to 1,200 feet. This soil is suited to the production of western hemlock.

Ozette siit loam, 5 to 35% slopes - deep, moderately well drained soil on hills formed in loess and glacial till derived mainly from sandstone and siltstone and is underlain by compact glacial till. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 100 to 1,800 feet. This soil is suited to the production of western hemlock.

Pits - open excavations from which soil material, material such as sand and gravel, and bedrock have been removed. Areas of this unit support little, if any, vegetation. This soil is used mainly as a source of road fill for surfacing roads and as a source of sand and gravel for Forks.

Queets silt loam, 0 to 5% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on low river terraces and flood plains formed in silty alluvium. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 50 to 600 feet. This soil is used mainly as woodland, hay land, pastureland, and homesites. This unit is suited to the production of western hemlock and red alder. If this soil is used for homesite development, the main limitation is the hazard of flooding including the use of septic tank absorption fields.

Quillayute silt loam, 0 to 8% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on terraces formed in loess and old estuary deposits typical of the Quillayute and Forks Prairies. The treeless condition probably originated because of periodic burning by the Indians. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 80 to 350 feet. This soil is used mainly as woodiand, hayland, pastureland, and homesites. This unit is suited to the production of western hemlock. If this unit is used for homesite development, the main limitation is the potential for shrinking and swelling. Use of the soil for septic tank absorption fields is limited by moderate permeability.

Riverwash - nearly level bars of recent sandy and gravelly alluvium with some cobbly places located in areas adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams and commonly flooded by runoff from melting snow and heavy rains. Riverwash areas support sparse vegetation, consisting of brush and deciduous trees. This unit is used mainly as wildlife habitat. Some areas are also used as a source of gravel.

Snahopish very gravelly loam, 35 to 70% slopes - very deep, well-drained soil on mountainsides formed in loess, residuum, and colluvium derived from sandstone. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 300 to 1,800 feet. This soil is suited to the production of western hemlock.

Solduc very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 5% slopes - very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil on terraces formed in glacial outwash that has loess and volcanic ash in the upper part. The native vegetation is mainly conifers and shrubs. Elevation is 50 to 800 feet. This unit is used as woodland and homesites. This unit is suited to the production of western hemlock and Douglas-fir. This soil is suited to homesite development, the main limitation is the content of gravel. Use of the soil for septic tank absorption fields is limited by the rapid permeability of the substratum.

Mineral deposits - gravel is the only mineral currently extracted from within the UGA and there are several active rock pits in and near ~~the City of~~ Forks. In the early to mid 1990s, there was a substantial interest in obtaining fossil fuels (oil and natural gas) from lands within the UGA. At that time, some individuals sold the mineral rights associated with their properties.

Climate

The climate of Forks and its surroundings is cool maritime. The

air from the Pacific Ocean influences the climate throughout the year. In the late fall and winter, the low-pressure center in the Gulf of Alaska intensifies and is of major importance in controlling weather systems entering the Pacific Northwest.

~~Temperatures in the winter months average between 30 and 40 degrees, sometimes dropping lower and occasionally going into the 40's. Summer temperatures have had extended periods where temperatures drifted into and above the 90's.~~

~~Rainfall in the area amounts to an average of 120 inches per year with the greatest volume occurring between October and April and a snowfall of 7 inches.~~

In the summer months, the hottest month of the year in Forks is August, with an average high of 73˚F and average low of 51˚F though Forks reached record highs of 110˚F in June 2021. In the winter months, the lowest temperatures are in the month of December with average high of 46˚F and average low of 34˚F.

Forks receives an annual precipitation of 113 inches. Precipitation includes rain and liquid equivalent of snow, hail, freezing rain, and sleet. The month with most precipitation in Forks is January, with an average monthly precipitation of 18 inches. Rainfall, however, has diminished in recent years causing drought conditions and resulting in water use restrictions during summer months.

Forks receives an annual snowfall of 7 inches from November to April. The month with most snowfall in Forks is January, with an average snowfall of 3 inches. Snowless period lasts from May to October.

The humidity level in Forks remains comfortable throughout the summer. Generally, if the dew point temperature is below 50ºF, the air will feel dry. If the dew point temperature climbs to 70ºF or higher, the air will feel unpleasantly uncomfortable.

Wind speed remains relatively consistent throughout the year, with an average of 6 mph in the winter months (January, February, March, and December). In the summer months (June, July, and August), the average wind speed changes to 5 mph. Overall, the variation in wind speed ranges between 4 mph and 6 mph across the months.

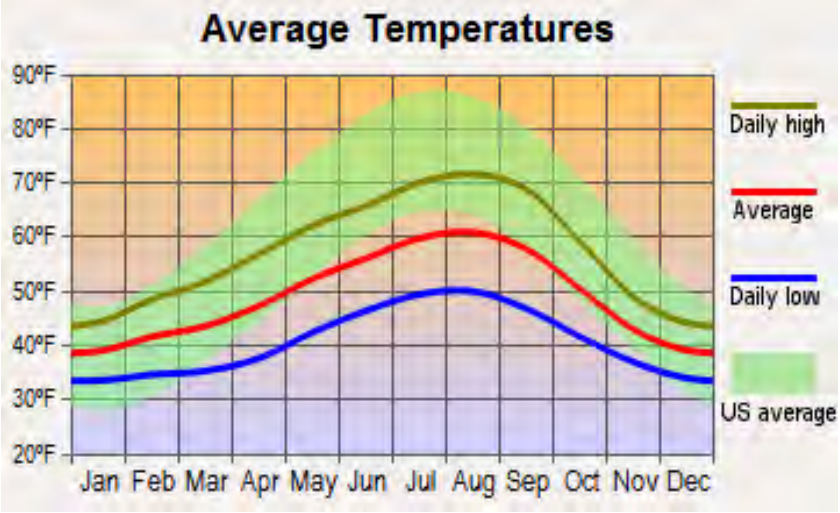
The month with the clearest sky, characterized by predominantly clear, few, and scattered clouds, is September when the sky is either clear or with few and scattered clouds present 54% of the time. The cloudiest month of the year is December, when the sky is either overcast or covered with broken clouds, which occurs 68% of the time.

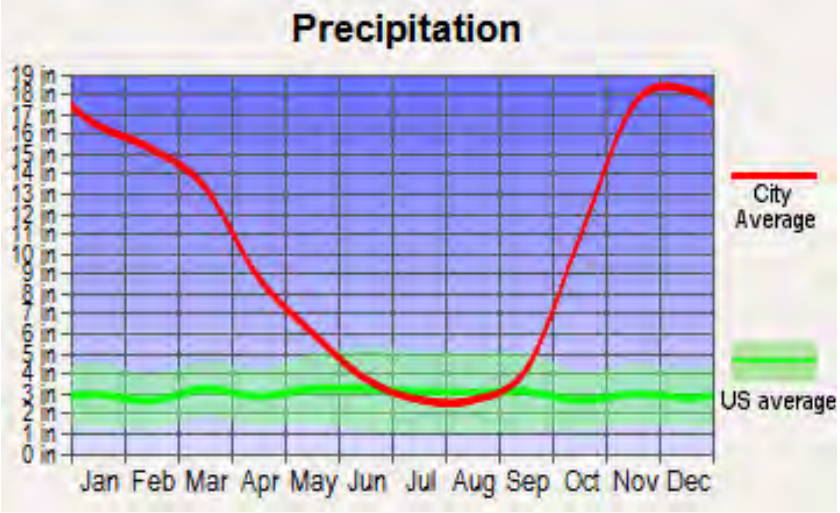
Every year, Forks has about 127 days or 4.2 months, with comfortable weather. The number of days per year with comfortable weather use the following criteria, which favor mild temperatures and low humidity:

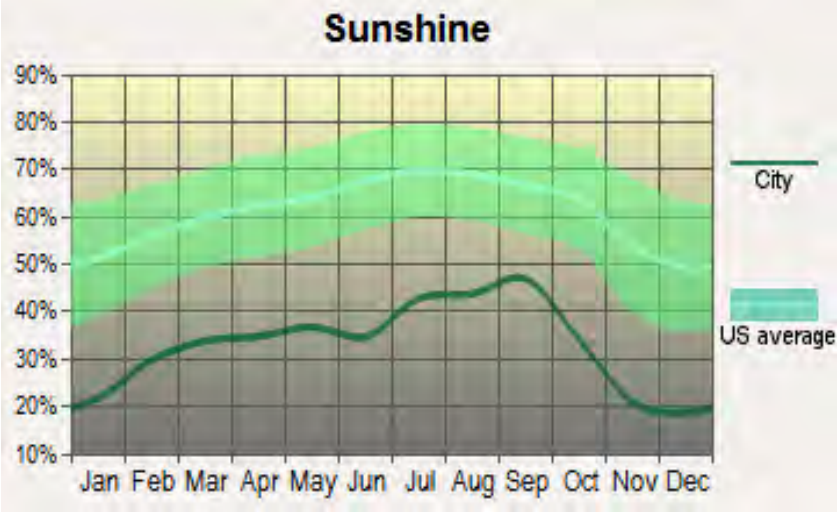
- Daily high temperatures between 65ºF and 86ºF
- Daily maximum dew point temperatures less than or equal to 65ºF
- Average daily cloud cover less than or equal to 65%
- Average daily wind speed less than or equal to 18 mph

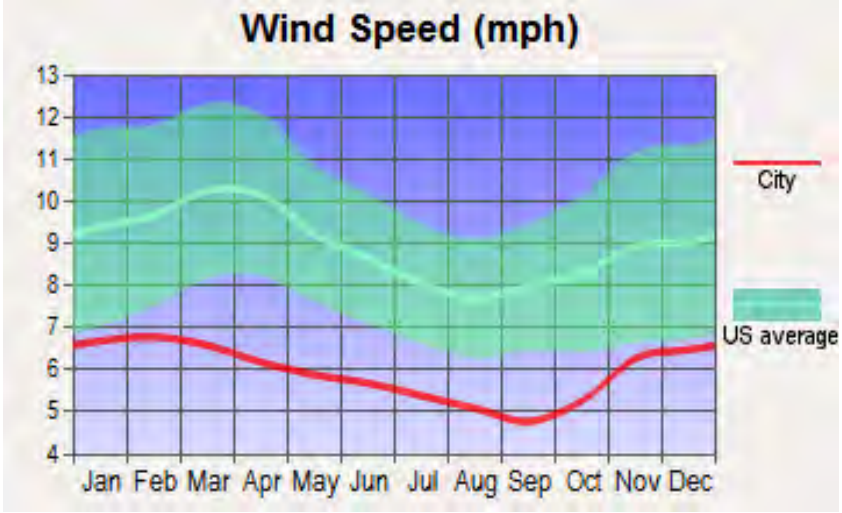
Critical areas

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires all cities and counties adopt development regulations that protect critical areas to preserve the natural environment, maintain fish and wildlife habitat, and protect drinking water. Protecting critical areas reduces exposure to risks, such as landslides or flooding, and maintains the natural elements of landscape. It can be costly, or even impossible, to replace critical area functions and values once lost.









Climate characteristics

Critical areas typically include pieces of land that vitally impact the surrounding environment and can include wetlands, wildlife habitats, or environmentally hazardous areas. All critical areas must be designated, and the functions and values protected using Best Available Scientific (BAS) information.

Salmonids play an extremely important role in the ecosystem and are vital cultural and economic resources, therefore Critical Area Ordinances (CAOs) must also give special consideration to conservation and protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries.

Protecting critical areas has a nexus in several federal and state laws including the Federal Clean Water Act (FCWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Floodplain Insurance Program (NFIP) administered by FEMA; and including the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Shoreline Management Act (SMA), Watershed Planning Act (WPA), Salmon Recovery Act (SRA), Municipal Water Law (MWL) and the GMA.

Additionally, federal and state governments have a responsibility to ensure that tribal treaty rights are upheld, which in part requires that fish habitat is protected and improved.

The location and size of critical areas is specified through performance standards in the Forks Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO). Since most of the Forks UGA is flat and drains well, the amount of land in critical areas is relatively small.
The Forks UGA has 482.0 acres or 11.6% of the total land area in designated critical areas, While sizable, critical areas do not create any significant constraints on Forks land use planning.

Critical areas	City	Uninc	UGA
Average in critical areas	82.0	400.0	482.0
Average total in each area	1,271.2	2,882.1	4,153.3

Source: 2006 Forks Comprehensive Plan

~~Geographic constraints~~

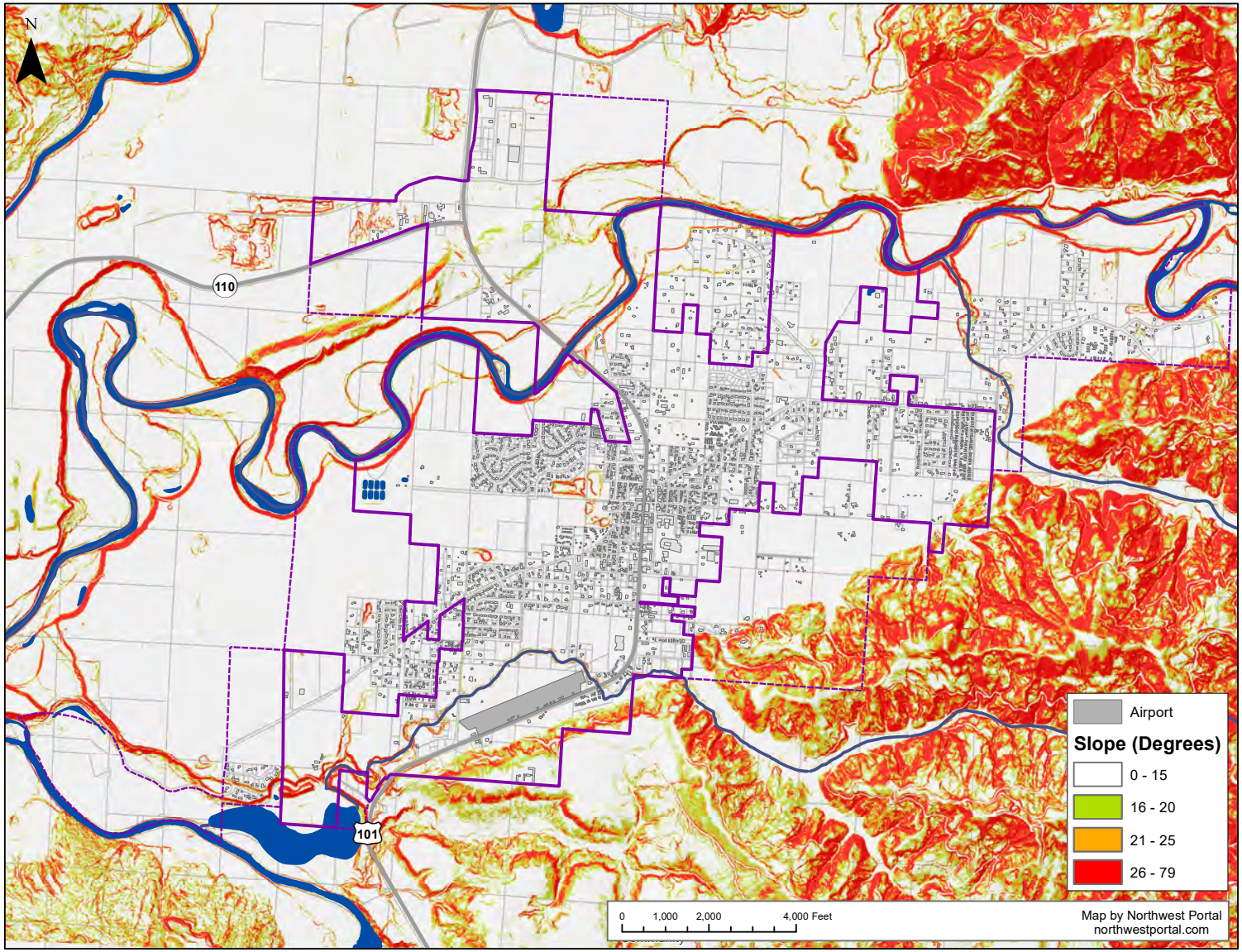
Stormwater ~~constraints~~ - ~~stormwater~~ drainage is a problem throughout Forks but is mostly alleviated by city and county development standards mandating on-site water retention. Some undeveloped ITT property just south of the Campbell's Gravel pit is subject to flooding during intense rains, as is the practice field immediately east of the Forks High School. Development in these areas should be of low intensity. In 1997, ~~the City of~~ Forks adopted a Comprehensive Flood Management Plan (CFMP) ~~that will help~~ to address site-specific problems associated with stormwater runoffs. ~~These recommendations were incorporated into the 1998 plan.~~

Geologically hazardous areas - ~~foothills~~ to the east and south of Forks constitute steep slopes, as are some banks of the Calawah River and the banks at the mouth of Elk Creek.

Aquifer recharge areas - protection ~~of recharge zones~~ is important because the Forks water system and many ~~local~~ residents depend on wells for drinking water. The only high aquifer recharge areas in Forks are along the Calawah River.

Frequently flooded areas - ~~areas of the City~~ of Forks are within floodplains are along the Calawah and Bogehiel Rivers and along a ditching system on G Street and Russell Road.

Aquatic and wildlife habitat conservation areas - are identified through the performance standards of the Forks Interim Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO). The only probable conservation area


N
110
101
Airport
Slope (Degrees)
0 - 15
16 - 20
21 - 25
26 - 79
0
1,000
2,000
4,000 Feet
Map by Northwest Portal
northwestportal.com

Slope

that is within ~~the City of~~ Forks is the Calawah River, which as a shoreline of statewide significance under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act and qualifies as an aquatic habitat conservation area.

~~Amenities~~ (discussed in Parks Element)

~~The quality of life in a community is greatly enhanced by the amenities the city has to offer and include the availability of schools, churches, community facilities, cemeteries, and traditional social services, as well as the aesthetic quality of the city, and its cultural and recreational opportunities.~~

~~**Open space** – the Regional Planning Committee (RPC) devised a method of designating certain lands as open space based upon either the association of the land with wildlife or critical areas or access to the lands by the public. The use of this category is:~~

- ~~**Limited to utilitarian open areas** - (mostly buffer areas) to preserve critical area, which are identified through performance stands in the Forks Interim Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO), or,~~
- ~~**Used to designate lands associated with fish and wildlife habitats** - that the community would like to see protected wherever possible and with little or no interference with private ownership; or,~~
- ~~**Used to designate lands within the Forks UGA** - available to the public for recreational purposes.~~

~~The definitions or open space to be used in any subsequent zoning should read as follows:~~

~~**Open space public access** - include city parks and other real property designated for recreational uses by the citizens of the UGA. Public access is the primary indicator of areas designated as open space public. standards in the Forks Interim Critical Areas Ordinance; or,~~

~~**Open space limited access (private)** - are lands associated with a critical area, fish, or wildlife habitat. These lands are not to be zoned where the public is permitted absolute access for recreational purposes, unless owned or access provided by the city or the county. These lands will not be restricted from being used for forest management purposes unless (1) there is a city or county ownership interest in these lands; and (2) affirmative action is taken by the city or county by passage of an ordinance to limit such practices on such lands. These lands may, as permitted by law, be harvested, used as staging areas for emergency services to include fire-fighting activities, used in connection with sewer treatment, used for research purposes, and used for other purposes permitted by law. These lands, regardless of ownership, may be restricted about access by the public.~~

~~Zoning ordinances may be written to provide incentives (such as increases in density) for developers who incorporate open space public lands into their developments.~~

Goals and policies

ENV Goal 1 - Conserve and protect water resources.

ENV Policy 1.1 – ~~Work to~~ Maintain existing surface water quality. Where applicable, work to rehabilitate less than desirable conditions in partnership with landowners, neighbors, ~~and~~ stakeholders, and local Tribes.

ENV Policy 1.2 - Retain any existing publicly owned open surface water systems in a natural state and undertake programs to rehabilitate any degraded conditions.

ENV Policy 1.3 - Maintain and improve surface water quality as defined by state and federal standards.

ENV Policy 1.4 - ~~Address surface water runoff with new development in such a manner as to conform to applicable state~~

~~and federal law. Require with all new development that retain all storm water is kept on site in approved, and where applicable registered, manners~~. Ensure new development is compliant with applicable state and federal surface water runoff laws. Require all new development to retain all stormwater on site using approved methods, and in a registered manner where applicable.

ENV Policy 1.5 - Review and update as necessary stormwater drainage regulations to ensure the standards meet state standards for protection of fish and other aquatic species including those listed in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and state listed species captured in WDFW's Priority Habitat and Species list.

ENV Goal 2 - Conserve and enhance vegetation and earth characteristics.

ENV 2.1 – Promote development in a manner that protects existing topographic, geologic, vegetation, and hydrologic features.

ENV Policy 2.2 - Promote soil stability and use of natural drainage ways by encouraging the retention of existing native vegetation near streams, springs, and slopes.

ENV Policy 2.3 - Discourage the use of non-native vegetation, and where such non-native vegetation is found to be harmful, coordinate efforts to remove and replace it with species of cultural and traditional significance to local Tribes.

ENV Policy 2.4 - Preserve existing vegetation or provide and enhance vegetation that is compatible with the natural character of the existing ecosystems of the immediate area using low impact development (LID) based on the WRIA 20 Watershed Plan.

ENV Policy 2.5 - Minimize and control soil erosion during and after construction through use of best management practices and appropriate development regulations.

ENV Goal 3 - In partnership with Clallam County, Quileute Tribe, and Hoh Tribe, identify and maintain a Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HMAP) for dealing with earthquake, severe weather, ~~and~~ severe storm events, and potential tsunami impacts in Forks.

ENV Policy 3.1 - Maintain a Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HMAP) that identifies risk events and develops appropriate initiatives for reducing and resolving impacts.

ENV Policy 3.2 - Develop and improve a Communications Plan to keep residents and Tribes informed of local conditions and matters of local importance including tools that can be used when the power is out.

ENV Policy 3.3 - Conduct a seismic risk assessment of city facilities to determine vulnerability and the need to retrofit city facilities to withstand earthquakes.

ENV Policy 3.4 - Encourage homeowners, particularly of older housing units, to install measures that reduce and mitigate potential hazard impacts such as installing reinforcement straps on water heaters, bracing plates on foundations and support columns, and seismic shut-off valves on propane storage tanks, among others.

ENV Policy 3.5 - Update Forks' Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan (SMCP) to deal with severe winter rainstorm events and control stormwater collection.

ENV Policy 3.6 - Encourage homeowners and neighborhoods to develop readiness plans for dealing with hazardous events that promote 72-hour self-sufficiency.

ENV Policy 3.7 - Develop a Post Disaster Action Plan to includes a debris removal component and building code related activity

that supports the Public Works Departments during reconstruction processes.

ENV Policy 3.8 – Continue to strengthen inter-agency emergency response and hazard mitigation efforts regardless of jurisdictions to enable a needed response towards Westend emergency.

Goal 4 to be included in 4. Climate Change Element

~~**ENV Goal 4 - Ensure that the development and use of land in Forks is done in a manner consistent with sustainable use of resources and the natural environment.**~~

~~ENV Policy 4.1 - Make information available to citizens and contractors regarding the benefits of utilizing sustainable building practices and materials.~~

~~ENV Goal 5 - Protect air quality from adverse impact and work with other jurisdictions and agencies to promote clean air protection and enhancement including reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per City Resolution No. 422.~~

~~ENV 5.1 – Support federal and state action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.~~

~~ENV 5.2 – Support expansion of public transit, commute trip reduction, van pooling, ridesharing, biking, and walking gas low carbon transportation choices.~~

~~ENV Policy 5.3 - Support reductions of energy use in existing buildings and limited emissions growth in new buildings.~~

~~ENV Policy 5.4 - Support implementation of Washington State's Renewable Portfolio Standard and federal policy on reducing GHG emissions from power production.~~

~~ENV Policy 5.5 - Support higher rates of recycling and zero waste of resources that have economic value for reuse, resale, and recycling.~~

~~ENV Policy 5.6 - Support initiatives to protect valuable and important resource lands by focusing development within the urban growth area (UGA) and maintaining healthy urban forests.~~

~~ENV Policy 5.7 - Support actions that reduce GHG emissions in government operations through smart and efficient government fleet management practices.~~

Goal ENV 4: Protect Forks from damage and loss caused by wildfire.

Policy ENV 4.1: Maintain the burn ban in city limits and the FUGA subject to the Fire Chief's review and approval of any recreation fires.

Policy ENV 4.2: Implement cleared safety zones around structures and neighborhoods to prevent the potential for wildland-urban interface (WUI) fires while balancing no net loss of critical areas' functions and values.

Policy ENV 4.3: Update building codes to require effective fire-retardant materials including non-combustible roofing and siding, and where appropriate fire sprinkler systems in larger structures.

Policy ENV 4.4: Collaborate on the development of a county-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to identify and prioritize hazardous fuel treatments and recommend ways to reduce structural ignitability in Forks and the FUGA.

4. Climate change and resiliency

The Climate Element evaluates the impacts of climate change on the built, natural, and social environment of the of Forks and identifies local tactics to balance these changes with future growth and built environment priorities. In preparing to respond to a changing climate, Forks recognizes the benefit of partnership with peer communities and regional agencies. Effects of climate change are projected to intensify, persist over longer durations, and become more frequent. This element incorporates adaptation, mitigation, and response and recovery measures into local planning to reduce disruptions to climate-reliant industries (tourism, agriculture, etc.), highlighting public health strategies among physical and structural improvements.

The goals and policies contained within this Element reflect realistic actions to increase resilience to climate-related hazards.

Growth Management Act (GMA) Requirements

In July 2023, the Washington State Legislature signed House Bill (HB) 1181 into law, adopting planning goals for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and climate change and resiliency under the Growth Management Act (GMA). Planning jurisdictions under RCW 36.70A.040 are required to integrate a climate element into the comprehensive plan to identify and prepare for natural hazards exacerbated by climate change. The climate element includes a resilience sub-element. Pursuant to HB 1181's minimum requirements (RCW 36.70A.070(9)(e)(i)) the resilience sub-element must:

- Address natural hazards created or aggravated by climate change; including sea level rise, landslides, flooding, drought, heat, smoke, wildfire, and other effects of changes to temperature and precipitation patterns.
- Identify, protect, and enhance natural areas to foster climate resilience, as well as areas of vital habitat for safe species migration.
- Identify, protect, and enhance community resilience to climate impacts, including social, economic, and built-environment factors, which support adaptation to climate impacts consistent with environmental justice.

An assessment was conducted of Forks assets to evaluate impacts of climate-related hazards. The assessment was utilized to prioritize where action should be taken or whether to accept potential impacts over the 20-year planning horizon. The technical memorandum, "Climate Mitigation Challenges and Opportunities Analysis," outlines the findings and community engagement efforts that led to the development of Forks set of climate resilience goals and policies based on the extent of risk posed to each asset from climate-influenced hazards.

Forks priorities

Using technical studies, including the University of Washington Climate Impact Group's Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington tool, the following climate-exacerbated hazards were identified to be relevant to Forks:

- Drought
- Extreme Heat
- Extreme Precipitation
- Flooding
- Reduced Snowpack
- Wildfire

Environmental protection is only a component of this element. Protection and enhancement of resources can be facilitated through sustainable approaches, such as green stormwater

infrastructure, low impact development, and promoting active transportation.

This element is intended to focus climate change actions on several areas where many co-benefits can be achieved, while acknowledging the contribution of human activities to global warming. Aligning goals and policies with co-benefits better clarifies Forks intent in development regulations, reflecting community desires as well.

~~House Bill 1181 added a climate goal to the Growth Management Act (GMA) that requires local comprehensive plans have a climate element with resilience and greenhouse gas emissions mitigation sub-elements. Jurisdictions must update the transportation and land use elements, as well as add a climate element that is comprised of a resilience sub-element and greenhouse gas emissions reduction sub-element.~~

- ~~**Resilience sub-element** - must include goals and polices to improve climate preparedness, response, and recovery efforts that is mandatory for all counties and cities fully planning under the GMA and encouraged for others.~~
- ~~**Greenhouse gas emissions sub-element** - must include goals and policies to reduce emissions and vehicle miles traveled that is mandatory for the state's 11 largest counties (includes Clallam County) and the cities within those counties.~~
- ~~**Mitigation sub-element** - must maximize economic, environmental, and social co-benefits and prioritize environmental justice to avoid worsening environmental health disparities.~~

Sources

The Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC) published intermediate climate element planning guidance and a list of more than 200 model climate goals and policies (Menu of Measures).

The Climate Impacts Group (CIG) at the University of Washington (UW) created a publicly available web application to help local jurisdictions navigate climate information available for Washington and apply the information in climate resilience planning. The Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington (CMRW) tool was created to support Washington State's efforts to update state climate risk assessment and is integrated into Washington State Department of Commerce's (DOC) work on the state's climate guidance for comprehensive planning.

CMRW was created with input from many stakeholders, including local governments and state agencies. CMRW is a compilation and curation of the best existing climate projection information for Washington State and includes information on changes in climate hazards at the local level.

CMRW is includes projected changes in streamflow, snowpack, extreme precipitation, drought, and wildfire hazards that are critical for managing natural resources and protecting residents and communities.

Limitations

The diversity of local impacts of a changing climate makes it challenging to use climate information to effectively plan for resilience and to strategically identify and prioritize risk-reduction activities in local jurisdictions. CMRW data is not a prediction of future conditions, rather a depiction of multiple possible future conditions.

- When multiple scenarios are available, the scenarios should be considered separately and not averaged together.
- The data in CMRW should be analyzed at the county or community scale. While climate models have proven effective at describing past and future conditions, the models are not equipped to describe changes for small areas even though the

data in CMRW is down-scaled and is best suited for community and county-scale analysis.

- All streamflow data in CMRW applications are natural flows, and therefore do not include any influence from water withdrawals and hydropower projects.
- The model median values for change should be considered along with the range in model values. For some climate indicators, the range in model output for some areas is large and for others it may be small. Regardless, the range provides important context for how certain a change may be and should therefore be considered along with the model median.

Forecasts

The following climate and climate-related natural hazard changes are mapped across the state with summaries at the county level. Future conditions are forecast across multiple time periods and lower and higher scenarios for 19-year increments for base years 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, and 2070-2099.

Reduced snowpack - percent change in the amount of water contained in the snowpack (snow water equivalent, SWE) on April 1 relative to the average for 1980-2009.

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Historical baseline	9 inches	8-11 inches
2020-2049	High scenario	-64%	-79 to -51%
2030-2059	High scenario	-71%	-85 to -56%
2040-2069	High scenario	-76%	-89 to -62%
2050-2079	High scenario	-84%	-94 to -70%
2060-2089	High scenario	-89%	-97 to -77%
2070-2099	High scenario	-93%	-98 to -82%

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – a significant reduction in the snowpack means more winter rain is expected to occur in lower elevations resulting in more possible flooding events.

Annual precipitation - percent change in average total accumulated precipitation in inches over a year relative to the average for 1980-2009.

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	70 inches	51 to 80 inches
2020-2049	High scenario	1.4%	-2.5 to 6.0%
2030-2059	High scenario	1.7%	-2.6 to 7.6%
2040-2069	High scenario	2.8%	-5.8 to 9.2%
2050-2079	High scenario	3.8%	-4.5 to 9.4%
2060-2089	High scenario	2.1%	-2.0 to 14.7%
2070-2099	High scenario	2.9%	-4.0 to 17.5%

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – significant increase in rainfall will likely create flooding events along Caladaw and Bogechiel Rivers and on non-permeable soils within the developed residential areas causing property damage, and residential and business losses.

Magnitude of 2-year storm - percent change in the maximum amount of water from the 24-hour rainstorm that occurs on average once every 2 years relative to the average for 1980-2009

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	NaN	NaN
2020-2049	High scenario	4%	-5 to 11%
2030-2059	High scenario	5%	-2 to 11%
2040-2069	High scenario	8%	-2 to 19%
2050-2079	High scenario	12%	1 to 21%
2060-2089	High scenario	12%	3 to 17%
2070-2099	High scenario	14%	5 to 17%

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact - significant increase in severe storm events will likely create flooding events along Caladaw and Bogechiel Rivers and on non-permeable soils within the developed residential areas causing property damage, and residential and business losses.

Likelihood of a year with summer precipitation below 75% of historical normal - likelihood that summer (June-August) precipitation in any given year is below 75% of average precipitation, the historical normal for 1980-2009

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	0	0 to 0
2020-2049	High scenario	0.24	0.14 to 0.34
2030-2059	High scenario	0.25	0.19 to 0.39
2040-2069	High scenario	0.25	0.18 to 0.42
2050-2079	High scenario	0.30	0.18 to 0.47
2060-2089	High scenario	0.31	0.22 to 0.51
2070-2099	High scenario	0.33	0.23 to 0.48

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – significant probability of increased drought conditions with dry vegetation on the wooded slopes north and west of Forks resulting in risk of wildfires.

Maximum temperature - change in the average daily summer (June-August) maximum temperature relative to 1980-2009.

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	68 *F	68 to 69 *F
2020-2049	High scenario	3.1 *F	1.7 to 4.1 *F
2030-2059	High scenario	4.0 *F	2.3 to 5.6 *F
2040-2069	High scenario	5.5 *F	2.9 to 7.2 *F
2050-2079	High scenario	6.7 *F	4.5 to 8.5 *F
2060-2089	High scenario	8.1 *F	5.3 to 10.1 *F
2070-2099	High scenario	9.2 *F	6.3 to 11.6 *F

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – significant increase in temperature will require more energy to cool residential and business activities and risk increased dry vegetation for wildfire risk.

Days above 100*F - change in the number of days per year with maximum temperature greater than 100*F relative to 1980-2009.

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	0 days	0 to 0 days
2020-2049	High scenario	0.0 days	0.0 to 0.1 days
2030-2059	High scenario	0.0 days	0.0 to 0.1 days
2040-2069	High scenario	0.0 days	0.0 to 0.1 days
2050-2079	High scenario	0.0 days	0.0 to 0.1 days
2060-2089	High scenario	0.1 days	0.0 to 0.4 days
2070-2099	High scenario	0.2 days	0.1 to 0.7 days

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – mild increase in severe temperature will nonetheless require more energy to cool residential and business activities.

Fire danger - change in the number of days per year, relative to 1971 - 2000, with high fire potential based on dry fuels, fuel moisture below the 20th percentile.

		Median	Model range*
1971-2000	Baseline	48 days	48 to 48 days
2010-2039	High scenario	5 days	-1 to 10 days
2040-2069	High scenario	10 days	1 to 16 days

* 10th to 90th percentile, Note – only forecast to 2069.

Impact – significant increase in summer temperature and decrease of summer precipitation will increase summer drought conditions and wildfire risks.

Wildfire - likelihood of having climate and vegetation conditions each year that could support a wildfire, assuming ignitions are present and fire suppression is implemented.

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	0	0 to 0
2020-2049	High scenario	0.00	0.00 to 0.00
2030-2059	High scenario	0.00	0.00 to 0.01

2040-2069	High scenario	0.00	0.00 to 0.01
2050-2079	High scenario	0.01	0.00 to 0.02
2060-2089	High scenario	0.01	0.00 to 0.03
2070-2099	High scenario	0.02	0.00 to 0.04

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – significant increase in summer drought conditions and risk of summer wildfires in the forested areas on the north, south, and boundaries of the UGA

Humidex - change in the number of days per year with a maximum humidex value of 90* relative to 1980-2009. Humidex is a measure of "experienced" temperature and includes measures of both temperature and humidity.

