



City of Forks
Park, Recreation &
Open Space (PROS) Plan
June 2026

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1: Introduction

The State of Washington Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) requires a Park, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan be developed at least every 6 years to qualify for certain state and federal park, open space, and trail grants. The PROS Plan also aligns with the Park and Recreation Chapter of Forks Comprehensive Plan which must be updated at least every 6-8 years for the City to qualify for utility, transportation, and community development grants and funds.

The choices that confront Forks at the present time concerning the number, location, and content of parks and trails are significant and could alter the character and quality of open space, trail, and park facilities if not adequately planned.

This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions found to be beneficial to Forks residents.

Objectives

The specific objectives of this planning effort are:

Define the setting - within Forks including climate, environment, wildlife habitat, history, culture, population changes, and current development conditions.

Inventory assets - existing public, private, and nonprofit park facilities and open spaces that have been developed to-date by Forks and other agencies and organizations.

Forecast demand - for future park, recreation, open space, and trails that may be provided by Forks and other agencies.

Identify appropriate roles and responsibilities - that should

be undertaken by Forks to meet critical park, recreation, open space, and trail facility needs.

Develop the elements of a citywide plan - for park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities including natural areas, resource activities, trails, athletic fields and facilities, community and recreation centers, and other special purpose facilities.

Determine the costs - involved in acquiring, maintaining, and/or improving park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities to meet level-of-service (LOS) standards, the possible use of innovative financing tools or methods.

Define an implementation program - outlining the actions necessary to realize the PROS Plan including supporting actions necessary for partnership agreements with other agencies and organizations.

Determine public opinion - through a series of public participation events and refine final project, plan, and financing components based on the results of public input.

Approach

The PROS Plan analyzed the supply, demand, and need for park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities on a citywide basis. The analysis includes Forks School District, Clallam County, Washington State, and nonprofit organizations assets to holistically determine needs and demands, and thereby Forks role in coordinating the development of park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in the future.

While nonprofit assets are included, that does not mean that nonprofit assets are consistently available for public use. It is

up to park users to follow posted and adopted rules and make authorized use of nonprofit agency lands and facilities.

The proposed implementation strategies are the result of this comprehensive analysis. Generally, the proposed strategies recommend Forks focus its resources where open park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities needs are most critical and most effective.

Public Involvement

The Forks Planner/Attorney and Park Board oversaw this planning process including a series of:

Workshops and open houses - with Park Board members, State agencies, Quillayute Valley School District, arts and culture groups, athletic groups, and Forks residents.

Online surveys - one conducted of school students, and one of city residents at the beginning of the process to determine current park utilization practices and condition assessments, and another at the end of the process to determine priorities and financing.

Presentations - to the Park Board and Planning Commission to elicit feedback. Public comments received during Park Board and Planning Commission meetings and City Council presentation to elicit feedback.

The proposals contained within this PROS Plan document represent the opinions developed from the public participation events.

Documentation

This report is organized into 7 chapters outlining goals and objectives, open space, trail, and park plan elements, and

implementation measures.

Separate technical appendices are attached detailing city setting, facility inventories, park opportunities, land and facility demands, finances, and public opinion.

2: Goals and policies

The following goals and policies are intended to ensure Forks park system, open space areas, and trail needs are met. The goals describe **what** Forks is trying to achieve, while the policies describe **how** the goals will be achieved.

PROS planning

GOAL 1 - Develop and maintain a Park, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan that addresses future park needs, improvements, and associated infrastructure needs.

Policy 1.1 - Utilize a Forks adopted, Park Board supported PROS Plan to pursue grant funding to make identified improvements within the PROS Plan for public facilities.

Policy 1.2 - Incorporate the identified improvement projects and associated timeline into Forks 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.

Policy 1.3 - Enhance Forks position as a gateway to the Olympic Peninsula promoting parks, trails, special events, and activities of interest to Forks visitors and tourists, as well as residents.

Access

GOAL 2 - Increase the percentage of Forks land area and population base that can access a park within a 5-10-minute walking time.

Policy 2.1 - Construct non-motorized transportation facilities including trails, paths, bicycle lanes, crosswalks, and sidewalks

that provide access to public facilities, major attractions, and link park and open space areas together.

Policy 2.2 - Design, operate, and maintain park to provide access and opportunity for all members of the community regardless of age or disability by reducing social, language, or financial barriers that may limit accessibility.

Policy 2.3 - Develop and implement a site and wayfinding signage program for parks, linear open space areas, and paths.

Policy 2.4 - Make urban design and streetscape improvements in the US-101 corridor including pocket parks, plazas, landscaped medians and planter strips, and enhanced street frontage landscaping.

Preservation

GOAL 3 - Preserve habitats and important ecological features including the Calawah River, Mill Creek, and DNR forests that provide multiple overlapping public benefits including wildlife viewing, flood control, stormwater management, and preservation of natural hydrologic processes.

Policy 3.1 - Consider acquisition of land or easement rights in the Calawah River and Mill Creek corridors that achieve multiple overlapping public benefits including access, wetland restoration, stormwater management, and flood control.

Policy 3.2 - Design and manage parks, open spaces, and trails to enhance and protect critical areas.

Policy 3.3 - Offset impacts to wetland and wetland buffers on publicly owned parks or open space areas on a like-kind basis by acquiring additional land to protect wetlands and wetland

buffers.

Maintenance

GOAL 4 - Prioritize park maintenance and repairs before new development.

Policy 4.1 - Evaluate financial plans and projections when considering the addition of new parks and trails that identify short term costs, such as acquisition and development activities, and long-term expenses, such maintenance, operations, and repair and replacement of life cycle ending assets. Only add new parks and trails when sufficient resources are available to cover the short- and long-term expenses.

Policy 4.2 - Prioritize low impact designs and maintenance activities that reduce costly repairs.

Policy 4.3 - Maintain parks and open space areas using low impact and smart design practices that conserve water and energy, utilize integrated pest management, and protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and wetlands.

Health and physical activity

GOAL 5 - Promote health and wellness that increases the number of people engaging in regular physical activity, increases tree cover, and improves park access.

Policy 5.1 - Consider permitting more intensive residential development near parks and recreation facilities.

Policy 5.2 - Create a system of multi-use paths that connect park and open space areas together and permit easier access.

Policy 5.3 - Support programs that promote health and wellness and allow residents of all ages and abilities to engage in regular

physical activity.

Policy 5.4 - Promote the benefits of an active lifestyle through partnerships with other public agencies such as the Quillayute Valley School District and the Clallam County Public Health Department.

Financial sustainability

GOAL 6 - Evaluate potential park improvements prioritizing investments that serve the largest number of people at the lowest cost.

Policy 6.1 - Coordinate transportation and park expenditures to facilitate the construction of trails, multi-use paths, and pedestrian improvements that provide overlapping transportation and recreation benefits.

Policy 6.2 - Actively seek partnerships with other agencies and organizations to improve efficiency, minimize redundant efforts, and provide access to specialized programs and facilities.

Policy 6.3 - Evaluate potential funding sources for park and recreation services that would provide a stable and dedicated revenue stream.

Policy 6.4 Conduct a study of park funding options and develop a detailed funding strategy.

Policy 6.5 - The following priorities should be used to guide acquisition and development of new parks, trails, and open space areas:

Policy 6.5a - Link multi-use paths, trails, and open spaces between existing parks, public services, and major attractions.

Policy 6.5b - Preserve open space that provides multiple overlapping public benefits including stormwater management, flood control, wetland protection, and wildlife habitat.

Policy 6.5c - Locate parks, trails, and recreation facilities within Forks existing municipal boundaries that serve underserved areas.

Policy 6.5d - Provide for new parks, trails, and recreation facilities that serve annexations and urban growth area expansions, but only when associated with a long-term financial plan showing how the associated costs will be addressed.



West End Athletic & Aquatic Center

3: Context

Forks is located on the Forks Prairie just east of the confluence of the Calawah River with the Bogachiel River surrounded by Olympic rainforest with a land area of 3.65 square miles.

Topography and geology

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.

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 Forks lies on the Forks Prairie which originated many thousands of years ago because of glacial action and is typical of many western Washington prairies that exist in a sea of forest. The Prairie 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. Foothills surround Forks except to the west with elevations of up to 1,000 feet.

Forks has an oceanic climate in a temperate rainforest with very high rainfall, above 100 inches per year. Although there is a drying trend in summer, rain is still abundant, just not as wet as

the rest of the year. Forks averages 212 days per year with measurable precipitation.

Parts of the Prairie are low, and some winter storms cause flooding. Many areas within Forks suffer from periodic flooding during extreme rain conditions.

History

Quileute Tribe

Native peoples have lived in the Olympic Peninsula for over 10,000 years. 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. 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.

The Quileute's fished, hunted, and gathered north from La Push at the mouth of the Quillayute River (the tribe and river spellings differ) to Ozette and Makah lands, 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 (US-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 decline

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 US-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 former surf shop -- voted business of the year in 2007 -- supplied 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

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.

Note - the 2020 Decennial Census was conducted in 2020. 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 demographic characteristics are taken from the ACS's most current compilations for the combined 2018 to 2022 years and compared with Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Given the limited sampling the results are likely to be typical but not overtly accurate of actual existing conditions.

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

Forks high concentration of residents under age 18 indicates a likely interest in active recreation and sports activities, and lower percent in residents over age 65 of more interest in less active activities like walking, gardening, wildlife viewing than comparable jurisdictions.

Household and family size

Forks average household size of 2.51 persons is considerably higher than Clallam County 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

Forks larger households and families indicate there is likely to be an interest in family or multiage group activities and events than comparable jurisdictions.

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 2018-2022

While Forks family households are likely to be interested in family outings, Forks events should nonetheless also appeal to households without children.

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 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 Clallam 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

Forks households are less stressed or paying less of income to own housing than comparable jurisdictions due likely to the older age of available owner housing stock.

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%
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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 Clallam 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

Forks households are less stressed or paying less of income to rent housing than comparable jurisdictions due likely to the older age of available rental housing stock.

Education

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

Forks labor force is typical of a rural, resource-based economy focused more on skilled trades and crafts than office-based technologies and services.

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.

	Clallam			
Labor force participation	US	WA	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

Forks high unemployment rate reflects the decline of timber and resource-based economies of rural areas of the state.

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.

	Clallam			
Income	US	WA	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%.

Forks lower incomes are typical of rural, resource-based economies resulting in higher poverty levels compared with other jurisdictions.

Race

Forks has a lower percent of persons of one race at 77% compared with 87-97%, higher percent of persons of 2 or more races at 23% compared with 3-13%, average percent of nonwhite at 34% compared with 19-38%, and higher percent of Hispanic or Latino at 32% compared with 8-18% for Clallam County, Washington State, and the US. Clallam County has a lower percent of persons of 2 or more races, non-white, and Hispanic compared to Forks, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
One race	97%	87%	90%	77%
2 or more	3%	13%	10%	23%
Non-white	38%	34%	19%	34%
Hispanic	18%	14%	8%	32%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

Forks residents include a high percent of members of the Quileute and Hoh Tribes as well as recent Hispanic in-migration than comparable jurisdictions.

Language - Forks has an average percent of persons that speak English only at 81% compared with 78-95%, average percent that speak a language other than English at 19% compared with 5-22%, and average percent that speak English less than very well of those that speak a language other than English at 33% compared with 37-41% for Skagit County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US. Clallam County has a higher percent of persons who only speak English.

	US	WA	Clallam Co	Forks
English only	78%	79%	95%	81%
Other than English	22%	21%	5%	19%
Less than very well	38%	37%	41%	33%

Source: ACS 2018-2022

While Forks has a resident population that speaks English and an average of non-English speakers that speak English somewhat, Forks social media, printed materials, and signage should nonetheless provide appropriate translated content.

Implications

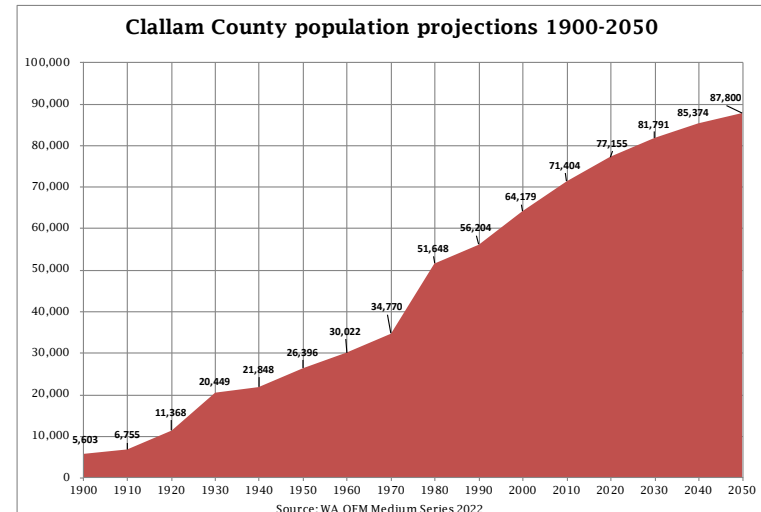
Forks residents are younger, with larger households and families, in older housing stock, without mortgages, paying less than 20% of income for owner occupied housing, paying lower rents, playing less than 15% of income for rent, with lower

percent of college degrees, with higher unemployment rate, and substantially lower income, with higher percent of 2 or more races, and Hispanic, that speak English than Clallam County, Washington State, or the US.

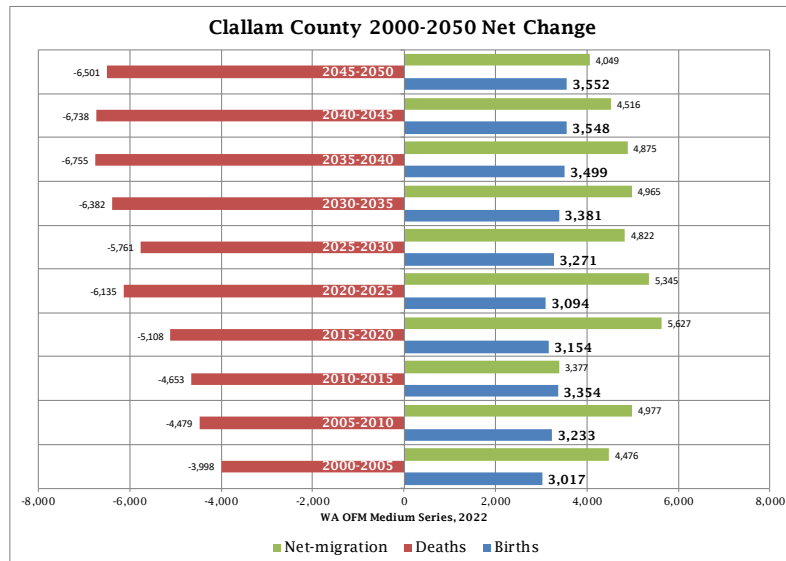
These characteristics influenced the development of most of Forks early open space, parks, and trails. The characteristics of Forks future population will determine the type of open space, parks, trails, and recreation facilities necessary to support its evolving resident needs and interests.

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.



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.

OFM projects Clallam County's growth rate will decline from 0.8% between 2010-2020 to 0.5% for 2020-2030 to 0.3% for 2030-2040 to 0.3% for 2040-2050 resulting in a population of 81,792 in by 2030, and 85,372 by 2040, and 87,797 by 2050 or an accumulated increase of 10,642 people or 13.8% over the 30-year period.

The number of deaths in Clallam County has outnumbered births in Clallam County since 2000 and is projected to continue through the year 2050. The increase in population is due to net in-migration of new residents - a trend which is also projected to continue.

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 local tribes used to regenerate young ferns. The phrase "prairie upstream" from Quileute language was translated and became the name Forks Prairie.

Clallam County			Forks		
Year	Population	Growth Rate	Year	Population	Growth Rate
1950	26,396	1.9%	1940-1950	-	-
1960	30,022	1.3%	1950-1960	0.3%	0.3%
1970	34,770	1.5%	1960-1970	3.8%	3.8%
1980	51,648	4.0%	1970-1980	6.2%	6.2%
1990	56,204	0.8%	1980-1990	-0.8%	-0.8%
2000	64,179	1.3%	1990-2000	1.0%	1.0%
2010	71,404	1.1%	2000-2010	1.2%	1.2%
2020	77,155	0.8%	2010-2020	-0.6%	-0.6%
2030	81,792	0.5%	2020-2030	0.5%	0.5%
2040	85,372	0.3%	2030-2040	0.5%	0.5%
2050	87,797	0.3%	2040-2050	0.5%	0.5%

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) Medium Series, 2022

Population allocations

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%	

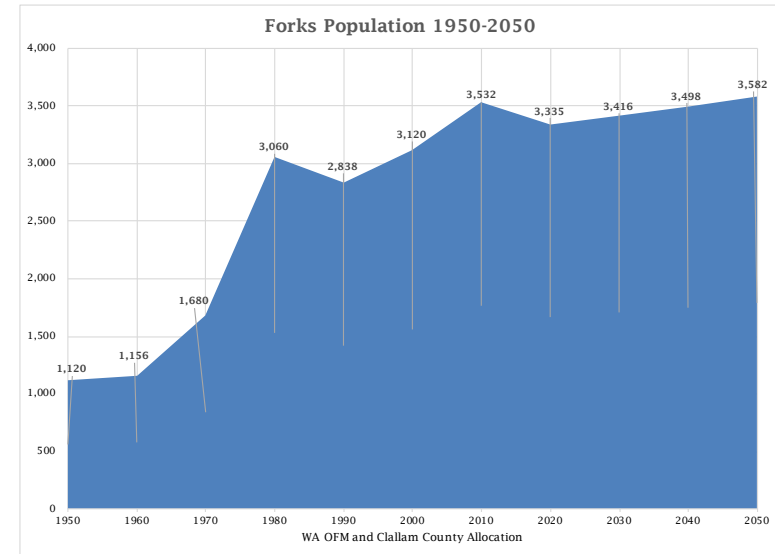
Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) Middle Series, December 2022, and Clallam County

Forks city is allocated to increase from 3,335 persons in 2020 to 3,905 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.

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)

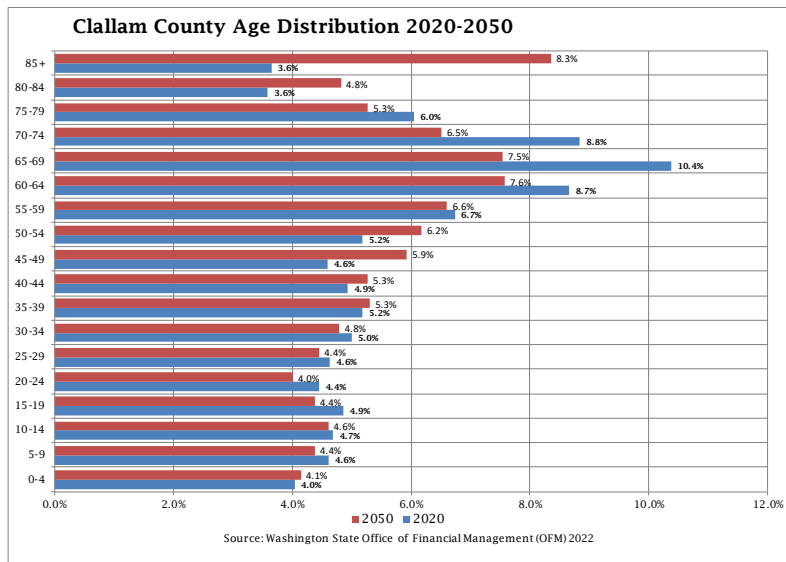
Clallam County is expected to increase employment from 31,043 jobs in 2023 to 33,975 jobs by 2045 or by 2,932 additional jobs or by 9.4%. At least 95.1% of the employment increase is allocated to occur in urban growth areas (UGAs) in the county including Forks which is allocated to increase from 1,552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

Age-specific forecasts

The nation's population before World War II was aligned by age groups in a triangle (pyramid if displayed male versus female) form with the largest proportion in the 0-4 age group gradually declining in proportion for each successive age category because of mortality.

Social trends after World War II, including the effects on fertility during the war, women entering the workplace, birth control, family dissolution because of divorce, declining marriage and thereby family establishment, and changing preferences concerning childbearing, among others altered the triangle into a bell-jar shape where the largest proportion of the population was concentrated in the middle age or World War II baby-boom brackets.

OFM's detailed population growth projections are based on age-specific birth, mortality, and net migration rates that reflect these historical trends for the state and each county. The projections include male-female-combined age-group aggregations for 0-4 up to 85+ in 5-year increments.

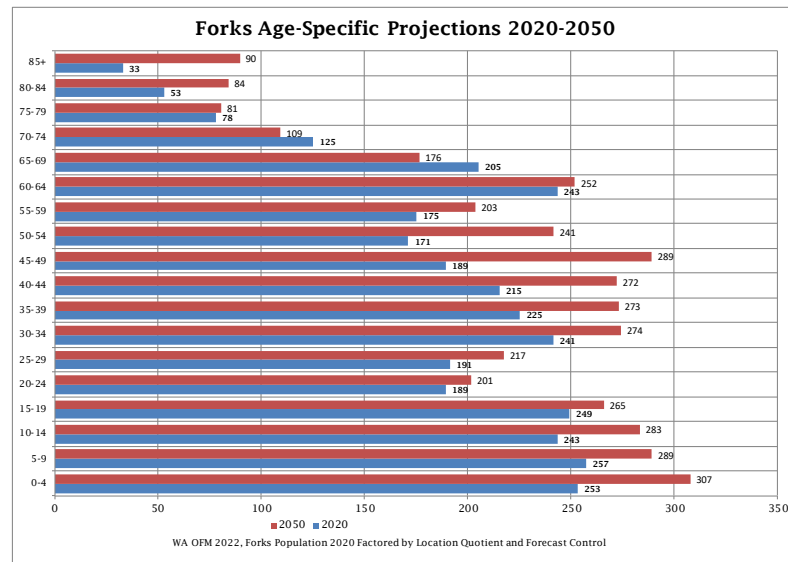


Clallam County's age form depicts an inverted triangle in 2020 with a larger percent of the population in the 60-74 age groups than in all younger ages from 0-59 a result of all the factors introduced since World War II plus a declining birth rate.

Clallam County's age form will retain an inverted triangle by 2050 as the 60-74 group ages past 85.

Forks is an allocation of Clallam County's population attracting those age groups in the county that prefer Forks jobs, schools, parks, housing, and other amenities. Forks current triangle reflects the bell-jar shape affected by the baby-boom and the associated social trends with a large proportion of the population in the middle ages including children.

Forks future triangle, however, will continue to attract a similar allocation of Clallam County population characteristics including baby-boom aging resulting in a significantly greater proportion of baby-boom adults aging above 64+ and retaining middle-aged adults with children. However, Forks has and will



continue to have a lower proportion of young adults age 20-29 due likely to the lack of job opportunities.

Implications

These age-specific trends, especially baby-boomer adult aging resulting in a greater proportion of the population above 64+ retaining middle-aged adult families, and not attracting young adult age groups, will influence Forks recreational behavior and park and recreation facility demands.

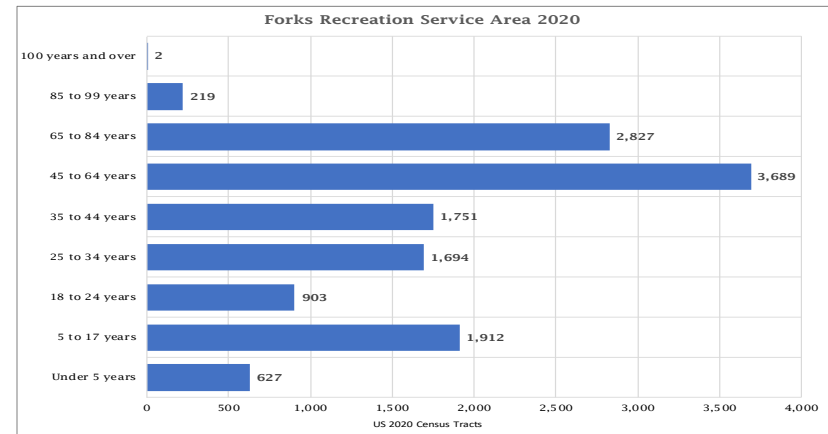
Forks recreation service area

Forks recreation facilities service a population much larger than the residents inside city limits or even directly adjacent to city limits. Other than Forks, the nearest picnic areas, playgrounds, basketball, pickleball, tennis courts, soccer and baseball fields, and indoor recreation and community facilities of significance are located 16 miles or 30 minutes away in La Push, 27 miles or 49 minutes away in Clallam Bay, or 54 miles or 98 minutes away in Port Angeles.

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%	
Service area	13,624	14,897	1,053	9.3%	1.5%

The population of the census tracts located between Clallam Bay, Port Angeles, and Kalaloch Beach in Jefferson County was 13,624 persons according to the 2020 Decennial Census or 4.1 times the population within Forks city limits. The 2045 population could be 14,897 or 1,053 more persons or 9.3% increase if the area population increases at an average rate of 1.5% per year.

The 2020 age pyramid of the service area is decidedly older than Forks with a large number in the 45-100-year age groups compared to Forks more middle-aged families with children.



Implications

While the larger service area may contribute more potential park, trail, recreation users than Forks proper, residents of the larger service area will be more interested in activities that appeal to older rather than younger aged groups with children.

Recreation demand

Washington State's Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) develops a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every 6 years to help decision-makers better understand statewide recreation issues and to maintain Washington's eligibility for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funds.

RCO conducted a series of 12-month diary surveys of a random sample of Washington State residents in 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018, and 2022 to determine the type of indoor and outdoor recreation activities and events residents engaged in over the year including the resident's age, gender, ethnicity, income, place of residence, and the location of recreation activity.

The 2022 statewide survey was completed by 6,171 persons and collated and weighted by age, gender, region, race, and income and weighted accordingly. The survey is within a 95% confidence level with a +/-5% confidence interval for statewide results. Response by age, gender, region, race/ethnicity, and income varies.

Participation and frequency rates – the Peninsula (Clallam County) region’s participation rates (the percent of the population that engages in an activity) vary slightly from Washington State partly reflecting the availability of different activities in the region, region resident preferences, and statistical variations between the smaller number of survey respondents for the Peninsula region compared to the state total.



The 2022 RCO SCORP survey recorded what residents 18 years and older participated in of 10 recreation categories consisting of over 88 different

activities including the participation rate and number of occasions per year and generalized location of activity by city, county, federal, and tribal land for 10 regions. Forks is in the Peninsula region.

Note – the survey assumes the survey participation responses by persons over age 18 reflect the participation of persons under age 18 assuming they may be accompanying under age 18 persons as parents, siblings, or spectators when reporting

participation for activities like playgrounds, splash pads, swimming, and other athletic events.

