

WSR 08-05-096
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Health and Recovery Services Administration)

[Filed February 15, 2008, 11:42 a.m., effective February 16, 2008]

Effective Date of Rule: February 16, 2008.

Purpose: The department is codifying new special terms and conditions in the new family planning/TAKE CHARGE waiver as set forth by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for the state of Washington.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-532-050, 388-532-100, 388-532-110, 388-532-120, 388-532-520, 388-532-530, 388-532-700, 388-532-710, 388-532-720, 388-532-730, 388-532-740, 388-532-750, 388-532-760, 388-532-780, and 388-532-790.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090, 74.09.800.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.

Reasons for this Finding: This emergency rule adoption is necessary while the permanent rule-making process is being completed because the current rules are out of compliance with special terms and conditions of the new family planning/TAKE CHARGE waiver set forth by the CMS for the state of Washington. The waiver was signed August 31, 2006, and is retroactive effective July 1, 2006. Immediate adoption of this emergency rule is required to prevent loss of 90% federal match funds for the family planning/TAKE CHARGE program.

This continues the emergency rule that is currently in effect under WSR 07-21-105 while the department completes the permanent rule-making process. The department has filed the proposed rule as WSR 08-05-095. There will be a public hearing on April 8, 2008.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 1, Amended 15, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 1, Amended 15, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 6, 2008.

Stephanie E. Schiller
Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-050 Reproductive health services—Definitions. The following definitions and those found in WAC 388-500-005, Medical definitions, apply to this chapter.

"Complication"—A condition occurring subsequent to and directly arising from the family planning services received under the rules of this chapter.

"Comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit"—For the purposes of this program, is a comprehensive, preventive, contraceptive visit which includes:

- An age and gender appropriate history and examination offered to female Medicaid clients who are at-risk for unintended pregnancies;

- Education and counseling for risk reduction (ECRR) regarding the prevention of unintended pregnancy; and

- For family planning only and TAKE CHARGE clients, routine gonorrhea and chlamydia testing for women thirteen through twenty-five years of age only.

This preventive visit may be billed only once every twelve months, per client, by a department-contracted TAKE CHARGE provider and only for female clients needing contraception.

"Contraception"—Preventing pregnancy through the use of contraceptives.

"Contraceptive"—A device, drug, product, method, or surgical intervention used to prevent pregnancy.

"Delayed pelvic protocol"—The practice of allowing a woman to postpone a pelvic exam during a contraceptive visit to facilitate initiation or continuation of a hormonal contraceptive method.

"Department"—The department of social and health services.

"Department-approved family planning provider"—A physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP), or clinic that has:

- Agreed to the requirements of WAC 388-532-110;
- Signed a core provider agreement with the department;
- Been assigned a unique family planning provider number by the department; and

- ~~((Signed a special agreement that allows the provider))~~ Agreed to bill for family planning laboratory services provided to clients enrolled in a department-managed care plan through an independent laboratory certified through the Clinical Laboratory Improvements Act (CLIA).

"Family planning services"—Medically safe and effective medical care, educational services, and/or contraceptives that enable individuals to plan and space the number of children and avoid unintended pregnancies.

"Medical identification card"—The document the department uses to identify a client's eligibility for a medical program.

"Natural family planning"—(Also known as fertility awareness method((?))) Means methods such as observing, recording, and interpreting the natural signs and symptoms associated with the menstrual cycle to identify the fertile days of the menstrual cycle and avoid unintended pregnancies.

"Over-the-counter (OTC)"—See WAC 388-530-1050 for definition.

"**Sexually transmitted disease infection (STD-I)**"—~~((is))~~ A disease or infection acquired as a result of sexual contact.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-100 Reproductive health services—Client eligibility. (1) The department covers limited reproductive health services for clients eligible for the following ~~((medical assistance programs))~~:

- (a) State children's health insurance program (SCHIP);
- (b) Categorically needy program (CNP);
- (c) General assistance unemployable (GAU) program;
- (d) Limited casualty program-medically needy program (LCP-MNP); and
- (e) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA) services.

(2) Clients enrolled in a department managed care ~~((plan))~~ organization (MCO) may self-refer outside their ~~((plan))~~ MCO for family planning services (excluding sterilizations for clients twenty-one years of age or older), abortions, and STD-I services to any of the following:

- (a) A department-approved family planning provider;
- (b) A department-contracted local health department/STD-I clinic; ~~((or))~~
- (c) A department-contracted provider for abortion services; or
- (d) A department-contracted pharmacy for:
 - (i) Over-the-counter contraceptive drugs and supplies, including emergency contraception; and
 - (ii) Contraceptives and STD-I related prescriptions from a department-approved family planning provider or department-contracted local health department/STD-I clinic.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-110 Reproductive health services—Provider requirements. To be ~~((reimbursed))~~ paid by the department for reproductive health services provided to eligible clients, physicians, ARNPs, licensed midwives, and department-approved family planning providers must:

- (1) Meet the requirements in chapter 388-502 WAC, Administration of medical programs—Provider rules;
- (2) Provide only those services that are within the scope of their licenses;
- (3) Educate clients on Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved prescription birth control methods and over-the-counter (OTC) birth control drugs and supplies and related medical services;
- (4) Provide medical services related to FDA-approved prescription birth control methods and OTC birth control drugs and supplies upon request;
- (5) Supply or prescribe FDA-approved prescription birth control methods and OTC birth control drugs and supplies upon request; ~~((and))~~
- (6) Refer the client to an appropriate provider if unable to meet the requirements of subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section; and

(7) Refer the client to available and affordable nonfamily planning primary care services, as needed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-120 Reproductive health—Covered services. In addition to those services listed in WAC 388-531-0100 ~~((Physician's))~~ Physician-related services, the department covers the following reproductive health services:

(1) Services for women:

(a) ~~((Cervical, vaginal, and breast cancer screening examination once per year as medically necessary))~~ The department covers one of the following per client, per year as medically necessary:

(i) A gynecological examination, billed by a provider other than a TAKE CHARGE provider, which may include a cervical and vaginal cancer screening examination when medically necessary; or

(ii) One comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit, billable by a TAKE CHARGE provider only. Under a delayed pelvic protocol, the comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit may be split into two visits, per client, per year. The comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit must be:

(A) Provided by one or more of the following TAKE CHARGE trained providers:

(I) A physician or physician's assistant (PA);

(II) An advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP); or

(III) A registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse (LPN), a trained and experienced health educator, medical assistant, or certified nursing assistant when used for assisting and augmenting the clinicians listed in (I) and (II) in subsection (1) of this section.

(B) Documented in the client's chart with detailed information that allows for a well-informed follow-up visit.

(b) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved prescription contraception methods as identified in chapter 388-530 WAC, Pharmacy services.

(c) Over-the-counter (OTC) ~~((contraceptives,))~~ family planning drugs, devices, and drug-related supplies without a prescription when the department determines it necessary for client access and safety ((f)) as described in chapter 388-530 WAC, ~~((Pharmacy services))~~ Prescription Drugs (Outpatient).

(d) Sterilization procedures that meet the requirements of WAC 388-531-1550, if ~~((it is))~~:

(i) Requested by the client; and

(ii) Performed in an appropriate setting for the procedure.

(e) Screening and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases-infections (STD-I), including laboratory tests and procedures.

(f) Education and supplies for FDA-approved contraceptives, natural family planning and abstinence.

(g) Mammograms for clients forty years of age and older, once per year;

(h) Colposcopy and related medically necessary follow-up services;

(i) Maternity-related services as described in chapter 388-533 WAC; and

(j) Abortion.

(2) Services for men:

(a) Office visits where the primary focus and diagnosis is contraceptive management and/or there is a medical concern;

(b) Over-the-counter (OTC) contraceptives, drugs and supplies (as described in chapter 388-530 WAC, ~~((Pharmacy services))~~ Prescription Drugs (Outpatient)).

(c) Sterilization procedures that meet the requirements of WAC 388-531-1550(1), if ~~((it is))~~:

(i) Requested by the client; and

(ii) Performed in an appropriate setting for the procedure.

(d) Screening and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases-infections (STD-I), including laboratory tests and procedures.

(e) Education and supplies for FDA-approved contraceptives, natural family planning and abstinence.

(f) Prostate cancer screenings for men ~~((who are fifty years of age and older))~~, once per year, when medically necessary.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-520 Family planning only program—Provider requirements. To be reimbursed by the department for services provided to clients eligible for the family planning only program, physicians, ARNPs, and/or department-approved family planning providers must:

(1) Meet the requirements in chapter 388-502 WAC, Administration of medical programs—Provider rules;

(2) Provide only those services that are within the scope of their licenses;

(3) Educate clients on Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved prescription birth control methods and over-the-counter (OTC) birth control drugs and supplies and related medical services;

(4) Provide medical services related to FDA-approved prescription birth control methods and ~~((over the counter))~~ OTC birth control drugs and supplies upon request;

(5) Supply or prescribe FDA-approved prescription birth control methods and ~~((over the counter))~~ OTC birth control drugs and supplies upon request; ~~((and))~~

(6) Refer the client to an appropriate provider if unable to meet the requirements of subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section; and

(7) Refer the client to available and affordable nonfamily planning primary care services, as needed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-530 Family planning only program—Covered services. The department covers the following services under the family planning only program:

(1) One of the following, per client, per year as medically necessary:

(a) One comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit billable by a TAKE CHARGE provider only. Under a delayed pelvic protocol, the comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit may be split into two visits, per client, per year. The comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit must be:

(I) Provided by one or more of the following TAKE CHARGE trained providers:

(A) Physician or physician's assistant (PA);

(B) An advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP);

or

(C) A registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse (LPN), a trained and experienced health educator, medical assistant, or certified nursing assistant when used for assisting and augmenting the clinicians listed in subsection (A) and (B) of this section.

(II) Documented in the client's chart with detailed information that allows for a well-informed follow-up visit; or

(b) A gynecological examination ~~((that))~~, billed by a provider other than a TAKE CHARGE provider, which may include a cervical and vaginal cancer screening examination, one per year when it is:

~~((a))~~ (i) Provided according to the current standard of care; and

~~((b))~~ (ii) Conducted at the time of an office visit with a primary focus and diagnosis of family planning.

(2) An office visit directly related to a family planning problem, when medically necessary.

(3) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved prescription contraception methods meeting the requirements of chapter 388-530 WAC, ~~((Pharmacy services))~~ Prescription Drugs (Outpatient).

~~((3))~~ (4) Over-the-counter (OTC) ~~((contraceptive))~~ family-planning drugs, devices, and drug-related supplies without a prescription when the department determines it necessary for client access and safety (as described in chapter 388-530 WAC, ~~((Pharmacy services))~~ Prescription Drugs (Outpatient).

~~((4))~~ (5) Sterilization procedure that meets the requirements of WAC 388-531-1550, if it is:

(a) Requested by the client; and

(b) Performed in an appropriate setting for the procedure.

~~((5))~~ (6) Screening and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases-infections (STD-I), including laboratory test and procedures only when the screening and treatment is:

(a) For chlamydia and gonorrhea as part of the comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit for women thirteen to twenty-five years of age; or

(b) Performed in conjunction with an office visit that has a primary focus and diagnosis of family planning; and

~~((b))~~ (c) Medically necessary for the client to safely, effectively, and successfully use, or to continue to use, her chosen contraceptive method.

~~((6))~~ (7) Education and supplies for FDA-approved contraceptives, natural family planning and abstinence.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-700 TAKE CHARGE program—Purpose. TAKE CHARGE is a ~~((five-year))~~ family planning demonstration and research program approved by the federal government under a Medicaid program waiver. The purpose of the TAKE CHARGE program is to make family planning services available to men and women with incomes at or below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level. ~~((TAKE CHARGE is approved by the federal government under a Medicaid program waiver and runs from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2006 (unless terminated or extended prior to June 30, 2006).))~~ See WAC 388-532-710 for a definition of TAKE CHARGE.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-710 TAKE CHARGE program—Definitions. The following definitions and those found in WAC 388-500-0005 medical definitions and WAC 388-532-050 apply to the ~~((medical assistance administration's (MAA's)))~~ department's TAKE CHARGE program.

"Ancillary services"—Those family planning services provided to TAKE CHARGE clients by ~~((MAA's))~~ department-contracted providers who are not TAKE CHARGE providers. These services include, but are not limited to, family planning pharmacy services, family planning laboratory services and sterilization ~~((surgical))~~ services.

"Application assistance"—The process a TAKE CHARGE provider follows in helping a client to complete and submit an application to ~~((MAA))~~ the department for the TAKE CHARGE program.

"Education, counseling and risk reduction intervention" or "ECRR"—~~((A stand alone department designated service, specifically intended for clients at higher risk of contraceptive failure, that strengthen a client's decision-making skills to make the best choice of contraceptive method and reduce the risk of unintended pregnancy. ECRR services must include:~~

~~(1) Helping the client critically evaluate which contraceptive method is most acceptable and can be used most effectively by her/him.~~

~~(2) Assessing and addressing other client personal considerations, risk factors (including sexually transmitted infections), and behaviors that impact her/his use of contraception.~~

~~(3) Facilitating a discussion of the male role in successful use of chosen contraceptive method, as appropriate.~~

~~(4) Facilitating contingency planning (the back-up method) regarding the chosen contraceptive method, including planning for emergency contraception.~~

~~(5) Scheduling a follow-up appointment as medically necessary for birth control evaluation for the safe, effective and successful use of the client's chosen contraceptive method and to reinforce positive contraceptive and other self protective behaviors.~~

~~(6) If no contraceptive method is chosen, discussing the likelihood of a pregnancy and helping the client assess his/her emotional, physical, and financial readiness for pregnancy and/or parenting))~~ Client-centered education and

counseling services designed to strengthen decision making skills and support a client's safe, effective and successful use of his or her chosen contraceptive method. For women, ECRR is part of the annual preventive medicine visit. For men, ECRR is a stand alone service for those men seeking family planning services and whose partners are at moderate to high risk of unintended pregnancy.

~~((**"Intensive follow-up services" or "IFS"**—Those supplemental services specified in some TAKE CHARGE provider contracts that support clients in the successful use of contraceptive methods. Department-selected TAKE CHARGE providers perform IFS as part of the research component of the TAKE CHARGE program (see WAC 388-532-730 (1)(f)).))~~

"TAKE CHARGE"—The department's ~~((five-year))~~ demonstration and research program approved by the federal government under a Medicaid program waiver to provide family planning services.