		Median	Model range*
1980-2009	Baseline	2 days	2 to 3 days
2020-2049	High scenario	4.1 days	2.3 to 7.4 days
2030-2059	High scenario	7.3 days	3.0 to 11.2 days
2040-2069	High scenario	11.9 days	4.7 to 17.7 days
2050-2079	High scenario	17.4 days	7.5 to 27.3 days
2060-2089	High scenario	24.0 days	10.7 to 41.3 days
2070-2099	High scenario	30.8 days	13.7 to 52.1 days

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – significant increase in humidex values will cause more energy to cool residential and business activities and health risks to youngest and oldest residents.

Streamflow - percent change in the magnitude of streamflow on the day of the year with the most streamflow.

		70-100%	50-70%	30-50%	10-30%	-10-10%
1980-2009	Baseline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
2020-2049	High scenario	0.0	0.0	6.1	39.2	54.7
2030-2059	High scenario	0.0	0.0	19.0	68.6	12.4
2040-2069	High scenario	0.0	3.8	22.7	70.1	3.4
2050-2079	High scenario	0.0	12.8	24.7	58.6	3.9
2060-2089	High scenario	2.5	18.7	14.2	62.3	2.3
2070-2099	High scenario	12.4	8.2	18.8	58.8	1.7

* 10th to 90th percentile

Impact – significant increase in streamflow, the volume of surface water runoff in Caladaw and Bogechiel Rivers, will create safety and flooding risks.

Potential climate sector impacts

Following are examples of potential climate change impacts identified by Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC) by major activity sector that may affect Forks.

Agriculture and food systems – including the production, distribution, food processing in industrial areas and community gardens:

- Increased heat stress on crops and livestock.
- Reduced water availability for crops, livestock, and processing, as well as increased demand for irrigation due to longer and warmer growing season.
- Changes in weeds and/or plants that grow with the crops.
- Increased pest outbreaks, disease, and weeds.
- Increased food scarcity after hazards that disrupt food transportation and distribution.

Buildings and energy – including generation, transmission, and consumption:

- Reduced heating demand during winter months.
- Increased cooling demand during summer months, extreme heat events.
- More frequent power loss due to extreme storms and other hazard events.
- Shuttered power generating stations or transmission corridors to reduce wildfire risk.

Cultural resource and practices – including historic sites and cultural resources and processes:

- Loss of cultural and historic sites along the Caladaw and Bogechiel Rivers due to more frequent and intense severe weather events.
- Loss of locally grown temperature-sensitive foods that are culturally important such as berries, shellfish, and salmon.

Economic development – including business continuity opportunities:

- Increased disruptions of business continuity and lost revenue and wages from floods, wildfires, and other hazards.
- Increased opportunities for warm-season activities including hiking, boating, and camping.
- Decreased opportunities for warm-season activities during the hottest part of the year because of heat, forest fires, low water levels, and reduced air quality.
- Possible positive increase in tourism dollars during expanded warm-season activities.

Emergency management - including preparedness, response, recovery:

- Increased costs and demands for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities due to more frequent and intense diversion of resources from planning, equipping, training, and exercising for other community hazards and risks.
- Increased household costs to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural hazards.
- Additional cost as first responders are constantly on alert or responding with little downtime for recovery; and more residents are impacted by hazards on a year-round basis.

Health and well-being - including community well-being, equity, and engagement:

- Increased heat-related deaths and illnesses, particularly among the elderly, poor, and other vulnerable populations.
- Increased ozone and particulate matter from wildfire smoke and rising temperatures, elevating the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.
- Increased negative health effects and potential exposure to contaminants spread via floodwaters.
- Increased risk of landslides and avalanches that could cause injury and property damage, particularly on the steep north slopes of the UGA.
- Increased water temperatures that will alter timing, extent, location and intensity of vibrio growth and harmful algal blooms, increasing exposure and risk of waterborne disease.
- Increased exposure to weather-related disasters can cause or exacerbate stress and mental health consequences.
- Increased vulnerability of residents, particularly those who live in poverty and polluted and/or high-risk hazard areas.

Ecosystems – including terrestrial and aquatic species, habitats, and services:

- Increased strain added to people experiencing homelessness and service providers.
- Increased severe seasonal allergies and increased hospitalizations for people with chronic respiratory diseases due to longer pollen seasons and changing pollen composition.
- Increased wildfire and smoke from forests and grasslands.
- Periodic drought impacting species diversity and distribution and loss of species not able to adapt to changes.
- Increased competition from and expanded coverage of invasive species.
- Increase in forest growth and productivity in the near-term where soil moisture is adequate and fire risk is low and vice versa.
- Increased stress on cold-water species in lakes and rivers.

Transportation - including multimodal travel and infrastructure:

- Increased road surface damage from higher temperatures.
- Increased maintenance requirements for roadside and

median strip vegetation.
- Increased infrastructure damage from rapid rain-freeze-thaw cycles.

Waste management – including materials recycling and disposal:
- Increased solid waste and potentially hazardous waste and associated environmental and public-safety impacts following severe storms, flooding, and other hazards.
- Increased emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases associated with the transport and disposal of waste.

Water resources – including water quality and quantity:
- Shift in the timing of spring snowmelt.
- Both warmer water temperatures and lower summer streamflow will have adverse impacts on the ~~that threatens~~ survival of salmon and steelhead which are not only part of the identity of the West End, but are ~~species~~ central to Quileute culture and economy.
- Impacts of wildfire, smoke, and ash on drinking water supply and storage.
- Increased drought impacts on water quality and quantity.
- Increased flooding impacts.
- Increased aquifer drawdown and competition for water.
- ~~Warmer water temperature in lakes and rivers that threatens survival of salmon species central to Quileute culture and economy.~~
- Changes in water quality.
- Increased demands on stormwater management systems with the potential for more combined stormwater and sewer overflows.

Zoning and development – including site use, design, and other development facets:
- increased climate-induced population displacement and migration.
- Increased erosion or damage to shoreline infrastructure and other natural features due to storm surge.
- Increased demand for irrigation of non-native, non-productive landscaping.
- Changes in the size and shape of designated environmentally critical areas, buffers, and shoreline environments.
- Changes in housing stock availability due to hazard events.
- Increased impervious surface runoff, and associated management and maintenance costs.
- Increased costs for maintenance and expansion of shoreline erosion control.
- Need for new or upgraded flood-control and erosion-control structures.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs)

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) trap heat in the earth's atmosphere and are a primary contributor to a changing climate. GHGs include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons, among other gases. A significant human source of GHG emissions is from the burning of fossil fuels for transportation, energy use, and industrial processes. GHG emissions also occur because of deforestation and agricultural production.

Local governments can limit GHG emissions and mitigate climate impacts using a range of actions and strategies across sectors. In evaluating what actions to take, a local government should consider such factors as the resources required to implement the action, the emissions reduction potential of the action, community context, actions and plans already being implemented, and the co-benefits of the action. Co-benefits can include cost savings, public health, improved mobility, climate justice, environmental health, and others.

Climate action plans (CAPs) typically list emissions reduction strategies by sector (such as buildings, transportation, land use,

waste, natural systems, etc.), and there are many options for reducing emissions within each sector. Below are several strategies for local GHG reduction with associated examples and resources that apply to Forks.

CHG reduction measures

The following measures can be instituted in Forks to reduce CHG emissions:

City operations - manage fleets to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT), install renewable energy sources in capital facilities, encourage telework and car sharing, provide employee bus passes, and adopt green purchasing policies.

Sustainable purchasing - purchase products that have a lesser or reduced negative effect or increased positive effect on human health and the ecological environment, when compared with competing products that serve the same purpose.

Telework/remote work - allow employees to work from home or at a neighborhood telework office rather than commuting daily to a distant work site.

Electric vehicles (EVs) - purchase electric and low emissions vehicles for town operations and invest in EV charging infrastructure using Department of Commerce (DOC) grants for electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Transportation and land use – create trails, paths, sidewalks, and transit stops to improve walking, biking, and transit that produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality and public health.

Urban forest/tree canopy - integrate trees and green space that mitigate GHG emissions and reduce exposure to harmful effects of climate change, such as heat.

Buildings - improve energy efficiency in buildings by implementing strategies for building electrification, green building incentives/performance standards, renewable energy, and C-PACER financing of efficiency upgrades.

Building electrification - electrify or eliminate the use of natural gas in all buildings as the most cost-effective way to meet statewide climate goals of achieving 95% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2050.

Green building incentives/performance standards – adopt building efficiency and sustainable design to reduce long-term operating/maintenance costs and significantly reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions.

Renewable energy strategies - promote and incentivize use of renewable energy resources in homes, commercial buildings, and public facilities.

C-Pacer energy efficiency financing - facilitate financing of energy efficiency upgrades by participating in the Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy and Resilience (C-PACER) program to allow commercial property owners access to private financing for qualifying energy efficiency, renewable energy, water conservation, and resiliency improvements.

Waste reduction - reduce waste, recycling, and composting to reduce GHG emissions, both by reducing the energy used in the production of materials and by reducing the flow of materials to the landfill where anaerobic decomposition produces methane — a potent GHG.

Goals and policies

Resilience Sub-element
Goal CG 1: Ensure the local transportation system includes infrastructure, routes, and travel modes - can withstand and

recover quickly from the impacts of extreme weather events and other hazards exacerbated by climate change.

Policy CG 1.1: Improve street connectivity and walkability, including sidewalks and street crossings, to serve as potential evacuation routes.

Policy CG 1.2: Design and site new and expanded roads to have the least possible adverse effect on the shoreline and not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions, or adversely impact existing or planned water-oriented uses, public access, and habitat restoration and enhancement projects.

Policy CG 1.3: Enhance the resilience of parks and recreational trails by assessing and addressing climate hazards and impacts.

Goal CG 2: Ensure energy infrastructure - including generation and transmission - accommodate renewable energy opportunities and withstand and recover quickly from impacts of extreme weather and other natural hazards worsened by climate change

Policy CG 2.1: Install distributed renewable energy generation and battery infrastructure at public facilities to store renewable electricity generated on site and provide emergency power that ensures continuity of operations.

Policy CG 2.2: Require new subdivisions bury electricity transmission lines and associated infrastructure to reduce damage from storms and wildfire ignition risks.

Policy CG 2.3: Work with energy utilities to improve the safety and reliability of infrastructure vulnerable to climate change.

Goal CG 3: Ensure development and redevelopment projects are resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Policy CG 3.1: In areas with significant vulnerability to climate hazards, facilitate and support long-term community visioning including consideration of managed retreat processes and facilities.

Policy CG 3.2: Review required buffers and setbacks for steep slopes and shorelines vulnerable to erosion exacerbated by climate change, and establish new minimums, if necessary, so that improvements are not required to protect structures during the expected life cycle.

Policy CG 3.3: Consider future climate conditions during siting and design of capital facilities, including changes to temperature, rainfall, and water level, to help ensure the capital facility functions as intended over a planned life cycle. If necessary, supplement FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with Best Available Science (BAS) determinations.

Policy CG 3.4: Identify and implement strategies for reducing residential development pressure in the wildland-urban interface.

Goal CG-4: Protect and preserve water quality and quantity from drought, extreme heat, and other hazards exacerbated by climate change.

Policy CG 4.1: Manage water resources sustainably in the face of climate change through smart irrigation, stormwater management, preventative maintenance, water conservation and wastewater reuse, plant selection, and landscape management.

Policy CG 4.2: Develop and implement a comprehensive drought resilience strategy that factors in projected climate impacts and sets action levels for different drought stages to ensure both the survival of salmon and steelhead species which are part of the identity of the West End.

Policy CG-4.3: Evaluate the long-term adequacy of water delivery infrastructure to ensure that changes in hydrological patterns (e.g., increases in flooding frequency or reduction of late-summer water availability associated with climate change) can be anticipated and managed effectively.

Policy CG 4.4: Construct and maintain new water-storage systems (e.g., large cisterns, water towers, and reservoirs) to provide back-up water supplies during droughts and support climate resilience.

Policy CG-4.5: Develop and implement an urban heat resilience strategy that includes land use, urban design, urban greening, and waste heat reduction actions.

Goal CG-5: Ensure the protection and restoration of streams, riparian zones, estuaries, wetlands, and floodplains to achieve healthy watersheds that are resilient to climate change.

Policy CG 5.1: Protect and restore watershed-scale processes to maximize the ecological benefits and climate resilience of riparian ecosystems.

Policy CG 5.2: Establish land use patterns that increase the resilience of the built environment, ecosystems, and communities to climate change. Maintain, protect, and connect open space corridors, locally and regionally, to reduce habitat fragmentation and support habitat corridors.

Policy CG- 5.3: Protect and restore riparian vegetation to reduce erosion, provide shade, and support other functions that improve the climate resilience of streams.

Policy CG-5.4: Restore floodplains and connectivity to improve the resilience of streams and rivers and reduce flood risk.

Policy CG 5.5: Enhance natural areas and habitat for climate resilience.

Policy CG 5.6: Critical area buffer requirements will be based on best available science (BAS) and clear within developmental regulations.

Policy CG 5.7: Develop and adopt an adaptive management plan for monitoring the no net loss protection of critical areas functions and values.

Goal CG 6: Ensure that buildings are designed and built sustainably to reduce environmental impacts and remain resilient to extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change.

Policy CG 6.1: Require the design and construction of commercial and residential buildings and their surrounding sites to reduce and treat stormwater runoff and pollution.

Goal CG-7: Enhance emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to mitigate risks and impacts associated with extreme weather and other hazards worsened by climate change.

Policy CG 7.1: Map transportation infrastructure that is vulnerable to repeated floods, landslides, and other natural hazards, and designate alternative travel routes for critical transportation corridors when roads must be closed.

Policy CG 7.2: Factor climate impacts into the planning of operations and coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities among first responders and partners, including public health, law enforcement, fire, school, and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel.

Policy CG 7.3: Analyze how the municipal water system maintains adequate pressure during a major wildfire event (e.g.,

multiple structures burning) and how it will look under current and projected drought conditions.

Policy CG 7.4: Develop and implement a wildfire smoke resilience strategy in partnership with residents, emergency management officials, regional clean air agency officials, and other stakeholders.

GHG Reduction Sub-element

Goal CG 8: Reduce vehicle miles traveled to achieve greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Policy CG 8.1: Implement travel demand management (TDM) programs and strategies.

Policy CG 8.2: Create safe, well-connected, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian transportation networks to encourage active transportation.

Policy CG 8.3: Prioritize, develop, and maintain mobility hubs in transportation-efficient locations - especially in overburdened communities experiencing a scarcity of transportation alternatives.

Policy CG 8.4: Facilitate the siting of complimentary destinations such as commercial-employment centers, schools or education centers, and residential developments.

Goal CG 9: Ensure that buildings use renewable energy, conservation, and efficiency technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy CG 9.1: Incentivize green building certification to improve energy and environmental performance.

Policy CG 9.2: Maximize renewable energy sources for the supply of electricity and heat to new and existing buildings.

Policy CG 9.3: Retrofit buildings for energy efficiency.

Policy CG 9.4: Require all publicly owned buildings to be powered completely by renewable energy.

Goal CG 10: Increase housing diversity and supply within urban growth areas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support environmental justice.

Policy CG 10.1: Increase or remove density limits in areas well-served by transit and other services within the urban growth area (UGA).

Policy CG 10.2: Allow or encourage micro-housing units.

Policy CG 10.3: Develop and implement inclusionary zoning to support greater income diversity in housing types.

Resources

Washington State's Department of Commerce (DOC) assembled data from the following sources with which to estimate climate change impacts including:

- **NOAA's (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation (CMRA) Too**l - provides information about past, present, and future climate conditions at the census tract and tribal reservation scales.

- **NOAA's U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit** - provides additional online resources, including county-scale climate data via The Climate Explorer.

- **The U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fifth National Climate Assessment** - includes a northwest chapter and national climate change impacts for different hazards and

sectors.

- **Washington Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) Geologic Information Portal** - includes an interactive map of landslides and geologic hazards across the state.

- **Washington Department of Health's (DOH) Environmental Health Disparities Map** - evaluates environmental health risk factors in communities and provides a cumulative environmental health impact score for each census tract, reflecting pollutant exposures and factors that affect people's vulnerability to environmental pollution. The tool incorporates indicators that include ozone concentration, wastewater discharge, poverty rate, disability, death from cardiovascular disease, and low birth weight. DOH's map is not fully comprehensive about tribal information, so the map should be complemented by consultation with tribes and guidance from the Environmental Justice Council (EJC).

- **University of Washington's (UW) Climate Health and Risk Tool** - describes how climate-exacerbated hazards impact health; assess communities' relative vulnerability, exposure, and risk and identify policies.

- **University of Washington's (UW) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation in Washington State: Technical Summaries for Decision Makers** - summarizes existing knowledge about the likely effects of climate change on Washington state.

5. Economic development

Context

Forks traditional economic base of timber harvesting was seriously undermined in the late 1980s ~~as a result of~~ due to judicial and executive actions concerning the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Forks Economic Development Steering Committee (FEDSC) proposed creating ~~of~~ an industrial park centered around timber products and actively marketing the industrial park to other manufacturers.

In the last ~~two~~ decades, Forks ~~experienced a~~ rapidly shifted from a heavily dominated natural resource-based economy to one that is ~~now~~ mixed between natural resources, the retail and service sector, and government. A concentrated effort has and continues to be ~~been~~ made ~~by FEDSC~~ to further develop the manufacturing aspect of the local economy. ~~Future efforts need to be made by the city and the community to re-establish the manufacturing sector of the local economy.~~

In ~~the~~ late 2014 and 2015, the lumber manufacturing sector of ~~the Westend~~ Forks was decimated with the closure of Interfor Beaver-Forks and Allen Mills. These mill closures ~~closed~~, along with others in the state, removed high paying family waged jobs in Forks. ~~While~~ Efforts ~~have begun regarding the means of~~ to identify and develop replacement employment opportunities ~~such efforts~~ will take ~~a~~ significant ~~period and~~ investment by local, state, and federal leaders.

Reduction in timber demand forced the area to ~~seek means of~~ diversify its economic base. The Olympic Corrections Center (OCC) and the Clallam Bay Correction Center (CBCC) helped stabilize the Forks economy during the transition. Federal money also aided in retraining displaced timber workers, as well as assisting with social problems that accompany high unemployment.

The US Forest Service (USFS), Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Quillayute School District, Olympic Corrections Center (OCC), and the Clallam Bay Correctional ~~Facilities~~ Center (CBCC) are major employers ~~employing~~ of hundreds of people from ~~the~~ Forks ~~UGA~~.

The Forest Service, Quillayute School District, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) ~~saw a reduction in~~ reduced staff ~~during the 1990s and 2000s~~ in recent decades ~~as a result of~~ due to declining state and federal budgets. ~~In addition, the continued~~ Pressure on state budgets continues to require Forks ~~the community~~ to spend significant political efforts to maintain both services and jobs associated with those state funded agencies. The Olympic Corrections Center (OCC) and Clallam Bay Correctional ~~Facilities~~ Center (CBCC), however, have increased staff and ~~believes~~ expect this trend will continue for the foreseeable future.

Forks Industrial Park - located along US-101 north of city limits on Sitkum-Sol Duc Road, provides subdivided 0.5-5.0-acre parcels for industrial development including its current tenants Masco Petroleum, PetroCard Pacific Pride, and Clallam County Public Utilities District (PUD) west end satellite facility. Office spaces and conference room are available for rent in downtown Forks.

Managed by Forks, the 80-acre park is designated for heavy industrial use and is currently undergoing significant investment including:

- Riverside Forest Products USA is establishing a $12,000,000 sawmilling facility focused on kiln-dried hemlock and green Douglas fir that is expected to be fully operational by 2026 creating 40-50 jobs initially and ultimately up to 100 jobs.
- Infrastructure improvements including over $200,000 in federal grants to upgrade electrical vaults, conduit, and workforce

development to support indigenous forestry and local manufacturing.

~~Tourism has grown to be a significant, important source of economic growth with numerous small, family-owned businesses being the source of such growth. Concern remains, however, about ensuring that the tourism sector is one that does not become entrenched in lower wage jobs or cyclical employment.~~

~~Economic conditions~~

Employment trends

Timber harvesting ~~Timber harvesting and management, in spite of all of the challenges,~~ - remains an active economic sector of the ~~West End~~ Forks area. Predominately centered around private timber lands which have remained at a relatively consistent level, it is hoped ~~that~~ state harvest ~~levels~~ will increase to ~~the actual~~ authorized levels. In addition, there could be additional growth from federal forestlands in ~~the~~ decades to come. Modern timber harvesting, however, is automated using machinery cutting equipment rather than manpower, with logs exported to foreign markets rather than mill cut locally. Consequently, a resurgence in timber harvesting will not result in the employment totals of previous decades.

Tourism - is a vital, growing, seasonally based sector, but has helped ~~to~~ diversify the economic base of Forks ~~the community~~. While the natural surrounding beauty and recreation activities have been a constant draw, pop cultural interests such as "Twilight" have fueled the tourism sector.

Forks is over 3 hours from the highly populated I-5 corridor positioning the west end of Clallam County as an ideal "get away location". As a result, ~~the~~ growth in the tourism sector has benefited many ~~of the~~ local retail ~~businesses while benefiting~~ ~~the~~ and hospitality businesses. Although tourism continues to grow, there remains a concern that growth in the sector may not result in higher paying wages.
~~Forks is a 3-hour drive from the highly populated I-5 corridor positioning the west end of Clallam County as an ideal "get away location." Forks has several motels and restaurants capitalizing on tourism as well as 2 large general merchandise stores. Although tourism is growing, there is a concern that tourism growth may result in low paying jobs.~~

Public sector employment ~~**conditions**~~ - many of the large employers in the community are government agencies including the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) with 2 facilities located within an hour of Forks, Quillayute Valley School District, Forks Community Hospital, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Industrial growth and renewal - more land will be needed for industrial uses and will be partially provided by Forks Industrial Park. ~~The Forks UGA Land Use map designates land adjacent to Forks Industrial Park acreage "industrial" land. Industry renewal - with the existing industrial park, as well as the~~ As a result of the Quileute Tribe purchasing the former Rosmond Mill/110 Business Park, there ~~appears to~~ should be sufficient property for ~~the~~ industrial development in the future.

~~Forks entered a partnership with Clallam Transit in the operation of the transit facility located at the corner of "G" Street and SR 101.~~

Affordable housing – is limited in Forks and restricts tourism, public sector, and industrial employers' ability to retain, recruit, and house employees.

Education

The American Community Survey (ACS) - is an ongoing statistical

survey by the US Census Bureau sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly (or 3,000,000 per year) with a margin of error varying from +/-3.0% to +/-14.6% depending on the subject. The ACS regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. It is the largest survey other than the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers.

The demographic characteristics in this plan are taken from the ACS's most current compilations for the combined 2017 to 2022 years. Given the limited sampling the results are likely to be typical but not overtly accurate of actual existing conditions.

The 2020 Decennial Census was conducted in 2020 and some portions are still being compiled. Normally, the decennial census is considered a 100% count. However, due to Covid and underfunding by Congress, the decennial census includes some random sampling like ACS.

Forks population over the age 25 has a typical percent with high school education attainment at 27% compared to 22%-27% for Clallam County, Washington State, and the US, an average percent with some college but no degree at 25% compared to 20-27%, and a lower percent with Bachelor or higher degrees at 11% compared to 19%-24% of Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Forks potential labor force includes a proportionate percent of high school graduates but less with some or more college compared to the competitive labor forces in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Less than 9th grade	5%	4%	2%	9%
9th-12th grade	7%	4%	4%	10%
High school graduate	27%	22%	22%	27%
Some college, no degree	20%	21%	27%	25%
Associate degree	9%	10%	12%	9%
Bachelor's degree	20%	24%	19%	11%
Graduate or professional	13%	16%	15%	9%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Labor force participation

Forks has an average labor force participation rate of 63% compared to Washington State and the US of 64%-65% and significantly above 47% for Clallam County, and a low civilian employed rate of 58% compared with 61%-63% for Washington State and the US and significantly above 45% for Clallam County. Forks has a high civilian unemployment rate of 8% compared to 4% for Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Travel time from Forks to place of work is low at 18.0 minutes compared to 19.1-27.6 minutes for the comparable Clallam County, Washington State, and US.

Labor force participation	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Total in labor force	64%	65%	47%	63%
Total civilian employed	63%	61%	45%	58%
Civilian unemployed	4%	4%	4%	8%
Travel time in minutes	27.6	26.3	19.1	18.0

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Industry

Base industries - are resource based including agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, construction, and manufacturing that export products to a larger economy. Base industries create rural towns and urban cities from the local resources that can be developed by base industries, they are the reason for being.

Forks has a low percent of the employed labor force concentrated in base industries, especially construction and manufacturing, at

10% compared with 14%-19% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Industry employed 16+	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Agriculture, forestry, fish	2%	2%	2%	7%
Construction	7%	7%	7%	1%
Manufacturing	10%	9%	5%	2%
Subtotal base	**19%**	**18%**	**14%**	**10%**
Wholesale trade	3%	2%	1%	2%
Retail trade	11%	12%	15%	18%
Transportation, warehouse	6%	6%	3%	1%
Information	2%	3%	2%	1%
Finance, real estate	6%	6%	4%	2%
Professional, scientific	12%	15%	9%	3%
Education, health, social	23%	21%	27%	23%
Arts, recreation	10%	8%	11%	16%
Other services	5%	4%	6%	5%
Public administration	4%	5%	9%	20%
Subtotal service	**81%**	**82%**	**86%**	**90%**

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Service industries - including wholesale, retail trade, transportation, information, finance, real estate, professional services, scientific, education, health, social services, arts, recreation, other services, and public administration support the population generated by base industries. While towns and cities are created by base industries, social industries provide the supporting services necessary for the town and city to sustain itself.

Forks has a high percent of the employed labor force in service industries, especially retail trade, transportation, education, health, and social services, arts, recreation, and public administration, at 90% compared to 81%-86% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Forks has a high concentration in retail trade at 18% compared to 11%-15%, arts and recreation at 16% compared to 8%-11%, and public administration at 20% compared to 4%-9% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Conversely, Forks has a very low representation in transportation and warehouse at 1% compared to 3%-6%, in finance and real estate at 2% compared to 4%-6%, and professional and scientific at 3% compared to 9%-15% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Occupation

Forks has a very low 26% concentration of persons in managerial and professional occupations compared with 40%-47% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US; and 10% in production and transportation compared with 11%-13% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Occupation employed 16+	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Managerial, professional	40%	47%	40%	26%
Service occupations	18%	15%	18%	29%
Sales, office occupations	21%	18%	22%	24%
Natural resource, const	9%	9%	9%	12%
Production, transport	13%	12%	11%	10%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Conversely, Forks has 29% concentration in service occupations compared with 15%-18% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US; and 24% in sales and office operations compared with 18%-22% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

Income

Forks per capita income of $25,564 is extremely low compared with Clallam County, Washington State, and the US of $35,672-$50,764. Forks median household income of $42,080 is also significantly lower than $54,712-$91,306 in Clallam County,

Washington State, and the US. Forks median family income of $48,549 is significantly lower compared with Clallam County, Washington State, and the US of $80,944-$109,192.

Income	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Per capita	$35,672	$50,764	$41,830	$25,564
Median household	$65,712	$91,306	$66,139	$42,080
Median family	$80,944	$109,192	$88,451	$48,549
Poverty				
Population in poverty	12.3%	10.0%	11.8%	24.6%
Over 65 in poverty	9.4%	9.3%	7.6%	22.9%
Female head families	24.1%	19.3%	13.5%	44.2%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Forks percent of the population in poverty of 24.6% is significantly higher than Clallam County, Washington State, and the US of 10.0%-12.3%. Forks' percent of persons over 65 years in poverty of 22.9% is also significantly higher than Clallam County, Washington State, and the US of 7.6%-9.4%. The percent of female headed families in Forks of 44.2% is even more significant than Clallam County, Washington State, and the US of 13.5%-24.1%.

Employers

Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC) is located at Clallam Bay 25 miles north from Forks with an estimated staff of 400 professionals. Olympic Correction Center (OCC) is located within the Forks postal service area in Jefferson County 25 miles south of Forks with an estimated 107 staff and contractors.

Largest Employers in Forks	Total
Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC)	400
Peninsula College	323
Quillayute School District	205
Olympic Correction Center (OCC)	131
Forks Community Hospital	111

~~In Forks,~~ The largest employers within Forks include Peninsula College with 323 staff, Quillayute School District with 205 staff, and Forks Community Hospital with 111 staff. ~~the Forks Community Hospital with --- staff, and the Forks School District with ____ staff~~.

Population and employment allocations

Clallam County issued 2024 Countywide Planning Policies (CPP) for population, housing, and employment allocations for urban growth areas based on the impacts of Housing Bills HB 1220 and Climate HB 1181.

Employment	2023	2045	Growth	% total	% rate
Forks	1,552	1,699	147	5.0%	9.5%
County total	31,043	33,975	2,932	100.0%	9.4%

Source: Clallam 2024 Countywide Planning Policies (CPP)

Clallam County is expected to increase employment from 31,043 jobs in 2023 to 33,975jobs by 2045 or by 2,932 additional jobs or by 9.4%. At least 95.1% of the employment increase is allocated to occur in urban growth areas (UGAs) in the county including Forks which is allocated to increase from 1,552 jobs in 2023 to 1,699 jobs in 2045 or by 147 additional jobs or 9.5% equaling 5.0% of all county jobs by 2045.

Goals and policies

~~It is the goal of the City, working with others, to see the improvement of the economic environment of the West End by assisting the Greater Forks area in improving the economic environment by facilitating and encouraging development of industrial, commercial, and public sector operations and creating a stable, healthy, and diversified employment base.~~

ECON GOAL 1 - Increase economic activity in areas specifically

designated for business, commercial, industrial, and mixed uses.

ECON Policy 1.1 - Develop and implement a long-term strategy to recreate lost family wage jobs associated with recent mill closures.

ECON Policy 1.2 - Determine potential manufacturing sectors that could readily adapt, or with some minor investment re-purpose the existing infrastructure at the industrial park.

ECON GOAL 2 - Provide adequate infrastructure necessary to support economic development.

ECON Policy 2.1 - Plan and improve Quillayute Airport including all utilities, roads, and other improvements.

ECON Policy 2.2 - Continue to ensure that the Forks community has access to the necessary telecommunications and technology infrastructure essential for modern business.

ECON Policy 2.3 - Plan and construct a 1,000,000-gallon water storage tank and water storage capacity at the Forks Industrial Park.

ECON Policy 2.4 - Operate and maintain a solution for wastewater and sludge treatment.

ECON GOAL 3 - Responsibly manage and protect the natural environment and utilize renewable resources for long-term, sustainable economic development.

ECON Policy 3.1 - Make environmental protection a business opportunity by marketing Forks' pristine environment as an ideal location for conducting environmental research.

ECON Policy 3.2 - Encourage expansion of agriculture and farmers' markets, particularly for local products.

ECON Policy 3.3 - Work with Clallam County to develop storm water management plans to assist future development.

ECON Policy 3.4 - Meet or exceed Clean Air and Clean Water goals established by applicable state and federal entities.

ECON GOAL 4 – Become a community of creative solutions where government, education, and business recognize, appreciate, and adopt an entrepreneurial spirit.

ECON Policy 4.1 - Encourage and assist entrepreneurial efforts.

ECON Policy 4.2 - Provide businesses help in determining the type of assistance needed (i.e., business counseling, planning, financing, marketing, employee concerns, training, etc.) and provide the assistance or facilitate the delivery of assistance from other resources such as the Small Business Development Center, SCORE.

ECON GOAL 5 - Actively support tourism, recreational, cultural, heritage, and social activities as a significant element in expanding employment opportunities.

ECON Policy 5.1 - Assist with the marketing, promotion, operation, of tourism-related and other special event enhancement program and project coordination.

ECON GOAL 6 - Establish and maintain productive communication and outreach relationships to improve economic development efforts and effectiveness.

ECON Policy 6.1 - Support the Quillette Valley Park & Recreation District's (QVP&RD) community center and aquatic center development and operations.

ECON Policy 6.2 - Support Chamber of Commerce efforts to expand and recruit new businesses.

ECON Policy 6.3 - Support coordinated efforts in the West End aimed at business innovation, retention, and expansion. Actively participate in Clallam County EDC initiatives relevant to all other plan elements areas as they arise.

ECON Policy 6.4 - Support University of Washington (UW) and Washington State University (WSU) efforts, studies, and other actions and participate in projects with UW and WSU, or other entities, that have relevance to Forks economic development.

ECON Policy 6.5 - Participate in committees and develop coalitions with entities whose missions relate to economic development initiatives to include local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, as well as private organizations.

ECON GOAL 7 - Develop regulations that effectively promote economic development.

ECON Policy 7.1 - Review laws, policies and procedures affecting rural economic development.

ECON Policy 7.2 - Represent area economic development interest and needs before government bodies, agencies, and regional economic development organizations.

ECON Policy 7.3 - Communicate economic development efforts.

ECON GOAL 8 - Monitor and improve the accountability and performance of actions related to economic development.

ECON Policy 8.1 - Prepare, distribute, and invite feedback on Forks economic development. ~~the Forks Economic Development Steering Committee's (FEDSC) annual report~~.

ECON Policy 8.2 - Update ~~the FEDSC~~ Forks economic development work plan to include performance benchmarks.

1	Clallam County PUD
2	PetroCard Pacific Pride
3	Masco Petroleum
4	Riverside Forest Products USA

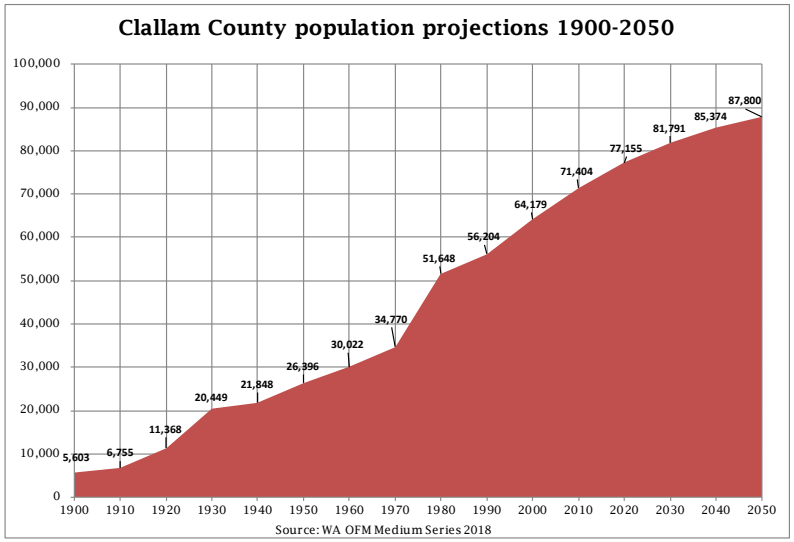
Forks Industrial Park

6. Land use

Population

Clallam County - was created in 1854 from bordering Jefferson County. The county's name is derived from the Klallam or S'Klallam people who continue to play a significant role in the county. The Census counted 5,603 persons in Clallam County in 1900 and an estimated 77,155 persons in 2020.