Location - RCO’s 2022 SCORP survey did not identify the specific park of each individual activity, but the survey did collate location for major activity groups including by major park ownership in local parks, school districts, state and federal parks, tribal parks, and unspecified.

The 2022 RCO survey elicited what participants did for recreational activities but not where the activity occurred specifically. Survey participants from Forks may engage in activities but possibly outside of Forks, and conversely participants from other regions may travel to engage in activities in Forks. The survey did not control for user transpositions between regions.

Forks includes facilities in most ownerships, including local, school districts, and state lands that appeal to all activity groups, so it is unlikely to be able to adjust (or reduce) the projected Forks 2020-2050 annual activity volumes significantly.

	PA%	#	Loc
Scooter riding	6%	17.6	59.4%
Inline skating, roller skating	5%	15.3	59.4%
Volleyball	6%	19.5	59.4%
Pickleball	9%	15.5	59.4%
Tennis	7%	16.2	59.4%
Basketball	8%	19.8	59.4%
Skateboarding	4%	19.2	59.4%
Ice sports - hockey, skating	3%	18.3	59.4%
Golf	14%	22.3	59.4%
Baseball/softball	9%	20.3	59.4%
Track	4%	22.0	59.4%
Ultimate frisbee	1%	23.2	59.4%
Rugby	2%	22.4	59.4%
Lacrosse	1%	20.7	59.4%

Football	4%	14.0	59.4%
Soccer	9%	15.4	59.4%
BMX or pump track	5%	18.0	59.4%
Drones, model aircraft	10%	13.4	68.4%
Geocaching, virtual reality	10%	15.0	68.4%
Yard games - horseshoes,	36%	15.8	68.4%
Disc golf	8%	17.4	68.4%
Dog park	31%	16.5	68.4%
Hanging out	64%	10.5	68.4%
Playground	33%	9.2	68.4%
Picnic, BBQ, cook out	68%	11.8	68.4%
Outdoor concert or event	45%	12.2	68.4%
Public garden, farmers' mkt	63%	17.2	68.4%
Splash pad or spray park	8%	13.1	68.4%
Paintball	3%	15.6	60.5%
Shell fishing	25%	13.8	60.5%
Fishing from a boat	25%	9.5	60.5%
Fishing from a bank, dock,	24%	14.2	60.5%
Visit cultural, historical site	66%	14.9	69.1%
Volunteering restoration	35%	23.4	69.1%
Wildlife/nature viewing	90%	10.0	69.1%
Sledding, tubing, snow play	23%	11.6	67.3%
Inner tubing, floating	24%	21.3	71.3%
Surfing, windsurfing,	4%	14.0	71.3%
Snorkeling or scuba diving	11%	13.3	71.3%
Canoe, kayak, paddle board	51%	16.1	71.3%
Sail boating	13%	15.2	71.3%
Motorboats including skiing	33%	13.0	71.3%
Swimming - natural setting	53%	15.6	71.3%
Swimming - public pools	26%	23.4	71.3%
Electric bicycling	12%	22.0	32.8%
Horseback riding	8%	20.2	32.8%
Mountain biking on trails	21%	20.5	32.8%
Jogging or running on trails	19%	26.3	32.8%
Jogging or running on roads	20%	27.3	32.8%
Walk/mobility device trails	89%	34.0	32.8%

PA% - the percent of the Peninsula Region population that participates in a recreational activity.

Frequency - the number of times per year those that participate engage in the activity on a statewide basis.

Loc - the most likely location of the specific activity in a local park, school, state, federal, tribal, or other facility.

Gold highlight indicates highest ratings.

Source: 2022 SCORP RCO Diary Based Survey

Implications

- **The 5 most popular (highest participation rates)** - are wildlife and nature viewing (90%), walking with a mobility device on trails (89%), picnic, BBQ, and cookout (68%), visit cultural or historical site (66%), hanging out (64%), and public gardens and farmers' markets (63%).

- **The 5 most frequent rates (number of times per year)** - are walking with mobility device on trails (34.0 times a year), jogging or running on roads (27.3), jogging or running on trails (26.3), swimming in public pools (23.4), and volunteering and restoration work (23.4).

- **The 5 highest percent of activity occurring in local locations** - is swimming in public pools (71.3% of all activity), wildlife and nature viewing, volunteering restoration, and visiting a cultural or historical site (69.1%), and public gardening, farmers' market, and hanging out (68.4%).

Forks recreation demand will depend on how these 3 variables occur for activities located in Forks.

Forks service area annual volumes 2025-2050

Forks service area annual volume of recreation activity is determined by multiplying Washington State's age-specific participation rates for each of the 18-0, 41-64, and 65+ age groups by the annual occasion or frequency rates by the number of persons projected to be in each age-specific category for the projection years by the percent of all activity that will occur in a local park, school district, and state land. (Note - Washington State participation rates are used due to the larger statewide

sample size statistical accuracy for identified age groups.)

The following table itemizes the projected total annual volume in 2025, 2050, and the percent of volume increase that will occur between 2025-2050.

Activity occasions	2025	2050	Addnl
Scooter riding	7,686	8,280	594
Inline skating	8,439	9,091	652
Volleyball	4,553	4,905	352
Pickleball	9,933	10,700	768
Tennis	10,372	11,174	802
Basketball	11,170	12,033	863
Skateboarding	3,577	3,853	276
Ice sport, hockey	4,648	5,008	359
Golf	13,910	14,986	1,075
Baseball/softball	7,569	8,154	585
Track	9,776	10,532	756
Ultimate frisbee	6,353	6,844	491
Rugby	924	996	71
Lacrosse	966	1,040	75
Football	4,161	4,482	322
Soccer	15,126	16,295	1,169
BMX or pump track	7,362	7,931	569
Model aircraft	6,648	7,162	514
Geocaching	10,066	10,844	778
Yard games -	24,370	26,254	1,884
Disc golf	7,085	7,632	548
Dog park	32,089	34,570	2,481
Hanging out	81,548	87,854	6,305
Playground	35,214	37,937	2,722
Picnic, BBQ,	43,572	46,941	3,369
Concert/ event	28,912	31,148	2,235
Garden, farmers'	51,722	55,721	3,999
Splash pad	8,721	9,395	674
Paintball	1,493	1,608	115

Shell fishing	9,141	9,848	707
Fishing in boat	12,116	13,053	937
Fishing bank	12,765	13,751	987
Cultural, historic	39,579	42,639	3,060
Volunteering	34,113	36,751	2,637
Gather nature	36,550	39,376	2,826
Wildlife viewing	128,865	138,828	9,964
Sledding, tubing	13,079	14,090	1,011
Inner tubing	16,405	17,674	1,268
Surfing	3,445	3,711	266
Snorkel diving	7,674	8,268	593
Canoe, kayak	51,256	55,219	3,963
Sail boating	13,345	14,376	1,031
Motorboat skiing	23,737	25,572	1,835
Swim natural	50,915	54,852	3,937
Swim pools	28,131	30,306	2,175
Mountain biking	8,513	9,171	658
Horseback riding on trail	2,313	2,492	179
Electric bicycling	15,834	17,058	1,224
Jog, run on trails	21,293	22,940	1,646
Jog/run on roads	30,993	33,389	2,396
Walk on trails	80,997	87,259	6,263
Walk on sidewalk	101,597	109,452	7,855

The total volume that will occur in 2025 and by 2050, Pct - the percent increase the additional volume between 2025-2050 represents.

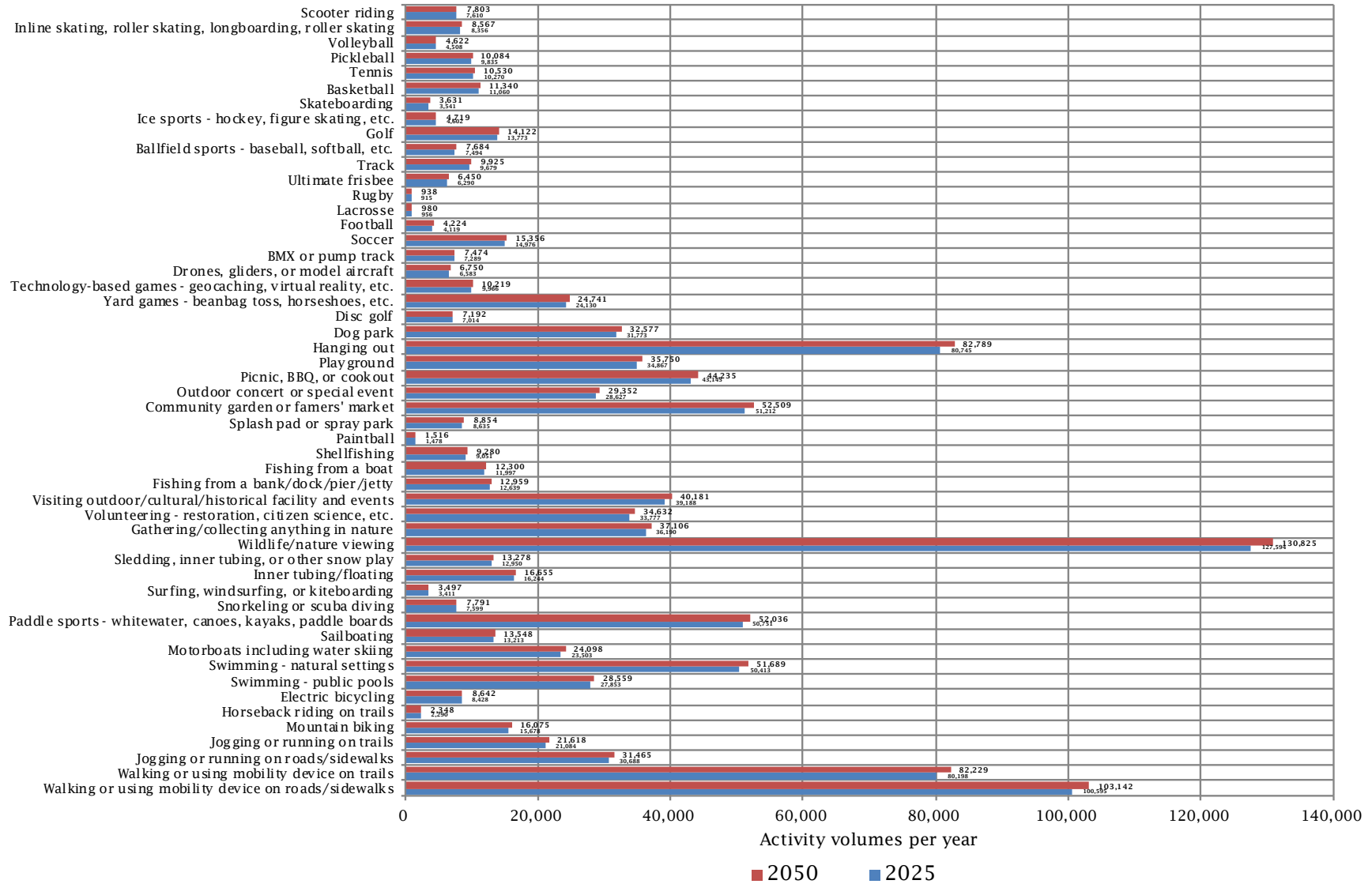
Gold highlight indicates highest 2050 annual volumes.

Source: 2022 RCO SCORP Survey

The total annual volume of all recreation activities in the Forks service area will increase from 1,200,619 occasions in 2025 to 1,293,443 occasions by 2050 or by 92,824 additional occasions or by 7.7%.

An increase in annual occasions from 2025 to 2050, however, will not be proportionately the same for all activities due primarily to the age-related participation rates of the aging of

Forks service area activity volumes 2025-2050



Forks service area population, Forks retention of middle-aged families, and dis-attraction of young adults.

The lowest annual volume and percentage increase in Forks parks will be for rugby of 71 additional occasions and lacrosse of 75 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 which are popular with younger age groups.

Implications

The greatest annual volume and percentage increase in the Forks service area will be for wildlife and nature viewing of 9,964 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050, walking or using mobility device on roads and sidewalks of 7,855 additional occasions, walking or using mobility devices on trails of 6,263 additional occasions, which are popular with older age group, or by hanging out of 6,305 additional occasions which are popular with younger age groups.

Tourism

State of Washington Tourism (SWT) - maintains data on Datafy, a visitor statistics model based on historical trends on the number of total trips, visitor days, and average length of stay for each region and county in the state.

2025 tourist visitation

	Peninsula	Clallam County
Total trips	4,132,302	938,032
Visitor days	10,734,282	2,436,682

Source: The State of Washington (SWT) Peninsulas 2025 Report

Clallam County is part of the Peninsula Region which includes Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, and Grays Harbor Counties. In 2025, Clallam County had 938,032 visitor trips or 22.7% of all trips to the Peninsula Region, and 2,436,682 visitor days which was an increase of 2.5% over 2024.



The average length of stay in the Peninsula Region was 2.6 days which was an increase of 0.2 days over 2024 with the greatest increase in stays over 3 days (+0.13%), 4 days (+0.10%), and 6+ days (+0.48%). Peak months were June to

August of 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 visitor days and off-season months were November o February of 600,000 to 700,000 visitor days per month.

By age group, Clallam County visitors were 11.6% age 16-24, 27.8% age 25-44, 32.9% age 45-64, and 27.7% age 65+. About 46.5% of Clallam County visitors were repeat trips and 53.5% were one-time visits.

Washington State Parks - Washington State Parks collects annual visitation numbers for both overnight and day-use visitors. The visitor counts are derived through methodology and do not represent an exact count. Washington State Park makes no claims to the accuracy of the data or to the suitability of the data for a particular use.

2025 visitation

Bogachiel State Park	Day use	Overnight	Total
Visits	81,125	10,486	91,611
Percent	88.6%	11.4%	100%

Source: Washington State Parks 2025 Overnight Stays/Visits by Month

Bogachiel Park, located 6 miles south of Forks, attracted over 91,611 visitors in 2025 of which 10,486 or 11.4% were overnight

stays. Peak months were June to August with 14,020 to 17,569 day use and overnight stays, and the lightest months were December to February with 2,687 to 3,181 day use and overnight stays.

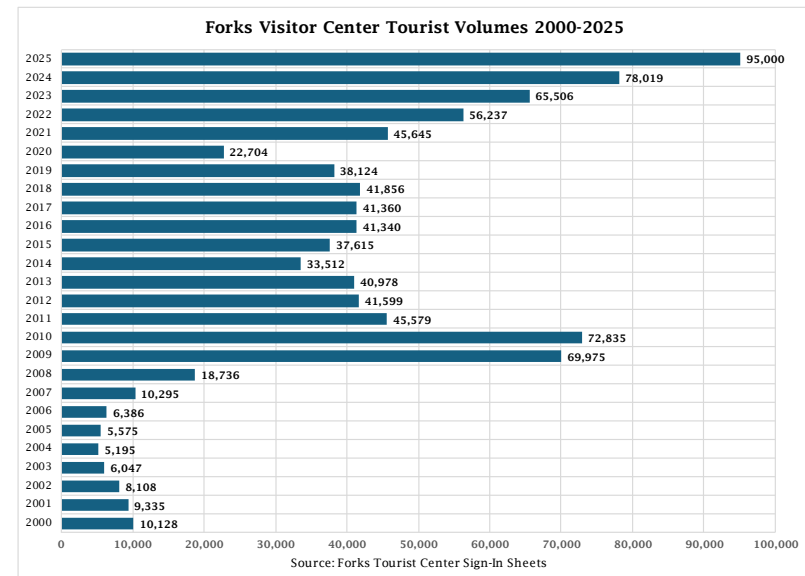
Forks Visitor Center - maintains a volunteer sign-in book for visitors to the center from 2000 to 2025. The number of visitors signing into the Center were of a modest number between 5,195 and 10,128 between 2000 and the 2007. The number of visitors increase significantly beginning in 2008 to a peak of 72,835 in 2010 because of the Twilight movies that featured Forks. The number of signed-in visitors decreased to between 45,479 in 2011 to 22,704 in 2020 as the initial interests subsided somewhat and because of Covid to surge again to 95,000 in 2025.

Year	Visitors	Growth rate
2000	10,128	-22.3%
2001	9,335	-7.8%
2002	8,108	-13.1%
2003	6,047	-25.4%
2004	5,195	-14.1%
2005	5,575	7.3%
2006	6,386	14.5%
2007	10,295	61.2%
2008	18,736	82.0%
2009	69,975	273.5%
2010	72,835	4.1%
2011	45,579	-37.4%
2012	41,599	-8.7%
2013	40,978	-1.5%
2014	33,512	-18.2%
2015	37,615	12.2%
2016	41,340	9.9%
2017	41,360	0.0%
2018	41,856	1.2%
2019	38,124	-8.9%

2020	22,704	-40.4%
2021	45,645	101.0%
2022	56,237	23.2%
2023	65,506	16.5%
2024	78,019	19.1%
2025	95,000	21.8%

Source: Forks Visitor Center Guest Book Statistics

Forks tourists originate from across the US and even overseas according to the sign-in map maintained by Visitor Center staff. Volumes from Canada have declined in the US generally in the past year due to political tensions between the two countries.



Implications

Tourists are a potential user of Forks parks, trails, and recreation facilities though exact usage data is currently unavailable. Given tourist characteristics, however, it is likely a

significant number utilize Forks picnic, playground, and gathering site and facility opportunities.

Social equity

An effective park system should ensure that park services and facilities are provided to residents in Forks that are less advantaged than the general population including:

- **Disability** – a moderate percentage (10% compared to 15% in Clallam County) of the persons under the age 65 in Forks had a disability.
- **Over age 65** – a moderate percentage (11% compared with 32% in Clallam County) of Forks were senior-elderly citizens.
- **Poverty** – a sizable percentage (25% compared with 12% in Clallam County) of households are below poverty levels.
- **Spanish speaking** – a sizable percentage (19% compared with 5% in Clallam County) of persons in Forks speak a language other than English.

Implications

The combined results indicate residents of Forks need access to park and recreation services oriented to households that have a disability, over age 65, incomes below poverty levels, and speak a language other than English.

Tree canopy

Tree cover or canopy is developed from the National Land Cover Dataset and provided by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium. The data illustrates areas with more than 1-25% cover and areas over 25% tree cover.

Trees provide essential environmental, health, and economic benefits by cleaning air, cooling cities, managing stormwater, supporting wildlife, boosting mental well-being, and increasing property values, all while combating climate change through

carbon absorption and oxygen production. Trees act as natural filters, stabilizers, and energy savers, making communities healthier and more resilient.

The densest existing tree cover (over 25%) areas are located on the hillside on the north side of Calawah River and along the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) along the south boundary of Forks.

There is little significant tree cover in Forks as the prairie was burned to support harvests by native peoples and cleared for timber and farm crops by settlers.

Implications

Forks sparse tree cover results in:

- Dirty air containing dust, emissions, and carbon,
- Increased rain and storm runoff, and
- Hotter temperature conditions in treeless parking lots, storage areas, residential neighborhoods, and most parks

Heat index

Heat indices are developed by the Trust for Public Land using Landsat 8 imagery for the summers of 2018-2019 to determine which areas of a city are impacted by extensive heat reflecting pavement and building roofs and the lack of mitigating tree and vegetation cover. The heat indices range from low (197-210) or slightly warmer than surrounding areas to severe (221+) or of temperatures of risk to human presence and activity.

The most severe Forks heat locations include the paved areas around major commercial parking lots along US-101/Main Street, Forks Municipal Airport, and the treeless areas in the neighborhoods.

Implications

Forks heat index can be mitigated by:

- Planting more trees within commercial and industrial parking and storage areas, and treeless residential areas,
- Utilizing green roofs with vegetation on large building complex roofs, and
- Inserting green gathering areas and parks within densely developing neighborhoods.

Walkability

An effective park system should provide a picnic, playground, sport court, trail, or other local recreation facility within a 5-10-minute walk of residential areas measured by actual walking routes on sidewalks, paths, trails, roads, or other routes.

Natural features such as steep hillsides, water bodies, and other obstacles as well as manmade obstacles like limited access highways or major traffic corridors or the lack of safe paths, trails, sidewalk improvements affect a 5-10-minute walk measurement.

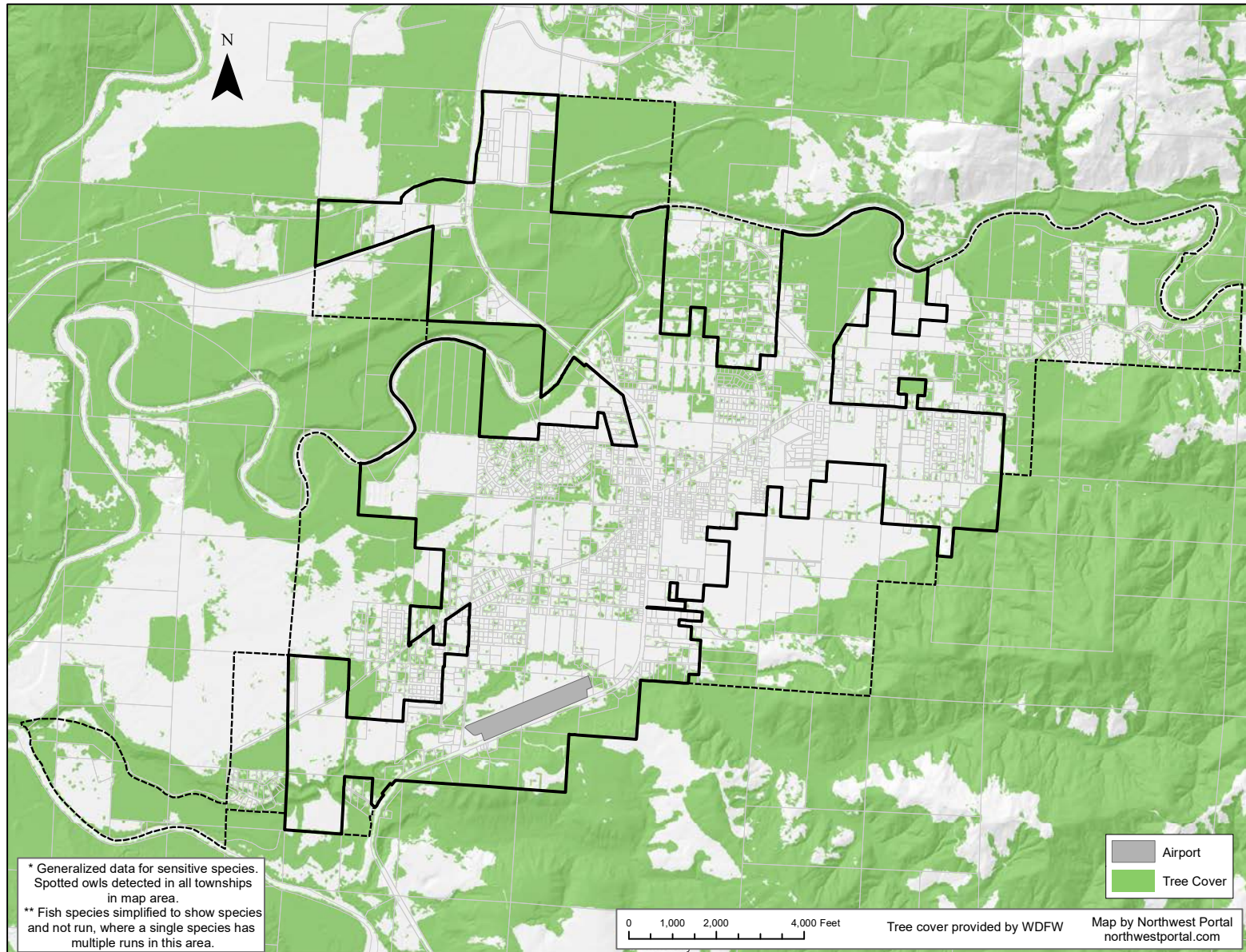
Walkability maps generated by Geographic Information Systems (GIS) calculate 5-10-minute walk distances using sidewalks, paths, trails, and roads that account for natural and manmade obstacles from existing park, recreation, school, and other community facilities.

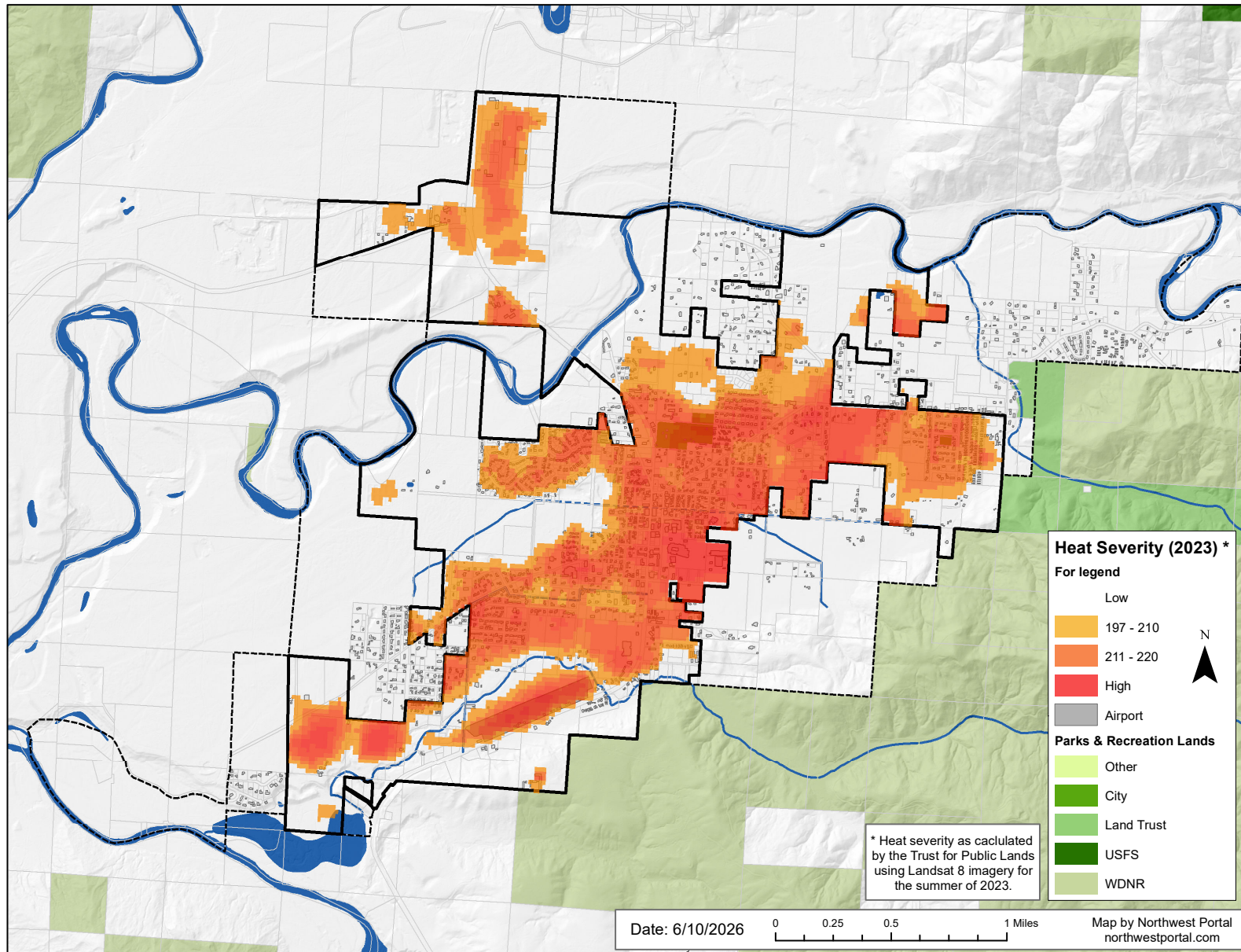
Park service gaps are areas beyond the 5-10-minute walk of residential developments indicating residents must walk further or commute by bike or vehicle or are blocked by natural or manmade obstacles from a recreational activity.