"TAKE CHARGE provider"—A provider who is approved by the department to participate in TAKE CHARGE by:

(1) Being a department-approved family planning provider; and

(2) Having a supplemental TAKE CHARGE agreement to provide TAKE CHARGE family planning services to eligible clients under the terms of the federally approved Medicaid waiver for the TAKE CHARGE program.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-720 TAKE CHARGE program—Eligibility. (1) The TAKE CHARGE program is for men and women. To be eligible for the TAKE CHARGE program, an applicant must:

(a) Be a United States citizen, U.S. National, or "qualified alien" as described in chapter 388-424 WAC and provide proof of citizenship or qualified alien status, and identity;

(b) Be a resident of the state of Washington as described in WAC 388-468-0005;

(c) Have income at or below two hundred percent of the federal poverty level as described in WAC 388-478-0075;

(d) Need family planning services;

(e) Apply voluntarily for family planning services with a TAKE CHARGE provider; and

~~((e) Need family planning services but have:~~

~~(i) No family planning coverage through another medical assistance program; or~~

~~(ii) Family planning coverage that does not cover one hundred percent of the applicant's chosen birth control))~~ (f) Not be currently covered through another medical assistance program for family planning or have any health insurance that covers family planning, except as provided in WAC 388-530-790.

(2) A client who is ~~((currently))~~ pregnant or sterilized is not eligible for TAKE CHARGE.

(3) A client is authorized for TAKE CHARGE coverage for one year from the date the department determines eligibility or for the duration of the demonstration and research program, whichever is shorter, as long as the criteria in subsection (1) and (2) of this section continue to be met. Upon reap-

plication for TAKE CHARGE by the client, the department may renew the coverage for additional periods of up to one year each, or for the duration of the demonstration and research program, whichever is shorter.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-730 TAKE CHARGE program—Provider requirements. (1) A TAKE CHARGE provider must:

(a) Be a department-approved family planning provider as described in WAC 388-532-050;

(b) Sign the supplemental TAKE CHARGE agreement to participate in the TAKE CHARGE demonstration and research program according to the department's TAKE CHARGE program guidelines;

(c) Participate in the department's specialized training for the TAKE CHARGE demonstration and research program prior to providing TAKE CHARGE services. Providers must ~~((assure))~~ document that each individual responsible for providing TAKE CHARGE services is trained on all aspects of the TAKE CHARGE program;

(d) Comply with the required general department and TAKE CHARGE provider policies, procedures, and administrative practices as detailed in the department's billing instructions and provide referral information to clients regarding available and affordable nonfamily planning primary care services; ~~((and))~~

(e) If requested by the department, participate in the research and evaluation component of the TAKE CHARGE demonstration and research program. ~~((If selected by the department for the research and evaluation component, the provider must accept assignment to either:~~

~~(i) A randomly selected group of providers that give intensive follow up service (IFS) to TAKE CHARGE clients under a TAKE CHARGE research component client services contract. See WAC 388-532-740(2) for a related limitation; or~~

~~(ii) A randomly selected control group of providers subject to a TAKE CHARGE research component client services contract.))~~

(f) Forward the client's medical identification card and TAKE CHARGE brochure to the client within seven working days of receipt unless otherwise requested in writing by the client;

(g) Inform the client of his or her right to seek services from any TAKE CHARGE provider within the state; and

(h) Refer the client to available and affordable non-family planning primary care services, as needed.

(2) Department providers (e.g., pharmacies, laboratories, surgeons performing sterilization procedures) who are not TAKE CHARGE providers may furnish family planning ancillary TAKE CHARGE services, as defined in this chapter, to eligible clients. The department reimburses for these services under the rules and fee schedules applicable to the specific services provided under the department's other programs.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-740 TAKE CHARGE program—Covered services for women. ~~((+))~~ The department covers the following TAKE CHARGE services for ~~((men and))~~ women:

~~((+))~~ (1) One session of application assistance per client, per year;

~~((b))~~ (2) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved prescription and nonprescription contraceptives as provided in chapter 388-530 WAC, Prescription Drugs (Outpatient);

~~((e))~~ (3) Over-the-counter (OTC) ~~((contraceptives;))~~ family planning drugs, devices, and drug-related supplies without a prescription when the department determines it necessary for client access and safety (as described in chapter ~~((388-538))~~ 388-530 WAC, ~~((Pharmacy services))~~ Prescription Drugs (Outpatient);

~~((d))~~ (4) ~~((Gynecological examination that may include a cervical and vaginal cancer screening exam, one per year when it is:~~

~~(i) Provided according to the current standard of care; and~~

~~(ii) Conducted at the time of an office visit with a primary focus and diagnosis of family planning.~~

~~(e) Education, counseling, and risk reduction (ECRR) intervention, specifically intended for clients at higher risk of contraceptive failure, that have identified or demonstrated risks of unintended pregnancy. MAA limits ECRR as follows:~~

~~(i) For women at risk of unintended pregnancy, limited to one ECRR service every ten months;~~

~~(ii) For men whose sexual partner is at risk of unintended pregnancy, limited to one ECRR service every twelve months;~~

~~(iii) Must be a minimum of thirty minutes in duration;~~

~~(iv) Must be appropriate and individualized to the client's needs, age, language, cultural background, risk behaviors, sexual orientation, and psychosocial history;~~

~~(v) Must be provided by one of the following TAKE CHARGE trained providers:~~

~~(A) An advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP);~~

~~(B) Registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse (LPN);~~

~~(C) Physician or physician's assistant (PA); or~~

~~(D) A trained and experienced health educator or medical assistant when used for assisting and augmenting the above listed clinicians.~~

~~(vi) Must be documented in the client's chart with detailed information that would allow for a well-informed follow-up visit;~~

~~(vii) A client who does not have identified or demonstrated risks of unintended pregnancy and who is not at increased risk of contraceptive failure is not eligible for ECRR.~~

~~((f))~~ One comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit billable by a TAKE CHARGE provider only. Under a delayed pelvic protocol, the comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit may be split into two visits, per client, per year. The comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit must be:

(a) Provided by one or more of the following TAKE CHARGE trained providers:

(i) Physician or physician's assistant (PA);

(ii) An advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP);

or

(iii) A registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse (LPN), a trained and experienced health educator, medical assistant, or certified nursing assistant when used for assisting and augmenting the above listed clinicians.

(b) Documented in the client's chart with detailed information that allows for a well-informed follow-up visit.

(5) Sterilization procedure that meets the requirements of WAC 388-531-1550, if the service is:

(i) Requested by the TAKE CHARGE client; and

(ii) Performed in an appropriate setting for the procedure.

~~((g))~~ (6) Screening and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases-infections (STD-I), including laboratory tests and procedures, only when the screening and treatment is:

~~((h))~~ (a) For chlamydia and gonorrhea as part of the comprehensive family planning preventive medicine visit for women thirteen to twenty-five years of age; or

(b) Performed in conjunction with an office visit that has a primary focus and diagnosis of family planning; and

~~((i))~~ (c) Medically necessary for the client to safely, effectively, and successfully use, or continue to use, his or her chosen contraceptive method.

~~((j))~~ (7) Education and supplies for FDA-approved contraceptives, natural family planning and abstinence.

~~((2))~~ The department covers intensive follow-up services (IFS) for certain clients as part of the research component of the TAKE CHARGE demonstration and research program. Only those clients served by the department's randomly selected research sites receive IFS (see WAC 388-532-730 (1)(e)(i)). The specific elements of IFS are negotiated with each research site.)

(8) An office visit directly related to a family planning problem, when medically necessary.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-532-745 TAKE CHARGE Program—Covered services for men. The department covers the following TAKE CHARGE services for men:

(1) One session of application assistance per client, per year;

(2) Over-the-counter (OTC) contraceptives, drugs, and supplies (as described in chapter 388-530 WAC, Prescription Drugs (Outpatient));

(3) Sterilization procedure that meets the requirements of WAC 388-531-1550, if the service is:

(a) Requested by the TAKE CHARGE client; and

(b) Performed in an appropriate setting for the procedure.

(4) Screening and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases-infections (STD-I), including laboratory tests and procedures, only when the screening and treatment is related to, and medically necessary for, a sterilization procedure.

(5) Education and supplies for FDA-approved contraceptives, natural family planning and abstinence.

(6) One education and counseling session for risk reduction (ECRR) per client, every twelve months. ECRR must be:

(a) Provided by one or more of the following TAKE CHARGE trained providers:

(i) Physician or physician's assistant (PA);

(ii) An advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP);

or

(iii) A registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse (LPN), a trained and experienced health educator, medical assistant, or certified nursing assistant when used for assisting and augmenting the clinicians listed in subsection (i) and (ii) of this section; and

(b) Documented in the client's chart with detailed information that allows for a well-informed follow-up visit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-750 TAKE CHARGE program—Non-covered services. The department does not cover the following medical services under the TAKE CHARGE program (~~unless those services are~~):

(1) Abortions and other pregnancy-related services; and

(2) Any other medical services, unless those services are:

(a) Performed in relation to a primary focus and diagnosis of family planning; and

~~((2))~~ (b) Medically necessary for the client to safely, effectively, and successfully use, or continue to use, his or her chosen contraceptive method.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-760 TAKE CHARGE program—Documentation requirements. In addition to the documentation requirements in WAC 388-502-0020, TAKE CHARGE providers must keep the following records:

(1) TAKE CHARGE (~~preapplication worksheet~~) application form(s) (and application(s));

(2) Signed supplemental TAKE CHARGE agreement to participate in the TAKE CHARGE program;

(3) Documentation of the department's specialized TAKE CHARGE training and/or in-house in-service TAKE CHARGE training for each individual responsible for providing TAKE CHARGE.

(4) Chart notes that reflect the primary focus and diagnosis of the visit was family planning;

(5) Contraceptive methods discussed with the client;

(6) Notes on any discussions of emergency contraception and needed prescription(s);

(7) The client's plan for the contraceptive method to be used, or the reason for no contraceptive method and plan;

(8) Documentation of the education, counseling and risk reduction (ECRR) service, if provided, (~~including all of the required components as defined in WAC 388-532-710~~) with sufficient detail that allows for follow-up;

(9) Documentation of referrals to or from other providers;

(10) A form signed by the client authorizing release of information for referral purposes, as necessary; (~~and~~)

(11) The client's written and signed consent requesting that his or her medical identification card be sent to the TAKE CHARGE provider's office to protect confidentiality;

(12) A copy of the client's picture identification;

(13) A copy of the documentation used to establish United States citizenship or legal permanent residency; and

(14) If applicable, a copy of the completed DSHS sterilization consent form ((f))(DSHS 13-364 - available for download at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/msa/forms/eforms.html>((f))) (see WAC 388-531-1550).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-780 TAKE CHARGE program—Reimbursement and payment limitations. (1) The department limits reimbursement under the TAKE CHARGE program to those services that:

(a) Have a primary focus and diagnosis of family planning as determined by a qualified licensed medical practitioner; and

(b) Are medically necessary for the client to safely, effectively, and successfully use, or continue to use, his or her chosen contraceptive method.

(2) The department reimburses providers for covered TAKE CHARGE services according to the department's published TAKE CHARGE fee schedule.

(3)((3)) The department limits reimbursement for TAKE CHARGE ((intensive follow up services (IFS) to those randomly selected research sites described in WAC 388-532-740(2). See WAC 388-532-730 (1)(e)(i) for related information)) research and evaluation activities to selected research sites.

(4) Federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), rural health centers (RHCs), and Indian health providers who choose to become TAKE CHARGE providers must bill the department for TAKE CHARGE services without regard to their special rates and fee schedules. The department does not reimburse FQHCs, RHCs or Indian health providers under the encounter rate structure for TAKE CHARGE services.

(5) The department requires TAKE CHARGE providers to meet the billing requirements of WAC 388-502-0150 (billing time limits). In addition, all final billings and billing adjustments related to the TAKE CHARGE program must be completed no later than ((June 30, 2008, or no later than)) two years after the demonstration and research program terminates((, whichever occurs first)). The department will not accept new billings or billing adjustments that increase expenditures for the TAKE CHARGE program after the cut-off date ((in this subsection)).

(6) The department does not cover inpatient services under the TAKE CHARGE program. However, inpatient charges may be incurred as a result of complications arising directly from a covered TAKE CHARGE service. If this happens, providers of TAKE CHARGE related inpatient services that are not otherwise covered by third parties or other medical assistance programs must submit to the department a complete report of the circumstances and conditions that caused the need for inpatient services for the department to consider payment under WAC 388-501-0165.

(7) The department requires a provider under WAC 388-501-0200 to seek timely reimbursement from a third party when a client has available third party resources. The exceptions to this requirement are described under WAC 388-501-0200 (2) and (3) and 388-532-790.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-032, filed 11/30/05, effective 12/31/05)

WAC 388-532-790 TAKE CHARGE program—Good cause exemption from billing third party insurance. (1) TAKE CHARGE applicants who are ((either adolescents or young adults)) eighteen years of age or younger and ((who)) depend on their parents' medical insurance, or individuals who are domestic violence victims who depend on their spouses or another's health insurance may request an exemption, due to "good cause," from the eligibility restrictions in WAC 388-532-720 (1)(f) and from the use of available third party family planning coverage ((due to "good cause.")). Under the TAKE CHARGE program, "good cause" means that use of the third party coverage would violate his or her ((privacy)) confidentiality because the third party:

(a) Routinely or randomly sends verification of services to the third party subscriber and that subscriber is other than the applicant; and/or

(b) Requires the applicant to use a primary care provider who is likely to report the applicant's request for family planning services to ((another party)) the subscriber.

(2) If subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) of this section applies, the applicant is ((considered)) eligible for TAKE CHARGE without regard to the available third party family planning coverage.

