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SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5371

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By Senate Agriculture, Water, Natural Resources & Parks (originally sponsored by Senators Lovelett, Shewmake, Hasegawa, Hunt, Keiser, Kuderer, Nguyen, Pedersen, Randall, Robinson, Rolfes, Saldaña, Valdez, Wellman, and C. Wilson)

READ FIRST TIME 02/17/23.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to protecting southern resident orcas from
- 2 vessels; amending RCW 77.15.740, 77.65.615, and 77.15.815;
- 3 prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 77.15.740 and 2019 c 291 s 1 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, it is 8 unlawful for a person to:
- 9 (a) Cause a vessel or other object to approach, in any manner, 10 within ((three hundred)) 1,000 yards of a southern resident orca 11 ((whale));
 - (b) Position a vessel to be in the path of a southern resident orca ((whale)) at any point located within ((four hundred)) 1,000 yards of the whale. This includes intercepting a southern resident orca ((whale)) by positioning a vessel so that the prevailing wind or water current carries the vessel into the path of the whale at any point located within ((four hundred)) 1,000 yards of the whale;
- 18 (c) ((Position a vessel behind a southern resident orca whale at
 19 any point located within four hundred yards;

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 $\frac{(d)}{(d)}$) Fail to disengage the transmission of a vessel that is within ((three hundred)) $\underline{400}$ yards of a southern resident orca ((whale));

 $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ <u>(d)</u> Cause a vessel or other object to exceed a speed greater than seven knots over ground at any point located within $(\frac{(one-half\ nautical\ mile\ (one\ thousand\ thirteen\ yards)}))$ <u>1,000 yards</u> of a southern resident orca $(\frac{(whale}{(e))})$; or

 $((\frac{f}{f}))$ (e) Feed a southern resident orca $(\frac{whale}{f})$.

- 9 (2) A person is exempt from subsection (1) of this section if 10 that person is:
 - (a) Operating a federal government vessel in the course of official duties, or operating a state, tribal, or local government vessel when engaged in official duties involving law enforcement, search and rescue, or public safety;
 - (b) Operating a vessel in conjunction with a vessel traffic service as a vessel traffic service user established under 33 C.F.R. and following a traffic separation scheme, or complying with a vessel traffic service or captain of the port measure ((of)) or direction, complying with the rules of the road or taking actions to ensure safety. This also includes ((support vessels escorting ships in the traffic lanes)) vessel transits departing the lanes for safety reasons or to approach or depart a dock or anchorage area, including support vessels escorting or assisting vessels, such as tug boats;
 - (c) Engaging in an activity, including scientific research <u>or oil</u> <u>spill response</u>, pursuant to <u>the conditions of</u> a permit or other authorization from the national marine fisheries service ((and)) <u>or</u> the department;
 - (d) Lawfully engaging in a treaty Indian or commercial fishery that is actively setting, retrieving, or closely tending fishing gear. Commercial fishing vessels in transit are not exempt from subsection (1) of this section;
 - (e) Conducting vessel operations necessary to avoid an imminent and serious threat to a person, vessel, or the environment, including when necessary for overall safety of navigation and to comply with state and federal navigation requirements; or
 - (f) Engaging in rescue or clean-up efforts of a beached southern resident orca ((whale)) overseen, coordinated, or authorized by a volunteer stranding network.
- 39 (3) For the purpose of this section, "vessel" includes aircraft 40 while on the surface of the water, and every description of

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- watercraft on the water that is used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. However, "vessel" does not include inner tubes, air mattresses, sailboards, and small rafts, or flotation devices or toys customarily used by swimmers.
 - (4)(a) A violation of this section is a natural resource infraction punishable under chapter 7.84 RCW and carries a fine of ((five hundred dollars)) up to \$250, not including statutory assessments added pursuant to RCW 3.62.090.

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- (b) A person who qualifies for an exemption under subsection (2) of this section may offer that exemption as an affirmative defense, which that person must prove by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (c) The department may choose to offer educational materials in lieu of issuing an infraction, at the officer's discretion.
- (5) ((The enforcement actions required of the department from this section are subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose.)) The department must post signs at public boat launches and marinas that provide information regarding the vessel setbacks and speed limits required by this section. However, the requirements of this section apply whether or not a sign is present and the absence of a sign is not a defense to any violation of this section.
- (6) The department shall conduct outreach and education regarding regulations and best practices for recreational boating in waters inhabited by southern resident orcas, including best practices for inadvertent encounters closer than 1,000 yards from a southern resident orca. This may include the advancement and proliferation of tools for notifying boaters of southern resident orca presence, identifying orca ecotypes, and estimating distance on the water.
- 29 **Sec. 2.** RCW 77.65.615 and 2021 c 284 s 1 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) A commercial whale watching business license is required for commercial whale watching businesses. The annual fee for a commercial whale watching business license is ((two hundred dollars)) \$200 in addition to the annual application fee of ((seventy-five dollars)) \$70.
- 36 (2) The annual fees for a commercial whale watching business 37 license as described in subsection (1) of this section must ((include 38 fees for)) list each motorized or sailing vessel ((or vessels as 39 follows:

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- 1 (a) One to twenty-four passengers, three hundred twenty-five dollars;
- 3 (b) Twenty-five to fifty passengers, five hundred twenty-five dollars:
- 5 (c) Fifty-one to one hundred passengers, eight hundred twenty-6 five dollars;

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- (d) One hundred one to one hundred fifty passengers, one thousand eight hundred twenty-five dollars; and
- (e) One hundred fifty-one passengers or greater, two thousand dollars)) to be covered under the business license.
 - (3) The holder of a commercial whale watching business license for motorized or sailing vessels required under subsection (2) of this section may ((substitute the vessel designated)) designate an additional vessel on the license((, or designate a vessel if none has previously been designated,)) if the license holder((;
 - (a) Surrenders the previously issued license to the department;
 - (b) Submits)) submits to the department an application that identifies the ((currently designated vessel, the)) vessel proposed to be designated((τ)) and any other information required by the department((τ) and
- (c) Pays to the department a fee of thirty-five dollars and an application fee of one hundred five dollars)).
 - (4) ((Unless the business license holder owns all vessels identified on the application described in subsection (3)(b) of this section, the department may not change the vessel designation on the license more than once per calendar year.
 - (5)) A commercial whale watching operator license is required for commercial whale watching operators. A person may operate a motorized or sailing commercial whale watching vessel designated on a commercial whale watching business license only if:
- 31 (a) The person holds a commercial whale watching operator license 32 issued by the director; and
 - (b) The person is designated as an operator on the underlying commercial whale watching business license.
 - (((6))) <u>(5)</u> No individual may hold more than one commercial whale watching operator license. An individual who holds an operator license may be designated as an operator on an unlimited number of commercial whale watching business licenses.

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(((7))) <u>(6)</u> The annual <u>application</u> fee for a commercial whale watching operator license is ((one hundred dollars in addition to an annual application fee of seventy-five dollars)) <u>\$25</u>.

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- (7) A paddle tour business license is required for businesses conducting paddle tours. The annual fee for a paddle tour business license is \$200 in addition to the annual application fee of \$70.
- (8) A person may conduct ((commercial whale watching via)) guided ((kayak)) paddle tours only if:
- 9 (a) The person holds a ((kayak)) paddle guide license issued by 10 the director; and
- 11 (b) The person is designated as a ((kayak)) guide on the 12 underlying ((commercial whale watching)) paddle tour business 13 license.
 - (9) No individual may hold more than one ((kayak)) paddle guide license. An individual who holds a ((kayak)) paddle guide license may be designated on an unlimited number of ((commercial whale watching)) paddle tour business licenses.
- 18 (10) The annual <u>application</u> fee for a ((kayak)) <u>paddle</u> guide 19 license is \$25 ((in addition to an annual application fee of \$25)).
 - (11) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Commercial whale watching" means the act of taking, or offering to take, passengers aboard a <u>motorized or sailing</u> vessel ((or <u>guided kayak tour in order</u>)) to view marine mammals in their natural habitat for a fee.
 - (b) "Commercial whale watching business" means a business that engages in the activity of commercial whale watching.
 - (c) "Commercial whale watching business license" means a department-issued license to operate a commercial whale watching business.
- 31 (d) "Commercial whale watching license" means a commercial whale 32 watching business license((τ)) or a commercial whale watching 33 operator license((τ)) or a kayak guide license)) as defined in this 34 section.
- 35 (e) "Commercial whale watching operator" means a person who 36 operates a motorized or sailing vessel engaged in the business of 37 whale watching.
- 38 (f) "Commercial whale watching operator license" means a 39 department-issued license to operate a commercial motorized or 40 sailing vessel on behalf of a commercial whale watching business.

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1 (g) "Commercial whale watching vessel" means any vessel that is 2 being used as a means of transportation for individuals to engage in 3 commercial whale watching.