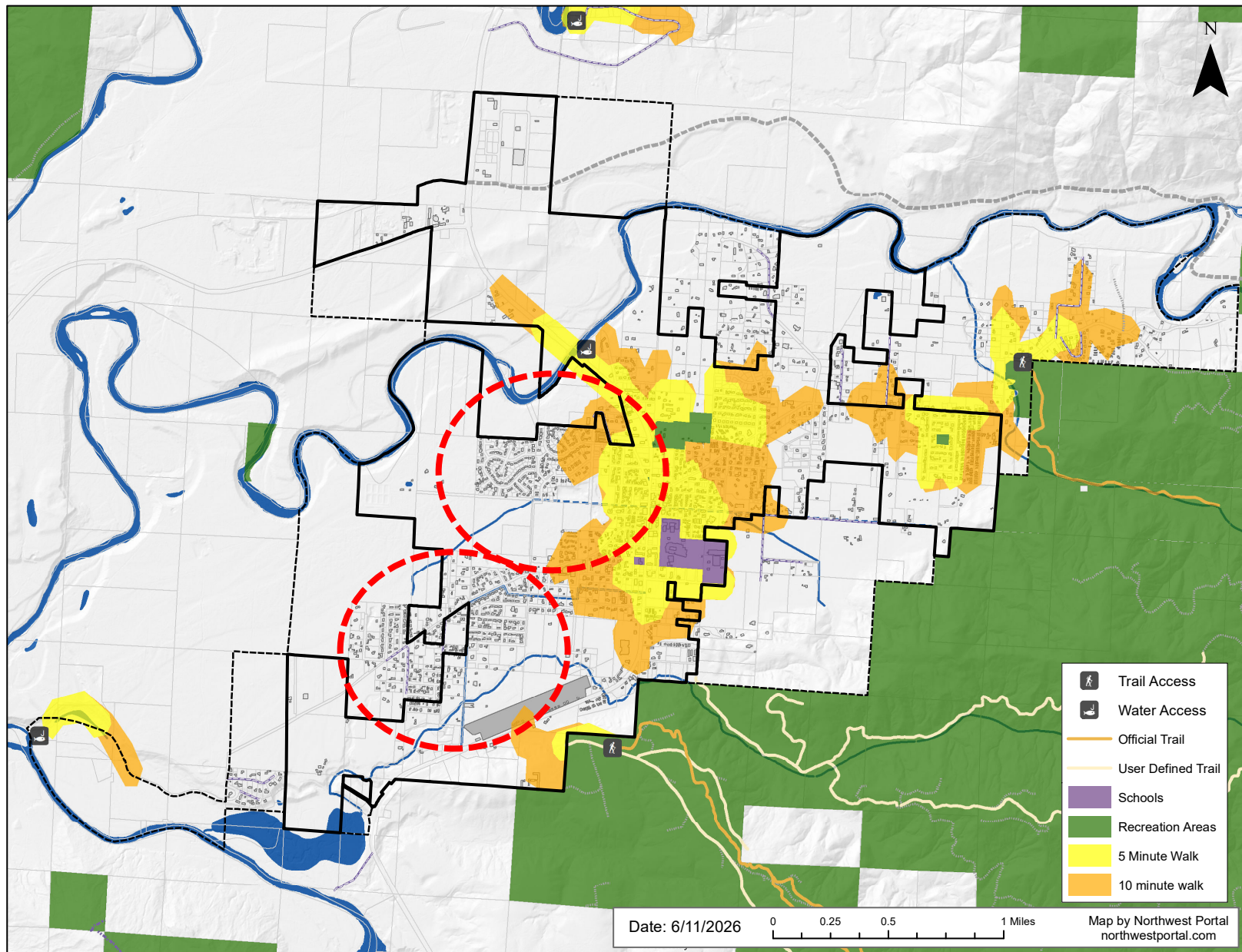
Implications

Forks has park service gaps or residential areas beyond the 5-10-minute walkability zone that should be filled with local park facilities in the neighborhoods:

- Northwest off Klahndike Boulevard and Robin Hood Loop,
- Southwest along Bogachiel Way and north of the Airport.









4th of July Demolition Derby at Tillicum Park

4: Public involvement

Public opinion was gathered from a variety of outreach methods including workshops, online surveys, open houses, and an online survey of voters of PROS priorities.

Workshop 23 February

Tillicum Park

- **Play area** - is considered the 'heart/ heartbeat' of the park and improvements there take priority. Need for new play equipment and play area surfacing. Poured-in-place rubberized surfacing option was mentioned (school has rubberized tiles). Natural materials/ nature-based play equipment would be appropriate and reflect the community heritage and tribes, and forest/ logging industry. There is some concern that natural play equipment will not last very long. Theme options were mentioned - historical and cultural references, 3-rivers, forest/ logging industry, etc. Swings are popular for all ages (including teens). There are a lot of memorial benches at and in the play area - suggest moving to new perimeter trail.

Sport courts - new surface is needed at the tennis courts. More pickleball courts would be desirable. One dedicated tennis court should remain if adding more pickleball courts (overlay with tennis). Covering the courts is a possibility. Courts need lighting (currently poles but no lights). At least one basketball court should be left dedicated.

Arena - need ADA access to arena area due to the elevation change. ADA access moved to the southern end of the arena was discussed - possibly near the snack shack. Arena uses beyond just the July 4th celebration would be supported as a multi-use venue space. Concerts at the arena were mentioned - possibility of Allen Trust funding for community concert. Other ideas include movie nights. The arena is concrete for insurance

purposes and needs to remain concrete. The arena is also used by the fire department for training purposes.

Trails/walkways - around the park perimeter were discussed and supported. No trails within the forested area of DNR property.

Vendors - would like more food trucks, ice cream trucks, etc. and need more vendor hookups.

Athletic fields - should add soccer field overlays to existing ballfields. Eliminating the southern field and replacing it with a dedicated soccer field was mentioned. There is a large Hispanic community in the immediate area that would appreciate have used of a soccer field. Need to maintain diagonal path to ballfields that is used frequently by adjacent residents. Unclear if lighting of the ballfields would be supported by the community. Need more lighting as park safety and surveillance are important.

Pump track - idea was discussed possibly adjacent to the skateboard park. Pump track could be smaller and designed for younger kids.

Disc golf - includes a few existing disc golf baskets. There is only one guy who plays disc golf. Disc golf really needs to be a course and which can take up a lot of space.

Parking - is an issue for the July 4th celebration but attendees are accustomed to parking elsewhere for the event. Parking should be for everyday use and not necessarily try to accommodate one event.

Horseshoes - are used in summer. Concern was expressed about accidental injury to park users and dogs with the possible fencing to demark horseshoe area was mentioned.

Dogs - need dog waste stations with waste bags and litter receptacles. Off-leash dog park was mentioned but concern that it may be awkward between residents and visitors.

Other - brief discussion about making the park smoke free if possible.

Ford Park

Ford Park is a park that has been forgotten about. Uses for this park would be a good item for community input. Any modifications should be informal. Suggested ideas included play area, restroom, gazebo.

Triangle Park

Non-tribal totem could be relocated and replaced. Wayfinding and interpretive signs (at the park and downtown) that express the history of the town and include the Quileute language would be supported.

Timber Museum/Visitor Center

Popular existing walking trails, especially for dog walking for both residents and visitors.

Campbell Pits/HUB

Walking trail from Division to Holly with bollards at ends to prevent unwanted vehicular access. Good area for dog walking.

School/Duncan Fields

With the proposed school ballfields being developed on the former soccer field area, it would be good to offer soccer for the Youth Soccer League at Tillicum Park. West End also has a field area and flexible green space south of their ballfields that could be used for soccer.

General

Would like to see more local history for kids, heritage of the community and tribes, and forest and forest health.

Hispanic events - currently include Christmas time and Lady Guadeloupe celebrations. Events need to support food, music, and family.

Workshop 8 April

A workshop was conducted with the Forks Parks Board on 8 April in City Hall to discuss ideas following the development of initial park improvement projects. Following are the major discussion points.

Tillicum Park

- **Play area concepts** - including the nature-inspired play area concepts were well received especially the climbing equipment. Some concern about potential wood longevity and maintenance so prefer focus on durable and low maintenance equipment and surfacing. Warranty for both surfacing and equipment is often for 10-15 years, including most wood components which are easily replaced if damaged. Will use concepts for RCO funding application(s).

Play area cost options were reviewed and the Park Board wants to pursue funding with inclusive surfacing option and include cost reductions for city provided and installed items. Could potentially phase sub-areas within the overall play area as funding becomes available. Playground improvement project/funding is a priority.

- **Sport courts/shed examples** - generally, like the examples including the modern shed aesthetic. Some concern about potential wood longevity and maintenance. Existing picnic shelter is wood and does not appear to have issues with climate and maintenance. A steeper roof pitch would be preferred.

- **Arena container examples** - were discussed and of interest (similar at Monroe). Bathrooms containers would need further investigation and cost. Need to add container to store covered bleachers (40' length).

Ford Park

Remove parking from plan. Do not want to encourage use outside of immediate neighborhood. Remove courts from plan due to concern about noise.

Holly Avenue Trail/HUB

Like the plan as shown including the trail extension along Klahndike Boulevard. to Tillicum Park.

Calawah River Trail

The existing trails shown and labeled as Calawah River Trails on Google maps are not on city-owned property. There is no public ownership of land or ROW (right-of-way) where proposed trails are shown. There is no designated trail system along the Calawah River and recommend deleting. The trail extension of Olympic Discovery Trail across the river and into Tillicum Park is being done by Clallam County.

Mill Creek/Airport Trail

Some of the proposed trails on the north side of the airport are shown on private property and should be removed. City-owned parcels were reviewed including some odd-shaped properties on the east end of the airport. Not all the land shown with proposed trail along Mill Creek is publicly owned and needs to be adjusted to reflect ownership. There are also some grade issues in this area that need to be considered.

MTB Reade Hill/DNR Trails

Most of the Mountain Trail Bike (MTB) trails shown on the plan despite being mapped elsewhere are not sanctioned or recognized by DNR and should not be shown. The trails plan for this area should be modified to only reflect DNR recognized trails.

Some safety concerns were expressed regarding a proposed pedestrian trail crossing across SR 101 from the Timber Museum/ Reade Hill trail system to the proposed Airport trail system.

Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT)

ODT is a 'real' trail project that is being worked on by Clallam County including the extension to La Push and the crossing of the Calawah River to the Boat Launch and Tillicum Park.

Online outreach survey in June

An online survey was conducted of Forks households that was promoted by email, website, and word of mouth. Survey questions sought to obtain information on park and recreation behavior, use of parks, and opinions for potential improvements. The survey was completed by 144 households.

Following is a summary of the findings – detailed results including comments are provide in the Appendix. **Gold** highlight indicates a high rating, **blue** indicates a low rating for all questions responses.

Characteristics

How did you find out about this survey?

Answered: 142 Skipped: 4

Flyer/postcard	4%	Word of mouth	22%
Pop-up event	3%	Forks website	1%
Email	38%	Forks Facebook	58%

Implications

Forks Facebook (58%), email (38%), and word of mouth (22%) were the most effective methods of communicating this survey.

Which is the best way to communicate with you?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1

Flyer/postcard	53%	Word of mouth	42%
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Pop-up event	34%	Forks website	82%
Email	72%	Forks Facebook	66%

Implications

Forks website (82%), email (72%), and Facebook (66%) will be the most effective method of communicating future information (includes definitely and somewhat responses).

Where do you live?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1

Inside Forks city limits	59%	Ruby/Lalaloche	1%
County near Forks	31%	Clallam Bay/Seki	0%
La Push	5%	Other Clallam Co	1%

Implications

Respondents live inside Forks city limits (59%) or in Clallam County near Forks (31%).

How many years have you lived in the Forks area?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

0-2	1%	11-15	2%
3-5	8%	16+	75%
6-10	14%		

Implications

Survey respondents were long-time residents having lived in the Forks area longer than 16 years (75%).

How many people in your household?

Answered: 142 Skipped: 2

1	10%	4	20%	7+	1%
2	31%	5	11%		
3	21%	6	7%		

Implications

Most survey respondents were in 2 person households (31%), 3 person households (21%), or 4 person households (20%).

What age group are you in?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

10-14	0%	26-40	42%	65+	12%
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15-18	1%	41-55	28%
19-25	1%	56-65	15%

Implications

Most survey respondents were age 26-40 (42%) or 41-55 (28%).

Do any members of your household have a disability that affects their access to a park or trail?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

No	81%	Yes	17%	Other	1%
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Implications

A significant percentage of the survey respondents (17%) have a household member who will require accommodations to Forks Parks or trails.

If a member of your household has a disability that affects their access to a park or program, what type of accommodations are needed to help your household member to use Forks parks or trails?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 106

Non-verbal	8%	ADA playground	13%
Adaptive equipment	11%	Hard surfaces	39%
Sign language	3%	Other	24%
Braille signs	3%		

Implications

Of those households that have a disabled member, most need hard surfaces (39%) or other means of accommodation to Forks Parks or trails.

What languages do the members of your household speak in public?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

English	98%	Chinese	0%
Spanish	2%	Japanese	0%
Quileute/Chimakuan	0%	Korean	0%
Russian	0%	Other	
Vietnamese	0%		

Implications

Survey respondents predominately speak English (98%) or Spanish (25) in public.

What languages do the members of your household speak at home?

Answered: 141 Skipped: 3

English	94%	Chinese	0%
Spanish	5%	Japanese	0%
Quileute/Chimakuan	1%	Korean	0%
Russian	0%	Other	
Vietnamese	0%		

Implications

Survey respondents speak English (94%) or Spanish (5%), or Quileute/Chimakuan at home (1%).

What is your gender?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1

Male	24%	Other	1%
Female	72%	Prefer not to answer	3%

Implications

Survey respondents were predominately female (72%).

What is your housing situation?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1

Own	75%	Rent	22%	Other	3%
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Implications

Survey respondents were primarily owners (75%) with some renters (22%).

Do you have any suggestions or recommendations concerning the development of parks, recreation, and open space in Forks?

Answered: 52 Skipped: 92

Provide your contact information if you would like to participate in a lottery drawing for the \$250 gift certificate.

Answered: 95 Skipped: 49

Implications – survey respondents were:

- Communicated to take survey by Forks Facebook (58%), email (38%), and word of mouth (22%).
- Prefer to communication by Forks website (82%), email (72%), and Facebook (66%).
- Live inside Forks city limits (59%) or in Clallam County near Forks (31%).
- Long-time residents having lived in the Forks area longer than 16 years (75%).
- In 2 person households (31%), 3 person households (21%), or 4 person households (20%).
- Age 26-40 (42%) or 41-55 (28%).
- 17% have a household member who will require accommodations.
- Of those that have a disabled member, most need hard surfaces (39%) or other means of accommodation.
- Speak English (98%) or Spanish (25) in public.
- Speak English (94%) or Spanish (5%), or Quileute/Chimakuan at home (1%).
- Predominately female (72%).
- Primarily owners (75%) with some renters (22%).

Behaviors and opinions

How many times a year do you use the following parks and facilities located in Forks?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

	0	1-6	7-12	13-18	19+
Calawah Boat Launch	58%	29%	6%	1%	5%
Calwah Dog Park	76%	14%	5%	0%	6%
Tillicum Park picnic	17%	51%	14%	4%	15%
Tillicum horseshoes	69%	24%	4%	0%	4%
Tillicum frisbee	81%	12%	1%	2%	4%
Tillicum playground	24%	34%	17%	4%	20%
Tillicum basketball	50%	30%	10%	4%	7%
Tillicum pickleball	52%	25%	6%	3%	13%

Tillicum tennis	73%	17%	4%	3%	2%
Tillicum skateboard	72%	13%	3%	1%	10%
Tillicum athletic fields	44%	31%	6%	8%	12%
Tillicum arena	33%	63%	1%	1%	2%
Triangle Park	84%	11%	4%	0%	1%
Ford Park	87%	8%	3%	0%	2%
School playground	31%	23%	17%	7%	21%
School gymnasium	54%	16%	8%	5%	17%
School soccer fields	45%	19%	8%	5%	24%
Duncan Field	37%	23%	8%	9%	25%
Tod Horton Playground	49%	17%	9%	3%	21%
Rainforest Arts Center	26%	48%	14%	6%	7%
Timber Museum/Visitor	47%	41%	5%	2%	4%
West End Center	82%	10%	4%	1%	4%
West End Aquatic Center	26%	27%	8%	6%	33%

Implications

Parks and facilities that are heavily used more than 19+ times a year include:

- Tillicum Park picnic (15%), playground (20%), Quillayute Valley School District after school use of the playground (21%), gymnasium (17%), soccer fields (24%). Duncan Field (25%), Tod Horton Playground (21%), and West End Aquatic Center (33%).

Parks and facilities that are regularly used 1-12 times a year include:

- Tillicum Park picnic (65%), playground (51%), basketball (40%), and arena (63% 1-6). Quillayute Valley School District after school use of the playground (40%), Duncan Field (23%), Rainforest Arts Center (48%), Timber Museum and Visitor Center (41%), and West End Aquatics Center (27%).

Parks and facilities that are used 0 times a year include:

- Tillicum Park frisbee (81%), Triangle Park (84%), Ford Park (87%), and the West End Center (82%).

How often do you use the following Forks trails?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1

0 1-6 7-12 13-18 19+

Holly Avenue Trail	87%	8%	1%	2%	3%
Elk Creek Trail	34%	38%	13%	7%	7%
Reade Hill DNR Trails	44%	21%	13%	9%	14%
Reade Hill MBT Trails	54%	19%	13%	4%	9%

Implications

Trails that are heavily used more than 19+ times a year include:

- Reade Hill DNR Designated Trails (14%).

Trails that are regularly used 1-12 times a year include:

- Elk Creek Conservation Area Trail (51%) and Reade Hill DNR Designated Trails (34%).

Trails that are used 0 times a year include:

- Holly Avenue Trail (87%).

How often do you engage in the following activities while using Forks parks and trails?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1

	0	1-6	7-12	13-18	19+
Bird, wildlife view	37%	33%	10%	4%	16%
Fishing	52%	24%	7%	4%	13%
Kayaking, canoeing	76%	8%	6%	3%	7%
Walking, jogging	20%	27%	15%	7%	31%
Dog walking	52%	14%	7%	5%	22%
Bike riding	60%	19%	8%	3%	11%
Picnics, social gather	22%	40%	14%	5%	18%
Hanging out	29%	36%	6%	6%	23%

Implications

Activities that are heavily engaged in more than 19+ times a year include:

- Walking and jogging (31%), dog walking (22%), and hanging out (23%).

Activities that are regularly engaged in 1-12 times a year include:

- Bird and wildlife viewing (43%), fishing (31%), walking and jogging (42%), picnics and social gatherings (54%), and hanging out (42%).

Trails that are used 0 times a year include:

- Holly Avenue Trail (87%).

How important to you and your household is the availability of the following types of facilities in Forks?

Answered: 230 Skipped: 2

The survey results were numerically weighted for each option where lowest was 1, low 2, moderate 3, high 4, and highest 5 and then divided by the number of responses to determine an average or weighted score where 5.00 was the highest and 1.00 the lowest possible priority.

	Weight
Wildlife habitat, open space	3.4
Community gardens	2.8
Waterfront fishing, kayaking	3.4
Walking and biking paths	3.8
Dog parks	2.5
Picnic facilities and shelters	3.2
Playgrounds and play areas	3.8
Spray and splash pads	2.9
Skate parks	2.3
Disc golf	2.0
Bike parks, pump tracks	2.6
Fitness elements, climbing walks, par course	2.6
Sports courts - basketball, pickleball	3.4
Sports fields - soccer, lacrosse, rugby	3.1
Baseball and softball fields	3.4
Indoor gyms, conditioning	3.6
Indoor classrooms, meeting rooms	3.1
Aquatic facilities	3.6
Fine, performing arts facilities	3.0
Outdoor concerts and movies	3.3
Summer and fall festivals, parades	3.8
Special events, demolition derby	3.5

Implications

- **Highest rankings** were given walking and biking paths (3.8), playgrounds and play areas (3.8), summer and fall festivals and parades (3.8), indoor gymnasiums and conditioning facilities

(3.6), and aquatic facilities (3.6).

- **Lowest rankings** were given to disc golf (2.0), skate parks (2.3), and dog parks (2.5).

To what extent are the following events important to you and your household?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

	Weight
Environmental education and events	3.1
Farmers' markets and craft bazaars	3.6
Children activities and events	3.8
Walking and running events	3.0
Music concerts and performances	3.4
Free community events, festivals, concerts	3.8
Multi-cultural events and activities	3.5
LGBTQ friendly events and activities	2.4
Fireworks	3.5
Demolition derby	3.3
Drone shows	2.5

Implications

- **Highest rankings** were given to children activities and events (3.8) and free community events, festivals, and concerts (3.8).
- **Lowest rankings** were given to LGBTQ friendly events and activities and drone shows (2.5).

If more money were to be invested in parks, what priority would you give to investing in the following?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0

	Weight
Preserve more wildlife habitat, open space	3.0
Build more trails and paths	3.4
Improve playgrounds	3.9
Improve picnic facilities	3.4
Improve sports courts	3.3
Improve athletic fields	3.3
Provide more bathrooms, drinking fountains	3.9

Increase routine maintenance

3.7

Implications

- **Highest rankings** were given to improve playgrounds (3.9), provide more bathrooms and drinking fountains (3.9), and increase routine maintenance (3.9).

Implications – behavior and priorities

Parks and facilities that are heavily used more than 19+ times a year include:

- Tillicum Park picnic (15%), playground (20%), Quillayute Valley School District after school use of the playground (21%), gymnasium (17%), soccer fields (24%). Duncan Field (25%), Tod Horton Playground (21%), and West End Aquatic Center (33%).

Trails that are heavily used more than 19+ times a year include:

- Reade Hill DNR Designated Trails (14%).

Activities that are heavily engaged in more than 19+ times a

year include:

- Walking and jogging (31%), dog walking (22%), and hanging out (23%).
- **Important activities given the highest weights** were walking and biking paths (3.8), playgrounds and play areas (3.8), summer and fall festivals and parades (3.8), indoor gymnasiums and conditioning facilities (3.6), and aquatic facilities (3.6).
- **Events given the highest rankings** were children activities and events (3.8) and free community events, festivals, and concerts (3.8).
- **Investment improvements given the highest rankings** were to improve playgrounds (3.9), provide more bathrooms and drinking fountains (3.9), and increase routine maintenance (3.9).



Timber Museum and Visitors Center

5: Citywide plan amenities

Inventory in Forks

Park, recreation, and open space facilities are provided by several agencies inside or adjacent to city limits including Forks, Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD), Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), West End Youth Le3ague (WEYL), West End Sportsmen Club, University of Washington, and North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT).

Forks

Forks has 5 park sites totaling 28.62 acres that includes 25.52 acres of developed park land and 3.10 undeveloped acres. Tillicum Park is the largest with 19.80 acres and Triangle Park the smallest with 0.04 acres.

Forks parks	Acres
Calawah River Boat Launch	5.68
Tillicum Park	19.80
Triangle Park	0.04
Ford Park	1.30
Holly Avenue Trail*	1.80
Subtotal	28.62

Source of acreage: Clallam County Assessor iMAP

* Holly Avenue Trail is a portion of 15.05-acre Forks Gravel Pit

In addition, Forks owns 2 properties of 11.07 acres including the Forks Visitor Center & Timber Museum and Rainforest Arts Center for an overall park and related inventory of 39.66acres.

Other Forks park related facilities	Acres
Forks Visitor Center & Timber Museum	10.77
Rainforest Arts Center	0.30
Subtotal related park properties	11.04
All total park and related properties	39.66

North Olympic Library System (NOLS)

North Olympic Library System (NOLS) own and operate the Forks public library located on 0.50 acres at 171 South Forks Avenue/US-101.

Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD)

Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD) owns 4.10 acres located at 91 Maple Avenue on the northwest corner of East Division Street and Maple Avenue that houses the 0.98-acre Forks Athletic & Aquatic Center and 3.12-acre West End Center or 4.10 acres in total.

Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD)

Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD) owns and operates the Elementary, Junior, and High School facilities located on 35.0 acres on 261 Spartan Avenue that includes outdoor courts, fields, indoor gymnasiums, assembly, and classrooms that are available for public use after school hours.

