

# HOKO RIVER STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 18, 2008



## Washington State Parks Mission

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances, and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.



WASHINGTON STATE  
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



**CAMP**  
Washington State Parks  
Classification and Management Planning Project

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of (insert park name) State Park who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

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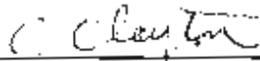
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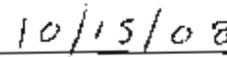
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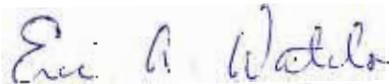
HOKO STATE PARK LAND CLASSES, RESOURCE ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

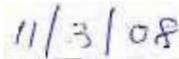
CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of Hoko River State Park.

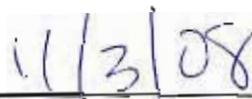
  
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## **PREFACE**

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus for the agency, state leadership and the public, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships and creates greater public stake in the system.

As part of the Centennial 2013 Plan, the Commission directed staff to complete land use plans for all 120 parks. Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called CAMP. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan.

One of the most important elements of land use planning is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see Appendix A.) Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and facilities are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities.

A CAMP brings together park visitors, nearby communities, stakeholders and agency staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become. Through a public process staff and public participants identify park management issues, and look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome is a plan that will help focus our efforts to balance resource protection with recreation in the park. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the Commission's Vision for State Parks Centennial:

*In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.*

## **SUMMARY**

Hoko River State Park is an undeveloped park held for future development. The collection of properties totaling 1011 acres contains significant natural, cultural and historic resources. The properties, once developed, will provide a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving varied natural and cultural resources.

Planning for Hoko River Began in 2004, State Parks through public and stakeholder outreach workshops. A report was then prepared and presented to the Commission in August, 2004 (See Section 6: Other plans for the report titled, "Hoko River State Park, Initial Public Access Development Planning Final Report – July 29, 2004). The CAMP planning process for Hoko River began in December, 2006. Building upon the 2004 report, staff assembled the Park Objectives and began data gathering and inventory of environmental opportunities and constraints. Two alternatives were then presented to the community on August 15, 2007 and again in October, 2007. Following the public workshops, the planning team prepared a preliminary staff recommended land classification and long-term boundary scheme, clarified resource issues and suggested management approaches to address them, drawing on all public input and correspondence. At its January 18, 2007 meeting in Silverdale, the Commission will consider the staff-recommended land classifications and long-term boundaries for Hoko River State Park.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this document is to: 1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system, 2) identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues, and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

The document is divided into six sections, with several appendices:

- Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to this park.
- Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.
- Section 4: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.
- Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines general approaches toward addressing them.
- Section 6: Lists other plans pertinent to this park.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

## **SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION**

### **COWAN RANCH HERITAGE AREA**

<b>Location:</b>	The Cowan Ranch Heritage Area is located approximately 3 miles west of Seiku. It's 1/2 mile up the Hoko Ozette road, off of Highway 112.
<b>Acreage:</b>	613 acres with approximately 2 miles of water front on the Hoko River and approximately 2 miles of water front on the Little Hoko River.
<b>Acquired:</b>	This property was acquired in 1991.
<b>Facilities:</b>	The area is still being used as a cattle ranch and regulated by a grazing lease. There are 3.7 miles of road, a residence, shop, barn, storage shed, milk house, and shelter.
<b>Activities:</b>	Hiking.
<b>Interpretation:</b>	None
<b>Staffing:</b>	Administered by Bogachiel State Park

### **EAGLE POINT PROPERTY**

<b>Location:</b>	Approximately 3 1/2 miles west of Seiku off of Eagle Point Road, off Highway 112.
<b>Acreage:</b>	52.9 acres with approximately 3000 feet of saltwater frontage along the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
<b>Acquired:</b>	The property was acquired in 1991 with the Hoko River Cowan Ranch. An additional parcel (18.9 acres) was acquired in October 1995.
<b>Facilities:</b>	No facilities. There is 8/10 mile of road, old abandoned railroad line from ITT Rayonier.
<b>Activities:</b>	Fishing and hiking.
<b>Interpretation:</b>	None.
<b>Staffing:</b>	Administered by Bogachiel State Park.

