Title 352 WAC
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Chapters
352-04 Policy—Meetings and delegation.
352-11 SEPA procedures.
352-12 Moorage and use of marine and inland water facilities.
352-16 Naming of state park areas and the land classification system.
352-20 Use of motor driven vehicles in state parks—Parking restrictions—Violations.
352-24 Concessions and leases.
352-28 Tree, plant and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal.
352-32 Public use of state park areas.
352-37 Ocean beaches.
352-40 Public records.
352-44 Recreational conveyances—Certification—Inspections—Operator qualifications—Violations.
352-48 Snowmobile account grants and contracts.
352-52 Hostels.
352-56 Winter recreational program account grants and contracts.
352-60 Recreational vessel equipment and operation.
352-64 The state recreational boating safety funding program.
352-65 Boating safety program approval.
352-66 Uniform waterway marking system.
352-67 Vessel sound level measurement procedures.
352-68 Water trail programs.
352-70 The state boating accident reporting program.
352-74 Filming within state parks.
352-75 Boat sewage pumpout contract program.
352-76 Clean vessel program funding.

Disposition of Chapters Formerly Codified in This Title

APPENDICES TO TITLE 352 WAC

Appendix A [Filed 3/24/60.] Repealed by Order 8, filed 6/10/70.
Appendix B [Filed 1/8/63.] Repealed by Order 8, filed 6/10/70.
Appendix C [Filed 5/5/67.] Repealed by Order 8, filed 6/10/70.

Chapter 352-10
GUIDELINES INTERPRETING AND IMPLEMENTING THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

352-10-010 Authority. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2), 78-07-023 (Order 40), § 352-10-025, filed 6/15/78; Order 20, § 352-10-025, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-10-025, filed 5/22/76. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-020 Purpose. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2), 78-07-023 (Order 40), § 352-10-020, filed 6/15/78; Order 20, § 352-10-020, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-10-020, filed 5/27/76. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-025 Scope and coverage of this chapter. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2), 78-07-023 (Order 40), § 352-10-025, filed 6/15/78; Order 20, § 352-10-025, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-10-025, filed 5/27/76. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-030 Integration of SEPA procedures with other governmental operations. [Order 20, § 352-10-030, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-10-030, filed 5/27/76. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.
352-10-405 Purpose and function of a draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-410 Predraft consultation procedures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-420 Preparation of EIS by persons outside the lead agency. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-425 Organization and style of a draft EIS. [Order 20, § 352-10-425, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), filed 10/3/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-440 Contents of a draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-445 Public awareness of availability of draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-450 Circulation of the draft EIS—Review period. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-460 Specific agencies to which draft EIS shall be sent. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-470 Cost to the public for reproduction of environmental documents. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-480 Public hearing on a proposal—When required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-485 Notice of public hearing on environmental impact of the proposal. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-490 Public hearing on the proposal—Use of environmental documents. [Order 20, § 352-10-490, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), filed 10/3/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-495 Preparation of amended or new draft EIS. [Order 20, § 352-10-495, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), filed 10/3/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-500 Responsibilities of consulted agencies—Local agencies. [Order 20, § 352-10-500, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), filed 10/3/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-510 Responsibilities of consulted agencies—State agencies with jurisdiction. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-520 Responsibilities of consulted agencies—State agencies with environmental expertise. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-530 Responsibilities of consulted agencies—When predraft consultation has occurred. [Order 20, § 352-10-530, filed 5/27/76.] Repealed by 84-20-112 (Order 84), filed 10/3/84. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW.

