HOUSE BILL 1118

State of Washington

64th Legislature

2015 Regular Session

By Representative Blake

Read first time 01/13/15. Referred to Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources.

- Relating to creating cost 1 AN ACT savings by providing administrative flexibility to the department of fish and wildlife in 2 its implementation of Title 77 RCW while not directing any changes to 3 4 resource management outcomes; amending RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.120, 77.04.160, 5 77.04.150, 77.12.068, 77.12.184, 77.12.360, 77.12.451, 77.12.880, 6 77.12.670, 77.12.702, 77.12.755, 77.12.820, 77.15.110, 7 77.15.245, 77.15.260, 77.15.620, 77.55.141, 77.55.241, 77.57.040, 8 77.57.060, 77.60.170, 77.65.560, 77.70.010, 77.70.210, 77.70.280, 77.85.020, 77.85.040, 77.85.160, 9 77.70.360, 77.70.390, 77.85.130, 10 77.85.220, 77.85.230, 77.95.020, 77.95.090, 77.95.190, 77.95.200, 77.95.230, 77.95.310, 77.100.050, 77.100.060, 77.115.010, 88.02.640, 11 and 43.43.400; reenacting and amending RCW 77.08.045, 77.85.140, and 12 13 77.08.010; adding a new section to chapter 77.135 RCW; creating a new 14 repealing RCW 77.12.605, 77.12.710, 77.12.879, 15 77.65.900; and providing an expiration date.
- 16 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 17 **Sec. 1.** RCW 77.04.012 and 2000 c 107 s 2 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
- (1) Wildlife, fish, and shellfish are the property of the state.
- 20 The commission, director, and the department shall preserve, protect,

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perpetuate, and manage the wildlife and food fish, game fish, and shellfish in state waters and offshore waters.

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- (2) The department shall conserve the wildlife and food fish, game fish, and shellfish resources in a manner that does not impair the resource. In a manner consistent with this goal, the department shall seek to maintain the economic well-being and stability of the fishing industry in the state. The department shall promote orderly fisheries and shall enhance and improve recreational and commercial fishing in this state.
- 10 (3) The commission may authorize the taking of wildlife, food 11 fish, game fish, and shellfish only at times or places, or in manners 12 or quantities, as in the judgment of the commission does not impair 13 the supply of these resources.
 - (4) The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational game fishing and hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juveniles, ((disabled)) individuals with disabilities, and senior citizens.
- 18 <u>(5)</u> Recognizing that the management of our state wildlife, food 19 fish, game fish, and shellfish resources depends heavily on the 20 assistance of volunteers, the department shall work cooperatively 21 with volunteer groups and individuals to achieve the goals of this 22 title to the greatest extent possible.
- 23 <u>(6)</u> Nothing in this title shall be construed to infringe on the 24 right of a private property owner to control the owner's private 25 property.
- 26 **Sec. 2.** RCW 77.04.120 and 2000 c 107 s 3 are each amended to 27 read as follows:
- 28 (1) The director shall investigate the habits, supply, and 29 economic use of food fish and shellfish in state and offshore waters.
- (2) <u>When requested</u>, the director shall ((make an annual)) report to the governor on the operation of the department and ((the)) statistics ((of)) relating to the fishing industry.
 - (3) Subject to RCW 40.07.040 and consistent with RCW 43.01.036, the director shall, when so requested, provide a ((comprehensive biennial)) report of all departmental operations to the ((chairs of the committees on natural resources of the senate and house of representatives, the senate ways and means committee, and the house of representatives appropriations committee, including one copy to the staff of each of the committees, to reflect the previous fiscal

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1 period. The format of the report shall be similar to reports issued by the department from 1964-1970 and the report shall include, but 2 not be limited to, descriptions of all department activities 3 including: Revenues generated, program costs, capital expenditures, 4 personnel, special projects, new and ongoing research, environmental 5 6 controls, cooperative projects, intergovernmental agreements, and outlines of ongoing litigation, recent court decisions and orders on 7 major issues with the potential for state liability. The report shall 8 describe the status of the resource and its recreational, commercial, 9 10 and tribal utilization. The report shall)) legislature. The report 11 must include the information contained in the reporting request and 12 be made available to the public.

- 13 **Sec. 3.** RCW 77.04.150 and 2008 c 294 s 1 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
- 15 (1) The commission ((must)) may, if deemed beneficial by the 16 commission, appoint an advisory committee to generally represent the interests of hunters and fishers with disabilities on matters 17 18 including, but not limited to, special hunts, modified sporting equipment, access to public land, and hunting and 19 20 opportunities. The advisory committee ((is)) may not be composed of 21 more than seven members, each being an individual with a disability. 22 The advisory committee members must represent the entire state. ((The 23 members must be appointed so that each of the six department 24 administrative regions, as they existed on January 1, 2007, are represented with one resident on the advisory committee. One 25 additional member must be appointed at large. The chair of the 26 27 advisory committee must be a member of the advisory committee and 28 shall be selected by the members of the advisory committee.))
- 29 (2) For the purposes of this section, an individual with a 30 disability includes but is not limited to:
- 31 (a) An individual with a permanent disability who is not 32 ambulatory over natural terrain without a prosthesis or assistive 33 device;
- 34 (b) An individual with a permanent disability who is unable to 35 walk without the use of assistance from a brace, cane, crutch, 36 wheelchair, scooter, walker, or other assistive device;
- 37 (c) An individual who has a cardiac condition to the extent that 38 the individual's functional limitations are severe;

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1 (d) An individual who is restricted by lung disease to the extent 2 that the individual's functional limitations are severe;

- (e) An individual who is totally blind or visually impaired; or
- (f) An individual with a permanent disability with upper or lower extremity impairments who does not have the use of one or both upper or lower extremities.
- (3) The members of the advisory committee are appointed for <u>not more than</u> a four-year term. If a vacancy occurs on the advisory committee prior to the expiration of a term, the commission must appoint a replacement ((within sixty days)) to complete the term.
- (4) The advisory committee must meet at least semiannually, and may meet at other times as requested by a majority of the advisory committee members for any express purpose that directly relates to the duties set forth in subsection (1) of this section. A majority of members currently serving on the advisory committee constitutes a quorum. The department must provide staff support for all official advisory committee meetings.
- (5) Each member of the advisory committee shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for travel expenses as authorized in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.
- (6) The members of the advisory committee, or individuals acting on their behalf, are immune from civil liability for official acts performed in the course of their duties.
- (((7) Beginning December 1, 2011, and again at least once every four years, the commission shall present a report to the appropriate legislative committees detailing the effectiveness of the advisory committee including, but not limited to, the participation levels, general interest, quality of advice, and recommendations as to the advisory committee's continuance or modification.))
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 77.04.160 and 2001 c 337 s 5 are each amended to 31 read as follows:
- (1) The department shall ((prepare an annual)) annually provide information to the recreation and conservation office regarding surplus salmon ((report)). ((This report shall)) The information must include the disposition of adult salmonids that have returned to salmonid hatchery facilities operated under the jurisdiction of the state that:
 - (a) Have not been harvested; and
 - (b) Were not allowed to escape for natural spawning.

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- 1 (2) The ((report)) information shall include, by species, the 2 number and estimated weight of surplus salmon and steelhead and a 3 description of the disposition of the adult carcasses including, but 4 not limited to, the following categories:
 - (a) Disposed in landfills;

- 6 (b) Transferred to another government agency for reproductive 7 purposes;
- 8 (c) Sold to contract buyers in the round;
- 9 (d) Sold to contract buyers after spawning;
- 10 (e) Transferred to Native American tribes;
- 11 (f) Donated to food banks; and
- 12 (g) Used in stream nutrient enrichment programs.
- 13 (3) The ((report shall)) information must also include, by species, information on the number of requests for viable salmon eggs, the number of these requests that were granted and the number that were denied, the geographic areas for which these requests were granted or denied, and a brief explanation given for each denial of a request for viable salmon eggs.
- 19 (4) The ((report shall be)) information provided to the
 20 recreation and conservation office under this section must be
 21 included in the biennial ((state of the salmon)) report ((required by
 22 RCW 77.85.020 and other similar state reports on salmon)) on the
 23 statewide status of salmon recovery and watershed health required
 24 under RCW 77.85.020.
- 25 (5) The ((report shall)) information must include an assessment 26 of the infrastructure needs and facility modifications necessary to 27 implement chapter 337, Laws of 2001.
- 28 **Sec. 5.** RCW 77.12.068 and 2008 c 225 s 4 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- 30 (1) The department and the state parks and recreation commission ((shall)) may disseminate information about RCW 77.15.740, whale and 31 wildlife viewing guidelines, and other responsible wildlife viewing 32 messages to educate Washington's citizens on how to reduce the risk 33 of disturbing southern resident orca whales. ((The department and the 34 35 state parks and recreation commission must, at minimum, disseminate)) This information ((on their)) may be disseminated through the 36 internet sites ((and through)), 37 appropriate 38 publications((, brochures)), and other information sources deemed
- 39 appropriate by either agency.

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- ((shall)) should also attempt to reach the state's boating community by coordinating with appropriate state and nongovernmental entities to provide ((this)) the information pursuant to this section at marinas, boat shows, boat dealers, during boating safety training courses, and in conjunction with vessel registration or licensing.
- 7 **Sec. 6.** RCW 77.12.184 and 2009 c 333 s 31 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 (1) The department shall deposit all moneys received from the 10 following activities into the state wildlife account created in RCW 11 77.12.170:
- 12 (a) The sale of interpretive, recreational, historical, 13 educational, and informational literature and materials;
- 14 (b) The sale of advertisements in regulation pamphlets and other 15 appropriate mediums; ((and))
- 16 (c) Enrollment fees in department-sponsored educational training 17 events<u>; and</u>
- (d) Fees for accessing mobile device applications, or information on mobile device applications, developed by or for the department that provides user content such as licensing, harvest recording and reporting, and access to regulations and information.

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- (2) ((Moneys collected under subsection (1) of this section shall be spent primarily for producing regulation booklets for users and for the development, production, reprinting, and distribution of informational and educational materials. The department may also spend these moneys for necessary expenses associated with training activities, and other activities as determined by the director.
- (3) Regulation <u>and education</u> pamphlets may be subsidized through appropriate advertising, but must be made available free of charge to the users <u>unless the information is provided through a</u> mobile device application.
- $((\frac{4}{}))$ (3) The director may enter into joint ventures with other agencies and organizations to generate revenue for providing public information and education on wildlife $((\frac{and}{}))$, hunting $((\frac{and}{}))$, fishing $((\frac{rules}{}))$, and recreation.
- 36 **Sec. 7.** RCW 77.12.360 and 1980 c 78 s 54 are each amended to read as follows:

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Upon written request of the department, the department of natural resources may withdraw from lease state-owned lands described in the request. The request shall bear the endorsement of the county legislative authority if the lands were acquired under RCW ((76.12.030 or 76.12.080)) 79.22.040 or 79.22.020. Withdrawals shall conform to the state outdoor recreation plan. If the lands are held for the benefit of the common school fund or another fund, the department shall pay compensation equal to the lease value of the lands to the appropriate fund.