### **HOYT PROPERTY**

- Location:** The property is located approximately 5 miles west of Seiku on both sides of Highway 112.
- Acreage:** Two parcels totaling 36.75 acres with 1520 feet of salt water frontage on the strait of Juan De Fuca. There is approximately 1/4 mile of privately owned property between the two parcels.
- Acquired:** This property was acquired in 1991.
- Facilities:** None.
- Activities:** Beach combing and fishing.
- Interpretation:** None.
- Staffing:** Administered by Bogachiel State Park.

### **HOKO RIVER ESTUARY**

- Location:** At the mouth of the Hoko River.
- Acreage:** 114 acres.
- Acquired:** This property was acquired in 1998, as part of land grant.
- Facilities:** None.
- Activities:** Nature study and bird watching.
- Interpretation:** None.
- Staffing:** Administered by Bogachiel State Park.

### **CLALLAM BAY PARK**

- Location:** Off Highway 112 in Clallam Bay.
- Acreage:** 35 acres.
- Acquired:** This property is maintained through a cooperative agreement with Clallam County and Washington State Parks.
- Historical Background:** Clallam County public lands.
- Facilities:** Restroom, parking, and trails.
- Activities:** Beach access, hiking, bird watching, fishing, picnicking.
- Interpretation:** None.

**Staffing:** Jointly patrolled by Bogachiel State Park staff and Clallam County staff.

**BAXTER PROPERTY**

**Location:** Off Highway 112 in between Cowan Ranch and Hoyt Property.

**Acreage:** Approximately 20 acres.

**Acquired:** This property was acquired in 2006.

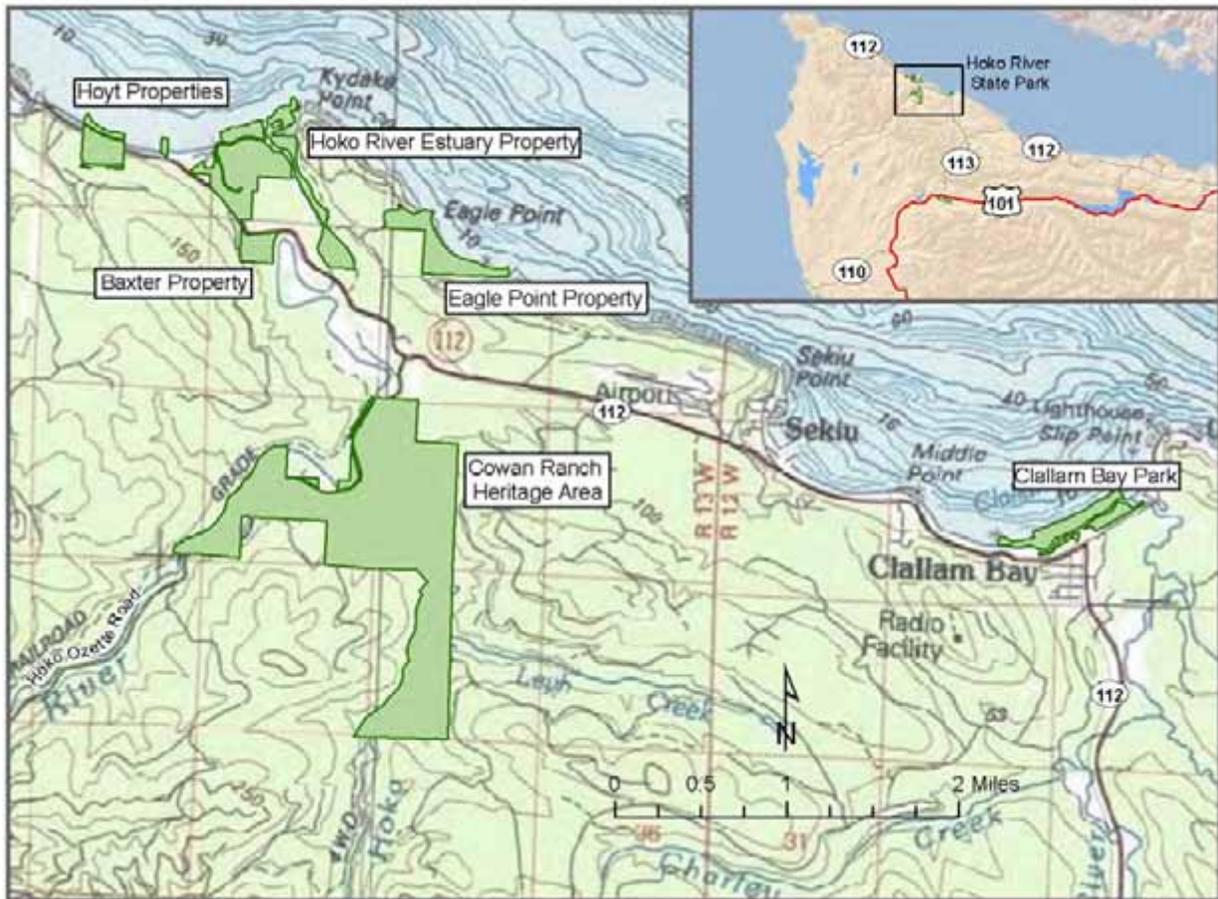
**Facilities:** House, barn, machine shop, two outbuildings.