The county population has gradually increased over the decades reflecting the impact of fishing, forestry, and agriculture industries, world wars, depressions, and the development of US-101. The average annual rate of growth, however, has gradually declined to 0.8% between 2010-2020.



Forks – that was previously known as the unincorporated town of Quillayute, was officially incorporated on August 7, 1945. Forks is named after the forks in the nearby Bogachiel, Calawah, and Sol Duc rivers which join to form the Quillayute River.

Forks was once inhabited by the Quileute Native American tribe, before ceding territory in 1889, when a reservation was created near Forks the same year that Washington became a state. That same year the village was burnt down by settler Daniel Pullen. Forks is 12 miles from tribal burning areas that area tribes used to regenerate young ferns. The phrase "prairie upstream" from Quileute language was translated and became the name Forks Prairie.

The 1910 Census counted 945 persons in Forks in 1910 that were mostly men working in the cement plants. The town's population fluctuated in the following decades between 924 in 1920 and 790 by 2020 depending on the market demand and production of Forks though later populations included more family households.

	Clallam County	Forks		Clallam County	Forks
1950	26,396	1,120	1940-1950	1.9%	
1960	30,022	1,156	1950-1960	1.3%	0.3%
1970	34,770	1,680	1960-1970	1.5%	3.8%
1980	51,648	3,060	1970-1980	4.0%	6.2%
1990	56,204	2,838	1980-1990	0.8%	-0.8%
2000	64,179	3,120	1990-2000	1.3%	1.0%
2010	71,404	3,532	2000-2010	1.1%	1.2%
2020	77,155	3,335	2010-2020	0.8%	-0.6%

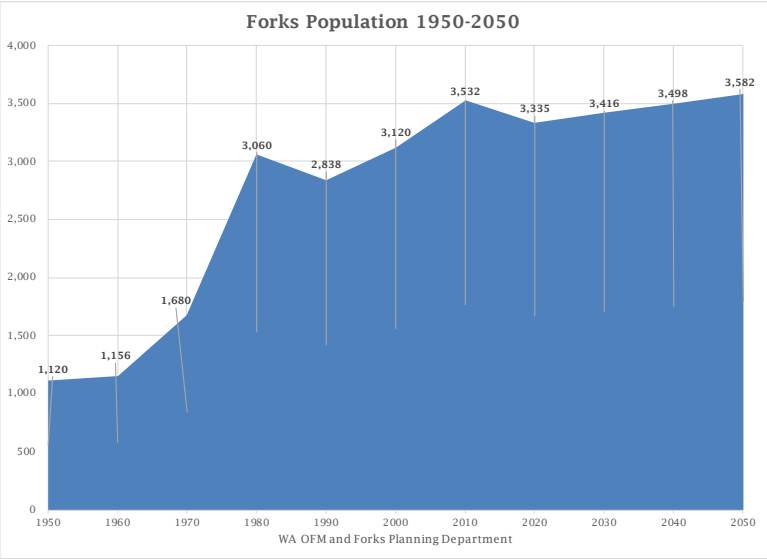
Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).

Population allocations

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) forecasts state population every 4 to 6 years with which to anticipate economic trends and strategies, and to provide counties

with the population projections to be used in Growth Management Act (GMA) city allocation.

In May 2024 Clallam County issued the Countywide Planning



Policies (CPP) for population and housing allocations for urban growth areas based on OFM county projections and the impacts of recent Housing Bills HB 1220 and Climate HB 1181.

Population	2020	2045	Growth	Total	% rate
Forks	3,335	3,812	477	14.3%	5.0%
Forks UGA	1,302	1,350	48	3.7%	0.5%
Forks total	4,637	5,162	525	10.2%	
Rural	38,670	40,293	1,623	17.0%	4.2%
County total	77,155	86,700	9,545	12.4%	

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) Middle Series, December 2022, and Clallam County

Clallam County is expected to increase population from 77,155 persons in 2020 to 86,700 persons by 2045 or by 9,545 additional persons or by 12.4%. At least 83.0% of the population increase is allocated to occur in urban growth areas (UGAs) in the county.

Forks city is allocated to increase from 3,335 persons in 2020 to 3,812 persons in 2045 or by 477 additional people or 14.3% or by 5.0% per year and the Forks UGA from 1,302 person in 2020 to 1,350 persons in 2045 or by 3.7%. Forks city and UGA will increase from 4,637 persons in 2020 to 5,162 persons in 2045 or by 525 persons or 10.2% equaling 6.0% of all county population by 2045.

~~The Land Use Element has been developed in accordance with Clallam Countywide planning policies and has been integrated with all other planning elements to ensure consistency throughout the comprehensive plan. The Land Use Element specifically considers the general distribution and location of land uses, the appropriate intensity and density of land uses given current development trends, the protection of the quality and quantity of water supply, the provision of public services, and stormwater runoff.~~

Urban growth area (UGA)

The Forks Urban Growth Area (Forks UGA) includes the lands to which Forks may feasibly provide future urban services and those surrounding areas that directly impact conditions within ~~the~~ city limits. ~~The city and county have coordinated activities in identifying the Forks UGA and in the development of interim management policies for the area within the Forks UGA but outside of the current city limits. The city and county have also agreed to formulate annexation policies for city annexations. This process was conducted according to the countywide planning policies and the contract governing the Clallam County Regional Planning Commission.~~

~~The Forks UGA was selected to ensure that urban services will be available to all new development.~~ The Forks UGA boundary was based on environmental constraints, the concentrations of existing development, the existing infrastructure and services, the need for

flexibility in location of new development, and the location of designated commercial forestlands. New development requiring urban services should be in the Forks UGA. Water, stormwater facilities, utilities, telecommunication lines, and local roads should be extended to development in these areas.

~~**Major considerations and goals** - developable land is available within and outside Forks city limits. Some available land is constrained by owners of large tracts of land who currently have little interest in developing their land. Therefore, unlike many cities, the allocation of available land among competing uses will not be the sole factor in the city's decision-making process.~~

Zoning district acreage	City	UGA	Total
IP, I: Industrial	159.8	0.0	159.8
C-1: Low density commercial	51.1	0.0	51.1
C-2: Mod density commercial	487.2	18.9	506.1
C-3: High density commercial	136.3	0.0	136.3
R-1: Very low-density resident	486.9	1,779.2	2,266.1
R-2: Low density resident	430.0	57.8	487.8
R-3: Moderate density resident	594.6	6.4	601.0
R-4: High density residential	19.2	174.1	193.3
PL: Public land	37.9	0.0	37.9
CF: Commercial forest	0.0	184.9	184.9
Total	**2,403.0**	**2,221.3**	**4,624.3**

The following inventory is based upon a parcel-based GIS inventory of the city and unincorporated lands within the Forks UGA ~~by the Clallam County Department of Community Development in 2007 and includes land uses within the entire UGA.~~

Industrial land use

Industrial Park (IP) and Industrial (I) zones reserve space for manufacturing, mineral resource, warehousing, and other activities in an Industrial Park Zone (IP) that includes the area in and about the Forks Industrial Park and Industrial General (I) of all other areas designated as industrial within the city and UGA.

~~**Purpose**: Designate land for manufacturing, mineral resource extraction, processing, and warehousing. The only industrial uses in the UGA are comprised of a couple sand and gravel operations, shake mills, and lumber yards.~~

~~**Total industrial land use**: The Forks UGA has 73.3 acres or 1.8% of its total designated for industrial land use~~

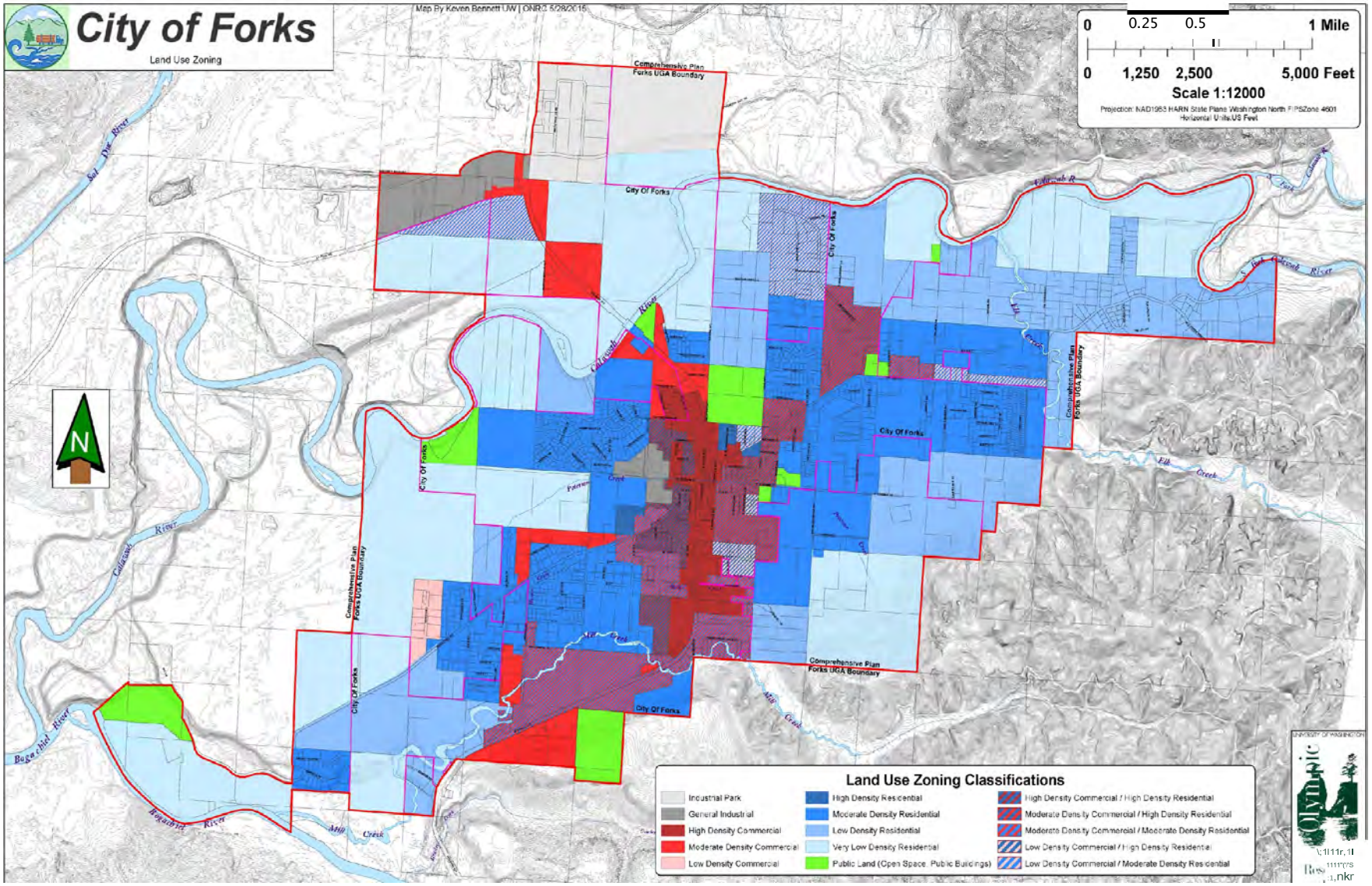
The combined industrial zones designate 159.8 acres or 6.7% of all land in the city and 159.8 acres or 3.5% of all land in the city and UGA in total. The land that is available for development less acreage already developed for industrial use (4.4 acres of 2.8% of industrial zoned), in public use, not buildable, in other uses, and critical areas is 47.8 acres or 29.9% of all industrial zoned land.

Industrial land use zones	City	UGA	Total
Acreage in I and IP zones	159.8	0.0	159.8
Less fully developed industrial	-4.4	0.0	-4.4
Less in public use	-78.1	0.0	-78.1
Less not buildable	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Less in other uses	-15.2	0.0	-15.2
Less critical areas, not suitable	-14.3	0.0	-14.3
Total additional development	**47.8**	**0.0**	**47.8**

~~Industrial land use~~	~~City~~	~~Unine~~	~~UGA~~
~~Acreage in industrial land use~~	~~199~~	~~274~~	~~473~~
~~Acreage total in each area~~	~~2,045~~	~~2,655~~	~~4,700~~
~~Percent industrial in each area~~	~~9.7%~~	~~10.3%~~	~~10.1%~~

~~**Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007**~~

~~**Economic trends**:~~ ~~An~~ The Forks Industrial Park was ~~been~~ conceived ~~developed~~ to encourage the development of a timber manufacturing industry within the Forks UGA. More jobs are expected ~~as a result of~~ because of the creation of a wood drying operation that is part of the industrial park project. Due to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and harvesting restrictions in the commercial forest acreage base, many wood products industries have shut down over the last few years.


City of Forks
Land Use Zoning
Map By Keven Bennett UW | ONR3 5/28/2015
0 0.25 0.5 1 Mile
0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet
Scale 1:12000
Projection: NAD1983 HARN State Plane Washington North FIPSZone 4601
Horizontal Units:US Feet
Comprehensive Plan Forks UGA Boundary
City Of Forks
Land Use Zoning Classifications
Industrial Park
General Industrial
High Density Commercial
Moderate Density Commercial
Low Density Commercial
High Density Residential
Moderate Density Residential
Low Density Residential
Very Low Density Residential
Public Land (Open Space, Public Buildings)
High Density Commercial / High Density Residential
Moderate Density Commercial / High Density Residential
Moderate Density Commercial / Moderate Density Residential
Low Density Commercial / High Density Residential
Low Density Commercial / Moderate Density Residential

~~**Market area**: The market for wood products extends from Clallam County to international trade.~~

Commercial land use

Commercial zones (C) within the city include a low density (C-1), moderate density (C-2), and high density (C-3) designations distinguished by the size of the parcels, types of allowed or conditional uses, and location adjacent to residential zones.

C-1: Low density commercial and moderate and high density residential – allows nonconflicting space for commercial uses or that may require large amounts of land. C-1 zone also allows single-family and duplex residential as permitted use, 3-9 unit multifamily as special use, and 10+ unit multifamily as conditional use. An example of this zone would be the Zepeda Road area located north of Bogachiel Way and the airport.

C-2: Moderate density commercial and moderate and high density residential - preserves adequate area for commercial uses requiring relatively small amounts of land and that acts as a transition between residential and high commercial areas. C-2 zone also allows single-family residential as permitted use, duplex and 3-9 unit multifamily as special use, and 10+ unit multifamily as conditional use. An example of this zone would be the areas of Andersonville, the Newton Mill/Elks Lodge portions of Merchant Road, and the airport.

C-3: High density commercial and high density residential – designates areas within which specified commercial activities can be concentrated that will serve as a focal point for local citizens, but that will limit disruption of nearby residential activities. C-3 zone also allows single-family and duplex residential as permitted use, 3-9 unit multifamily as special use, and 10+ unit multifamily as conditional use. The best example of this type of zone would be the portions of US-101 between Tillicum Park and Forks Thriftyway.

~~**Purpose**: Designate land for commercial purposes of all types, including retail and wholesale trade, offices, hotels, motels, RV parks, restaurants, service outlets, automobile service stations, repair facilities and storage.~~

~~Total commercial use: the entire UGA has only 101.5 acres of 2.4$ of its total area in commercial use.~~

The combined commercial zones designate 159.8 acres or 28.1% of all land in the city and 203.8 acres or 9.2% of all land in the UGA, and 878.4 acres or 19.0% of all land in the city and UGA. The land that is available for development less acreage already developed for commercial use (43.1 acres or 29.4% of all commercial zoned), in public use, not buildable, in other uses, and critical areas is 258.1 acres or 29.4% of all commercial zoned land.

Commercial land use zones	**City**	**UGA**	**Total**
Acreage in C-1, C-2, C-3 zones	674.6	203.8	878.4
Less fully developed commercial	-43.1	0.0	-43.1
Less in public use	-213.7	0.0	-213.7
Less not buildable	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Less in other uses (1)	-130.3	-184.9	-315.2
Less critical areas, not suitable	-48.2	0.0	-48.2
Total additional development	**239.2**	**18.9**	**258.1**

(1) Includes 184.9 acres in Commercial Forest.

~~**Commercial land use**~~	~~**City**~~	~~**Uninc**~~	~~**UGA**~~
~~Acreage in commercial land use~~	~~225~~	~~23~~	~~248~~
~~Acreage total in each area~~	~~2,045~~	~~2,655~~	~~4,700~~
~~Percent commercial in each area~~	~~11.0%~~	~~0.9%~~	~~5.3%~~

~~**Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007**~~

Commercial uses are scattered throughout the Forks UGA with a concentration ~~of commercial uses~~ in the central business district located ~~that runs~~ along both sides of Forks Avenue (US-101) in the central part of the city ~~of Forks~~. A mini mall was created in the US-101 corridor that ~~has~~ facilitated the development of new business. There is a need for more parking to provide residents and tourists with easier access to the central business district.

The unincorporated UGA has commercial uses scattered throughout with a large number located along Merchant Road east and the

northeast ~~side~~ of the city ~~of Forks~~.

~~**Market area**~~: Forks commercial uses serve the UGA, northwest Jefferson County, and to a limited extent Clallam Bay, La Push, and Neah Bay. Tourism is an increasingly important industry, as evidenced by the heavy concentration of hotels and restaurants in Forks central business district.

~~**Proposed commercial use**: The commercial designation used on the Comprehensive Plan Map indicates the areas of future commercial development including the following classifications:~~

- ~~**Heavy commercial**: High intensity land use including the central business district of the Forks UGA to encourage development along arterials such as SR 101. Some residential capacity, preferably high density, is permitted in this designation.~~

- ~~**Moderate commercial**: Moderate intensity land use located immediately adjacent to the Heavy Commercial area in the Forks central business district including commercial nodes and strip commercial areas with sufficient roadways to immediately connect this area with arterials. Residential zoning is permitted in this designation, preferably medium to high-density units~~

- ~~**Light commercial**: Light intensity land use designation that incorporates neighborhood small businesses and home-based businesses/offices used to provide transition between Commercial zones and Residential zones. This designation may overlap with low to medium residential zoning designations.~~

~~The commercial zoning intensity designations incorporate numerous factors in determining the level of intensity associated with a commercial zone including traffic, parking, noise, sewage, lighting, and pollutants.~~ The Forks Zoning Code incorporates a series of "overlay" zones that allow for ~~a~~ mixed use and varying degrees of densities of land use. The Zoning Code allows the owner to use the least restrictive building code requirements, provided however, that land uses used in the overlay must be permitted in each land use zone. For example, ~~Meaning that~~ in a C-1 Light Commercial, Medium Residential overlay Zone, if the desired land use is "permitted" in one zone but "conditional" in the other, the owner developer has ~~would have~~ to comply with the conditional use requirements

Public land use

The purpose of the Public lands (PL) zone is to create a specific zoning designation for those lands owned by public entities located within the city, and within those parts of the UGA subject to future annexation. The objective is to reduce uncertainty as to which part of the zoning code applies to projects undertaken on public land.

~~**Purpose**: Designate public and semi-public uses such as parks, schools, community recreation centers, public utilities, parking lots, city halls, libraries, and fraternal organization facilities.~~

~~**Total public land use**: The UGA has 161 acres or 3.9% used for public purposes.~~

Public land use zone	City	UGA	Total
Acreage in PL zone	37.9	0.0	37.9
Less fully developed public use	-1.4	-0.0	-1.4
Less in public use	-32.1	-0.0	-32.1
Less not buildable	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Less in other uses (1)	-3.0	-0.0	-3.0
Less critical areas, not suitable	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1
Total additional development	**1.3**	**0.0**	**1.3**

~~Public land use~~	~~City~~	~~Uninc~~	~~UGA~~
~~Acreage in public land use~~	~~134~~	~~5~~	~~139~~
~~Acreage total in each area~~	~~2,045~~	~~2,655~~	~~4,700~~
~~Percent public in each area~~	~~6.6%~~	~~0.2%~~	~~3.0%~~

~~**Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007**~~

The public land zone designates 37.9 acres or 1.6% of all land in the city and 0.8% of all land in the city and UGA in total. The land that is available for development less acreage already developed for

public use (33.5 acres of 88.4% of public zoned), not buildable, in other uses, and critical areas is 1.3 acres or 3.4% of all public zoned land.

Moved to Parks & Recreation

~~**Description of existing public uses**: The City of Forks has one developed park, Tillicum Park, located in the north entrance to the city, that serves multiple purposes ranging from a tourist rest stop to a staging place for community events such as the Forks Old Fashioned Fourth of July. The park has various offerings including a skateboard park, horseshoe pits, large, covered area, an ADA compliant playground, an arena, and 3 high school approved ball fields.~~

~~The City also owns 2 other sites that are parks that includes the triangle park that is associated with the Totem Pole and the park located in Ford Park~~

~~The demand for ball fields has been alleviated by the Forks Lions Club, which built ball fields in nearby Beaver, Washington, the ball fields of the Quillayute Valley School District that are open to public use, and the West End Youth League Association ball fields on the donation of land by Mr. Ed Duncan.~~
~~A landscaped triangle at the intersection of SR 101 and Sol Duc way serves as a rest area for some people as does some lawn area in front of the Forks Recreation Center.~~

~~The West End Aquatic Center, consisting of a workout center, lap pool, exercise classroom, and a community center was built using voter approved bonds and grant funds. After a few years of operating, the Center was closed following the defeat of an operations levy. The Center is now operated as public-private partnership.~~

~~Recently, the State constructed a boat launch along the Calawah River located immediately east of SR 101's Calawah River Bridge It that will be heavily used by local and tourist populations. Following the State's construction of the Calawah River boat launch, the State deeded the 5.4 acres to the City which has operated the boat launch ever since.~~

Residential land use

Besides allowing residential uses in the C-1, C-2, and C-3 commercial zones, Forks zoning also provides housing uses within 4 residential (R) zones.

R-1: Very low density residential – includes properties that currently have little or no infrastructure in place but were placed into the UGA in 1991. The R-1 zone density and lot size requirements consider the existing undeveloped nature of the property. When infrastructure is expanded these areas will be rezoned accordingly.

R-1 parcels must be at least 5 acres in size, permit single-family and duplex, and conditionally allow mobile home parks. Examples of R-1 very low density residential include the commercial forest to the west of Andersonville, the southwestern portions of the UGA, and portions of property between Merchant Road and Elk Valley along the Calawah River.

R-2: Low density residential – includes some existing rural amenities related to agricultural uses of property inside city limits as well as properties that may annex to the city in the future. R-2 zoning permits single-family and duplex, and conditionally allows 3–9-unit structures, 10+ unit structures, and mobile home parks. Examples of R-2 low density residential include the eastern portions of Division Street and portions of Bogachiel Way between Page Road and Valley View.

R-3: Moderate density residential – permits single-family and duplex, specially allows 3-9-unit structures, and conditionally allows 10+ unit structures and mobile home parks. An example of R-3 moderate density residential includes the areas of Terra Eden/Sherwood Forest and the Mansfield Additions

R-4: High density residential – provides a diversity of housing types and permits single-family and duplex, specially allows 3-9-

unit structures, and conditionally allows 10+ unit structures and mobile home parks. The R-4 zone is limited to areas that are serviced by the city water system and a state approved sewer system. An example of R-4 high density zone includes the residential areas on both sides of US-101 (Rhodey Avenue, Blackberry, etc.).

~~**Purpose**: To provide space for housing of all types, including single-family dwelling units, duplexes, multi-family dwelling units, mobile homes, and mobile home parks.~~

~~**Total residential land use:** the Forks UGA, including the City of Forks, has 3.325 acres or 70.7% of its total land area in residential uses.~~

Residences developed at greater than 1.0 dwelling unit per 0.5 acre are located throughout the city, ~~punctuated by~~ interspersed with housing developments ~~such as~~ including Sherwood Forest, Terra Eden, Ford Park, and the Mansfield Addition. ~~The most~~ Intense residential development ~~land use~~ located outside of ~~Forks~~ city limits is adjacent to northeast Forks ~~with developments~~ along ~~and proximate to~~ Calawah Way and Merchant Road. ~~There is also~~ Significant residential development is also located along ~~and proximate to~~ Bogachiel Way ~~heading~~ ~~east~~ west to the Valley View area. Duplexes are interspersed throughout the ~~Forks~~ UGA, with a concentration in the Thomas Third Addition and Elk Creek Loop.

~~Residential land use~~	~~City~~	~~Uninc~~	~~UGA~~
~~Acreage in residential land use~~	~~1,103~~	~~2,222~~	~~3.32~~
~~Acreage total in each area~~	~~2,045~~	~~2,655~~	~~4.70~~
~~Percent residential in each area~~	~~53.9%~~	~~83.4%~~	~~70.7%~~

~~**Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007**~~

There are relatively few dwelling units in the city ~~of Forks~~ at a density ~~of~~ less than 1.0 dwelling unit per 0.5 acre. The greatest concentration ~~of these types of homes~~ are located west of Ford Park between Calawah Way and Division Street where a series of subdivisions are composed of lots a little greater than 0.5 acre in area. The Mansfield Additions, located in the southwest portion of the city, and the unincorporated areas of the ~~Forks~~ UGA contain dwelling units in this classification that are scattered throughout that area.

The combined residential zones designate 1,540.6 acres or 64.1% of all land in the city and 2,202.4 acres or 99.1% of all land in the UGA and 3,743.0 acres or 80.9% of all land in the city and UGA in total. The land that is available for development less acreage already developed for residential use (452.0 acres of 12.1% of residential zoned), in public use, not buildable, in other uses, and critical areas is 2,415.7 acres or 64.5% of all residential zoned land.

Residential land use zones	City	UGA	Total
Acreage in R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4	1,540.6	2,202.4	3,743.0
Less fully developed residential	-211.8	-240.2	-452.0
Less in public use	-144.4	-15.1	-159.5
Less not buildable	-0.1	-1.5	-1.6
Less in other uses (1)	-28.5	-23.9	-52.4
Less critical areas, not suitable	-223.0	-438.8	-661.8
Total additional development	**932.8**	**1,482.9**	**2,415.7**

(1) includes 184.9 acres in ~~Community~~ forest lands.

~~Approximately 2,481 acres or 75% of all zoned residential land within the Forks UGA in 2007 was in zones of less than 5.0 dwelling units (du) per acre that is below the threshold for providing urban services under GMA.~~

Remaining residential buildable capacity

Forks city limits include 454.9 adjusted net suitable acres, the UGA 723.0 acres, and the town and UGA total 1,177.9 acres that are developable when 35% infrastructure and 25% market reduction requirements are considered.

Forks city limits can support an additional 2,637 persons, the UGA 4,192 persons, or the town and UGA total 6,829 people if the net suitable acres are built to existing maximum allowance and current person per household characteristics are included.

The city's 5,972 population capacity is 2,160 more persons, and the town and UGA total 11,466 population capacity is 6,304 more persons than Clallam County's 2045 allocation requirement of 5,162 persons.

Development capacity	City	UGA	Total
Net acreage for dvpmnt	**932.8**	**1,482.9**	**2,415.7**
Less 35% site infrastruct (1)	-326.4	-519.0	-845.4
Less 25% mkt reduction (2)	-151.5	-240.9	-392.4
Adjusted net acres suitable	**454.9**	**723.0**	**1,177.9**
Average du/acre (3)	2.18	2.18	2.18
Potential dwelling units	**992**	**1,576**	**2,568**
Average household size (4)	2.66	2.66	2.66
Additional population	**2,637**	**4,192**	**6,829**
2020 population	3,335	1,302	4,637
Total population capacity	**5,972**	**5,494**	**11,466**
2045 allocation	3,812	1,350	5,162
Surplus capacity	**2,160**	**4,144**	**6,304**

(1) Allowance for streets, sidewalks, and utilities where the property has not been improved for development.

(2) Includes an average assessment of land that will not be made available in the marketplace for acquisition and development where landowner may prefer existing development character, or the owner or heirs are not available for sale.

(3) Average maximum allowable density in residential zones.

(4) Average household size per 2018-2023 American Community Survey (ACS).

	City				Uninc	
	F-R1	F-R2	F-R3	F-R4	URL	LD
DU/acre	0.2	2.0	5.0	17.4	2.0	9.0
Acres	372	184	540	7	1,925	298
Vacant	99%	65%	43%	41%	70%	36%
Rdvpmt potential	0%	26%	25%	58%	23%	59%
Fully developed	0%	0.3%	26%	0%	3%	1%
% UGA	12%	6%	16%	0.2%	58%	9%

Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-year Review, 2007

Build-out potential: The city has considerable potential for building within the existing incorporated land area including several undeveloped subdivisions. A large build-out potential allows flexibility in development and promotes low-cost housing by reducing competition for available land.

Proposed residential use: residential zoning should include, as an option to conventional development and zoning, development regulations to allow flexible lot sizes with the same number of lots.

Mixed-use

Purpose: Designate lands for mixed-use in horizontal or vertical developments for retail, office, housing, and public use.

Total mixed-use: The UGA has 515 acres or 11.0% designated for mixed-use development opportunities.

Mixed-use land use	City	Uninc	UGA
Acreage in mixed-use land use	384	131	515
Acreage total in each area	2,045	2,655	4,700
Percent mixed-use in each area	18.8%	4.9%	11.0%

Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007

Open space

Purpose: Designate utilitarian open areas (mostly created by buffers) to preserve critical areas identified through performance standards in the Forks Interim Critical Areas Ordinance. While it is a requirement of the GMA to plan for and identify open space, there is sufficient open space available through timberlands and state and national park lands.

Park land use	City	Uninc	UGA
Acreage in park land use	18.0	0.0	18.0
Acreage total in each area	1,271.2	2,882.1	4,153.3
Percent park in each area	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%

Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007

An open space designation is based upon the land's association with wildlife or critical areas, or access to the lands by the public including lands:

- **Limited to utilitarian open areas** - (mostly buffer areas) to preserve critical areas identified through performance standards in the Forks Interim Critical Areas Ordinance; or,

- **Used to designate lands associated with fish and wildlife habitats** - to be protected wherever possible with little or no interference with private ownership; or,

- **Used to designate lands within the Forks UGA** - available to the public for recreational purposes.

Definitions of open space are as follows:

Open space public access: Lands designated as open space public includes city parks and other real property designated for recreational uses. Public access is the primary indicator of areas designated as open space public.

Open space limited access: Lands designated as open space limited access are private or public lands associated with a critical area, fish, or wildlife habitat. Open space limited access lands will not be restricted from being used for forest management purposes, unless (1) there is a City or County ownership interest in these lands; and (2) affirmative action is taken by the City or County by passage of an ordinance to limit such practices. These lands may, as permitted by law, be harvested, used as staging areas for emergency services to include fire-fighting activities, used in connection with sewer treatment, used for research purposes, and used for other purposes permitted by law. These lands, regardless of ownership, may be restricted with regard to access by the general public.

Incentives (such as increases in density) may be made for developers who incorporate open space public lands into their developments.

Proposed: The City of Forks has approximately 18 acres of developed parkland. Although this is far below the National Parks and Recreation (NPRA) standard of 10 acres per 1,000 population the park lands surrounding the Forks UGA should more than compensate for this deficiency. However, further study should be done to determine if the current availability of parkland for public use could be expanded by development of land currently owned by the city or the county, or through future land acquisition.

The inventory does not include information about the quality of the social services provided through the local government, educational facilities, churches, cemeteries, emergency services, and the library. The city recognizes that changes in the population will affect these services and will require the planning of appropriate facilities. The agents managing each of these facilities need to work with the city to incorporate their future with this comprehensive plan.

Natural resource lands

There are no designated natural resource lands within the Forks UGA. The Forks UGA is surrounded by commercial forestlands and there are numerous areas within the Forks UGA that are heavily wooded.

However, there are a few farms of substantial size that raise cattle and hay. Several of these farms are of a historic nature that should be continued, thereby, protecting an aspect of the region's history and culture ensuring a continued connection to the region's history and culture.

Vacant land

Vacant land within the UGA includes 2,912.2 acres or 70.2% of the total.

Vacant land	City	Uninc	UGA
Acreage in vacant land	646.0	2,266.9	2,912.9

Acreage total in each area	1,271.2	2,882.1	4,153.3
Percent vacant in each area	50.9%	79.0%	70.2%

Source: Clallam County's UGA Analysis & 10-Year Review, 2007

Forks UGA acreage

	2014	LUP	2014	LUP
Residential	1,334	3,625	32.1%	74.0%
Commercial	144	530	3.5%	10.8%
Industrial	73	329	1.7%	6.8%
Public facilities	208	236	5.0%	4.8%
Vacant, undvpt	2,399		57.7%	
Tribal		18		0.4%
Open space - public		36		0.7%
Open space - private		121		2.5%
Total	**4,157**	**4,896**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

2014 – projected acreage in user per 2006 Comprehensive Plan
LUP – proposed land use plan acreage per 2006 Comprehensive Plan
Source: 2006 Comprehensive Plan

Essential public facilities siting process

Citywide Site Evaluation Committee: Essential public facilities are determined by the state Office of Financial Management (OFM) in accordance with GMA provisions. When essential public facilities are proposed the city will appoints an advisory Citywide Site Evaluation Committee (CSEC) composed of citizen members selected to represent a broad range of interest groups and expertise including one an individual with technical expertise relating to the particular type of facility. The CSEC Committee will develops specific siting criteria for the proposed project and identifies, analyzes, and ranks potential project sites under the following considerations:

- Existing city standards for siting such facilities.
- Existing public facilities and the effect on the community.
- The relative potential for reshaping the economy, environment, and the community character.
- The location of resource lands or critical areas.
- Essential public facilities should not be located beyond the UGA unless self-contained and do not require the extension of urban governmental services.

Community involvement: The city will use timely press releases, newspaper notices, public information meetings, and public hearings to notify citizens in all relevant jurisdictions. The city will notify adjacent jurisdictions of the proposed project and will solicit review and comment on the recommendations of the Citywide Site Evaluation Committee.

Goals and policies

LU GOAL 1 - Conserve and protect water resources.

LU Policy 1.1 - Retain any existing publicly owned open surface water systems in a natural state and undertake programs to rehabilitate any degraded conditions.

LU GOAL 2 - Land use regulation should respect private property rights and only compromise such rights when (1) highly significant objectives essential to the public health, safety or welfare cannot be attained in any other manner, or (2) the other beliefs expressed herein cannot be furthered in any other manner.

LU Policy 2.1 - Comprehensive Plan and Zoning map designations should allow for significantly more land than is necessary to accommodate projected development to account for market availability and choice.

LU Policy 2.2 - Ample space should be provided for commercial development along SR US-101 to allow for development of tourism activities.

LU Policy 2.3 - Comprehensive Plan map designations and amendments should allow for maximum flexibility in development standards.

LU Policy 2.4 – Comprehensive Plan map designations and amendments should allow for the siting of organic materials (OM) management facilities as identified in solid waste management plans (SWMP) pre RCW 70A.205.040(3).

LU Goal 3 - Development should be encouraged and facilitated by land use regulation that is simple, user friendly, and inexpensive in application for both government and property owners.

LU Policy 3.1 - All land use permitting processes ~~should be~~ consolidated as much as possible.

LU Policy 3.2 - Brochures in easy-to-understand language ~~should be~~ prepared to explain the permitting process to permit applicants.