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- 10 **Sec. 8.** RCW 77.12.451 and 1990 c 36 s 1 are each amended to read 11 as follows:
- 12 (1) The director may take or remove any species of fish or 13 shellfish from the waters or beaches of the state.
- 14 (2) The director may sell food fish or shellfish caught or taken 15 during department test fishing operations.
 - (3) The director shall not sell inedible salmon for human consumption. Salmon and carcasses may be given to state institutions or schools or to economically depressed people, unless the salmon are unfit for human consumption. Salmon not fit for human consumption may be sold by the director for animal food, fish food, or for industrial purposes.
 - (4) In the sale of surplus salmon from state hatcheries, ((the division of purchasing shall require that)) a portion of the surplus salmon must be processed and returned to the state by the purchaser. The processed salmon shall be fit for human consumption and in a form for distribution to individuals. suitable The ((division of purchasing shall establish the)) required percentage must be set at a level that does not discourage competitive bidding for the surplus salmon. The measure of the percentage is the combined value of all of the surplus salmon sold. The department of social and health services shall distribute the processed salmon to economically depressed individuals and state institutions pursuant to rules adopted by the department of social and health services.
- 34 **Sec. 9.** RCW 77.08.045 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 s 17 and 2011 c 339 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- As used in this title or rules adopted pursuant to this title:
- 37 (1) "Migratory waterfowl" means members of the family Anatidae, 38 including ((brants,)) ducks, geese, and swans;

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1 (2) "Migratory bird" means migratory game birds, including 2 migratory waterfowl and coots, snipe, doves, and band-tailed pigeon;

- (3) "Migratory bird permit" means the permit that is required by RCW 77.32.350 to be in the possession of all persons to hunt migratory birds; and
- (4) (("Prints and artwork")) "Migratory bird artwork" means the stamps, prints, and other replicas of the original stamp design that are sold to the general public. ((Prints and artwork)) Migratory bird stamps are not to be construed to be the migratory bird permits that ((is)) are required by RCW 77.32.350. ((Artwork may be any facsimile of the original stamp design, including color renditions, metal duplications, or any other kind of design.))
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 77.12.670 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 21 s 15 are each 14 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) ((Beginning July 1, 2011, the department, after soliciting recommendations from the public, shall select the design for the migratory bird stamp.
 - ((license validations or stamps by the department to any person hunting waterfowl or to any stamp collector)) permits shall be deposited in the state wildlife account and shall be used only ((for that portion of the cost of printing and production of the stamps)) for:
 - ((migratory waterfowl hunters as determined by subsection (4) of this section, and for those))
 - (a) Migratory ((waterfowl)) bird projects specified by the director of the department for the acquisition and development of migratory ((waterfowl)) bird habitat in the state; and
- 29 ((for)) <u>(b) The</u> enhancement, protection, and propagation of 30 migratory ((waterfowl)) <u>birds</u> in the state.
 - (2) Migratory bird ((license validation and stamp)) permit funds may not be used on lands controlled by private hunting clubs or on private lands that charge a fee for public access. Migratory bird ((license validation and stamp)) permit funds may be used for migratory ((waterfowl)) bird projects on private land where public hunting is provided by written permission or on areas established by the department as ((waterfowl)) hunting closures.
- 38 (3) ((All revenue derived from the sale of the license validation 39 and stamp by the department to persons hunting solely nonwaterfowl

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migratory birds shall be deposited in the state wildlife account and shall be used only for that portion of the cost of printing and production of the stamps for nonwaterfowl migratory bird hunters as determined by subsection (4) of this section, and for those nonwaterfowl migratory bird projects specified by the director for the acquisition and development of nonwaterfowl migratory bird habitat in the state and for the enhancement, protection, and propagation of nonwaterfowl migratory birds in the state.

(4) With regard to the revenue from license validation and stamp sales that is not the result of sales to stamp collectors, the department shall determine the proportion of migratory waterfowl hunters and solely nonwaterfowl migratory bird hunters by using the yearly migratory bird hunter harvest information program survey results or, in the event that these results are not available, other similar survey results. A two year average of the most recent survey results shall be used to determine the proportion of the revenue attributed to migratory waterfowl hunters and the proportion attributed to solely nonwaterfowl migratory bird hunters for each fiscal year. For fiscal year 1998-99 and for fiscal year 1999-2000, ninety-six percent of the stamp revenue shall be attributed to migratory waterfowl hunters and four percent of the stamp revenue shall be attributed to solely nonwaterfowl migratory game hunters.

(5))) Acquisition shall include but not be limited to the acceptance of gifts of real estate or any interest therein or the rental, lease, or purchase of real estate or any interest therein. If the department acquires any fee interest, leasehold, or rental interest in real property under this section, it shall allow the general public reasonable access to that property and shall, appropriate, ensure that the deed or other instrument creating the interest allows such access to the general public. If the department obtains a covenant in real property in its favor or an easement or any other interest in real property under this section, it shall exercise its best efforts to ensure that the deed or other instrument creating the interest grants to the general public in the form of a covenant running with the land reasonable access to the property. The private landowner from whom the department obtains such a covenant or easement shall retain the right of granting access to the lands by written permission, but may not charge a fee for access.

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((6) The department may produce migratory bird stamps in any given year in excess of those necessary for sale in that year. The excess stamps may be sold to the public.))

- (4) The selection of the annual migratory bird artwork design and the administration, sale, distribution, and other matters relating to the artwork is the responsibility of the department. The department may contract with an appropriate individual or nonprofit organization for selection of the annual migratory bird artwork design and the administration, sale, distribution, and other matters relating to migratory bird artwork.
- (5) The costs of producing and marketing artwork may be paid out of the total amount brought in from sales of artwork. The remaining amount may only be used to contract with one or more appropriate individuals or nonprofit organizations for the development of waterfowl propagation projects within Washington. The department may not contract with any individual or organization that obtains compensation for allowing waterfowl hunting except if the individual or organization does not require compensation for hunting on the subject property.
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 77.12.702 and 2007 c 442 s 2 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - (1) The department is directed to develop and implement a rockfish research and stock assessment program. Using funds from the rockfish research account created in subsection (2) of this section, the department must conduct Puget Sound basin and coastal surveys ((with new and existing technology)) to estimate the current abundance and future recovery of rockfish populations and other groundfish species. The stock assessment must include an evaluation of the potential for marine fish enhancement. ((Beginning December 2008, and every two years thereafter,)) When so requested, the department shall report to ((the appropriate committees of)) the legislature, consistent with RCW 43.01.036, on the status of the stock assessment program.
 - (2) The rockfish research account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from surcharges assessed on commercial and recreational fishing licenses for the purposes of rockfish research must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for rockfish research, including stock assessments. Only the director of the department or the

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- 1 director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The
- 2 account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW,
- 3 but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.
- 4 **Sec. 12.** RCW 77.12.755 and 2003 c 311 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
- 6 (1) In coordination with the department of natural resources and 7 lead entity groups, the department must establish a ranked inventory 8 of fish passage barriers on land owned by small forest landowners 9 based on the principle of fixing the worst first within a watershed 10 consistent with the fish passage priorities of the forest and fish 11 report.
- (2) In implementing this section, the department shall first 12 gather and synthesize all available existing information about the 13 locations and impacts of fish passage barriers in Washington. This 14 15 information must include, but not be limited to, the most recently 16 available limiting factors analysis conducted pursuant to 17 77.85.060(2), the stock status information contained in the department ((of fish and wildlife)) salmonid stock inventory 18 19 (((SASSI))) <u>(SaSI)</u>, the salmon and steelhead habitat inventory and any comparable science-based 20 assessment project (SSHIAP), and assessment when available. 21
- 22 <u>(3)</u> The inventory of fish passage barriers <u>developed under this</u>
 23 <u>section</u> must be kept <u>reasonably</u> current ((and at a minimum be updated
 24 by the beginning of each calendar year)) <u>as the director of the</u>
 25 department determines funding allows.
- 26 <u>(4)</u> Nothing in this section grants the department or others 27 additional right of entry onto private property.
- 28 **Sec. 13.** RCW 77.12.820 and 2009 c 333 s 52 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- 30 <u>(1)</u> The eastern Washington pheasant enhancement account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts under RCW 77.12.810 must be deposited in the account. Moneys in the account are subject to legislative appropriation and shall be used for the purpose of funding ((the)) an eastern Washington pheasant enhancement program.
- 36 <u>(2)</u> The department may use moneys from the <u>eastern Washington</u>
 37 <u>pheasant enhancement</u> account to improve pheasant habitat ((or)), to
 38 purchase or produce pheasants((. The department must)), and to

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- continue to release rooster pheasants in eastern Washington. The eastern Washington pheasant enhancement account funds ((must)) may not be used for the purchase of land.
- 4 (3) The <u>eastern Washington pheasant enhancement</u> account may be 5 used to offer grants to improve pheasant habitat on public or private 6 lands that are open to public hunting.

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- (4) The department may enter partnerships with private landowners, nonprofit corporations, cooperative groups, and federal or state agencies for the purposes of pheasant habitat enhancement in areas that will be available for public hunting.
- 11 <u>(5)</u> The department shall ((submit an annual report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1st)) make information regarding the department's eastern Washington pheasant activities available upon request.
- 15 **Sec. 14.** RCW 77.12.880 and 2003 c 153 s 3 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- The department shall, when deemed appropriate by the department, manage wildlife programs in a manner that provides for public opportunities to view wildlife and supports nature-based and wildlife viewing tourism without impairing the state's wildlife resources.
- 21 **Sec. 15.** RCW 77.15.110 and 2012 c 176 s 13 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
 - (1) For purposes of this chapter, a person acts for commercial purposes if the person engages in conduct that relates to commerce in fish, seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife or any parts thereof. Commercial conduct may include taking, delivering, selling, buying, or trading fish, seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife where there is present or future exchange of money, goods, or any valuable consideration. Evidence that a person acts for commercial purposes includes, but is not limited to, the following conduct:
 - (a) Using gear typical of that used in commercial fisheries;
- 32 (b) Exceeding the bag or possession limits for personal use by 33 taking or possessing more than three times the amount of fish, 34 seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife allowed;
- 35 (c) Delivering or attempting to deliver fish, seaweed, shellfish, 36 or wildlife to a person who sells or resells fish, seaweed, 37 shellfish, or wildlife including any licensed or unlicensed 38 wholesaler;

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- 1 (d) Taking fish or shellfish using a vessel designated on a 2 commercial fishery license or using gear not authorized in a personal 3 use fishery;
 - (e) Using a commercial fishery license;

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- (f) Selling or dealing in raw furs for a fee or in exchange for goods or services;
- (g) Performing taxidermy service on fish, shellfish, or wildlife belonging to another person for a fee or receipt of goods or services; or
- 10 (h) Packs, cuts, processes, or stores the meat of wildlife for consumption, for a fee or in exchange for goods or services.
- 12 (2) For purposes of this chapter, the value of any fish, seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife may be proved based on evidence of legal or 13 14 illegal sales involving the person charged or any other person, of offers to sell or solicitation of offers to sell by the person 15 16 charged or by any other person, or of any market price for the fish, 17 seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife including market price for farmraised game animals. The value assigned to specific fish, seaweed, 18 shellfish, or wildlife by RCW 77.15.420 or 77.15.370 may be presumed 19 to be the value of such fish, seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife. It is 20 21 not relevant to proof of value that the person charged misrepresented that the fish, seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife was taken 22 compliance with law if the fish, seaweed, shellfish, or wildlife was 23 24 unlawfully taken and had no lawful market value.
- 25 **Sec. 16.** RCW 77.15.245 and 2005 c 107 s 1 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
 - (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 77.12.240, ((77.36.020,)) 77.36.030, or any other provisions of law, it is unlawful to take, hunt, or attract black bear with the aid of bait.
 - (a) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the killing of black bear with the aid of bait by employees or agents of county, state, or federal agencies while acting in their official capacities for the purpose of protecting livestock, domestic animals, private property, or the public safety.
 - (b) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the establishment and operation of feeding stations for black bear in order to prevent damage to commercial timberland.
- 38 (c) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the 39 director from issuing a permit or memorandum of understanding to a

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public agency, university, or scientific or educational institution for the use of bait to attract black bear for scientific purposes.