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- (h) "((Kayak)) <u>Paddle</u> guide" means a person who conducts guided ((kayak)) tours on behalf of a ((commercial whale watching)) <u>paddle</u> tour business.
- (i) "((Kayak)) <u>Paddle</u> guide license" means a department-issued license to conduct commercial guided ((kayak)) <u>paddle</u> tours on behalf of a ((commercial whale watching)) <u>paddle</u> tour business.
- 10 <u>(j) "Paddle tour business" means a business that conducts paddle</u> 11 tours.
- 12 (k) "Paddle tour" means the act of guiding or offering to take
 13 people aboard nonmotorized or human-powered vessels, such as kayaks
 14 or paddle boards, on a trip, tour, or guided lesson that involves
 15 viewing marine mammals in their natural habitat for a fee.
- 16 (12) The residency and business requirements of RCW 77.65.040 (2) 17 and (3) do not apply to Canadian individuals or corporations applying 18 for and holding Washington commercial whale watching licenses defined 19 in this section.
- 20 (13) The license and application fees in this section ((are waived for calendar years 2021 and 2022)) may be waived for organizations whose relevant commercial whale watching or marine paddle tour activities are solely for bona fide nonprofit educational purposes.
- 25 **Sec. 3.** RCW 77.15.815 and 2019 c 291 s 4 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
- 27 (1) This section applies only to persons and activities defined 28 in RCW 77.65.615, including commercial whale watching and paddle 29 tours.
- 30 <u>(2)</u> A person is guilty of unlawfully engaging in commercial whale watching in the second degree if the person <u>conducts commercial whale</u> watching activities and:
- 33 (a) Does not have and possess all licenses and permits required 34 under this title; or
- 35 (b) Violates any department rule regarding ((the operation of a))
 36 commercial whale watching ((vessel near a southern resident orca
 37 whale)).
- 38 $((\frac{(2)}{(2)}))$ <u>(3)</u> A person is guilty of engaging in commercial whale 39 watching in the first degree if the person commits the act described

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in subsection (((1))) <u>(2)</u> of this section and the violation occurs within ((one year of the date of a prior conviction under this section)) five years of any of the following:

(a) The date of a prior conviction under this section;

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- (b) The date of a finding of guilt or plea of guilty pursuant to an amended information, criminal complaint or citation, or infraction for any violation that was originally charged as a violation of this section, regardless of whether the imposition of the sentence is deferred or the penalty is suspended; or
- (c) The date of any disposition of a case arising from an act originally charged as a violation of this section, whereby the offender enters into a disposition that continues or defers the case for dismissal upon the successful completion of specific terms or conditions.
- 15 $((\frac{3}{3}))$ $\underline{(4)}$ (a) Unlawful commercial whale watching in the second degree is a misdemeanor.
 - (b) Unlawful commercial whale watching in the first degree is a gross misdemeanor. ((Upon conviction)) In addition to the appropriate criminal penalties, the director shall ((deny applications submitted by the person for a commercial whale watching license or alternate operator license for two years from the date of conviction)) revoke any operator license, business license, or both, and order a suspension of the person's privilege to engage in commercial whale watching for two years.
 - (5) A person is guilty of unlawfully engaging in a paddle tour in the second degree if the person conducts paddle tour activities and:
 - (a) Does not have and possess all licenses and permits required under this title; or
- 29 <u>(b) Violates any department rule regarding the operation of</u> 30 paddle tours in marine waters.
- 31 (6) A person is guilty of unlawfully engaging in a paddle tour in 32 the first degree if the person commits an act described in subsection 33 (5) of this section and the violation occurs within five years of the 34 date of any of the following:
 - (a) The date of a prior conviction under this section;
- 36 (b) The date of a finding of guilt or plea of guilty pursuant to
 37 an amended information, criminal complaint or citation, or infraction
 38 for any violation that was originally charged as a violation of this
 39 section, regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred
 40 or the penalty is suspended; or

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1 (c) The date of any disposition of a case arising from an act originally charged as a violation of this section, whereby the offender enters into a disposition that continues or defers the case 3 for dismissal upon the successful completion of specific terms and 4 conditions.

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- 6 (7) (a) Unlawful engagement in a paddle tour in the second degree 7 is a misdemeanor.
- (b) Unlawful engagement in a paddle tour in the first degree is a 8 gross misdemeanor. In addition to appropriate criminal penalties, the 9 director shall revoke any paddle quide license, business license, or 10 both, and order a suspension of the person's privilege to conduct 11 12 paddle tours in marine waters for two years.
- 13 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 4.** Section 1 of this act takes effect January 1, 2024. 14

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