**Activities:** None.

**Interpretation:** None.

**Staffing:** Administered by Bogachiel State Park.

**Figure 1: Hoko River State Park Vicinity**



**Table 1. Summary of Hoko River State Park Issues.**

Natural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of Natural Plant and Animal Communities</li> <li>• Collection of Natural Resource Inventories</li> <li>• Interpretive Approaches for Natural Resources</li> <li>• Management of Hoko/Little Hoko Fisheries</li> <li>• Management of Elk Population</li> <li>• Forest Management</li> </ul>
Cultural Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Archaeological Resources</li> <li>• Management of Ethnographic Resources</li> <li>• Treatments for Ranch Structures</li> <li>• Treatments for Cultural Landscapes</li> <li>• Interpretive Approaches for Cultural Properties</li> <li>• Tribal Scenic Byway</li> <li>• Natural/Cultural Resource Interpretation/ Environmental Education</li> </ul>
Recreational Resource Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreational Facilities Development - Trails</li> <li>• Recreational Facilities</li> <li>• Development - Camping</li> <li>• Recreational Facilities</li> <li>• Development – Water Access</li> <li>• Recreational Facilities</li> <li>• Development – Overnight Lodging</li> <li>• Recreational Facilities</li> <li>• Development – Interpretation &amp; Education</li> </ul>
Long-Term Boundary Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Property Acquisitions</li> <li>• Property</li> <li>• Disposals/ Transfers</li> </ul>

## **SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS**

In February 2004, State Parks staff held a public workshop and met with representatives of government agencies, staff of the Makah and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribes, and leaders of the Clallam Bay – Sekiu community. Through these meetings, participants identified a number of issues regarding resource management and park development and suggested potential measures to address them. A report was prepared and presented to the Commission in August, 2004 that provided recommendations for agency consideration in providing initial public access. See Section 6: Other plans for the report titled, “Hoko River State Park, Initial Public Access Development Planning Final Report – July 29, 2004.

In March, 2006 State Parks held a public meeting to address the progress that had been made to date on implementation of the recommendations from the 2004 report. In July, 2006 State Parks held an informal celebration called “Cowan Ranch Heritage Day” to share historical information with the community as well as solicit input for future uses of the historic structures.

The CAMP planning process for Hoko River began in December, 2006 with the assembly of the extended Planning team comprised of Park, Region and Headquarters staff. During this assembly, the core planning team was selected to implement the CAMP process. The core planning team assembled the Park Objectives and began data gathering and inventory of environmental opportunities and constraints. Two alternatives were then assembled and presented to the community on August 15<sup>th</sup>. At the meeting and through written and oral correspondence issues, concerns and ideas were collected from the community. On October 10, 2007 an informal open house workshop was held to review the alternatives and discuss specific issues relating to the alternatives. The next day, October 11<sup>th</sup>, the planning team made themselves available for individual consultations with community members.

Following the October workshop, the planning team prepared a preliminary staff recommended land classification and long-term boundary scheme, clarified resource issues and suggested management approaches to address them, drawing on all public input and correspondence. At its January 17, 2007 meeting in Silverdale, the Commission will consider the staff-recommended land classifications and long-term boundaries for Hoko River State Park.

### **SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES**

During initial stages of planning, staff worked to craft a series of objectives to guide future management of the park. Management objectives are outlined below.