- (d) As used in this subsection, "bait" means a substance placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, scattered, or otherwise used for the purpose of attracting black bears to an area where one or more persons hunt or intend to hunt them.
- (2) Notwithstanding RCW 77.12.240, ((77.36.020,)) 77.36.030, or any other provisions of law, it is unlawful to hunt or pursue black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx with the aid of a dog or dogs.
- (a) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the killing of black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx with the aid of a dog or dogs by employees or agents of county, state, or federal agencies while acting in their official capacities for the purpose of protecting livestock, domestic animals, private property, or the public safety. A dog or dogs may be used by the owner or tenant of real property consistent with a permit issued and conditioned by the director.
- (b) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the director from issuing a permit or memorandum of understanding to a public agency, university, or scientific or educational institution for the use of a dog or dogs for the pursuit, capture and relocation, of black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx for scientific purposes.
- (c) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the director from issuing a permit or memorandum of understanding to a public agency, university, or scientific or educational institution for the use of a dog or dogs for the killing of black bear, cougar, or bobcat, for the protection of a state and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species.
- (3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, the commission shall authorize the use of dogs only in selected areas within a game management unit to address a public safety need presented by one or more cougar. This authority may only be exercised after the commission has determined that no other practical alternative to the use of dogs exists, and after the commission has adopted rules describing the conditions in which dogs may be used. Conditions that may warrant the use of dogs within a game management unit include, but are not limited to, confirmed cougar/human safety incidents, confirmed cougar/livestock and cougar/pet depredations, and the number of cougar capture attempts and relocations.

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(b) The department shall post on their internet web site the known details of all reported cougar/human, cougar/pet, or cougar/livestock interactions within ten days of receiving the report. The posted material must include, but is not limited to, the location and time of all reported sightings, and the known details of any cougar/livestock incidents.

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- (4) A person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section 7 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. In addition to appropriate criminal 8 penalties, the department shall revoke the hunting license of a 9 person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section and order 10 11 the suspension of wildlife hunting privileges for a period of five years following the revocation. Following a subsequent violation of 12 subsection (1) or (2) of this section by the same person, a hunting 13 14 license shall not be issued to the person at any time.
- 15 **Sec. 17.** RCW 77.15.260 and 2012 c 176 s 19 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- 17 (1) A person is guilty of unlawful trafficking in fish, 18 shellfish, or wildlife in the second degree if the person traffics in 19 fish, shellfish, or wildlife with a wholesale value of less than two 20 hundred fifty dollars and:
- 21 (a) The fish, shellfish, or wildlife is classified as game, food 22 fish, shellfish, game fish, or protected wildlife and the trafficking 23 is not authorized by statute or department rule; or
- 24 (b) The fish, shellfish, or wildlife is unclassified and the 25 trafficking violates any department rule.
 - (2)(a) A person is guilty of unlawful trafficking in fish, shellfish, or wildlife in the first degree if the person commits the act described by subsection (1) of this section and:
- 29 (i) The fish, shellfish, or wildlife has a value of two hundred 30 fifty dollars or more; or
- 31 (ii) The fish, shellfish, or wildlife is designated as an 32 endangered species or deleterious exotic wildlife and such 33 trafficking is not authorized by any statute or department rule.
 - (b) For purposes of this subsection (2), whenever any series of transactions that constitute unlawful trafficking would, when considered separately, constitute unlawful trafficking in the second degree due to the value of the fish, shellfish, or wildlife, and the series of transactions are part of a common scheme or plan, then the transactions may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value

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- of all the transactions considered when determining the degree of unlawful trafficking involved.
- 3 (3)(a) Unlawful trafficking in fish, shellfish, or wildlife in 4 the second degree is a class C felony.
- 5 (b) Unlawful trafficking in fish, shellfish, or wildlife in the 6 first degree is a class B felony.
- 7 **Sec. 18.** RCW 77.15.620 and 2012 c 176 s 30 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 (1) A person is guilty of engaging in fish dealing activity 10 without a license in the second degree if the person:
- 11 (a) Engages in the commercial processing of fish or shellfish, 12 including custom canning or processing of personal use fish or 13 shellfish and does not hold a wholesale dealer's license required by 14 RCW 77.65.280(1)(a) or 77.65.480 for anadromous game fish, or a 15 direct retail endorsement under RCW 77.65.510;
- (b) Engages in the wholesale selling, buying, or brokering of food fish or shellfish and does not hold a wholesale dealer's or buying license required by RCW 77.65.280((\(\frac{2}{2}\))) \(\frac{1}{2}\)) or 77.65.480 for anadromous game fish;
- (c) Is a fisher who lands and sells his or her catch or harvest in the state to anyone other than a licensed wholesale dealer within or outside the state and does not hold a direct retail endorsement required by RCW 77.65.510; or
- 24 (d) Engages in the commercial manufacture or preparation of fertilizer, oil, meal, caviar, fish bait, or other by-products from food fish or shellfish and does not hold a wholesale dealer's license required by RCW $77.65.280((\frac{4}{1}))$ (1)(d) or 77.65.480 for anadromous game fish.
- (2) A person is guilty of engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the first degree if the person commits the act described by subsection (1) of this section and the violation involves fish or shellfish worth two hundred fifty dollars or more.
- 33 (3)(a) Engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the second degree is a gross misdemeanor.
- 35 (b) Engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the 36 first degree is a class C felony.
- 37 **Sec. 19.** RCW 77.55.141 and 2010 c 210 s 28 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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(1) In order to protect the property of marine waterfront shoreline owners it is necessary to facilitate issuance of permits for bulkheads or rockwalls under certain conditions.

- (2) The department shall issue a permit with or without conditions within forty-five days of receipt of a complete and accurate application which authorizes commencement of construction, replacement, or repair of a marine beach front protective bulkhead or rockwall for single-family type residences or property under the following conditions:
- (a) The waterward face of a new bulkhead or rockwall shall be located only as far waterward as is necessary to excavate for footings or place base rock for the structure and under no conditions shall be located more than six feet waterward of the ordinary high water line;
- (b) Any bulkhead or rockwall to replace or repair an existing bulkhead or rockwall shall be placed along the same alignment as the bulkhead or rockwall it is replacing. However, the replaced or repaired bulkhead or rockwall may be placed waterward of and directly abutting the existing structure only in cases where removal of the existing bulkhead or rockwall would result in environmental degradation or removal problems related to geological, engineering, or safety considerations; ((and))
- (c) Construction of a new bulkhead or rockwall, or replacement or repair of an existing bulkhead or rockwall waterward of the existing structure shall not result in the permanent loss of critical food fish or shellfish habitats; and
 - (d) Timing constraints shall be applied on a case-by-case basis for the protection of critical habitats, including but not limited to migration corridors, rearing and feeding areas, and spawning habitats, for the proper protection of fish life.
- 31 (3) Any bulkhead or rockwall construction, replacement, or repair 32 not meeting the conditions in this section shall be processed under 33 this chapter in the same manner as any other application.
- 34 (4) Any person aggrieved by the approval, denial, conditioning, 35 or modification of a permit under this section may appeal the 36 decision as provided in RCW 77.55.021(((4))) (8).
- **Sec. 20.** RCW 77.55.241 and 2010 c 210 s 30 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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(1) The legislature finds that the construction of hydraulic projects may require mitigation for the protection of fish life, and that the mitigation may be most cost-effective and provide the most benefit to the fish resource if the mitigation is allowed to be applied in locations that are off-site of the hydraulic project location. The department may approve off-site mitigation plans that are submitted by permit applicants.

- (2) If a permit applicant proposes off-site mitigation and the department does not approve the permit or conditions the permit in such a manner as to render off-site mitigation unpracticable, the project proponent may appeal the decision as provided in RCW $77.55.021((\frac{4}{1}))$ (8).
- **Sec. 21.** RCW 77.57.040 and 2000 c 107 s 14 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - If the director determines that a fishway or fish guard described in RCW ((77.55.040 and 77.55.060)) 77.57.010 and 77.57.030 and in existence on September 1, 1963, is inadequate, in addition to other authority granted in this chapter, the director may remove, relocate, reconstruct, or modify the device, without cost to the owner. The director shall not materially modify the amount of flow of water through the device. After the department has completed the improvements, the fishways and fish guards shall be operated and maintained at the expense of the owner in accordance with RCW ((77.55.040 and 77.55.060)) 77.57.010 and 77.57.030.
- **Sec. 22.** RCW 77.57.060 and 2001 c 253 s 21 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

The director may authorize removal, relocation, reconstruction, or other modification of an inadequate fishway or fish protective device required by RCW ((77.55.320)) 77.57.070 which device was in existence on September 1, 1963, without cost to the owner for materials and labor. The modification may not materially alter the amount of water flowing through the fishway or fish protective device. Following modification, the fishway or fish protective device shall be maintained at the expense of the person or governmental agency owning the obstruction or water diversion device.

Sec. 23. RCW 77.60.170 and 2008 c 202 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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- 1 (1)(a) The department shall transfer the funds required by RCW 77.60.160 to the appropriate local governments. Pacific and Grays 2 Harbor counties and Puget Sound shall manage their established 3 shellfish—on-site sewage grant program. The local governments, in 4 consultation with the department of health, shall use the provided 5 funds as grants or loans to individuals for repairing or improving б 7 their on-site sewage systems. The grants or loans may be provided only in areas that have the potential to adversely affect water 8 quality in commercial and recreational shellfish growing areas. 9
 - (b) A recipient of a grant or loan shall enter into an agreement with the appropriate local government to maintain the improved onsite sewage system according to specifications required by the local government.

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- (c) The department shall work closely with local governments and it shall be the goal of the department to attain geographic equity between Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and Puget Sound when making funds available under this program.
- 18 (d) For the purposes of this subsection, "geographic equity" 19 means issuing on-site sewage grants or loans at a level that matches 20 the funds generated from the oyster reserve lands in that area.
- 21 (2) In Puget Sound, the local governments shall give first 22 priority to areas that are:
- 23 (a) Identified as "areas of special concern" under WAC 24 246-272-01001 as it existed on January 1, 2001;
- 25 (b) Included within a shellfish protection district under chapter 26 90.72 RCW; or
- 27 (c) Identified as a marine recovery area under chapter 70.118A 28 RCW.
 - (3) In Grays Harbor and Pacific counties, the local governments shall give first priority to preventing the deterioration of water quality in areas where commercial or recreational shellfish are grown.
 - (4) The department and each participating local government shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that will establish an applicant income eligibility requirement for individual grant applicants from within the jurisdiction and other mutually agreeable terms and conditions of the grant program.
- (((5) For the 2007-2009 biennium, from the funds received under this section, Pacific county shall transfer up to two hundred thousand dollars to the department. Upon receiving the funds from

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- 1 Pacific county, the department and the appropriate oyster reserve
- 2 advisory committee under RCW 77.60.160 shall identify and execute
- 3 specific research projects with those funds.))