West End Youth League (WEYL)

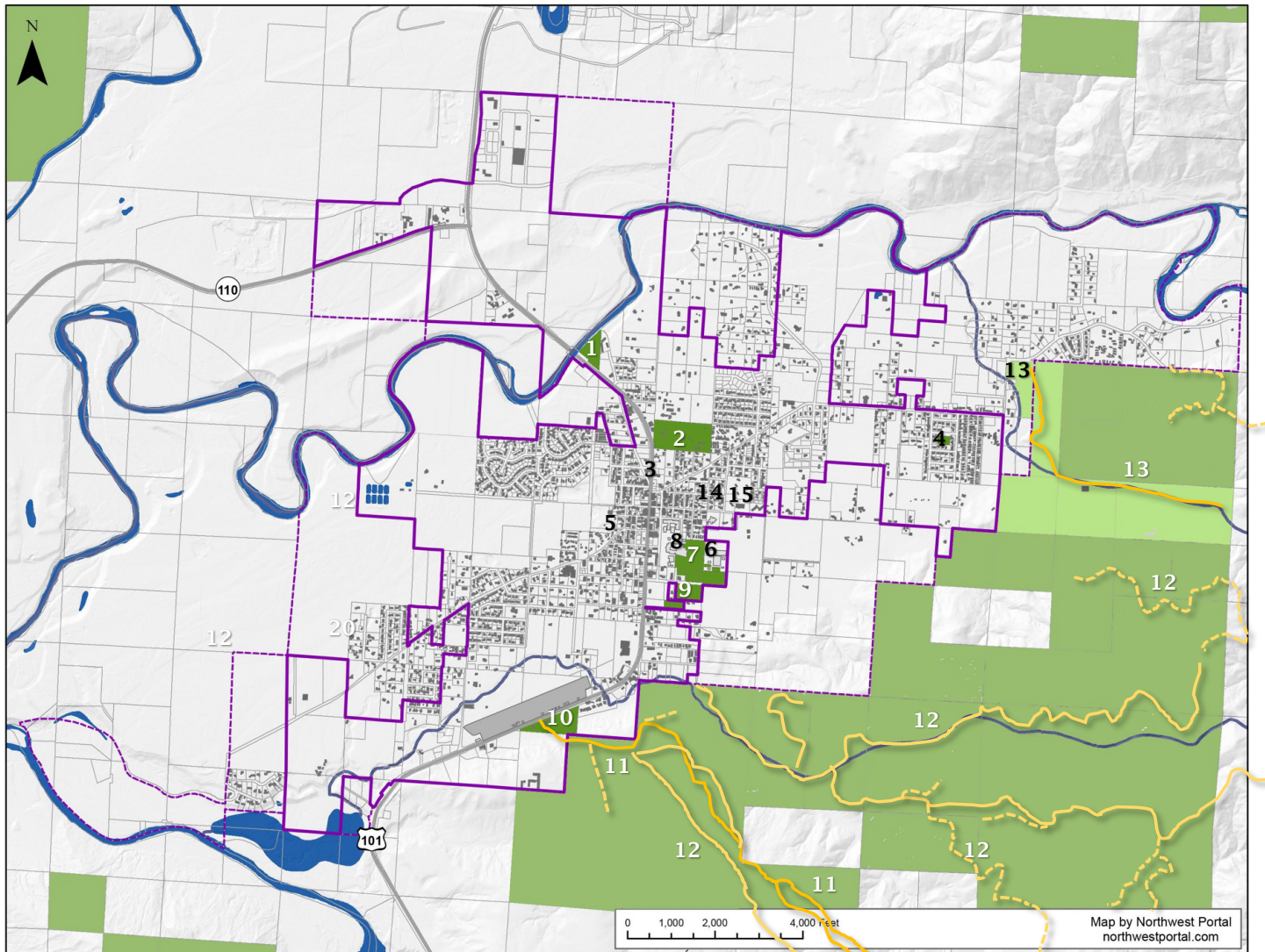
West End Youth League (WEYL) own and operate the Duncan Field baseball and soccer field facilities and Tod Horton Playground located on 7.2 acres at 410 East E Street that include baseball and soccer fields available for WEYL member use.

West End Sportsmen Club

West End Sportsmen Club owns and operates 16.00 acres located at 243 Sportsmen Club Road that includes a clubhouse and firing range for member use inside the Urban Growth Area (UGA)

University of Washington

The University of Washington owns and operates the Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC) located on 32.6 acres at 1455



Parks and trails

- 1 Calawah River Boat Launch
- 2 Tillicum Park
- 3 Triangle Park
- 4 Ford Park
- 5 Holly Avenue Trail

- 6 Forks Elementary School Playground
- 7 Forks High School Athletic Fields
- 8 Forks High School Gymnasium
- 9 Duncan Field/Tod Horton Playground
- 10 Timber Museum/Visitor Center

- 11 Reade Hill DNR Trails
- 12 Reade Hill MBT Trails/Closed Roads
- 13 Elk Creek Conservation Area/Trail
- 14 West End Center
- 15 West End Athletic & Aquatic Center

South Forks Avenue directly adjacent to city limits with classrooms, assembly spaces, and trails that are available for public use.

North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT)

North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT) own and maintain 215.19 acres of the Elks Creek Conservation Area that includes Elk Creek and a nature trail through old growth woodlands at 2290 Calawah Way inside and adjacent the Urban Growth Area (UGA)

Agencies within or adjacent Forks	Acres
City of Forks	42.2
North Olympic Library System (NOLS)	0.5
Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD)	4.1
Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD)	35.0
West End Youth League (WEYL)	7.2
West End Sportsmen Club	16.0
University of Washington ONRC	32.6
North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT)	215.2
Total inside and adjacent city limits	357.3

All local agencies combined own 15 city, district, school, and nonprofit sites with 357.3 acres within or adjacent Forks of which Forks 39.66 acres represent 11.1% of the total inventory. The combined agencies provide comprehensive amenities for Forks residents including open spaces, trails, athletic courts and fields, and recreation and community facilities.

Inventory surrounding Forks

A diverse number of Indian, state, and federal agencies provide a wide variety of park, recreation, and open space facilities in the areas surrounding Forks that have an impact on the activities available to Forks residents and that draw tourists who visit Forks facilities and local businesses including Clallam County, Quileute Indian Nation, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), Washington

Department of Natural Resources (DNR), US Fish & Wildlife (USFWS), Olympic National Forest (ONF), and Olympic National Park (ONP).

Quileute Indian Reservation

The Quileute Indian Reservation, a roughly one-square mile area, located in La Push on the rugged coastline. Historically, the Quileute people occupied a much larger expanse of the Olympic Peninsula, stretching from the Quillayute River to the headwaters of the Sol Duc and Hoh rivers.

The Treaty of 1855 confined the federally recognized tribe to the current, smaller, and highly isolated reservation at La Push. The Quileute language belongs to the Chimakuan family, an incredibly rare language because it is an isolate (having no known living linguistic relatives) and is one of only 6 languages in the world that entirely lacks nasal sounds like m and n.

Note - while La Push is famous among pop-culture fans for its prominent role in the **Twilight** saga, the actual beach scenes for the movies were filmed at Indian Beach in Ecola State Park in Oregon.

- **First Beach** - in La Push is a crescent-shaped beach known for massive driftwood, sea stacks (James Island), and excellent surfing conditions. The beach is located at the end of SR-110/La Push Road 15 miles west of Forks with drive-up fee-based parking. First Beach is a premier spot for surfing during winter/spring groundswells and east winds. Camping is not allowed on the beach, but accommodations are available at the adjacent Quileute Oceanside Resort.
- **Quileute Oceanside Resort** - located on 330 Ocean Drive on First Beach provides 24 tent and 42 RV campsites with electric, sewer, and water hookups, 28 luxurious studios to 3-bedroom oceanfront cabins, and 2 lodges on the waterfront.



Clallam County

- **Quillayute River County Park** - a 13-acre day use park with 700 linear feet of Calawah River frontage for fishing and hiking with parking and a vault toilet. The park is located off US-101 and La Push Road onto Mora Road.

Clallam County	Acres
Quillayute River County Park	13
Total near Forks	13

Washington State Parks

Washington has over 140 state parks that are managed by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (WSPRC) including 19 marine parks and 11 historical parks.

In 2011 the legislature enacted a \$10 day-use permit and a \$30 annual pass, called the Discover Pass, for vehicles to enter state parks, lands owned or managed by the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), and designated lands of the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Funds generated from the sale of the Discover Pass are deposited into the Recreation Access Pass Account.

- **Bogachiel State Park** - is a 127-acre public recreation area on the Bogachiel River 4 miles south of the city of Forks at 185983 on US-101 at the edge of the Hoh Rainforest and the only state park west of Olympic National Park. The park provides a 1-mile hiking trail, 6 picnic tables for day-use, restrooms, and 2 hiker/biker campsites, 25 standard campsites, 6 utility sites for RVs up to 40 feet in length, a group camp for tents with 4 picnic tables. The park is popular for wildlife viewing, fishing, and hiking.

Washington State Parks	Acres
Bogachiel State Park	127
Total near Forks	127

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) manages over a million acres of land including more than 500 water access sites.

- **Olympic Wildlife Area Anderson Homestead Unit** - is located 5 miles south of Forks off Furman Road and US-101 along the Bogachiel River. The 66-acre day-use area provides access to the river for wildlife viewing and fishing. The unit includes meadows and riparian habitat for Roosevelt elk, black-trailed deer, bald eagles, osprey, and various songbirds.

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife	Acres
Anderson Homestead Unit	66
Total near Forks	66

Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR's Olympic Region, which operates from 411 Tillicum Lane in Forks, includes Clallam, Jefferson, and the northwest portion of Grays Harbor County that with 371,000 acres of state forest, agriculture, urban, and conservation lands including the Olympic Experimental State Forest (OESF).

DNR also oversees forest practices and lead wildfire prevention and fighting efforts on state and private forest land throughout the region. DNR conserves 7,720 acres east and southeast around Forks on Reade Hill adjacent to Forks city limits that includes DNR designated hike and mountain bike trails.

Washington State Department Natural Resource	Acres
DNR Reade Hill	7,720
Total adjacent city limits	7,720

US Fish & Wildlife (USFWS)

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS or FWS) is a department within the US Department of the Interior that oversees the management of fish, wildlife, and natural habitats.

- **Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Area** - is located west of Forks off La Push Road that includes over 300 acres of rocky islets that support over a million migrating and breeding seabirds. Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge is one of 6 Refuges that make up the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Collectively, Quillayute Needles, along with Flattery Rocks and Copalis National Wildlife Refuges, are referred to as the Washington Islands National Wildlife Refuges and total over 430 acres. They are managed to preserve and protect habitat for seabirds and other wildlife.

US Fish & Wildlife (USFWS)	Acres
Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Ara	300
Total near Forks	300

Olympic National Forest (ONF)

Originally created as the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1897, the Olympic National Forest (ONF) encompasses roughly 628,115 acres of the US National Forest (USNF) that nearly surrounds Olympic National Park and the Olympic Mountain range and includes parts of Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, and Mason Counties.

The Forks area of ONF, which operates from 437 Tillicum Lane in Forks, is the gateway to the lush, temperate rainforests, deep river valleys, and sweeping ocean beaches of the Olympic Peninsula. Popular local outdoor picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, biking, fishing, and some camping sites including:

- **Klahowya Campground** - located on the south shore of the Sol Duc River, the 45-site campground is on US-101 near milepost 212 north of Forks. The campground provides floating, kayaking, fishing, picnicking, an amphitheater, and a 0.3-mile nature trail along the river.
- **Klahanie Campground** - located off US-101 north of Forks on Forest Service Road (FS) 29 about 5 miles east of Forks on the

south side of road. The campground has been closed since 2018 due to safety concerns over hazard trees and frequent flooding due to its location within the Calawah River's floodplain. An assessment was completed in 2023 which ONF is using to determine the future use of the campground.

Olympic National Forest (ONF)	Acres
Olympic National Forest	628,115
Total surrounding Forks	200,000

Olympic National Park (ONP)

Olympic National Park (ONP), created in 1938 to preserve the primeval forest and protect the herds of native Roosevelt elk, contains almost 1,000,000 acres of diverse wilderness, different ecosystems including glacier-capped mountains, old-growth temperate rain forests, and 70 miles of coastline.

- **Mora Campground** - is located on the north shore of the Quillayute River on Mora Road off SR-110 with extensive woodlands, lush undergrowth, and a large sandy beach on the river. The 94-site campground is open year-round with 1 ADA site, restrooms, water, RV dump station, and a seasonal Ranger Station. The 0.3-mile James Pond Trail extends through the site and across Mora Road to James Pond, the 0.9-mile Slough Trail extends through the campground to the Quillayute River.
- **Rialto Beach** - is a rocky beach with giant drift logs, pounding waves, and views of offshore islands known as 'sea stacks' located at the end of Mora Road off SR-110 on the north shore of the Quillayute River's confluence with the Pacific Ocean about 3 miles west of Mora. The beach extends along a sand spit that protects the Quileute Tribe's marina on the Quillayute River and connects to Little James Island during low tides.
- **Second Beach** - is in La Push within Olympic National Park (ONP) on the Quileute Reservation off SR-110 that provides sea stacks and tide-pooling. Second Beach is accessed by a short

1.8-mile one-way hike from the trailhead on La Push Road off SR-110 through coastal rainforest. Camping is permitted on the beach with a valid Wilderness Permit.

- **Third Beach** - is slightly further south than Second Beach and prized for its more secluded, raw atmosphere, and unique geological features. Third Beach is accessed by a short 1.4-mile one-way hike from the trailhead on La Push Road off SR-110 that includes a steep decline to the shoreline. Third Beach features expansive sandy beaches, sea stacks, and Strawberry Bay Falls, a seasonal waterfall that drops directly onto the sand. Camping is permitted on the beach with a valid Wilderness Permit.

- **Hoh Rainforest Visitor Center and Campground** - is located at 18113 Upper Hoh Road off US-101 south of Forks. The Visitor Center provides educational exhibits, an amphitheater, and picnic facilities. The 88 campsites include fire pits, picnic tables, potable water, ADA restrooms, and animal-proof food storage lockers. Hiking trails include:

- **Mini-trail** - 0.1-mile flat, paved, accessible-with assistance loop in old growth forest.
- **Hall of Mosses** - 0.8-mile easy loop thorough old growth forest with 100-foot elevation gain.
- **Spruce Nature Trail** - 1.2-mile loop along Taft Creel through rainforest with under 100-foot elevation gain.
- **South-Snyder-Jackson Trail** - 11.8-miles ascending 2,700 feet and back to the Bogachiel River.
- **Hoh River Trail** - 17.3-mile route to Glacier Meadows on Mount Olympus with an elevation gain of 3,700 feet and an additional 700-foot climb in 0.9-miles out of the moraine of Blue Glacier.

Olympic National Park (ONP)	Acres
Olympic National Park (ONP)	1,000,000
Total near Forks	200,000

The Quileute, county, state, and federal agencies combined

provide a diverse range of recreation activities including wildlife areas, beach access, trails, and campgrounds of interest to Forks residents. The facilities attract tourists who use Forks park facilities and frequent Forks businesses providing an economic stimulant to the local economy.

Trail inventory in Forks

Trail facilities in and adjacent to Forks include a wide variety of walking, hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking trails.

Forks

- **Tillicum Park** - an interior, paved, flat 0.60-mile walking path extending from the parking lot on Tillicum Lane east past the playground and sports courts around the athletic fields and west and above the fence of the Arena to the picnic shelters and the parking lot on Tillicum Lane.
- **Holly Avenue** - a unimproved 0.59-mile flat, dirt walking path on street right of way from West Division Street west to Holly Avenue then north to Klahndike Road and east on road shoulder across US-101 to Tillicum Park.

North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT)

- **Elks Creek Conservation Area** - a 2.6 miles out and back nature hiking trail on a mix of gravel and natural surfaces with a small section of 10% grade rising 250 feet along Elks Creek and old growth forest.

Olympic Natural Resources Center (ORNC)

- **Reade Hill ORNC** - a 3.0-mile hiking and biking trail on gravel and natural surfaces starting from the Timber Museum and Visitors Center on US-101 and extending up Reade Hill surrounding ORNC property.

Forks trails	Miles
Tillicum Park	0.60
Holly Avenue	0.59

Elks Creek Conservation Area	2.60
ORNC - Reade Hill Trail	2.50
Total	6.29

Forks, NOLT, and ORNC provide 6.29 miles of walking, hiking, and mountain biking trails within city parks, on street rights of way, and off-road within and directly adjacent to city limits within a variety of environments of interest to residents.

Trail inventory near Forks

The Forks Mountain Bike Trails Alliance (FMTBTA), Washington State Parks, Olympic National Forest (ONF), and the Olympia National Park (ONP) provide several hike, bike, and horse trails close to Forks of interest to residents and tourists.

Forks Mountain Bike Trails Alliance (FMTBTA)

The (FMTBTA) is a non-profit organization that has developed an extensive system of multi-use running, hiking, horseback riding, and enduro and DH mountain biking trails on Reade Hill using off-road trails and closed gravel roads that are not sanctioned by DNR. These rainforest trails are known for steep descents, winding singletrack, and wet-weather friendly conditions.

FMTBTA trails	Miles
20 mountain bike trails	11
19 ebike trails	10
2 horse trails	8
14 hiking trails	11
14 running trails	11
Total	13

Note - multiuse trails will not add.

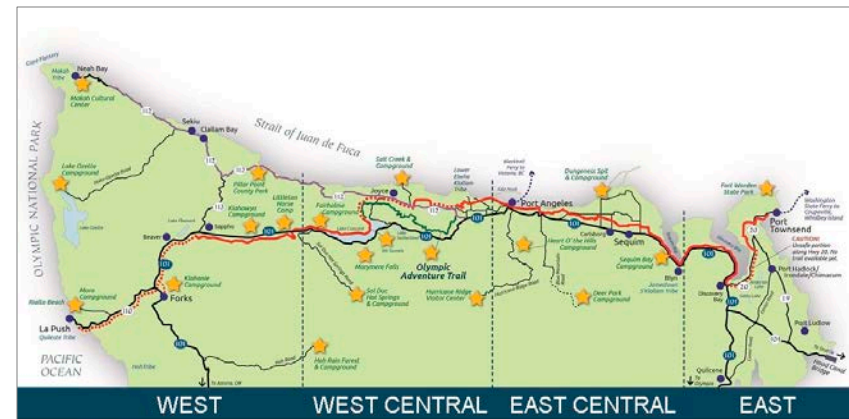
Washington State Parks, Olympic National Forest (ONF), Olympic National Park (ONP)

- **Bogachiel Rain Forest Trail #825** - trailhead is located off

US-101 about 5 miles south of Forks off Undie Road at Bogachiel State Park. The hiking, biking, and horse trail extends through ONF rainforest with old growth trees, hanging moss, and wetlands east along Bogachiel River 1.7 miles to enter ONP and then another 30 miles through ONP across Morganroth and Kahkwa Creeks to reach Seven Lakes Basin and Sol Duc Hot Springs. Backcountry campsites are located along the trail at Bogachiel Camp, Flapjack, and Hyak.

Olympic Discovery Trail ODT

The ODT is combined-use path and on road route extending 130 miles from the shores of the Salish Sea in Port Townsend to the Pacific Ocean in La Push created and maintained by the Peninsula Trails Coalition (PCT).



The ODT begins in Port Townsend and extends west along the Strait of Juan de Fuca on historic railroad grade through Sequim and into Port Angeles, then west through Olympic National Park (ONP) on the historic Spruce Railroad grade, and then on the north shore of Lake Crescent that includes the restored Mcfee and Daley Rankin tunnels.

ODT crosses almost 40 streams and rivers and an equal number of bridges that include the historic timber truss bridge across

the Dungeness River, a suspended trail bridge high above the Elwha River, and a 210-foot trail bridge across Dry Creek.

ODT's West Segment - is a 43.1-mile route from Lake Crescent with 20.1 miles of off-road alignments to Soppho, then 23 miles on state highway and relatively busy road shoulders. Trails end is an off-road alignment 1.3-mile paved segment on Quileute Indian Reservation to First Beach and La Push or along SR-110 onto La Push Road across the Quillayute River to Mora Campground and Rialto Beach in ONP.

The ODT is being planned to continue along US-101 south of SR-110 and across the Calawah River into Forks Calawah River Boat Launch then south along US-101 into Tillicum Park.

Forks nearby trails	Miles
FMTBTA	73.8
Bogachiel Rain Forest Trail #825	31.7
Olympic Discover Trail West Segment	43.1
Total	148.6

FMTBTA, ONF, ONP, and ODT provide 148.6 miles of extended hiking and mountain biking off and some on-road trails that extend southeast of city limits on Reade Hill, from Bogachiel State Park into the rainforest into ONP, and from Port Townsend to La Push and Forks in a variety of scenic, historic, and environmental settings of interest to tourist and Forks residents.

Forks park amenities

Forks have developed a wide variety of amenities including beach access, hand-carry and boat launch, picnic shelters, playgrounds, basketball, tennis, and pickleball courts, baseball fields, skateboard court, disc golf course, and amphitheater/arena.

Amenities	Forks	QVPRD	QVSD	WEYL	Total
Beach access	1				1
Hand carry launch	1				1
Boat launch	1				1
Picnic shelter	1	1			2
Playground	1		2	1	4
Basketball court	2				2
Volleyball court					
Tennis court	2				2
Pickleball court	2				2
T-ball field				2	2
Baseball field	2		2	3	7
Soccer field				1	1
Football field			1		1
Skateboard park	1				1
Splash pad					
Horseshoe pits	1				1
Disc golf course	1				1
Community garden					
Amphitheater/arena	1				1
Recreation Ctr/gym			1		1
Athletic/aquatic cntr		1			1
Community center		1			1

Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD), Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), and West End Youth League (WEYL) have developed a wide variety of additional amenities including playgrounds, baseball and soccer fields, gymnasium, athletic/aquatic center, and community center.

Level of service (LOS)

The National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Areas and Facilities Standards has not been updated in more than 20 years because there is not a single set of standards for parks and recreation that could encompass the uniqueness found in every

agency.

Park agencies vary greatly by size, needs and desires; as should a park and recreation agency's offerings. To have the same standard for a community in Washington, Alaska, Kansas, and Florida is unrealistic, impractical, and potentially detrimental.

Nearly a decade ago, NRPA replaced the single set of standards with a nationwide benchmarking tool for parks and recreation. **NRPA Park Metrics** is the most comprehensive source of data benchmarks and insights for park and recreation agencies. Each spring, NRPA publishes **NRPA Agency Performance Review**, an annual report summarizing the benchmarking data contributed by nearly 1,100 agencies to the **Park Metrics** database.

The report presents the "typical" (median) nationwide benchmarking numbers based on peer agency data and the limitations of the former one-size-fits-all set of standards. For example, in the **2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review**: the typical park and recreation agency has 1 park per 2,386 residents. The report, however, indicates significant variation in the metric when the size of the jurisdiction is taken into consideration.

For example, jurisdictions of less than 20,000 residents have a median of 1 park for every 1,172 residents, but agencies serving more than 250,000 residents have a park for every 6,120 people served. In addition, the benchmark data within **NRPA Park Metrics** and the **2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review** break down to the lower (25%) and upper (75%) quartiles.

The ratio of parks per persons under the 20,000-peer agency population comparison, would be a median of 1 park per 1,172 persons but ranges from 1 park per 659 persons in the lower quartile to 1 park per 1,944 persons in the upper quartile.

There is no one-size-fits all solution for maintaining and improving a park and recreation agency. The **2024 NRPA**

Agency Performance Review does not provide "standards", but an informative evidence-based guideline. Factors such as jurisdiction population, the unique needs of each community, and funding all play a major role in how an agency operates.

Benchmark comparisons

The following benchmark comparisons are for the low, median, and upper quartiles for park agencies under 20,000 population since Forks 2020 city and UGA population was 4,637 and Forks service area 2020 population was 13,624; and Forks UGA 2045 population is projected to be 5,162 and the service area 14,897. (Note - the next peer agency comparison is for 20,000-49,999 considerably above Forks population).

Residents per park

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	659	1,172	1,944
PROS ratios year:		2020	2045
Forks		927	1,032
All parks, schools*		580	645

* All parks and schools inventory include Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD), Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), and West End Youth League (WEYL) parks inside Forks city limits.

Forks currently provides 5 parks and open spaces or 1 park per 927 persons, all agencies that provide parks within Forks including QVPRD, QVSD, and WEYL provide 8 parks and schools or 1 park per 580 persons which is within the lower percent quartile typical of peer agencies under 20,000 population.

If Forks does not acquire more parks by 2045 the ratio of residents per city park will be 1,032 persons, and all agencies within Forks will be 645 persons which remains within the median and lower quartile typical of peer agency ratios for under 20,000 population.

Acres of parkland per 1,000 population

“Parkland” includes maintained parks and accessible open space areas which does not include conservation easements.

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	6.2	11.2	18.0
PROS ratios year:		2020	2045
Forks		9.1	8.2
All parks, schools*		1.6	1.4

* All parks and schools inventory include Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD), Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), and West End Youth League (WEYL) parks inside Forks city limits.

Forks currently provides 9.1 acres of parklands per 1,000 residents, and all agencies within Forks provide 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents, which is within the upper quartile typical of peer agencies under 20,000 population.

If Forks does not acquire more parklands by 2045 the ratio of parkland per 1,000 residents will be 8.2 acres, and for all agencies within Forks 1.4, which remains within the median and lower quartiles typical of peer agency ratios for under 20,000 population.

Miles of trails

“Trails” includes all trails within parks and all off-road multipurpose trails but does not include on-road bike or walk lanes.

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	5.0	10.0	19.6
PROS miles year:		2020	2045
Forks		1.19	1.19
All parks, schools		6.29	6.29

Forks currently provides 1.19 miles of off-road trails, and all agencies within or directly adjacent to Forks provide 6.29 miles

of off-road trails, which is within the median quartile typical of per agency ratios for under 20,000 population.

If Forks and other agencies do not develop more trails by 2045 the number of trail miles will be within the lower quartile of peer agency ratios for under 20,000 population.

Park amenities

“Amenities” includes outdoor and indoor park and recreation improvements that have been developed within existing parks. Following are benchmarks for all agencies regardless of size as the NRPA Agency Performance Review does not provide benchmarks by peer agency size.

Amenity benchmarks per median number of residents (population includes city and UGA)

Outdoor amenities	%	Median	Forks	All**
Beach access	*	*	4,637	4,637
Hand carry launch site	*	*	4,637	4,637
Boat ramp	*	*	4,637	4,637
Dog park/off-leash areas	68%	27,508	4,637	4,637
Community garden	52%	27,262		
Picnic shelters	*	*	4,637	2,318
Playground uncovered	93%	3,105	4,637	1,159
Basketball court	84%	7,501	2,318	2,318
Volleyball court	23%	14,280		
Tennis court	72%	5,461	2,318	2,318
Pickleball court	42%	7,737	2,318	2,318
Sport court*	42%	14,265		
Disc golf	20%	29,445	4,637	4,637
Baseball field	85%	3,007	2,318	662
Soccer field	83%	3,333		4,637
Running tracks	19%	18,585		4,637
Synthetic, rectangular	25%	23,189		
Exercise course	22%	27,762		
Skateboard park	46%	33,167	4,637	4,637
Pump track	*	*		

Splash pad	23%	30,629		
Swim pool all purpose	49%	27,081		
Indoor amenities				
Swim pool competitive	22%	31,000		4,637
Swim pool leisure	19%	32,812		
Pickleball	19%	10,463		
Multiuse basket, volley	16%	14,577		4,637
Basketball alone	12%	19,173		
Multiuse tennis, pickle	12%	14,950		
Therapeutic pools	11%	33,306		
Running tracks	10%	32,619		
Racquet, handball	9%	16,825		
Tennis courts	5%	6,600		

% of agencies that provide listed facility.