WSR 08-06-007

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-28—Filed February 20, 2008, 10:47 a.m., effective February 21, 2008, 6:00 p.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: February 21, 2008, 6:00 p.m.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to allow fishing opportunity in the Columbia River while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with treaty Indian tribes, federal law governing Washington's relationship with Oregon, and Washington fish and wildlife commission policy guidance for Columbia River fisheries.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-33-01000B; and amending WAC 220-33-010.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: United States v. Oregon, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Northwest Gillnetters Ass'n v. Sandison*, 95 Wn.2d

638, 628 P.2d 800 (1981); Washington fish and wildlife commission policies concerning Columbia River fisheries; 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Adds three periods to the winter season sturgeon fishery. The white sturgeon quota for this season is not likely to be achieved, and this regulation provides for additional opportunity. Season is consistent with Washington fish and wildlife commission guidance for 2006-2008 sturgeon fishery management. Landings are expected to stay within the harvest guideline of 1,600 fish for this season. Regulation is consistent with compact action of December 13, 2007, and February 15, 2008. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Washington and Oregon jointly regulate Columbia River fisheries under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. Four Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River. The treaties preempt state regulations that fail to allow the tribes an opportunity to take a fair share of the available fish, and the states must manage other fisheries accordingly. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). A federal court order sets the current parameters for sharing between treaty Indians and others. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407).

Some Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued biological opinions under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allow for some incidental take of these species in treaty and nontreaty Columbia River fisheries. The Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissions have developed policies to guide the implementation of these biological opinions in the states' regulation of nontreaty fisheries. Columbia River nontreaty fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure compliance with federal court orders, the Endangered Species Act, and commission guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. Representatives from the Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife convene public hearings and take public testimony when considering proposals for new emergency rules. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 21, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-33-01000B Columbia River season below Bonneville. Notwithstanding the provision of WAC 220-33-010, and 220-33-020, it is unlawful for a person to take or possess salmon or sturgeon taken for commercial purposes from Columbia River Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E, except as provided in the following subsections:

AREA: SMCRA 1D, and 1E, from the Hayden Island powerlines (west towers) upstream to the upper boundary of Zone 5 (Beacon Rock)

SEASON: 6 PM Thursday February 21 through 12:00 noon Friday February 22 (18 hrs)

6 PM Tuesday February 26 through 12:00 noon Wednesday February 27 (18 hrs)

6 PM Thursday February 28 through 12:00 noon Friday February 29 (18 hrs)

GEAR: 9-inch minimum mesh and 9-3/4 inch maximum mesh. Drift gill nets only.

ALLOWABLE SALE: White sturgeon and adipose fin-clipped salmon.

SANCTUARIES: Sandy River and Washougal River.

OTHER: 24-hour quick-reporting required for Washington wholesale dealers, WAC 220-69-240.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective 12:01 p.m. February 29, 2008:

WAC 220-33-01000B Columbia River season below Bonneville.

WSR 08-06-008

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-27—Filed February 21, 2008, 10:59 a.m., effective March 1, 2008]

Effective Date of Rule: March 1, 2008.

Purpose: Amend fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 232-28-61900C; and amending WAC 232-28-619.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.12.047.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The Washington fish and wildlife commission has approved a regulation change beginning May 1, 2008, to change the opening date for these lakes from the last Saturday in April to March 1. An emergency regulation is necessary to allow for increased angling opportunity prior to the May release of the 2008/2009 "Fishing in Washington" rules pamphlet. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 21, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 232-28-61900C Exceptions to statewide rules—Downs, Liberty and Medical lakes (Spokane County). (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-28-619, effective March 1 through April 30, 2008, a person may fish in the following waters:

- (a) Downs Lake
 - (b) Liberty Lake
 - (c) Medical Lake
- (2) All other statewide rules remain in effect.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective May 1, 2008:

WAC 232-28-61900C Exceptions to statewide rules—Downs, Liberty and Medical lakes (Spokane County).

WSR 08-06-009 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-30—Filed February 21, 2008, 11:24 a.m., effective March 2, 2008, 7:00 p.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: March 2, 2008, 7:00 p.m.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to allow fishing opportunity in the Columbia River while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with treaty Indian tribes, federal law governing Washington's relationship with Oregon, and Washington fish and wildlife commission policy guidance for Columbia River fisheries.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-33-01000A and 220-33-01000C; and amending WAC 220-33-010.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Northwest Gillnetters Ass'n v. Sandison*, 95 Wn.2d 638, 628 P.2d 800 (1981); Washington fish and wildlife commission policies concerning Columbia River fisheries; 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Sets additional winter select area fishing season and sets the spring select area fishing season. Removes the three-sturgeon weekly limit in place during February. Impacts to ESA-listed stocks in these fisheries are covered under the biological opinion for the 2005-2007 interim management agreement. Season is consistent with Washington fish and wildlife commission guidance for 2006-2008 sturgeon fishery management. This rule is consistent with actions of the Columbia River compact hearings of January 24 and February 15, 2008, and conforms Washington and Oregon state rules. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Washington and Oregon jointly regulate Columbia River fisheries under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. Four Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River. The treaties preempt state regulations that fail to allow the tribes an opportunity to take a fair share of the available fish, and the states must manage other fisheries accordingly. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). A federal court order sets the current parameters for sharing between treaty Indians and others. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407).

Some Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued biological opinions under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allow for some incidental take of these species in treaty and nontreaty Columbia River fisheries. The Washington and Oregon fish and wildlife commissions have developed policies to guide the implementation of these biological opinions in the states' regulation of nontreaty fisheries. Columbia River nontreaty fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure compliance with federal court orders, the Endangered Species Act, and commission guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. Representatives from the Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife convene public hearings and take public testimony when considering proposals for new emergency rules. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 2.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 21, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-33-01000C Columbia River seasons below Bonneville. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-33-010, WAC 220-33-020, and WAC 220-33-030, it is unlawful for a person to take or possess salmon, sturgeon, and shad for commercial purposes from Columbia River Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E, except during the times and conditions listed:

1. **Blind Slough** Select Area

a) Area: Blind Slough area only open during winter season (see Dates below), and both Blind Slough and Knappa Slough areas open during spring season (see Dates below). From May 1 through June 13, the lower boundary of the Knappa Slough fishing area is extended downstream to boundary lines defined by markers on the west end of Minaker Island to markers on Karlson Island and the Oregon shore (fall boundary). Concurrent Washington/Oregon waters extend downstream of the railroad bridge.

b) Dates: Winter Season: 7:00 p.m. Wednesdays to 7:00 a.m. Thursdays, and 7:00 p.m. Sundays to 7:00 a.m. Mon-

days, from March 2 through March 27. Sunday nights on March 30 and April 6, 2008 from 7:00 p.m. Sunday to 7:00 a.m. Monday

Spring Season: 7:00 p.m. Mondays to 7:00 a.m. Tuesdays, and 7:00 p.m. Thursdays to 7:00 a.m. Fridays from April 17 through June 13, 2008

c) Gear: Winter season: 7-inch minimum mesh. Spring Season: 8-inch maximum mesh. Nets are restricted to 100 fathoms in length, with no weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.

d) Allowable sales: salmon, white sturgeon, and shad.

2. **Deep River** Select Area

a) Area: From the markers at USCG navigation marker #16, upstream to the Highway 4 Bridge.

b) Dates: Winter Season: 7:00 p.m. Mondays to 7:00 a.m. Tuesdays, March 3 through March 10, 2008.

Spring Season: Monday and Thursday nights from April 17 through June 13, 2008. 7:00 p.m. Mondays to 7:00 a.m. Tuesdays, and 7:00 p.m. Thursdays to 7:00 a.m. Fridays.

c) Gear: Winter season: 7-inch minimum mesh. Spring season: 8-inch maximum. Nets are restricted to a maximum length of 100 fathoms with no weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed. Nets cannot be tied off of any stationary structures. Nets may not fully cross the navigation channel.

d) Allowable sale: salmon, white sturgeon, and shad.

a) Miscellaneous: Transportation or possession of fish outside the fishing area (except to the sampling station) is unlawful until department staff has biologically sampled individual catches. After sampling, fishers will be issued a transportation permit by agency staff.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 7:00 p.m. March 2, 2008:

WAC 220-33-01000A Columbia River seasons below Bonneville. (08-17)

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective June 14, 2008:

WAC 220-33-01000C Columbia River seasons below Bonneville.

**WSR 08-06-014
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE**

[Order 08-29—Filed February 21, 2008, 2:01 p.m., effective February 25, 2008, 12:01 a.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: February 25, 2008, 12:01 a.m.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to allow fishing opportunity in the Columbia River while protecting

salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with treaty Indian tribes, federal law governing Washington's relationship with Oregon, and Washington fish and wildlife commission policy guidance for Columbia River fisheries.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 232-28-61900D; and amending WAC 232-28-619.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Northwest Gillnetters Ass'n v. Sandison*, 95 Wn.2d 638, 628 P.2d 800 (1981); Washington fish and wildlife commission policies concerning Columbia River fisheries; 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Sets the 2008 spring recreational salmon angling from Buoy 10 upstream to McNary Dam. The season is expected to allow for harvest of hatchery chinook while minimizing impacts to ESA listed species. Rule is consistent with joint state actions of the Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife on February 15, 2008. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent regulations. The season is consistent with Washington fish and wildlife commission guidance for 2008 and the 2005-2007 *U.S. v Oregon* interim management agreement.

Washington and Oregon jointly regulate Columbia River fisheries under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. Four Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River. The treaties preempt state regulations that fail to allow the tribes an opportunity to take a fair share of the available fish, and the states must manage other fisheries accordingly. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). A federal court order sets the current parameters for sharing between treaty Indians and others. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407).

Some Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued biological opinions under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allow for some incidental take of these species in treaty and nontreaty Columbia River fisheries. The Washington and Oregon fish and wildlife commissions have developed policies to guide the implementation of these biological opinions in the states' regulation of nontreaty fisheries.

Columbia River nontreaty fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure compliance with federal court orders, the

Endangered Species Act, and commission guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. Representatives from the WDFW and ODFW convene public hearings and take public testimony when considering proposals for new emergency rules. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.

The upriver spring chinook return in the Columbia River is projected to be 78,500 fish. With a projected run of this size, additional opportunity for sport fisheries in the Columbia River is available under the ESA impact guideline of 1.5% of the upriver run. The season is consistent with Washington fish and wildlife commission guidance for 2006-2007 and the 2005-2007 *U.S. v Oregon* interim management agreement. The extended season is expected to allow for harvest of hatchery chinook while minimizing impacts to ESA listed species. Rule is consistent with joint state actions of WDFW and ODFW on January 25, 2008. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent regulations.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 21, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 232-28-61900D Exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia River. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-28-619, it is unlawful to violate the following provisions, provided that unless otherwise amended, all permanent rules remain in effect:

1. **Columbia River:**

i. From a true north-south line through Buoy 10 to the I-5 Bridge: Salmon, steelhead and shad: Closed effective 12:01 a.m. February 25, 2008.

ii. From a true north-south line through Buoy 10 to Hayden Island powerlines (west towers): Salmon, steelhead and shad: Open March 24 through April 4, 2008. Daily limit 6 salmon, of which no more than one may be an adult salmon. Release all wild Chinook, wild coho, sockeye and chum. Minimum size 12 inches. Daily limit 2 trout; release wild steelhead and wild cutthroat. Minimum size 12 inches.

iii. From Hayden Island powerlines (west towers) upstream to Bonneville Dam: Salmon, steelhead and shad: Open March 16 through April 30, 2008. EXCEPT, during

March 24 through April 30, 2008, from one hour after official sunset on Mondays through one hour prior to official sunrise on Wednesdays (essentially Tuesdays), closed to angling (including catch and release and retention) for all species. Daily limit 6 salmon, of which no more than one may be an adult salmon. Release all wild Chinook, wild coho, sockeye and chum. Minimum size 12 inches. Daily limit 2 trout; release wild steelhead and wild cutthroat. Minimum size 12 inches.

iv. From Tower Island power lines in Bonneville Pool upstream to McNary Dam, plus Washington bank between Bonneville Dam and the Tower Island power lines (except for those waters closed under permanent regulations): Salmon, steelhead and shad: Open March 16 through May 10, 2008. Daily limit 6 salmon, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release all wild Chinook, wild coho (below Hood River Bridge), sockeye and chum. Minimum size 12 inches. Daily limit 2 trout; release wild steelhead. Minimum size 12 inches.

v. For the mainstem Columbia River salmon and steelhead fishery upstream of the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line, effective through June 15, 2008, salmon and steelhead required to be released may not be totally removed from the water; except, anglers fishing from vessels thirty feet or longer as shown on their state registration or Coast Guard documentation are exempt from this subsection.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective June 16, 2008:

WAC 232-28-61900D Exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia River.

**WSR 08-06-018
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES**

(Aging and Disability Services Administration)

[Filed February 22, 2008, 8:57 a.m., effective February 22, 2008, 8:57 a.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

Purpose: The department is amending WAC 388-515-1510 Division of developmental disabilities (DDD) waivers and outward bound residential alternatives (OBRA):

- Increasing the personal needs allowance (PNA) 3.3% for clients residing in alternate living facilities (ALF).
- Changing the personal needs allowance allowed in an alternate living facility from \$38.84 to \$40.12.
- Clarifying the change in the room and board amount which is based on the federal benefit rate (FBR) minus \$60.78 effective July 1, 2007.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-515-1510.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.057, 74.08.090, 74.09.500, and 74.09.530.

Other Authority: Washington state 2007-09 operating budget (SHB 1128).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.

Reasons for this Finding: The Washington state 2007-09 operating budget (SHB 1128) increases the PNA 3.3% effective July 1, 2007. This filing continues the emergency rule filed as WSR 07-22-018 while the department completes adoption of permanent rules initiated under WSR 07-12-065. The department has drafted permanent rules and distributed them for review.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 1, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 1, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 14, 2008.

Stephanie E. Schiller
Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 04-18-054, filed 8/27/04, effective 9/27/04)

WAC 388-515-1510 Division of developmental disabilities (DDD) waivers and outward bound residential alternatives (OBRA). This section describes the eligibility requirements for waiver services under the four DDD waivers and OBRA programs and the rules used to determine a client's participation in the cost of care.

(1) The four DDD waivers are:

- (a) Basic(;-);
- (b) Basic Plus(;-);
- (c) Core(;-); and
- (d) Community protection.

(2) The requirements for services for DDD waivers are contained in chapter 388-845 WAC. The department establishes eligibility for DDD waivers and OBRA services for a client who:

- (a) Is both Medicaid eligible under the categorically needy (CN) program and meets the requirements for services provided by the division of developmental disabilities (DDD);
- (b) Has attained institutional status as described in WAC 388-513-1320;
- (c) Has been assessed as requiring the level of care provided in an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR);

(d) Has a department-approved plan of care that includes support services to be provided in the community;

(e) Is able to reside in the community according to the plan of care and chooses to do so;

(f) Meets the income and resource requirements described in subsection (3); and

(g) For the OBRA program only, the client must be a medical facility resident at the time of application.