352-10-535 Cost of performance of consulted agency responsibilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-540 Limitations on responses to consultation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-545 Effect of no written comment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-550 Preparation of the final EIS—Time period allowed. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-560 Preparation of the final EIS—Contents—When critical comments received on the draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-570 Preparation of the final EIS—Contents—When no critical comments received on the draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-580 Preparation of the final EIS—Contents—When critical comments received on the draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-590 Preparation of the final EIS—Contents—When critical comments received on the draft EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-600 Circulation of the final EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-605 Effect of an adequate final EIS prepared pursuant to NEPA. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-610 Circulation of the final EIS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120 and 43.51.040(2).] 78-07-023

352-10-615 Notice of public hearing from an inadequate final NEPA EIS. [Order 20, § 352-10-615, filed 5/27/76.]
Title 352 WAC: Parks and Recreation Commission


352-36-110 Certain vehicle lighting and equipment standards incorporated. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.660, 43.51.665, 43.51.680, 43.51.040 and 43.51.060, 85-16-002 (Order 89), §352-36-110, filed 7/25/85; Order 28, §352-36-110, filed 11/19/76; Order 13, §352-36-110, filed 4/19/72.] Repealed by 90-10-024, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050.


352-36-130 Excluded/limited recreation activities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.660, 43.51.665, 43.51.680, 43.51.040 and 43.51.060, 85-16-002 (Order 89), §352-36-130, filed 7/25/85.] Repealed by 90-10-024, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050.

352-36-140 Special group recreation event permit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.660, 43.51.665, 43.51.680, 43.51.040 and 43.51.060, 85-16-002 (Order 89), §352-36-140, filed 7/25/85.] Repealed by 90-10-024, filed 4/23/90, effective 5/24/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050.

Chapter 352-42

CRITERIA FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROJECTS—FINANCING


Policy—Meetings and Delegation

352-04-050


Chapter 352-44A

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

352-44A-010 Purpose. [Order 1, § 352-44A-010, filed 6/1/74.] Repealed by 87-11-037 (Order 101), filed 5/18/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060.


352-44A-030 Description of purpose and staff. [Order 1, § 352-44A-030, filed 6/1/74.] Repealed by 87-11-037 (Order 101), filed 5/18/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060.


Chapter 352-04 WAC

POLICY—MEETINGS AND DELEGATION

WAC

352-04-010 Duties of chairperson and conduct of meetings. (1) The chairperson shall call and preside at all regular or special meetings.

(2) The duties of the vice-chairperson shall be to preside at all regular or special meetings in the absence of the chairperson. In addition, the vice-chairperson shall serve as chairperson upon the resignation, death, or incapacitation for any reason of the chairperson, and shall so serve until the next regular election, or until the chairperson is again able to serve, whichever shall first occur.

(3) The secretary shall cause minutes to be taken and recorded of all regular or special meetings, and shall sign such minutes when transcribed and approved by the commission. In addition, the secretary shall succeed to the offices of vice-chairperson or chairperson in the same manner and under the same conditions as set forth above for the vice-chairperson.

(4) Regular meetings shall be held each calendar year, on the dates, times, and locations published in the Washington State Register, unless otherwise called by the chairperson or a majority of the commissioners. An annual schedule of the months in which meetings are to be held, and their locations, will be adopted by the commission and will be published on or before January in the Washington State Register, in accordance with RCW 42.30.075.

(5) An annual election shall be conducted for the offices of chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary, at the first regular meeting of every year. The election shall be conducted by written ballot upon request of any member of the commission.

(6) The order of business at all regular meetings shall be:

(a) The call of the roll.

(b) Minutes of the previous meeting.

(c) Acceptance of agenda.

(d) Business of the day.

(e) Date and location of next meeting.

(f) Adjournment.

(7) The chairperson shall be a voting member of the commission. A majority of the authorized commission membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all regular and special meetings. A majority vote of the commissioners present shall be sufficient to pass or defeat each measure brought to a vote, unless a unanimous vote of commissioners present is required by law.