* 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review does not include benchmark or percent provided by comparable agencies.

** All parks and schools inventory include Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD), Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), and West End Youth League (WEYL) parks inside Forks city limits.

Forks meets or exceeds all outdoor park amenity benchmarks for beach access, hand-carry and boat launch, dog parks, playgrounds, basketball, tennis, pickleball, skateboard courts, and baseball fields but lag for soccer fields, swimming pools, and all indoor facilities.

Forks combined agencies exceed outdoor benchmarks for soccer fields and running tracks, and for indoor swimming pools and gymnasiums, but lag for all other indoor amenities including multiuse tennis and pickleball, therapeutic pools, running tracks, racquetball, handball, and tennis courts.

Forks amenity deficiencies will increase if Forks does not develop or expand amenities as the city and UGA population increases to 5,162 or by an additional 11.3% by the year 2045.

Indoor centers

“Centers” includes indoor facilities that have been developed to serve specific activities or populations. Following are benchmarks for all agencies regardless of size as the NRPA Agency Performance Review does not provide benchmarks by peer agency size.

Center benchmarks per median number of residents

Indoor centers	%	Median	All Forks	Service*
Recreation w/gyms	62%	24,486	4,637	13,624
Community	59%	27,858	4,637	13,624
Senior	40%	31,985		
Theaters	40%	32,255		
Nature	34%	33,669		
Aquatics	30%	31,000	4,637	13,624
Teen	12%	31,785		

% of agencies that provide listed facility.

* Indoor amenities based on the 2020 population of the Forks service area of 13,624 persons.

Forks exceeds the indoor center benchmark based on Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD) Athletic & Aquatic Center, Community Center, and Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD) Gymnasium though the facilities serve a larger population than just Forks residents. However, Forks and the Forks service area are deficient in all other indoor centers including senior, theater, nature, and teen activities.

Citywide park amenities

The following proposals concerning components of the Parks, Recreation, & Open Space (PROS) Plan are based on the results of environmental inventories, field analysis, demand analysis, workshop planning sessions, and surveys of residents, and voter households that outline a vision for the next 20 years.

The plan proposals are organized into separate components including natural areas, resource activities, trails, athletic activities, indoor activities, and special uses that are part of a holistic approach to the total PROS Plan.

Each section of this chapter defines the vision for the separate plan component, inventory existing amenities, and projects proposed new amenity developments that reflect population growth and change including an increase in non-family young and old households, that address social inequities, fill walkability gaps, mitigate heat stress, and account for increased redevelopment densities.

The components combined provide a holistic vision for providing park, recreation, and open space in Forks that is rapidly evolving from a suburban character into an urban community providing a variety of natural and active PROS interests for an increasingly diverse population.

The proposals refer to a site or property that may provide a specific type of park, recreation, or open space activity. A particular site or property, however, may include one or all the described component plan features.

The component plan proposals are **conceptual**, in some instances, subject to further study and coordination with other participants including QVPRD, QVSD, WEYL, and private participants including neighborhood residents, businesses, and developers that may modify eventual project particulars.

Natural areas

Natural areas protect, preserve, and conserve lands that have environmental features of significance (floodplains and landslide hazard), ecological importance (shorelines, wetlands, and watersheds), forestland (old growth, woodland cover, and prime productive), wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered

species), and green space.

To the extent possible and practical, natural areas link lands (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) into greenway networks and corridors. These linked areas define the developed urban area in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) whether publicly or privately owned.

Natural areas may provide nature and trails, exhibits, and interpretive facilities to increase public awareness and appreciation for significant and visually interesting critical area, environmental, wildlife, and forest features.

Natural areas may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites that provide resource activities, trail corridors, athletic activities, or other public facilities. Natural areas may also be conserved on privately owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management, groundwater recharge, water storage, and wastewater treatment.

Vision

Natural area conservancies may be realized through:

- **Access agreements, acquisition of development rights and/or title of lands** - that would otherwise be developed or used for urban land use or not be available for public access.
- **Provision for public access** - that would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership without such public access provisions.
- **Provisions for interpretation** - subject to appropriate security measures and underlying property owner agreements, **Existing natural areas**

The following sites conserve shoreline, wetlands, woodlands, steep slopes, and other features.

	Existing natural area acreage
Forks*	56.2
1 Calawah River Boat Launch	5.7
▪ Park site includes Calawah River frontage.	
2 Holly Avenue Trail	1.8
▪ Holly Avenue Trail is located in street right of way and extends through the middle of 15.05-acre Forks Gravel Pit.	
3 Timber Museum & Visitor Center	10.8
▪ Park site includes wooded hillside leading to ONRC.	
4 Forks Municipal Airport	27.9
▪ 92.68-acre airport property includes lands along and buffering portions of Mill Creek.	
5 Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	10.0
▪ Woodlands surrounding 33.43-acre WWTP including portions that abut Calawah River.	
University of Washington	32.6
6 Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC)	32.6
▪ Woodlands surrounding the ONRC.	
North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT)	215.2
7 Elks Creek Conservation Area	215.2
▪ Conservation of Elks Creek and old growth forest.	
Total existing natural area acres	304.0

* Does not include the lands surrounding the 1,202-acre Quillayute Airport (IATA) located 10 miles west of Forks on Quillayute Road or the operational area of the 33.43 WWTP.,

Proposed natural areas

The following sites could conserve fish bearing streams, riparian corridors, wetlands, woodlands, and other significant habitat.

	Proposed natural area acreage
Forks	tbd
8 Calawah River	tbd
▪ Should the opportunity arise, Forks should acquire title or easement of frontage along the Calawah River within city and UGA limits to conserve habitat and increase public	

	access.
9 Mill Creek corridor	tbd
▪ Should the opportunity arise, Forks should acquire title or easement of frontage along Mill Creek within city and UGA limits to conserve habitat, increase public access, and manage stormwater.	
10 Mill Creek/Bogachiel River	tbd
▪ Should the opportunity arise, Forks should acquire title or easement of frontage between Mill Creek and Bogachiel River adjacent to city and UGA limits to conserve habitat and increase public access.	
Total proposed natural area acres	tbd
tbd - to be determined.	

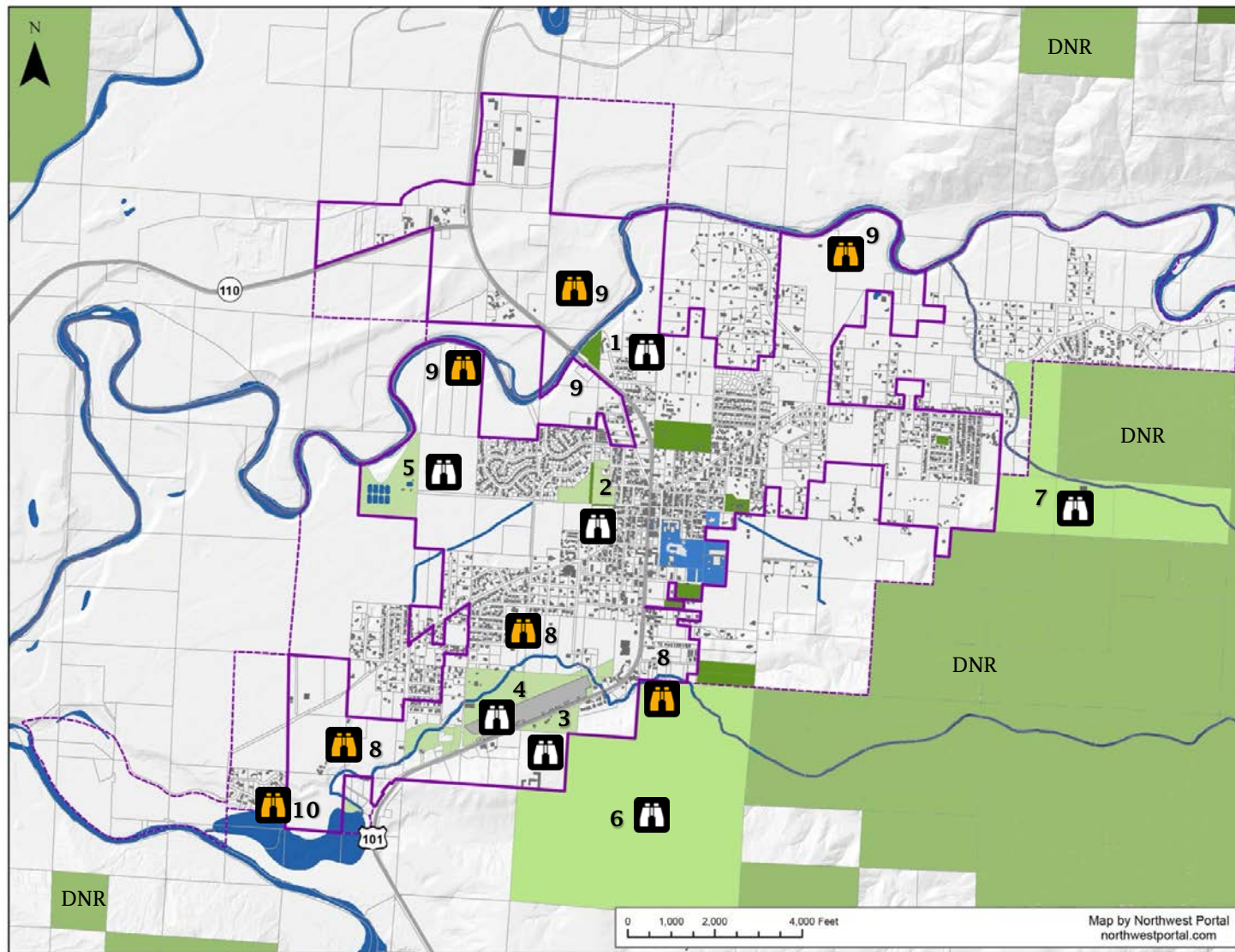
Trails

Trail systems link major natural area assets, park and recreational facilities, schools, community centers, commercial, and transit stations. Trails provide for several modes of recreational and commuter use including pedestrians, scooters, skateboards, in-line skates, and bicycles where appropriate.

City/park trails

City/park walking trails are developed within major parks and open spaces and along major streets and roads to provide internal access to wetlands, woodlands, picnic areas, playgrounds, courts, fields, and indoor facilities with parking lots, restrooms, and other supporting facilities.

Park walking trails are developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) or US Forest Service (USFS) walking trail standards with a crushed rock, bark, or compacted dirt base usable by all age and skill groups. City/park trails will be developed on road or streets with an asphalt or concrete surface to be ADA accessible.



Natural areas

Existing natural areas

- 1 Calawah River Boat Launch
- 2 Holly Avenue Trail/Gravel Pit
- 3 Timber Museum & Visitor Ctr
- 4 Forks Municipal Airport/Mill Crk
- 5 Wastewater Treatment Plant
- 6 Olympic Natural Resource Center
- 7 Elks Creek Conservation Area

Proposed natural areas

- 8 Mill Creek Corridor
- 9 Calawah River Shorline
- 10 Mill Creek/Bogachiel River

Vision

The city/parks trail vision could be realized by providing trail opportunities in Forks that:

- **Access natural features and amenities** - within natural areas and park sites and along road and street access.
- **Serve persons** - with varied physical abilities and skills including ADA.
- **Establish high visibility and volume routes** - through the most developed urban areas and park sites.

Existing city/park trails

The following trails have been developed within major park sites in Forks that access wetlands, ponds, woodlands, and other park amenities.

		Existing city/park trail miles
Forks city/park trails		1.19
1	Tillicum Park	0.60
▪ 0.60-mile concrete sidewalk and dirt walking path through and around the park athletic fields, arena, and horseshoe pits to be enhanced under Tillicum Park Master Plan.		
2	Holly Avenue Trail	0.59
▪ 0.59 dirt walking path in Holly Avenue right of way to be enhanced from Division Street north to Klahndike Road, then east to US-101 and Tillicum Park.		
Total existing park trail miles		1.19

Proposed city/park trails

The following proposed trails could access wetlands, ponds, woodlands, and other park amenities.

		Proposed city/park trail miles
Forks city/park trails		2.05
3	ODT/Calawah River Boat Launch	0.63
▪ Complete development of the Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) from the Calawah River through the Calawah River Boat Launch site to Tillicum Park.		
4	US-101 Streetscape	0.61

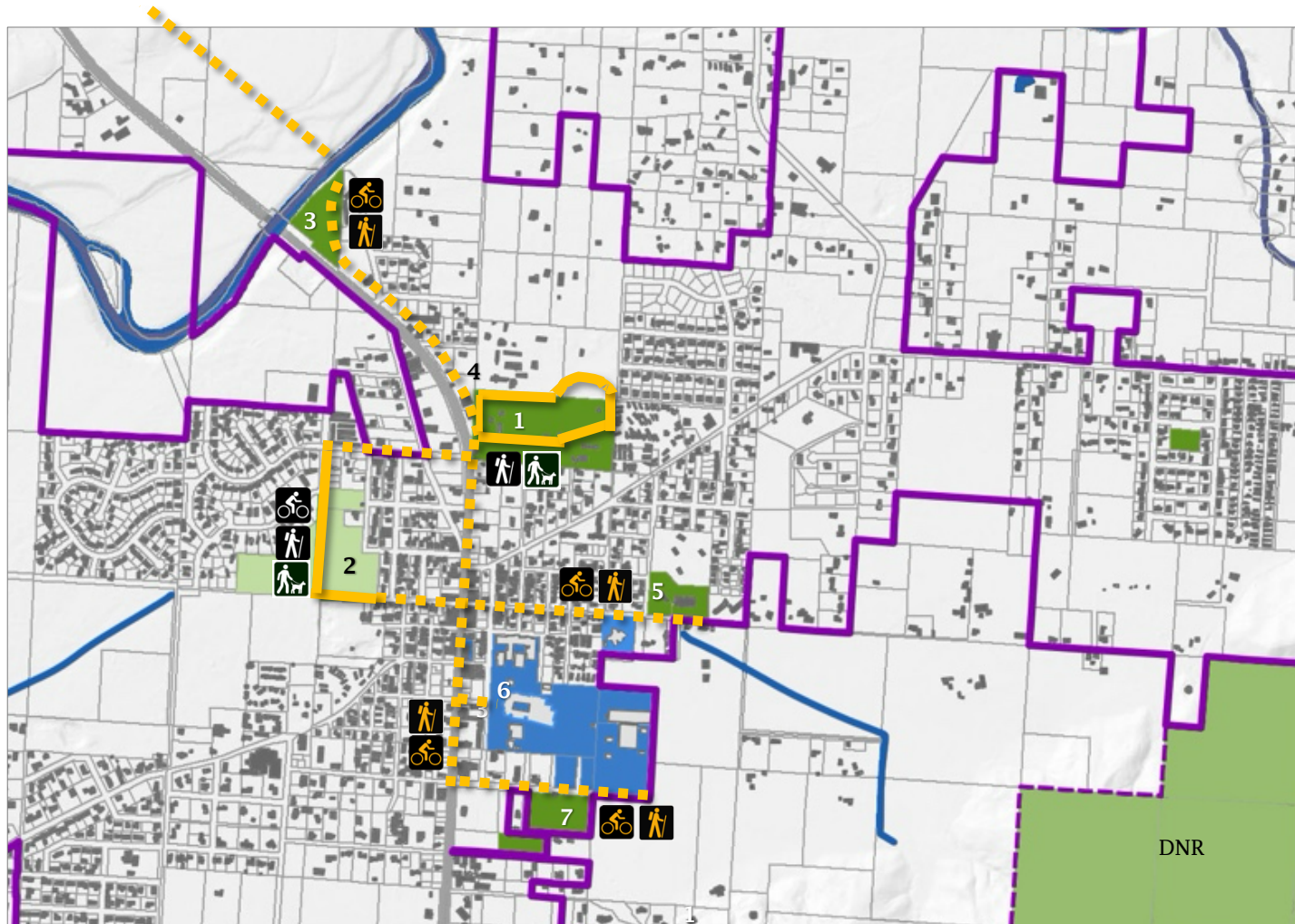
	▪ Improve and enhance sidewalks with wayfinding, street trees, furniture, and other amenities from Tillicum Park to East E Street.	
5	East Division Street	0.42
	▪ Improve and enhance sidewalks from South 2nd Avenue to Maple Avenue.	
6	East C Street	0.05
	▪ Improve and enhance sidewalks from US-101 to Quillayute Valley School District campus on Spartan Avenue.	
7	East E Street	0.34
	▪ Improve and enhance sidewalks from US-101 to the east end of the street.	
Total proposed city/park trail miles		2.05

Multipurpose off-road trails

Multipurpose off-road trails are developed within corridors separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation in utility easements or in separate property alignments. In some instances, limited off-road trails may be developed as a shoulder or sidewalk improvement within the right-of-way of established vehicle or light trail transportation corridors.

Multipurpose trails are developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) trail standards with concrete, asphalt, or very fine crushed rock base, ADA accessible, and usable by all age and skill groups.

Trail corridors are located or improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, water, and air utilities. Where the trail is in another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the trailhead may be improved with picnic, playgrounds, and play areas.



City/park trails

Existing city/park trails   

1 Tillicum Park

2 Holly Avenue Trail

Proposed city/park trails  

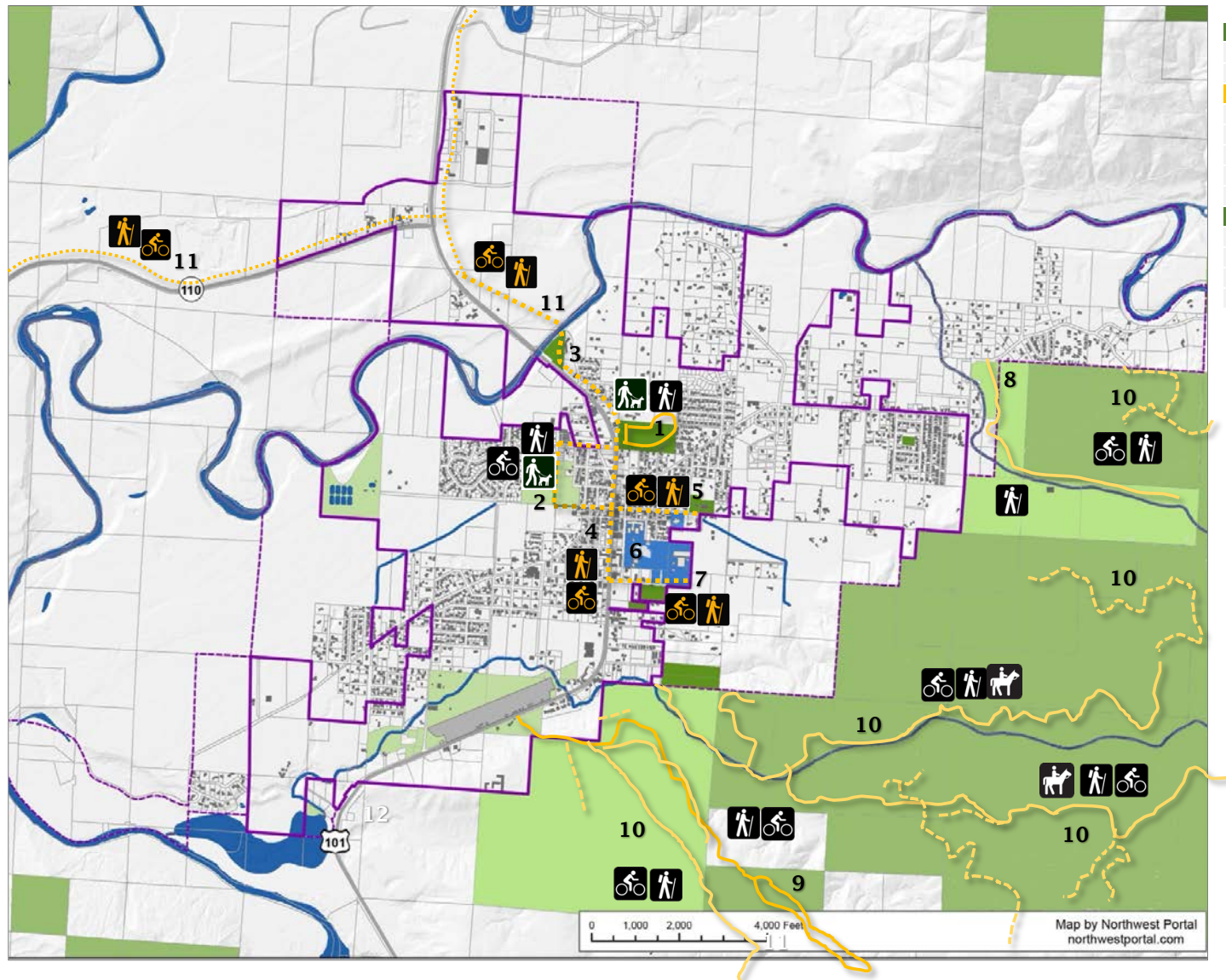
3 ODT/Calawah River Boat Launch

4 US-101 Streetscape

5 East Division Street

6 East C Street

7 East E Street



Trails

City/park trails - existing

- 1 Tillcum Park
- 2 Holly Avenue Trail

City/park trails - on-road

- 3 ODT/Calawah River Boat Launch
- 4 US-101 Streetscape
- 5 East Division Street
- 6 East C Street
- 7 East E Street

Off-road trails

- 8 NOLT Elks Creek Conservation Trail
- 9 UW ORNC Reade Hill Trail
- 10 FMBTA Reade Hill Trails
- 11 ODT West Segment to Forks

Multipurpose trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for natural area conservancies, resource activities, athletic activities, and other park and recreational or public facilities.

Vision

The multipurpose trails vision may be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities that:

- **Access natural features and amenities** - that may not be available otherwise.
- **Link open spaces** - and other conservation areas into a greenway system.
- **Serve persons** - with varied physical abilities and skills.
- **Establish high visibility and volume routes** - through the most developed urban areas and park sites.
- **Expand roadway corridors where feasible** - to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities.

Existing off-road trails adjacent Forks

The following multipurpose trail systems have been developed to provide combined hike, running, mountain bike, and some horse trail opportunities adjacent to Forks.

		Existing off-road trail miles
Adjacent Forks		76.3
1	North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT) Elks Creek Conservation Area Trail	2.6
	▪ 1.30-mile out and back dirt trail along Elks Creek through old growth forest.	
2	UW Olympic Natural Resource Center (ORNC) Reade Hill Trail	2.5
	▪ 2.50-mile hike and bike trail from Forks Timber Museum & Visitor Center up Reade Hill and around ORNC woodlands.	
3	Forks Mountain Bike Trails Alliance (FMBTA)	73.8
	▪ 30.7 miles of continuous hike and bike trails -on DNR's	

Reade Hill.

- 19.2 miles of interconnecting hike and bike trail segments, and
- 23.9 miles of closed gravel roads.

Total existing multipurpose trail miles **76.3**

The following multipurpose trail systems have been developed to provide combined hike, running, mountain bike, and some horse trail opportunities that extend into or near Forks.

		Existing off-road trail miles
Into and near Forks		74.8
4	Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) West Segment	43.1
	▪ 43.1-mile route from Lake Crescent along US-101 south of SR-110 and across the Calawah River into Calawah River Boat Launch then south along US-101 into Tillicum Park.	
5	Bogachiel Rain Forest Trail	31.7
	▪ Trailhead is located off US-101 about 5 miles south of Forks off Undie Road at Bogachiel State Park. The hiking, biking, and horse trail extends 31.7 miles into ONP.	
Total existing multipurpose trail miles		74.8

Resource activities

Resource activities provide public access to significant environmental features including shorelines, woodlands, and scenic areas. Where appropriate, resource sites are improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including beaches, handcarry launch sites, boat ramps, and individual and group picnic facilities.

Resource activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for natural area conservancies, trail corridors, athletic activities, indoor activities, or other public facilities. Resource activities may also be developed on other publicly owned lands subject to public

use agreements or easements.

Vision

As described, the resource park vision will be realized through:

- **Acquisition of resource parklands** - that would otherwise be developed for other land uses or not available for public access,
- **Provision of public access** - and use of natural features which would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership,
- **Conservation for public access** - and use of unique and available natural features that visually define and separate developing urban areas.

Waterfront activities

Existing waterfront activity sites

The following provide access to freshwater sites that include fishing, wading, swimming, handcarry launches, boating, and other access activities.

Forks	1
1 Calawah River Boat Launch	1
▪ Handcarry launch	
▪ 1-lane dirt launch ramps	
▪ Trailer parking area	
▪ Portable restrooms	
Total existing launch sites	1

Existing launch site is the only navigable location on the Calawah River within city limits and sufficient to meet demand.