(3) The department allows a client to have nonexcluded resources in excess of the standard described in WAC 388-513-1350(1) during the month of either an application or eligibility review if, when excess resources are added to nonexcluded income, the combined total does not exceed the special income level (SIL). Refer to WAC 388-513-1315 for rules used to determine nonexcluded income and resources. During other months, financial requirements include the following:

(a) Nonexcluded income must be at or below the SIL; and

(b) Nonexcluded resources not allocated to participation in a prior month must be at or below the resource standard.

(4) A client who is eligible for supplemental security income (SSI) does not participate in the cost of care for DDD waivers or OBRA services.

(5) An SSI-related client retains a maintenance needs amount of up to the SIL, who is:

(a) Living at home; or

(b) Living in an alternate living facility described in WAC 388-513-1305(1).

(6) A client described in subsection (5)(b) retains the greater of:

(a) The SSI grant standard; or

(b) An amount equal to a total of the following:

(i) A personal needs allowance (PNA) of ~~((thirty-eight))~~ forty dollars and ~~((eighty-four))~~ twelve cents; plus

(ii) The facility's monthly ~~((rate for))~~ board and room rate based on the FBR minus sixty dollars and seventy-eight cents, which the client pays to the facility; plus

(iii) The first twenty dollars of monthly earned or unearned income; and

(iv) The first sixty-five dollars plus one-half of the remaining earned income not previously excluded.

(7) If a client has a spouse in the home who is not receiving DDD waivers or OBRA services, the department allocates the client's income in excess of the amounts described in subsections (5) and (6) as an additional maintenance needs amount in the following order:

(a) One for the spouse, as described in WAC 388-513-1380 (7)(b); and

(b) One for any other dependent family member in the home, as described in WAC 388-513-1380 (7)(c).

(8) A client's participation in the cost of care for DDD waivers or OBRA services is the client's income:

(a) That exceeds the amounts described in subsections (5), (6), and (7); and

(b) Remains after deductions for medical expenses not subject to third-party payment for which the client remains liable, included in the following:

(i) Medicare and other health insurance premiums, deductibles, or coinsurance charges; and

(ii) Necessary medical care recognized under state law but not covered by Medicaid.

WSR 08-06-019

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Aging and Disability Services Administration)

[Filed February 22, 2008, 8:58 a.m., effective February 22, 2008, 8:58 a.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

Purpose: The department is combining three family support programs into one individual and family services program as directed by the legislature into new sections in chapter 388-832 WAC, WAC 388-832-0001 through 388-832-0470.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 71A.12.030, 71A.12.040.

Other Authority: 2SSB 5467.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.

Reasons for this Finding: 2SSB 5467, as amended by the house, directs the department to create the individual and family services program for persons with developmental disabilities by July 1, 2007. A preproposal statement of inquiry (CR-101) was filed as WSR 07-10-018 on April 20, 2007. At that time, the department proposed amending chapter 388-825 WAC but has since decided that a new chapter is required, due to the length of the new rules. This emergency rule extends the emergency rule filed as WSR 07-22-019 while the department obtains input and feedback from the affected stakeholders. The final rules will be proposed by March 31, 2008.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; and Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 90, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 90, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 14, 2008.

Stephanie E. Schiller

Rules Coordinator

Reviser's note: The material contained in this filing exceeded the page-count limitations of WAC 1-21-040 for appearance in this issue of the Register. It will appear in the 08-07 issue of the Register.

WSR 08-06-023
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-33—Filed February 22, 2008, 3:32 p.m., effective February 25, 2008]

Effective Date of Rule: February 25, 2008.

Purpose: Amend fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 232-28-61900A and 232-28-61900F; and amending WAC 232-28-619.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.12.047.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The cumulative wild steelhead impacts (incidental hooking mortality) allowed under the Washington department of fish and wildlife's NOAA ESA permit, which allows these fisheries, are anticipated to be reached by this date. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 2.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 22, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
 Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 232-28-61900F Exceptions to statewide rules—Okanogan and Similkameen rivers. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-28-619, it is unlawful to violate the following provisions in the following waters effective 12:01 a.m. February 25, 2008:

(1) For purposes of this section, "adipose fin clipped steelhead" means steelhead with an adipose fin removed and a healed scar at that site, whether or not any other fins are clipped or a healed scar is present at any other fin position.

(2) Okanogan River - open until 11:59 p.m. March 31, 2008. Closed from Lake Osoyoos Control Dam (Zosel Dam) downstream to first Highway 97 Bridge downstream of the dam. Selective gear rules apply except it is okay to fish from motorized vessels. Night closure in effect. Gamefish: Open

to all gamefish downstream from Highway Bridge at Malott. Daily limit may contain up to two adipose fin clipped steelhead. Release steelhead with anchor (floy) tag attached. Above Highway Bridge at Malott, open only for adipose fin clipped steelhead. Daily limit may contain up to two adipose fin clipped steelhead. Release steelhead with anchor (floy) tag attached.

- Except: Effective March 1, 2008, a section from 500 feet below the Highway 155 Bridge (Central Street) at Omak to a line across the river 500 feet above the mouth of Omak Creek, closed to fishing.

(3) Similkameen River - Mouth to the Railroad Trestle Bridge (located one mile upstream of Highway 7 Bridge in Oroville): - open until 11:59 p.m. March 31, 2008. Closed to all fishing from the Railroad Trestle Bridge upstream to Enloe Dam. Selective gear rules apply. Night closure in effect. All species: Release all fish, except that up to two adipose fin clipped steelhead per day may be retained, and whitefish may be retained. Release steelhead with anchor (floy) tag attached. Whitefish gear rules do not apply.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective February 25, 2008:

WAC 232-28-61900A	Exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia, Wenatchee, Methow, Okanogan and Similkameen rivers. (08-18)
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The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective 12:01 a.m. April 1, 2008:

WAC 232-28-61900F	Exceptions to statewide rules—Okanogan and Similkameen rivers.
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WSR 08-06-024
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-31—Filed February 22, 2008, 3:37 p.m., effective February 22, 2008, 3:37 p.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to allow fishing opportunity in the Columbia River while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with treaty Indian tribes, federal law governing Washington's relationship with Oregon, and Washington fish and wildlife commission policy guidance for Columbia River fisheries.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 232-28-61900R; and amending WAC 232-28-619.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Northwest Gillnetters Ass'n v. Sandison*, 95 Wn.2d 638, 628 P.2d 800 (1981); Washington fish and wildlife commission policies concerning Columbia River fisheries; 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Modifies the annual season for recreational white sturgeon fisheries above Wauna power lines in the mainstem Columbia River. Closes the catch and release sturgeon fishery on Tuesdays during the spring chinook season. Rule is consistent with joint state actions of Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife on January 13 and February 15, 2008. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent regulations. The season is consistent with Washington fish and wildlife commission guidance for 2008 and the 2005-2007 *U.S. v. Oregon* interim management agreement.

Washington and Oregon jointly regulate Columbia River fisheries under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. Four Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River. The treaties preempt state regulations that fail to allow the tribes an opportunity to take a fair share of the available fish, and the states must manage other fisheries accordingly. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). A federal court order sets the current parameters for sharing between treaty Indians and others. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407).

Some Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued biological opinions under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allow for some incidental take of these species in treaty and nontreaty Columbia River fisheries. The Washington and Oregon fish and wildlife commissions have developed policies to guide the implementation of these biological opinions in the states' regulation of nontreaty fisheries.

Columbia River nontreaty fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure compliance with federal court orders, the Endangered Species Act, and commission guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. Representatives from the WDFW and ODFW convene public hearings and take public testimony when considering proposals for new emergency rules. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or

Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 22, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 232-28-61900E Exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia River sturgeon. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-28-619:

(1) Effective immediately until further notice, it is unlawful to retain sturgeon caught in those waters of the Columbia River and tributaries from the Wauna powerlines upstream to Bonneville Dam, and all adjacent Washington tributaries, except that a person may fish for and retain white sturgeon on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

(2) Effective March 24 through April 30, 2008, from one hour after official sunset on Mondays through one hour prior to official sunrise on Wednesdays (essentially Tuesdays), the area is **closed** to angling (including catch and release and retention) for all species in those waters of the Columbia River from the Hayden Island Powerlines (west towers) upstream to Bonneville Dam.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 232-28-61900R	Exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia River sturgeon (07-297)
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**WSR 08-06-025
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE**

[Order 08-32—Filed February 22, 2008, 3:41 p.m., effective March 24, 2008, 12:01 a.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: March 24, 2008, 12:01 a.m.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to allow fishing opportunity in the Columbia River while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with treaty Indian tribes, federal law governing Washington's relation-

ship with Oregon, and Washington fish and wildlife commission policy guidance for Columbia River fisheries.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-56-27000A and 220-56-27000B; and amending WAC 220-56-270.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Northwest Gillnetters Ass'n v. Sandison*, 95 Wn.2d 638, 628 P.2d 800 (1981); Washington fish and wildlife commission policies concerning Columbia River fisheries; 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Modifies the ongoing smelt fishery in the Columbia River. Closes the fishery on Tuesdays during the spring chinook season.

A Level 1 fishery was adopted in accordance with the joint states eulachon management plan. Abundance and productivity indicators project a weak return of smelt for 2008. Rule is consistent with joint state actions of Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife on January 13 and February 15, 2008. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent regulations. The season is consistent with Washington fish and wildlife commission guidance for 2008 and the 2005-2007 *U.S. v. Oregon* interim management agreement.

Washington and Oregon jointly regulate Columbia River fisheries under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. Four Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River. The treaties preempt state regulations that fail to allow the tribes an opportunity to take a fair share of the available fish, and the states must manage other fisheries accordingly. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). A federal court order sets the current parameters for sharing between treaty Indians and others. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68 513 KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407).

Some Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued biological opinions under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allow for some incidental take of these species in treaty and nontreaty Columbia River fisheries. The Washington and Oregon fish and wildlife commissions have developed policies to guide the implementation of these biological opinions in the states' regulation of nontreaty fisheries.

Columbia River nontreaty fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure compliance with federal court orders, the Endangered Species Act, and commission guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed

almost exclusively by emergency rule. Representatives from the WDFW and ODFW convene public hearings and take public testimony when considering proposals for new emergency rules. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 2.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 22, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-27000B Smelt—Areas and seasons.

Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-56-270, WAC 220-56-240, and WAC 220-56-275, effective immediately through March 31, 2008, it is unlawful to fish for or possess smelt in those waters of the Columbia River and tributaries except under the following provisions:

1) Area: Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam

Open Dates: 7 days/week, EXCEPT from March 24 through March 31, 2008 from one hour after official sunset on Mondays through one hour prior to official sunrise on Wednesdays (essentially Tuesdays), the area is **closed** to angling (including catch and release and retention) for all species in those waters of the Columbia River from the Hayden Island Powerlines (west towers) upstream to Bonneville Dam

Hours: 24 hours per day

Daily limit: 25 pounds; possession limit, 25 pounds

Gear: Dipnets

2) Area: Cowlitz River

Open Dates: Saturdays

Hours: 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. daily

Daily limit: 10 pounds; possession limit, 10 pounds

Gear: Dipnets

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective 12:01 a.m. March 24, 2008:

WAC 220-56-27000A Smelt—Areas and seasons.
(07-296)

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective 12:01 a.m. April 1, 2008:

WAC 220-56-27000B Smelt—Areas and seasons.

WSR 08-06-041
EMERGENCY RULES
FOREST PRACTICES BOARD

[Filed February 27, 2008, 11:41 a.m., effective February 29, 2008]

Effective Date of Rule: February 29, 2008.

Purpose: The forest practices board is continuing a moratorium on decertifying northern spotted owl site centers. The board adopted a permanent rule on February 22, 2008, which sunsets the moratorium on December 31, 2008. The purpose of this emergency rule is to ensure the moratorium continues until the permanent rule takes effect.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 222-16-010.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 76.09.040.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The forest practices board has adopted a moratorium on decertifying northern spotted owl site centers because:

1. The amount of suitable habitat within northern spotted owl special emphasis areas, outside areas that are being managed under the aegis of a habitat conservation plan or other agreement, has declined by an average of 16% since forest practices rules for habitat protection were adopted;

2. Habitats recently occupied by spotted owls are potentially important to spotted owl recovery and should be maintained until a federal recovery plan has been completed and the board has had the opportunity to consider ramifications of decertifying additional sites in light of recovery strategies and goals;

3. Fewer plans to conserve spotted owl habitat at a landscape level have been developed than was anticipated when this rule was adopted; and

4. With few landscape-level plans, the forest practices rules continue to rely heavily upon the regulation of timber harvest at individual spotted owl sites to provide habitat conservation.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 0, Amended 1, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 1, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 14, 2008.

Victoria Christiansen
Chairman

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-20-044, filed 9/26/07, effective 10/27/07)

WAC 222-16-010 *General definitions. Unless otherwise required by context, as used in these rules:

"Act" means the Forest Practices Act, chapter 76.09 RCW.

"Affected Indian tribe" means any federally recognized Indian tribe that requests in writing from the department information on forest practices applications and notification filed on specified areas.

"Alluvial fan" see "sensitive sites" definition.

"Appeals board" means the forest practices appeals board established in the act.

"Aquatic resources" means water quality, fish, the Columbia torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*), the Cascade torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton cascadae*), the Olympic torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton olympian*), the Dunn's salamander (*Plethodon dunni*), the Van Dyke's salamander (*Plethodon vandyke*), the tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*) and their respective habitats.

"Area of resource sensitivity" means areas identified in accordance with WAC 222-22-050 (2)(d) or 222-22-060(2).

"Bankfull depth" means the average vertical distance between the channel bed and the estimated water surface elevation required to completely fill the channel to a point above which water would enter the flood plain or intersect a terrace or hillslope. In cases where multiple channels exist, the bankfull depth is the average depth of all channels along the cross-section. (See board manual section 2.)

"Bankfull width" means:

(a) For streams - the measurement of the lateral extent of the water surface elevation perpendicular to the channel at bankfull depth. In cases where multiple channels exist, bankfull width is the sum of the individual channel widths along the cross-section (see board manual section 2).

(b) For lakes, ponds, and impoundments - line of mean high water.

(c) For tidal water - line of mean high tide.