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- 4 **Sec. 24.** RCW 77.65.560 and 2013 c 314 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 6 (1) Any application for a food fish guide license under RCW 77.65.370 or game fish guide license under RCW 77.65.480 must 8 include:
- 9 (a) The applicant's driver's license or other government-issued 10 identification card number and the jurisdiction of issuance;
- 11 (b) The applicant's unified business identifier number under a 12 ((master)) business license issued under RCW 19.02.070;
- 13 (c) Proof of current certification in first aid and 14 cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- 15 (d) A certificate of insurance demonstrating that the applicant 16 has commercial liability coverage of at least three hundred thousand 17 dollars; and
- 18 (e) If applicable, an original or notarized copy of a valid 19 license issued by the United States coast guard to the applicant that 20 authorizes the holder to carry passengers for hire.
 - (2) The requirements of this section related to licensure by the United States coast guard apply only to applicants intending to carry passengers for hire with a motorized vessel on federally recognized navigable waters. The license issued by the United States coast guard must be valid in the waters where the game fish guide or food fish guide license applicant will be carrying passengers for hire in a motorized vessel.
- 28 (3) The requirements in this section are in addition to the requirements of RCW 77.65.050.
- 30 **Sec. 25.** RCW 77.70.010 and 2001 c 253 s 57 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) A license renewed under the provisions of this chapter that 33 has been suspended under RCW 77.65.080 shall be subject to the 34 following provisions:
- 35 (a) A license renewal fee shall be paid as a condition of 36 maintaining a current license; and

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- 1 (b) The department shall waive any other license requirements, 2 unless the department determines that the license holder has had 3 sufficient opportunity to meet these requirements.
- 4 (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall apply only to a license that has been suspended under RCW 77.65.080 for a period of twelve months or less. A license holder shall forfeit a license subject to this chapter and may not recover any license renewal fees previously paid if the license holder does not meet the requirements of RCW 74.20A.320((+9)) (3) within twelve months of license suspension.
- 11 **Sec. 26.** RCW 77.70.210 and 2000 c 107 s 70 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
- 13 (1) A herring spawn on kelp fishery license is required to 14 commercially take herring eggs which have been deposited on 15 vegetation of any type.
- 16 (2) A herring spawn on kelp fishery license may be issued only to a person who:
- 18 (a) Holds a herring fishery license issued under RCW 77.65.200 19 and 77.70.120; and
- 20 (b) Is the highest bidder in an auction conducted under 21 subsection (3) of this section.
- 22 (3) The department shall sell herring spawn on kelp commercial fishery licenses at auction to the highest bidder. Bidders shall identify their sources of kelp. Kelp harvested from state-owned aquatic lands as defined in RCW ((79.90.465)) 79.105.060 requires the written consent of the department of natural resources. The department shall give all holders of herring fishery licenses thirty days' notice of the auction.
- 29 **Sec. 27.** RCW 77.70.280 and 2003 c 174 s 5 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) A person shall not commercially fish for coastal crab in 32 Washington state waters without a Dungeness crab—coastal or a 33 Dungeness crab—coastal class B fishery license. Gear used must 34 consist of one buoy attached to each crab pot. Each crab pot must be 35 fished individually.
- 36 (2) A Dungeness crab—coastal fishery license is transferable. 37 Except as provided in subsections (3) and (8) of this section, such a

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- license shall only be issued to a person who proved active historical participation in the coastal crab fishery by having designated, after December 31, 1993, a vessel or a replacement vessel on the qualifying license that singly or in combination meets the following criteria:
- (a) Made a minimum of eight coastal crab landings totaling a 5 б minimum of five thousand pounds per season in at least two of the four qualifying seasons identified in subsection (5) of this section, 7 as documented by valid Washington state shellfish receiving tickets; 8 and showed historical and continuous participation in the coastal 9 crab fishery by having held one of the following licenses or their 10 11 equivalents each calendar year beginning 1990 through 1993, and was 12 designated on the qualifying license of the person who held one of the following licenses in 1994: 13
- 14 (i) Crab pot—Non-Puget Sound license, issued under RCW 15 77.65.220(1)(b);
 - (ii) Nonsalmon delivery license, issued under RCW 77.65.210;
 - (iii) Salmon troll license, issued under RCW 77.65.160;
 - (iv) Salmon delivery license, issued under RCW 77.65.170;
- 19 (v) Food fish trawl license, issued under RCW 77.65.200; or
- 20 (vi) Shrimp trawl license, issued under RCW 77.65.220; or

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- (b) Made a minimum of four Washington landings of coastal crab totaling two thousand pounds during the period from December 1, 1991, to March 20, 1992, and made a minimum of eight crab landings totaling a minimum of five thousand pounds of coastal crab during each of the following periods: December 1, 1991, to September 15, 1992; December 1, 1992, to September 15, 1993; and December 1, 1993, to September 15, 1994. For landings made after December 31, 1993, the vessel shall have been designated on the qualifying license of the person making the landings; or
- (c) Made any number of coastal crab landings totaling a minimum of twenty thousand pounds per season in at least two of the four qualifying seasons identified in subsection (5) of this section, as documented by valid Washington state shellfish receiving tickets, showed historical and continuous participation in the coastal crab fishery by having held one of the qualifying licenses each calendar year beginning 1990 through 1993, and the vessel was designated on the qualifying license of the person who held that license in 1994.
- (3) A Dungeness crab-coastal fishery license shall be issued to a person who had a new vessel under construction between December 1, 1988, and September 15, 1992, if the vessel made coastal crab

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- 1 landings totaling a minimum of five thousand pounds by September 15,
- 2 1993, and the new vessel was designated on the qualifying license of
- 3 the person who held that license in 1994. All landings shall be
- 4 documented by valid Washington state shellfish receiving tickets.
- 5 ((License applications under this subsection may be subject to review
- 6 by the advisory review board in accordance with RCW 77.70.030.)) For
- 7 purposes of this subsection, "under construction" means either:
- 8 (a)(i) A contract for any part of the work was signed before
- 9 September 15, 1992; and
- 10 (ii) The contract for the vessel under construction was not
- 11 transferred or otherwise alienated from the contract holder between
- 12 the date of the contract and the issuance of the Dungeness crab-
- 13 coastal fishery license; and
- 14 (iii) Construction had not been completed before December 1,
- 15 1988; or
- 16 (b)(i) The keel was laid before September 15, 1992; and
- 17 (ii) Vessel ownership was not transferred or otherwise alienated
- 18 from the owner between the time the keel was laid and the issuance of
- 19 the Dungeness crab-coastal fishery license; and
- 20 (iii) Construction had not been completed before December 1,
- 21 1988.

- 22 (4) A Dungeness crab—coastal class B fishery license is not
- 23 transferable. Such a license shall be issued to persons who do not

meet the qualification criteria for a Dungeness crab—coastal fishery

- 25 license, if the person has designated on a qualifying license after
- 26 December 31, 1993, a vessel or replacement vessel that, singly or in
- 27 combination, made a minimum of four landings totaling a minimum of
- 28 two thousand pounds of coastal crab, documented by valid Washington
- 29 state shellfish receiving tickets, during at least one of the four
- 2) Beace Sherring receiving cronces, daring at rease one or the roar
- 30 qualifying seasons, and if the person has participated continuously
- 31 in the coastal crab fishery by having held or by having owned a
- 32 vessel that held one or more of the licenses listed in subsection (2)
- 33 of this section in each calendar year subsequent to the qualifying
- 34 season in which qualifying landings were made through 1994. Dungeness
- 35 crab—coastal class B fishery licenses cease to exist after December
- 36 31, 1999, and the continuing license provisions of RCW 34.05.422(3)
- 37 are not applicable.
- 38 (5) The four qualifying seasons for purposes of this section are:
- 39 (a) December 1, 1988, through September 15, 1989;

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1 (b) December 1, 1989, through September 15, 1990;

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- 2 (c) December 1, 1990, through September 15, 1991; and
 - (d) December 1, 1991, through September 15, 1992.
 - (6) For purposes of this section and RCW 77.70.340, "coastal crab" means Dungeness crab (cancer magister) taken in all Washington territorial and offshore waters south of the United States-Canada boundary and west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (a line from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island lighthouse, then to the buoy adjacent to Duntz Rock, then in a straight line to Bonilla Point of Vancouver island), Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Columbia river.
- 12 (7) For purposes of this section, "replacement vessel" means a vessel used in the coastal crab fishery in 1994, and that replaces a 13 14 vessel used in the coastal crab fishery during any period from 1988 through 1993, and which vessel's licensing and catch history, 15 16 together with the licensing and catch history of the vessel it 17 replaces, qualifies a single applicant for a Dungeness crab—coastal 18 or Dungeness crab—coastal class B fishery license. A Dungeness crab— 19 coastal or Dungeness crab—coastal class B fishery license may only be issued to a person who designated a vessel in the 1994 coastal crab 20 fishery and who designated the same vessel in 1995. 21
 - (8) A Dungeness crab—coastal fishery license may not be issued to a person who participates in the federal fleet reduction program created in RCW 77.70.460 within ten years of that person's participation in the federal program, if reciprocal restrictions are imposed by the states of Oregon and California on persons participating in the federal fleet reduction program.
- 28 **Sec. 28.** RCW 77.70.360 and 2000 c 107 s 81 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- 30 ((Except as provided under RCW 77.70.380,)) The director shall issue no new Dungeness crab-coastal fishery licenses after December 31 32 31, 1995. A person may renew an existing license only if the person held the license sought to be renewed during the previous year or 33 acquired the license by transfer from someone who held it during the 34 35 previous year, and if the person has not subsequently transferred the license to another person. Where the person failed to obtain the 36 37 license during the previous year because of a license suspension, the person may qualify for a license by establishing that the person held 38

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such a license during the last year in which the license was not suspended.

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Sec. 29. RCW 77.70.390 and 2000 c 107 s 83 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may reduce the landing requirements established under RCW 77.70.280 ((upon the recommendation of an advisory review board established under RCW 77.70.030)), but the director may not entirely waive the landing requirement. ((The advisory review board may recommend a reduction of the landing requirement in individual cases if in the advisory review board's judgment, extenuating circumstances prevented achievement of the landing requirement.)) The director shall adopt rules ((governing the operation of the advisory review board and)) defining "extenuating circumstances." Extenuating circumstances may include situations in which a person had a vessel under construction such that qualifying landings could not be made. In defining extenuating circumstances, special consideration shall be given to individuals who can provide evidence of lack of access to capital based on past discrimination due to race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or disability.

- **Sec. 30.** RCW 77.85.020 and 2009 c 345 s 4 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- (1) ((Beginning December 2010,)) (a) The recreation and conservation office shall produce a biennial report on the statewide status of salmon recovery and watershed health, summarize projects and programs funded by the salmon recovery funding board, and summarize progress as measured by high-level indicators and state agency compliance with applicable protocols established by the forum for monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health. The report must consolidation of ((the current)) all similar reporting activities, including the salmon recovery funding board and the ((forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health, on the status of salmon recovery and watershed health in Washington state, in accordance with RCW 77.85.250(8))) department under RCW 77.04.160.
 - (b) The report required under this section shall also include a high-level status report on watershed planning efforts under chapter 90.82 RCW as summarized by the department of ecology and on salmon recovery and watershed planning as summarized by the Puget Sound partnership. The report's introduction must include a list of high-

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level questions related to the status of watershed health and salmon recovery to help decision makers and the public respond to salmon recovery and watershed health management needs.