Picnic facilities

Existing picnic tables and shelters

The following sites provide day-use picnic table and shelter

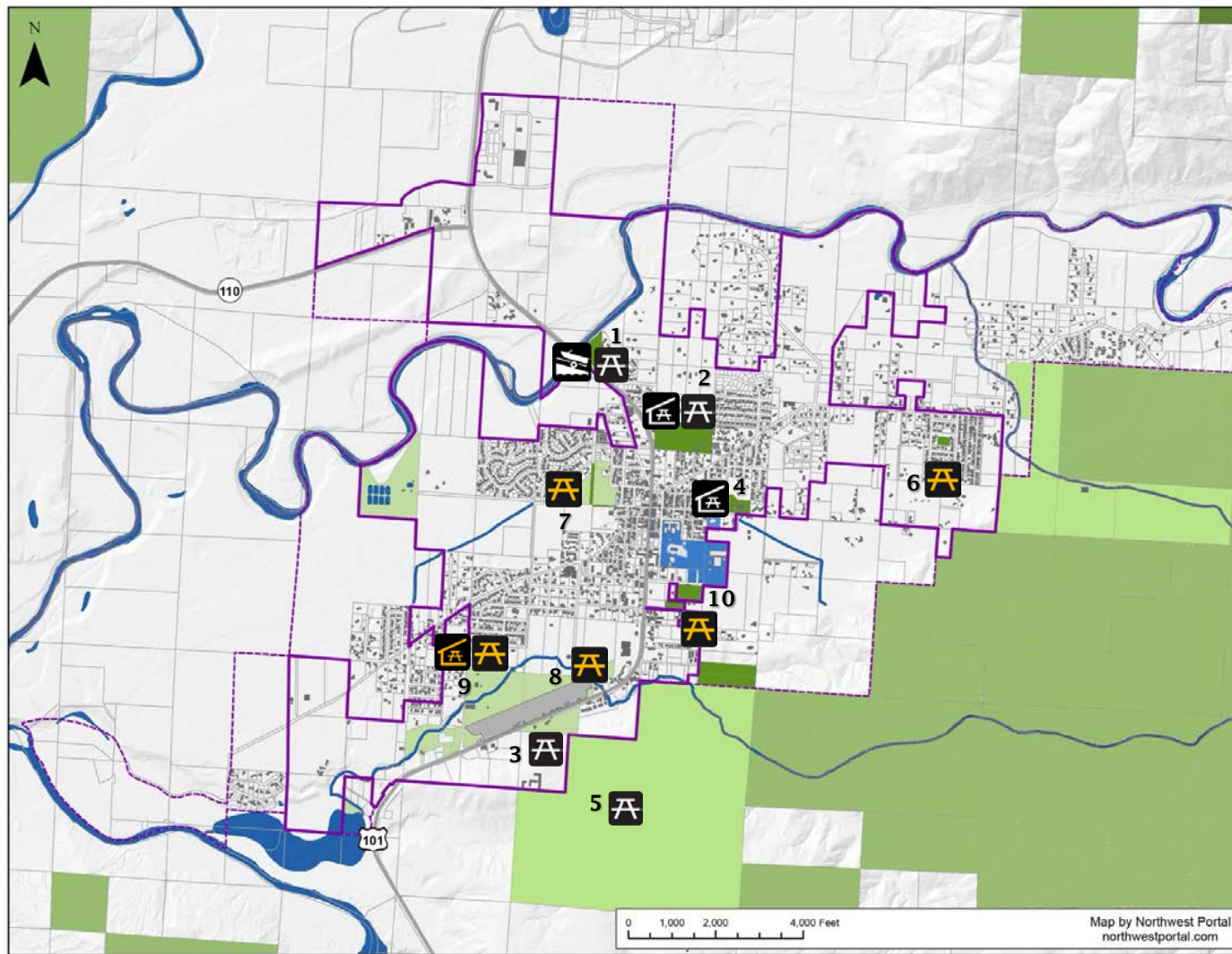
facilities for group activities.

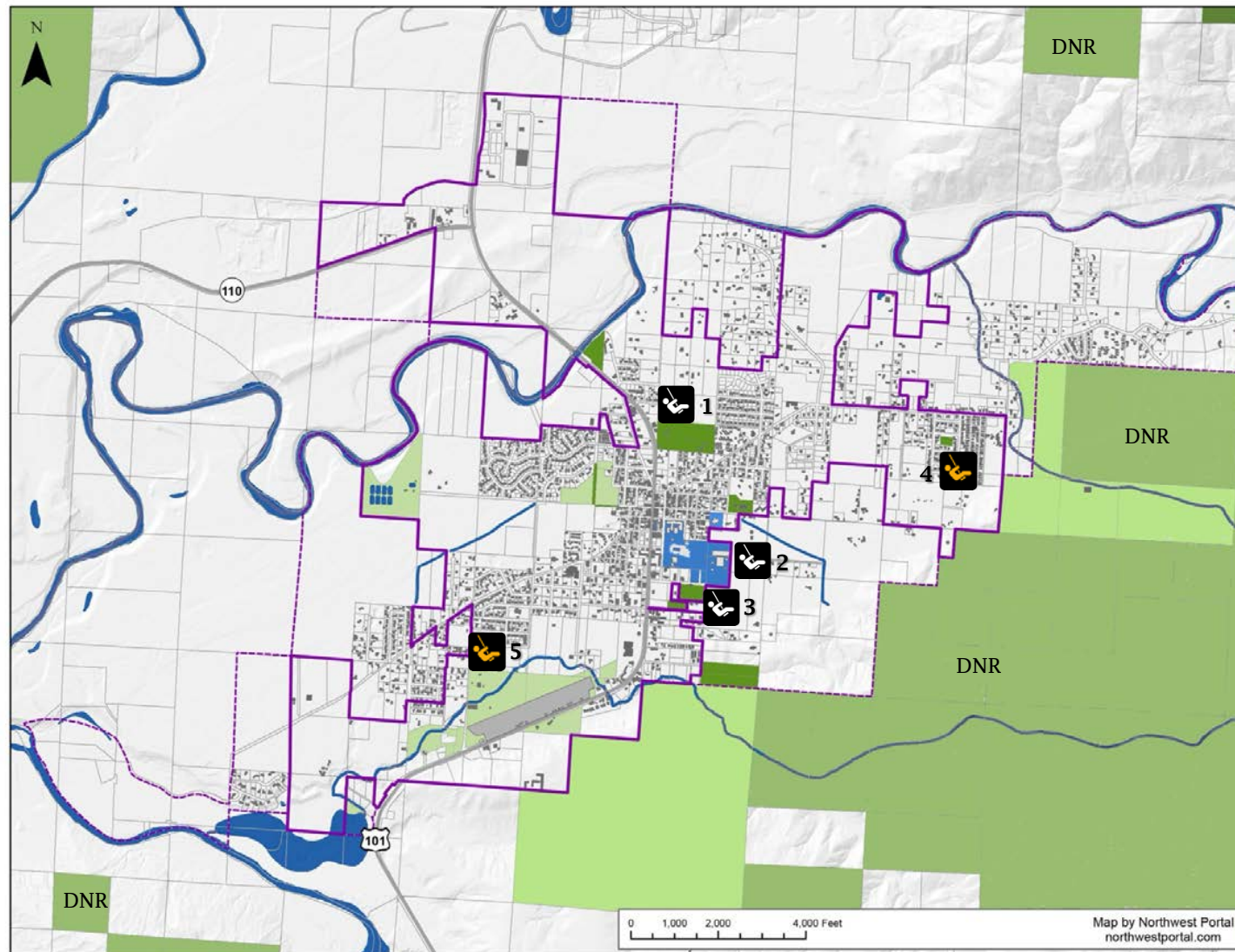
	Existing picnic tables - shelters
Forks	42 - 2
1 Calawah River Boat Launch	2-0
▪ 2 picnic tables	
2 Tillicum Park	24-1
▪ 24 picnic tables near playground, around arena, at ballfields	
▪ 1 picnic shelter of 3,200 square feet	
3 Timber Museum & Visitor Center	2-0
▪ 2 picnic tables	
4 Wes End Center	12-1
▪ 12 picnic tables	
▪ 1 picnic shelter of 350 square feet	
5 UW ORNC	2-0
▪ 2 picnic tables	
Total picnic tables	42
Total picnic shelters	2

Proposed picnic tables and shelters

The following sites could fill gaps within walking distance of Forks neighborhoods.

	Proposed picnic tables, shelters
Forks	16-1
6 Ford Park	2-0
▪ Install 2 picnic tables	
7 Holly Avenue	2-0
▪ Install 2 picnic tables on north end of trail	
8 Forks Municipal Airport	2-0
▪ Install 2 picnic tables	
9 Mill Creek Park	8-1
▪ Install 8 picnic tables	
▪ Install 1 picnic shelter	





Playgrounds

Existing playgrounds

- 1 Tillicum Park
- 2 SVSD Elementary School
- 3 Duncan Field - Tod Horton

Proposed playgrounds

- 4 Ford Park
- 5 Mill Creek Park



10	SVSD	2-0
▪ Install 2 picnic tables near new ballfields		
Total proposed picnic tables		16
Total proposed picnic shelters		1

Athletic activities

Playgrounds

Playgrounds and play areas are developed to provide access within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas and designed with age-appropriate features for young and older age children. Some existing playground equipment may be redeveloped or replaced to meet ADA requirements, safety concerns, and new activity interests.

Miniparks - in some instances, a playground, picnic area, and sport court may be combined to provide a minipark or pocket park to increase access within older developed neighborhoods where large undeveloped or vacant parcels are no longer available.

Existing playgrounds/play areas

The following playground facilities and play areas include some school facilities that may not be available for public use during school hours.

		Existing playground/play facilities
Forks and others		5
1	Tillicum Park	2
▪ 1 playground for age 2-5		
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
2	SVSD*	2
▪ 1 playground for age 2-5		
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
3	Duncan Field – Tod Horton Memorial	1
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		

Total existing playgrounds 5

* School playgrounds are not available for public use during school activities.

Proposed playgrounds/play areas

The following sites could provide playground facilities in locations to fill gaps walking distance of Forks neighborhoods.

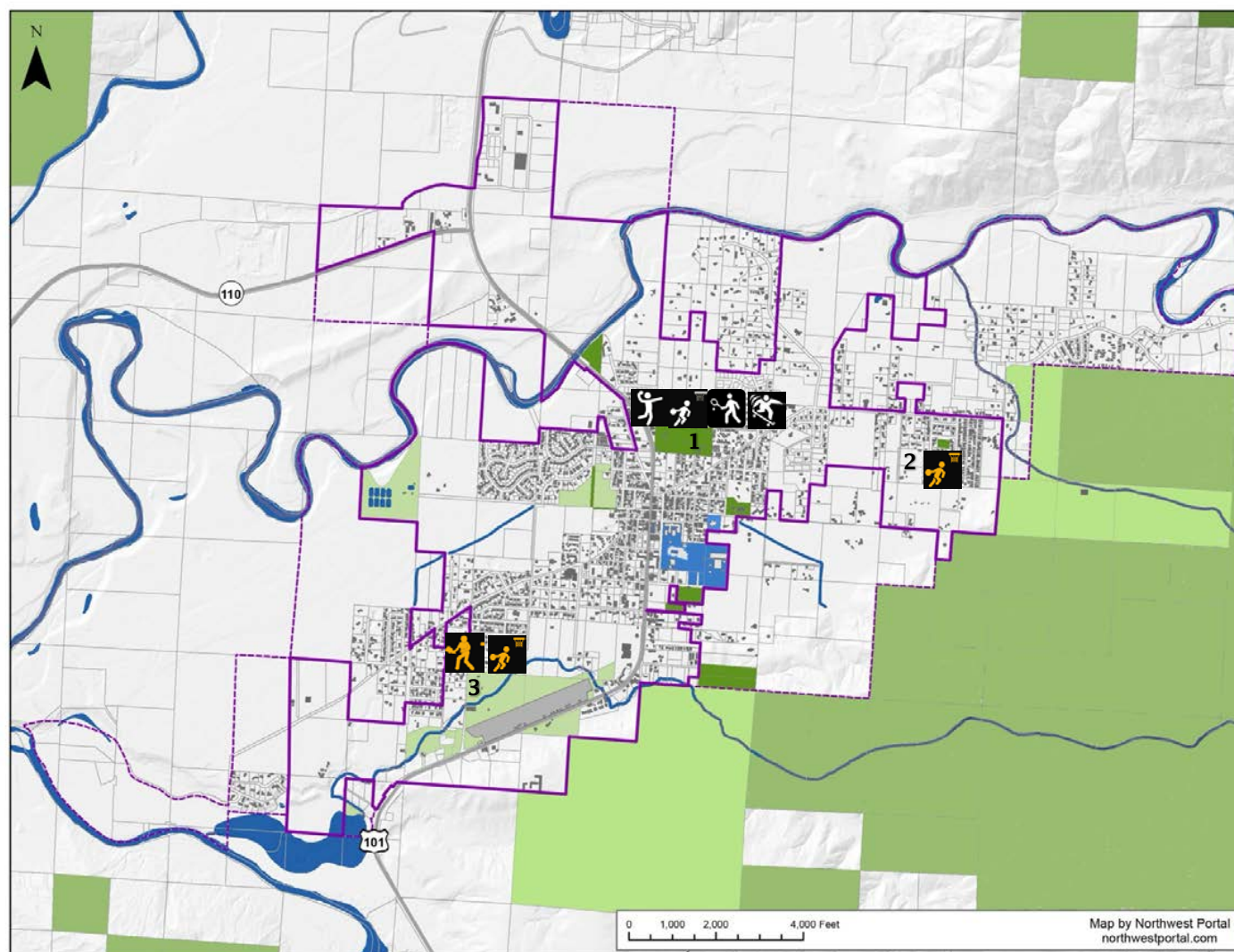
		Proposed playground/play facilities
Forks		4
4	Ford Park	2
▪ Install children's playground for ages 2-5		
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
5	Mill Creek Park	2
▪ Install children's playground for ages 2-5		
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
Total proposed playgrounds		4

Sports courts

Sports or multi-use courts - combine basketball, volleyball, pickleball, and tennis as well as a variety of other activities in half (25x50 feet) or full court (up to 50x100 feet) flexible layouts. Sports courts are developed to provide multiuse court activities within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas.



Some existing basketball or tennis courts may be upgraded to increase surface



Sports courts

Existing courts

1 Tillicum Park

Proposed courts

2 Ford Park

3 Mill Creek Park



and equipment durability, meet safety concerns, and accommodate additional activity interests.

Skateboard courts - provide concrete contoured bowls and sides with quarter and half-pipes, rails, and stairs for intermediate and skilled skateboard and BMX riders. **Skate dots** - are single pieces of skateboard equipment such as quarter and half-pipes, rails, or stairs for beginner, intermediate, and skilled riders within a convenient distance of residential neighborhoods.



Pump tracks - composed of dirt or paved mounds and jumps for manually pumped bicycles may be developed to support this growing recreational activity at independent sites or in combination with skateboard courts.

Existing sports courts

The following basketball, pickleball, volleyball, and tennis courts have been developed to support local neighborhood recreational activities.

Existing sports courts	
Forks	7
1 Tillicum Park	7
▪ 2 basketball courts	
▪ 2 pickleball courts	
▪ 2 tennis courts	
▪ 1 skateboard court	
Total existing basketball courts	2

Total existing pickleball courts	2
Total existing tennis courts	2
Total existing volleyball courts	0
Total existing skateboard courts	1
Total existing pump tracks	0

The following sites could provide multi-use sport court facilities to fill 5-10-minute gaps.

Proposed sports courts	
Forks	10.5
1 Tillicum Park	7
▪ Reconfigure 2 tennis courts to provide 4 pickleball overlays	
▪ Install 2 grass volley courts	
▪ Install 1 pump track	
2 Ford Park	0.5
▪ Install 0.5 basketball court	
3 Mill Creek Park	3
▪ Install 1 basketball court with 2 pickleball court overlays	
Total proposed basketball courts	1.5
Total proposed pickleball courts	6
Total proposed volleyball courts	2
Total proposed pump tracks	1

Athletic fields

Soccer fields - are rectangular grass fields for youth ages 6-7 (75x120 feet), ages 8-9 (90x150 feet), ages 10-11 (180x240 feet), ages 12-13 (300x330 feet), and adult regulation (330x360 feet). The larger field areas can be subdivided to support younger age players practice and games.

For example, a regulation field of 330x360 feet can be subdivided to support 12 age 6-7 fields of 75x120 feet. Consequently, the actual playing capacity of the fields can increase depending on the players age and field requirements.

Baseball and softball field - dimensions vary considerably by age and league for baseline, infield, pitcher's mound, and distance to left and center field fences. The field-defining dimension, however, is the distance to center field as the infield dimensions can be modified to fit the player's ages and league for baseball and softball.

Center field baseball distances for Pinto and Little League are 200-250 feet, Bonco 250 feet, Pony 300 feet, and high school and college 350-400 feet. Softball center field distances are proportionately less for youth ages 10 and under of 175 feet, high school 225 feet, college and adult 220-250 feet, and adult slow pitch 315 feet.

Baseball/softball fields may be dedicated with fixed skinned infield diamonds and outfield fences or located at the ends of rectangular fields where soccer fields can be overlaid the grass outfield areas.

Rectangular fields - provide high capacity, field configurations that include turf or all-weather fields with permanent soccer



goals and baseball diamond backstops at the field ends with moveable perimeter fencing, spectator seating, and night-lighting systems. Rectangular fields are efficient use of

limited real estate and expand the playing time available for both sports.

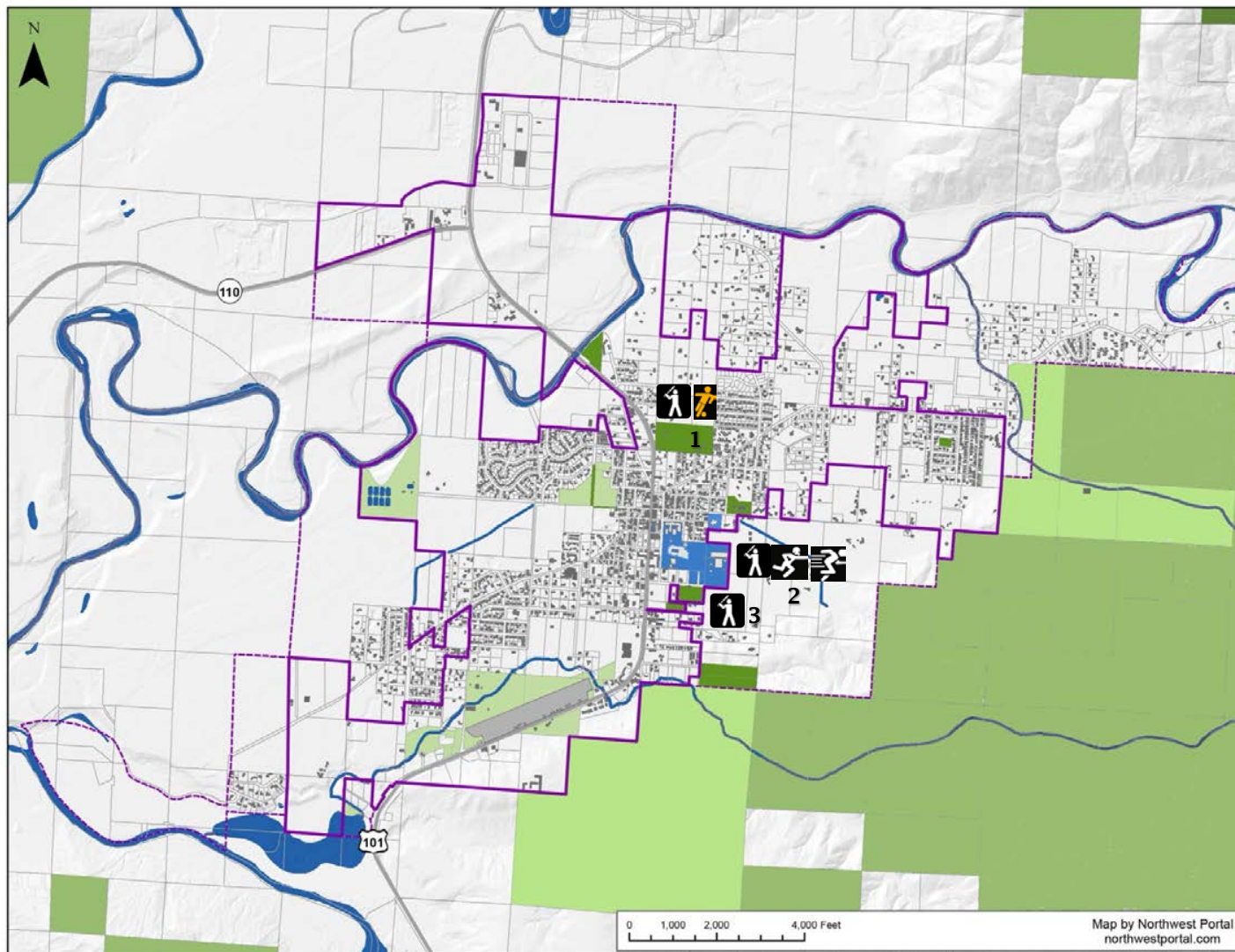
Lacrosse fields - are 60 yards wide and 110 yards long while a soccer field can be anywhere between 50-100 yards in width to 100-130 yards in length. However, the size of a regulation soccer field is 100 yards by 60 yards.

Rugby fields - are 77x109-yards with 11-24-yard-deep goal areas.

Cricket fields - have no fixed size but are usually an oval between 450-500 feet in diameter with variable boundaries at the center with a rectangular pitch, 22 yards long and 10 feet wide, marked by creases, where the main action of batting and bowling occurs.

The following athletic fields have been developed to support various age group leagues in Forks.

		Existing athletic fields
Forks and others		12
1	Tillicum Park	2
2 grass 300-foot baseball fields with skinned infield with perimeter fence, bleachers, concession, restroom 1 grass 200-300-foot adjustable grass area		
2	Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD)	3
2 proposed grass 230-foot baseball fields with skinned infield and perimeter fence 150-350-foot grass open field area 1 football field with synthetic turf, grandstands 6-lane rubber surface track		
3	Duncan Fields	7
3 grass T-ball fields with backstops 1 grass 180-foot baseball field with perimeter fence, bleachers, dugouts 2 grass 200-foot baseball fields with bleachers, dugouts, concession, restroom 135x350-foot grass multipurpose soccer field		



Athletic fields

Existing fields

- 1 Tillicum Park
- 2 Quillayute Valley School District
- 3 Duncan Fields

Proposed fields

- 1 Tillicum Park



Total existing soccer fields	1
Total existing T-ball fields	2
Total existing baseball/softball fields	7
Total existing football fields	1
Total existing running tracks	1

* School fields may not be available for public use depending on school athletic activities.

The following fields could be improved to retain and increase capacity for practice and competitive games.

	Proposed athletic fields
Forks	3
1 Tillicum Park	3
▪ Install 2 grass 140x200-foot soccer fields over the baseball outfields	
▪ Install 1 grass 140x230-foot soccer field over the multipurpose field area	
Total proposed soccer fields	3

Indoor facilities

Indoor facilities provide space for swimming pools, gymnasiums, physical conditioning, arts and crafts, class and instruction rooms, meeting facilities, kitchens and dining, daycare, teen and senior center, and special population resource activities. Indoor centers may also incorporate theaters, historic museums, interpretive nature exhibits, and other activities.

Indoor facilities provide space and services that are not suitably provided at school sites or that may not be duplicated by school facilities and programs. Independent indoor buildings and sites may be developed to provide space and services for teen, adult, or senior center activities that occur during or conflict with school activities or hours.

Community centers

Community center facilities with conference rooms, classrooms, and assembly rooms support a variety of functions including nutrition and health programs, childcare, education classes, music and drama instruction, art workshops, public presentations, and performances for youth, teens, adults, seniors, and other community members.

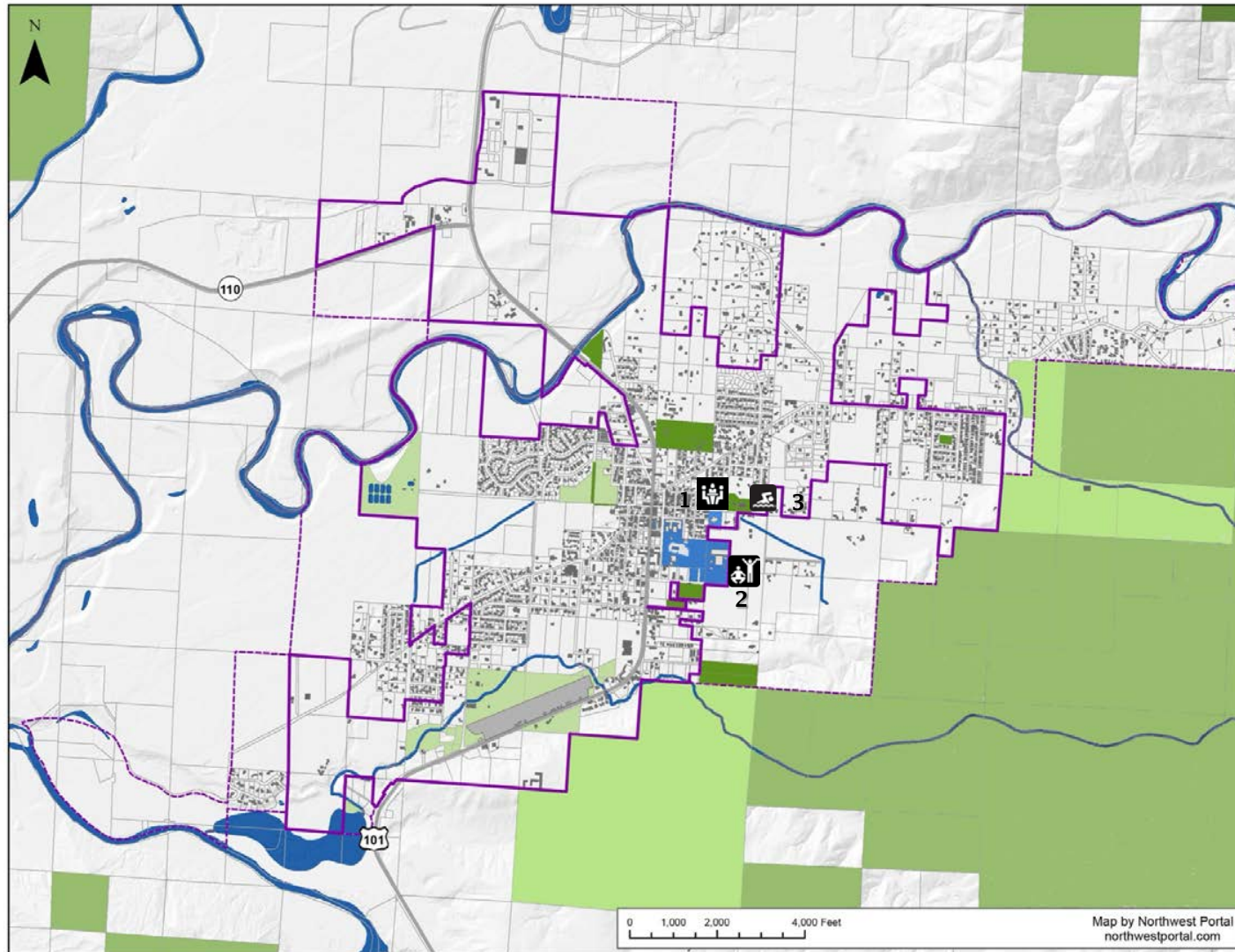
The facilities may be dedicated spaces or flexible and divisible spaces that can be subdivided for a variety of activities. The facilities may include kitchens or catering areas, dressing rooms, or audio/visual supporting equipment.

The inventory includes school classrooms and assembly halls that may also be used for meeting activities after hours or after other school hosted events but are not available for public use during school hours.

	Existing community center facilities
Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD)	3,000
1 West End Center	3,000
3,000 square foot community, teen, and senior center located at 91 Maple Avenue with:	
▪ Kitchen	
▪ Classrooms	
▪ Multipurpose meeting room	
▪ Outdoor access to covered picnic and gathering area	
Total existing center square footage	3,000

Recreation centers

Indoor basketball courts - vary in dimensions depending on the players age and league play where college courts are 50x94 feet, high school 50x84 feet, and middle school 42x74 feet not including team benches, referee and game clock tables,



Indoor centers

Existing centers

- 1 West End Center
- 2 Quillayute Valley School District
- 3 Athletic & Aquatic Center



bleachers, lockers, showers, and restrooms.