(d) For periodically inundated areas of associated wetlands - line of periodic inundation, which will be found by examining the edge of inundation to ascertain where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland.

"Basal area" means the area in square feet of the cross section of a tree bole measured at 4 1/2 feet above the ground.

"Bedrock hollows" (colluvium-filled bedrock hollows, or hollows; also referred to as zero-order basins, swales, or bedrock depressions) means landforms that are commonly spoon-shaped areas of convergent topography within unchannelled valleys on hillslopes. (See board manual section 16 for identification criteria.)

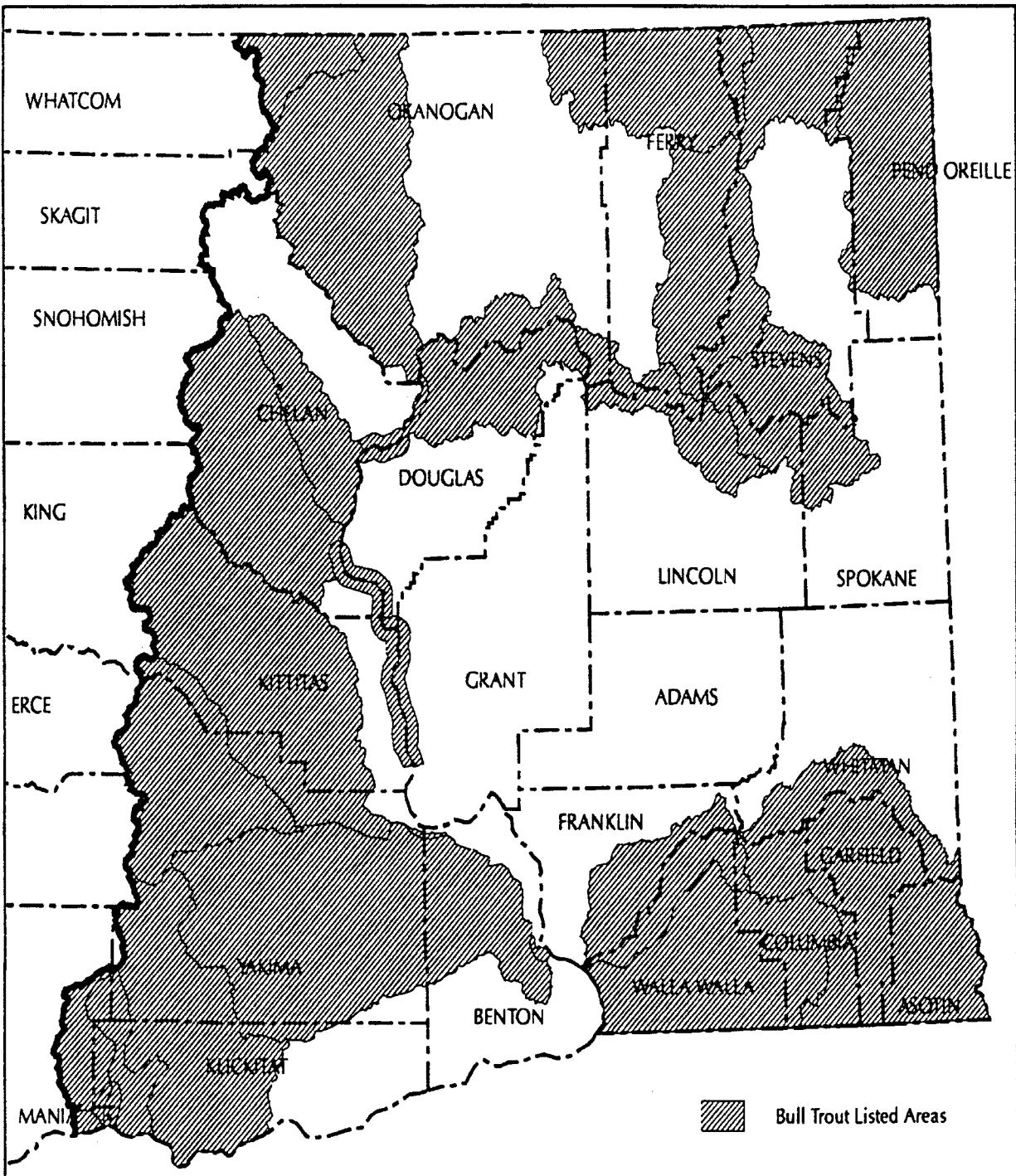
"Board" means the forest practices board established by the act.

"Bog" means wetlands which have the following characteristics: Hydric organic soils (peat and/or muck) typically 16 inches or more in depth (except over bedrock or hardpan); and vegetation such as sphagnum moss, Labrador tea, bog laurel, bog rosemary, sundews, and sedges; bogs may have an overstory of spruce, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, western red cedar, western white pine, Oregon crabapple, or quaking aspen, and may be associated with open water. This includes nutrient-poor fens. (See board manual section 8.)

"Borrow pit" means an excavation site outside the limits of construction to provide material necessary to that construction, such as fill material for the embankments.

"Bull trout habitat overlay" means those portions of Eastern Washington streams containing bull trout habitat as identified on the department of fish and wildlife's bull trout map. Prior to the development of a bull trout field protocol and the habitat-based predictive model, the "bull trout habitat overlay" map may be modified to allow for locally-based corrections using current data, field knowledge, and best professional judgment. A landowner may meet with the departments of natural resources, fish and wildlife and, in consultation with affected tribes and federal biologists, determine whether certain stream reaches have habitat conditions that are unsuitable for supporting bull trout. If such a determination is mutually agreed upon, documentation submitted to the department will result in the applicable stream reaches no longer being included within the definition of bull trout habitat overlay. Conversely, if suitable bull trout habitat is discovered outside the current mapped range, those waters will be included within the definition of "bull trout habitat overlay" by a similar process.

Bull Trout Overlay Map



"Channel migration zone (CMZ)" means the area where the active channel of a stream is prone to move and this results in a potential near-term loss of riparian function and associated habitat adjacent to the stream, except as modified by a permanent levee or dike. For this purpose, near-term means the time scale required to grow a mature forest. (See board manual section 2 for descriptions and illustrations of CMZs and delineation guidelines.)

"Chemicals" means substances applied to forest lands or timber including pesticides, fertilizers, and other forest chemicals.

"Clearcut" means a harvest method in which the entire stand of trees is removed in one timber harvesting operation. Except as provided in WAC 222-30-110, an area remains clearcut until:

It meets the minimum stocking requirements under WAC 222-34-010(2) or 222-34-020(2); and

The largest trees qualifying for the minimum stocking levels have survived on the area for five growing seasons or, if not, they have reached an average height of four feet.

"Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area or CRGNSA" means the area established pursuant to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, 16 U.S.C. §544b(a).

"CRGNSA special management area" means the areas designated in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, 16 U.S.C. §544b(b) or revised pursuant to 16 U.S.C. §544b(c). For purposes of this rule, the special management area shall not include any parcels excluded by 16 U.S.C. §544f(o).

"CRGNSA special management area guidelines" means the guidelines and land use designations for forest practices developed pursuant to 16 U.S.C. §544f contained in the CRGNSA management plan developed pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §544d.

"Commercial tree species" means any species which is capable of producing a merchantable stand of timber on the particular site, or which is being grown as part of a Christmas tree or ornamental tree-growing operation.

"Completion of harvest" means the latest of:

Completion of removal of timber from the portions of forest lands harvested in the smallest logical unit that will not be disturbed by continued logging or an approved slash disposal plan for adjacent areas; or

Scheduled completion of any slash disposal operations where the department and the applicant agree within 6 months of completion of yarding that slash disposal is necessary or desirable to facilitate reforestation and agree to a time schedule for such slash disposal; or

Scheduled completion of any site preparation or rehabilitation of adjoining lands approved at the time of approval of the application or receipt of a notification: Provided, That delay of reforestation under this paragraph is permitted only to the extent reforestation would prevent or unreasonably hinder such site preparation or rehabilitation of adjoining lands.

"Constructed wetlands" means those wetlands voluntarily developed by the landowner. Constructed wetlands do not include wetlands created, restored, or enhanced as part of a mitigation procedure or wetlands inadvertently created as a result of current or past practices including, but not limited to: Road construction, landing construction, railroad construction, or surface mining.

"Contamination" means introducing into the atmosphere, soil, or water, sufficient quantities of substances as may be injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agriculture or recreational uses, or to livestock, wildlife, fish or other aquatic life.

"Convergent headwalls" (or headwalls) means tear-drop-shaped landforms, broad at the ridgetop and terminating where headwaters converge into a single channel; they are broadly concave both longitudinally and across the slope, but may contain sharp ridges separating the headwater channels. (See board manual section 16 for identification criteria.)

"Conversion option harvest plan" means a voluntary plan developed by the landowner and approved by the local

governmental entity indicating the limits of harvest areas, road locations, and open space.

"Conversion to a use other than commercial timber operation" means a bona fide conversion to an active use which is incompatible with timber growing.

"Cooperative habitat enhancement agreement (CHEA)" see WAC 222-16-105.

"Critical habitat (federal)" means the habitat of any threatened or endangered species designated as critical habitat by the United States Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under Sections 3 (5)(A) and 4 (a)(3) of the Federal Endangered Species Act.

"Critical nesting season" means for marbled murrelets - April 1 to August 31.

"Critical habitat (state)" means those habitats designated by the board in accordance with WAC 222-16-080.

"Cultural resources" means archaeological and historic sites and artifacts, and traditional religious, ceremonial and social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes.

"Cumulative effects" means the changes to the environment caused by the interaction of natural ecosystem processes with the effects of two or more forest practices.

"Daily peak activity" means for marbled murrelets - one hour before official sunrise to two hours after official sunrise and one hour before official sunset to one hour after official sunset.

"Debris" means woody vegetative residue less than 3 cubic feet in size resulting from forest practices activities which would reasonably be expected to cause significant damage to a public resource.

"Deep-seated landslides" means landslides in which most of the area of the slide plane or zone lies below the maximum rooting depth of forest trees, to depths of tens to hundreds of feet. (See board manual section 16 for identification criteria.)

"Demographic support" means providing sufficient suitable spotted owl habitat within the SOSEA to maintain the viability of northern spotted owl sites identified as necessary to meet the SOSEA goals.

"Department" means the department of natural resources.

"Desired future condition (DFC)" is a reference point on a pathway and not an endpoint for stands. DFC means the stand conditions of a mature riparian forest at 140 years of age, the midpoint between 80 and 200 years. Where basal area is the only stand attribute used to describe 140-year old stands, these are referred to as the "Target Basal Area."

"Diameter at breast height (dbh)" means the diameter of a tree at 4 1/2 feet above the ground measured from the uphill side.

"Dispersal habitat" see WAC 222-16-085(2).

"Dispersal support" means providing sufficient dispersal habitat for the interchange of northern spotted owls within or across the SOSEA, as necessary to meet SOSEA goals. Dispersal support is provided by a landscape consisting of stands of dispersal habitat interspersed with areas of higher quality habitat, such as suitable spotted owl habitat found within RMZs, WMZs or other required and voluntary leave areas.

"Drainage structure" means a construction technique or feature that is built to relieve surface runoff and/or intercepted ground water from roadside ditches to prevent excessive buildup in water volume and velocity. A drainage structure is not intended to carry any typed water. Drainage structures include structures such as: Cross drains, relief culverts, ditch diversions, water bars, or other such structures demonstrated to be equally effective.

"Eastern Washington" means the geographic area in Washington east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains from the international border to the top of Mt. Adams, then east of the ridge line dividing the White Salmon River drainage from the Lewis River drainage and east of the ridge line dividing the Little White Salmon River drainage from the Wind River drainage to the Washington-Oregon state line.

Eastern Washington Definition Map



"Eastern Washington timber habitat types" means elevation ranges associated with tree species assigned for the purpose of riparian management according to the following:

Timber Habitat Types	Elevation Ranges
ponderosa pine	0 - 2500 feet
mixed conifer	2501 - 5000 feet
high elevation	above 5000 feet

"Edge" of any water means the outer edge of the water's bankfull width or, where applicable, the outer edge of the associated channel migration zone.

"End hauling" means the removal and transportation of excavated material, pit or quarry overburden, or landing or road cut material from the excavation site to a deposit site not adjacent to the point of removal.

"Equipment limitation zone" means a 30-foot wide zone measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width of a Type Np or Ns Water. It applies to all perennial and seasonal nonfish bearing streams.

"Erodible soils" means those soils that, when exposed or displaced by a forest practices operation, would be readily moved by water.

"Even-aged harvest methods" means the following harvest methods:

- Clearcuts;
- Seed tree harvests in which twenty or fewer trees per acre remain after harvest;
- Shelterwood regeneration harvests in which twenty or fewer trees per acre remain after harvest;
- Group or strip shelterwood harvests creating openings wider than two tree heights, based on dominant trees;
- Shelterwood removal harvests which leave fewer than one hundred fifty trees per acre which are at least five years old or four feet in average height;
- Partial cutting in which fewer than fifty trees per acre remain after harvest;
- Overstory removal when more than five thousand board feet per acre is removed and fewer than fifty trees per acre at least ten feet in height remain after harvest; and
- Other harvesting methods designed to manage for multiple age classes in which six or fewer trees per acre remain after harvest.

Except as provided above for shelterwood removal harvests and overstory removal, trees counted as remaining after harvest shall be at least ten inches in diameter at breast height and have at least the top one-third of the stem supporting

green, live crowns. Except as provided in WAC 222-30-110, an area remains harvested by even-aged methods until it meets the minimum stocking requirements under WAC 222-34-010(2) or 222-34-020(2) and the largest trees qualifying for the minimum stocking levels have survived on the area for five growing seasons or, if not, they have reached an average height of four feet.

"Fen" means wetlands which have the following characteristics: Peat soils 16 inches or more in depth (except over bedrock); and vegetation such as certain sedges, hardstem bulrush and cattails; fens may have an overstory of spruce and may be associated with open water.

"Fertilizers" means any substance or any combination or mixture of substances used principally as a source of plant food or soil amendment.

"Fill" means the placement of earth material or aggregate for road or landing construction or other similar activities.

"Fish" means for purposes of these rules, species of the vertebrate taxonomic groups of *Cephalospidomorphi* and *Osteichthyes*.

"Fish habitat" means habitat, which is used by fish at any life stage at any time of the year including potential habitat likely to be used by fish, which could be recovered by restoration or management and includes off-channel habitat.