**Natural Resources:** Protecting, preserving, and interpreting key natural resources of the park, including rare and high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas;

**Cultural Resources:** Protecting, preserving, and interpreting where appropriate the key cultural resources of the park, including Native American archaeological and cultural sites, and historic properties and cultural landscapes at the Cowan Ranch.

**Recreation:** Providing for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities including overnight facilities; trails for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians; orienteering; kayaking, canoeing, fishing; wildlife viewing; picnicking; interpretive activities; and a variety of group activities.

**Interpretation and Environmental Education:** Combining the resources and skills of State Parks with local and statewide organizations and individuals specializing in resource education, interpretation and curatorial services, to expand programs and facilities that promote Hoko River State Park as a major destination for environmental education and interpretation.

**Volunteers:** Recruiting and managing a volunteer corps of park neighbors, recreational users, resource stewards, and any other interested organizations or individuals, to assist park staff in park programs and activities.

**Park Boundary:** Identifying a long-term boundary and park management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors.

**Park Enterprise:** Enhancing public services via revenue generating programs and projects that heighten the park experience for visitors, minimally impact park natural and cultural landscapes, and serve to increase park-generated income and thereby upgrade park fiscal capacity. Such enterprise efforts may include commercial facilities and programs, and off-site advertising.

**Relationship to Regional Community:** Recognizing the park's importance in the economic life of the Sekiu/ Clallam Bay Community, continue to work actively with local government and other community-based organizations and interested parties to meet the needs of the local community, as well as the citizens of the State of Washington and visitors from around the world.

## SECTION 4: PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

### Land Classifications:

Given the significant cultural and natural resources within the Hoko River State Park properties, it is important to classify the lands in a manner that facilitates preservation, restoration and interpretation yet provides for generally low to moderate intensity outdoor recreational experiences. Through analysis of future program direction, facility needs, and the existing natural and cultural resource base, staff recommends that the Commission classify Hoko River State Park as a combination of Heritage, Natural, Recreation, and Resource Recreation Areas (Figure 1).

### Recreation Areas

Areas classified as Recreation provide for high-intensity recreational activities such as overnight accommodations, camping and administrative facilities. Recreation Areas include:

- Baxter Property holdings
- Areas along the Little Hoko River at the Cowan Ranch
- Hoyt Beach uplands
- Property at the Mouth of the Sekiu River

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Activities conditionally permitted in Recreation Areas include:

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| • Farming/orchards | • Off-Trail Equestrian |
| • Grazing          | • Off-trail Cycling    |

Of these, the staff recommends the Commission only permit Farming/orchards, Grazing and Off-Trail Equestrian activities within Recreation areas at the area known as the Baxter Property at Hoko River State Park.