LU Policy 3.3 - Unnecessary public hearings and public notification requirements ~~should~~ not be incorporated into land use regulation. ~~The City will work to ensure that~~ Public hearings and notice requirements are kept at a minimum in land use permitting processes.

LU Goal 4 - The rural character should be encouraged, but not mandated by legislative bodies.

LU Policy 4.1 - Zoning and permitting legislation ~~should~~ continue to permit current levels of agriculture within the UGA ~~in order~~ to protect substantial, as well as historic farms.

LU Policy 4.2 - If a landowner's property value or use is reduced by virtue of land use regulation, the City of Forks and Clallam County ~~shall~~ endorse any efforts by Forks UGA residents to obtain compensation from state or federal agencies that require such regulation. Regulations that reduce the value or use of private property should be minimized and landowners ~~should~~ be fully compensated for any such regulation.

LU Policy 4.3 - Impacts on capital facilities ~~should be~~ considered and mitigated when consistent with the other policies ~~herein~~ when land use regulation is formulated and implemented. ~~Planning should promote the efficient construction and use of capital facilities.~~

LU Policy 4.4 - ~~Efforts should be made to~~ Identify legal mechanisms whereby large developments can be held responsible for impact fees without placing a similar burden on ~~more~~ moderate ($1 million or 30 people) development. Large development projects can strain municipal services to the detriment of other users and large developments should mitigate these impacts.

LU Policy 4.5 - Land uses ~~should be~~ segregated by comprehensive plan and zoning classifications into generally defined and flexible residential, commercial, and industrial areas and ~~Segregation of land uses into generally defined and flexible residential, commercial, and industrial zone classifications~~ are a desirable means of preventing incompatible adjacent land uses and stabilizing property values.

LU Policy 4.6 - ~~Continued unemployment and underemployment necessitates the creation of opportunities for the development of business.~~ Home-based industries are an essential part of the economic vitality of the planning area and ~~should b~~e permitted in all zoning classifications to the extent compatible with surrounding land uses and ~~Home-based industries should be allowed in all zoning classifications and at a minimum should be permitted if they~~ do not create ~~any~~ significant disruption to adjoining uses.

LU Policy 4.7 - ~~When assessing requests for rezones,~~ A review of ~~the~~ a requested rezone considers the impact on preexisting adjacent land uses ~~should~~ to be ~~a~~ part of the rezone process ~~Planning Commission's efforts~~.

LU Policy 4.8 - ~~Continue efforts in~~ Partner~~ship~~ with the Quileute Tribe, Hoh Tribe, Washington State's Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and Clallam County ~~that will~~ to identify historical resources that can be plotted and recorded in a

comprehensive inventory of buildings, structures, and sites within the UGA ~~The City of Forks and Clallam County historical and archaeological sites~~ that have intrinsic educational, cultural, heritage, and economic value.

LU Policy 4.9 – Incorporate the use of an inadvertent discovery plan, using one of the state agencies or similar municipalities that has adopted such a plan, in development projects where ground disturbance will be occurring. Offer assistance to individuals, contractors, and community organizations needing familiarization with such a document and the expected response associated with its utilization.

LU Policy 4.10 - ~~The City of Forks and Clallam County should~~ Develop incentives, without imposing penalties, for property owners who maintain ~~their~~ stewardship of historical lands, sites, and structures.

Goal LU 5: Protect Forks from damage and loss caused by wildfire events.

Policy LU 5.1: When determined by the Fire Chief, and with the concurrence of the Mayor, install a burn ban within city limits and the FUGA subject to the Fire Chief's review and approval of any recreation fires. ~~Maintain a burn ban in town limits and the FUGA subject to the Fire Chief's review and approval of any recreational fires.~~

Policy LU 5.2: Encourage the development of cleared safety zones around structures and neighborhoods (e.g., defensible spaces) to develop defensible spaces needed by firefighters to respond to wildfires in areas where there is an interface with forested areas of the FUGA. ~~Implement cleared safety zones around structures and neighborhoods (e.g., defensible spaces) to prevent the potential for wildland-urban interface (WUI) fires~~.

Policy LU 5.3: Encourage, when not required by state mandated building codes, such as the International Building Code (IBC), the utilization of fire-retardant materials, including non-combustible roofing and siding, exterior walls, decks, and other building attachments or extensions, as well as appropriate fire suppression systems in larger structures such as school, assembly buildings, etc. ~~Update building codes to require effective fire-retardant materials including non-combustible roofing and siding, exterior walls, decks, and other building attachments or extensions that meet at least the minimum requirements of the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC) and where~~ appropriate fire sprinkler systems in larger structures.

Policy LU 5.4: Work with Clallam Count to implement the county-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to identify and prioritize hazardous fuel treatments and recommended ways to reduce outdoor fires within Forks and the FUGA. ~~Collaborate with the Clallam Conservation District on the development of a county-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to identify and prioritize hazardous fuel treatments and recommend ways to reduce structural ignitability in forks and the FUGA. When complete, adopt the statewide wildfire hazard map and base-level wildfire risk map criteria per RCW 43.30.580~~.

Goal LU 6: Ensure that all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, have the same protection from environmental and health hazards and have equal access to a healthy environment. Where any are identified, work with county, state, and federal agencies to address ~~the~~ disproportionate burden of environmental pollution and hazards ~~often faced by marginalized communities~~.

Policy LU 6.1: Ensure all people receive the same level of protection from environmental and health hazards and have equal access to environmental decision-making processes.

Policy LU 6.2: Ensure that those most affected by environmental issues, have a voice in developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Policy LU 6.3: Ensure that environmental benefits (like clean air

and water) are distributed fairly, and environmental burdens (like pollution and hazardous waste) do not disproportionately affect any group.

Policy LU 6.4: Recognize the unique histories, cultures, and experiences of different communities, particularly those historically marginalized by environmental injustices.

Policy LU 6.5: Recognize that environmental problems are often intertwined with broader social, economic, and political inequalities, and seek to address underlying causes.

Policy LU 6.6: Ensure that all communities have access to healthy and safe living, working, and recreational environments.

Policy LU 6.7: Recognize the need for good stewardship of natural resources, and addressing means of protecting ecosystems, for the benefit of current and future generations. ~~Protect ecosystems and natural resources for the benefit of all, including future generations~~.

Policy LU 6.8: Empower residents ~~communities~~ to act and create positive change within the environment and its environment.

7. Housing

Population

The population of Forks increased from 1,120 residents in 1950 to 3,565 residents in 2015 or by 318%. The population has varied dramatically over the years with positive and negative gains and no discernible pattern. Annexation of new territory by the City of Forks has also resulted in an increase in the city's population base.

Forks population growth

	County	City	%County	UGA	%UGA
1950	26,396	1,120	4.2%		
1960	30,022	1,156	3.9%		
1970	34,770	1,680	4.8%		
1980	51,648	3,060	5.9%		
1990	56,204	2,838	5.0%		
2000	64,179	3,120	4.9%		
2010	71,404	3,532	4.9%		
2015	72,650	3,565	4.9%	4,338	82.1%
2020	73,616	3,439	4.7%	4,479	76.8%
2025	75,022	3,550	4.7%	4,624	76.8%

Source: Washington State OFM and Clallam County 2007

Projections: Forks population growth has been estimated by Clallam County using a linear projection growth factor used to determine future land use demand. Clallam County projections expect the City of Forks to decrease in population from 3,565 persons in 2015 to 3,550 persons by 2025 or by -0.5% while the UGA will increase from 4,338 persons in 2015 to 4,624 persons by 2025 or by 106.6%. The City of Forks percent of the population in the UGA is expected to decline from 82.1% in 2015 to 76.8% by 2025 as some lands in the unincorporated areas of the UGA develop residential housing.

Forks' population varies due to the transient nature of the community as a result of timber harvesting, prison staff career advancements, prison inmate followers, growth in the Hispanic community, and changes in government budgets. Diversification offers the potential of a more stabilized population growth as well as economy. "Urban flight" may also increase new residents in the Forks UGA as well as surrounding areas.

Communication technologies may increase population, as more individuals live in rural areas and conduct their business affairs via telephone and computer. As the nation's population ages it is possible retirees from other areas will move into the Forks UGA.

Demographics

The American Community Survey (ACS) - is an ongoing statistical survey by the US Census Bureau sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly (or 3,000,000 per year) with a margin of error varying from +/-3.0% to +/-14.6% depending on the subject. The ACS regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. It is the largest survey other than the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers.

The demographic characteristics is this plan are taken from the ACS's most current compilations for the combined ACS's 2018 to 2022 years. **Given the limited sampling the results are likely to be typical but not overtly accurate of actual existing conditions**.

The 2020 Decennial Census was conducted in 2020 and some portions are still being compiled. Normally, the decennial census is considered a 100% count. However, due to Covid and underfunding by Congress, the decennial census includes some random sampling like ACS.

Age

Forks median age of 33.9 is considerably lower than 37.7-52.3 compared with Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Forks

has a higher percent of 26% under the age of 18 compared with 16-22% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Conversely, Forks has a significantly lower percent of 11% of persons over the age 65 compared to 15-32% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Median age	38.5	37.7	52.3	33.9
Percent under 18	22%	22%	16%	26%
Percent over 18	78%	78%	84%	74%
Percent 18-64	61%	63%	52%	63%
Percent over 65+	16%	15%	32%	11%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Household and family size

Forks average household size of 2.51 persons is considerably higher than Clallam Couinty at 2.14 but lower compared to 2.55-2.61 in Washington State and the US. Forks average family size of 3.21 is similarly higher compared with 2.71 in Clallam County and 3.09 in Washington State but lower than 3.23 in the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Average household size	2.61	2.55	2.14	2.51
Average family size	3.23	3.09	2.71	3.21

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Consequently, new housing developments in Forks may favor larger housing types like accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and all forms of middle housing.

Household types

Forks has a higher percentage of family households at 63% and lower percentage of non-family or individual households at 37% compared with Clallam County at 59% and 41% respectively but lower percent of family compared with 65% and higher non-family households compared with 35% in Washington State and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Family households	65%	65%	59%	63%
Non-family households	35%	35%	41%	37%

Source: ACS 2019-2022

Housing types

Forks has a significantly lower percent of all housing stock in single-family detached at 43% compared with 61-71%, and higher percent of mobile home or trailer at 33% compared with 6-14% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Single-family detached	61%	63%	71%	43%
Single-family attached	6%	4%	4%	6%
Duplex	3%	2%	1%	0%
Triplex or Fourplex	4%	4%	2%	2%
5-9 units/structure	5%	5%	2%	3%
10-19 units/structure	4%	5%	2%	11%
20+ units/structure	10%	11%	3%	1%
Mobile home/trailer	6%	6%	14%	33%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0%	0%	1%	1%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

While Forks has some middle housing, including triplex and fourplex, new housing developments should incorporate other middle housing types that accommodate smaller non-family households.

Age of housing stock

Forks has a significantly higher percent of housing stock built between 1960-1979 at 54% compared with 25% and lesser percentage built between 2000-2019 at 8% compared with 16-24% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
2020+	5%	3%	2%	1%

2000-2019	16%	19%	24%	8%
1980-1999	27%	30%	30%	24%
1960-1979	25%	25%	25%	54%
1940-1959	15%	12%	11%	10%
1939 or earlier	12%	10%	8%	3%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Forks significantly older housing stock of 45-64 years is likely the most economical and should be maintained and rehabilitated where necessary to retain affordable housing.

Median value

Forks median house value is significantly lower at $165,500 than $240,500-431,000 compared with Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Forks has a lower owner-occupied percentage at 57% compared with 62-76% for Clallam County, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Median value	$240,500	$339,000	$431,400	$165,500
$0-49,999	6%	3%	3%	35%
$50-99,999	10%	2%	3%	6%
$100-149,999	11%	2%	3%	6%
$150-199,999	13%	2%	5%	19%
$200-299,999	20%	7%	11%	16%
$300-499,999	21%	26%	38%	12%
$500-999,999	13%	42%	35%	6%
$1,000,000+	4%	16%	3%	0%
Owner occupied	62%	64%	76%	57%
W/mortgage	62%	69%	49%	34%
W/o mortgage	38%	31%	51%	66%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Forks lower median value housing in the ACS's 2018-2022 sample is likely a result of the large supply of older housing as well as lower land and building costs and values in rural areas of the county.

Owner cost as percent of household income with a mortgage

Forks has a lower percent of owner households with a mortgage paying more than 35% of income for housing costs at 10% compared with 20-33% for Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Nonetheless, 10% or 26 households are severely cost burdened.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Less than 20.0%	48%	41%	33%	53%
20.0-24.9%	16%	17%	20%	20%
25.0-29.9%	10%	12%	11%	14%
30.0-34.9%	7%	8%	4%	3%
35.0%+	20%	21%	33%	10%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Median rent

Forks median rent is lower at $833 compared to $1,097-1,2582 for Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Forks rental households are concentrated primarily in the lower rent categories with 62% paying under $500-999 compared with 26-34% in Clallam County and Washington State.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Median rent	$1,097	$1,258	$1,057	$833
$0-500	9%	7%		11%
$500-999	34%	26%		62%
$1,000-1,499	30%	32%		23%
$1,500-1,999	15%	21%		0%
$2,000-2,499	6%	9%		4%
$2,500-2,999	3%	3%		0%
$3,000+	3%	3%		0%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Forks lower median rents are likely a result of the large supply of older rental housing stock as well as lower land and building costs and values in rural areas of the county.

Rental cost as percent of household income

Forks has a relatively high percent of renter households at 42% paying more than 35.0% of income for housing costs compared with 45% for Clallam County and 38-39% for Washington State and the US. Nonetheless, 42% or 211 households are severely cost burdened.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Less than 15.0%	14%	12%	15%	27%
15.0-19.9%	13%	14%	7%	21%
20.0-24.9%	13%	14%	16%	0%
25.0-29.9%	12%	13%	11%	9%
30.0-34.9%	9%	10%	6%	2%
35.0%+	39%	38%	45%	42%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

~~Demographics~~

~~The US Bureau of the Census conducts the decadal census consisting of a detailed and comprehensive assessment of employment, housing, income, household, and other statistics every 10 years that is used to determine electoral districts, income sharing, and other federal measures. The decadal census is based on census tracts that are statistical boundaries for the collection of information that are organized and grouped into jurisdictional areas such as Clallam County and Forks.~~

~~The US Bureau of the Census initiated the American Community Survey (ACS) to provide current information on an annual basis. The ACS is based on annual random statistical sampling of municipal jurisdictions that are collated over multiple years span to provide an accurate projection of socioeconomic conditions and trends. The most current ACS survey includes the years 2009-2013.~~

~~The American Community Survey (ACS) - is an ongoing statistical survey by the US Census Bureau, sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly (or 3,000,000 per year). The ACS regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. It is the largest survey other than the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers.~~

~~The following summary socioeconomic characteristics were compared for the United States, Washington State, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties, Clallam County, and Forks - detailed statistics are provided in the Appendix.~~

~~**Age distribution** - before World War II, the nation's population was distributed within a triangle (pyramid if male and female are arrayed side by side) where the greatest proportion of the population in the youngest age group (0-5 years) gradually declined in proportion into the older years due to age-related attrition until it reached zero or no living persons.~~

~~World War II, however, displaced men from the home front putting off normal family rearing and fertility. When the war ended, and men returned, births were concentrated in the post-war years creating a "baby boom" or bulge in the age distribution.~~

~~Births, or the birth rate, declined after the "baby boom" due to a number of post-war factors including an increasing divorce and marriage dissolution rate, a higher percentage of working mothers, and a desire for smaller families including an increasing proportion who do not desire having children. Health advances also increased life expectancies extending the proportion of the population that lives into advanced years.~~

~~Age distribution charts reflect a "bell-jar" rather than a pyramid as the "baby boom" ages into the upper age brackets and the following population is proportionally smaller.~~

~~**Forks' 2013 age distribution** - reflects these factors as well as the unique attractions the city has for select age-related populations. Forks has a slightly higher percentage of its population 0-14 years and 20-34 years and a slightly higher percentage concentration 60-74 years than Clallam County, Puget Sound, Washington State, or the US.~~

Median age - in Forks (33.9 years) is significantly lower than Clallam County (49.4) and slightly lower than Puget Sound (37.0), Washington State (37.3), and the US (37.3) reflecting the age-specific attractions each city has developed.

Percent of the population 65 years and older – in Forks (14% of the total population) is significantly lower than Clallam County (25%) but higher than Puget Sound (11%), Washington State (13%), and the US (13%).

Average household size – in Forks (2.34 persons per household) is slightly higher than Clallam County (2.28) but lower than Puget Sound (2.56), Washington State (2.54), and the US (2.63).

Household types – in Forks in families (60%) is slightly lower than Clallam County (61%) than Puget Sound (63%), Washington State (65%), and the US (66%).

Married couple families – in Forks (68% of all family households) is significantly lower than Clallam County (80%), Puget Sound (78%), Washington State (77%), and the US (73%).

Male-headed families – in Forks (12% of all family households) is significantly higher than Clallam County (5%), Puget Sound (7%), Washington State (7%), and the US (7%).

Female-headed families – in Forks (20% of all family households) is significantly higher than Clallam County (14%), Puget Sound (16%), Washington State (16%), and the US (20%).

Single-parent (male and female-headed) households - are proportionally more sensitive than two-parent households to factors contributing to poverty and sub-standard living conditions such as housing costs, health care costs, and other increases in the cost of living. The number of such households is increasing at a faster rate than households with two parents. Shifts in proportions of various groups comprising city population also shift the need for various types and sizes of housing. Some families require larger homes to accommodate larger extended families. Some groups, such as single-parent households, require smaller and more efficient housing due to lower incomes resulting from a single working parent.

Percent of non-family households living alone – in Forks (87% of all non-family households) is higher than Clallam County (81%) than Puget Sound (77%), Washington State (78%), and the US (82%).
Non-family households living alone over the age 65 – in Forks (20%) is significantly lower than Clallam County (37%) than Puget Sound (22%) but lower than Washington State (26%), and the US (29%).

Percent civilians employed in the labor force – in Forks (53% of the total labor force) is slightly higher than Clallam County (44%) but significantly lower than Puget Sound (61%), Washington State (58%), and the US (58%).

Percent civilians employed in base industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing) – in Forks (24% of all industrial employment) is significantly higher than Clallam County (18%), Puget Sound (18%), Washington State (19%), and the US (19%).

Percent self-employed in own business – in Forks (12% of all workers) is significantly higher than Clallam County (10%), Puget Sound (6%), Washington State (6%), and the US (6%).

Mean travel time to work in minutes – in Forks (17.2 minutes) is significantly lower than Clallam County (20.6), Puget Sound (28.0), Washington State (25.7), and the US (25.5).

No vehicles available to household – in Forks (7% of all households) is similar to Clallam County (8%), Puget Sound (6%), Washington State (8%), and the US (7%).

Hispanic or Latino of any race – in Forks (14% of the total population) is higher than Clallam County (5%), Puget Sound (9%), and Washington State (11%) but lower than the US (17%).

Primary language other than English – in Forks (10% of the population 5 years and older) is higher than Clallam County (5%) but lower than Puget Sound (21%), Washington State (19%), and the US (21%).

Resided in same house 1 year ago – in Forks (91% of all households) is significantly higher than Clallam County (86%), Puget Sound (82%), Washington State (83%), and the US (85%).

Implications

Forks demographics in general - are more similar with Clallam County than Puget Sound, Washington State, or the US reflecting the city's more rural, resource-oriented economy that has influenced the city's employment, housing, services, and other facilities and attracted age-specific populations and households.

Even so, Forks in total is less urban than Clallam County with more base industry (agriculture, forestry, and manufacturing) employment, lower incomes, lower housing costs, and more ethnic, non-English speaking populations.

Forks' future demographics will largely depend on how specific demographic groups are attracted to the city by the city's future and unique economic, land use, transportation, and housing conditions and public policies.

Housing types

Percent in detached single-family units – in Forks (56% of all housing units not including mobile homes or trailers) is lower than Clallam County (71%), Puget Sound (60%), Washington State (63%), and the US (62%).

Percent in mobile homes or trailers – in Forks (32% of all housing units) is significantly higher than Clallam County (15%), Puget Sound (4%), Washington State (7%), and the US (6%).

Percent in multifamily of more than 20+ units – in Forks (2% of all housing units) is significantly lower than Clallam County (4%), Puget Sound (13%), Washington State (9%), and the US (9%).

There has been relatively little to no new housing construction in Forks in recent years particularly during the economic recession. New housing that has been added has been predominately from the installation of mobile and manufactured housing on individual lots.

Building permits

	Single-family	Mfg housing	Multi-family unit	Total units
2000	0	22	0	22
2001	0	7	0	7
2002	0	10	0	10
2003	1	9	0	10
2004	1	14	0	15
2005	2	13	0	15
2006	5	5	0	10
2007	7	9	0	16
2008	6	7	18	31
2009	3	8	0	11
2010	1	9	30	40
2011	3	7	0	10
2012	1	9	0	10
2013	2	7	0	9
2014	4	6	0	10
2015	4	1	0	5
2016	1	7	0	8
2017	3	3	0	6
2018	1	6	0	7
2019	6	9	0	15
2020	11	3	0	14
2021	10	3	7	20
2022	6	9	0	15
2023	3	8	0	11

Average	**3.38**	**7.96**	**0.46**	**13.96**

Source: Forks Planning Department

Note – multifamily in 2008 is Burke Place, in 2010 is St Catherine of Sienna, in 2021 is Hobucket House living facility

Vacant housing units – in Forks from the 2009-2013 ACS (7% of all housing units) was lower than Clallam County (13%), comparable to Puget Sound (7%), but lower than Washington State (9%), and the US (13%).

Transition and assisted housing - a small group home exists for individuals with developmental challenges, and the Hospital maintains the long-term care facility. A Section 811 project was constructed that provides some interaction with mentally disabled individuals who are capable of living on their own.

Manufactured housing - manufactured homes are transported in parts and then placed on Forks pads or block foundations. While substantially greater in both size and price than a "mobile home" this type of dwelling is classified a mobile home.

Housing conditions

In 1996, the City of Forks and the Clallam-Jefferson Community Action entered into a partnership and obtained a Community Development Block Grant to rehabilitate existing housing stock owned or rented by people of low to moderate-income.

The Clallam County Assessor categorizes the condition of a building as low, fair, average, good, very good, or excellent.

Forks housing conditions

	Number	**Percent**
Low		
Fair		
Average		
Good		
Excellent		

Source Clallam County Assessor

Climate is a major contributing factor to the condition of housing stock providing a significant amount of rainfall and a sustained period of dampness resulting in rot, mold, and mildew. The slightest puncture in the housing exterior can result in a significant level of damage to the structure and quite possibly to the residents if mold and mildew form.

Development patterns

Settlement has occurred uniformly around the city center with density increasing towards the center of the city. While larger subdivisions in the early 1990s, creating more than 50 lots, most subsequent activity has been small divisions of land or in many cases boundary line adjustments between existing lots. The creation of new lots, via subdivision or short plat applications, is not an entirely reliable indicator of the location of future development, since there are numerous subdivisions or short plats in Forks that have remained undeveloped for several years.

An area that remains relatively unaltered is that portion of the Forks UGA that is located southeast of Forks City Hall. These large holdings retain rural agricultural uses in very close proximity to various services.

Income

Median family income – in Forks ($53,875) is significantly lower than Clallam County ($59,169), Puget Sound ($84,049), Washington State ($72,168), and the US ($64,719).

Per capita income – in Forks ($21,151) is significantly lower than Clallam County ($25,865), Puget Sound ($35,207), Washington State ($30,742), and the US ($28,155).

Percent of families in poverty – in Forks (13.4% of all families) is higher than Clallam County (8.4%), Puget Sound (7.5%), Washington State (9.0%), and the US (11.3%).

~~**Percent of the population in poverty** – in Forks (19.9% of all persons in the population) is significantly higher than Clallam County (14.6%), Puget Sound (11.4%), Washington State (13.4%), and the US (15.4%).~~

~~Resources~~

~~The City of Forks has access to federal and state funds for purposes of subsidizing affordable housing. Forks pursued various funds during the later half of the 1990s to improve the existing housing stock using Community Development Block Grants. In addition, efforts were made to ensure that adequate rental subsidies were available to qualified west end families.~~

~~Housing costs~~

~~**Percent owner occupied** – in Forks (63% of all occupied housing units) is significantly lower than Clallam County (70%) but comparable to Puget Sound (61%), Washington State (63%), and the US (65%).~~

~~**Median house value in 2013** – in Forks ($129,200 of all owner-occupied housing units) is significantly lower than Clallam County ($222,200), Puget Sound ($324,111), Washington State ($262,100), and the US ($176,700).~~

~~**Percent renter occupied** – in Forks (37% of all occupied housing units) is significantly higher than Clallam County (30%)but comparable to Puget Sound (39%), Washington State (37%), and the US (35%).~~

~~**Median rent in 2013** – in Forks ($631 of all renter occupied housing units) is significantly lower than Clallam County ($802), Puget Sound ($1,094), Washington State ($973), and the US ($904).~~

Housing demand

The number of households in the ~~City of~~ Forks will increase from 1,367 households in 2024 to 1,588 households in 2045 or by 221 households or by 16% ~~while the total Forks UGA will slightly increase from ___ households in 2024 to ____ households in 2044~~ if household size remains a constant ~~2.34~~ 2.51 persons per household.

City of Forks	2024	2045
Projected population	3,432	3,987
Persons per households	2.51	2.51
Projected households	1,367	1,588
Number housing units 2024	1,451	1,451
Surplus or (deficit)	(84)	137
~~**Forks UGA**~~	~~**2024**~~	~~**2044**~~
~~Projected population~~		
~~Persons per households~~		
~~Projected households~~		
~~Number housing units 2024~~		
~~Surplus or (deficit)~~		

~~**Source: Clallam County 2024**~~

* The number of housing units includes vacant, in disrepair, and other non-occupiable structures.

The number of persons per household could continue to decline as the population ages or increase slightly if Forks attracts younger households in childbearing and family-rearing stages directly affecting the number of households and thereby the number of future needed housing units.

Housing market activity

There has been relatively little to no new housing construction in Forks in recent years particularly during the economic recession. New housing that has been added has been predominately from the installation of mobile and manufactured housing on individual lots.

Building permits

	Single-Family	Mfg Housing	Multi-Family unit	Total Units
2010	1	9	30	40
2011	3	7	0	10
2012	1	9	0	10
2013	2	7	0	9
2014	4	6	0	10
2015	4	1	0	5
2016	1	7	0	8
2017	3	3	0	6
2018	1	6	0	7
2019	6	9	0	15
2020	11	3	0	14
2021	10	3	7	20
2022	6	9	0	15
2023	3	8	0	11
Average	**4.6**	**6.2**	**2.6**	**12.9**

Source: Forks Planning Department
Note – multifamily in 2010 is St Catherine of Sienna, in 2021 is Hobucket House living facility

Between 2010-2023, Forks averaged 4.6 single-family, 6.2 manufactured, 2.6 multifamily or 12.9 total housing units per year with the peak years being 2010 and 2019-2022.

Future housing needs

In 2021, the Washington Legislature changed the way communities are required to plan for housing with House Bill 1220 (HB 1220) that amended the Growth Management Act (GMA) to "plan for and accommodate housing affordable to all economic segments of the population of the state."

The new requirements for comprehensive plan housing elements to include an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs, including "units for moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income households" as well as "emergency housing, emergency shelters, and permanent supportive housing."

Income segment	% of AMI
Extremely low-income	0-30% of AMI
Very low-income	>30-50% of AMI
Low-income	>50-80% of AMI
Moderate income	>80-120% of AMI

AMI – Clallam County Area Median Income

The definition of special housing types was broadened to be included in Housing Action Plans (HAPs) to include:

- **Permanent Supporting Housing (PSH)** - subsidized, leased housing with no limit on length of stay that prioritizes people who need comprehensive support services to retain tenancy and utilizes admissions practices designed to use lower barriers to entry than would be typical for other subsidized or unsubsidized rental housing, especially related to rental history, criminal history, and personal behaviors. Permanent supportive housing is paired with on-site or off-site voluntary services designed to support a person living with a complex and disabling behavioral health or physical health condition who was experiencing homelessness or was at imminent risk of homelessness prior to moving into housing to retain their housing and be a successful tenant in a housing arrangement, improve the residents' health status, and connect the resident of the housing with community-based health care, treatment, or employment services.

- **Emergency Housing** - temporary indoor accommodations for individuals or families who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless that is intended to address the basic health, food, clothing, and personal hygiene needs of individuals or families. Emergency housing may or may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement.

- **Emergency Shelters** - a facility that provides a temporary shelter for individuals or families who are currently homeless.

Emergency shelter may not require occupants to enter into a lease or an occupancy agreement. Emergency shelter facilities may include day and warming centers that do not provide overnight accommodations

Clallam County issued the June 2025 Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update – Housing Element Technical Analysis ~~2024 Countywide Planning Policies (CPP)~~ for ~~population,~~ housing ~~and employment~~ allocations for urban growth areas based on OFM county projections and the impacts of recent Housing Bills HB 1220.

	Existing 2020			Addnl needed 2045		
	Forks	UGA*	Total	Forks	UGA	Total
0-30% Non-PSH	172			100	10	110
0-30% PSH	0			45	5	50
31-50%	503			92	9	101
51-80%	480			37	4	41
81-100%	121			13	1	14
101-120%	23			10	1	11
120%+	107			2	0	2
Emergency				27	3	30
Total	**1,406**	**493**	**1,899**	**326**	**33**	**359**

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) Middle Series, December 2022, and Clallam County Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update – Housing Element Technical Analysis 13 June 2025. ~~January 2024 Method C~~
* Not available for UGAs in 2020.

Forks currently has 1,899 housing units in the city and UGA combined of which 1,155 housing units within city limits or 82% of the 1,406 total within city limits is considered affordable for households making up to 80% of the Clallam County Average Median Income (AMI).

Forks is allocated by Clallam County to need 358 additional dwelling units by 2045 (not including the 89 units projected to be above 80% AMI) within city limits and the UGA to begin to balance the overall housing supply to reflect household income capabilities.

Housing need by income

The US Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) correlates Comprehensive Housing Affordability Statistics (CHAS) by income level and tenure.

Household income	Own	Rent	Total	Own	Rent
<= 30% HAMFI	40	160	200	20%	80%
> 30% to <=50% HAMFI	195	165	360	54%	46%
> 50% to <=80% HAMFI	200	35	235	85%	15%
> 80% to <=100% HAMFI	15	0	15	100%	0%
>100% HAMFI	290	205	495	59%	41%
Total	**740**	**560**	**1,300**	**57%**	**43%**

HAMFI – HUD Annual Median Family Income
Source: 2018-2022 HUD CHAS data

According to CHAS data, 57% of all Forks households in 2022 owned a house compared with 43% that rented. Households with incomes below 30% of HUDs Annual Median Family Income (HAMFI), however, were predominantly renters (80%) rather than owners (20%). In general, households with increasing incomes owned rather than rented.

Cost burden by tenure	Own	Rent	Total	Own	Rent
<= 30%	640	310	950	67%	33%
> 30% to <=50%	20	150	170	12%	88%
> 50%	60	70	130	46%	54%
Not available	15	40	55	27%	73%
Total	**740**	**560**	**1300**	**57%**	**43%**

Source: 2018-2022 HUD CHAS data

Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income that for renters includes gross rent plus utilities, and for owners

includes mortgage payments plus utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes.

Households that were paying more than 30% of income for housing were predominantly renters (88%) compared with owners (12%), and those paying more than 50% of income for housing were renters (54%) compared with owners (46%).

Cost burden by income	>30%	>50%	Total	>30%	>50%
<= 30% HAMFI	115	80	200	58%	40%
> 30% to <=50% HAMFI	150	50	360	42%	14%
> 50% to <=80% HAMFI	35	0	235	15%	0%
> 80% to <=100% HAMFI	0	0	15	0%	0%
>100% HAMFI	0	0	495	0%	0%
Total	**300**	**130**	**1,300**	**23%**	**10%**

HAMFI – HUD Annual Median Family Income
Source: 2018-2022 HUD CHAS data

In 2022, 23% of all households were paying more than 30% of income for housing including 10% that were paying more than 50%. Of households with incomes below 30% of HAMFI, 58% were paying more than 30% of income for housing including 40% paying more than 50%.

For low-income households, the cost burden may reflect an inability to pay rent for any type of housing but also the supply of housing in the rent categories a low-income renter can afford.

Owners, however, may be cost burdened due to a shortage of housing supply that matches the household's income but also a choice to pay a higher percentage to acquire a higher value house and/or the aging of the household with a declining income that no longer matches mortgage payment schedules initiated at the original time of purchase.

Housing need by household type

HUD also correlates CHAS data by the following household types:

- Elderly family - 2 persons with either or both members over age 62,
- Small family - 2 persons with neither adult over age 62 with 3 or 4 persons,
- Large family – of 5 or more persons,
- Elderly non-family – adults over age 62,
- Other non-family – adults under age 62.

	Families			Individuals		
HAMFI	**Elder**	**Small**	**Large**	**Elder**	**Other**	**Total**
<= 30%	0	95	0	80	15	190
> 30% to <=50%	30	70	125	0	130	355
> 50% to <=80%	40	45	45	55	60	245
> 80%	80	205	85	15	120	505
Total	**150**	**415**	**255**	**150**	**325**	**1,295**
Percentages						
<= 30%	0%	23%	0%	53%	5%	15%
> 30% to <=50%	20%	17%	49%	0%	40%	27%
> 50% to <=80%	27%	11%	18%	37%	19%	19%
> 80%	53%	49%	33%	10%	37%	39%
Total	**12%**	**32%**	**20%**	**12%**	**25%**	**100%**

HAMFI – HUD Annual Median Family Income
Source: 2018-2022 HUD CHAS data

Forks households include 12% elderly families, 32% small families, 20% large families, 12% elderly non-families, and 25% other individuals. By HAMFI category, 15% of all households earn less than 30% of HAMFI, 27% between 30-50% of HAMFI, 19% 50-80% of HAMFI, and 39% over 80% of HAMFI.

Elderly families are mostly concentrated in higher income groups with 53% earning over 80% of HAMFI, small families over 80% (49%) or under 30% of HAMFI (23%), large families in 30-50% of HAMFI (49%) or over 80% (33%), elderly non-family under 30% HAMFI (53%), and other individuals between 30-50% HAMFI (40%) or over 80% HAMFI (37%).

With 1 or more housing problems:

	Families			Individuals		
Owner HAMFI	**Elder**	**Small**	**Large**	**Elder**	**Other**	**Total**
<= 30%	0	0	0	20	0	20
> 30% to <=50%	30	10	15	0	0	55
> 50% to <=80%	0	0	10	15	0	25
> 80%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**30**	**10**	**25**	**35**	**0**	**100**
Renter HAMFI						
<= 30%	0	65	0	30	10	105
> 30% to <=50%	0	0	35	0	105	140
> 50% to <=80%	0	0	0	15	0	15
> 80%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**65**	**35**	**45**	**105**	**260**

HAMFI – HUD Annual Median Family Income
Housing problems - include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%.
Source: 2018-2022 HUD CHAS data

Based on CHAS data, the greatest number of households with 1 or more housing problems are:

Renters with 30-50% HAMFI

- Large families (35 households) and other individuals (105 households) or 140 households in total.