- (2) The department, the department of ecology, the department of natural resources, and the state conservation commission shall provide to the recreation and conservation office information requested by the office necessary to prepare the consolidated report on salmon recovery and watershed health.
- **Sec. 31.** RCW 77.85.040 and 2007 c 444 s 4 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
 - (1)(a) The governor may request the Washington academy of sciences, when organized pursuant to chapter 305, Laws of 2005, to impanel an independent science panel on salmon recovery to respond to requests for review pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The panel shall reflect expertise in habitat requirements of salmon, protection and restoration of salmon populations, artificial propagation of salmon, hydrology, or geomorphology.
 - (b) Based upon available funding, the governor's salmon recovery office may contract for services of the independent science panel for compensation under chapter ((39.29)) 39.26 RCW.
 - (2) The independent science panel shall be governed by guidelines and practices governing the activities of the Washington academy of sciences. The purpose of the independent science panel is to help ensure that sound science is used in salmon recovery efforts. The governor's salmon recovery office may, during the time it is constituted, request that the panel review, investigate, and provide its findings on scientific questions relating to the state's salmon recovery efforts. The science panel does not have the authority to review individual projects or habitat project lists developed under RCW 77.85.050 or 77.85.060 or to make policy decisions. The panel shall submit its findings and recommendations under this subsection to the legislature and the governor.
- **Sec. 32.** RCW 77.85.130 and 2011 c 20 s 16 are each amended to 34 read as follows:
 - (1) The salmon recovery funding board shall develop procedures and criteria for allocation of funds for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities on a statewide basis to address the highest priorities for salmon habitat protection and restoration. To

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- 1 the extent practicable the board shall adopt an annual allocation of 2 The allocation should address both protection restoration of habitat, and should recognize the varying needs in 3 each area of the state on an equitable basis. The board has the 4 discretion to partially fund, or to fund in phases, salmon habitat 5 6 projects. The board may annually establish a maximum amount of funding available for any individual project, subject to available 7 funding. No projects required solely as a mitigation or a condition 8 9 of permitting are eligible for funding.
- 10 (2)(a) In evaluating, ranking, and awarding funds for projects 11 and activities the board shall give preference to projects that:
- 12 (i) Are based upon the limiting factors analysis identified under 13 RCW 77.85.060;
 - (ii) Provide a greater benefit to salmon recovery based upon the stock status information contained in the department ((of fish and wildlife)) salmonid stock inventory (((SASSI))) (SaSI), the salmon and steelhead habitat inventory and assessment project (SSHIAP), and any comparable science-based assessment when available;
 - (iii) Will benefit listed species and other fish species;
- 20 (iv) Will preserve high quality salmonid habitat;

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- (v) Are included in a regional or watershed-based salmon recovery plan that accords the project, action, or area a high priority for funding;
- (vi) Are, except as provided in RCW 77.85.240, sponsored by an entity that is a Puget Sound partner, as defined in RCW 90.71.010; and
- (vii) Are projects referenced in the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
- 29 (b) In evaluating, ranking, and awarding funds for projects and 30 activities the board shall also give consideration to projects that:
 - (i) Are the most cost-effective;
 - (ii) Have the greatest matched or in-kind funding;
- 33 (iii) Will be implemented by a sponsor with a successful record 34 of project implementation;
- (iv) Involve members of the Washington conservation corps established in chapter 43.220 RCW or the veterans conservation corps established in RCW 43.60A.150; and
 - (v) Are part of a regionwide list developed by lead entities.
- 39 (3) The board may reject, but not add, projects from a habitat 40 project list submitted by a lead entity for funding.

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(4)(a) The board shall establish criteria for determining when block grants may be made to a lead entity. The board may provide block grants to the lead entity to implement habitat project lists developed under RCW 77.85.050, subject to available funding. The board shall determine an equitable minimum amount of project funds for each recovery region, and shall distribute the remainder of funds on a competitive basis. The board may also provide block grants to the lead entity or regional recovery organization to assist in carrying out functions described under this chapter. Block grants must be expended consistent with the priorities established for the board in subsection (2) of this section.

- (b) Lead entities or regional recovery organizations receiving block grants under this subsection shall, if requested by the board, provide an annual report to the board summarizing how funds were expended for activities consistent with this chapter, including the types of projects funded, project outcomes, monitoring results, and administrative costs.
- (5) The board may waive or modify portions of the allocation procedures and standards adopted under this section in the award of grants or loans to conform to legislative appropriations directing an alternative award procedure or when the funds to be awarded are from federal or other sources requiring other allocation procedures or standards as a condition of the board's receipt of the funds. The board shall develop an integrated process to manage the allocation of funding from federal and state sources to minimize delays in the award of funding while recognizing the differences in state and legislative appropriation timing.
- (6) The board may award a grant or loan for a salmon recovery project on private or public land when the landowner has a legal obligation under local, state, or federal law to perform the project, when expedited action provides a clear benefit to salmon recovery, and there will be harm to salmon recovery if the project is delayed. For purposes of this subsection, a legal obligation does not include a project required solely as a mitigation or a condition of permitting.
- (7) Property acquired or improved by a project sponsor may be conveyed to a federal agency if: (a) The agency agrees to comply with all terms of the grant or loan to which the project sponsor was obligated; or (b) the board approves: (i) Changes in the terms of the grant or loan, and the revision or removal of binding deed of right

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instruments; and (ii) a memorandum of understanding or similar document ensuring that the facility or property will retain, to the extent feasible, adequate habitat protections; and (c) the appropriate legislative authority of the county or city with jurisdiction over the project area approves the transfer and provides notification to the board.

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- (8) Any project sponsor receiving funding from the salmon recovery funding board that is not subject to disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW must, as a mandatory contractual prerequisite to receiving the funding, agree to disclose any information in regards to the expenditure of that funding as if the project sponsor was subject to the requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW.
- (9) ((After January 1, 2010,)) Any project designed to address the restoration of Puget Sound may be funded under this chapter only if the project is not in conflict with the action agenda developed by the Puget Sound partnership under RCW 90.71.310.
 - Sec. 33. RCW 77.85.140 and 2009 c 518 s 9 and 2009 c 345 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- (1) Habitat project lists shall be submitted to the salmon 19 20 recovery funding board for funding at least once a year on a schedule established by the board. ((The board shall provide the legislature 21 with a list of the proposed projects and a list of the projects 22 funded by October 1st of each year for informational purposes.)) 23 24 Project sponsors who complete salmon habitat projects approved for 25 funding from habitat project lists and have met grant application deadlines will be paid by the salmon recovery funding board within 26 27 thirty days of project completion.
 - (2) The recreation and conservation office shall track all funds allocated for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities on behalf of the board, including both funds allocated by the board and funds allocated by other state or federal agencies for salmon recovery or water quality improvement.
- 33 **Sec. 34.** RCW 77.85.160 and 1999 sp.s. c 13 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
- State salmon monitoring data provided by lead entities, regional fisheries enhancement groups, and others shall be included in the database of ((SASSI [salmon and steelhead stock inventory])) SaSI (salmonid stock inventory) and SSHIAP ((+))(salmon and steelhead

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- 1 habitat inventory assessment project((+))). Information pertaining to
- 2 habitat preservation projects funded through the Washington wildlife
- 3 and recreation program, the conservation reserve enhancement program,
- 4 and other conservancy programs related to salmon habitat shall be
- 5 included in the SSHIAP database.

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- 6 **Sec. 35.** RCW 77.85.220 and 2003 c 391 s 4 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
 - ((\(\frac{(1)}{1}\))) If a limiting factors analysis has been conducted under this chapter for a specific geographic area and that analysis shows insufficient intertidal salmon habitat, the department of fish and wildlife and the county legislative authorities of the affected counties may jointly initiate a salmon intertidal habitat restoration planning process to develop a plan that addresses the intertidal habitat goals contained in the limiting factors analysis. The fish and wildlife commission and the county legislative authorities of the geographic area shall ((jointly appoint a task force composed of the following members:
 - (a) One representative of the fish and wildlife commission, appointed by the chair of the commission;
 - (b) Two representatives of the agricultural industry familiar with agricultural issues in the geographic area, one appointed by an organization active in the geographic area and one appointed by a statewide organization representing the industry;
 - (c) Two representatives of environmental interest organizations with familiarity and expertise of salmon habitat, one appointed by an organization in the geographic area and one appointed by a statewide organization representing environmental interests;
 - (d) One representative of a diking and drainage district, appointed by the individual districts in the geographic area or by an association of diking and drainage districts;
 - (e) One representative of the lead entity for salmon recovery in the geographic area, appointed by the lead entity;
- 33 (f) One representative of each county in the geographic area, 34 appointed by the respective county legislative authorities; and
 - (g) One representative from the office of the governor.
- 36 (2) Representatives of the United States environmental protection 37 agency, the United States natural resources conservation service, 38 federal fishery agencies, as appointed by their regional director,

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- and tribes with interests in the geographic area shall be invited and encouraged to participate as members of the task force.
- 3 (3) The task force shall elect a chair and adopt rules for 4 conducting the business of the task force. Staff support for the task 5 force shall be provided by the Washington state conservation 6 commission.
 - (4) The task force shall:

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- 8 (a))) work together with interested stakeholders to:
- 9 <u>(1)</u> Review and analyze the limiting factors analysis for the 10 geographic area;
- 11 $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (2) Initiate and oversee intertidal salmon habitat 12 studies for enhancement of the intertidal area as provided in RCW 13 77.85.230;
- 14 (((+c))) (3) Review and analyze the completed assessments listed in RCW 77.85.230;
- 16 $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (4) Develop and draft an overall plan that addresses 17 identified intertidal salmon habitat goals that has public support; 18 and
- 19 (((e))) <u>(5)</u> Identify appropriate demonstration projects and early 20 implementation projects that are of high priority and should commence 21 immediately within the geographic area.
- (((5) The task force may request briefings as needed on legal issues that may need to be considered when developing or implementing various plan options.
- 25 (6) Members of the task force shall be reimbursed by the conservation commission for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.
- (7) The task force shall provide annual reports that provide an update on its activities to the fish and wildlife commission, to the involved county legislative authorities, and to the lead entity formed under this chapter.))
- 32 **Sec. 36.** RCW 77.85.230 and 2009 c 333 s 24 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- (1) ((In consultation with the appropriate task force formed under RCW 77.85.220,)) The conservation commission may contract with universities, private consultants, nonprofit groups, or other entities to assist it in developing a plan incorporating the following elements:

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(a) An inventory of existing tide gates located on streams in the county. The inventory shall include location, age, type, and maintenance history of the tide gates and other factors as determined by the appropriate task force in consultation with the county and diking and drainage districts;