"Fish passage barrier" means any artificial in-stream structure that impedes the free passage of fish.

"Flood level - 100 year" means a calculated flood event flow based on an engineering computation of flood magnitude that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year. For purposes of field interpretation, landowners may use the following methods:

Flow information from gauging stations;

Field estimate of water level based on guidance for "Determining the 100-Year Flood Level" in the forest practices board manual section 2.

The 100-year flood level shall not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

"Forest land" means all land which is capable of supporting a merchantable stand of timber and is not being actively used for a use which is incompatible with timber growing. Forest land does not include agricultural land that is or was enrolled in the conservation reserve enhancement program by contract if such agricultural land was historically used for agricultural purposes and the landowner intends to continue to use the land for agricultural purposes in the future. For small forest landowner road maintenance and abandonment planning only, the term "forest land" excludes the following:

(a) Residential home sites. A residential home site may be up to five acres in size, and must have an existing structure in use as a residence;

(b) Cropfields, orchards, vineyards, pastures, feedlots, fish pens, and the land on which appurtenances necessary to the production, preparation, or sale of crops, fruit, dairy products, fish, and livestock exist.

"Forest landowner" means any person in actual control of forest land, whether such control is based either on legal or equitable title, or on any other interest entitling the holder to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber on such land in any manner. However, any lessee or other person in possession of forest land without legal or equitable title to such land shall be excluded from the definition of "forest landowner" unless such lessee or other person has the right to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber located on such forest land. The following definitions apply only to road maintenance and abandonment planning:

(1) **"Large forest landowner"** is a forest landowner who is not a small forest landowner.

(2) **"Small forest landowner"** is a forest landowner who at the time of submitting a forest practices application or notification meets all of the following conditions:

- Has an average annual timber harvest level of two million board feet or less from their own forest lands in Washington state;

- Did not exceed this annual average harvest level in the three year period before submitting a forest practices application or notification;

- Certifies to the department that they will not exceed this annual harvest level in the ten years after submitting the forest practices application or notification.

However, the department will agree that an applicant is a small forest landowner if the landowner can demonstrate that the harvest levels were exceeded in order to raise funds to pay estate taxes or to meet equally compelling and unexpected obligations such as court-ordered judgments and extraordinary medical expenses.

"Forest practice" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to:

Road and trail construction;

Harvesting, final and intermediate;

Precommercial thinning;

Reforestation;

Fertilization;

Prevention and suppression of diseases and insects;

Salvage of trees; and

Brush control.

"Forest practice" shall not include: Forest species seed orchard operations and intensive forest nursery operations; or preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and road flagging; or removal or harvest of incidental vegetation from forest lands such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber or public resources.

"Forest road" means ways, lanes, roads, or driveways on forest land used since 1974 for forest practices. "Forest road" does not include skid trails, highways, or local government roads except where the local governmental entity is a forest landowner. For road maintenance and abandonment planning purposes only, "forest road" does not include forest roads used exclusively for residential access located on a small forest landowner's forest land.

"Forest trees" does not include hardwood trees cultivated by agricultural methods in growing cycles shorter than

15 years if the trees were planted on land that was not in forest use immediately before the trees were planted and before the land was prepared for planting the trees. "Forest trees" includes Christmas trees but does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods, as that term is defined in RCW 84.33.035.

"Full bench road" means a road constructed on a side hill without using any of the material removed from the hillside as a part of the road. This construction technique is usually used on steep or unstable slopes.

"Green recruitment trees" means those trees left after harvest for the purpose of becoming future wildlife reserve trees under WAC 222-30-020(11).

"Ground water recharge areas for glacial deep-seated slides" means the area upgradient that can contribute water to the landslide, assuming that there is an impermeable perching layer in or under a deep-seated landslide in glacial deposits. (See board manual section 16 for identification criteria.)

"Headwater spring" means a permanent spring at the head of a perennial channel. Where a headwater spring can be found, it will coincide with the uppermost extent of Type Np Water.

"Herbicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any tree, bush, weed or algae and other aquatic weeds.

"Historic site" includes:

Sites, areas and structures or other evidence of human activities illustrative of the origins, evolution and development of the nation, state or locality; or

Places associated with a personality important in history; or

Places where significant historical events are known to have occurred even though no physical evidence of the event remains.

"Horizontal distance" means the distance between two points measured at a zero percent slope.

"Hyporheic" means an area adjacent to and below channels where interstitial water is exchanged with channel water and water movement is mainly in the downstream direction.

"Identified watershed processes" means the following components of natural ecological processes that may in some instances be altered by forest practices in a watershed:

Mass wasting;

Surface and road erosion;

Seasonal flows including hydrologic peak and low flows and annual yields (volume and timing);

Large organic debris;

Shading; and

Stream bank and bed stability.

"Inner gorges" means canyons created by a combination of the downcutting action of a stream and mass movement on the slope walls; they commonly show evidence of recent movement, such as obvious landslides, vertical tracks of disturbance vegetation, or areas that are concave in contour and/or profile. (See board manual section 16 for identification criteria.)

"Insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any insect, other arthropods or mollusk pests.

"Interdisciplinary team" (ID Team) means a group of varying size comprised of individuals having specialized expertise, assembled by the department to respond to technical questions associated with a proposed forest practices activity.

"Islands" means any island surrounded by salt water in Kitsap, Mason, Jefferson, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, Island, or San Juan counties.

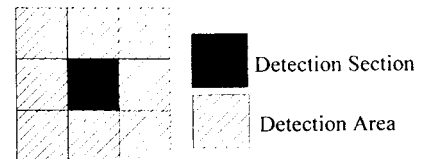
"Limits of construction" means the area occupied by the completed roadway or landing, including the cut bank, fill slope, and the area cleared for the purpose of constructing the roadway or landing.

"Load bearing portion" means that part of the road, landing, etc., which is supportive soil, earth, rock or other material directly below the working surface and only the associated earth structure necessary for support.

"Local governmental entity" means the governments of counties and the governments of cities and towns as defined in chapter 35.01 RCW.

"Low impact harvest" means use of any logging equipment, methods, or systems that minimize compaction or disturbance of soils and vegetation during the yarding process. The department shall determine such equipment, methods or systems in consultation with the department of ecology.

"Marbled murrelet detection area" means an area of land associated with a visual or audible detection of a marbled murrelet, made by a qualified surveyor which is documented and recorded in the department of fish and wildlife data base. The marbled murrelet detection area shall be comprised of the section of land in which the marbled murrelet detection was made and the eight sections of land immediately adjacent to that section.



"Marbled murrelet nesting platform" means any horizontal tree structure such as a limb, an area where a limb branches, a surface created by multiple leaders, a deformity, or a debris/moss platform or stick nest equal to or greater than 7 inches in diameter including associated moss if present, that is 50 feet or more above the ground in trees 32 inches dbh and greater (generally over 90 years of age) and is capable of supporting nesting by marbled murrelets.

"Median home range circle" means a circle, with a specified radius, centered on a spotted owl site center. The radius for the median home range circle in the Hoh-Clearwater/Coastal Link SOSEA is 2.7 miles; for all other SOSEAs the radius is 1.8 miles.

"Merchantable stand of timber" means a stand of trees that will yield logs and/or fiber:

Suitable in size and quality for the production of lumber, plywood, pulp or other forest products;

Of sufficient value at least to cover all the costs of harvest and transportation to available markets.

"Multiyear permit" means a permit to conduct forest practices which is effective for longer than two years but no longer than five years.

"Northern spotted owl site center" means:

(1) Until June (~~(30, 2007)~~) 27, 2008, the location of northern spotted owls:

(a) Recorded by the department of fish and wildlife as status 1, 2 or 3 as of November 1, 2005; or

(b) Newly discovered, and recorded by the department of fish and wildlife as status 1, 2 or 3 after November 1, 2005.

(2) After June (~~(30, 2007)~~) 27, 2008, the location of status 1, 2 or 3 northern spotted owls based on the following definitions:

Status 1: Pair or reproductive - a male and female heard and/or observed in close proximity to each other on the same visit, a female detected on a nest, or one or both adults observed with young.

Status 2: Two birds, pair status unknown - the presence or response of two birds of opposite sex where pair status cannot be determined and where at least one member meets the resident territorial single requirements.

Status 3: Resident territorial single - the presence or response of a single owl within the same general area on three or more occasions within a breeding season with no response by an owl of the opposite sex after a complete survey; or three or more responses over several years (i.e., two responses in year one and one response in year two, for the same general area).

In determining the existence, location, and status of northern spotted owl site centers, the department shall consult with the department of fish and wildlife and use only those sites documented in substantial compliance with guidelines or protocols and quality control methods established by and available from the department of fish and wildlife.

"Notice to comply" means a notice issued by the department pursuant to RCW 76.09.090 of the act and may require initiation and/or completion of action necessary to prevent, correct and/or compensate for material damage to public resources which resulted from forest practices.

"Occupied marbled murrelet site" means:

(1) A contiguous area of suitable marbled murrelet habitat where at least one of the following marbled murrelet behaviors or conditions occur:

(a) A nest is located; or

(b) Downy chicks or eggs or egg shells are found; or

(c) Marbled murrelets are detected flying below, through, into or out of the forest canopy; or

(d) Birds calling from a stationary location within the area; or

(e) Birds circling above a timber stand within one tree height of the top of the canopy; or

(2) A contiguous forested area, which does not meet the definition of suitable marbled murrelet habitat, in which any of the behaviors or conditions listed above has been documented by the department of fish and wildlife and which is

distinguishable from the adjacent forest based on vegetative characteristics important to nesting marbled murrelets.

(3) For sites defined in (1) and (2) above, the sites will be presumed to be occupied based upon observation of circling described in (1)(e), unless a two-year survey following the 2003 Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) protocol has been completed and an additional third-year of survey following a method listed below is completed and none of the behaviors or conditions listed in (1)(a) through (d) of this definition are observed. The landowner may choose one of the following methods for the third-year survey:

(a) Conduct a third-year survey with a minimum of nine visits conducted in compliance with 2003 PSG protocol. If one or more marbled murrelets are detected during any of these nine visits, three additional visits conducted in compliance with the protocol of the first nine visits shall be added to the third-year survey. Department of fish and wildlife shall be consulted prior to initiating third-year surveys; or

(b) Conduct a third-year survey designed in consultation with the department of fish and wildlife to meet site specific conditions.

(4) For sites defined in (1) above, the outer perimeter of the occupied site shall be presumed to be the closer, measured from the point where the observed behaviors or conditions listed in (1) above occurred, of the following:

(a) 1.5 miles from the point where the observed behaviors or conditions listed in (1) above occurred; or

(b) The beginning of any gap greater than 300 feet wide lacking one or more of the vegetative characteristics listed under "suitable marbled murrelet habitat"; or

(c) The beginning of any narrow area of "suitable marbled murrelet habitat" less than 300 feet in width and more than 300 feet in length.

(5) For sites defined under (2) above, the outer perimeter of the occupied site shall be presumed to be the closer, measured from the point where the observed behaviors or conditions listed in (1) above occurred, of the following:

(a) 1.5 miles from the point where the observed behaviors or conditions listed in (1) above occurred; or

(b) The beginning of any gap greater than 300 feet wide lacking one or more of the distinguishing vegetative characteristics important to murrelets; or

(c) The beginning of any narrow area of suitable marbled murrelet habitat, comparable to the area where the observed behaviors or conditions listed in (1) above occurred, less than 300 feet in width and more than 300 feet in length.

(6) In determining the existence, location and status of occupied marbled murrelet sites, the department shall consult with the department of fish and wildlife and use only those sites documented in substantial compliance with guidelines or protocols and quality control methods established by and available from the department of fish and wildlife.

"Old forest habitat" see WAC 222-16-085 (1)(a).

"Operator" means any person engaging in forest practices except an employee with wages as his/her sole compensation.

"Ordinary high-water mark" means the mark on the shores of all waters, which will be found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long con-

tinued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation: Provided, That in any area where the ordinary high-water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high-water mark adjoining saltwater shall be the line of mean high tide and the ordinary high-water mark adjoining freshwater shall be the line of mean high-water.

"Other forest chemicals" means fire retardants when used to control burning (other than water), nontoxic repellents, oil, dust-control agents (other than water), salt, and other chemicals used in forest management, except pesticides and fertilizers, that may present hazards to the environment.

"Park" means any park included on the parks register maintained by the department pursuant to WAC 222-20-100(2). Developed park recreation area means any park area developed for high density outdoor recreation use.

"Partial cutting" means the removal of a portion of the merchantable volume in a stand of timber so as to leave an uneven-aged stand of well-distributed residual, healthy trees that will reasonably utilize the productivity of the soil. Partial cutting does not include seedtree or shelterwood or other types of regeneration cutting.

"Pesticide" means any insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, or rodenticide, but does not include nontoxic repellents or other forest chemicals.

"Plantable area" is an area capable of supporting a commercial stand of timber excluding lands devoted to permanent roads, utility rights of way, that portion of riparian management zones where scarification is not permitted, and any other area devoted to a use incompatible with commercial timber growing.

"Power equipment" means all machinery operated with fuel burning or electrical motors, including heavy machinery, chain saws, portable generators, pumps, and powered backpack devices.

"Preferred tree species" means the following species listed in descending order of priority for each timber habitat type:

Ponderosa pine habitat type	Mixed conifer habitat type
all hardwoods	all hardwoods
ponderosa pine	western larch
western larch	ponderosa pine
Douglas-fir	western red cedar
western red cedar	western white pine
	Douglas-fir
	lodgepole pine

"Public resources" means water, fish, and wildlife and in addition means capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions.

"Qualified surveyor" means an individual who has successfully completed the marbled murrelet field training course offered by the department of fish and wildlife or its equivalent.

"Rehabilitation" means the act of renewing, or making usable and reforesting forest land which was poorly stocked or previously nonstocked with commercial species.

"Resource characteristics" means the following specific measurable characteristics of fish, water, and capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions:

For fish and water:

Physical fish habitat, including temperature and turbidity;

Turbidity in hatchery water supplies; and

Turbidity and volume for areas of water supply.

For capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions:

Physical or structural integrity.

If the methodology is developed and added to the manual to analyze the cumulative effects of forest practices on other characteristics of fish, water, and capital improvements of the state or its subdivisions, the board shall amend this list to include these characteristics.