Renters under 30% HAMFI

- Small families (65 households), elderly individuals (30 households), and other individuals (10 households) or 105 households in total.

Owners with 30-50% HAMFI

- Elderly families (30 households), small families (10 households), large families (15 households) or 55 households in total.

Owners with 50-80% HAMFI

- Large families (10 households) and elderly individuals (15 households) or 25 households in total.

Owners under 30% HAMFI

- Elderly individuals (20).

Renters with 50-80% HAMFI

- Elderly individuals (15 households).

Housing needs correlated by housing type

Different housing types correlate with income levels based on the cost of development, size, and character of the structure.

Income	Housing type	Need	Exist	Deficit
0-30%	Subsidized apartments, tiny homes, permanent supportive housing (PSH), RV, van live-in	200	12	-188
31-50%	Manufactured homes, mobile home/trailer, subsidized apartments, single-room occupancy (SRO), shared housing	360	484	+124
50-80%	Apartments (10-20+), accessory dwelling units (ADU)	235	182	-53
80-100%	Duplex, triplex, fourplex, fiveplex, sixplex, courtyard apartments	15	69	+54
100-120+%	Single family, small lot single-family, single family, cottage homes, townhomes, row houses, condominiums	495	704	+209
~~120%+~~	~~Single-family houses~~			
Total		**1,305**	**1,451**	**+146**

Source: ACS 2018-2022
Note – housing types can fit more than one category.

Based on the correlation, Forks has a 188 deficit of housing units for 0-30% HAMFI households, a surplus of 124 housing units for 31-50% of HAMFI households, a deficit of 53 housing units for 51-80% HAMFI households, a surplus of 54 housing units for 80-100% HAMFI households, and a surplus of 209

housing units for 100-120%+ HAMFI households and a total of 146 housing units more than existing need.

However, this assumes the housing stock was built and is valued at current market rates. A considerable portion of the supply of existing single family housing units, for example, are older structures whose current market value is likely lower than the cost of construction in the current market and likely occupied by households with incomes below levels necessary to finance new structures.

Nonetheless, Forks needs to allow and allocate a greater proportion of middle housing types, including ADUs, SROs, shared housing, and subsidized apartments as well as Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) to meet the needs of resident households making less than 30% ~~80%~~ of HAMFI.

~~**Barriers** - Forks has sufficient buildable capacity but existing development regulations restrict housing types to single-family and multi-family (barracks building apartments) only. Consequently, Forks development regulations have been updated to authorize middle housing types that can more readily diversify housing to match income capabilities.~~

Housing needs correlated by HAMFI income

Housing need can also be calculated by determining the amount of income a household has available to buy or rent a housing unit from the current supply of owned or rental housing.

Income	Limits	Buy	Exist	Owners	Deficit
30% HAMFI	$32,150	$116,565	306	40	+266
50% HAMFI	$47,400	$171,857	188	195	-7
80% HAMFI	$75,850	$275,007	115	200	+85
Total			**609**	**435**	**+174**
Income	**Limits**	**Rent**	**Market**	**Renters**	
30% HAMFI	$28,450	$804	396	160	+236
50% HAMFI	$47,400	$1,185	124	165	-41
80% HAMFI	$75,850	$1.896	0	35	-35
Total			**520**	**360**	**+160**

Sources: HUD FY 2025 Income limits Documentation System, Clallam County, ACS 2018-2022 for existing supply of sale and rental housing, and HUD CHAS 2018-2022 for number of owners and renters by HAMFI category.
Limits – for a 4-person household
Income available – assumes 25% of household income available for mortgage payment exclusive of utilities, taxes, insurance, and maintenance.
Buy – assumes 10% down, 30-year fixed rate at 6.5%.
Rent – assumes 30% of household income for rent payment exclusive of utilities.

There are 609 housing units available for purchase in Forks and 435 existing owners in the HAMFI income categories established by HUD for Clallam County or 174 more available housing units in the income ranges able to be purchased by Forks households.

The largest surplus includes 266 housing units below $116,565 in value compared to owner needs. However, a considerable number of these housing units may include older mobile and manufactured homes, and older single-family houses of questionable condition.

There are 520 rental housing units ~~available for rent~~ in Forks and 360 ~~existing~~ renters in the HAMFI income categories established by HUD for Clallam County or 160 more ~~available~~ rental housing units in the income ranges able to be rented by Forks households.

The largest ~~surplus~~ inventory is of 236 housing units below $804 rents compared to renter needs. Most of these units are in older multifamily structures or in other older middle family housing spread throughout the city or in publicly assisted housing.

Publicly assisted housing

Subsidized housing units in Forks were reduced when a portion of the Pacific Apartments was lost to a fire and substandard "Pink Project" facility was demolished. Two publicly assisted projects with 56 rental units for extremely low-income households (less than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI)) have been developed in Forks.

	~~Clallam Co Properties~~	~~Units~~	~~Forks Properties~~	~~Units~~
~~Section 8~~	~~3~~	~~82~~		
~~LIHTC~~	~~12~~	~~667~~		
~~USDA RD 515~~	~~6~~	~~223~~	~~2~~	~~56~~
~~Section 202~~	~~1~~	~~12~~		
~~Section 811~~	~~1~~	~~14~~		
~~Public housing~~	~~2~~	~~263~~		
~~**Total**~~	~~**12**~~	~~**641**~~	~~**2**~~	~~**56**~~

~~**Source: HUD**~~

Ox Bow Associates - a 20-unit apartment complex located at 821 East Division Street, was developed with the USDA Rural Development (RD) Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Program and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) and utilizes the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), Section 515, and Rural Development Rental Assistance charging no more than 30% of household income to lower income tenants who make no more than 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

Peninsula Apartments - a 36-unit apartment complex with 60 bedrooms occupied by no more than 114 residents located at 2603 St Francis Street, was developed with the USDA Rural Development (RD) Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Program and operates with a project-based Section 8 contract charging no more than 30% of household income to lower income tenants who make no more than 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

The Forks Ad Hoc Housing Committee noted many existing mobile homes, and in a few cases mobile home parks needed to be replaced ~~replacement~~. The Committee supports efforts to convert these areas to owner occupied housing, should funding be made available.

In the late 1990s, Forks, working in conjunction with Community Action, obtained Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to rehabilitate and improve low and moderate-income housing stock. The Clallam Housing Authority received a deferred loan to rehabilitate the Homestead Apartments. A similar approach was used to rehabilitate facilities owned by the nonprofit organizations Concerned Citizens and Forks Abuse. All CDBG funding grants resulted in the rehabilitation of over ~~housing~~ 60 dwelling units.

Currently, Forks has 8 projects with 387 rental units for low-income households including 6 mobile home or RV parks with 195 rental units equal to 50% of the affordable inventory.

Project	Rental units
Alder Grove	119
Castle Rock Community LLC	73
Forks 101 RV Park	36
Forks Mobile Home Park	85
Lynell Soloman Mobile Home Park	8
Marietta II Mobile Home Court and Rentals	25
Marietta Mobile Home Court and Rentals	12
Rain Forest Mobile Home Park LLC	29
Total	**387**

Source: HUD

Homelessness

~~Shelter Providers Network organized the first Clallam Countywide survey of homeless people in 2003 that led to a countywide visioning process around ending homelessness that was adopted by Clallam County Board of Commissioners in 2005. Sequim, Port Angeles, and Forks are included in the Clallam County Plan to End~~

~~Homelessness.~~

~~As part of the 10-Year Plan The Clallam County Homelessness Task Force (HTF) was established as an advisory committee to the Board of Commissioners to include representatives from Sequim, Port Angles, Forks, Clallam County Health & Human Services, Clallam County Tribal governments, Olympic Medical Center, West End Outreach Services, Serenity House of Clallam County, Olympic Community Action Programs, United Way of Clallam County, WorkSource, and representatives from the local homeless community.~~

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The annual Point-In-Time (PIT) counts of homeless households and individuals by the Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC) determine there were 273 households with 300 individuals in Clallam County in 2024.

	W/o minors	W/minors	Only minors	Total
Households	261	11	1	273
Persons	267	32	1	300

Source: Washington State Department of Commerce, PIT Counts

Of the 300 individuals counted in the 2024 PIT 145 were sheltered in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, or Safe Haven and 155 or 52% of the total were unsheltered throughout Clallam County.

Unsheltered facilities include:

- **Primary nighttime residence** - that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

Sheltered facilities include:

- **Emergency Shelter (ES)** – provides temporary shelter (lodging) for homeless people in general or for specific populations.
- **Transitional housing (TH**) – provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period, but no longer than 24 months.
- **Safe Haven** – provides supportive housing that 1) serves hard to reach homeless people with severe mental illness who came from the streets ad have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services; 2) provides 24-hour residence for eligible people for an unspecified period; 3) has an overnight capacity limited to 25 or fewer people; and 4) provides low demand services and referrals for the residents.

Permanent housing facilities include:

- **Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)** – short or medium-term housing assistance where the lease in between the program participant and landlord.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** – long-term housing for individuals with disabilities and families experiencing homelessness, in which one member of the family has a disability.
- **Other Permanent Housing (OPH)** – long-term housing assistance that is not considered PSH or RRH.

Clallam County Point-In-Time Homeless Count

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Individuals	571	445	354	336	347
Families' w/child	484	361	367	269	333
Total	1,055	806	750	605	680

Source: Clallam County 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, 2010

In Clallam County there were 571 homeless individuals and 484 homeless families with children or 1,055 homeless in total in 2006 compared with 347 individuals and 333 families with children or 680 homeless in total or 35.5% less homeless by 2010 than in 2006.

Reasons for homelessness

	Number	%
Unable to pay rent or mortgage	246	36.2%
Alcohol or drug use	198	29.1%
Job loss	165	24.3%
Temporary living situation ended	164	24.1%
Poor credit rating	158	23.2%
Family break-up	152	22.4%
Mental illness	151	22.2%
Victim of domestic violence/sexual abuse	144	21.2%
Medical problems	96	14.1%
Lack of job skills	87	12.8%
Convicted of a felony	81	11.9%
Evicted for non-payment	79	11.6%
Evicted for other reasons	56	8.2%
Medical bills costs	51	7.5%
Convicted of a misdemeanor	38	5.6%
Lack of childcare	31	4.6%
Discharged from institution or jail	31	4.6%
Aged out of foster care	13	1.9%
Language barrier	4	0.6%
Failed job drug screening	2	0.3%
Responded to 1 or more categories	**638**	**93.8%**
Total surveys completed	**380**	**100.0%**

Source: Clallam County 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, 2010
Note – percentages recalculated based on number of respondents completed surveys.

Major reasons for homelessness in Clallam County include inability to pay rent or mortgage (36.2%), alcohol or drug use (29.1%), job loss (24.3%), temporary living situation ended (24.1%), poor credit rating (23.2%), family break-up (22.4%), mental illness (22.2%), and victim of domestic violence or sexual abuse (21.2%) though homeless surveys indicated more than a single factor was the cause.

Duration of homelessness by household

	2008	2009	2010
One month or less	30	43	276
2-3 months	28	39	0
4-12 months	38	72	8
More than 1 year	133	146	77

Source: Clallam County 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, 2010

Homeless households in Clallam County are generally homeless for less time, one month or less since the development of the initial Clallam County 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in 2006. However, a significant number including 77 households in 2010, remain homeless for a year or more.

Housing First – is a best practices alternative to the current system of emergency shelter/transitional housing, which has tended to prolong the length of time that families remain homeless. The Housing First methodology is premised on the belief that vulnerable and at-risk families who have become homeless are more responsive to interventions and social services support after they are in their own housing, rather than while living in temporary/transitional facilities or housing programs. With permanent housing, families can begin to regain the self-confidence and control lost when they became homeless.

The Housing First approach stresses the return of families to independent living as quickly as possible. Created as a time-limited

relationship designed to empower participants and foster self-reliance, not engender dependence, the Housing First methodology:

- Provides crisis intervention to address immediate family needs, while simultaneously or soon thereafter assisting families to develop permanent housing and social service plans.
- Helps homeless families move into affordable rental housing in residential neighborhoods as quickly as possible, most often with their own lease agreements.
- Provides 6 months to 1 year of individualized, home-based social services support after the move to help each family transition to stability.

In 2025, Clallam County ~~is currently developing~~ adopted a 5-year Homeless Housing Plan to address homelessness in the county. The plan aims to: improve access to essential services, enhance housing stability, and promote sustainable living conditions. The plan is expected to be adopted by April 30, 2025.

Accessory dwelling units (ADUs)

An ADU is a residential living unit providing independent living facilities and permanent provisions for sleeping, cooking, sanitation, and living on the same lot as a single-family home, duplex, triplex, townhome, or other housing unit. An attached ADU is a dwelling unit located within or attached to another housing unit. A detached ADU is separate and detached from another housing unit.

In 2021, the Washington State Legislature adopted House Bill 1337 authorizing the development of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) on lots zoned predominately for residential use. Accordingly, the following changes were incorporated into Forks development regulations to comply with HB 1337:

- ADUs are permitted on lots that allow for single-family homes.
- Owner occupant requirements are eliminated.
- ADUs are allowed at least 1,000 sf and up to the size of the primary single-family unit on the lot.
- Height limits are matched or equal to the single-family unit.
- Setback, yard coverage, tree retention, and design review are matched or equal to the primary single-family unit.
- ADUs are allowed on a lot line if the unit abuts a public alley.
- Parking requirement is reduced to 1 off-street per ADU on lots under 6,000 sf, 2 on lots over 6,000 sf.
- ADUs may be sold as a condominium unit independent of the primary unit.

In 2020 Forks adopted a dual dwelling ordinance allowing dual dwellings without size limits on lots where there are both water and sewer connections.

Middle housing

Middle housing are buildings that are compatible in scale, form, and character with single-family houses and contain 2 or more attached, stacked, or clustered homes including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, fiveplexes, sixplexes, townhouses, stacked flats, courtyard apartments, and cottage housing. ADUs can be considered a middle housing type but are not required.

In 2021, the Washington State Legislature adopted House Bill 1110 authorizing minimum development densities on lots zoned predominately for residential use to include specific provisions related to middle housing in development regulations. Accordingly, the following changes were incorporated into Forks's development regulations to comply with HB 1110:

- Allows duplex, triplex, quadplex, sixplex, stacked flat, townhouse, courtyard apartments, cottage housing and mixed-use buildings.
- Allows cluster zoning or lot size averaging in all zoning districts that permit single-family residences.
- Adopts an increase in categorical exemptions to the SEPA for residential or mixed-use development.

- Allows the use of a form-based code (FBC) in the Town Center District (TCD) since the district permits residential uses.
- Authorizes a duplex on each corner lot within all zoning districts that permit single-family residences.
- Authorizes administrative review of preliminary plats.
- Reduces parking requirements are reduced to 1 off-street per unit on lots under 6,000 square feet and 2 per unit on lots greater than 6,000 sf.
- Allows off-street parking to compensate for lack of on-street parking when private roads are used, or a parking demand study shows that less parking is required.
- Applies setbacks, heights, and design standards that are consistent with that applied to the primary unit within the appropriate zone and compatible with the middle housing type.

Middle housing allowances	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	C-1	C-2	C-3
Single-family	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Duplex	P	P	P	P	S	S	P
Triplex	X	C	S	P	S	S	S
Fourplex	X	C	S	P	S	S	S
Fiveplex	X	C	S	P	S	S	S
Sixplex	X	C	S	P	S	S	S
Townhouse	X	C	S	P	S	S	S
Cottage							
Courtyard building	X	C	C	P	C	C	C
Multiplex ~~Mixed-use building~~	C	C	C	P	P	P	P
Condominium	P	P	C	C	C	C	X
Planned Unit Development (PUD)	P	P	P	P	C	X	X
Mobile home park	C	C	C	C	X	X	X
Vacation/visitor rental	S	S	S	P	P	P	P

P – permitted, C – conditional, S- special, X -prohibited
R-1 very low density residential, R-2 low density, R-3 moderate density, R-4 high density, C-1 low density commercial, C-2 moderate density, C-3 high density

Source: Forks FMC Title 17 Zoning

Forks zoning ordinance does not currently allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs). To comply with HB1337, however, ADUs will be allowed in all zones that allow single-family houses.

Forks zoning ordinance does not currently define middle housing though the zoning ordinance defines multifamily dwellings of 3-9 units which includes middle housing triplex, fourplex, fiveplex, and sixplex by density though the ordinance does not specifically define lot coverage and other measures necessary to support these middle housing types.

Forks zoning ordinance defines multifamily dwellings of 10 or more units which will allow courtyard buildings though the ordinance does not define lot coverage and other measures necessary to support this middle housing type.

Condominiums (a form of ownership and not design) and vacation/visitor rentals (Airbnb) are allowed though there are no limits on the amount of Airbnb units that can be designated within the city.

Cottage housing is not defined or authorized in Forks zoning ordinance though cottage housing and/or cluster developments are a method of achieving density with single-family units.

Affordable housing

In years past, Forks City Council created an ad hoc housing advisory committee consisting of government agencies, real estate agents, and housing advocates to pursue:

- Housing rehabilitation programs;
- Shelter for victims of domestic violence;
- Assisted living facilities for developmentally disabled;
- Assisted living facility, or some senior based housing with services associated; and

- Creation of low to moderate-income home ownership opportunities.

The Committee was relatively successful in obtaining funds for emergency and non-emergency rehabilitation of existing housing stock.

~~Senior housing was pursued in various means by different partners but was never able to go beyond the conceptual analysis stage due to costs. St. Francis Circle, a proposed privately sponsored senior housing project, was not realized due to the untimely death of the project proponent, Joe Burke.~~

Using Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) awards, Forks partnered with Clallam County Housing Authority, Concerned Citizens (Sunshine Rainbows), and Forks Abuse Center for victims of domestic violence and facilities for the developmentally disabled.

Affordable housing capacity by zone

Forks districts allow residential uses in the C-1, C-2, and C-3 commercial zones and R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 zones.

C-1, C-2, and C-3 commercial zones – currently allow single-family and duplex residential as permitted use, 3-9 unit multifamily as special use, and 10+ unit multifamily as conditional use. There are no residential density provisions for the three commercial zones.

R-1: Very low density residential – includes properties that currently have little or no infrastructure. R-1 parcels must be at least 5 acres in size, currently permit single-family and duplex and conditionally allow mobile home parks. The zone update also permits accessory dwelling units (ADU).

R-2: Low density residential – includes some existing rural amenities related to agricultural uses of property inside city limits as well as properties that may annex to the city in the future. R-2 zoning currently permits single-family and duplex, and conditionally allows 3–9-unit structures, 10+ unit structures, and mobile home parks. The zone update also permits accessory dwelling units (ADU).

R-3: Moderate density residential – currently permits single-family and duplex, and specially allows 3-9-unit structures, and conditionally allows 10+ unit structures and mobile home parks. The zone update also permits accessory dwelling units (ADU) and allows middle housing triplex, fourplex, and cottage housing.

R-4: High density residential – currently provides a diversity of housing types and permits single-family and duplex, specially allows 3-9-unit structures, and conditionally allows 10+ unit structures and mobile home parks. The zone update also allows middle housing townhouse, courtyard buildings, and stacked flats/multiplex.

City zoning capacities

Zones	C-1-3	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	Total
Gross acreage	674.6	486.9	430.0	594.6	19.2	2,205.3
Built-out	435.4	169.8	121.9	326.7	19.1	1,072.9
Available	239.2	317.1	308.1	267.9	0.1	1,132.4
Single-family/acre		0.2	2.0	3.2	9.7	
Total if single-family		**63**	**616**	**857**	**1**	**1,537**
Multifamily/acre		0.2	2.0	14.5	17.4	
Total if multifamily		**63**	**616**	**3,884**	**1**	**4,564**

Source: Tables provided in Land Use Element.

Approximately 1,537 housing units could be constructed if the available vacant and underdeveloped properties are built out under single-family density allocations of 3.2 dwelling unit per acre in R-2 and 9.7 dwelling units per acre in R-3. These densities could support ADUs and middle housing duplex, triplex, fourplex, and cottage housing of affordable sale and rent possibilities.

However, approximately 4,564 housing units could be constructed if the available vacant and underdeveloped properties are built out under multifamily density allocations of 14.5 dwelling unit per acre in R-2 and 17.4 dwelling units per acre in R-3. These densities could support ADUs, duplex, triplex, fourplex, and cottage housing as well as middle housing fiveplex, sixplex, townhouse, courtyard building, and stacked flats/multiplex with an increased likelihood of affordable sale and rent possibilities.

Racially disparate impacts (RDI)

In 2021, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 1220 (HB 1220) as an amendment to the state Growth Management Act (GMA). HB 1220 requires that local governments plan for housing at all income levels and assess the racially disparate impacts (RDI) of existing housing policies.

Conditions that indicate that policies have racially disparate impacts can include segregation, cost burden, displacement, educational opportunities, and health disparities. According to the Washington Department of Commerce (DOC) racially disparate impacts are when policies, practices, rules, or other systems result in a disproportionate impact on one or more racial groups.

There are 5 steps to understanding and addressing racially disparate impacts:

- Step 1: Engage the Community
- Step 2: Gather & Analyze Data
- Step 3: Evaluate Policies
- Step 4: Revise Policies
- Step 5: Review & Update Regulations

This report accounts for both Step 2 and Step 3 – it includes a summary of findings based on data from the US Census Bureau, US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and other sources. These findings then inform the policy evaluations and recommendations found at the end of the report.

Key findings

- Historically, racial covenants were common in Forks, Clallam County, and most communities in the US. ~~While~~ There are ~~few~~ no parcels within Forks city limits or UGA that have racial covenants today ~~the city and Clallam County more generally have a history of racial exclusion~~.
- Forks is more diverse than Clallam County overall, and the share of white residents in Forks is 77% compared with 90% for Clallam County in 2023. The remaining 23% of persons in Forks are 2 or more races compared with 9% for Skagit County.
- Persons who are Hispanic or Latino are 32% in Forks compared with 8% in Clallam County.
- Racial and ethnic groups in Forks experience similar levels of housing cost burden, but renters are significantly more likely to experience cost burden than homeowners. Households of color are more likely to rent than white households in Forks.
- Displacement risk is generally low in Forks, though the commercial zones have a higher risk of displacement than the rest of the city.

Affordable housing barriers and mitigations

Affordable housing barriers create a supply deficit limiting the ability and availability of lower sale and rental housing choices. Affordable housing barriers and mitigations in Forks include:

- **Restrictive zoning** – Forks current zoning districts allow single family, duplex, and multifamily with one set of density allowances for single-family and another higher density in the R-3 and R-4 zones for multifamily**.** The updated zoning ordinance permit middle family housing including triplex, fourplex, fiveplex, sixplex, townhouses, courtyard buildings, stacked flats/multiplex, and cottage housing in the R-3 and R-3 zones that will increase housing options particularly those with denser smaller footprints with reduced construction costs and thereby, more affordability.
- **High development and construction costs** – occur in projects in Forks due to the distance from suppliers and an experienced labor force, a cost factor which will not change. Portions of Forks

are also without supporting public infrastructure including sewer which limits development densities and housing choices in the R-1 and R-2 zoning districts until available land in the R-3 and R-4 zones are absorbed sufficiently to justify the expense of extending sewer services.

- **Permitting and regulatory processes** - have been streamlined in accordance with House Bill requirements to expedite development of affordable housing projects reducing financing costs and developer risk.
- **Financing and incentives** – are limited under current economic conditions as Forks lacks ready access to capital, low-interest rates, and adequate subsidies or tax credits for affordable housing developments causing some projects to remain financially unfeasible.
- **Parking** – requirements for off-street parking increase costs for land and construction for all housing projects. The updated development standards reduce parking ratios for some housing types. However, Forks is a rural community where residents must travel by car to places of employment, for retail, health, education, and other services limiting the extent to which residents can reduce dependence on cars and thereby off-street parking needs.

~~Land availability~~

~~Forks had an estimated 2,399 acres of vacant and underdeveloped land within corporate city boundaries in 2014 including vacant lots in platted subdivisions and short plats. Additional capacity is likely available in mixed-use development potential within the commercially zoned business core.~~

~~Build-out potential~~

~~City of Forks~~

	~~2014~~	**~~LUP~~**	**~~2014~~**	**~~LUP~~**
~~Residential~~	~~1,334~~	~~3,625~~	~~32.1%~~	~~74.0%~~
~~Commercial~~	~~144~~	~~530~~	~~3.5%~~	~~10.8%~~
~~Vacant, underdeveloped~~	~~2,399~~			
~~Total~~	**~~4,157~~**	**~~4,896~~**	**~~100.0%~~**	**~~100.0%~~**

~~2014 – projected acreage in user per 2006 Comprehensive Plan~~

~~Source: 2006 Comprehensive Plan~~

~~However, most vacant land within the City of Forks is outside the sewer service area a significant amount of land is owned by persons not interested in development at this time which could reduce the actual amount of available land and thereby potential housing.~~

~~Affordable housing~~

~~HUD's affordable housing cost standards – indicate a household should not pay more than 25% for direct housing costs (rent or mortgage) or 30% for all costs including utilities, maintenance, insurance, and other incidentals.~~

~~ACS 2009-2013 and HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Statistics (CHAS) data correlates what income groups are actually paying for mortgages or rents in relation to a percentage of income compared with HUD's Annual Median Family Income (HAMFI) ranges for municipal jurisdictions.~~

~~Housing costs as a percent of household income~~

	~~Owners~~		**~~Renters~~**	
	~~Number~~	**~~%~~**	**~~Numbers~~**	**~~%~~**
~~Less than 15%~~	~~Na~~	~~Na~~	~~53~~	~~9%~~
~~15-19%~~	~~270~~	~~54%~~	~~117~~	~~21%~~
~~20-24%~~	~~26~~	~~5%~~	~~66~~	~~12%~~
~~25-29%~~	~~11~~	~~2%~~	~~90~~	~~16%~~
~~30-34%~~	~~44~~	~~9%~~	~~56~~	~~10%~~
~~35%+~~	~~148~~	~~30%~~	~~185~~	~~33%~~
~~Total~~	**~~499~~**	**~~100%%~~**	**~~567~~**	**~~100%~~**

~~Owners – with a mortgage~~

~~Source: ACS 2009-2013~~

~~In Forks 192 or 39% of owner households with a mortgage and 214 or 43% of renter households are paying more than 30% of household income for direct housing costs.~~

~~**Publicly assisted housing income ranges** – are established by the US Housing & Urban Development Department (HUD) for each community in the nation based on the income and housing cost factors within each community. HUD income range classifications include:~~

~~**Extremely Low Income** – a family's annual income must not exceed approximately 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI)(note – this limit is often higher than 30% of the AMI because the limit must be greater than state poverty guidelines).~~
~~**Very Low Income** – a family's annual income must not exceed approximately 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI).~~
~~**Low Income** – a family's annual income must not exceed approximately 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).~~

~~**Housing costs as a percent of household income**~~

~~**Household size**~~	~~**Extremely income**~~	~~**Very low income**~~	~~**Low income**~~
~~1 person~~	~~$12,150~~	~~$20,300~~	~~$32,450~~
~~2 persons~~	~~$15,930~~	~~$23,200~~	~~$37,050~~
~~3 persons~~	~~$20,090~~	~~$26,100~~	~~$41,700~~
~~4 persons~~	~~$24,250~~	~~$28,950~~	~~$46,300~~
~~5 persons~~	~~$28,410~~	~~$31,300~~	~~$50,050~~
~~6 persons~~	~~$32,570~~	~~$33,600~~	~~$53,750~~
~~7 persons~~	~~$35,900~~	~~$35,900~~	~~$57,450~~
~~8 persons~~	~~$38,250~~	~~$38,250~~	~~$61,150~~

~~**Source: HUD Income Eligibility Limits by Household Size, Clallam County**~~

Goals and policies

HOUS GOAL 1 - Pursue economic development opportunities as part of its Forks governmental functions that result in additional higher wage job opportunities in the community, while maintaining a diversity of job opportunities across the employment spectrum.

HOUS Policy 1.1 - ~~Pursue efforts that~~ Retain and expand employment opportunities that have a higher wage component.

HOUS Policy 1.2 - ~~Pursue objectives (policies, fiscal, etc.) that~~ Raise the median household income of the community while reducing the percentage of the community's residents living on incomes designated as being within the "poverty levels" established by the Federal government.

HOUS Policy 1.3 - Proactively address efforts that undermine the economic fabric of the community including proposals by federal and state agencies to reduce services; or alter natural resource policies in such a manner that create additional economic harm.

HOUS GOAL 2 - ~~Support efforts to~~ Promote the area and region to new employers looking for a dedicated, skilled, and loyal workforce, while also supporting efforts that help existing employers meet their business needs.

HOUS GOAL 3 - ~~Segregate land uses into generally~~ Define ~~and~~ flexible residential, commercial, and industrial zoning classifications as a desirable means of preventing incompatible adjacent land uses and stabilizing property values.

HOUS Policy 3.1 - Maintain regulatory flexibility when it comes to residential development across the entire land base of the Forks UGA.

HOUS GOAL 4 - Promote residential development in and about locations close to commercial areas, employment, schools, and park or recreational areas.

HOUS Policy 4.1 - Ensure residential uses are allowed in and about the downtown core of Forks, thereby ensuring easy access, motorized and/or pedestrian, from residential areas to essential services.

HOUS Policy 4.2 - Require new developments address needs for road, sidewalk, and utility access that provides future flexibility or changes associated with future growth and/ or development.

HOUS GOAL 5 - ~~Encourage~~ Develop ~~of~~ multi-family housing, single-family units, and other types of middle housing including Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), and middle housing triplex, fourplex, fiveplex, sixplex, townhouse, courtyard buildings, stacked flats/multiplex, and cottage housing and ensure these developments are incorporated within the existing commercial and community structures in Forks ~~the city~~.

HOUS Policy 5.1 - Implement flexible residential zones that allow multi-family housing, single-family units, middle housing, Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), and other housing types throughout Forks ~~the city~~.

HOUS Policy 5.2 - Encourage guesthouses and auxiliary apartments in residential zones ~~as long as~~ if the unit maintains an appropriate residential character and quality living environment.

HOUS Policy 5.3 - ~~Promote~~ Develop ~~of~~ Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and possibly cluster and cottage housing where compatible with surrounding single-family development.

HOUS GOAL 6 - Ensure home-based industries are an essential part of ~~the~~ Forks economic vitality ~~of the planning area~~ and are permitted in all zoning classifications to the extent compatible with surrounding land uses

HOUS Policy 6.1 - Allow home-based industries in residential zones to permit home occupations or professions which are incidental to or carried on in a dwelling place and do not change its residential character in a manner that is disruptive to adjoining property owners.

HOUS GOAL 7 – ~~Encourage~~ Create ~~of~~ safe and affordable housing that meets federal lending standards through new construction and/or rehabilitation efforts.

HOUS Policy 7.1 - Increase opportunity for all residents to purchase or rent affordable, safe, and sanitary housing.

HOUS Policy 7.2 - Pursue state and federal programs to provide affordable housing ~~meet this objective~~.

HOUS Policy 7.3 - Pursue and benefit from a multi-jurisdictional collaborative approach to housing rehabilitation of substandard housing, addressing the lack of affordable housing, and addressing shortages in special needs housing.

HOUS Policy 7.4 - Partner with local agencies to access funding ~~in~~ to develop new structures, or rehabilitate older structures, to address the needs of emergency, transitional, supportive, and permanent affordable housing.

HOUS GOAL 8 – Increase housing opportunities, as part of or in conjunction with supportive services, for residents with special needs.

HOUS Policy 8.1 - Retain flexible residential zones that allow for different types of housing.

HOUS Policy 8.2 - Continue involvement in federal and state funding programs that can be utilized to help in fulfilling affordable housing ~~this~~ objective.

HOUS Policy 8.3 - Develop partnerships with other local and state agencies, as well as private businesses, that results in the construction of facilities for individuals with special needs.

HOUS GOAL 9 – Rehabilitate substandard housing and redevelop deteriorated housing.

HOUS Policy 9.1 - Continue rehabilitation efforts that address the community's substandard housing stock by a combination of public and private investment.

HOUS Policy 9.2 - Coordinate with local agencies, neighborhood-based groups, or other volunteer organizations to promote rehabilitation efforts.

HOUS Policy 9.3 - Utilize enforcement provisions for dangerous buildings and consider incentives to motivate owners to repair and improve maintenance of their structures.

HOUS GOAL 10 - ~~Participate in efforts to~~ Create safe, affordable home ownership opportunities recognizing that home ownership creates stability and the potential of economic advancement.

HOUS Policy 10.1 - Support the Peninsula Housing Authority and other local entities efforts to provide home ownership education and counseling.

HOUS Policy 10.2 - ~~Guide~~ Direct new construction to available lots within the central core of ~~the community~~ Forks to reduce ~~the~~ infrastructure costs associated with new development projects.

HOUS GOAL 11 - ~~Remain~~ Maintain flexible ~~in order~~ policies to address new or emerging needs within the community.

HOUS Policy 11.1 - Promote flexible and adaptable ~~with~~ affordable housing ~~issues~~ policies to be able to respond to change.

HOUS Policy 11.2 - ~~Understand the~~ Incorporate the housing needs of the region's natural resource workers and their families by developing a collaborative approach to their needs.

HOUS GOAL 12 – Develop a variety of permanent affordable rental housing units of various sizes and locations to meet the changing needs of the community and meet the needs of special populations.

HOUS Policy 12.1 - Provide home ownership opportunities and related educational programs to allow low to moderate-income families to be able to successfully apply for home ownership financing.

HOUS Policy 12.2 - Support development of transitional housing for individuals with special needs.

HOUS Policy 12.3 - ~~Support~~ Develop ~~of~~ migrant housing for natural resources workers living in the community on a transitional or semi- permanent basis.

HOUS Policy 12.4 – Provide ~~Assist~~ "hard to house" individuals ~~in finding~~ safe, affordable housing so that ~~from which~~ these individuals can access a variety of supportive services ~~associated with their specific situations~~.

HOUS GOAL 13 – Prevent ~~people from becoming~~ homelessness through prevention, diversion, and re-entry strategies in collaboration with the Clallam County ~~10~~5-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

HOUS Policy 13.1 - ~~Advocate the rapid~~ Place homeless individuals and households in ~~into permanent~~ housing or ~~maintenance~~ maintain ~~of~~ current ~~permanent~~ housing ~~for all populations~~ through increased prevention, short-term rental, and utility assistance options ~~for households~~.

HOUS Policy 13.2 - ~~Ensure~~ Provide an adequate supply of affordable, accessible housing for homeless, formerly homeless, and very-low-income households using a “Housing First” model.

HOUS Policy 13.3 - Link homeless people to appropriate services and remove barriers by providing sufficient and coordinated supportive service delivery strategies.

HOUS Policy 13.4 - ~~Provide~~ Lead ~~at~~ federal, state, and local agency efforts ~~levels and across all sectors~~ to establish and implement the Clallam County ~~10~~5- Year Plan to End Homelessness and achieve results for individuals and families, youth, and children, including Veterans and their families experiencing chronic homelessness or first-time economic homelessness.