- (b) An assessment of the role of tide gates located on streams in the county; the role of intertidal fish habitat for various life stages of salmon; the quantity and characterization of intertidal fish habitat currently accessible to fish; the quantity and characterization of the present intertidal fish habitat created at the time the dikes and outlets were constructed; the quantity of potential intertidal fish habitat on public lands and alternatives to enhance this habitat; the effects of saltwater intrusion agricultural land, including the effects of backfeeding of saltwater through the underground drainage system; the role of tide gates in drainage systems, including relieving excess water from saturated soil and providing reservoir functions between tides; the effect of saturated soils on production of crops; the characteristics of properly functioning intertidal fish habitat; a map of agricultural lands designated by the county as having long-term commercial significance and the effect of that designation; and the economic impacts to existing land uses for various alternatives for tide gate alteration; and
- (c) A long-term plan for intertidal salmon habitat enhancement to meet the goals of salmon recovery and protection of agricultural lands. The proposal shall consider all other means to achieve salmon recovery without converting farmland. The proposal shall include methods to increase fish passage and otherwise enhance intertidal habitat on public lands pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, voluntary methods to increase fish passage on private lands, a priority list of intertidal salmon enhancement projects, and recommendations for funding of high priority projects. The task force also may propose pilot projects that will be designed to test and measure the success of various proposed strategies.
- (2) In conjunction with other public landowners ((and the appropriate task force formed under RCW 77.85.220)), the department shall develop an initial salmon intertidal habitat enhancement plan for public lands in the county. The initial plan shall include a list of public properties in the intertidal zone that could be enhanced for salmon, a description of how those properties could be altered to

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- support salmon, a description of costs and sources of funds to enhance the property, and a strategy and schedule for prioritizing the enhancement of public lands for intertidal salmon habitat. ((This initial plan shall be submitted to the appropriate task force at least six months before the deadline established in subsection (3) of this section.))
 - (3) ((The final intertidal salmon enhancement plan shall be completed within two years from the date the task force is formed under RCW 77.85.220 and funding has been secured.)) A final plan shall be submitted ((by the appropriate task force)) to the lead entity for the geographic area established under this chapter.
- 12 **Sec. 37.** RCW 77.95.020 and 1995 1st sp.s. c 2 s 34 are each 13 amended to read as follows:
- (1) The commission shall ((develop)) maintain long-term regional policy statements regarding the salmon fishery resources ((before December 1, 1985)). The commission shall consider the following in formulating and updating regional policy statements:
 - (a) Existing resource needs;

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- (b) Potential for creation of new resources;
- 20 (c) Successful existing programs, both within and outside the 21 state;
- 22 (d) Balanced utilization of natural and hatchery production;
- 23 (e) Desires of the fishing interest;
- 24 (f) Need for additional data or research;
- 25 (g) Federal court orders; and
- 26 (h) Salmon advisory council recommendations.
- 27 (2) The commission shall review and update each policy statement 28 ((at least once each year)) as needed.
- 29 **Sec. 38.** RCW 77.95.090 and 2009 c 340 s 4 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- (1) The dedicated regional fisheries enhancement group account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Only the commission or the commission's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures.
- 36 (2) A portion of each recreational fishing license fee shall be 37 used as provided in RCW 77.32.440. A surcharge of one hundred dollars 38 shall be collected on each commercial salmon fishery license, each

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- 1 salmon delivery license, and each salmon charter license sold in the 2 state. All receipts shall be placed in the regional fisheries enhancement group account and shall be used exclusively for regional 3 fisheries enhancement group projects ((for the purposes of RCW 4 77.95.110)). Except as provided in RCW 77.95.320, funds from the 5 6 regional fisheries enhancement group account shall not serve as replacement funding for department operated salmon projects that 7 exist on January 1, 1991. 8
- 9 (3) All revenue from the department's sale of salmon carcasses 10 and eggs that return to group facilities shall be deposited in the 11 regional fisheries enhancement group account for use by the regional 12 fisheries enhancement group that produced the surplus. The commission 13 shall adopt rules to implement this section pursuant to chapter 34.05 14 RCW.
- 15 **Sec. 39.** RCW 77.95.190 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 7 s 84 are each 16 amended to read as follows:
- The department ((shall)) may field test coho and chinook salmon remote site incubators. The purpose of field testing efforts shall be to gather conclusive scientific data on the effectiveness of coho and chinook remote site incubators.
- 21 **Sec. 40.** RCW 77.95.200 and 2009 c 333 s 29 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

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- (1) The department ((shall)) may develop and implement a program utilizing remote site incubators in Washington ((state)). If used, the program ((shall)) must identify sites in tributaries that are suitable for reestablishing self-sustaining, locally adapted populations of coho, chum, or chinook salmon. The initial selection of sites shall be updated annually.
- (2) The department may only approve a remote site incubator project if the department deems it is consistent with the conservation of wild salmon and trout. The department shall only utilize appropriate salmonid eggs in remote site incubators, and may acquire eggs by gift or purchase.
- (3) The department shall depend chiefly upon volunteer efforts to implement ((the)) a remote site incubator program through volunteer cooperative projects and the regional fisheries enhancement groups. The department may prioritize remote site incubator projects within regional enhancement areas.

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- 1 (4) The department may purchase remote site incubators and may 2 use agency employees to construct remote site incubators.
- 3 (5) The department ((shall)) may investigate the use of the 4 remote site incubator technology for the production of warm water 5 fish.
- 6 (6) ((Annual)) Reports on the progress of the program shall be 7 provided to the fish and wildlife commission as requested.
- 8 **Sec. 41.** RCW 77.95.230 and 1989 c 336 s 2 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- The director shall determine the cost of operating all statefunded salmon production facilities at full capacity and shall provide this information with the department's biennial budget request if so requested by the office of financial management.
- 14 **Sec. 42.** RCW 77.95.310 and 2009 c 333 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) <u>If requested by the commission</u>, the department shall maintain a report identifying total salmon and steelhead harvest. This report ((shall)) <u>may</u> include the final commercial harvests and recreational harvests. At a minimum, the report ((shall)) <u>should</u> clearly identify:
- 20 (a) The total treaty tribal and nontribal harvests by species and 21 by management unit;
- (b) Where and why the nontribal harvest does not meet the full allocation allowed under *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (1974) (Boldt I) including a summary of the key policies within the management plan that result in a less than full nontribal allocation; and
- (c) The location and quantity of salmon and steelhead harvested under the wastage provisions of *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (1974).
- 30 (2) Upon request, the department shall present the report required to be maintained under this section to the appropriate committees of the legislature.
- 33 **Sec. 43.** RCW 77.100.050 and 2001 c 337 s 3 are each amended to 34 read as follows:
- 35 (1) The department shall, when deemed needed by the department:
- 36 (a) Encourage and support the establishment of cooperative 37 agreements for the development and operation of cooperative food

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- fish, shellfish, game fish, game bird, game animal, and nongame wildlife projects, and projects which provide an opportunity for volunteer groups to become involved in resource and habitat-oriented activities. All cooperative projects shall be fairly considered in the approval of cooperative agreements;
 - (b) Identify regions and species or activities that would be particularly suitable for cooperative projects providing benefits compatible with department goals;

- (c) Determine the availability of rearing space at operating facilities or of net pens, egg boxes, portable rearing containers, incubators, and any other rearing facilities for use in cooperative projects, and allocate them to volunteer groups as fairly as possible;
- (d) Make viable eggs available for replenishing fish runs, and salmon carcasses for nutrient enhancement of streams. If a regional fisheries enhancement group, lead entity, volunteer cooperative group, federally approved tribe in Washington, or a governmental hatchery in Washington, Oregon, or Idaho requests the department for viable eggs, the department must include the request within the brood stock document prepared for review by the regional offices. The eggs shall be distributed in accordance with the priority established in RCW 77.95.210 if they are available. A request for viable eggs may only be denied if the eggs would not be useful for propagation or salmon recovery purposes, as determined under RCW 77.95.210;
- (e) Exempt volunteer groups from payment of fees to the department for activities related to the project;
 - (f) Publicize the cooperative $program((\div))$.
- $((\frac{g}))$ (2) The department may not substitute a new cooperative project for any part of the department's program unless mutually agreeable to the department and volunteer group((\div
- 31 (h))) and the department may not approve agreements that are incompatible with legally existing land, water, or property rights.
 - (((2))) <u>(3)</u> The department may, when requested, provide to volunteer groups its available professional expertise and assist the volunteer group to evaluate its project. The department must, if requested or deemed helpful by the department, conduct annual workshops in each administrative region of the department that has fish stocks listed as threatened or endangered under the federal endangered species act, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq., in order to assist volunteer groups with egg rearing, share information on

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- 1 successful salmon recovery projects accomplished by volunteers within
- 2 the state, and provide basic training on monitoring efforts that can
- 3 be accomplished by volunteers in order to help determine if their
- 4 efforts are successful.

Sec. 44. RCW 77.100.060 and 2001 c 337 s 4 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

The commission shall establish by rule:

- (1) The procedure for entering a cooperative agreement and the application forms for a permit to release fish or wildlife ((required by RCW 77.12.457)). The procedure shall indicate the information required from the volunteer group as well as the process of review by the department. The process of review shall include the means to coordinate with other agencies and Indian tribes when appropriate and to coordinate the review of any necessary hydraulic permit approval applications.
- (2) The procedure for providing within forty-five days of receipt of a proposal a written response to the volunteer group indicating the date by which an acceptance or rejection of the proposal can be expected, the reason why the date was selected, and a written summary of the process of review. The response should also include any suggested modifications to the proposal which would increase its likelihood of approval and the date by which such modified proposal could be expected to be accepted. If the proposal is rejected, the department must provide in writing the reasons for rejection. The volunteer group may request the director or the director's designee to review information provided in the response.
- (3) The priority of the uses to which eggs, seed, juveniles, or brood stock are put. Use by cooperative projects shall be second in priority only to the needs of programs of the department or of other public agencies within the territorial boundaries of the state. Sales of eggs, seed, juveniles, or brood stock have a lower priority than use for cooperative projects. The rules must identify and implement appropriate protocols for brood stock handling, including the outplanting of adult fish, spawning, incubation, rearing, and release and establish a prioritized schedule for implementation of chapter 337, Laws of 2001, and shall include directives for allowing more hatchery salmon to spawn naturally in areas where progeny of hatchery fish have spawned, including the outplanting of adult fish, in order

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to increase the number of viable salmon eggs and restore healthy numbers of fish within the state.

- (4) The procedure for the director to notify a volunteer group that the agreement for the project is being revoked for cause and the procedure for revocation. Revocation shall be documented in writing to the volunteer group. Cause for revocation may include: (a) The unavailability of adequate biological or financial resources; (b) the development of unacceptable biological or resource management conflicts; or (c) a violation of agreement provisions. Notice of cause to revoke for a violation of agreement provisions may specify a reasonable period of time within which the volunteer group must comply with any violated provisions of the agreement.
- 13 (5) An appropriate method of distributing among volunteer groups 14 fish, bird, or animal food or other supplies available for the 15 program.
- 16 **Sec. 45.** RCW 77.115.010 and 2000 c 107 s 122 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The director of agriculture and the director shall jointly 18 develop a program of disease inspection and control for aquatic 19 20 farmers as defined in RCW 15.85.020. The program 21 administered by the department under rules established under this section. The purpose of the program is to protect the aquaculture 22 industry and wildstock fisheries from a loss of productivity due to 23 24 aquatic diseases or maladies. As used in this section "diseases" means, in addition to its ordinary meaning, infestations of parasites 25 26 or pests.
- 27 (2) The disease program may include, but is not limited to, the 28 following elements:
 - (a) Disease diagnosis;

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- (b) Import and transfer requirements;
- (c) Provision for certification of stocks;
- 32 (d) Classification of diseases by severity;
- 33 (e) Provision for treatment of selected high-risk diseases;
- 34 (f) Provision for containment and eradication of high-risk 35 diseases;
- 36 (g) Provision for destruction of diseased cultured aquatic 37 products;
- (h) Provision for quarantine of diseased cultured aquatic products;

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- (i) Provision for coordination with state and federal agencies;
- 2 (j) Provision for development of preventative or control measures;
- 4 (k) Provision for cooperative consultation service to aquatic farmers; and
 - (1) Provision for disease history records.