Gymnasium sizes can increase the overall interior size from 6,000 square feet or less in elementary schools to 8,400 to 14,100 square feet in middle and high schools depending on locker and shower accommodations.

Middle school and older ages play on hardwood floors while elementary school students play on a variety of surfaces in multipurpose assembly rooms or in middle or high school gymnasiums in subdivided courts with lowered backboards.

Full size basketball courts can be subdivided to provide backboards along the sidelines to support 4 half courts for practice or for younger age group including elementary school games. The courts can also be subdivided to support 1-2 volleyball (30x60 feet) or 4 badminton courts (20x44 feet).

Indoor pickleball courts - are 20x44 feet but need a minimum playing area of 34x64 feet not including benches and storage. Pickleball nets are 36 inches high at the points and 34 inches in the middle. A recommended ceiling height is 18-20 feet.

Outdoor flooring options include concrete or asphalt, indoor flooring options may be hardwood, rubber, or polypropylene tiles. Surface colors can impact ball visibility so the court should contrast with the color of the pickleball. Common pickleball court surface colors include yellow, orange and lime green, making blue courts one of the most popular options.

Existing recreation centers	
Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD)	30,000
9 QVSD High School*	30,000
30,000 square foot recreation building complex at Spartan Avenue that includes:	
▪ Gymnasium with showers and lockers	
Total existing recreation center square footage	30,000

Access depends on school activities whether available for after hour public use.

Aquatic centers

An Olympic sized swimming pool is 164 feet or 50 meters long, at least 8-10 lanes 8 feet 2 inches or 2.5 meters wide, 6 feet 7 inches or 2.0 meters to 9 feet 10 inches or 3.0 meters deep, and hold at least 500,000-660,000gallons of water.

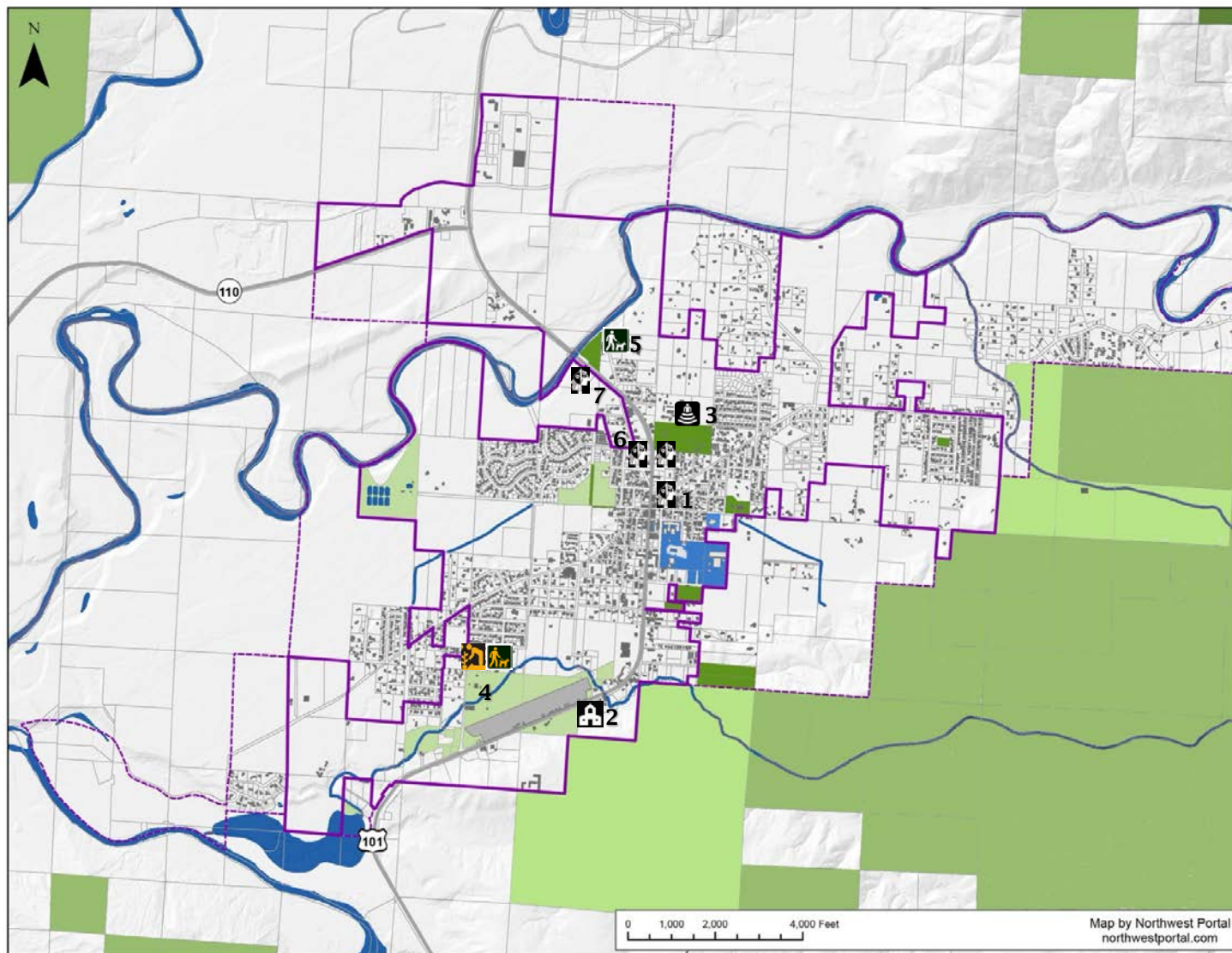
Professional lap pools have a length of about 82 feet or 25 meters although 40-foot-long pools are considered lap pools as well. Widths may vary from 15 to 20 feet depending on the number of lanes.

Existing aquatic center	
Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD)	14,075
1 Athletic & Aquatic Center	14,075
Located on Division Street with:	
▪ Warm water swimming pool	
▪ Fitness center	
Total existing aquatic center square footage	14,075

Special use activities

Special use activities may include events or facilities for the general population on a limited or special occasion and/or for special interest populations. Special use facilities may include special events, streetscapes, community gardens, dog parks, and similar special interest activities.

Special use activities may be located on independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors or resource activities. Special use activities may be sited on other publicly owned lands or under lease agreements with private landowners or organizations or on purchased properties.



Special events/areas

Existing facilities/areas

- 1 Rainforest Arts Center
- 2 Timber Museum & Visitors Center
- 3 Tillicum Park Arena, Exhibits
- 5 Calawah River Boat Launch Dogs
- 6 Triangle Park
- 7 Forks Gateway

Proposed

- 4 Mill Creek Park Community Garden
- 5 Mill Creek Park Dog Park

Special event spaces

Special event spaces and urban accents provide small and large gathering places for everyday activities as well as vendors, festivals, art and farmers' markets, and other activities.

The spaces may be designed for small informal family or neighborhood gatherings, or larger for community-wide or even regional events. Improvements may be contained entirely within a park site, or streetscape, or be designed and managed to spill over onto adjacent roads and parking lots during special events.

Existing special event spaces	
Forks	1
1 Rainforest Arts Center	6,375
6,375 square foot facility located at 35 North Forks Avenue with:	
- Commercial kitchen - Main hall with movable stage used for concerts, films, theater productions, and wedding reception - Small meeting room with Twilight exhibits 0.3-acre plaza	
2 Timber Museum & Visitor Center	9,720
Located at 1421 Forks Avenue with:	
2,000 square foot 2-story museum with 600 square foot covered pavilion, 620 square foot covered exhibit, 5,000 square foot covered equipment display 1,500 square foot 2 story visitor center occupied by the Chamber of Commerce.	
3 Tillicum Park Arena	28,500
Located in Tillicum Park with:	
28,500 square foot (150x190-foot) concrete pad originally used as an ice-skating rink and lately for the 4th of July Demolition Derby. - Earth berms and some bleachers for spectators. - Concession stand, old restroom, and ticket office. - Planned enhancements will replace the concession stand,	

restrooms, and ticket office with specially designed containers as well as a bleacher storage unit.

Total existing special event spaces **44,595**

Community gardens

Community gardens utilize individual or shared plots to produce vegetables, fruits, flowers, or other plants for the enjoyment of the gardeners including the option of selling the products at farmers' market. Community gardens increase the availability of nutritious foods, strengthen community ties, reduce environmental hazards, reduce food miles, and create a more sustainable system.

Community gardens are part of the sharing economy making it possible for people to enjoy land for gardening that wouldn't be available or affordable otherwise.

Community gardens provide individual rentable garden plots typically 10x20-40 feet with compost bins, a shed for storing tools, irrigation hookups, a common gathering area sometimes covered with benches or picnic tables, and a perimeter fence to control wildlife.

Existing/proposed community garden	
Forks	1
4 Mill Creek Park Community Garden	1
Community garden with small and large plots with garden equipment shed.	
Total proposed community gardens	1

Dog parks

A dog park - is a park for small and large dogs to exercise and play off-leash in a controlled environment for small versus large dogs under the supervision of the owners. Dog parks have varying features, although they typically provide a 4 to 6-foot

high fence, separate double-gated entry and exit points, sand or gravel surface for adequate drainage and waste control, benches for humans, shade for hot days, parking, water, pooper-scooper to pick up and dispose of animal waste, and regular grounds maintenance and cleaning. Dog parks may also offer wheelchair access, a pond for swimming, and a variety of exercise equipment for small or large dogs.

A public dog park is typically a 0.5-1.0-acre fenced outdoor area where people and small or large dogs can play together. Unless well-lit, most public dog parks are open from dawn until dusk.

Off-leash areas – are open fields or play areas that are used by other park users but compatible with off-leash dog exercise and play. Off-leash areas are less structured than dog parks without fencing, equipment, or supporting improvements other than what is provided in the park for other activities.

	Existing dog parks
Forks	1
5 Calawah River Boat Launch Dog Park	1
▪ Small fenced dog park located at the east end of the park - undersized to be effective.	
Total existing off-leash areas	1

	Proposed dog parks and on-leash areas
Forks	1
4 Mill Creek Park Dog Park	1
▪ Install a dog park with small and large dog play areas, 2 benches, picnic table, covered shelter, water fountain, and restrooms.	
▪ Allow dogs on leash on site and along trails on the north side of the airport.	
Total existing off-leash areas	1

Landmarks

Sites of local significance include historical or archaeological

sites, improvements, and buildings that provide context to Forks development and heritage. Landmarks may be preserved through public, nonprofit, or private action with or without public use. Landmarks can be promoted through interpretive plaques, trails, and other social media methods.

Forks does not have a designated historic district on the National Register of Historic Places. However, it does contain the following buildings and sites of interest:

	Existing landmarks
Forks	1
3 Tillicum Park	2
▪ Historic Shay locomotive under cover	
▪ Scorpion M56 Tank under cover	
6 Triangle Park	1
▪ 1,785 square foot grass area located at the intersection of US-101 and Sol Duc Way currently improved with a non-native carved totem pole, bench, and landscaping.	
▪ Proposed enhancements will replace totem pole with Quileute Tribal artwork and landscape the site with drought-resistant, native plants.	
7 Gateway	1
▪ Entry sign with parking area located on US-10 south of the bridge over the Calawah River that is popular with tourists for selfies. Proposed enhancements include upgrade of the gateway sign, park area improvements, and drought-resistant, native landscaping.	
Total existing landmarks	4

Supporting facilities

Support facilities include maintenance yards, plant nurseries, and administrative activities necessary to support park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities.

Support facilities may be independent properties or portions of

other sites that include other administrative offices, maintenance yards and shops, as well as trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities, indoor recreation centers or other park and recreation facilities.

Vision

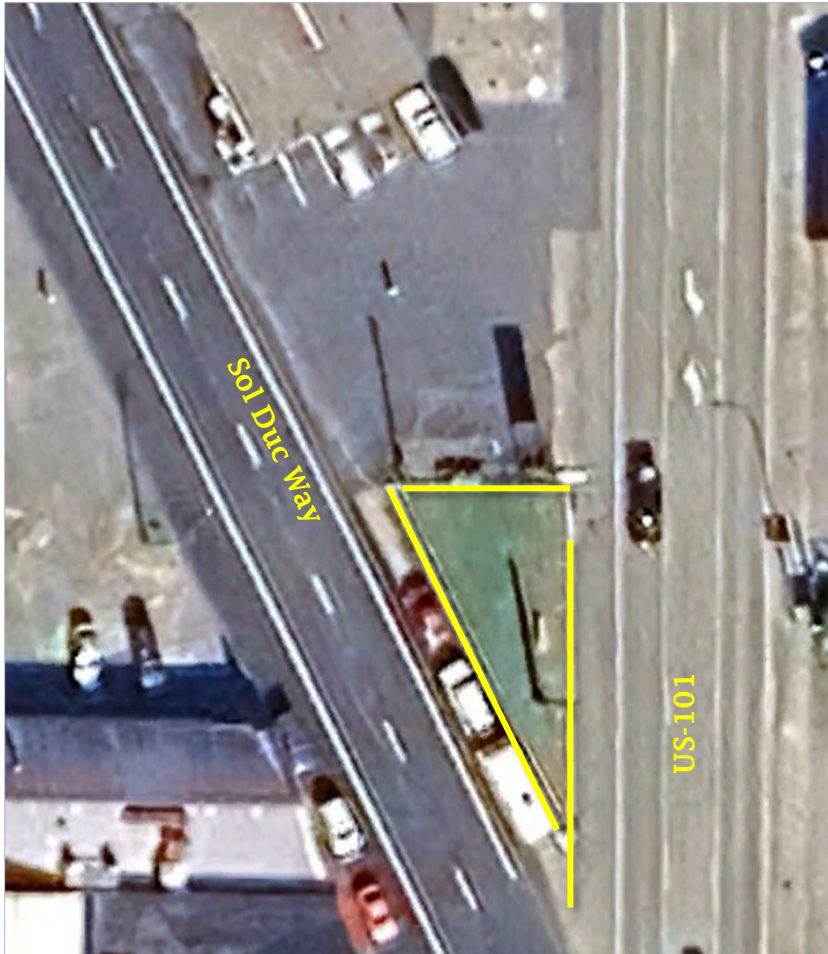
As described, the support facilities vision will:

- Provide facilities necessary to service park, recreation, and open space programs and activities for the general population,
- In a manner that is functional and cost effective.

		Existing facilities
Forks		2
1	City Hall	1
	▪ Municipal building located on 2.5 acres on Division Street with offices, meeting rooms, Council Chambers, Police Department, and Jail	
2	Public Works Yard	1
	▪ Located on the southeast side of Tillicum Park that houses maintenance shops, equipment, and materials.	
Total existing facilities		2

6: Park plans

Triangle Park	78	Forks Athletics & Aquatics Center (SVPRD)	87
Ford Park	79	Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD)	88
Tillicum Park	80	Duncan Fields (WEYL)	89
Calawah River Boat Launch	82	Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC)	90
Holly Avenue Trail	83	Elks Creek Conservation Area (NOLT)	91
Forks Visitor Center & Visitor Museum	84	Reade Hill Mountain Bike Trails (FMTBTA)	92
Rainforest Arts Center	85	West End Sportsmen's Club	93
West End Center (SVPRD)	86		



Forks

Triangle Park

This 1,785 square foot (0.04-acre) grass area is located at the intersection of US-101 and Sol Duc Way that serves as an accent and rest area.

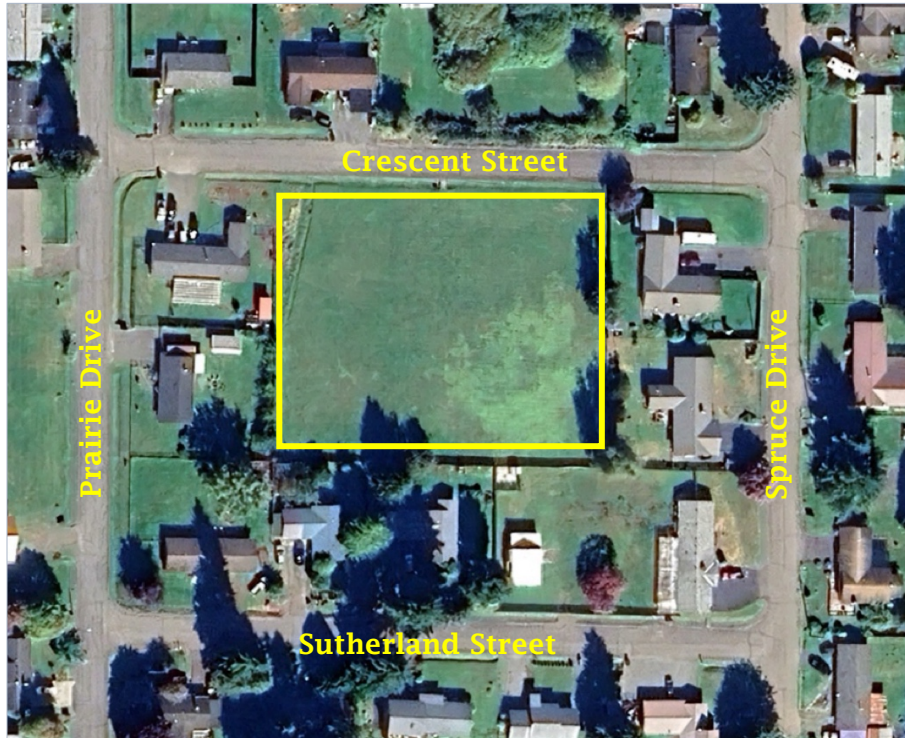
Existing improvements:

- Grass area.
- 1 bench.
- Totem pole carved by non-native.

Possible improvements:

- Replace totem pole with Quileute artwork.
- Install picnic table.
- Install drought-resistant native landscaping.





Forks

Ford Park

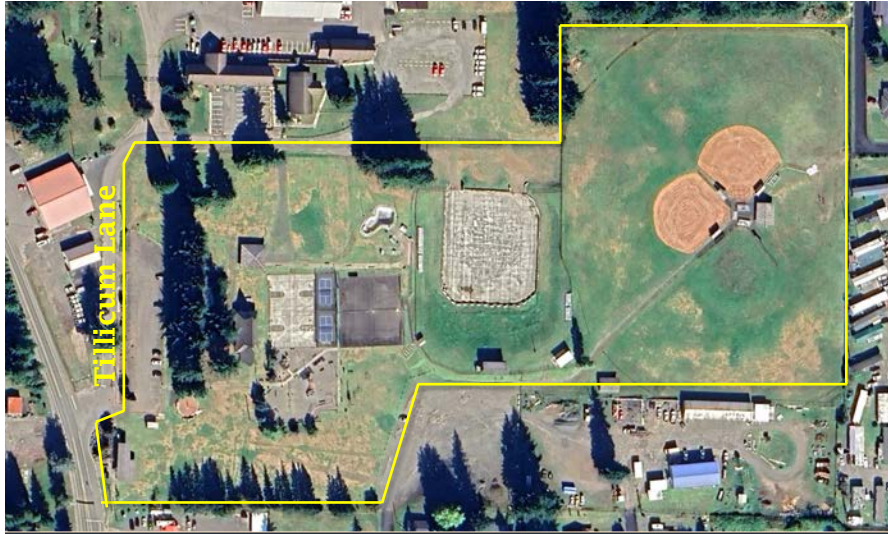
This undeveloped 1.30-acre green space is located on Crescent Street between Prairie and Spruce Avenues in east Forks.

Existing improvements:

- Grassy area undeveloped

Possible improvements:

- Install age 2-5 and 5-12 playgrounds.
- Install 2 picnic tables.
- Install 0.5 court basketball.



Forks

Tillicum Park

This 19.80-acre multiuse park is located on Tillicum Lane off US-101 that serves as a gateway and special event venue.

Existing improvements:

- 0.6-mile trail from parking lot through ballfields
- Age 2-5 and 5-12 playground with swings.
- Skateboard court
- Disc golf course
- Horseshoe pits
- 2 basketball courts
- 2 pickleball courts
- 2 tennis courts
- 24 picnic tables
- 3,200 square foot covered shelter
- 300-foot grass baseball field with skinned infield, perimeter fence, bleachers, concession stand, and restroom
- 200-300-foot grass baseball field with skinned infield, perimeter fence, bleachers
- 230-foot grass multipurpose area
- 160x190 foot concrete pad for ice skating and 4th July Demolition Derby with grass berms and bleachers
- Ticket office, concession stand, and restrooms
- Covered shelter over the historic Shay Locomotive
- Covered shelter over the Scorpion M56 Tank
- Restroom with kitchen clean up area
- Prefabricated restroom at parking lot
- Off-street parking lot with ADA stalls on Tillicum Lane
- Gravel parking lot off North Blackberry Avenue

Possible improvements:

- Upgrade path for ADA and extend around the north side of the ballfields and back to the Tillicum Lane parking lot.
- Upgrade playground for ADA Universal Design.
- Renovate tennis courts and overlay 4 pickleball courts.



Construct shelter over the north tennis/pickleball courts with solar lighting.

- Renovate/enhance baseball fields with synthetic turf and lighting.
- Repurpose the Arena as a public gathering/event venue to include Demotion Derby as well as music and other performances.
- Replace ticket booth, concession stand, and restrooms with specially designed container structures including a container to store Arena bleachers.
- Construct pump track west of the skateboard court.
- Upgrade and expand lighting throughout the park.
- Designate special event parking in the open grass area behind the Arena along Tillicum Lane.





Forks

Calawah River Boat Launch

This 5.68-acre park is located at 158302-6 North Forks Avenue east of US-101 bridge over the Calawah River that is heavily used by residents and tourists. Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) deeded the site to Forks after the construction of the boat launch.

Existing improvements:

- Dirt trail along the Calawah River
- 1 paved boat launch lane
- Trailer parking area
- 2 picnic tables
- Small fenced dog park

Possible improvements:

- Connect the Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) bridge over the Calawah River with the park.
- Remove the undersized and underused dog park.





Forks

Holly Avenue Trail

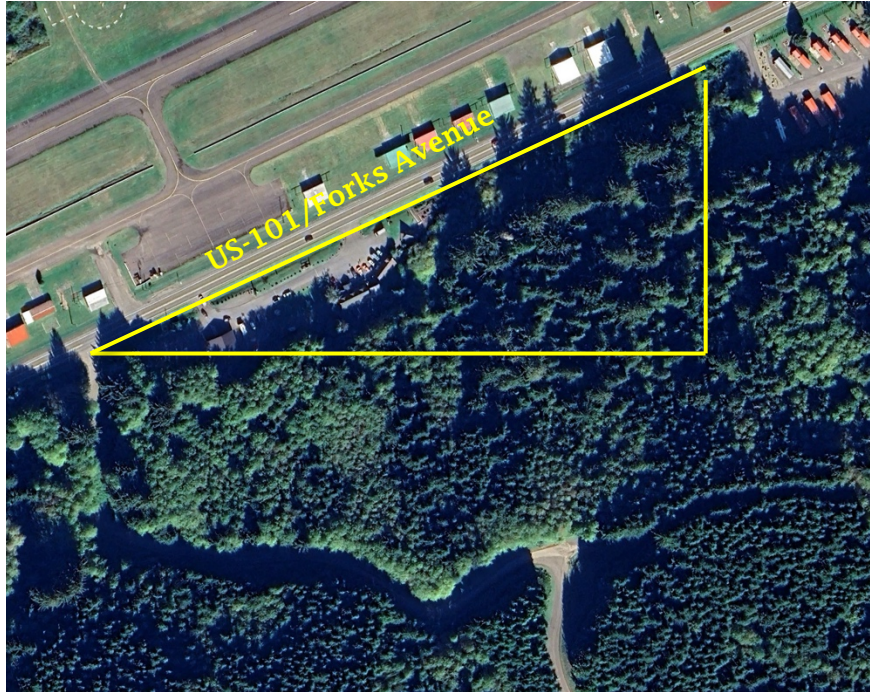
This 1.80-acre Holly Avenue right of way is in the 15.05-acre Forks Gravel Pit that is informally used as a walking trail by residents.

Existing improvements:

- 0.59-mile dirt walking path in the right of way.

Possible improvements:

- Construct an ADA accessible walk and bike asphalt trail from West Division Street north of Holly Avenue to Klahndike Road, then east on Klahndike Road to US-101 and Tillicum Park
- Install 2 benches or picnic tables at the north end of Holly Avenue.
- Install wayfinding signage.
- Install drought-resistant, native landscape materials in the right of way.



Forks

Forks Museum & Visitor Center

This 10.77-acre facility established in 1984 is located off US-101 at 1421 South Forks Avenue across from the Forks Municipal Airport.

Existing improvements:

- Floyd M Thornton Nature Trail to UW Olympic Natural Resource Center (ORNC) on Reade Hill.
- Fire lookout
- 2,000 square foot 2-story museum
- 600 square foot pavilion
- 620 square foot covered exhibit
- 5,000 square foot covered equipment exhibit
- 1,500 square foot 2-story visitor center and Chamber of Commerce office

Possible improvements:

-





Forks

Rainforest Arts Center

This 0.30-acre arts center site is located at 35 North Forks Avenue in downtown Forks that was opened in 2015.

Existing improvements:

- 1,000 square foot plaza on the northeast corner of Forks Avenue and Division Street
- Small meeting room that displays Twilight exhibits
- Main hall with movable stage used for concerts, films, theater productions, and wedding receptions.
- Commercial kitchen

Possible improvements:

-





Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD) West End Center

This 0.98-acre community, teen, and senior center site is located at 91 Maple Avenue adjacent to the Athletic & Aquatic Center.