"Riparian function" includes bank stability, the recruitment of woody debris, leaf litter fall, nutrients, sediment filtering, shade, and other riparian features that are important to both riparian forest and aquatic system conditions.

"Riparian management zone (RMZ)" means:

(1) **For Western Washington**

(a) The area protected on each side of a Type S or F Water measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the CMZ, whichever is greater (see table below); and

Site Class	Western Washington Total RMZ Width
I	200'
II	170'
III	140'
IV	110'
V	90'

(b) The area protected on each side of Type Np Waters, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width. (See WAC 222-30-021(2).)

(2) **For Eastern Washington**

(a) The area protected on each side of a Type S or F Water measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the CMZ, whichever is greater (see table below); and

Site Class	Eastern Washington Total RMZ Width
I	130'
II	110'
III	90' or 100'*
IV	75' or 100'*
V	75' or 100'*

* Dependent upon stream size. (See WAC 222-30-022.)

(b) The area protected on each side of Type Np Waters, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width. (See WAC 222-30-022(2).)

(3) **For exempt 20 acre parcels**, a specified area alongside Type S and F Waters where specific measures are taken to protect water quality and fish and wildlife habitat.

"RMZ core zone" means:

(1) **For Western Washington**, the 50 foot buffer of a Type S or F Water, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater. (See WAC 222-30-021.)

(2) **For Eastern Washington**, the thirty foot buffer of a Type S or F Water, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater. (See WAC 222-30-022.)

"RMZ inner zone" means:

(1) **For Western Washington**, the area measured horizontally from the outer boundary of the core zone of a Type S or F Water to the outer limit of the inner zone. The outer limit of the inner zone is determined based on the width of the affected water, site class and the management option chosen for timber harvest within the inner zone. (See WAC 222-30-021.)

(2) **For Eastern Washington**, the area measured horizontally from the outer boundary of the core zone 45 feet (for streams less than 15 feet wide) or 70 feet (for streams more than 15 feet wide) from the outer boundary of the core zone. (See WAC 222-30-022.)

"RMZ outer zone" means the area measured horizontally between the outer boundary of the inner zone and the RMZ width as specified in the riparian management zone definition above. RMZ width is measured from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater. (See WAC 222-30-021 and 222-30-022.)

"Road construction" means either of the following:

- (a) Establishing any new forest road;
- (b) Road work located outside an existing forest road prism, except for road maintenance.

"Road maintenance" means either of the following:

- (a) All road work located within an existing forest road prism;
- (b) Road work located outside an existing forest road prism specifically related to maintaining water control, road safety, or visibility, such as:
 - Maintaining, replacing, and installing drainage structures;
 - Controlling road-side vegetation;
 - Abandoning forest roads according to the process outlined in WAC 222-24-052(3).

"Rodenticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate rodents or any other vertebrate animal which the director of the state department of agriculture may declare by regulation to be a pest.

"Salvage" means the removal of snags, down logs, windthrow, or dead and dying material.

"Scarification" means loosening the topsoil and/or disrupting the forest floor in preparation for regeneration.

"Sensitive sites" are areas near or adjacent to Type Np Water and have one or more of the following:

(1) **Headwall seep** is a seep located at the toe of a cliff or other steep topographical feature and at the head of a Type Np Water which connects to the stream channel network via overland flow, and is characterized by loose substrate and/or fractured bedrock with perennial water at or near the surface throughout the year.

(2) **Side-slope seep** is a seep within 100 feet of a Type Np Water located on side-slopes which are greater than 20 percent, connected to the stream channel network via overland flow, and characterized by loose substrate and fractured bedrock, excluding muck with perennial water at or near the surface throughout the year. Water delivery to the Type Np channel is visible by someone standing in or near the stream.

(3) **Type Np intersection** is the intersection of two or more Type Np Waters.

(4) **Headwater spring** means a permanent spring at the head of a perennial channel. Where a headwater spring can be found, it will coincide with the uppermost extent of Type Np Water.

(5) **Alluvial fan** means a depositional land form consisting of cone-shaped deposit of water-borne, often coarse-sized sediments.

(a) The upstream end of the fan (cone apex) is typically characterized by a distinct increase in channel width where a stream emerges from a narrow valley;

(b) The downstream edge of the fan is defined as the sediment confluence with a higher order channel; and

(c) The lateral margins of a fan are characterized by distinct local changes in sediment elevation and often show disturbed vegetation.

Alluvial fan does not include features that were formed under climatic or geologic conditions which are not currently present or that are no longer dynamic.

"Shorelines of the state" shall have the same meaning as in RCW 90.58.030 (Shoreline Management Act).

"Side casting" means the act of moving excavated material to the side and depositing such material within the limits of construction or dumping over the side and outside the limits of construction.

"Site class" means a grouping of site indices that are used to determine the 50-year or 100-year site class. In order to determine site class, the landowner will obtain the site class index from the state soil survey, place it in the correct index range shown in the two tables provided in this definition, and select the corresponding site class. The site class will then drive the RMZ width. (See WAC 222-30-021 and 222-30-022.)

(1) **For Western Washington**

Site class	50-year site index range (state soil survey)
I	137+
II	119-136
III	97-118
IV	76-96
V	<75

(2) For Eastern Washington

Site class	100-year site index range (state soil survey)	50-year site index range (state soil survey)
I	120+	86+
II	101-120	72-85
III	81-100	58-71
IV	61-80	44-57
V	≤60	<44

(3) For purposes of this definition, the site index at any location will be the site index reported by the *Washington State Department of Natural Resources State Soil Survey*, (soil survey) and detailed in the associated forest soil summary sheets. If the soil survey does not report a site index for the location or indicates noncommercial or marginal forest land, or the major species table indicates red alder, the following apply:

(a) If the site index in the soil survey is for red alder, and the whole RMZ width is within that site index, then use site class V. If the red alder site index is only for a portion of the RMZ width, or there is on-site evidence that the site has historically supported conifer, then use the site class for conifer in the most physiographically similar adjacent soil polygon.

(b) In Western Washington, if no site index is reported in the soil survey, use the site class for conifer in the most physiographically similar adjacent soil polygon.

(c) In Eastern Washington, if no site index is reported in the soil survey, assume site class III, unless site specific information indicates otherwise.

(d) If the site index is noncommercial or marginally commercial, then use site class V.

See also section 7 of the board manual.

"Site preparation" means those activities associated with the removal of slash in preparing a site for planting and shall include scarification and/or slash burning.

"Skid trail" means a route used by tracked or wheeled skidders to move logs to a landing or road.

"Slash" means pieces of woody material containing more than 3 cubic feet resulting from forest practices activities.

"Small forest landowner long-term application" means a proposal from a small forest landowner to conduct forest practices activities for terms of three to fifteen years. Small forest landowners as defined in WAC 222-21-010(13) are eligible to submit long-term applications.

"SOSEA goals" means the goals specified for a spotted owl special emphasis area as identified on the SOSEA maps (see WAC 222-16-086). SOSEA goals provide for demographic and/or dispersal support as necessary to complement the northern spotted owl protection strategies on federal land within or adjacent to the SOSEA.

"Spoil" means excess material removed as overburden or generated during road or landing construction which is not used within limits of construction.

"Spotted owl dispersal habitat" see WAC 222-16-085(2).

"Spotted owl special emphasis areas (SOSEA)" means the geographic areas as mapped in WAC 222-16-086. Detailed maps of the SOSEAs indicating the boundaries and goals are available from the department at its regional offices.

"Stop work order" means the "stop work order" defined in RCW 76.09.080 of the act and may be issued by the department to stop violations of the forest practices chapter or to prevent damage and/or to correct and/or compensate for damages to public resources resulting from forest practices.

"Stream-adjacent parallel roads" means roads (including associated right of way clearing) in a riparian management zone on a property that have an alignment that is parallel to the general alignment of the stream, including roads used by others under easements or cooperative road agreements. Also included are stream crossings where the alignment of the road continues to parallel the stream for more than 250 feet on either side of the stream. Not included are federal, state, county or municipal roads that are not subject to forest practices rules, or roads of another adjacent landowner.

"Sub-mature habitat" see WAC 222-16-085 (1)(b).

"Suitable marbled murrelet habitat" means a contiguous forested area containing trees capable of providing nesting opportunities:

(1) With all of the following indicators unless the department, in consultation with the department of fish and wildlife, has determined that the habitat is not likely to be occupied by marbled murrelets:

(a) Within 50 miles of marine waters;

(b) At least forty percent of the dominant and codominant trees are Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar or sitka spruce;

(c) Two or more nesting platforms per acre;

(d) At least 7 acres in size, including the contiguous forested area within 300 feet of nesting platforms, with similar forest stand characteristics (age, species composition, forest structure) to the forested area in which the nesting platforms occur.

"Suitable spotted owl habitat" see WAC 222-16-085(1).

"Temporary road" means a forest road that is constructed and intended for use during the life of an approved forest practices application/notification. All temporary roads must be abandoned in accordance with WAC 222-24-052(3).

"Threaten public safety" means to increase the risk to the public at large from snow avalanches, identified in consultation with the department of transportation or a local government, or landslides or debris torrents caused or triggered by forest practices.

"Threatened or endangered species" means all species of wildlife listed as "threatened" or "endangered" by the United States Secretary of the Interior or Commerce, and all species of wildlife designated as "threatened" or "endangered" by the Washington fish and wildlife commission.

"Timber" means forest trees, standing or down, of a commercial species, including Christmas trees. However, timber does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods, as that term is defined in RCW 84.33.-035.

"Unconfined avulsing stream" means generally fifth order or larger waters that experience abrupt shifts in channel location, creating a complex flood plain characterized by extensive gravel bars, disturbance species of vegetation of variable age, numerous side channels, wall-based channels, oxbow lakes, and wetland complexes. Many of these streams have dikes and levees that may temporarily or permanently restrict channel movement.

"Validation," as used in WAC 222-20-016, means the department's agreement that a small forest landowner has correctly identified and classified resources, and satisfactorily completed a roads assessment for the geographic area described in Step 1 of a long-term application.

"Water bar" means a diversion ditch and/or hump in a trail or road for the purpose of carrying surface water runoff into the vegetation duff, ditch, or other dispersion area so that it does not gain the volume and velocity which causes soil movement and erosion.

"Watershed administrative unit (WAU)" means an area shown on the map specified in WAC 222-22-020(1).

"Watershed analysis" means, for a given WAU, the assessment completed under WAC 222-22-050 or 222-22-060 together with the prescriptions selected under WAC 222-22-070 and shall include assessments completed under WAC 222-22-050 where there are no areas of resource sensitivity.

"Weed" is any plant which tends to overgrow or choke out more desirable vegetation.

"Western Washington" means the geographic area of Washington west of the Cascade crest and the drainages defined in Eastern Washington.

"Wetland" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, such as swamps, bogs, fens, and similar areas. This includes wetlands created, restored, or enhanced as part of a mitigation procedure. This does not include constructed wetlands or the following surface waters of the state intentionally constructed from wetland sites: Irrigation and drainage ditches, grass lined swales, canals, agricultural detention facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities.

"Wetland functions" include the protection of water quality and quantity, providing fish and wildlife habitat, and the production of timber.

"Wetland management zone" means a specified area adjacent to Type A and B Wetlands where specific measures are taken to protect the wetland functions.

"Wildlife" means all species of the animal kingdom whose members exist in Washington in a wild state. The term "wildlife" includes, but is not limited to, any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, or invertebrate, at any stage of development. The term "wildlife" does not include feral domestic mammals or the family Muridae of the order Rodentia (old world rats and mice).

"Wildlife reserve trees" means those defective, dead, damaged, or dying trees which provide or have the potential to provide habitat for those wildlife species dependent on standing trees. Wildlife reserve trees are categorized as follows:

Type 1 wildlife reserve trees are defective or deformed live trees that have observably sound tops, limbs, trunks, and roots. They may have part of the top broken out or have evidence of other severe defects that include: "Cat face," animal chewing, old logging wounds, weather injury, insect attack, or lightning strike. Unless approved by the landowner, only green trees with visible cavities, nests, or obvious severe defects capable of supporting cavity dependent species shall be considered as Type 1 wildlife reserve trees. These trees must be stable and pose the least hazard for workers.

Type 2 wildlife reserve trees are dead Type 1 trees with sound tops, limbs, trunks, and roots.

Type 3 wildlife reserve trees are live or dead trees with unstable tops or upper portions. Unless approved by the landowner, only green trees with visible cavities, nests, or obvious severe defects capable of supporting cavity dependent species shall be considered as Type 3 wildlife reserve trees. Although the roots and main portion of the trunk are sound, these reserve trees pose high hazard because of the defect in live or dead wood higher up in the tree.

Type 4 wildlife reserve trees are live or dead trees with unstable trunks or roots, with or without bark. This includes "soft snags" as well as live trees with unstable roots caused by root rot or fire. These trees are unstable and pose a high hazard to workers.

"Windthrow" means a natural process by which trees are uprooted or sustain severe trunk damage by the wind.

"Yarding corridor" means a narrow, linear path through a riparian management zone to allow suspended cables necessary to support cable logging methods or suspended or partially suspended logs to be transported through these areas by cable logging methods.

"Young forest marginal habitat" see WAC 222-16-085 (1)(b).

WSR 08-06-045

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-35—Filed February 27, 2008, 3:33 p.m., effective March 5, 2008, 7:00 p.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: March 5, 2008, 7:00 p.m.

Purpose: Amend commercial fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-52-04600R; and amending WAC 220-52-046.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.12.047.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: This closure complies with state/treaty management agreements for harvest allocation and to reduce fishing mortality in areas that do not meet the hardshell criteria. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 27, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-52-04600S Puget Sound crab fishery—Seasons and areas. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-52-046:

1) Effective immediately until further notice, it will be unlawful to fish for Dungeness Crab for commercial purposes in those waters of Marine Fish Shellfish Catch Reporting Areas 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, and 26A-East (Crab Management Region 2 East).

2) Effective 7:00 p.m. March 5, 2008 until further notice, it will be unlawful to fish for Dungeness Crab for commercial purposes in those waters of Marine Fish Shellfish Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, 21A, 21B, 22A, and 22B (Crab Management Region 1).

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 7:00 p.m. March 5, 2008:

WAC 220-52-04600R Commercial crab fishery—
Puget Sound crab fishery—
Seasons and areas. (08-26).