HOUS Policy 13.5 - ~~Expand~~ Collect data ~~collection~~ to determine ~~know~~ the extent and details of local homelessness to identify directions for addressing the problem; ~~and~~ evaluate the results of homelessness efforts; and ~~to~~ identify best practices for resolving and effectively assisting ~~the~~ homeless populations.

~~**Goal HOUS 14: Ensure that all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, have the same protection from environmental and health hazards and have equal access to a healthy environment. Address the disproportionate burden of environmental pollution and hazards often faced by marginalized communities.**~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.1**: Ensure all people receive the same level of protection from environmental and health hazards and have equal access to environmental decision-making processes.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.2**: Ensure that those most affected by environmental issues, have a voice in developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.3**: Ensure that environmental benefits (like clean air and water) are distributed fairly, and environmental burdens (like pollution and hazardous waste) do not disproportionately affect any group.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.4**: Recognize the unique histories, cultures, and experiences of different communities, particularly those historically marginalized by environmental injustices.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.5**: Recognize that environmental problems are often intertwined with broader social, economic, and political inequalities, and seek to address underlying causes.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.6**: Ensure that all communities have access to healthy and safe living, working, and recreational environments.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14.7**: Protect ecosystems and natural resources for the benefit of all, including future generations.~~

~~**Policy HOUS 14,8**: Empower communities to act and create positive change in the environment.~~

Peninsula Apartments

8. Transportation

The Transportation Element has been developed in accordance with the Growth Management Act (GMA) to address motorized and non-motorized transportation needs for the next 20 years. ~~and~~ The Transportation Element has been developed in accordance with Clallam Countywide Planning Policies (CCPP) and ~~has been~~ integrated with all other planning elements to ensure consistency and specifically considers the:

~~throughout the comprehensive plan. The Transportation Element specifically considers the~~

- Location and condition of the existing traffic circulation system;
- Cause, scope, and nature of transportation problems;
- Projected transportation needs; and
- Plans for the addressing all transportation needs while maintaining established Level of Service (LOS) standards.

Resident characteristics

Vehicle ownership – a significant portion of Forks households at 11% do not own vehicles compared with 7-9% in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Forks residents have lower commuting times of 18.0 minutes to work compared to 19.1 in Clallam County and 26.7-27.5 minutes for Washington State and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
0 vehicles	9%	7%	7%	11%
1 vehicle	32%	30%	31%	30%
2 vehicles	37%	38%	38%	37%
3 vehicles	22%	26%	24%	22%
Mean travel time to work'	27.6	26.7	19.1	18.0

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-2022
* In minutes

Commute to work – a lower percent of Forks employees commute to work alone at 64% compared with 12% who carpool in cars, trucks, or vans compared with 60-76% and 9-12% respectively in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Conversely, 11% of Forks employees walk or bike to work and 13% work at home compared with 2-5% and 6-15% respectively in Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. The results reflect the location of major employers in or close to Forks.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
Car, truck, van – alone	76%	60%	68%	64%
Car, truck van – carpooled	9%	14%	12%	12%
Public transportation	5%	9%	1%	0%
Walked or biked	3%	5%	2%	11%
Other means	2%	3%	1%	0%
Worked at home	6%	9%	15%	13%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-2022

Existing conditions

~~The City of~~ Forks is located ~~lies~~ on the relatively flat Quillayute Prairie running generally west and east of US-101, which is called ~~South~~ Forks Avenue within Forks city limits, which connects Forks to other cities and locations throughout the Olympic Peninsula. ~~In 1992, the City had 15.3 miles of roadway, with 2.8 miles classified as arterial streets.~~

Forks downtown traffic circulation is a grid system with the major east-west arterials being Bogachial Way, Calawah Way, and Division Street. In 1992, Forks had 15.3 miles of roadway, with 2.8 miles classified as arterial streets. Pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and roadways are lacking throughout Forks.

Forks transportation issues primarily concern road surface maintenance, pedestrian and bicycle access and trails, expanding public transit service to 7 days a week, and reducing traffic incidents.

Traffic volumes are expected to remain relatively constant considering

the City is fully matured and no substantive population increases are expected. There are no current plans for new road construction, but local roadway connectivity remains a priority.

Transportation

~~The City of~~ Forks is an active participant in ~~two transportation planning organizations –~~ the Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) and the Coastal Corridor Planning Body (CCPB).

- **The Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)** - ~~consists of~~ includes representatives from 4 counties (Clallam, Mason, Kitsap, and Jefferson), 9 cities, 4 transit agencies, 57 port districts, 10 Indian nations, the Washington State Department of Transportation, and members of the private sector working to improve the regional transportation system.

- **The Coastal Corridor Planning Body (CCPB)** - includes representatives from the various governments and agencies associated with US-101 and is primarily focused on enhancing economic development along the US-101 corridor.

~~While the Coastal Corridor Planning Body is primarily focused upon planning for means to enhance economic development along US-101, the Regional Transportation Planning Organization is working on efforts to improve the regional transportation system.~~

Parking facilities

~~Commercial development in~~ Forks Business District activities ~~has~~ increased the demand for off-street parking facilities in the downtown area ~~The increased parking demand~~ which is currently being satisfied by on-street parking on collector and arterial roadways that aggravate traffic congestion on collector roadways.

Public Transit

Transit is most important for the elderly, low- income individuals, or youth, who do not have an alternative means of transportation. Clallam Transit ~~Regional bus service is~~ provides daily to the east and to the north ~~by Clallam Transit~~.

~~The City of Forks is served by~~ Clallam Transit operates ~~with~~ a local Forks route to a regional commuter route running regularly from Forks to Port Angeles, Jefferson Transit provides transit services from Forks to west Jefferson County and Grays Harbor Transit at Amanda Park. Regional connections can be made from Port Angeles to private carrier services, and to the privately owned and operated Black Ball Ferry to Victoria, British Columbia.

~~In addition, The Quileute Tribe operates a transit route from La Push to points within the City of Forks.~~

~~Additional connections exist from the Forks Transit Center to West Jefferson and Grays Harbor Counties.~~

The Forks Transit Center and park-and-ride lot is located on US-101 on South Forks Ave. A Forks Shuttle is available and can be reached on a cell phone aps for service in the Forks area.

Clallam Transit System serves the Forks Transit Center with routes 14, 15, and 16. The park-and-ride was developed in cooperation with the WSDOT, Forks, and the Clallam Transit System to serve residents in the Forks area who commute to La Push, Clallam Bay, and Neah Bay. Existing fixed route transit services include:

- **Route 14 (Forks)** - transit service between Port Angeles and Forks includes approximately 2-hour headways weekdays and Saturdays starting at 7:00 AM, 9:00 AM, 1:10 PM, and 5:10 PM.

- **Route 15 (La Push)** - transit service between La Push and Forks consists approximately 4-hour headways from 7:20 AM to 3:35 PM weekdays and Saturdays starting at 9:20 AM, 12:25 PM, and 4:50 PM.

- **Route 16 (Neah Bay)** - transit service between Neah Bay and Forks consists of approximately 4-hour headways from 6:45 AM to 5:55 PM weekdays and Saturdays starting at 8:30 AM and 6:00 PM.

A test operation was initiated ~~of~~ by a coordinated effort of Clallam, Jefferson, and Greys Harbor Transit to provide transit services from

Forks to the Grays Harbor area. ~~In the first few months of operation,~~ The route exceeded expectations during the first months of operation, and ~~It~~ was expected ~~that this route would~~ to become a popular tourist route in the spring and summer months. However, most routes currently run Monday through Saturday, thereby making transit usage somewhat unfavorably for tourists.

Pedestrian and bicycle trails

A pedestrian walkway system provides residents safe and convenient access to public facilities, services, and recreational amenities. The system provides children safe trails to and from schools, parks, and access to the Forks Transit Center.

Forks currently lacks a network of official trails and paths with connections to other major trail systems or areas of interest. Forks has improved pedestrian access by providing wider shoulders and sidewalks along US-101 in the commercial sector and along the major city collectors.

~~From 1997 through 2016, the City has been engaged in a systematic effort to connect via sidewalks key public facilities and high population areas in the core portion of the UGA. This has increased significantly the safe, dedicated walkways for pedestrians to use in the City.~~

Additional improvements need to be made ~~exist for~~ to connect Ford Park and Alder Grove to the center of town, as well as a more direct route from the Transit Center to the Forks Community Hospital.

Currently, there are only 4 bicycle racks available to cyclists ~~in the FUGA~~ located at Forks Thriftway ~~ShopRite~~ Grocery at 920 South Forks Avenue, the Forks Transit Center, Forks Branch Library at 171 Forks Avenue South, and Forks High School on Spartan Avenue. ~~Forks Memorial Library, Quillayute Valley School District, and Olympic Mountains Bikeshop~~.

The Bicycle Access Program installed bicycle racks on Clallam Transit buses and at stationary locations. Recreational bicyclists' cans use transit to lengthen journeys.

Curbs, sidewalks, landscape, and lighting

Curbs, sidewalks, landscape, and lights ~~These features~~ contribute to the safety and quality of neighborhood and downtown streets. ~~The city~~ Forks may provide curbs, sidewalks, landscaping, and lighting directly, or may regulate private property owners and developers for ~~their~~ provision and upkeep.

Most of the streets in Forks do not have sidewalks and the responsibility for maintenance of sidewalks is ~~unclear~~ placed on the abutting property owners to the sidewalk- see FMC 12.15 Sidewalk Maintenance. Forks ~~is currently~~ will continue to seek ways to extend sidewalks along US-101 when grant funding is provided or obtained. ~~to work working with the WSDOT to incorporate sidewalks along US-101~~.

~~**Past transportation problems**~~

~~Many transportation improvements are designed to alleviate problems identified through traffic accident reports, street maintenance staff reports of poor conditions on roadways, identified areas with heavy traffic congestion, and citizen complaints regarding safety or roadway conditions.~~

Roadway classifications

Streets in Forks are classified under a 4-tiered hierarchy developed by the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) that reflects ~~classification system categorizes~~ functional characteristics of Fork's street system.

Principal arterial and state routes

Forks is bisected by US-101 ~~and~~ which is the only regional highway with direct city access. SR-110/La Push Road extends from US-101 at the north city limits to the Quilete Reservation at La Push and the confluence of the Quillayute River.

No immediate changes in regional traffic flow through Forks ~~the city are~~ is expected. In the long term, however, improvements to US-101 are being considered in WSDOT's Transportation Improvement Program and in the Regional Transportation Plan.

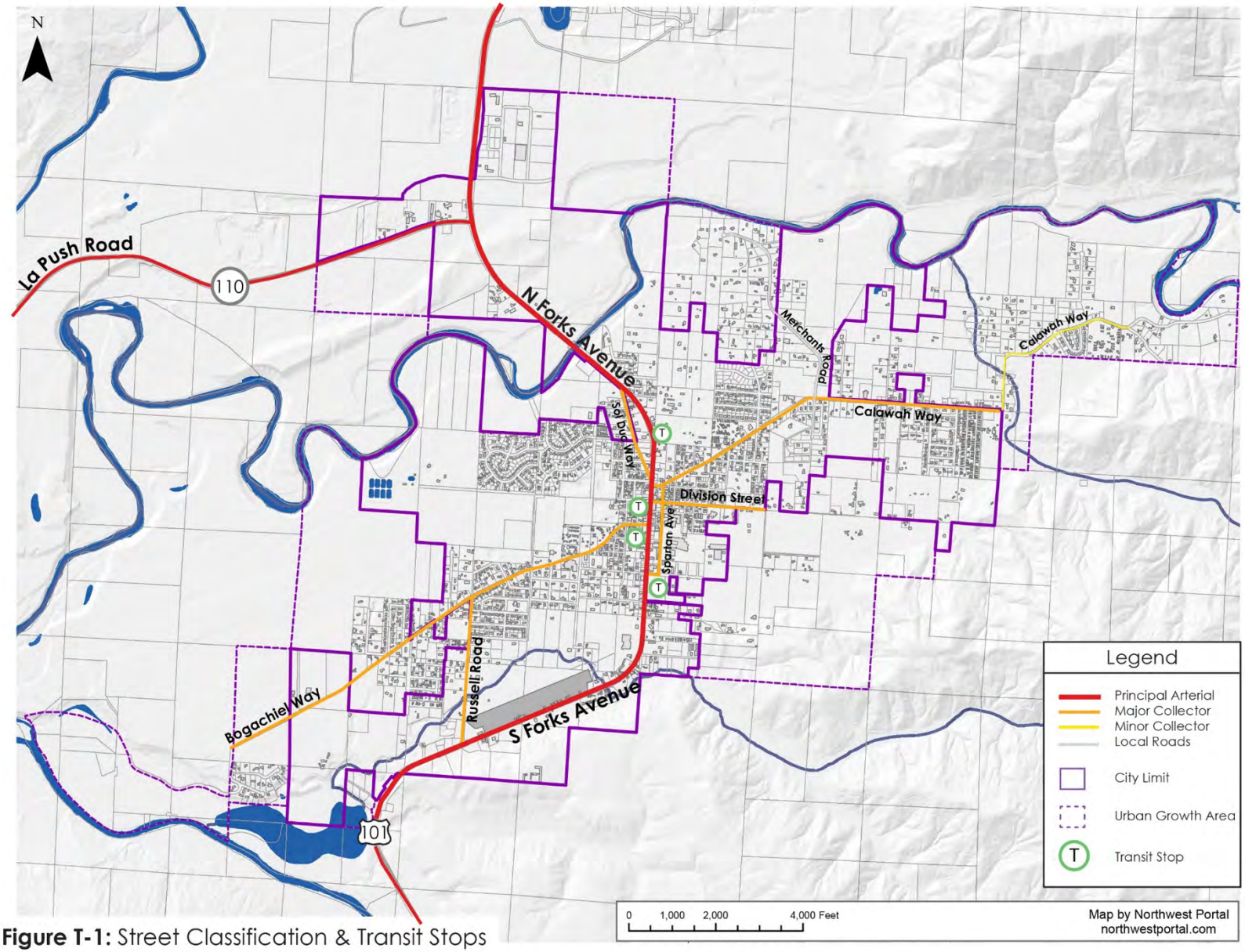


Figure T-1: Street Classification & Transit Stops

Minor arterial

~~**Minor arterials** - distribute traffic from highways to secondary arterials and local access streets and include Bogachiel Way, Calawah Way, and Division Street. Portions of all three streets are county roads.~~

- Interconnects and augments any Urban Principal Arterial system providing service to trips of moderate length at a somewhat lower level of travel mobility than a principal arterial.
- Distributes travel to geographic areas smaller than those identified with the higher system(s).
- Contains facilities that emphasize land access more than the higher systems(s); offer a lower level of traffic mobility; and may carry local bus routes and provide intra-community continuity, but ideally should not penetrate identifiable neighborhoods. Provides urban connections to rural collector roads.

Minor arterials include the following streets (portions of all 3 streets are county roads):

- **Bogachiel Way** - the county road portion provides the primary method of accessing the southwestern portion of the UGA, is a highly traveled and is classified as a collector to US-101 and ~~the~~ downtown ~~core of~~ Forks. Bogachiel Way is 2.76 miles in length, with an average pavement width of 23 feet, and right-of- ways being a total of 60 feet wide.

~~southeastern quadrant of the urban growth area. The eastern most portion of Division Street, starting at the Peterson Road, is a county roadway with relatively minimal usage at the present time. Division Street is classified as a collector due to the potential increase in residential traffic.~~

- **Division Street** - is predominately a city road serving ~~the~~ downtown ~~core of~~ Forks and the public facilities located in the southeastern quadrant of the UGA. c~~ity roadway~~, except for the portion providing access to the Elk Creek area. ~~This is the only means of accessing the most eastern portion of the FUGA and is heavily traveled. This road is a collector linking to US-101 and the downtown core of Forks.~~ The eastern most portion of Division Street, starting at Peterson Road, is a county roadway with relatively minimal use. Division Street is classified as a collector due to the potential increase in residential traffic.

- **Calawah Way** - is predominately a city road within city limits and a county road in the UGA serving the northeastern sector of the UGA and the only means of accessing the most eastern portion of the UGA, and heavily traveled. Almost all of Calawah Way is city roadway, except for the portion providing access to the Elk Creek area. Calawah way is a collector linking to US-101 and downtown Forks, 3 miles in length, with an average pavement width of 27 feet, and rights-of-way varying from 40 to 60 feet in ~~total~~ width.

~~**Collector arterials** - collect and distribute traffic from higher capacity streets to local access streets and include Sol Due Way and Russell Road, which are primarily residential streets though Russell Road functions as a minor collector from Bogachiel Way to US-101/South Forks Avenue.~~

Collector arterial

- Provide both land access service and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas that differs from the arterial system in that facilities on the collector system may penetrate residential neighborhoods distributing trips from the arterials to ultimate destinations.
- Collect and distribute traffic from higher capacity streets to local access streets.

Collector arterials include the following streets:

- **Sol Due Way and Russell Road** – are primarily residential streets though Russell Road functions as a minor collector from Bogachiel Way to US-101(South Forks Avenue.

~~**Local roads** – provide access to individual properties throughout the City and include the remainder of the streets in Forks including public owned as well as privately owned roads.~~

Local access

Includes all Forks streets that do not fall into the previous categories.

- Provide access to individual properties and includes public owned

as well as privately owned roads.

- Offer the lowest level of mobility and usually contains no bus routes.
- Service for through traffic is usually deliberately discouraged.
- Speed limits usually vary between 20 mph to 25 mph.

Collision history

Approximately 31 collisions occurred between January 2017 and December 2023 where 55% of all collisions occurred on US-101 between Russell Road and Calawah Way, 30% occurred on Calawah Way between US-101 and King Lane, and 16% occurred on US-101 between Russell Road and Rankin Road and at the US-101/East Division Street intersection.

No collisions resulted in fatalities, but approximately 32% resulted in an injury to at least 1 person.

	Fatal	Injury	Property	Total	%
1. US-101/Rankin Road	0	0	1	1	3%
2. US-101/East E Street	0	0	1	1	3%
3. US-101/C St SW	0	1	0	1	3%
4. US-101/B St SW	0	1	1	2	7%
5. US-101/A St SE	0	0	1	1	3%
6. US-101/E Division Street	0	0	5	5	16%
7. US-101/Calawah Way	0	0	0	0	0%
8. Merchants Rd/Calawah Way	0	3	0	3	10%
9. Calawah Way/Blackberry Ave	0	0	1	1	3%
10. US-101 between Russell Road and Rankin Road	0	1	4	5	16%
11. US-101 between Rankin Road and East E Street	0	0	1	1	3%
12. US-101 between East E Street and Calawah Way	0	0	0	0	0%
13. Calawah Way between US-101 and King Lane	0	3	6	9	30%
14. King Ln between Calawah Way and Ford Dr	0	0	1	1	3%
Total	**0**	**10**	**21**	**31**	**100%**
US-101 (S Forks Ave) from Russell Road to Calawah Way **Total**				**17**	**55%**
Calawah Way from Forks Ave to King Lane **Total**				**10**	**32%**

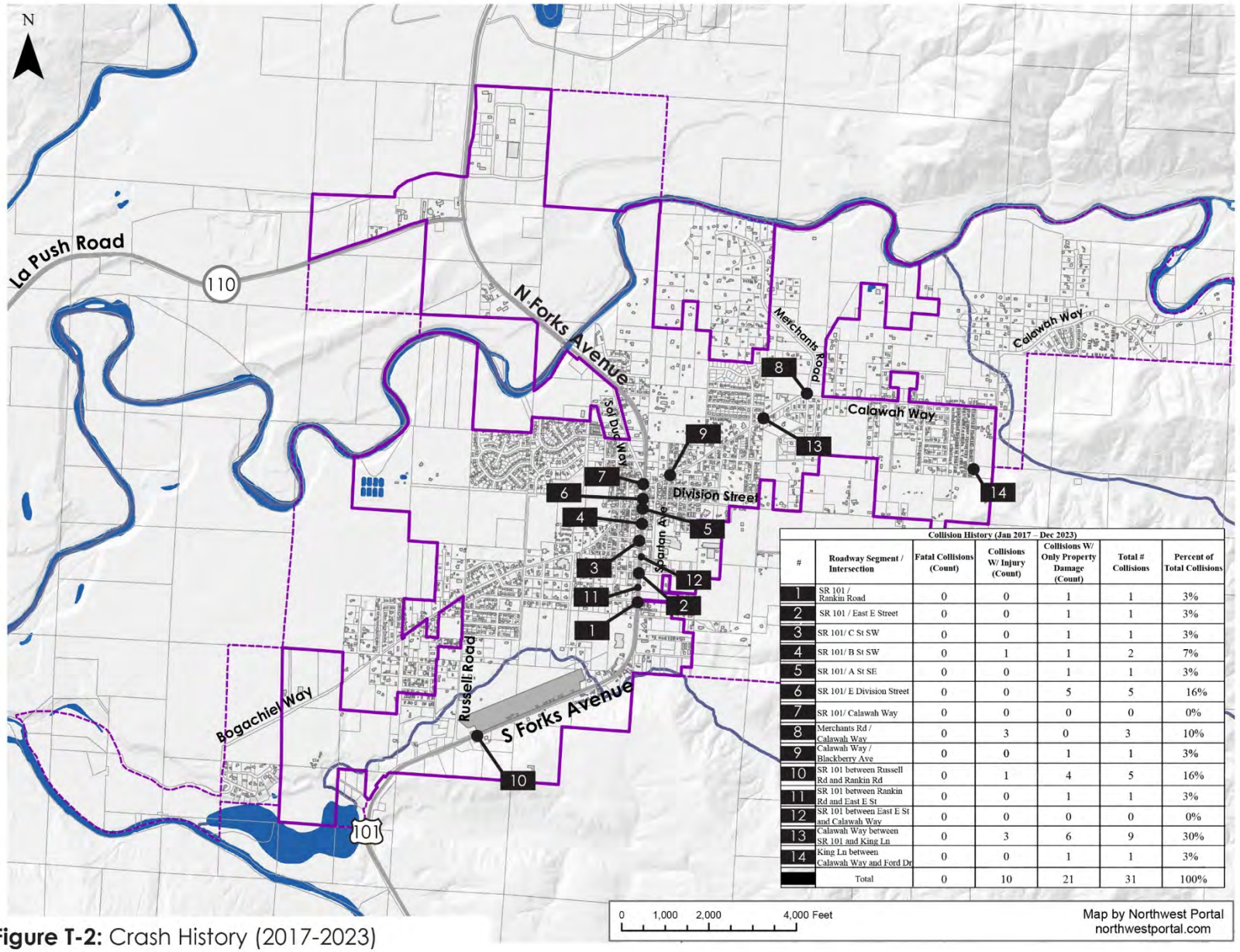
Source: WSDOT Collision Records.

Existing Level of Service (LOS)

Level of service (LOS) is generally defined as the ability of a roadway or intersection to carry the volume of traffic. LOS is typically measured using a 6-tiered rating system that can be found in the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), 7th Edition, 2022.

Forks and Clallam County utilize the Highway Capacity Manual methodology for determining ~~Level of Service~~ LOS that considers land use, speed limits, number of turn bays and the average daily traffic volume. The methodology divides land use into ~~3 categories:~~ urban, transitional, and rural. ~~The City of~~ Forks, as with other cities within Clallam County, is considered transitional ~~Level of Service~~ LOS.

~~Level of Service (LOS) is the ability of a roadway or intersection to carry a volume of traffic and is typically measured using a 6-tiered rating system.~~



Collision History (Jan 2017 – Dec 2023)

#	Roadway Segment / Intersection	Fatal Collisions (Count)	Collisions W/ Injury (Count)	Collisions W/ Only Property Damage (Count)	Total # Collisions	Percent of Total Collisions
1	SR 101 / Rankin Road	0	0	1	1	3%
2	SR 101 / East E Street	0	0	1	1	3%
3	SR 101/ C St SW	0	0	1	1	3%
4	SR 101/ B St SW	0	1	1	2	7%
5	SR 101/ A St SE	0	0	1	1	3%
6	SR 101/ E Division Street	0	0	5	5	16%
7	SR 101/ Calawah Way	0	0	0	0	0%
8	Merchants Rd / Calawah Way	0	3	0	3	10%
9	Calawah Way / Blackberry Ave	0	0	1	1	3%
10	SR 101 between Russell Rd and Rankin Rd	0	1	4	5	16%
11	SR 101 between Rankin Rd and East E St	0	0	1	1	3%
12	SR 101 between East E St and Calawah Way	0	0	0	0	0%
13	Calawah Way between SR 101 and King Ln	0	3	6	9	30%
14	King Ln between Calawah Way and Ford Dr	0	0	1	1	3%
	Total	0	10	21	31	100%

Figure T-2: Crash History (2017-2023)

Level of Service (LOS) is the degree of congestion at an intersection measured by vehicle operating speed, travel time, travel delays, and driving comfort measured by a letter scale from A to F found in the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), 7th Edition, 2022.

~~At an LOS of~~ A - motorists experience a high level of freedom of operation and freely flowing traffic with seldom more than 1 vehicle waiting at an intersection.
~~At an LOS of~~ F - represents a forced flow of traffic and gridlock indicating a failure of the roadway or intersection to accommodate traffic volumes.

~~LOS in between A and F represent intermediate degrees of traffic volume and waiting times. LOS of 'D' and better indicate there is reserve capacity on a roadway or intersection.~~

LOS ratings between 'A' and 'F' represent increasing degrees of traffic volumes relative to roadway configuration and waiting times at intersections. LOS ratings of 'D' and above indicate that there is reserve capacity on a roadway or at an intersection.

Tiers of daily roadway volumes correspond with each level of service. The following standard daily roadway volumes were adjusted for aspects unique to Forks roadways including vehicle speed, the number of lanes, and the types of pedestrian facilities adjacent to the road.

Level of service (LOS)	**Daily volume – 2 lanes total**
A – little or no delay	3,900 vehicles
B – short delays	3,900-4,900 vehicles
C – average delays	4,900-6,900 vehicles
D – long delays	6,900-8,600 vehicles
E – very long delays	8,600-10,500 vehicles
F – extreme delays, no capacity	>10,500 vehicles
Adjustment	**Change roadway capacity**
Speed <30 mph	-25%
No sidewalks	-35%
Sidewalk, 1 side only	-15%
Left turn lanes	+20%

Source: Highway Capacity Manual

~~Transitional category level of service (LOS)~~

	~~<35 mph~~	**~~40 mph~~**	**~~45-50 mph~~**	**~~55 mph~~**
~~LOS A~~	~~600~~	~~800~~	~~5,500~~	~~7,500~~
~~LOS B~~	~~2,200~~	~~8,600~~	~~9,700~~	~~11,700~~
~~LOS C~~	~~12,200~~	~~12,800~~	~~13,900~~	~~15,800~~
~~LOS D~~	~~27,700~~	~~18,600~~	~~19,400~~	~~19,800~~
~~LOS E~~	~~na~~	~~27,200~~	~~27,700~~	~~27,700~~

~~Source: Highway Capacity Manual~~

The Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) determined that Forks adopt an LOS C standard ~~should~~ to be maintained on all roads ~~within the Forks UGA.~~ to ensure consistency with other jurisdictions, allow for moderate growth, and not unduly burden Forks fiscally. Washington State Department of Transportation has established LOS C for US-101 through Forks.

US-101 and SR-110 are classified as highways of statewide significance (HSS) for which LOS is set by WSDOT. Based on existing traffic volumes, all state highways and major arterial roadways within the Forks UGA are rated LOS C or better, meeting the LOS standards with capacity to accommodate more traffic without excessive waiting times or congestion.

~~All major roadways within the Forks UGA are rated LOS C or better indicating there is capacity to accommodate more traffic without excessive waiting times or congestion. A section of US-101 has a LOS D rating though US-101 and SR-110 are highways of statewide significance for which LOS is set by WSDOT. While the section of US-101 is below the standard the RTPO established the RTPO has determined that for State Highways, a LOS D rating is acceptable~~.

~~Build-out LOS was calculated by comparing the number of developed lots to the number of potential lots based upon a minimum lot size of 7,000 square feet with the difference calculated in a set percentage. The percentage was used as a potential growth factor and multiplied~~

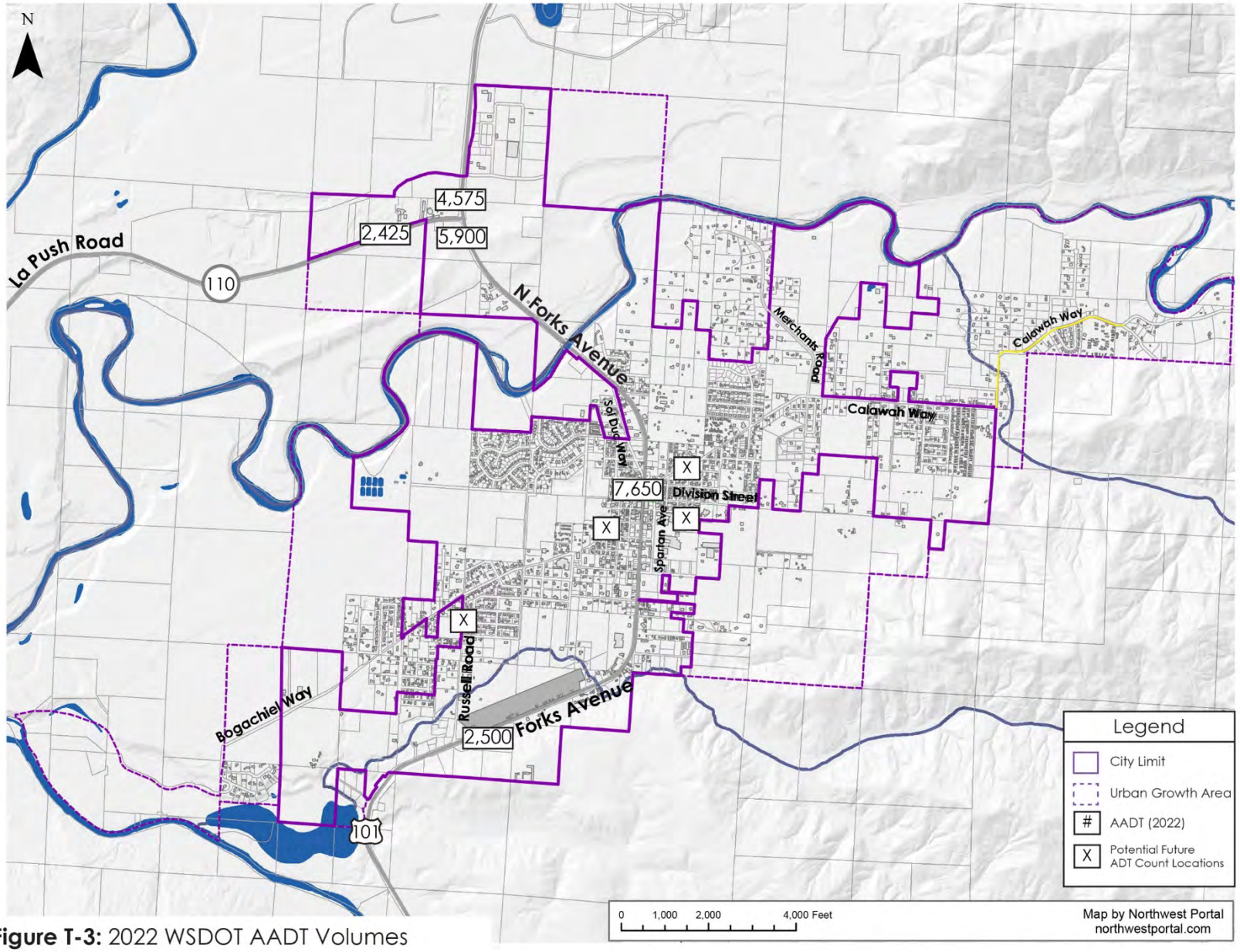


Figure T-3: 2022 WSDOT AADT Volumes

~~by the current Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume to determine Build-out LOS. All state highways and major arterial roads within the Forks UGA will realize LOS of D- F at build-out development.~~

~~However, the potential of maximum build out in the UGA is highly unlikely in the next 20 years.~~

Traffic volumes and characteristics

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume counts - were determined for most of the arterial and collector roadways from the Washington state Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Traffic County Database System ~~District Office, Clallam County Planning Department, and the City. Existing and Future average daily traffic volume (ADT) for US-101 was provided by the Puget Sound Regional Transportation Planning Organization (PSRTPO) and endorsed by Clallam County as the official Inventory of State Routes within Clallam County.~~

Road width and lane width standards in feet

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume	Road width	Lane width
<150	20-24	10
151-400	24	10
401-750	26	10
751-1,000	28	10
1,001-2,000	34	11
>2,001	40	12

Source: Washington State Board of Transportation

Road width deficiencies were determined by subtracting pavement width from pre-determined standards set by ~~the Washington State Board of Transportation~~ WSDOT ~~The pre-determined standards are~~ based upon ~~an~~ ADT, with a higher volume of travel requiring a greater road width.

LOS summary for roads within the Forks UGA

	From mile post	To mile post	~~Existing LOS~~	~~Buildout LOS~~	Deficiency
Bogachiel Way	0.00	0.44	~~B~~	~~D~~	18
Calawah Way	0.00	0.59	~~C~~	~~F~~	22
Calawah Way	0.59	0.81	~~C~~	~~D~~	14
Calawah Way	0.81	1.64	~~C~~	~~E~~	15
Division Street	0.00	0.05	~~B~~	~~D~~	14
US-101	5.37	7.51	~~D~~	~~E~~	14
US-101	7.51	8.49	~~B~~	~~D~~	15
Sol Duc Way	0.00	0.17	~~B~~	~~D~~	12

~~Future ADT and Buildout ADT were calculated by applying a ratio of existing lots to potential lots to determine the impact upon the FUGA's roadways.~~

The Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) determined that, as a standard, roadways with a road width deficiency greater than 12 feet would be substandard. ~~Almost every arterial roadway in the Forks UGA will be substandard at existing pavement widths at Buildout LOS traffic volumes.~~

~~Transit level of service (LOS) standards~~

Transit LOS standards must not work at cross-purposes with the arterial roadway LOS standard. ~~The city~~ Forks has not adopted LOS standard for transit since Forks does not provide transit services but will coordinate with Clallam County to establish and adopt LOS standard for the Clallam Transit system.

Existing traffic volumes

The annual average daily traffic (ADT) and PM peak hour traffic volumes from 2022 are based on WSDOT's Traffic Count Database System (TCDS).

Existing major trip generators in Forks include the Forks Alternative School, Forks Elementary School, Forks Junior High School, Forks High School, Peninsula College, Forks Community Hospital, Forever Twilight in Forks Collection, and traffic related to personal services or special events for, and at, individual residences.

	Weekdays*	Peak hr*
S Forks Ave (US-101) *At East E Street Intersection*	7,375	1,134
S Forks Ave (US-101) *At Calawah Way*	7,650	1,452
S Forks Ave (US-101) *Between C St SW and B St SW*	6,650	1,295
S Forks Ave (US-101) *At Campbell St NW Intersection*	6,425	1,272
S Forks Ave (US-101) *Between Andersonville Ave and SR-110 (La Push Rd)*	5,900	1,083
S Forks Ave (US-101) *Between SR-110 (La Push Rd) and Sitkum-Solduc Rd*	4,575	775
S Forks Ave (US-101) *At Russell Rd*	2,500	430
SR-110 (La Push Rd) *At S Forks Ave* (US-101)	2,425	440

* Based on average 2-way vehicles/day for average and 2-way vehicles per hour for peak PM.
Source: WSDOT.