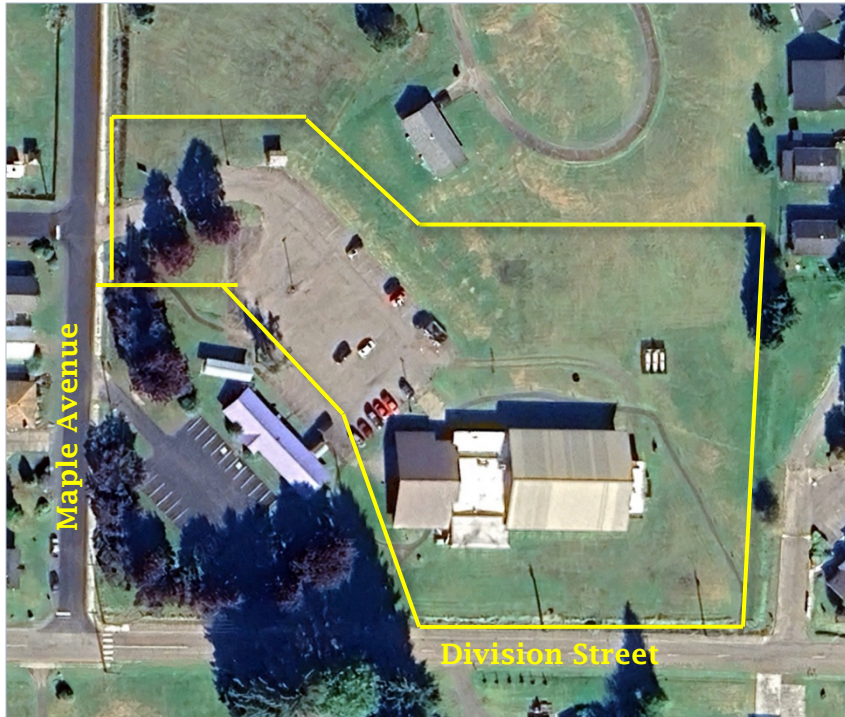
Existing improvements:

- Covered picnic shelter
- 3,000 square foot building
- Kitchen
- Small classrooms
- Large meeting space

Possible improvements:

-





Quillayute Valley Park & Recreation District (QVPRD) Athletic & Aquatic Center

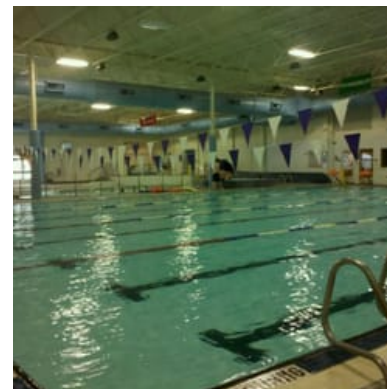
This 3.12-acre recreation facility site is located at 91 Maple Avenue adjacent to the West End Center.

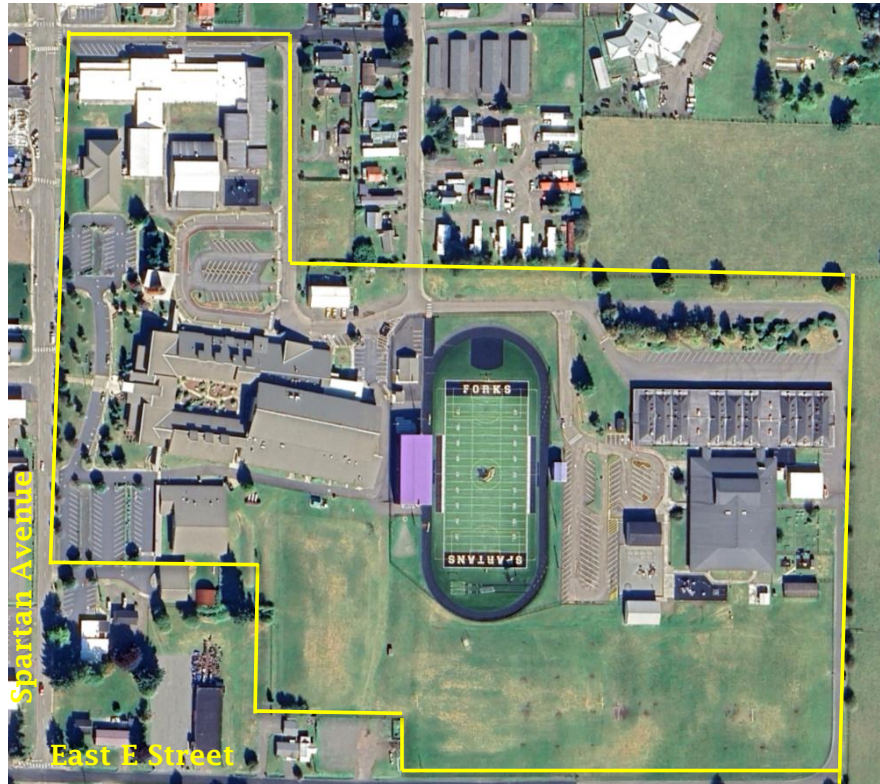
Existing improvements:

- 14,075 square foot building
- Workout center
- Exercise classroom
- Lap pool
- Lockers and showers

Possible improvements:

-





Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD)

Elementary, Middle, High School Campus

This 35.0-acre campus is located at 411 Spartan Avenue with recreational facilities located behind the school buildings between Elderberry Avenue and East E Street.

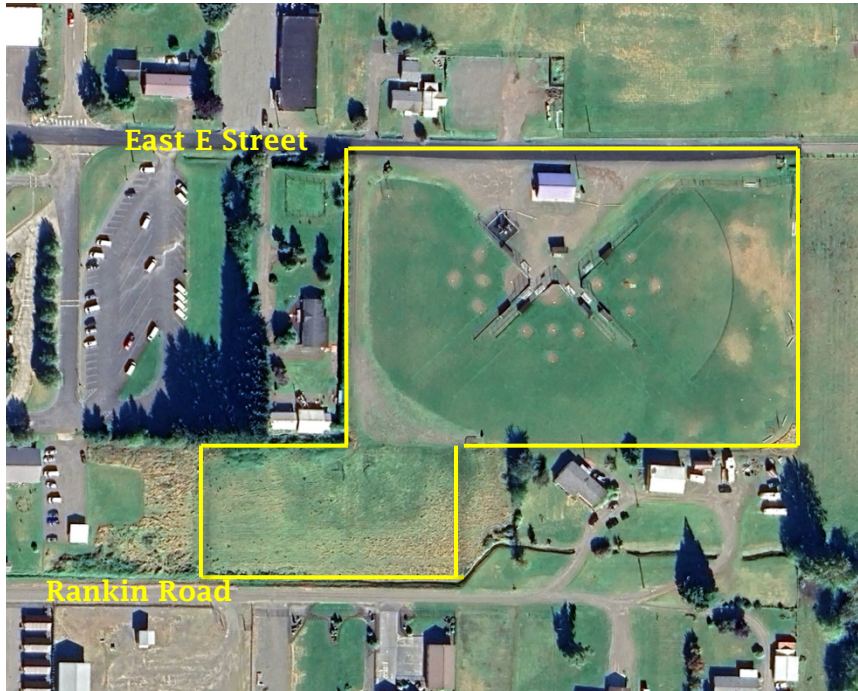
Existing improvements:

- Age 2-5 and 5-12 playgrounds
- 2 covered elementary school play shelters
- Football field with artificial turf and lights
- 6-lane rubber surface track
- Grandstands with concessions and restrooms
- 2 grass 250-foot baseball fields with skinned infields, perimeter fence, and lights
- 1 grass multipurpose 200x320 soccer field
- 30,000 square foot gymnasium

Possible improvements:

- Install picnic tables adjacent to the ballfields.
-





West End Youth League (WEYL)

Duncan Field & Tod Horton Playground

This 7.2-acre community athletic site is located at 410 West E Street adjacent to Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD) ballfields.

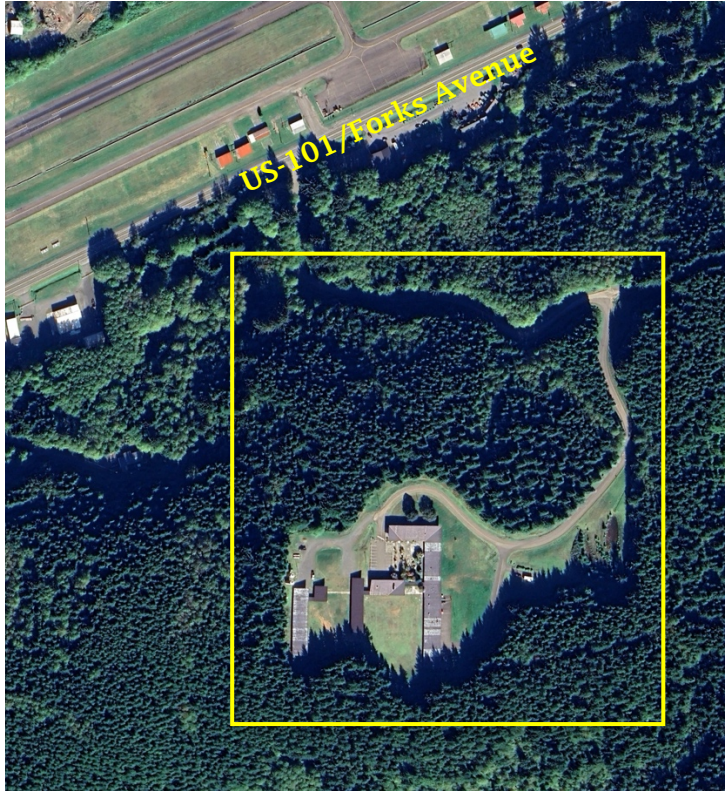
Existing improvements:

- Tod Horton Memorial “On Deck” playground
- 3 T-ball fields with backstops
- 1 grass 180-foot baseball field with bleachers and dugouts
- 2 grass 200-foot baseball fields with bleachers and dugouts
- 1 grass 130x340 foot multipurpose soccer field
- Announcer’s booth, concessions, and restrooms
- 1,125 square foot equipment and storage building

Possible improvements:

-





University of Washington (UW)

Olympic Natural Resource Center (ONRC)

This 32.6-acre special use facility is located 1455 South Forks Avenue on Reade Hill adjacent to Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) forest lands and administered by the US College of Environment and the School of Environment and Forest Services. ORNC was established in 1991 by the Washington State Legislature to integrate ecology and the economics in the management of both forest and marine resources.

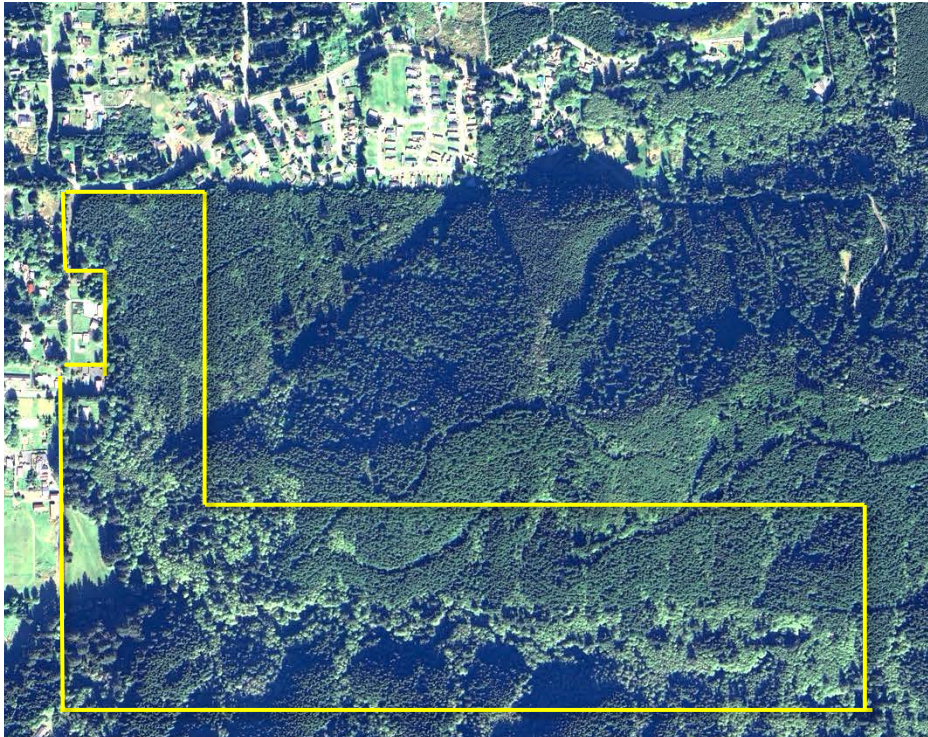
ORNC's research, education, and community service facilities are available to public, nonprofit, and commercial groups for a fee if there are no other comparable facilities available.

Existing improvements:

- 2.5 miles of hike and bike trail from the trailhead at the Timber Museum & Visitors Center to ORNC
- Picnic tables
- Hemlock Forest Conference Room - 70 at tables in conference style and 100 theater style
- Social Hall - 64 diners with attached communal kitchen
- Cedar Room - breakout space and small conference rooms
- Dormitory and apartment lodgings - 40 guests
- Apartments with kitchens, desks, sofas, dining tables, and bathrooms with showers

Possible improvements:

-



North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT) Elks Creek Conservation Area

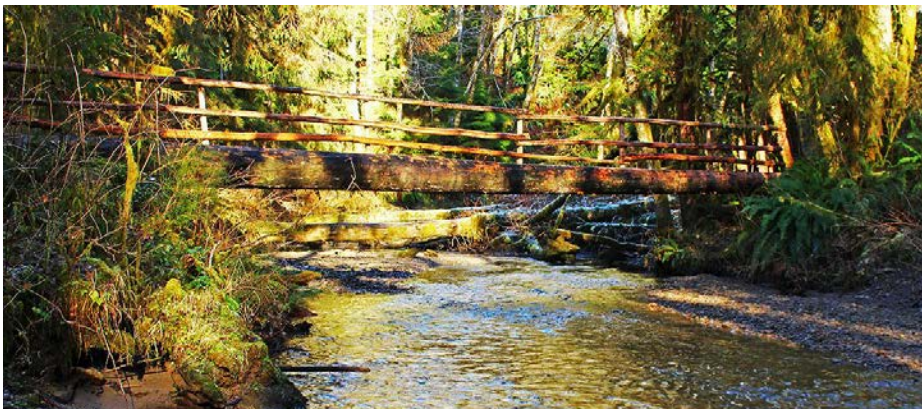
This 215.2-acre natural area is located at 2290 Calawah Way inside and adjacent to Fork city limits and UGA.

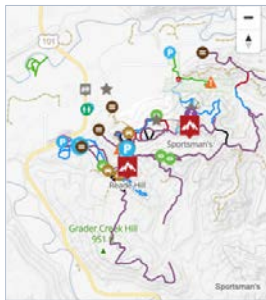
Existing improvements:

- Natural area with riparian habitat and old growth forest
- 2.60-mile nature hiking trail along Elks Creek and woodlands
- Trailhead with parking

Possible improvements:

-





Forks Mountain Bike Trails Alliance (FMBTA) Reade Hill DNR Trails

This extensive system of off-road multiple use run, hike, mountain bike, and some horse trails are located on Washington Department of Natural Resource (DNR) lands on Reade Hill. The mountain bike and ebike trails include downhill, enduro, eMTB, and XC MTB trails which spur off the main multiuse trail loop.

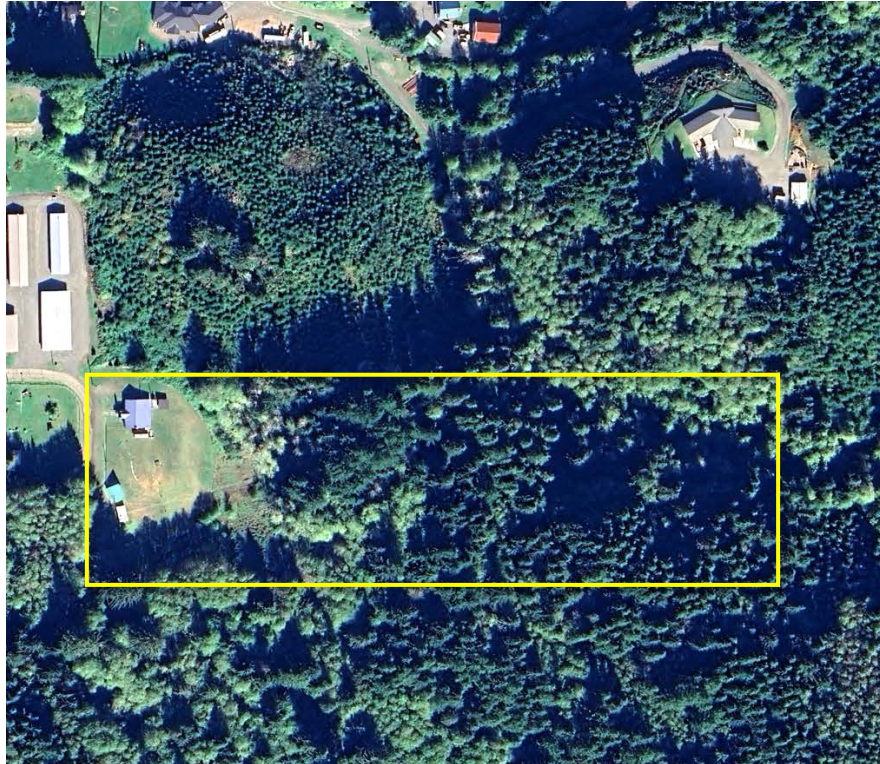
The trails were developed by the Forks Mountain Bike Trails Alliance (FMBTA) volunteers using closed gravel roads and connecting trail cuts. The trails are not sanctioned by DNR because DNR reserves the right to harvest the forest lands for school revenue mandates.

Existing improvements:

- 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
- 11 miles of 14 running trails
- Trailhead at the Forks Timber Museum & Visitors Center
- Trailhead at ORNC parking lot
- Trailhead at the West End Sportsmen Club at the east end of Sportsmen Club Road and
- Trailhead at the end of East Division Street next to the water tank

Possible improvements:

-



West End Sportsmen Club

West End Sportsmen Club

This 16.0-acre member-only club is located at 243 Sportsmen's Club Road with access to Forks Mountain Bike Trails Alliance (FMTBTA) trails onto DNR land on Reade Hill. The club's outdoor firing range is used for annual training by the US Coast Guard.

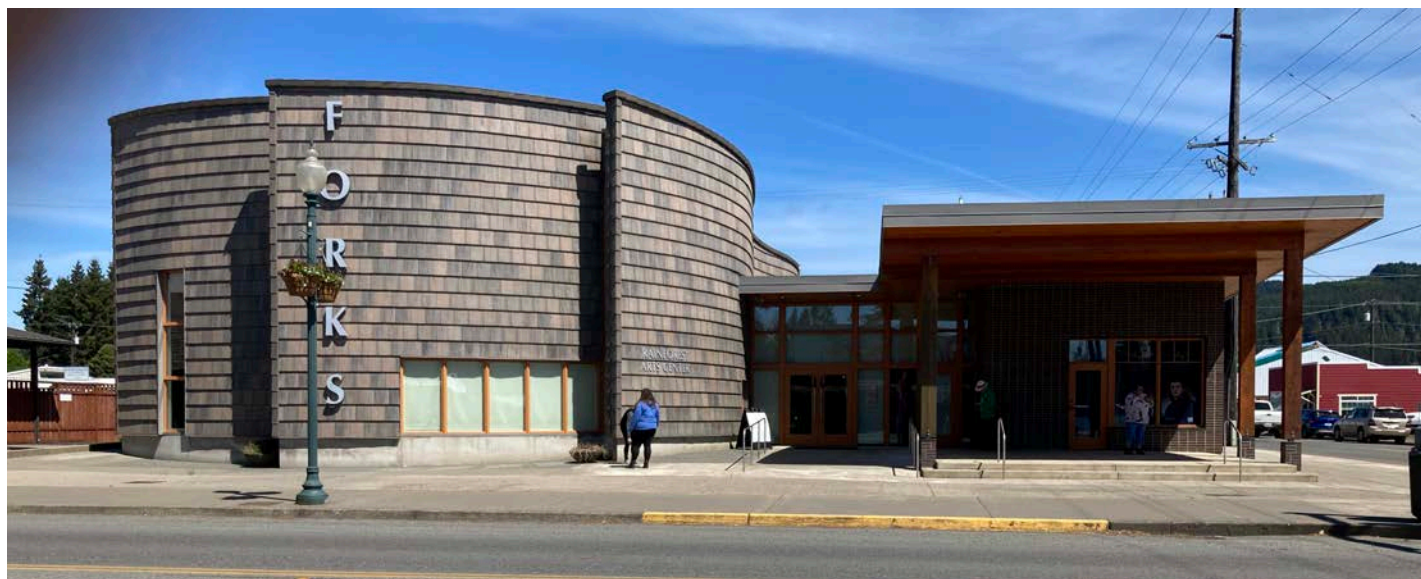
Existing improvements:

- 1,160 square foot clubhouse
- Outdoor, covered firing range

Possible improvements:

-





Rainforest Arts Center

7: Implementation

Following is a summary description of the proposed tasks to effectively implement the Forks Park, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan). The tasks represent the actions established by the workshops, surveys of residents, and registered voter households.

Several parties may be responsible for the leadership and management, participation, and supporting aspects of each action – as described in the following summaries. The tasks are grouped according to subject matter and not priority.

Adopt PROS Plan

Task 1: Adopt Forks PROS Plan as GMA element

City Council will by resolution adopt the Forks PROS Plan as a stand-alone planning document for compliance with the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) and as a complementary document of Forks Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Growth Management Act (GMA) provisions.

- **Participants** – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Forks Parks Board, Planning Department, and other stakeholders.

Action

- **Make Forks PROS Plan available on website** – and distribute copies to appropriate public agencies and interested private parties in accordance with GMA adoption provisions.
- **Forks Planning Commission review PROS Plan** – as necessary as part of Forks annual Comprehensive Plan update and provide for public hearing in conformance with GMA.
- **Forks adopts PROS Plan** – as a component of the Forks Comprehensive Plan.

- **Forks adopts the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) integrating the PROS Plan** – as an element of the Forks Comprehensive Plan, thereby implementing the CFP in accordance with GMA provisions.

Adopt project finance options

Task 2: Allocate capital facility funds specified in the Capital Improvements Program (CFP)

City Council will allocate an appropriate amount of the monies received from dedicated park, recreation, open space, and trail-oriented revenue programs to provide funds for PROS Plan acquisition and development projects that reflect the objectives of these programs.

The revenue programs to be coordinated may include property and sales tax fund proceeds, Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), Lodging Tax (LTAC), grant applications to the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), and special levies, among others.

Participants – City Council with the assistance of the Planning Commission and Parks Board.

Action

- **Allocate a proportional amount from existing park, recreation, open space, and trail-oriented revenue programs to fund the acquisition and development of PROS Plan projects** – designating monies from property and sales tax proceeds, Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), Lodging Tax (LTAC), grant applications to the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), and special levies, among others.

Task 3: Consider a citywide capital facility and O&M park levy

City Council could place a limited duration property tax levy proposal for voter approval on a citywide basis for the acquisition, development, and operation of park, recreation, and open space facilities throughout Forks. Forks voters could be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue Forks can generate.

The adjusted rate and revenue could be used to finance the PROS facility proposals in this plan – or the projects and programs from this plan that involve construction, maintenance, and operations aspects that a majority of the voters are willing to pay for under the adjusted rate.

Forks voters could be asked to reset the rate on a permanent basis with the new differential rate dedicated to citywide PROS Plan proposals, subject to the provisions of Proposition 747.

Or Forks voters could be asked to reset the rate on a temporary basis, where the rate is adjusted until a specific amount of revenue has been generated to finance a specified number of PROS projects or programs – whereupon the rate reverts to the original or a specified amount defined in the referendum.

- **Participants** – City Council with the assistance of the Parks Board, and other potential providers.

Action

- **Consider a limited duration property tax levy or a property tax levy rate adjustment (on permanent or temporary basis) to acquire, develop, operate, and maintain facilities** – allocating the additional revenues for acquisition, development, and operation in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Initiate PROS Plan projects

Task 4: Protect natural areas

Using funds generated from the possible limited duration levy or levy lid lift, Forks may acquire fee title or use agreements and conserve significant wetland, wildlife, forestland, and open spaces indicated within this PROS Plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, non-profit organizations, and grants for significant projects.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions of development rights or fee title may include wetlands, wildlife habitat, waterfront, off-road trails, picnic sites and tables, group picnic shelters and parks, boat launch sites, and others indicated in this PROS Plan.

- **Participants** – City Council, Parks Board, North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT), Clallam County, and other public and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition of fee title or use agreements and conservancy of significant open space and conservancy sites** – allocating revenues for significant properties in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 5: Acquire/develop trail systems

Using funds generated from REET and the possible limited duration levy, or levy lid lift, Forks may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate the off-road trail systems indicated within this PROS Plan.

Where appropriate, monies may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects. Generally, Forks Public Works Department may develop and maintain non-

motorized trail connections within park sites, and designated open space corridors, and public road rights-of-way.

Depending on schedules and availability, initial acquisitions and developments may include off-road hike and bike trails extending within and between environmental areas, parks, schools, community facilities, and neighborhoods across Forks.

- **Participants** – City Council, Parks Board, Clallam County, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), other public and non-profit organizations, property owners, and the public.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant corridors and off-road trail systems** – allocating revenues for significant projects in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 6: Acquire/develop parks

Using funds generated from REET and possible adjusted limited duration levy, or levy lid lift, Forks may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate parks indicated within this PROS plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated and/or combined with monies provided by Clallam County, Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), West End Youth League (WEYL), state agencies, and non-profit organizations.

Depending on schedules and availability, initial acquisitions and developments may include waterfront access, hand carry launch, boat ramps, off-road trails, dog parks, playgrounds, picnic tables and shelters, athletic court and field improvements, community center upgrades, and recreation center facilities to be distributed across Forks.

- **Participants** – City Council, Parks Board, Clallam County, Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), West End Youth League

(WEYL), and the participation of other public and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of parks** – allocating revenues in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 7: Conserve/designate historic and cultural resources in parks

City Council may designate, and conserve significant landmarks and cultural resources indicated within this PROS Plan where such landmarks are located within park properties or because of an acquisition. Where appropriate, wayfinding and historic signage, artworks, and lodging tax development monies may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by Clallam County, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations.

- **Participants** – City Council with the assistance of Planning Department, Washington State Archaeological & Historic Preservation (DAHP), and local and regional historical groups.

Action

- **Initiate the designation, management, acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant historic and cultural resources** – allocating revenues for significant projects in accordance with this PROS plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 8: Maintain/develop indoor facilities

City Council will maintain the Forks Museum & Visitors Center, Rainforest Arts Center, and any other indoor facilities to provide indoor recreation activities throughout Forks.

- **Participants** – City Council, Planning Department, and other public agencies as well as private and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Continue to maintain the Forks Museum & Visitor Center, Rainforest Arts Center, and pursue additional opportunities to support indoor recreational offerings.**

Monitor progress

Task 9: Conduct progress assessments

Forks will conduct progress assessments reviewing action on the projects and programs identified above and improve methods, assign responsibilities, or take other measures necessary to ensure effective implementation.

Participants – City Council, Planning Commission, Parks Board, Planning and Public Works Departments, Quillayute Valley School District (QVSD), Clallam County, non-profit organizations, and the public.

Action

- **Adjust park, recreation, and open space (PROS) vision, strategies, and implementing measures** – based on the results of the follow-up assessments.