

# HOUSE BILL REPORT

## HB 2055

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As Reported By House Committee On:  
State Government

**Title:** An act relating to the creation of the department of fish and wildlife.

**Brief Description:** Creating the department of fish and wildlife.

**Sponsors:** Representatives Hansen, Fuhrman, King, Basich, R. Fisher, Sheldon, Ogden, Lemmon and Conway; by request of Governor Lowry.

**Brief History:**

Reported by House Committee on:  
State Government, March 3, 1993, DPS.

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### HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE GOVERNMENT

**Majority Report:** The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 9 members: Representatives Anderson, Chair; Veloria, Vice Chair; Reams, Ranking Minority Member; Vance, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Campbell; Conway; Dyer; King; and Pruitt.

**Staff:** Bonnie Austin (786-7135).

**Background:** Prior to 1932, fish and wildlife resources were managed by the Department of Fish and Game and the counties. In 1932, the Game Department and the Game Commission were established by Initiative 62 as separate entities. The Game Commission assumed responsibility for setting fishing and hunting seasons, limits for taking game, and license fees. The Game Commission was also authorized to hire the director of the Department of Game.

In 1945, the Legislature abolished the Game Commission and gave the governor the authority to appoint the director of the Department of Game. The voters overturned this legislation by referendum by a margin of seven to one. In 1987, the Legislature changed the name of the Department of Game to the Department of Wildlife (WDW), and gave the governor the authority to appoint the director of WDW.

Generally, the Department of Wildlife manages wildlife and game fish. The paramount mandate of WDW is to preserve, protect, and perpetuate all wildlife species. WDW is also charged with managing wildlife for recreational hunting and fishing activities. The Department of Fisheries (FIS) manages food fish and shellfish. The mandate of FIS is to preserve, protect, and perpetuate food fish and shellfish, and to maintain the economic well-being of the fishing industry in the state. Both FIS and WDW have enforcement and habitat protection responsibilities.

In most states, wildlife and fisheries management is consolidated in one agency. In 1980, the Legislative Budget Committee (LBC) issued a report evaluating the feasibility of combining the departments of Fisheries and Wildlife. The report identified savings of \$1.4 million and nine full-time employees for the 1981-83 biennium, but did not make a recommendation as to whether the merger should occur. In 1984, the House Subcommittee on State Government Reorganization reviewed the merger possibility in light of the similarity of functions, but no action was taken. In 1990, the Efficiency Commission conducted a study of merging hunting and fishing licensing functions. Over the past decade, the Legislature has considered a variety of merger proposals.

**Summary of Substitute Bill:** The Department of Fish and Wildlife is established. Effective July 1, 1994, the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Wildlife are abolished and all of their powers, duties, and functions are transferred to the new Department of Fish and Wildlife. All records, documents, equipment, funds, assets, employees, rules, and pending business are transferred. The Office of Financial Management will resolve questions arising from the transfer.

The director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife will be appointed by the governor, subject to Senate confirmation, and will serve at the pleasure of the governor. The director is given authority over the management of the department.

By November 15, 1993, the director of Fisheries and the Director of Wildlife will jointly submit a transition plan to the governor. The House Fisheries and Wildlife Committee and the Senate Natural Resources Committee will conduct a joint interim study to determine the role the Wildlife Commission should play in the new department. The committees will make recommendations by January 1, 1994.

**Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:** The original bill abolished the Wildlife Commission, transferred its

powers and duties to the new Department of Fish and Wildlife, and created a nine-member advisory commission. The substitute bill restores the Wildlife Commission, deletes the nine-member advisory commission, and directs an interim study on the role the commission should play in the new department. The new department will conduct strategic planning.

**Fiscal Note:** Requested February 24, 1993. Requested on substitute March 4, 1993.

**Effective Date of Substitute Bill:** Sections 1 through 8 and Sections 10 through 74 take effect July 1, 1994. Sections 9 and 75 take effect 90 days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

**Testimony For:** The goal of this legislation is to provide the best possible resource management for Washington's fish and wildlife. This is very important to both our quality of life and our economy. The state needs to have one policy voice and one mission on these matters, especially given the salmon species that may be listed as endangered. It is appropriate to fund this agency with a mix of general fund and license fees because there is a general public benefit as well as benefits to specific groups.

**Testimony Against:** Do not abolish the Wildlife Commission. It is a very good, very responsible commission and the citizens have access to it. The citizens will not have access to an advisory committee. The people should not be taken out of the regulatory arena. The Wildlife Commission should be retained and fisheries management should be added to their purview. The commission should appoint the director of, and set the policy for, the new department. The commission should retain its current duties.

Don't let the merger result in less resources to fish and wildlife management. The wildlife fund should remain dedicated to wildlife. Wildlife is a services group and fisheries is a business group. Wildlife enforcement should be kept separate. Bigger isn't necessarily better - look at the Department of Social and Health Services, General Motors, and IBM. The Department of Natural Resources should be added into this merger. This bill is on too fast of a track. Don't approve of the plan until the planning is done.

**Witnesses:** Governor Mike Lowry (pro); Representative Mike Hansen (pro); Rob Kavanaugh (pro); Ken Koski, Washington State Trappers (con); John Frost, Washington State Sportsman's Council (con); Chuck Tyler, Tacoma Sportsmen's Club (con); J. K. Johnson, Washington State Muzzle Loaders (con); John Kelly, King County Outdoor Sports Council (con);

Jeff Parsons, National Audubon Society (neutral); Rod Meseberg, Central Washington Fish Advisory (pro); Sylvia Thorpe (con); Frank Stricklin (pro); John Benedict (con); John Sager, Federation of Flyfishers Steelhead Commission (con); Howard Johnson, Federation of Flyfishers Steelhead Commission (con); Randy Frisvois, Washington Council Federation of Flyfishers (con); Kathy Adams (con); Bruce Ferguson (con); and Bob Panther, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council (con).