WSR 08-06-052

EMERGENCY RULES

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-36—Filed February 28, 2008, 4:19 p.m., effective February 28, 2008, 4:19 p.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to provide for treaty Indian fishing opportunity in the Columbia while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship

with treaty Indian tribes and federal law governing Washington's relationship with Oregon.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-32-05100Q and 220-32-05100R; and amending WAC 220-32-051.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Puget Sound Gillnetters Ass'n v. Moos*, 92 Wn.2d 939, 603 P.2d 819 (1979); 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Discontinues sales of sturgeon caught in the Bonneville Pool effective 6 p.m., February 29 and discontinues sales of sturgeon caught in The Dalles Pool effective 6 p.m., March 3. Sturgeon allocation guidelines have been (or are expected to be) met for both pools. Fisheries are consistent with the 2005-2007 interim management agreement and the biological opinion. Rule is consistent with action of the Columbia River compact on February 27 and January 24, 2008. Conforms state rules with tribal rules.

The Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River and inherent sovereign authority to regulate their fisheries. Washington and Oregon also have some authority to regulate fishing by treaty Indians in the Columbia River, authority that the states exercise jointly under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). The tribes and the states adopt parallel regulations for treaty Indian fisheries under the supervision of the federal courts. A court order sets the current parameters. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407). Some salmon and steelhead stocks in the Columbia River are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued a biological opinion under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allows for some incidental take of these species in the fisheries as described in the 2005-2007 interim management agreement.

Columbia River fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure consistency with court orders and Endangered Species Act guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. As required by court order, the Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife convene public hearings and invite tribal participation when considering proposals for new emergency rules affecting treaty fishing rights. *Sohappy*, 302 F. Supp. at 912. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 2.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 28, 2008.

Phil Anderson
for Jeff Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-32-05100R Columbia River salmon seasons above Bonneville Dam. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-32-050, WAC 220-32-051, WAC 220-32-052 and WAC 220-32-058, effective immediately until further notice, it is unlawful for a person to take or possess salmon, shad, or sturgeon taken for commercial purposes in Columbia River Salmon Management Catch Reporting Areas 1F, 1G, and 1H; except that those individuals possessing treaty fishing rights under the Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce treaties may fish for salmon, steelhead, walleye, shad, carp, or sturgeon under the following provisions:

1. Open Periods: Immediately through 6:00 p.m. March 21, 2008.
2. Open Areas: SMCRA 1F, 1G, 1H.
3. Gear: No mesh restriction on gillnets. Hoop nets, dip bag nets, and rod and reel with hook and line.
4. Allowable sale: salmon, steelhead, walleye, shad, carp, and sturgeon. Sturgeon between 4 feet and 5 feet in length in The Dalles and John Day pools and between 42-60 inches in the Bonneville Pool may be sold or retained for subsistence purposes.
 - a. **EXCEPT:** effective 6:00 p.m. February 29, 2008 in the Bonneville Pool – discontinue sales of sturgeon. Sturgeon between 42-60 inches in the Bonneville pool may only be retained for subsistence purposes.
 - b. **EXCEPT:** effective 6:00 p.m. March 3, 2008 in The Dalles pool – discontinue sales of sturgeon. Sturgeon between 4 feet and 5 feet in length in The Dalles pool may only be retained for subsistence purposes.
5. Miscellaneous: Sale of platform or hook-and-line-caught fish is allowed during open commercial season, consistent with allowable sales stated in subsection (4).
6. 24 hour quick reporting required for Washington wholesale dealers, WAC 220-69-240.
7. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-32-058, the closed area at the mouth of:

a. Hood River are those waters along the Oregon side of the Columbia River and extend to mid-stream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between markers located approximately 0.85 miles downriver from the west bank at the end of the break wall at the west end of the port of Hood River, and 1/2 miles upriver from the east bank.

b. Herman Creek are those waters upstream from a line between deadline markers near the mouth. One marker is located on the east bank piling, and the other is located on the west bank to the north of the boat ramp.

c. Deschutes River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between points 1/2 miles upstream from the eastern shoreline to one mile downstream from the western shoreline.

d. Umatilla River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between points 1/2 miles upstream from the eastern shoreline to one mile downstream from the western shoreline.

e. Big White Salmon River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between a marker located 1/2 miles downstream from the west bank, upstream to Light ""35".

f. Wind River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between markers located 1-1/4 miles downstream from the west bank and 1/2 miles upstream from the east bank.

g. Klickitat River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between the downstream margin of Lyle Landing; downstream to a marker located near the railroad tunnel approximately 1/8-mile downstream from the west bank.

h. Little White Salmon River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between Light ""27" upstream to a marker located approximately 1/2 miles upstream from the eastern shoreline.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-22-010, during the open periods described above:

a. Area 1F (Bonneville pool) includes those waters of the Columbia River upstream from the Bridge of the Gods, and downstream from the west end of the 3 Mile Rapids located approximately 1.8 miles below the Dalles Dam.

b. Area 1G (The Dalles pool) includes those waters of the Columbia River upstream from a line drawn between a deadline marker on the Oregon shore located approximately 3/4 miles above The Dalles Dam fishway exit, thence at a right angle to the thread of the river to a point in mid-river, then downstream to Light ""1" on the Washington shore, and downstream from Preacher's Eddy Light below John Day Dam.

c. Area 1H (John Day pool) includes those waters of the Columbia River upstream from a fishing boundary marker approximately 1/2 miles above the John Day River, Oregon, extending at a right angle across the thread of the river to a point in mid-river, then downstream to a fishing boundary

marker on the Washington shore approximately opposite the mouth of the John Day River, and downstream from a line at a right angle across the thread of the river one mile downstream from McNary Dam.

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-32-05100Q Columbia River salmon seasons above Bonneville Dam. (08-16)

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 6:01 p.m. March 21, 2008:

WAC 220-32-05100R Columbia River salmon seasons above Bonneville Dam.

WSR 08-06-053
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-34—Filed February 28, 2008, 4:23 p.m., effective March 24, 2008]

Effective Date of Rule: March 24, 2008.

Purpose: Amend fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 232-28-61900G; and amending WAC 232-28-619.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.12.047.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Modifies the bag limit for chinook salmon on Deep River so that the daily bag limit is consistent with open waters on the Columbia River during the same time period. Rule is consistent with compact action on February 15, 2008. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: February 28, 2008.

Phil Anderson
for Jeff Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 232-28-61900G Exceptions to statewide rules—Deep River (Wahkiakum Co.) Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-28-619, effective March 24 through April 4, 2008, those waters of Deep River from the mouth to the town bridge (approximately 1.2 miles above the Hwy 4 bridge) will have a daily bag limit of six salmon, of which no more than one may be an adult. Release all wild Chinook and wild steelhead.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective April 5, 2008:

WAC 232-28-61900G Exceptions to statewide rules—Deep River (Wahkiakum Co.)

WSR 08-06-082
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE

[Order 08-37—Filed March 4, 2008, 3:42 p.m., effective March 7, 2008, 12:01 p.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: March 7, 2008, 12:01 p.m.

Purpose: Amend personal use fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-56-36000I; and amending WAC 220-56-360.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.12.047.

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Survey results show that adequate clams are available for harvest in Razor Clam Areas 1 and 2 for harvest. Washington department of health has certified clams from these beaches to be safe for human consumption. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 1.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: March 4, 2008.

Phil Anderson
for Jeff Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-360001 Razor clams—Areas and seasons. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-56-360, it is unlawful to dig for or possess razor clams taken for personal use from any beach in Razor Clam Areas 1, 2, or 3, except as provided for in this section:

1. Effective 12:01 p.m. March 7 through 11:59 p.m. March 8, 2008, razor clam digging is allowed in Razor Clam Area 2. Digging is allowed from 12:01 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. each day only.
2. Effective 12:01 a.m. March 9 through 11:59 a.m. March 12, 2008, razor clam digging is allowed in Razor Clam Area 2. Digging is allowed from 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. each day only.
3. Effective 12:01 p.m. March 8 through 11:59 p.m. March 8, 2008, razor clam digging is allowed in Razor Clam Area 1. Digging is allowed from 12:01 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. each day only.
4. Effective 12:01 a.m. March 9 through 11:59 a.m. March 9, 2008, razor clam digging is allowed in Razor Clam Area 1. Digging is allowed from 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. each day only.
5. It is unlawful to dig for razor clams at any time in Long Beach, Twin Harbors Beach or Copalis Beach Clam sanctuaries defined in WAC 220-56-372.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 12:01 p.m. March 12, 2008:

WAC 220-56-360001 Razor clams—Areas and seasons.

**WSR 08-06-099
EMERGENCY RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE**

[Order 08-38—Filed March 5, 2008, 10:37 a.m., effective March 5, 2008, 10:37 a.m.]

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

Purpose: The purpose of this rule making is to provide for treaty Indian fishing opportunity in the Columbia while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule making implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with treaty Indian tribes and federal law governing Washington's relationship with Oregon.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-32-05100R and 220-32-05100S; and amending WAC 220-32-051.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047.

Other Authority: *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407); *Puget Sound Gillnetters Ass'n v. Moos*, 92 Wn.2d 939, 603 P.2d 819 (1979); 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River compact).

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Allows for sturgeon that were harvested prior to the closing date in The Dalles Pool to be sold. Sturgeon allocation guidelines have been (or are expected to be) met for both pools. Fisheries are consistent with the 2005-2007 interim management agreement and the biological opinion. Rule is consistent with action of the Columbia River compact on March 5, 2008. Conforms state rules with tribal rules.

The Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Indian tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River and inherent sovereign authority to regulate their fisheries. Washington and Oregon also have some authority to regulate fishing by treaty Indians in the Columbia River, authority that the states exercise jointly under the congressionally ratified Columbia River compact. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). The tribes and the states adopt parallel regulations for treaty Indian fisheries under the supervision of the federal courts. A court order sets the current parameters. *United States v. Oregon*, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement For Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho & White Sturgeon (May 11, 2005) (Doc. No. 2407). Some salmon and steelhead stocks in the Columbia River are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service has issued a biological opinion under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allows for some incidental take of these species in the fisheries as described in the 2005-2007 interim management agreement.

Columbia River fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure consistency with court orders and Endangered Species Act guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. As required by court order, the Washington (WDFW) and Oregon (ODFW) departments of fish and wildlife convene public hearings and invite tribal participation when considering proposals for new emergency rules affecting treaty fishing

rights. *Sohappy*, 302 F. Supp. at 912. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's Own Initiative: New 1, Amended 0, Repealed 2.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted Using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: March 5, 2008.

J. P. Koenings
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-32-05100S Columbia River salmon seasons above Bonneville Dam. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-32-050, WAC 220-32-051, WAC 220-32-052 and WAC 220-32-058, effective immediately until further notice, it is unlawful for a person to take or possess salmon, shad, or sturgeon taken for commercial purposes in Columbia River Salmon Management Catch Reporting Areas 1F, 1G, and 1H; except that those individuals possessing treaty fishing rights under the Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce treaties may fish for salmon, steelhead, walleye, shad, carp, or sturgeon under the following provisions:

1. Effective immediately until 2:00 p.m. on March 5, 2008, sturgeon between 4 and 5 feet caught in The Dalles Pool fishery prior to 6:00 p.m. March 3, 2008 may be sold.

2. Open Periods: Effective effective immediately through 6:00 p.m. March 21, 2008.

3. Open Areas: SMCRA 1F, 1G, 1H.

4. Gear: No mesh restriction on gillnets. Hoop nets, dip bag nets, and rod and reel with hook and line.

5. Allowable sale: salmon, steelhead, walleye, shad, carp, and sturgeon. Sturgeon in the Bonneville and The Dalles pools may not be sold but may be retained for subsistence. Sturgeon in the John Day Pool may be sold.

a. Legal size for sturgeon sales or subsistence: Sturgeon between 4 feet and 5 feet in length in The Dalles Pool and John Day pools and between 42-60 inches in the Bonneville Pool.

6. Miscellaneous: Sale of platform or hook-and-line-caught fish is allowed during open commercial season, consistent with allowable sales stated in subsection (5).

7. 24 hour quick reporting required for Washington wholesale dealers, WAC 220-69-240.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-32-058, the closed area at the mouth of:

a. Hood River are those waters along the Oregon side of the Columbia River and extend to mid-stream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between markers located approximately 0.85 miles downriver from the west bank at the end of the break wall at the west end of the port of Hood River, and 1/2 miles upriver from the east bank.

b. Herman Creek are those waters upstream from a line between deadline markers near the mouth. One marker is located on the east bank piling, and the other is located on the west bank to the north of the boat ramp.

c. Deschutes River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between points 1/2 miles upstream from the eastern shoreline to one mile downstream from the western shoreline.

d. Umatilla River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between points 1/2 miles upstream from the eastern shoreline to one mile downstream from the western shoreline.

e. Big White Salmon River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between a marker located 1/2 miles downstream from the west bank, upstream to Light ""35".

f. Wind River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between markers located 1-1/4 miles downstream from the west bank and 1/2 miles upstream from the east bank.

g. Klickitat River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between the downstream margin of Lyle Landing; downstream to a marker located near the railroad tunnel approximately 1/8-mile downstream from the west bank.

h. Little White Salmon River are those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between Light ""27" upstream to a marker located approximately 1/2 miles upstream from the eastern shoreline.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-22-010, during the open periods described above:

a. Area 1F (Bonneville pool) includes those waters of the Columbia River upstream from the Bridge of the Gods, and downstream from the west end of the 3 Mile Rapids located approximately 1.8 miles below the Dalles Dam.

b. Area 1G (The Dalles pool) includes those waters of the Columbia River upstream from a line drawn between a deadline marker on the Oregon shore located approximately 3/4 miles above The Dalles Dam fishway exit, thence at a right angle to the thread of the river to a point in mid-river, then downstream to Light ""1" on the Washington shore, and downstream from Preacher's Eddy Light below John Day Dam.

c. Area 1H (John Day pool) includes those waters of the Columbia River upstream from a fishing boundary marker approximately 1/2 miles above the John Day River, Oregon, extending at a right angle across the thread of the river to a point in mid-river, then downstream to a fishing boundary

marker on the Washington shore approximately opposite the mouth of the John Day River, and downstream from a line at a right angle across the thread of the river one mile downstream from McNary Dam.

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-32-05100R Columbia River salmon seasons above Bonneville Dam.
(08-36)

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 6:01 p.m. March 21, 2008:

WAC 220-32-05100S Columbia River salmon seasons above Bonneville Dam.