

SENATE BILL REPORT

ESSB 5592

As Passed Senate, March 8, 1995

Title: An act relating to coastal crab fishing licenses.

Brief Description: Revising qualifications for coastal crab fishing licenses.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Natural Resources (originally sponsored by Senators Spanel and Swecker).

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Natural Resources: 2/21/95, 2/28/95 [DPS].
Passed Senate, 3/8/95, 48-0.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Majority Report: That Substitute Senate Bill No. 5592 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass.

Signed by Senators Drew, Chair; Spanel, Vice Chair; A. Anderson, Hargrove, Haugen, Morton, Oke, Owen, Strannigan and Swecker.

Staff: Erika Lim (786-7488)

Background: As of January 1, 1995, persons fishing for coastal crab in Washington State waters must have either a coastal crab or coastal crab class B fishery license. To qualify for a coastal crab license, a person must have made certain minimum landings into Washington during at least two of four designated qualifying seasons, and held one of an enumerated list of Washington licenses during specified years. Alternatively, a person may qualify by demonstrating a minimum number of landings during specified periods. A coastal crab fishery license is transferable and is subject to a transfer fee. A person who does not qualify for a coastal crab fishery license may qualify for a coastal crab class B license if that person can prove certain minimum landings into Washington during at least one of the designated qualifying seasons, and held one of an enumerated list of Washington fishery licenses every year since the year of the qualifying landing. Coastal crab class B licenses are not transferable and cease to exist after December 31, 1999. Both types of coastal crab licenses have hull length restrictions.

As of January 1, 1995, coastal crab taken in offshore waters (i.e., waters beyond the three-mile territorial waters) may be landed into Washington only if: (1) they were caught by persons holding either type of coastal crab fishery license; (2) they were caught by persons holding Oregon or California commercial crab fishing licenses, were caught during certain times of the year, and were caught using specified gear; or (3) the director determines that landings into Washington by non-possessors of either type of coastal crab license is in the best interest of the coastal crab processing industry and certain conditions are met.

As of January 1, 1995, an Oregon resident is eligible for coastal crab license if: the person made certain minimum landings into Oregon during at least two of four designated qualifying seasons; the person held a nonresident non-Puget Sound crab pot license during certain years; and the state of Oregon grants reciprocal access to its territorial waters to Washington crab fishers.

As of January 1, 1995, a person who holds a coastal crab license may not land into Washington crab taken from the exclusive economic zones of Oregon or California unless that person also holds the license or permit required to land those crab into the state from whose exclusive economic zone the crab were taken.

A review board hears cases involving decisions made by the department regarding either type of coastal crab license. The board has three members: a person representing commercial crab processors, a person who holds a coastal crab license, and a citizen of a coastal community.

Summary of Bill: A person qualifies for a coastal crab license if that person designated a qualifying vessel or qualifying replacement vessel after December 31, 1993, on a license that meets certain criteria.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on February 15, 1995.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Testimony For: This will allow entry of persons who were intended to be allowed into the fishery. It will also provide a longer season for land-based processors and thereby create more family-wage jobs.

Testimony Against: The bill would permit too many boats into the fishery and would further deplete the resource, particularly in light of the recent federal court decision granting 50 percent of the state shellfish harvest to certain Indian tribes. Entry into the coastal crab fishery must be controlled so that the industry remains economically viable.

Testified: Ed Manary, DFW; Bill Anderson, DFW (concerns); PRO: Mike Brown; Tim Horgan, Thane Tienson; Rick Gilman; Linda Larson; Ron Baynard; Ivar Jones; Russell Smotherman; Dick Henry; CON: Ernie Summers; Larry Thevik; David Wolfenberger; Dick Sheldon; Tom Kelley.

House Amendment(s): The House amendment provides two additional ways for a person to qualify for a class A license: (1) the person landed at least 20,000 pounds of coastal crab per season in at least two of the four designated qualifying seasons and held one of an enumerated list of Washington licenses during specified years; or (2) the person had a new vessel under construction between December 1, 1988 and September 15, 1992 and landed at least 5,000 pounds of coastal crab with that boat before September 15, 1993.