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- $((\frac{2}{2}))$ (3) The commission shall adopt rules implementing this 7 section. However, such rules shall have the prior approval of the 8 director of agriculture and shall provide therein that the director 9 of agriculture has provided ((such)) approval. The director 10 agriculture or the director's designee shall attend the rule-making 11 12 hearings conducted under chapter 34.05 RCW and shall assist in conducting those hearings. The authorities granted the department by 13 these rules and by RCW 77.12.047(1)(g), 77.60.060, 77.60.080, 14 77.65.210, ((77.115.020,)) 77.115.030, and 77.115.040 constitute the 15 16 only authorities of the department to regulate private sector 17 cultured aquatic products and aquatic farmers as defined in RCW 15.85.020. Except as provided in subsection $((\frac{3}{2}))$ of this 18 section, no action may be taken against any person to enforce these 19 rules unless the department has first provided the person 20 21 opportunity for a hearing. In such a case, if the hearing requested, no enforcement action may be taken before the conclusion 22 23 of that hearing.
 - $((\frac{3}{2}))$ (4) The rules adopted under this section shall specify the emergency enforcement actions that may be taken by the department, and the circumstances under which they may be taken, without first providing the affected party with an opportunity for a hearing. Neither the provisions of this subsection nor the provisions of subsection $((\frac{3}{2}))$ (3) of this section shall preclude the department from requesting the initiation of criminal proceedings for violations of the disease inspection and control rules.
- 32 (((4+))) (5) A person shall not violate the rules adopted under 33 subsection (((2) or)) (3) or (4) of this section or violate RCW 34 77.115.040.
- $((\frac{5}{0}))$ (6) In administering the program established under this section, the department shall use the services of a pathologist licensed to practice veterinary medicine.
- $((\frac{(+6)}{(+6)}))$ (7) The director in administering the program shall not place constraints on or take enforcement actions in respect to the

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- aquaculture industry that are more rigorous than those placed on the department or other fish-rearing entities.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 46.** A new section is added to chapter 77.135 4 RCW to read as follows:

5 The aquatic invasive species management account is created in the state treasury. All receipts directed to the account from RCW 6 88.02.640, as well as legislative appropriations, gifts, donations, 7 fees, and penalties received by the department for aquatic invasive 8 species management, must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the 9 10 account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may only be used to implement aquatic invasive species 11 related provisions under this title and RCW 43.43.400. 12

- 13 **Sec. 47.** RCW 88.02.640 and 2013 c 291 s 1 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
- 15 (1) In addition to any other fees and taxes required by law, the 16 department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by 17 the director shall charge the following vessel fees and surcharge:

18	FEE	AMOUNT	AUTHORITY	DISTRIBUTION
19	(a) Dealer temporary permit	\$5.00	RCW 88.02.800(2)	General fund
20 21 22	(b) Derelict vessel and invasive species removal	Subsection (3) of this section	Subsection (3) of this section	Subsection (3) of this section
23 24	(c) Derelict vessel removal surcharge	\$1.00	Subsection (4) of this section	Subsection (4) of this section
25 26	(d) Duplicate certificate of title	\$1.25	RCW 88.02.530(1)(c)	General fund
27	(e) Duplicate registration	\$1.25	RCW 88.02.590(1)(c)	General fund
28	(f) Filing	RCW 46.17.005	RCW 88.02.560(2)	RCW 46.68.400
29	(g) License plate technology	RCW 46.17.015	RCW 88.02.560(2)	RCW 46.68.370
30	(h) License service	RCW 46.17.025	RCW 88.02.560(2)	RCW 46.68.220
31 32	(i) Nonresident vessel permit	\$25.00	RCW 88.02.620(3)	Subsection (5) of this section
33 34	(j) Quick title service	\$50.00	RCW 88.02.540(3)	Subsection (7) of this section

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1	(k) Registration	\$10.50	RCW 88.02.560(2)	RCW 88.02.650
2	(l) Replacement decal	\$1.25	RCW 88.02.595(1)(c)	General fund
3	(m) Title application	\$5.00	RCW 88.02.515	General fund
4	(n) Transfer	\$1.00	RCW 88.02.560(7)	General fund
5	(o) Vessel visitor permit	\$30.00	RCW 88.02.610(3)	Subsection (6) of this
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- (2) The five dollar dealer temporary permit fee required in subsection (1) of this section must be credited to the payment of registration fees at the time application for registration is made.
- 10 (3) The derelict vessel and invasive species removal fee required 11 in subsection (1) of this section is five dollars and must be 12 distributed as follows:
- (a) ((One)) <u>Two</u> dollar<u>s</u> ((and fifty cents)) must be deposited in the aquatic invasive species ((prevention)) <u>management</u> account created in ((RCW 77.12.879)) <u>section 46 of this act</u>;
 - (b) One dollar must be deposited into the aquatic algae control account created in RCW 43.21A.667; and
 - (c) ((Fifty cents must be deposited into the aquatic invasive species enforcement account created in RCW 43.43.400; and
 - $\frac{(d)}{(d)}$)) Two dollars must be deposited in the derelict vessel removal account created in RCW 79.100.100.
 - (4) In addition to other fees required in this section, an annual derelict vessel removal surcharge of one dollar must be charged with each vessel registration. The surcharge is to address the significant backlog of derelict vessels accumulated in Washington waters that pose a threat to the health and safety of the people and to the environment and must be deposited into the derelict vessel removal account created in RCW 79.100.100.
 - (5) The twenty-five dollar nonresident vessel permit fee must be paid by the vessel owner to the department for the cost of providing the identification document by the department. Any moneys remaining from the fee after the payment of costs must be allocated to counties by the state treasurer for approved boating safety programs under RCW 88.02.650.
- 35 (6) The thirty dollar vessel visitor permit fee must be 36 distributed as follows:
- 37 (a) Five dollars must be deposited in the derelict vessel removal account created in RCW 79.100.100;

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- 1 (b) The department may keep an amount to cover costs for 2 providing the vessel visitor permit;
- (c) Any moneys remaining must be allocated to counties by the 3 state treasurer for approved boating safety programs under RCW 4 88.02.650; and 5
- 6 (d) Any fees required for licensing agents under RCW 46.17.005 7 are in addition to any other fee or tax due for the titling and registration of vessels. 8
- 9 (7)(a) The fifty dollar quick title service fee must be distributed as follows: 10
- 11 (i) If the fee is paid to the director, the fee must be deposited 12 to the general fund.

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- (ii) If the fee is paid to the participating county auditor or 14 other agent or subagent appointed by the director, twenty-five dollars must be deposited to the general fund. The remainder must be 15 retained by the county treasurer in the same manner as other fees 17 collected by the county auditor.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "quick title" has the 18 19 same meaning as in RCW 88.02.540.
- 20 Sec. 48. RCW 43.43.400 and 2014 c 202 s 306 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - (1) ((The aquatic invasive species enforcement account is created in the state treasury. Moneys directed to the account from RCW 88.02.640 must be deposited in the account. Expenditures from the account may only be used as provided in this section. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.
 - (2) Expenditures from the account)) Funds in the aquatic invasive species management account created in section 46 of this act may be <u>used</u> by the Washington state patrol ((may only be used)) for aquatic invasive species inspection training and to inspect for the presence of aquatic invasive species on aquatic conveyances that are required to stop at a Washington state patrol port of entry weigh station.
- (((3) Expenditures from the account by the department of fish and 33 wildlife may only be used to develop and implement an aquatic 34 35 invasive species enforcement program including enforcement of chapter 77.135 RCW, enforcement of aquatic invasive species provisions in 36 chapter 77.15 RCW, and training Washington state patrol employees 37 38 working at port of entry weigh stations on how to inspect aquatic 39 conveyances for the presence of aquatic invasive species.

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- 1 $\frac{(4)}{(2)}$ Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the
- 2 definitions in both RCW 77.08.010 and 77.135.010 apply throughout
- 3 this section.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 49.** (1) The state treasurer shall, by June
- 5 30, 2015, transfer all moneys in the aquatic invasive species
- 6 enforcement account created in RCW 43.43.400 and the aquatic invasive
- 7 species prevention account created in RCW 77.12.879 to the aquatic
- 8 invasive species management account created in section 46 of this
- 9 act.
- 10 (2) This section expires July 1, 2016.
- 11 Sec. 50. RCW 77.08.010 and 2014 c 48 s 1 and 2014 c 202 s 301
- 12 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 13 The definitions in this section apply throughout this title or
- 14 rules adopted under this title unless the context clearly requires
- 15 otherwise.
- 16 (1) "Anadromous game fish buyer" means a person who purchases or
- 17 sells steelhead trout and other anadromous game fish harvested by
- 18 Indian fishers lawfully exercising fishing rights reserved by federal
- 19 statute, treaty, or executive order, under conditions prescribed by
- 20 rule of the director.
- 21 (2) "Angling gear" means a line attached to a rod and reel
- 22 capable of being held in hand while landing the fish or a hand-held
- 23 line operated without rod or reel.
- 24 (3) "Bag limit" means the maximum number of game animals, game
- 25 birds, or game fish which may be taken, caught, killed, or possessed
- 26 by a person, as specified by rule of the commission for a particular
- 27 period of time, or as to size, sex, or species.
- 28 (4) "Building" means a private domicile, garage, barn, or public
- 29 or commercial building.
- 30 (5) "Closed area" means a place where the hunting of some or all
- 31 species of wild animals or wild birds is prohibited.
- 32 (6)(a) "Closed season" means all times, manners of taking, and
- 33 places or waters other than those established by rule of the
- 34 commission as an open season.
- 35 (b) "Closed season" also means all hunting, fishing, taking, or
- 36 possession of game animals, game birds, game fish, food fish, or
- 37 shellfish that do not conform to the special restrictions or physical
- 38 descriptions established by rule of the commission as an open season

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- or that have not otherwise been deemed legal to hunt, fish, take, harvest, or possess by rule of the commission as an open season.
- 3 (7) "Closed waters" means all or part of a lake, river, stream, 4 or other body of water, where fishing or harvesting is prohibited.
- 5 (8) "Commercial" means related to or connected with buying, 6 selling, or bartering.