Proposed multimodal level of service (LOS)

Since Forks is not expecting a large increase in traffic or overall mobility demand, the transportation emphasis should promote a multimodal network that enhances safety, mobility, and increased connectivity throughout town. A multimodal level of service (LOS) standard adopts criteria for the street network, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, transit access, and truck accessibility.

A single roadway or network can be challenged to meet demands and expectations of all modes at any given time where the local roadway and arterial must provide circulation for autos, buses, and truck vehicular demands with limited infrastructure available to also serve pedestrian and bicycle circulation.

This is complicated by US-101 bisecting Forks where crossing demand for both vehicles and nonmotorized modes crosses a Highway of Statewide Significance (HSS) where WSDOT establishes the LOS standard.

A layered LOS approach is adopted for Forks consistent with the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), Planning Urban Roadway Systems - An ITE Proposed Recommended Practice, 2011. Forks proposed multimodal LOS include:

Vehicle mode LOS – sets LOS C for vehicular travel on all streets to provide consistency with other jurisdictions, allow for minor growth, and not unduly burden the town fiscally. WSDOT established LOS C for the US-101 HSS through Forks.

Active non-vehicle mode LOS – for non-auto modes including bicycle, pedestrian, transit, etc., Forks establishes a 3-tiered system of Green, Yellow, and Orange.

Green	Highest standard with supportive features and qualify of function
Yellow	Considered acceptable
Orange	Identifies a need to make improvements where funding and priorities allow

Transit LOS - Clallam Transit operates a variety of route types based upon population density and nearby land use where each route type has a minimum and ideal frequency. Frequency is adjusted as ridership, land use, and other factors impact the performance of a particular route. Route types provided by Clallam Transit include:

- **Rural routes** - serve low density areas and small towns outside of the county's major population centers.

- **Urban circulators** – primarily operate inside the boundaries of the cities in Clallam County.
- **County connectors** - provide public transportation connections across county lines or serve as the primary connection with transit agencies from adjoining jurisdictions that operate service to Clallam County. County connectors are often used by commuters and may have a higher frequency at certain peak periods.

Fixed route LOS	Minimum	Ideal
Rural Routes	180 minutes	60 minutes
Urban Circulators	60 minutes	30 minutes
County Connectors	120 minutes	30 minutes non-peak, 15 minutes peak

Forks is one of Clallam Transit's rural routes although current service levels do not meet the minimum standard, additional local intercommunity transit services provided by the Quileute Tribe to Forks may provide adequate transit LOS equivalent to Active Non-vehicle mode LOS Yellow.

~~Concurrency~~

~~Because the city receives relatively few development permit applications and a single development may have a significant impact on the city, the city reviews each permit for concurrency at the time of permit application. This does not mean the applicant must be concurrent at the time of permitting. The city will apply the concurrency test to any permit for more than a single dwelling unit or more than 1,500 feet commercial space.~~

Future transportation needs ~~and alternatives~~

~~The following analysis addresses those improvements identified by the Regional Planning Commission as having a direct impact upon the transportation network of the Forks UGA and should be considered in the development of future transportation improvement plans by Clallam County and the City of Forks. Funding for such projects should also be reviewed as part of any long-term planning done by either the City of Forks or Clallam County.~~

6-year transportation improvements

Peninsula Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) identified the following improvements in the FFY 2024-2029 Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) having a direct impact upon Forks transportation network.

Overlay the following roads:

- Calawah Way between Hwy 101 to Trilium
- Bogachiel Way between Russell Rd and 6th Ave
- Campbell Street between Hwy 101 and Ash Ave
- E Street between Hwy 101 and 5th Ave
- Russell Road .
-
- Tilicum Lane
- Trilium Ave between Calawah Way and Shearer Street
- Danielson Rd

~~Construct and expand sidewalks outward from the central core of the Forks UGA towards the major residential population centers.~~

- ~~Widen and pave the following roads~~
  - ~~East Division Street~~
  - ~~Rankin Road~~
  - ~~Fern Hill Road~~
  - ~~Bogachiel Way between Russell and Cook Roads~~
  - ~~Cook Road~~
  - ~~D. Mansfield Road~~

Increase circulation by connecting the following streets

- Connect Woodpecker Lane to Big Pine Way
- Connect Chuckhole Way to Big Pine Way
- Connect Big Pine Way to Merchant Road or Big Burn Place
- Connect Merchant Road to East Division, after the improvement and widening of East Division past Peterson Road
- Connect Terra Eden Street to Campbell Street
- Connect E Street with Peterson Street
- Connect Wiley Street with Russell Road
- ~~Identify a means of providing addition ingress/egress to the Terra Eden~~
- ~~Identify means of relieving congestion within the core business sector of~~

~~the Forks UGA~~

WSDOT 2024-2027 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) identified the following projects in Forks:

- Bituminous Surface Treatment the following location:
  - SR-110/US-101 to La Push Road and Mora Spur
- Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) Connections
  - Construct a new 1-mile segment of the Olympic Discovery Trail from Forks Calawah River Park to Sitkum-Sol Duc Rd (aka. "A" Road) near its intersection with US-101.
  - Complete planned western terminus of the ODT to connect the City of Forks and Quileute Tribal Nation community of Lap Push and 2nd and 3rd beach trailheads in Olympic National Park (ONP). The planned trail will provide for a non-motorized, separated path near the south-side of SR-110 starting at the intersection of US-101 and SR-110 in Forks and connecting to an existing separated trail near the ONP 2nd Beach Trailhead in La Push. The planned trail to be constructed is expected to be a separated path, except that the planned route will utilize the existing SR-110 Bogachiel Bridge.
  - Calawah to Tillicum Park 2025-2028 planning with funds after 2028.

~~Safety improvements~~

~~Accident frequency data provided by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) District Office, Clallam County Sheriff's Office, and from the city's Police Department records identified the following roadways and intersections as having a high accident frequency.~~

- ~~Bogachiel Way~~
- ~~Calawah Way~~
- ~~Russell Road~~
- ~~Merchant Road and Calawah Way intersection~~

~~The Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) recommends these areas be studied to determine what improvements could be made to increase the level of safety for residents and drivers.~~

~~The following improvements should be considered to alleviate potential hazards - traffic signal modification, improved roadway maintenance, pedestrian displays at signal installation, lane modification, and segments of bicycle and pedestrian ways.~~

~~6-year financing plan~~

~~The 6-Year Financing Plan for transportation is the result of an iterative process that balances the goals of all comprehensive plan elements. The timing and funding for transportation are restricted by the concurrency requirement and the binding nature of LOS standards. The city is required to create a six-year financing plan for both transportation and capital facilities, however, for transportation the city is also required to provide such services concurrently with new development.~~

~~Existing and new transportation facilities must meet the adopted LOS standards. As new development occurs, expenditures on maintenance of existing facilities must be adequate to continue provision of the adopted LOS. Although not required in capital facilities planning, the operating costs of transportation facilities become important factors in ensuring that a moratorium on new development will not be needed.~~

Growth forecasts

A 2018 WSDOT corridor study of SR-110 expects negligible growth based on projected population, land use, and economic trends.

Forks population is expected to experience a 1.2% increase every 5 years indicating the growth rate and traffic demands within Forks will remain relatively low. The future function of Forks existing local roadways will remain relatively the same as existing conditions over the 20-year planning horizon.

WSDOT forecasts traffic growth along the US-101 corridor will experience a 1% per year annual increase based on a 2022 WSDOT corridor study to the east of Forks and the historical volume of traffic. Therefore, an average annual growth rate of at a rate of 1.2% per year was applied to 2022 volumes and should be considered a conservative growth rate as it includes regular traffic loads generated by people living and working in the area, other regional transportation increases,

recreational and tourism increases, and continued resource transport needs.

All state highways and major arterial roads within Forks UGA are expected to operate at LOS C.

Roadways	From	To	2022 LOS	2045 LOS
S Forks Ave (US-101)	Russell Road		C	C
S Forks Ave (US-101)	East E Street	Rankin Road	C	C
S Forks Ave (US-101)	C St SW	B St SW	C	C
S Forks Ave (US-101)	E Division St	Calawah Way	C	C
S Forks Ave (US-101)	Calawah Way	T Campbell St	C	C
S Forks Ave (US-101)	T Campbell St	La Push Road (SR-110)	C	C
S Forks Ave (US-101)	La Push Road (SR-110)	Sitkum-Solduc Road	C	C
La Push Road (SR-110)	S Forks Ave (US-101)		C	C

Airports

Forks ~~Municipal~~ Airport (SR18) - formerly known as Forks Municipal Airport, is a city-owned, public-use airport located 1 mile southwest of the business district Forks Airport covers an area of 72 acres at an elevation of 299 feet with 1 designated 4/22 runway with an asphalt surface measuring 2,400 by 75 feet suitable for single-engine aircraft. The runway is equipped with medium intensity runway lighting. Approaches to both ends of the runway are visual.

~~is a public use general aviation airport located in and owned by Forks that has 1 runway suitable for single-engine aircraft.~~ No commercial freight, passenger, or other commercial flight services currently use the airport. The airport is used for medivac, firefighting, and Coast Guard operations. Forks developed an Airport Layout Plan in 1997 that includes complete airport and airspace information as well as locations of future aviation expansion areas.

For the 12-month period ending December 31, 2008, the airport had 13,600 aircraft operations, an average of 37 per day including 99.6% general aviation and 0.4% military. At that time there were 10 aircraft based at the airport including 50% single-engine, 30% helicopter, and 20% ultralight.

Quillayute Airport (IATA) – formerly known as Quillayute State Airport, is a city-owned airport located approximately 10 miles west of Forks on Quillayute Road. The 1,202-acre property was acquired by the War Department in the early 1940s and developed as an auxiliary air station for joint US Army and US Navy use. The Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Quillayute was used as a training center and coastal patrol station during World War II. The former Naval Auxiliary Air Station was deeded to the City of Forks by the Washington State Department of Transportation in 1999.

The airport has 2 concrete runways, each one close to 5,000 feet long. Runway 12/ (the north–south runway) is closed. Runway 4/22 is open with a displaced threshold of 1,089 feet. ~~is a former Naval Auxiliary Air Station located approximately 10 miles west of Forks. WSDOT-Aviation Division deeded the airport to Forks in March of 1999.~~ The airport serves general aviation needs and is suitable for a single-engine and twin-turboprop aircraft. No commercial freight, passenger, or other commercial flight services currently use the airport. The airport is used for medivac, firefighting, and Coast Guard operations and has been identified by oil spill responders as a potential emergency response site.

Forks completed a land use plan in 2001 and ~~drafted~~ adopted an Airport Master Plan (AMP) in 2025 ~~January of 2024~~ to develop infrastructure improvements for the airport including runway widening, lighting, taxiways channelization and signage, aircraft facility improvements, and hangar construction. The Quillayute Airport AMP is federally funded with project work scheduled to occur in 2025-2026.

Forks Airport (SR18)

Quillayute Airport (IATA)

Quillayute Airport covers an area of 739 acres. For the 12-month period ending December 31, 2022, the airport had 6,700 aircraft operations including 97% general aviation and 3% military.

~~In the Master Planning effort currently underway, it is the intent, in the long-term plan, to remove the displacement on runway 4/22 in the future and reopen runway 12/30 at a shortened length.~~

Goals and policies

TRANS Goal 1 – Provide an effective roadway network with adequate capacity to meet, at the adopted LOS Standard, the demand for various modes of travel in Forks ~~the city~~. Provide safe, convenient, and efficient transportation for all residents and visitors to Forks ~~the city~~ including improvements to existing facilities as well as extensions of transportation to new developments.

TRANS Policy 1.1 - Require appropriate signage for designation of streets and to provide protection to pedestrian, bicycle, and driving populations.

TRANS Policy 1.2 - Work with Clallam County and Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to expand all modes of regional transportation to the Forks UGA and destinations in the west end of Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

TRANS Policy 1.3 - Construct and expand sidewalks from the central business core of ~~the~~ Forks ~~UGA~~ to outlying residential areas.

TRANS Policy 1.4 - Require city-approved signs for new roadways created by developers of new housing developments.

TRANS Policy 1.5 - Review development proposals to mitigate impacts to surface water runoff, and where necessary to ensure safety of road conditions, require additional drainage improvements.

TRANS Policy 1.6 - Conduct a parking study for the central business district and determine what means are available to provide additional safe parking in ~~the FUGA's~~ Forks business core.

TRANS Policy 1.7 - Develop and implement strategies to reduce congestion within the central business core of ~~the~~ Forks ~~UGA~~.

TRANS Goal 2 - Increase non-motorized on and off-road improvements and opportunities within ~~the~~ Forks ~~UGA~~.

TRANS Policy 2.1 - Require developers of new housing projects to provide road-width, sidewalks, bicycle shoulders and trails, and drainage requirements in accordance with Fork~~s City~~ standards.

TRANS Policy 2.2 - Coordinate the development of a long-term sidewalk construction plan with businesses, residential communities, and the school district.

TRANS Policy 2.3 - Develop on and off-road bicycle routes and trails in ~~the~~ Forks ~~UGA~~ in accordance with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (ASSHTO) standards.

TRANS Goal 3 - Reduce the accident rate at representative locations on the roadway system within Forks ~~the city~~ by at least 15%.

TRANS Policy 3.1 - Identify and resolve high accident intersections on both the collector and arterial system within ~~the~~ Forks ~~UGA~~.

TRANS Policy 3.2 - Perform required and requested maintenance activities related to traffic control devices and roadway material within guidelines established by the Forks Department of Public Works.

TRANS Policy 3.4 - Maintain traffic data such as traffic counts and accident data to support studies, planning, and operational activities for the Forks Department of Public Works.

TRANS Policy 3.5 - Enhance the safety of pedestrians and motorists regarding sidewalk design and maintenance, lighting requirements, signs, and access

to properties.

~~**Concurrency**~~

~~Because the city receives relatively few development permit applications and a single development may have a significant impact on the city as a whole, the city reviews each permit for concurrency at the time of permit application. This does not mean the applicant must be concurrent at the time of permitting. The city will apply the concurrency test to any permit for more than a single dwelling unit or more than 1,500 feet commercial space.~~

TRANS Goal 4 – Maintain Forks Airport (R18) and Quillayute Airport (IATA) as viable general aviation facilities for private and military single-engine, helicopter, and ultralight craft.

TRANS Policy 4.1 – Maintain Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certification for operations of both airfields.

TRANS Policy 4.2 – Maintain runway pavement, lighting, and other operating characteristics to allow non-instrument use of both airfields.

TRANS Policy 4.3 – Encourage private development of charter, private, and other aviation activities including freight, passengers, and recreational uses.

TRANS Policy 4.4 – Promote development of terminals, offices, manufacturing, storage, and other economic activities at both airfields.

TRANS Policy 4.5 – Allow non-aviation activities at Forks Airport during special events or other recreational pursuits provided such activities do not interfere with the airport's aviation functions.

9. Community facilities

~~The Transportation Element has been developed in accordance with Clallam Countywide Planning Policies and has been integrated with all other planning elements to ensure consistency throughout the comprehensive plan. The Transportation Element specifically considers the location and condition of the existing traffic circulation system; the cause, scope, and nature of transportation problems; the projected transportation needs; and plans for the addressing all transportation needs while maintaining established Level of Service (LOS) standards.~~

Forks facilities

Forks is a non-charter code city incorporated in 1945 utilizing the Mayor-Council form of government with 5 elected council positions including Mayor Pro Tem and an elected Mayor. Appointed positions include the Planning Commission, Civil Service Commission, and Park Board.

Forks provides water and sewer utilities, street maintenance and improvements, police and jail facility, airport facilities, building permits, and comprehensive planning and zoning services

Forks departments include the Mayor's office with Mayor and Human Resources, Clerk/Treasurer's department with 4 staff, Public Works with 10 staff, Police Chief with 6 staff plus Jail with 6 staff, and Attorney/Planning Department with 2 staff or 30 total staff in 2024.

Forks facilities including rental properties consist of:

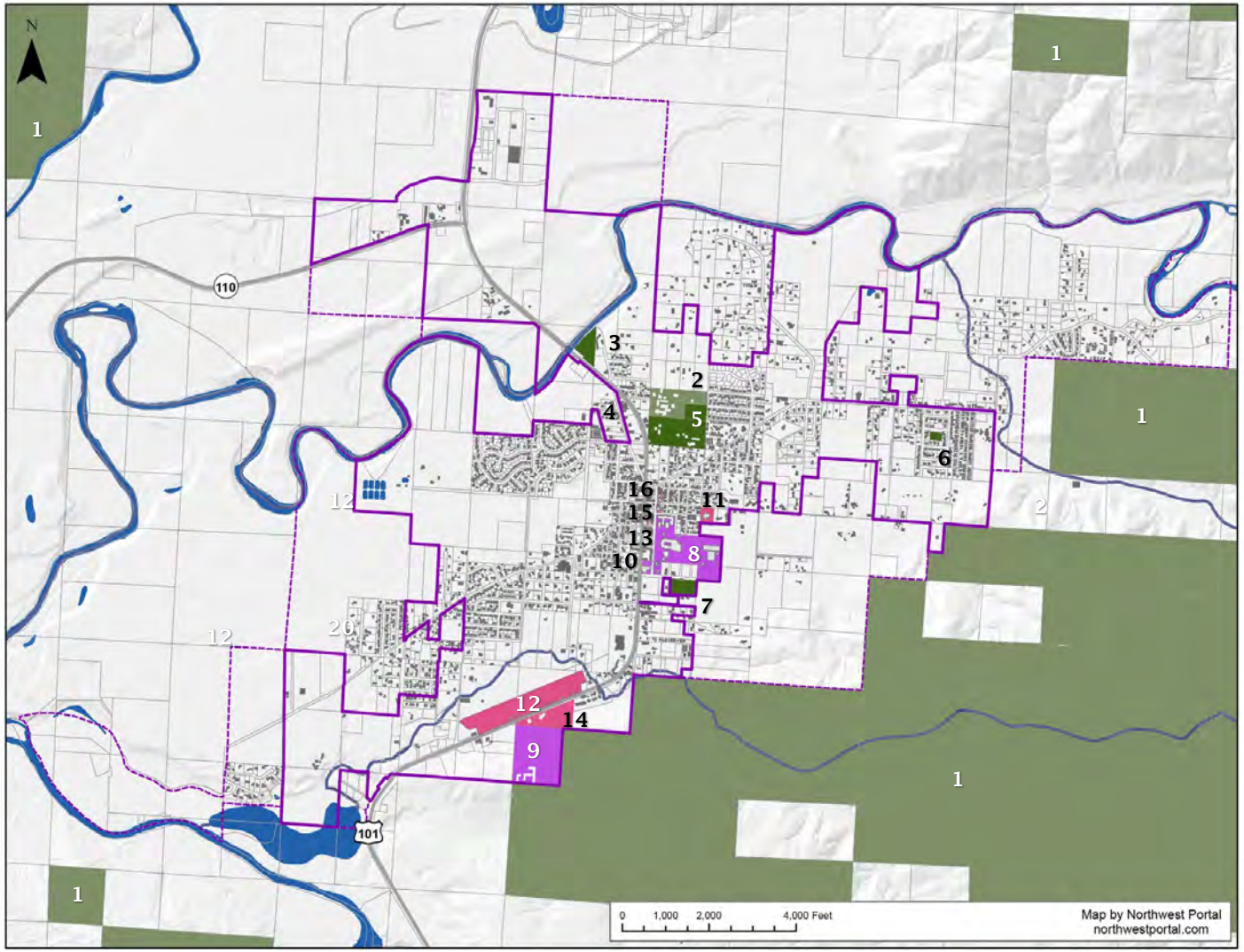
- **Forks City Hall** - located at 500 East Division Street on 2.44-acres that houses all staff including the Police Department and Jail.
- **Forks Visitor Center & Timber Museum** - established in 1984 and located at 1421 South Forks Avenue with an indoor museum, fire lookout and grounds display, covered pavilion, and the Forks Chamber of Commerce.
- **Rainforest Arts Center** - located at 35 North Forks Avenue that was reopened in 2015 to include a small meeting room, a main hall with movable stage that can be used for a wide variety of events including concerts, films, theater productions, wedding receptions, a commercial kitchen, and a 1,000-foot commercial space in the south-east corner of the building.
- **West End Business & Tech Center** – with rental office spaces and conference facilities located in retail space in downtown Forks.
- **Forks Industrial Park** – with 65 acres of industrial zoned 0.5 to 5-acre lots for lease with paved road access, water, power, and telecommunications to some parcels, and direct access to US-101.
- **Tillicum Park** – with 20 acres located on Tillicum Lane improved with playground equipment, skate park, Allen sports courts (pickleball and basketball courts), covered picnic shelter, ball fields, arena, disc golf, and the historic Shay locomotive and Scorpion M56 vehicle on display.
- **Calawah River Boat Launch** – with 5 acres located at 158302-6 North Forks Avenue with boat ramp, dog park, picnic tables, and trails.
- **Ford Park** – with 1.5 acres of green space located on Crescent Street ~~at east end west of alder grove – and Prairie~~.

~~City Hall~~

~~City Hall facilities for public administration were expanded and remodeled in 1993 and are currently in good condition. More parking spaces are necessary, but it is anticipated that there is enough vacant land surrounding Forks City Hall to accommodate this need. No significant expansion is anticipated in the next 20 years.~~

Police ~~and fire protection~~

~~The city provides 24-hour police protection with a paid professional civilian and uniform force.~~



Public facilities

1 Dept Natural Resources (DNR)	4 Totem Park	9 Olympic Natural Resource Ctr	14 Forks Timber Museum
2 WA WDFW North Coastal	5 Tillicum Park	10 Peninsula College	15 US Post Office
2 Northwest Indian Fisheries	6 Crescent Street Park	11 Forks City Hall	16 Public Utility District/DSHS
2 Pacific Ranger District Forks	7 Duncan Field	12 Forks Airport	
3 Calawah River Park	8 Forks ES, MS, HS, Alt Schools	13 North Olympic Library	

~~The City supports an excellent volunteer fire crew composed of 45 members who have a proven response time unmatched by many paid fire departments.~~

Fire protection services

Fire protection services are provided by Clallam County Fire Protection District Number 1 (CCFD#!) from the Forks Fire Hall located at 11 Spartan Avenue in Forks with backup from the Beaver Fire Station located at 20011 US-101 in Beaver. CCFD#1 is overseen by an elected 4-member Board of Commissioners.

CCFD#1's 39 person staff include a District Chief, Assistant Chief, 3 Lieutenants, an Instructor, 17 Firefighters (7 stationed in Forks), 8 Recruits (3 stationed in Forks), 4 additional Swift Water Rescue, and a District Secretary.

CCFD#1 initiated a Swift Water Rescue operation in 2018 that responds to all emergencies related to fresh water with a jurisdiction in West Clallam County and Western Jefferson County.

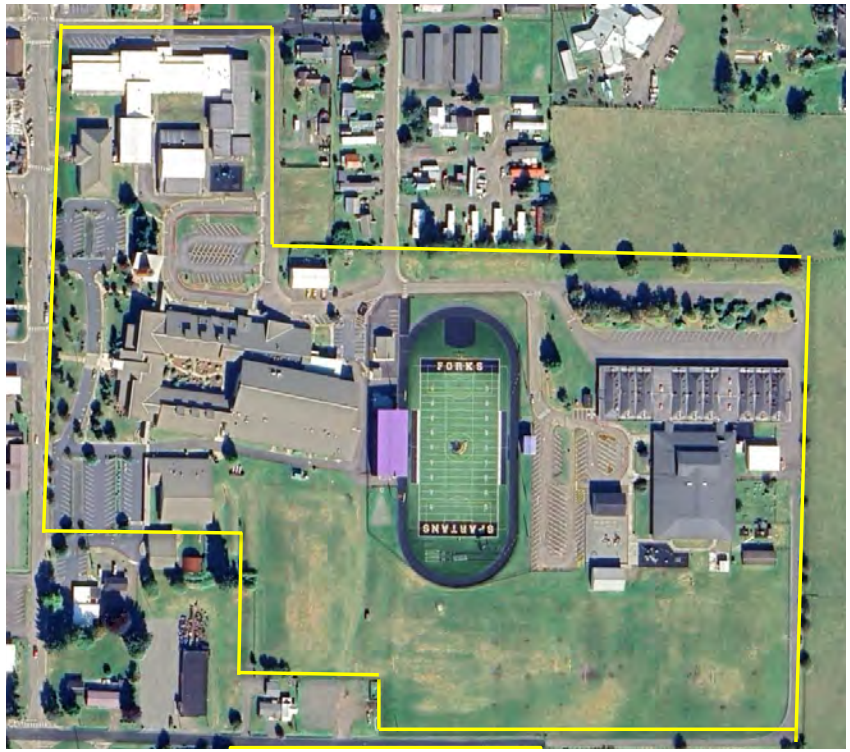
CCFD#1 initiated a Wildland Special Operations Team in 2024 that responds to all emergencies related to wildland fire within the CCFD#1's jurisdiction and when requested by the Department of Natural Resources. The specially trained firefighters are red carded and have attended classes taught by DNR officials and volunteers who have wildland firefighting expertise.

Educational facilities

Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD) Number 402 - is overseen by a 5-member elected Board that provides primary and secondary schooling for K-12 students from Forks and surrounding area in 6 schools including a central, consolidated campus that includes:

- **Forks Elementary School** – located at 301 South Elderberry Avenue served 341 K-4 grades in the 2022-2023 school year.
- **Forks Middle School** – located at 121 South Spartan Avenue served 273 5-8 grades in the 2022-2023 school year.
- **Forks High School** – located at 261 Spartan Avenue served 290 9-12 grades in the 2022-2023 school year.
- **District Run Home School** – served 9 students K-12 grades in the 2022-2023 school year.
- **Insight (Accredited Online High School) School of Washington Open Doors Pro**gram –served 1,556 students 9-12 grades in the 2022-2023 school year.

QVSD enrollment was 2,473 students for the 2022-2023 year which was a 9.0% decline over 2,696 students for the 2021-2022 school year. QVSD students include 50% minority including Native American, 15.7% economically disadvantaged students, taught by 181 teachers with a student/teacher ratio of 13.68.



Peninsula College at Forks - is located at 481 South Forks Avenue and provides a full range of student support services. A learning center is staffed to provide academic or technical support to students enrolled in online or face-to-face classes. The college's educational opportunities include:

- Day and evening classes to fulfill requirements for the Associate of Arts degree and Associate of Applied Science in Early Childhood Education
- Distance learning courses coordinated with other Peninsula College campuses
- Access to and technical support for fully online programming
- Open enrollment for Transitional Studies, GED Preparation and High School 21+ daytime classes
- English Language Acquisition (ELA) evening classes with open enrollment

~~**Public education facilities**~~

~~Current educational facilities may not be sufficient to meet the anticipated growth in student populations in the next 20 years. The Quillayute Valley School District is studying the feasibility of expanding Forks High School. Sufficient real property is available for expansion assuming state funding can be obtained.~~

Library

The North Olympic Library System (NOLS) is a junior taxing district providing public library services to all of Clallam County. The NOLS is governed by a 5-member volunteer Board of Trustees, the members of which are appointed by the Clallam County Commissioners with central offices located at 2210 S Peabody Street in Port Angeles.

The NOLS consists of a Main Library and Administrative Center in Port Angeles, branches in Clallam Bay, Forks, and Sequim, an Outreach program providing books and other materials to

people who are homebound, and a variety of web-based services. NOLS offers a collection of more than 260,000 items, including books, DVDs, ebooks, audiobooks, CDs, and extensive online resources. Residency in Clallam County is required for full service, but NOLS does offer limited-service accounts to visitors and non-residents who can establish proof of identity. All NOLS libraries offer free Wi-Fi connections.

Forks Branch of NOLS is located at 171 South Forks Avenue in a renovated 6,000 square foot space providing a conference room, meeting room, and express-check-out station. ~~The Forks Branch of the North Olympic Library System occupies a large building on Main Street that should adequately serve the western portion of Clallam County for the next 20 years.~~ The Library's circulation exceeds 7,000 items per month. Services include children and adult programs, homebound patron services, and internet access. ~~meeting facilities, and much more. In addition, the Library's technological advances allow patrons to access the world's "information highway."~~

~~Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)~~ Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC)

~~DNR's~~ The Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC) located at 1455 South Forks Avenue is administered by the University of Washington's (UW) College of Environment and the School of Environment and Forest Science. The center was established in 1991 by the Washington Legislature to integrate ecology and economics in the management of both forest and marine resources.

ONRC's research, education, and community service facilities are available to public, nonprofit, and commercial groups for a fee if there are no other comparable facilities available.

ONRC meeting spaces include:

- Hemlock Forest Conference Room seats up to 70 guests at tables in conference style or up to 100 guests' theater-style.
- Social Hall seats up to 64 diners with an attached communal kitchen.
- Cedar Room and additional break out space provide for small group setting.

ONRC accommodations for overnight attendees include:

- Dormitory and apartment lodging for up to 40 guests.
- Apartments with kitchens, desks, sofas, dining tables, and chairs and bathroom facilities with showers.
- Dormitory rooms include bunk beds, desks, and dressers.

The Center grounds include 2.5 miles of trails in surrounding DNR forestlands.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

In 1957, the legislature created the Olympic Natural Resources Center Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to manage state trust lands for the people of Washington. DNR manages 7 specific trusts to generate revenue and preserve forests, water, and habitat in the state and on the Olympic Peninsula.

DNR manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands for more than $200 million in annual financial benefit for public schools, state institutions, and county services.

DNR's mission is to manage, sustain, and protect the health and productivity of Washington's lands and waters to meet the needs of present and future generations.

DNR's Forks field office is located at 411 Tillicum Lane.

Washington Department of Fish & Game (WDFW) North Coastal Field Office

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) preserves, protect, and perpetuates fish, wildlife and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities. WDFW's Forks field office is located at 551 Tillicum Lane.

By actively managing lands, restoring habitats, and preserving wild places, WDFW serves as stewards for Washington's natural places, protecting the state's land and water for human and wildlife populations.

In addition to acquiring land for wildlife and their habitat, WDFW purchases lands to preserve Washington's natural and cultural heritage, provide access for hunting, fishing, and wildlife-related recreation, and foster outdoor experiences and exploration throughout the state.

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NIFC)

NWIFC is a natural resources management support service organization for 20 treaty Indian tribes in western Washington located at 549 Tillicum Lane. Headquartered in Olympia, NWIFC employs 80 people with satellite offices in Burlington and Forks.

NWIFC was created following the 1974 Boldt Decision reaffirming the tribes' treaty-reserved fishing rights. The ruling recognized the trives as natural resources co-managers with the State of Washington with an equal share of the harvestable number of salmon returning annually.

NWIFC member tribes are Lummi, Nooksack, Swinomish, Upper Skagit, Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Skokomish, Suquamish, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Quileute, Quinault, and Hoh.

US Forest Service (USFS) Pacific Ranger District – Forks

The Olympic National Forest (ONF) recognizes indigenous communities on the Olympic Peninsula and their original connection to the land now managed by the US Forest Service. The Pacific Ranger District operates from offices located in Forks at 437 Tillicum Lane, Quilcene, and Quinault.

Olympic National Forest consults with 12 tribes on and around the Olympic Peninsula, each with a unique relationship to the forest including the Quinault, Shoalwater Bay, Hoh, Jamestown S'klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Port Gamble S'klallam, Port Gambler S'klallam, Quileute, Skokomish, Squaxin Island, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and the Suquamish Tribes.

~~US Forestry Service (USFS)~~

The Forest Service Forks office is located at 437 Tillicum Lane. USFS stewards a portfolio of landscapes across 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands in the public trust including the Olympic National Forest. The agency's top priority is

to maintain and improve the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of current and future generations. USFS objectives are to:

- Provide a diverse range of quality natural and cultural resource-based recreation opportunities in partnership with people and communities.
- Protect the natural, cultural, and scenic environment for present and future generations to enjoy.
- Partner with public and private recreation benefit providers that meet public needs and expectations.

10,000 Years Institute

10,000 Years Institute is a Washington non-profit corporation,

located at 341 North Forks Avenue. Institute staff are scientists and community activists with backgrounds in ecology, geology, fisheries, and forestry. 10,000 Years Institute seeks and develops partnerships with other non-profit organizations, Native American tribes and nations, government agencies and other resource managers; and may also act independently.

"10,000 Years" refers to the most recent climatic-geologic period in which the Pacific Northwest landscape evolved, and to the temporal framework within which sustainable resource management approaches must be developed.

Medical and emergency facilities

Clallam County Hospital District Number 1 or Forks Community Hospital (FCH) founded in 1949 to provide medical services to residents of the West End. FCH participates in the Washington Rural Health Collaborative.
~~is a public hospital district of Clallam County.~~

Forks Community Hospital completed accreditation from DNV GL – Healthcare in 2013 meeting or exceeding patient safety standards (Conditions of Participation) set forth by the US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. DNV GL's accreditation program is the only one to integrate the ISO 9001 Quality Management System with the Medicare Conditions of Participation.

FCH operates the following services in Forks:

- **Forks Community Hospital** – located at 530 Bogachiel Way provides 25 acute, swing bed, and observation rooms with nurses trained and certified in Advanced Cardiac Life Support, Basic Life Support, Pediatric Advanced Life Support, Neonatal Resuscitation Program, and Trauma Nursing Core Course.
- **Bogachiel Medical Clinic and Women's Health** – located at 390 Founders Way provides a full range of family healthcare and specialty care for patients of all ages, including infants, children, teens, and adults. Bogachiel Clinic is a certified Rural Health Clinic.
- **Forks Family Medical** – located at 461 West G Street provides a full range of family healthcare and specialty care for patients of all ages, including infants, children, teens, and adults. Forks Family Medical Clinic is a certified Rural Health Clinic.
- **Clallam Bay Medical Clinic** – located at 74 Bogachiel Street in Clallam Bay provides a full range of amily healthcare and specialty care to families living and visiting Clallam Bay, Sekiu, Neah Bay and surrounding areas. Clallam Bay Medical Clinic is a certified Rural Health Clinic.
- **Forks Ambulance Service** - serves Forks and La Push, provides ambulance and rescue coverage for West Clallam County into West Jefferson County, and responds to Olympic Corrections Center and all access points to the rivers, trails, and back roads – and area over 900 square miles. All EMT's are state licensed and certified as required by state law. Forks Ambulance has full-time and per diem EMT's. The volunteer EMT program is known as the Ray Ellis Memorial Volunteer Ambulance Corps (REMVAC) and has been serving the community for over 60 years.

~~Forks Community Hospital serves the Forks UGA and west end of Clallam County. In 1993, the Hospital completed an $8,000,000 expansion that will satisfy the needs of the community for the next 20 years. A well-trained volunteer ambulance corps provides 24-hour service.~~

Solid waste disposal

West Waste & Recycling located at 272 La Push Road provides solid waste collection ~~is provided by a private company currently~~ under contract with ~~the City of~~ Forks for the Forks area. West Waste & Recycling is ~~and~~ regulated by the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) for the unincorporated Forks UGA.