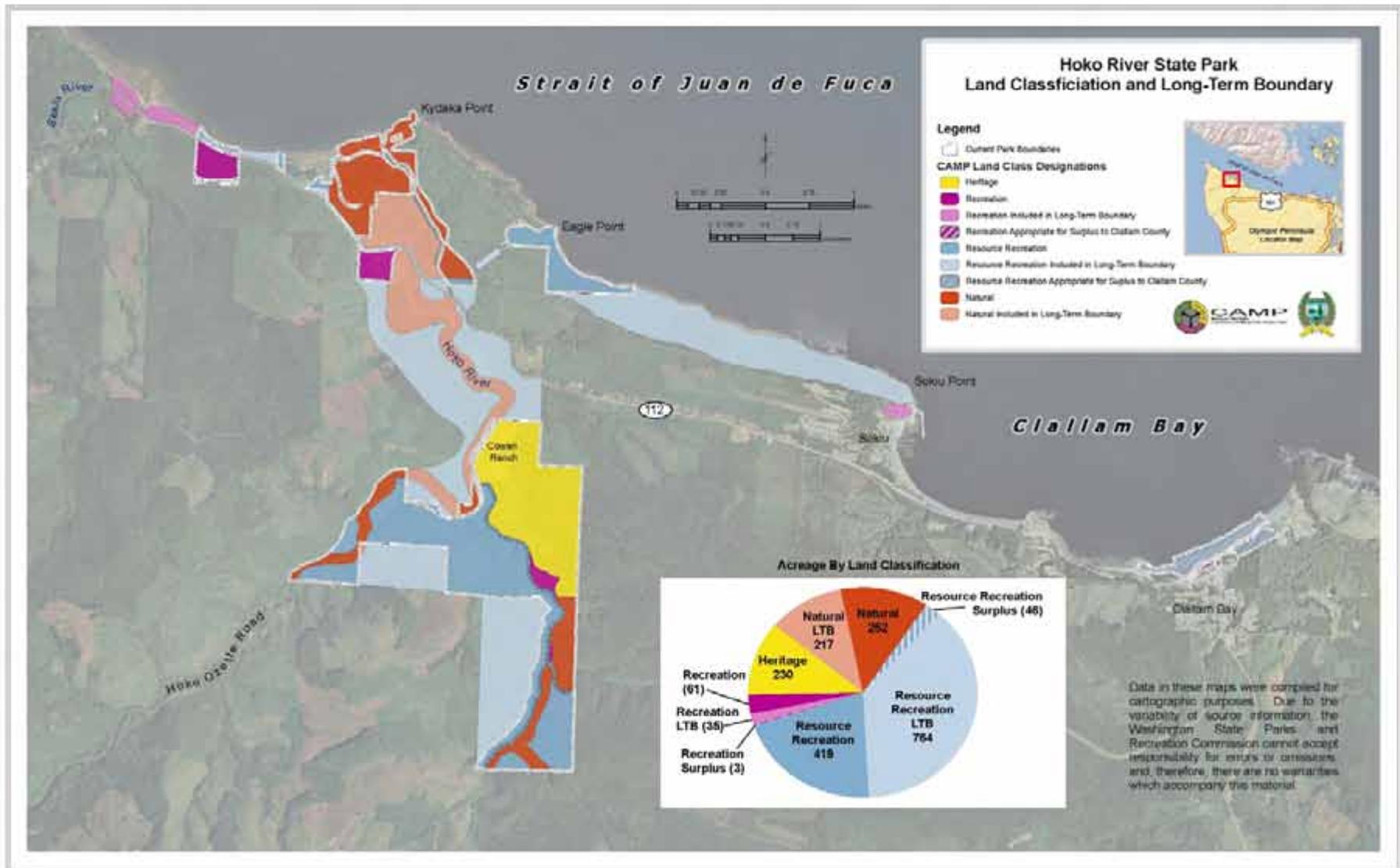
### Resource Recreation Areas

Proposed Resource Recreation Areas provide for medium to low-intensity recreational activities that are generally natural and or cultural resource based. These areas within the park include the trail connection between Sekiu, the Hoko River Estuary and Hoyt Beach as well as areas within the Cowan ranch outside of the cultural landscape and the riparian corridors. This classification will allow for shared-use hiking, cycling, equestrian trails as part of future trails planning and development.

Activities Permitted in Resource Recreation Areas, by land classification include:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| • Filming/Special Events                                     | • Off-Trail Hiking         |
| • Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish) | • Paragliding              |
| • Haying   | • Water: Kayaking/Canoeing |
| • Metal Detecting  | • Water: Sailing           |
| • Orienteering   | • Water: Swimming          |
|  | • Water: Wind Surfing      |

Figure 1: Hoko River State Park Long-Term Boundary and Land Classification Map



Activities conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-Trail Cycling
- Water: Jet Skiing
- Water: Power Boating
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Wind Surfing

Of these conditional activities, staff recommends the Commission only approve Farming/orchards and Grazing activities along the Little Hoko River and; Water: Power Boating and Water: Wind Surfing on park beaches along Strait of Juan de Fuca shorelines.

### Heritage Areas

The only proposed Heritage Area classification is at the Cowan Ranch. The recommendation provides for preservation of the cultural landscape and rehabilitation of historic structures at the Cowan Ranch to accommodate new uses and activities as park programming grows. Activities permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Harvesting (edible fruits, mushrooms, shellfish)
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Wood Debris Collection
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Sailing
- Water: Swimming
- Haying

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Activities conditionally permitted in Heritage Areas include:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Metal Detecting
- Technical Rock Climbing
- Off-Trail Equestrian
- Off-trail Cycling
- Paragliding
- Orienteering
- Water: Windsurfing

Of these, the staff recommends the Commission only permit Farming/orchards, Grazing, Off-Trail Equestrian and Orienteering and within Heritage Areas designated at Hoko River State Park.

### Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Area classifications include the Hoko River Estuary riparian corridors along the Hoko and Little Hoko Rivers.

Activities permitted in Natural Areas include:

- Harvesting (fruits, mushrooms, algae, fish, and shellfish)
- Off-Trail Hiking
- Water: Swimming

Of these permitted uses, staff recommends the Commission permit off-trail hiking within uplands of the Hoko River Estuary Natural Area only as determined through preparation of an access management plan as described in the draft Hoko River State Park Management Plan (Appendix.4). Prior to completion of this plan, off-trail hiking should only be permitted in the saltwater beach portions of the Hoko River Estuary.

Activities conditionally permitted in Natural Areas include:

- Filming/Special Events
- Water: White Water Boating

- Technical Rock Climbing
- Water: Kayaking/Canoeing
- Water: Skiing
- Water: Sailing

Of these conditional uses, staff recommends the Commission only approve Water: Kayaking/Canoeing. Within the Hoko River Estuary, kayaking/canoeing will be addressed through the access management plan as described in the management plan (Appendix.4).

### **Long-Term Park Boundary**

The purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the vision and goals of the park. This process not only considers whether an adjoining property would make a suitable addition, but also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or might appropriately be considered surplus to park needs. Including a privately owned property in a long-term boundary does not necessarily mean the agency wants to purchase it. It simply means that it would be in the park's best interest if the property were managed in a condition that complements development and operation of the park. Any of the following possibilities could apply:

The agency might

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal.
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features.
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property.
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property.
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee.

Staff recommends that the following properties be included within the park's long-term boundary:

- Trail corridor along the railroad grade from Sekiu to the Eagle Point Property and across Eagle Point Road to railroad grade south of Kydaka Point.
- Acquisition/ easement of trail corridor from estuary property along SR 112 to Hoyt Beach.
- Acquisition/ easement of Trail corridor from the railroad grade west of the Hoko River along the southern boundary of the Cowan Ranch providing a loop trail to the Little Hoko River.
- Private property at the Mouth of the Sekiu River for development of camping opportunities.
- Acquisitions/ Easements of properties along the Hoko River for protection of riparian corridor.
- Consider Olson's Resort Properties in Sekiu for development of lodging/ camping opportunities.
- Private property south of estuary property to add riparian buffer for the estuary and provide recreational trail access.

State Parks seeks to acquire properties identified in this action on a willing seller basis.

Staff further recommends that the Commission not include agency-owned property adjacent to Clallam Bay County Park within the Hoko River State Park long-term boundary and pursue transfer to Clallam County or other local government jurisdiction. Transfer of this property should only proceed at the request of the local jurisdiction and will require a public hearing and separate, future Commission action to approve.

## SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

Numerous natural, cultural, and recreation / facility resource issues were identified by the public and staff during the CAMP planning process. Suggested management approaches to address them are included within the tables below. As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation.

Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve park staff working with Regional Stewardship, Environmental, and Planning staff. Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): HQ service centers, sister natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon), the tribes, institutions of higher education, and adjacent land-owners and interested citizens.

All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies<sup>1</sup> governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials are addressed in the future; associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

Natural Resource Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
Protection of Natural Plant and Animal Communities	<p>Emphasize management of the park for natural resource conservation and public open space/greenbelt functions with secondary emphasis on recreation. Specific measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify the majority of lands as a combination of Resource Recreation Areas, Natural and Heritage Areas.</li> <li>• Remove non-native plant species from undeveloped areas and rehabilitate natural plant communities.</li> <li>• Consider “restoration” of some developed landscapes.</li> </ul>
Collection of Natural Resource Inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with Clallam County as it updates the critical areas element of its comprehensive plan.</li> <li>• Collect anecdotal information from local flora/fauna enthusiasts, local chapters of Audubon Society, Native Plant Society, and like organizations (on-going).</li> </ul>
Interpretive Approaches for Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop partnership with Lower Elwha Klallam staff and Makah Cultural and Research Center to coordinate on-site park interpretation and links to other related sites in the region.</li> <li>• Prepare an interpretive master plan for the park.</li> </ul>
Management of Hoko/Little Hoko Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to work with Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and Makah Tribe to monitor Little Hoko salmon runs and to prescribe restoration/enhancement treatments as necessary.</li> <li>• Seek grants and explore additional cooperative stream restoration/enhancement projects with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and Makah Tribe.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Specifically, for natural resources: Protecting Washington State Parks' Natural Resources – A Comprehensive Natural Resource Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item F-11, December 2004); and for cultural resources: Cultural Resources Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item E-1, October 1998 + three amendments).