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- (9) "Commission" means the state fish and wildlife commission.
- 8 (10) "Concurrent waters of the Columbia river" means those waters 9 of the Columbia river that coincide with the Washington-Oregon state 10 boundary.
- 11 (11) "Contraband" means any property that is unlawful to produce 12 or possess.
- 13 (12) "Deleterious exotic wildlife" means species of the animal 14 kingdom not native to Washington and designated as dangerous to the 15 environment or wildlife of the state.
 - (13) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife.
- 17 (14) "Director" means the director of <u>the department of</u> fish and 18 wildlife.
- 19 (15) "Endangered species" means wildlife designated by the 20 commission as seriously threatened with extinction.
 - (16) "Ex officio fish and wildlife officer" means:
- 22 (a) A commissioned officer of a municipal, county, or state 23 agency having as its primary function the enforcement of criminal 24 laws in general, while the officer is acting in the respective 25 jurisdiction of that agency;
 - (b) An officer or special agent commissioned by one of the following: The national marine fisheries service; the Washington state parks and recreation commission; the United States fish and wildlife service; the Washington state department of natural resources; the United States forest service; or the United States parks service, if the agent or officer is in the respective jurisdiction of the primary commissioning agency and is acting under a mutual law enforcement assistance agreement between the department and the primary commissioning agency;
 - (c) A commissioned fish and wildlife peace officer from another state who meets the training standards set by the Washington state criminal justice training commission pursuant to RCW 10.93.090, 43.101.080, and 43.101.200, and who is acting under a mutual law enforcement assistance agreement between the department and the primary commissioning agency; or

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- (d) A Washington state tribal police officer who successfully completes the requirements set forth under RCW 43.101.157, is employed by a tribal nation that has complied with RCW 10.92.020(2) (a) and (b), and is acting under a mutual law enforcement assistance agreement between the department and the tribal government.
 - (17) "Fish" includes all species classified as game fish or food fish by statute or rule, as well as all fin fish not currently classified as food fish or game fish if such species exist in state waters. The term "fish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of fish species.
- 11 (18) "Fish and wildlife officer" means a person appointed and 12 commissioned by the director, with authority to enforce this title 13 and rules adopted pursuant to this title, and other statutes as 14 prescribed by the legislature. Fish and wildlife officer includes a 15 person commissioned before June 11, 1998, as a wildlife agent or a 16 fisheries patrol officer.
- 17 (19) "Fish broker" means a person whose business it is to bring a 18 seller of fish and shellfish and a purchaser of those fish and 19 shellfish together.
 - (20) "Fish buyer" means:

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- 21 (a) A wholesale fish dealer or a retail seller who directly 22 receives fish or shellfish from a commercial fisher or receives fish 23 or shellfish in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- 24 (b) A person engaged by a wholesale fish dealer who receives fish 25 or shellfish from a commercial fisher.
- 26 (21) "Fishery" means the taking of one or more particular species 27 of fish or shellfish with particular gear in a particular 28 geographical area.
- 29 (22) "Food, food waste, or other substance" includes human and 30 pet food or other waste or garbage that could attract large wild 31 carnivores.
- 32 (23) "Freshwater" means all waters not defined as saltwater 33 including, but not limited to, rivers upstream of the river mouth, 34 lakes, ponds, and reservoirs.
- 35 (24) "Fur-bearing animals" means game animals that shall not be 36 trapped except as authorized by the commission.
- 37 (25) "Fur dealer" means a person who purchases, receives, or 38 resells raw furs for commercial purposes.
- 39 (26) "Game animals" means wild animals that shall not be hunted 40 except as authorized by the commission.

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1 (27) "Game birds" means wild birds that shall not be hunted 2 except as authorized by the commission.

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- (28) "Game farm" means property on which wildlife is held, confined, propagated, hatched, fed, or otherwise raised for commercial purposes, trade, or gift. The term "game farm" does not include publicly owned facilities.
- 7 (29) "Game reserve" means a closed area where hunting for all 8 wild animals and wild birds is prohibited.
 - (30) "Illegal items" means those items unlawful to be possessed.
- 10 (31)(a) "Intentionally feed, attempt to feed, or attract" means 11 to purposefully or knowingly provide, leave, or place in, on, or 12 about any land or building any food, food waste, or other substance 13 that attracts or could attract large wild carnivores to that land or 14 building.
 - (b) "Intentionally feed, attempt to feed, or attract" does not include keeping food, food waste, or other substance in an enclosed garbage receptacle or other enclosed container unless specifically directed by a fish and wildlife officer or animal control authority to secure the receptacle or container in another manner.
 - (32) "Large wild carnivore" includes wild bear, cougar, and wolf.
- 21 (33) "License year" means the period of time for which a 22 recreational license is valid. The license year begins April 1st, and 23 ends March 31st.
- 24 (34) "Limited-entry license" means a license subject to a license 25 limitation program established in chapter 77.70 RCW.
 - (35) "Money" means all currency, script, personal checks, money orders, or other negotiable instruments.
 - (36) "Natural person" means a human being.
 - (37)(a) "Negligently feed, attempt to feed, or attract" means to provide, leave, or place in, on, or about any land or building any food, food waste, or other substance that attracts or could attract large wild carnivores to that land or building, without the awareness that a reasonable person in the same situation would have with regard to the likelihood that the food, food waste, or other substance could attract large wild carnivores to the land or building.
- 36 (b) "Negligently feed, attempt to feed, or attract" does not include keeping food, food waste, or other substance in an enclosed garbage receptacle or other enclosed container unless specifically directed by a fish and wildlife officer or animal control authority to secure the receptacle or container in another manner.

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1 (38) "Nonresident" means a person who has not fulfilled the 2 qualifications of a resident.

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- (39) "Offshore waters" means marine waters of the Pacific Ocean outside the territorial boundaries of the state, including the marine waters of other states and countries.
- (40) "Open season" means those times, manners of taking, and places or waters established by rule of the commission for the lawful hunting, fishing, taking, or possession of game animals, game birds, game fish, food fish, or shellfish that conform to the special restrictions or physical descriptions established by rule of the commission or that have otherwise been deemed legal to hunt, fish, take, or possess by rule of the commission. "Open season" includes the first and last days of the established time.
- 14 (41) "Owner" means the person in whom is vested the ownership 15 dominion, or title of the property.
 - (42) "Person" means and includes an individual; a corporation; a public or private entity or organization; a local, state, or federal agency; all business organizations, including corporations and partnerships; or a group of two or more individuals acting with a common purpose whether acting in an individual, representative, or official capacity.
- 22 (43) "Personal property" or "property" includes both corporeal 23 and incorporeal personal property and includes, among other property, 24 contraband and money.
 - (44) "Personal use" means for the private use of the individual taking the fish or shellfish and not for sale or barter.
- 27 (45) "Predatory birds" means wild birds that may be hunted 28 throughout the year as authorized by the commission.
- 29 (46) "Protected wildlife" means wildlife designated by the 30 commission that shall not be hunted or fished.
 - (47) "Raffle" means an activity in which tickets bearing an individual number are sold for not more than twenty-five dollars each and in which a permit or permits are awarded to hunt or for access to hunt big game animals or wild turkeys on the basis of a drawing from the tickets by the person or persons conducting the raffle.
- 36 (48) "Resident" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 77.08.075.
- 37 (49) "Retail-eligible species" means commercially harvested 38 salmon, crab, and sturgeon.
- 39 (50) "Saltwater" means those marine waters seaward of river 40 mouths.

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- 1 (51) "Seaweed" means marine aquatic plant species that are 2 dependent upon the marine aquatic or tidal environment, and exist in 3 either an attached or free floating form, and includes but is not 4 limited to marine aquatic plants in the classes Chlorophyta, 5 Phaeophyta, and Rhodophyta.
 - (52) "Senior" means a person seventy years old or older.

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- 7 (53) "Shark fin" means a raw, dried, or otherwise processed 8 detached fin or tail of a shark.
- 9 (54)(a) "Shark fin derivative product" means any product intended 10 for use by humans or animals that is derived in whole or in part from 11 shark fins or shark fin cartilage.
- 12 (b) "Shark fin derivative product" does not include a drug 13 approved by the United States food and drug administration and 14 available by prescription only or medical device or vaccine approved 15 by the United States food and drug administration.
 - (55) "Shellfish" means those species of marine and freshwater invertebrates that have been classified and that shall not be taken or possessed except as authorized by rule of the commission. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.
- 21 (56) "State waters" means all marine waters and fresh waters 22 within ordinary high water lines and within the territorial 23 boundaries of the state.
 - (57) "Taxidermist" means a person who, for commercial purposes, creates lifelike representations of fish and wildlife using fish and wildlife parts and various supporting structures.
- 27 (58) "To fish" and its derivatives means an effort to kill, 28 injure, harass, harvest, or capture a fish or shellfish.
- 29 (59) "To hunt" and its derivatives means an effort to kill, 30 injure, harass, harvest, or capture a wild animal or wild bird.
- 31 (60) "To process" and its derivatives mean preparing or 32 preserving fish, wildlife, or shellfish.
- 33 (61) "To take" and its derivatives means to kill, injure, 34 harvest, or capture a fish, shellfish, wild animal, bird, or seaweed.
- 35 (62) "To trap" and its derivatives means a method of hunting 36 using devices to capture wild animals or wild birds.
- 37 (63) "To waste" or "to be wasted" means to allow any edible 38 portion of any game bird, food fish, game fish, shellfish, or big 39 game animal other than cougar to be rendered unfit for human 40 consumption, or to fail to retrieve edible portions of such a game

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- bird, food fish, game fish, shellfish, or big game animal other than cougar from the field. For purposes of this chapter, edible portions of game birds must include, at a minimum, the breast meat of those birds. Entrails, including the heart and liver, of any wildlife species are not considered edible.
 - (64) "Trafficking" means offering, attempting to engage, or engaging in sale, barter, or purchase of fish, shellfish, wildlife, or deleterious exotic wildlife.

- (65) "Unclaimed" means that no owner of the property has been identified or has requested, in writing, the release of the property to themselves nor has the owner of the property designated an individual to receive the property or paid the required postage to effect delivery of the property.
- (66) "Unclassified wildlife" means wildlife existing in Washington in a wild state that have not been classified as big game, game animals, game birds, predatory birds, protected wildlife, endangered wildlife, or deleterious exotic wildlife.
- (67) "Wholesale fish dealer" means a person who, acting for commercial purposes, takes possession or ownership of fish or shellfish and sells, barters, or exchanges or attempts to sell, barter, or exchange fish or shellfish that have been landed into the state of Washington or entered the state of Washington in interstate or foreign commerce.
- (68) "Wild animals" means those species of the class Mammalia whose members exist in Washington in a wild state. The term "wild animal" does not include feral domestic mammals or old world rats and mice of the family Muridae of the order Rodentia.
- (69) "Wild birds" means those species of the class Aves whose members exist in Washington in a wild state.
 - (70) "Wildlife" means all species of the animal kingdom whose members exist in Washington in a wild state. This includes but is not limited to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates. The term "wildlife" does not include feral domestic mammals, old world rats and mice of the family Muridae of the order Rodentia, or those fish, shellfish, and marine invertebrates classified as food fish or shellfish by the director. The term "wildlife" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of wildlife members.

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- 1 (71) "Wildlife meat cutter" means a person who packs, cuts, 2 processes, or stores wildlife for consumption for another for 3 commercial purposes.
- 4 (72) "Youth" means a person fifteen years old for fishing and under sixteen years old for hunting.
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 51.** The following acts or parts of acts are 7 each repealed:
- 8 (1) RCW 77.12.605 (Whidbey Island game farm—Sale of property) and 9 1999 c 205 s 1;
- 10 (2) RCW 77.12.710 (Game fish production—Double by year 2000) and 11 1998 c 245 s 159, 1995 c 399 s 208, 1993 sp.s. c 2 s 70, & 1990 c 110 12 s 2;
- 13 (3) RCW 77.12.879 (Aquatic invasive species prevention account) 14 and 2014 c 202 s 309 & 2013 c 307 s 1; and
- 15 (4) RCW 77.65.900 (Effective date—1989 c 316) and 1989 c 316 s 16 22.

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