West Waste & Recycling provides residential and commercial curbside collection, drop box services, recycling, and disposal services at the transfer facility on La Push Road, and commercial paper and cardboard collection routes.

The Clallam County Regional Transfer Facility is located at 3501 West 18th Street in Port Angeles that accepts garbage, metals, motor oil, antifreeze, tires, yard waste, solid waste (appliances,) but not glass.

~~Residents of the UGA can also deposit solid waste at the Lake Creek transfer station that is located a few minutes north of town. Solid waste from the private companies is transported to the Port Angeles Landfill, which is nearing capacity. Forks required its contracted garbage company initiate a recycling program and the garbage company plans to open a solid waste transfer station in the Forks Industrial Park.~~

Essential public facilities

Essential public facilities are determined by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) subject to a local siting process. When essential public facilities are proposed ~~the City~~ Forks will appoint an advisory City-Wide Site Evaluation Committee composed of citizen members selected to represent a broad range of interest groups and expertise including one individual with technical expertise relating to the ~~particular~~ type of facility. The committee will develop specific siting criteria for the proposed project and identify, analyze, and rank potential project sites.

The City-Wide Site Evaluation Committee will at a minimum consider the following:

- Existing city standards for siting such facilities.
- Existing public facilities and ~~their~~ the effect on the community.
- The relative potential for reshaping the economy, environment, and the community character.
- The location of resource lands or critical areas.
- Essential public facilities should not be located beyond the UGA unless self-contained and do not require the extension of urban governmental services.

Goals and policies

COMFAC GOAL 1 – Assure Forks residents receive ample, quality, and reliable community facilities and services.

COMFAC Policy 1.1 - Work with and coordinate the deployment of infrastructure with land development in the FUGA.

COMFAC Policy 1.2 - Ensure a straightforward means of permitting essential distribution systems exists while protecting the public's interest in knowing the activities occurring within Forks ~~their neighborhoods.~~

COMFAC Policy 1.3 - Encourage and educate households to help in waste reduction and recycling of waste materials.

COMFAC ~~UTIL~~ **Policy 1.4** - Maintain a cost effective and responsive solid waste and recycle collection system.

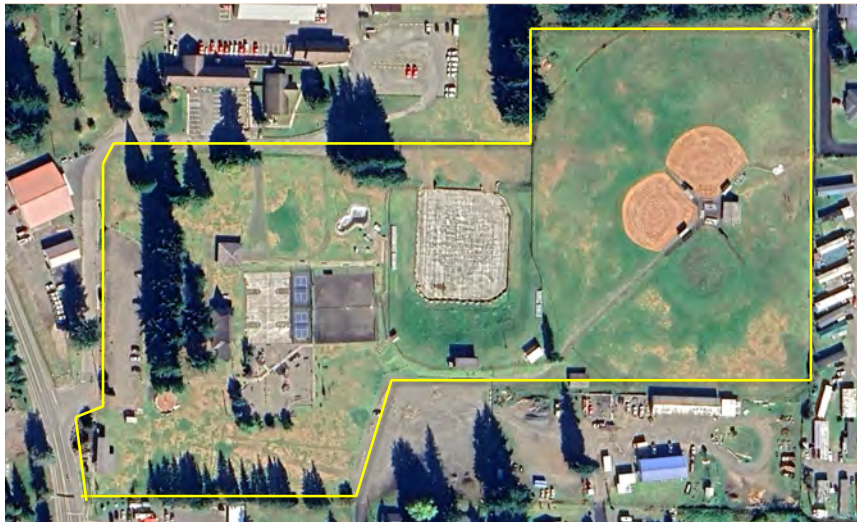
10. Parks

~~The Transportation Element has been developed in accordance with Clallam Countywide Planning Policies and has been integrated with all other planning elements to ensure consistency throughout the comprehensive plan. The Transportation Element specifically considers the location and condition of the existing traffic circulation system; the cause, scope, and nature of transportation problems; the projected transportation needs; and plans for the addressing all transportation needs while maintaining established Level of Service (LOS) standards.~~

Forks park facilities

Forks developed the following park and recreational facilities:

- **Tillicum Park** – 20 acres located on Tillicum Lane improved with playground, skate park, Allen sports courts (2 pickleball, 2 basketball, and 2 tennis courts), 3,200 square foot covered picnic shelter, a 230-foot grass, a 200-300-foot adjustable grass, and 300-foot grass baseball fields with bleacher, concession, and restroom, a 160x190-foot roller skating and demolition car arena with announcer booth, disc golf course, the historic Shay locomotive and Scorpion M56 vehicle on display, and 2 restroom facilities. ~~The City of Forks has one park,~~ Tillicum Park, ~~located in the north entrance to the city that~~ serves as a rest stop for tourists and a staging place for community events such as Rainfest and the Forks Old Fashioned Fourth of July. ~~Tillicum Park will be marginally sufficient for the expected growth over the next 20 years~~.



- **Calawah River Boat Launch** – 5.4 acres located at 158302-6 North Forks Avenue east of US-101's Calawah River Bridge with boat ramp, dog park, picnic tables, and trails ~~Recently, the State constructed a boat launch along the Calawah River located immediately east of SR 101's Calawah River Bridge that will be heavily~~ that is heavily used by local residents and tourists ~~populations~~. ~~Following the State's construction of the Calawah River boat launch,~~ Washington State deeded the boat launch ~~5.4 acres~~ to Forks after construction and Forks ~~the City which~~ has operated the boat launch ever since.

- **Landscaped triangle** – 1,785 square foot grass area at the intersection of US-101 and Sol Duc Way that serves as a rest area with a native themed totem pole accent ~~for some people as does some lawn area in front of the Forks Recreation Center~~.

- **Ford Park** – 1.5 undeveloped acres of green space located ~~off Prairie Drive off~~ on Crescent Street between Prairie and Spruce Avenues in east Forks.

Tillicum Park facilities

~~▪ **Forks Recreation Center** - is an important community meeting place in the City of Forks that also serves as a youth and senior center. A bond has been proposed and rejected for the construction of a swimming pool adjacent~~
~~▪ to the center. Public support for a swimming pool persists and a project is included in the capital facilities element of this comprehensive plan.~~

- **Forks Visitor Center & Timber Museum** - established in 1984 and located at 1421 South Forks Avenue with a 2,000 square foot museum, 600 square foot covered pavilion, 620 square foot covered exhibit, 5,000 square foot covered equipment display area, and 1,500 square foot office building occupied by the Chamber of Commerce along with a fire lookout and grounds display, and the Forks Chamber of Commerce and Floyd M Thorton Nature Trail.

- **Rainforest Arts Center** – a 6,375 square foot facility located at 35 North Forks Avenue that was reopened in 2015 to include a small meeting room, a main hall with movable stage that can be used for a wide variety of events including concerts, films, theater productions, wedding receptions, a commercial kitchen, and a 1,000-foot commercial space in the south-east corner of the building.

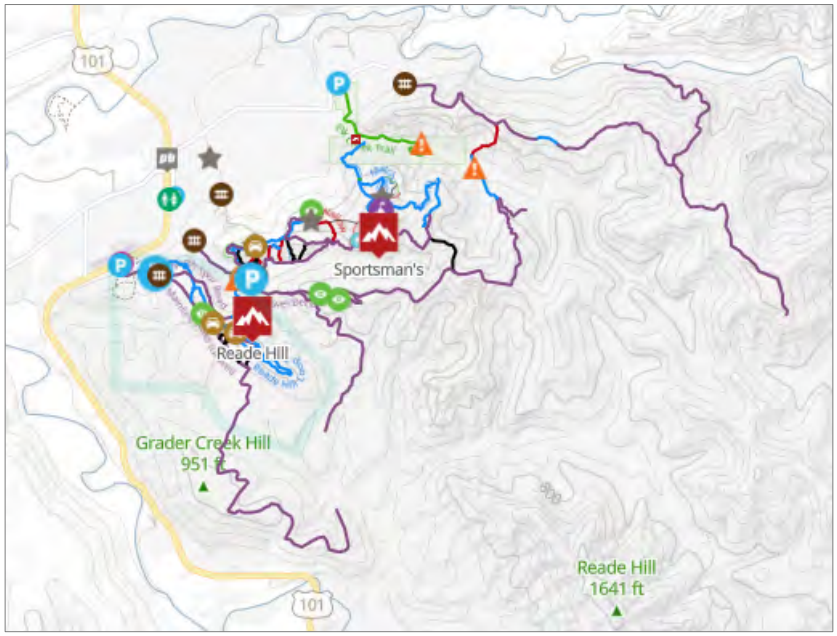
- **West End Business & Tech Center** – with rental office spaces and conference facilities located in retail space in downtown Forks.

Other park facilities

- **Forks Athletics & Aquatics Center ~~West End Aquatic Center~~ (formerly Forks Recreation Center)** – a 14,075 square foot facility located at 91 Maple Avenue consisting of a workout center, lap pool, exercise classroom, and a 3,000 square foot community, teen, and senior center ~~was~~ built ~~using~~ with voter approved bonds and grant funds. After a few years of operating, the Center was closed following the defeat of an operations levy. The Center is now operated as a public-private partnership by the Clallam County Park District.

- ~~**DNR** **Reade Hill Mountain Biking Trails** **Trailhead**~~ – developed on DNR's Reade Hill by the Forks MTB (Mountain Trail Bike) Alliance consists of a variety of multiple use trails including 11 miles of 20 mountain bike trails, 10 miles of 19 e-bike trails, 8 miles of 2 horse trails, 11 miles of 14 hiking trails, and 11 miles of 14 running

trails. The mountain bike trails include downhill, enduro, eMTB, and XC style MTB trails which spur off the main multi use trail loop. Trail access is provided from US-101 next to the Forks Visitor Center & Timber Museum ~~to hiking and horse trails to DNR forest lands on Reade Hill~~ and from the parking lots at the Olympic Natural Resource Center (ONRC) on Reade Hill.



- **Quillayute Valley School District** – located at 411 Spartan Avenue has recreational facilities located behind the school buildings between Elderberry Avenue and East E Street including a 30,000 square foot gymnasium, a lighted grass football field with rubber surface track, field fixtures, and grandstands, and a 150x350 foot grass, 230x360 foot grass, and 230x240 grass multipurpose fields.

- **Duncan Fields** – located at 410 West E Street includes a 180-foot grass baseball field, and two 200-foot grass baseball fields along with bleachers, announcers, concessions, and restroom, and two 130-foot grass baseball fields, and the Tod Horton Memorial "On-Deck" playground.

- **Sunset Lanes** – a 6,250 square foot bowling alley located at 261 East E Street.

~~The demand for ball fields has been alleviated by the Forks Lions Club, which built ball fields in nearby Beaver, Washington, the ball fields of the Quillayute Valley School District that are open to public use, and the Little League Association ball fields on the donation of land by Mr. Ed Duncan.~~

Moved from Land Use

~~**Description of existing public uses**: The City of Forks has one developed park, Tillicum Park, located in the north entrance to the city, that serves multiple purposes ranging from a tourist rest stop to a staging place for community events such as the Forks Old Fashioned Fourth of July. The park has various offerings including a skateboard park, horseshoe pits, large, covered area, an ADA compliant playground, an arena, and 3 high school approved ball fields.~~

~~The City also owns 2 other sites that are parks that includes the triangle park that is associated with the Totem Pole and the park located in Ford Park~~

~~The demand for ball fields has been alleviated by the Forks Lions Club, which built ball fields in nearby Beaver, Washington, the ball fields of the Quillayute Valley School District that are open to public use, and the West End Youth League Association ball fields on the donation of land by Mr. Ed Duncan.~~

~~A landscaped triangle at the intersection of SR 101 and Sol Duc way serves as a rest area for some people as does some lawn area in front of the Forks Recreation Center.~~

~~Recently, the State constructed a boat launch along the Calawah River located immediately east of SR 101's Calawah River Bridge It that will be heavily used by local and tourist populations.~~

Goals and policies

PARK GOAL 1 - Develop and maintain a system of open space, park, and recreation facilities that is attractive, functional, and accessible to all residents.

PARK Policy 1.1 - Continue to use outdoor school recreation facilities in cooperation with Quillayute Valley School District.

PARK Policy 1.2 - Acquire additional park spaces as they become available and are needed to support additional residential development.

PARK Policy 1.3 - Expand and develop park sites and establish a method of financing for expansions and development.

PARK Policy 1.4 - Improve public access and connection to park and open space areas with sidewalks, paths, and trails for walking and biking.

PARK Policy 1.5 - Design, develop, and maintain park, open space, and recreation facilities with sensitivity and respect for natural systems retaining significant trees and vegetation in the natural state.

Park GOAL 2 – Develop a Park, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan that will address future park needs, improvements, and associated infrastructure needs for Tillicum Park and the other properties owned by the City.

PARK Policy 2.1 – Utilize a County adopted, Park Board supported PROS Plan to pursue grant funding to make identified improvements within the PROS Plan for city facilities.

PARK Policy 2.2 – Incorporate the identified improvement projects and associated timeline into the City's annual update of its 5-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) allowing for Council to consider those PROS Plan identified projects as part of the annual budgeting process.

Forks Demolition Derby at Tillicum Park

11. Utilities

~~This Utilities Element has been developed in accordance with Section 36.70A.070 of the Growth Management Act to address utility services in the city of Forks and the adjacent urban growth area.~~

~~The Utilities Element specifically considers the general location, proposed location, and capacity or all existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, water and sewer facilities. This element also identifies general utility corridors.~~

~~The city of Forks and Clallam County recognize that planning for utilities is the primary responsibility of the utility providers. However, this Utilities Element incorporates plans prepared by the providers in order to identify ways of improving the quality and delivery of services provided in the city the Forks UGA.~~

~~Federal and state laws/regulations~~

Washington Utilities & Transportation Commission (WUTC) - utility services are regulated in Washington State by the ~~Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission~~ WUTC. The WUTC, composed of 3 members appointed by the governor, is empowered to regulate utilities (including, but not limited to, electrical, gas, irrigation, telecommunication, and private water companies). State law (WAC 480-120) regulates the rates and charges, services, facilities, and practices of specific utilities. Any change in customer charges or service provision policy requires WUTC approval.

~~Federal Energy Regulatory Commission~~
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - is an independent 5-member commission within the US Department of Energy. FERC establishes rates and charges for the interstate transportation and sale of natural gas, for the transmission and sale of electricity, and the licensing of hydroelectric power projects. In addition, the Commission establishes rates or charges for the interstate transportation of oil by pipeline. Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (1986 amended) This legislation established 2 classifications of water quality standards:

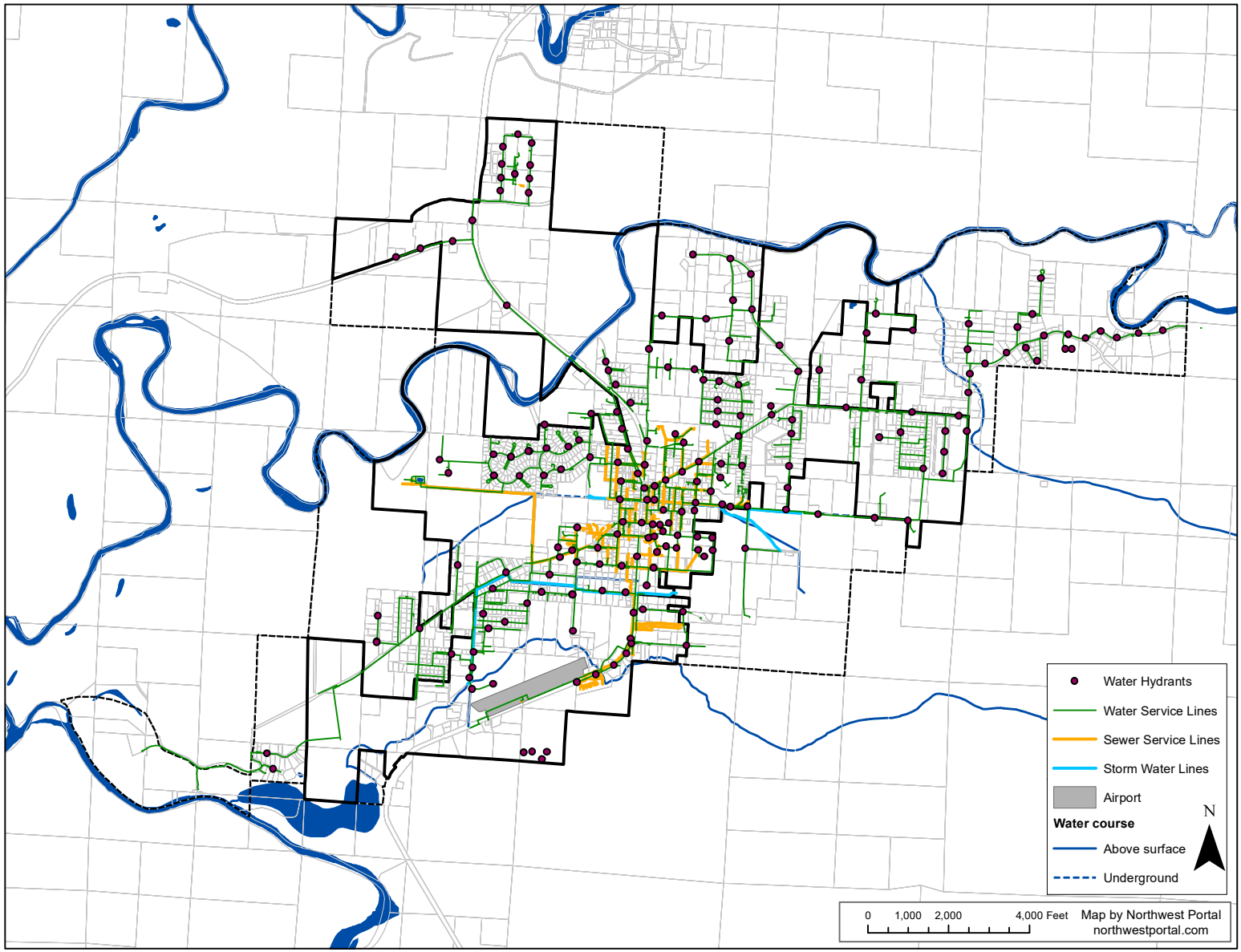
- **Primary contaminants** - are directly related to public health such as bacterial, turbidity, inorganic chemicals, trace organics, or radionuclides. When water sampling determines the presence of primary contaminants exceeds permitted maximum level, immediate corrective action is required.

- **Secondary contaminants** - impair the aesthetic qualities of the water and do not endanger the public's health. In 1986, the Act was amended and required utilities to test for an additional 83 contaminants. ~~The City~~ Forks participates in such testing and annually sends out a notice to all ~~of its~~ water customer information on the test results.

~~1991~~ Washington State Clean Air Act ~~Amendments~~ – the passage of the ~~Washington State Clean Air Act~~ in 1991 indicates a state intent to promote the diversification of fuel sources for motor vehicles to reduce atmospheric emissions and reliance on gasoline for strategic reasons. The Act requires 30% of newly purchased state government vehicle fleets to be fueled by alternative fuel by July 1992, (increasing by 5% each year). The Act ~~It~~ also encourages the development of natural gas vehicle refueling stations.

Water

~~The ability to provide water, via the City of~~ Forks' water supply system was a critical factor in determining ~~the~~ Forks UGA boundaries. Prior to 1953, Forks Prairie was provided water by the Forks Water Company, a private company that obtained water by extraction from Elk Creek. In 1953, ~~the Town of~~ Forks took over water supply responsibilities and currently ~~the City of~~


Water Hydrants
Water Service Lines
Sewer Service Lines
Storm Water Lines
Airport
Water course
Above surface
Underground
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0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
Map by Northwest Portal
northwestportal.com

Forks provides water services to all areas within the Forks UGA.

The Forks UGA is supplied water ~~through the use of~~ from 5 wells that are associated with 2 fields believed to be supplied by the same aquifer. All 5 wells were installed prior to 1980. Water from the wells is chlorinated and fluoridated and has continually met or exceeded state and federal water purity standards.

The working capacity available to the Forks UGA is 1,445 gallons per minute (gpm) and the Forks town limits ~~City's~~ water supply system is at 60% operational capacity. Efforts in the late 1990s to locate another aquifer in the area near the industrial park proved ~~to be~~ unsuccessful.

Water from the wells is stored in 3 water tank reservoirs. 2 reservoirs, totaling 900,000 gallons, are over 35 years old, while the 1,000,000-gallon reservoir is more than 25 years old. ~~The City~~ Forks has protected and enhanced the reservoirs to ensure this critical infrastructure remains available to the community. Sufficient land is available for expansion.

The current water supply system includes over 22 miles of pipeline. ~~The City's~~ Forks water distribution system is maintained and regularly upgraded by the ~~City's~~ Forks Public Works Department in accordance with the Forks Water System Plan (WSP).

The quality of the water provided by Forks is good and the service meets present needs and those projected for the next 20 years. The maximum capacity for the Forks Water System is 1,390 gallons per minute (gpm) ~~as~~ determined by ~~the City of~~ Forks Comprehensive Water System Plan (WSP). According to 1987 statistics cited in the Water Plan, there are 2.75 persons per connection.

The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) recommended daily connection usage rate is 800 gallons per day. The projected population for 2045 of -----~~6,234~~ persons in the Forks UGA would require -----~~1,259~~ gallons per minute which is below the 1,390 gallon per minute capacity of the existing water system.

Wastewater disposal facilities

~~Prior to 1985, all houses in the Forks UGA operated sewer disposal systems using septic tanks. In 1973 and 1977, a referendum to create a utility district develop a sewer treatment plant were defeated. However, in 1985, a utility district was created in a smaller section of the Forks UGA centered around the downtown area prompted by the 1982 state ban of new on-site septic systems. The district through grants and levies commissioned the building of a sewer treatment facility that began operation in 1986.~~

The $3,800,000 Forks wastewater treatment plan (WWTP) ~~facility~~ built in 1986 utilized a system of "rapid infiltration" using a large lagoon to aerate the wastewater and 8 earthen basins to absorb the treated effluent into the ground. The system incorporated some unusual and innovative features that include long-term extended aeration treatment, single sludge nitrification/gentrification, rapid infiltration of wastewater effluent, and permanent on-site land application of waste sludge to second growth timber.

~~Up until 2002, the City received numerous awards for this innovative system. However,~~ In 2002, the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) notified Forks ~~the City~~ that the previous system was no longer an acceptable means of treating bio-solid waste. ~~The City~~, Forks utilizing reserve funds pursued an innovative biosolid screw press built in Japan. ~~The City~~ Forks obtained a license to operate a Class A biosolid treatment facility built around the innovative screw press which was the first such operation in the State of Washington.

The current system operates at about 67% of built capacity. However, there are areas of the Forks UGA that do not have access to the existing sewer system. Efforts to expand the system have thus far been limited to small additions. A significant hurdle to expanding the system to other parts of the

City and UGA are the high costs in materials and with initial connection assessments.

Future expansion will require the un-serviced areas to form a utility district, and ~~the City would~~ Forks will need to obtain additional outside agency funds with which to extend the sewer system.

There are no plans to increase the capacity of the sewage treatment plant although additional land to the west and southwest of the current facility has been designated as open space limited access, providing Forks ~~the city~~, upon acquiring ownership, with the ability to expand the current facility if required. ~~A bond was proposed for added sewage treatment capacity and was rejected by the voters.~~

Stormwater facilities

~~The City's~~ Forks stormwater system is composed of a network of public and private facilities that include wetlands and drainage ways, publicly owned ditches, culverts, and swales. Current facilities are inadequate to handle substantial increases in stormwater drainage associated with increased development.

Electric utility

During the 1940's, ~~the City of~~ Forks received some electrical power from a locally owned diesel generator. In the mid-1950s a transmission line was built to serve the western end of Clallam County and the Public Utilities District (PUD) Number 1 of Clallam County (~~District~~) has been serving the Forks UGA since then.

The current source of electrical power supplied to the Forks UGA is from purchases from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), as well as secondary power markets when power suppliers began selling on the open market energy to power distributors. While ~~the~~ current agreements with Clallam County PUD and BPA ~~Bonneville Power Administration~~ restrict the amount that can be purchased from other sources, it is expected that these restrictions will be loosened, if not eliminated, in the future.

Electricity is primarily generated from hydroelectric facilities located along the Columbia River and delivered through the regional and local transmission system.

According to the PUD, there is ample capacity to meet existing demand for the Forks UGA over the next 20 years. The PUD ~~District~~ has a long history of cooperating with ~~the City of~~ Forks regarding distribution improvements and upgrades.

The ~~District's~~ PUDs electrical facilities of less than 69,000 volts (69 kV) are distribution facilities of 69,000 volts (69 kV) or more are transmission facilities. The Forks UGA is serviced by 4 distribution substation facilities located in 1) the industrial area in the northern section of the Forks UGA; 2) at a site on the north side of Ca!awah Way near the intersection with 5th Avenue NE; and 3) and 2 substations located near the corners of "E" Street SW and 5th Avenue SW.

The Forks UGA is fully served by these substations with distribution lines that extend service to all residential, commercial, and public customers. The District's 69kV transmission lines serve the 4 distribution substations for the Forks UGA.

The PUD, with funds from BPA, completed a ~~aggressive~~ conservation program that funded customer cost-effective energy improvements including the addition of insulation, energy- efficient windows, lighting, and heating units.

~~The City~~ Forks is participating in research efforts that could produce small quantities of electricity that could remove facilities from the PUD grid during BPA's peak load periods thereby reducing PUD costs. ~~The City~~ Forks will continue to work closely with the PUD to find ways to conserve electrical usage.

Telephone

~~The City of~~ Forks has had telephone services since 1908. CenturyTel is the current service provider for Forks and the remainder of western Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

In 1999, a group worked collectively with CenturyTel on a telecommunication system that would expand uses while attracting potential business clients needing access to broadband- based data services. The Forks Integrated Community Network (ICN) ~~began~~ was initiated at the zenith of the telecommunications industrial boom of the late 1990s. While the boom turned to bust, the ICN effort continued to pursue a modernized digital infrastructure for Forks and ultimately a digital fiber optic loop around the Olympic Peninsula connecting CenturyTel to the Qwest system.

~~The philosophy of ICN was the concept that "one's area code should not limit one's educational, recreational, business or health care opportunities" - a slogan paraphrased from an educational goal of Alaska's Kenai Peninsula.~~

~~The effort to develop the necessary infrastructure associated with broadband applications, as well as the necessary skill sets within the community to utilize those applications, have been vigorously pursued - many times in a collaborative fashion between various entities. A detailed review and discussion of the ICN process can be found in, From Timber to Technology: A Community's Efforts to Bridge the Digital Divide, written by Julie Steinkopf Rice as part of a US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Economic Development Initiative Grant the City received~~.

ICN efforts resulted in the deployment of broadband services in the Forks UGA in 2001, an upgrade of the main telecommunications infrastructure along the western Olympic Peninsula, the creation of a redundant digital distribution network, and ~~ensuring~~ the ability to meet demand for literally hundreds of phone lines. Since the telecommunications industry is required to provide service on demand, CenturyTel has indicated there is capacity for Forks ~~the City~~ and UGA.

Television

Television service has been provided to ~~the City of~~ Forks since at least 1966. In the late 1990s, cable/ television services become problematic as prices increased for the services provided by ~~Millennium Digital.~~

~~Millennium Digital is unregulated by the City of Forks. Millennium disconnected over 120 customers located just outside the Forks UGA in 2003 and customer satisfaction was a concern. Millennium Digital's distribution network is microwave-based transmissions via a satellite network, a system that is antiquated and that could contribute to customer dissatisfaction. It is difficult to determine the number of households that have television services by cable or by the increasing use of small satellite dishes. At one time over 80% of the households within the Forks UGA subscribed to cable services.~~

Goals and policies

UTIL Goal 1 - Assure Forks residents receive ample, quality, and reliable utility services at cost effective rates.

UTIL Policy 1.1 - Pursue technologies and materials that reduce Forks ~~the City's~~ consumption of electricity within its own facilities.

UTIL Policy 1.2 - Work with and coordinate the deployment of infrastructure with land development in the Forks UGA.

UTIL Policy 1.3 - Ensure a straightforward means of permitting essential distribution systems exists while protecting the public's interest in knowing the activities occurring within Forks ~~their~~ neighborhoods.

UTIL Policy 1.4 - Recognize that utilities providers have an obligation to serve and provide the same level of service to all customers.

UTIL Policy 1.5 - Work with service providers to improve the coverage of wireless communication opportunities including high-speed Internet access within the Forks UGA.

UTIL Policy 1.6 - Work with Clallam County PUD #1 to expand service and reliability.

Twilight Series Trucks at Timber Museum

12. Capital facilities

Level of service (LOS) standards

Due to Forks ~~the~~ small size ~~of the City of Forks~~, level of service (LOS) standards are not used to assess capital facility needs, except for transportation facilities, as required by the Growth Management Act (GMA).

~~The City~~ Forks purses projects through an implementation strategy overseen by the Mayor with ongoing communication and cooperation between various disciplines, including the Planning Director, Public Works Director, and Clerk/Treasurer.

Capital Facilities Program (CFP)

The Capital Facilities Program (CFP) sets capital projects that Forks ~~the jurisdiction~~ plans to undertake along with ~~and presents~~ estimates of the resources needed to finance the projects.

Capital projects recommended for future development may be altered or not developed due to cost or changing circumstances. The ~~Capital Facilities Program~~ CFP is a 6-year rolling plan that may be revised and extended annually to reflect changing circumstances.

For the purposes of capital facility planning, capital improvements are major projects, activities, or maintenance, generally costing over $10,000, requiring the expenditure of public funds over and above annual operating expenses. Capital projects have a life expectancy of more than 10 years and result in an addition to Forks ~~the city's~~ fixed assets and/or extend the life of the existing capital infrastructure.

Capital projects do not include capital outlay items such as equipment or Forks ~~the city's~~ rolling stock, nor do capital projects ~~they~~ include the capital expenditures of private or non-public organizations. Minor projects, activities, or maintenance costing less than $10,000, are considered minor maintenance and are not a part of capital improvements.

Capital projects may include design, engineering efforts, permitting, environmental analysis, land acquisition, construction, major maintenance, site improvements, energy conservation projects, landscaping, initial furnishings, and equipment.

Capital facility projects include:

- Water systems
- Sewer treatment systems
- Forks comprehensive flood management plan related projects
- City Hall and city compound building and grounds
- Parks and recreation
- Airports, industrial park, mill holdings, technology center, and transit center

Financial issues

Recent state initiatives negatively impact Forks operating budget:

- **Initiative 695** – eliminated the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax allocation to cities eliminating some of Forks' operating revenues.
- **Initiative 747** - restricts Forks ~~the City's~~ property tax revenue to an annual increase of 1% above the amount generated in the year before without a vote to reset the property tax levy rate lid. Due to a non-diversified tax base and a very low existing tax rate, a 1% property tax increase only generates about $10,000 in new revenue annually.

The combined effects of initiatives, a non-diversified tax base,

and unreliable economic trends limit Forks' ability to balance Forks ~~the City's~~ operating budget resulting in a growing gap between operating revenues and expenses that Forks ~~the City~~ is currently balancing with limited reserve funds, tight management controls, and good financial planning.

Forks' will not be able to continue ~~this practice~~ for many years without cuts in services or increases in operating revenues. ~~The City~~ Forks will continue to explore alternative funding sources and means to reduce expenses without impacting the quality of Forks ~~City~~ services.

Goals and policies

CAPFAC GOAL 1 - ~~The City of~~ Forks will provide needed public facilities to all residents within ~~its~~ Forks jurisdiction in a manner that protects investments in existing facilities and maximizes the use of existing facilities. Capital improvements will be provided to correct existing deficiencies, to replace worn out or obsolete facilities, and to accommodate desired future growth, ~~as indicated in this element, and subsequent revisions when time permits~~.

CAPFAC Policy 1.1 - Capital improvement projects determined to be of relatively large scale and high cost ($10,000) will be included in future revisions of this element ~~by the City~~.

CAPFAC Policy 1. 2 - Capital improvement projects will be evaluated and prioritized using ~~all of~~ the following criteria:

- Whether the project is needed to correct existing deficiencies, replace needed facilities, or to provide facilities needed for future growth.
- Eliminate public hazards.
- Eliminate ~~of~~ capacity deficits.
- Financial feasibility.
- Site needs based on projected growth patterns.
- New development and redevelopment.
- Plans of state agencies.
- Local budget impact.
- Location and effect upon natural and cultural resources.

CAPFAC Goal 2 - Future development will bear a fair share of facility improvement cost necessitated by the development.

CAPFAC GOAL 3 – ~~The city~~ Forks will manage fiscal resources to support needed capital improvements for previously issued development orders and for future development and redevelopment.

CAPFAC Policy 3.1 - ~~The city~~ Forks will adopt annual capital budgets and a 5-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that will be used as the guide in drafting and implementing Forks ~~the City's~~ capital budgets.

CAPFAC Policy 3.2 - Debt will be managed so that ~~City~~ Charter limits on general obligation debt (15% of assessed value) will not be exceeded.

CAPFAC Policy 3.3 - Efforts will be made to secure grants or private funds whenever available to finance capital improvements.

CAPFAC Policy 3.4 - Fiscal policies will direct expenditures for capital improvements consistent with other Comprehensive Plan elements.

CAPFAC GOAL 4 – ~~The City of~~ Forks and Clallam County will coordinate land use decisions and financial resources with a schedule of capital improvements to meet service needs, measurable objectives, and provide existing and future facility needs.

CAPFAC Policy 4.1 - ~~The City of~~ Forks and Clallam County will support and encourage joint development and use of cultural and community facilities with other governmental or community organizations in areas of mutual concern and benefit.

CAPFAC Policy 4.2 - ~~The City of~~ Forks and Clallam county will emphasize capital improvement projects that promote conservation, preservation, or revitalization of commercial, industrial, and residential areas in the Forks Urban Growth Area.

CAPFAC Policy 4.3 - Proposed plan amendments and requests for new development or redevelopment shall be evaluated according to the following guidelines as to whether the proposed action will:

- Contribute to a condition of public hazards.
- Exacerbate any existing condition of public facility capacity deficits.
- Generate public facility demands that exceed capacity.
- Increase planning in the 6-Year Schedule of Improvements.
- Conform with future land uses as shown on the future land use map of the Land Use Element.
- Accommodate public facility demands.
- Demonstrate financial feasibility, ~~subject to this element,~~ when public facilities are provided, in part or whole, by Forks ~~the city~~; and
- Affect state agencies' facilities plans and siting of essential public facilities.

CAPFAC GOAL 5 – Continue to provide quality and responsive municipal services to Forks residents.

CAPFAC Policy 5.1 - Maintain an appropriate ratio of police officers to population.

CAPFAC Policy 5.2 - Continue to investigate any cost savings or efficiency modifications to Forks ~~City~~ operations and services with adjoining jurisdictions.

CAPFAC Policy 5.3 - Continue to develop and expand Forks ~~the City's~~ website by making available more services, information, and links to other government agencies.

CAPFAC Policy 5.4 - Resolve a long-term fiscal strategy for managing Forks ~~City~~ revenues at a level sufficient to continue to provide quality ~~City~~ municipal services.

Forks City Hall, Police Station, and Jail