Management of Elk Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with Tribes and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to prepare elk management plan (Plan does not impact treaty rights).</li> </ul>
Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement forest management plan for all forested areas with the park.</li> <li>• Utilize downed trees for milled useable lumber on projects.</li> </ul>

<b>Cultural Resource Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Management of Archaeological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify Estuary Properties as Natural Areas to ensure preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the natural processes and significant recorded archaeological sites.</li> <li>• Work with Makah Tribe and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to explore cooperative efforts and agreements to curate archaeological artifacts recovered from Hoko River State Park (the Makah Tribe currently has an agreement with the State Department of Natural Resources to curate archaeological artifacts collected from aquatic lands associated with the Hoko River archaeological sites).</li> <li>• Work with Makah and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribes to verify and map recorded archaeological sites and to conduct additional archaeological surveys for areas along Hoko River near Cowan Ranch.</li> <li>• Work with agency staff, Makah and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribes to develop cultural resource management plan for the park.</li> <li>• Manage the Archaeological Resources as recommended in the “Ethnographic and Archaeological Overview of the Washington State Parks Commission’s Hoko/Cowan Ranch Properties, Clallam County, Washington by Gary C. Wessen, Ph.D.</li> </ul>
Management of Ethnographic Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the Ethnographic Resources as recommended in the “Ethnographic and Archaeological Overview of the Washington State Parks Commission’s Hoko/Cowan Ranch Properties, Clallam County, Washington by Gary C. Wessen, Ph.D.</li> </ul>
Treatments for Ranch Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatments should be consistent with the recommendations of the Cowan Ranch Heritage Area Farm Site Historic Structures Report by the Johnson Partnership, 2007.</li> <li>• Upon completion of planning process to determine long-term use of ranch structures, implement rehabilitation consistent with The Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the treatment of Historic Properties.</li> <li>• Ensure long-term protection of ranch structures against vandalism, fire danger, etc.</li> </ul>
Treatments for Cultural Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatments should be consistent with the recommendations of the Cowan Ranch Heritage Area Farm Site Historic Structures Report by the Johnson Partnership, 2007 and Cowan Ranch Heritage Area Cultural Landscape Inventory and Evaluation prepared by Kevin (Lex) Palmer, December 2006.</li> </ul>
Interpretive Approaches for Cultural Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an interpretive master plan for the park.</li> <li>• Develop partnership with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe staff and the Makah Cultural and Research Center to coordinate on-site park interpretation with links to other related sites in the region.</li> <li>• Condition interpretation of pre-contact Native American history to ensure cultural sites are not at risk for vandalism.</li> </ul>

Tribal Scenic Byway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with WSDOT and tribes to ensure that park information, orientation, and interpretation are linked to National Scenic Byway and the Tribal Scenic Byway programs.</li> <li>• Emphasize cultural resources interpretation along entire byway through recreation development. Consider interpretive signing/education along Hoyt Beach and at the mouth of the Sekiu River.</li> </ul>
Natural/Cultural Resource Interpretation/ Environmental Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with agency staff, volunteers and interested groups to develop and implement a park-wide interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Explore partnerships with tribes, NPS, institutions as well as regional and local interest groups to develop interpretive and educational programming.</li> <li>• As part of park interpretive master plan, design and construct an interpretive network for the park utilizing interpretive kiosks, signs, facility and non-facilities oriented programming.</li> <li>• Consider an interpretive/environmental education center at the Cowan Ranch.</li> <li>• Using the above interpretive center as a hub, consider interpretive network throughout the park.</li> </ul>

<b>Recreational Resource Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Recreational Facilities Development - Trails	<p>Prepare a comprehensive trail development and use plan. In general, trails should maximize recreational opportunities in the park. Trails include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-use trail along the railroad grade from Sekiu to the Eagle Point Property and across Eagle Point Road to railroad grade south of Kydaka Point (section</li> <li>• Trail from the Hoko River Estuary to the Mouth of the Sekiu River.</li> <li>• Multi-use Trail along the Little Hoko River including a loop trail to the Hoko River.</li> <li>• Trail corridor from the railroad grade west of the Hoko River along the southern boundary of the Hoko Ranch</li> <li>• Shoreline access trail at Eagle Point.</li> <li>• Interpretive trails at the Hoko River Estuary.</li> <li>• Enlist State Parks' statewide trails coordinator to participate in Clallam Bay–Sekiu community trails planning and Clallam County regional trails planning efforts.</li> <li>• As part of long-term trail development, seek to link park trail network with trail networks on other public lands as well as larger regional trail system (e.g., Sekiu/Clallam Bay spur of Discovery Trail).</li> <li>• Consult with Makah Tribe and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to address archeological as well as other natural and cultural resource issues related to routing, construction and maintenance of trails in potentially sensitive areas.</li> </ul>
Recreational Facilities Development - Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research (through business planning) appropriate niche for State Parks-provided camping opportunities.</li> <li>• Pursue Acquisition of property at the mouth of the Sekiu River to develop Camping facilities.</li> <li>• Consider developing walk-in/backcountry camping areas.</li> <li>• Consider need for full service campground facility and search for suitable property for development.</li> </ul>

Recreational Facilities Development – Water Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop Water Trails Site.</li> <li>• Develop access and facilities at Hoyt Beach.</li> <li>• Develop shoreline trail connection at Eagle Point.</li> <li>• Consider long-term development of ADA fishing access points (both salt and freshwater).</li> <li>• Consider fishing access along Hoko River at Cowan Ranch.</li> <li>• Consider long-term designation/development of underwater parks along Strait of Juan de Fuca beaches.</li> <li>• Develop an access management plan for the aquatic lands associated with archaeological sites.</li> </ul>
Recreational Facilities Development – Overnight Lodging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider long-term development of equestrian group camp.</li> <li>• Consider long-term development of group “lodge” opportunity.</li> <li>• Consider development of cabins for overnight rental.</li> <li>• Consider long-term development of group camping area as part of environmental education/interpretive programming.</li> </ul>
Recreational Facilities Development – Interpretation & Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and explore rehabilitation opportunities for the historic barn and house at the Cowan Ranch to support the interpretation and educational programming.</li> </ul>

<b>Long-Term Boundary Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Property Acquisitions	<p>Seek to acquire properties through fee acquisition or easement (on a willing seller basis) that protect natural/ cultural resources and increase the amount of undeveloped open space provide opportunities for recreational facilities development and that enhance the recreational capacity of the park. Acquisitions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail corridor along the railroad grade from Sekiu to the Eagle Point Property and across Eagle Point Road to railroad grade south of Kydaka Point.</li> <li>• Acquisition/ easement of trail corridor from estuary property along SR 112 to Hoyt Beach.</li> <li>• Acquisition/ easement of Trail corridor from the railroad grade west of the Hoko River along the southern boundary of the Cowan Ranch providing a loop trail to the Little Hoko River.</li> <li>• Private property at the Mouth of the Sekiu River for development of camping opportunities.</li> <li>• Acquisitions/ Easements of properties along the Hoko River for protection of riparian corridor.</li> <li>• Consider Resort Properties in Sekiu for development of lodging/ camping opportunities.</li> <li>• Private property south of estuary property to add riparian buffer for the estuary and provide recreational trail access.</li> </ul>
Property Disposals/ Transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to transfer Clallam Bay Park Clallam County.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS AND DOCUMENTS**

- Agenda Item E-6: Hoko River State Park Classification and Management Planning(CAMP) – Requested Action, January 18, 2008
- SEPA Checklist and Determination of Non-Significance, November 29, 2007
- An Ethnographic and Archaeological overview of the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission's Hoko/ Cowan Ranch Properties, Clallam County, Washington, January 2007
- Cowan Ranch Heritage Area: Cultural Landscape Inventory and Evaluation, by Kevin (Lex) Palmer, Historic Preservation Officer – December 2006
- Hoko River State Park Initial Public Access Development Planning Final Report – July 29, 2004.
- Regional Trails Concept Plan, see next page.

### Regional Trails Concept Plan.