[Statutory Authority: Title 79A RCW, RCW 79A.05.025, 79A.05.030, 79A.05.070, and 42.30.075. 00-23-033, § 352-04-010, filed 11/8/00, effective 12/9/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 46.10.040, 43.51.040 and 43.51.060. 87-24-032 (Order 102), § 352-04-041, filed 11/24/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 42.30.070 and 43.51.060. 84-04-033 (Order 75), § 352-04-010, filed 1/26/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 42.30.070, 83-01-113 (Order 64), § 352-04-010, filed 12/21/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.060 and 42.30.070. 82-07-077 (Order 57), § 352-04-010, filed 3/23/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.030, 80-14-010 (Order 47), § 352-04-010, filed 9/22/80; Order 12, § 352-04-010, filed 1/28/72; Order 7, § 352-04-010, filed 4/1/70.]

WAC 352-04-020 Delegation of authority to director.

(1) Any delegation of authority by the commission under section 2, chapter 31, Laws of 1969, shall be accomplished at a regular or special meeting of the commission, and shall be incorporated in the minutes thereof.

(2) The director may appoint, suspend, and dismiss employees of the agency.

[Order 7, § 352-04-020, filed 4/1/70.]

WAC 352-04-040 Adjudicative proceedings. Adjudicative proceedings conducted under Title 79A RCW, Public recreational lands, shall be held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, and the rules published in chapter 10-08 WAC. The director shall appoint the hearing officer if the hearing is to be presided over by officials of the agency or request appointment of an administrative law judge from the office of administrative hearings. The commission shall review the initial order issued by the hearing officer or administrative law judge and shall issue a final order.

[Statutory Authority: Title 79A RCW, RCW 79A.05.025, 79A.05.030, 79A.05.070, and 42.30.075. 00-23-033, § 352-04-040, filed 11/8/00, effective 12/9/00.]

WAC 352-04-050 Conflict of interest. (1) A member of the commission shall comply with subsection (2) of this section when the following circumstances apply or it is reasonably foreseeable that they will apply:

[Title 352 WAC—p. 5]
Chapter 352-11 Title 352 WAC: Parks and Recreation Commission

(a) The member is beneficially interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract, sale, lease, purchase or grant that may be made by, through, or under the supervision of the commission, in whole or in part, or when the member accepts, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity, or reward from any other person beneficially interested in such contract, lease, purchase or grant; or
(b) The member is an officer, agent, employee or member of an entity which is engaged in a transaction involving the commission.

(2) If required by subsection (1) of this section, the member or employee shall:
(a) Recuse him or herself from the commission discussion regarding the specific contract, sale, lease, purchase or grant;
(b) Recuse him or herself from the commission vote on the specific contract, sale, lease, purchase or grant; and
(c) Refrain from attempting to influence the remaining commission members in their discussion and vote regarding the specific contract, sale, lease, purchase or grant.

(3) The prohibition against discussion set forth in subsection (2)(a) through (c) of this section shall not prohibit the member of the commission from using his or her general expertise to educate and provide general information on the subject area to other members.

(4) Under subsection (1) of this section, "any other person" has a beneficial interest in a contract, sale, lease, purchase or grant when the other person bids or otherwise seeks to be awarded the contract, sale, lease, purchase or grant.

(5) A member who would otherwise be disqualified under subsection (2)(a) through (c) of this section may participate fully in the proceedings if a quorum cannot be achieved because of a conflict of interest, and the participation of the board member is required for official action, as long as the member discloses the basis for disqualification prior to participating and voting.

[Statutory Authority: Title 79A RCW, RCW 79A.05.025, 79A.05.030, 79A.05.070, and 42.30.075. 00-25-033, § 352-04-050, filed 11/8/00, effective 12/9/00.]

Chapter 352-11 WAC
SEPA PROCEDURES

WAC
352-11-010 Authority.
352-11-020 Adoption by reference.
352-11-030 Purpose.
352-11-040 Additional definitions.
352-11-055 Timing of the SEPA process.

PRODUCTION
352-11-310 Threshold determination process—Additional considerations.
352-11-350 Mitigated DNS.
352-11-420 EIS preparation.
352-11-504 Availability and costs of environmental documents.
352-11-508 Notice of environmental documents.
352-11-510 Public notice requirements.
352-11-615 Coordination on combined agency—Federal action.
352-11-665 Policies and procedures for conditioning or denying permits or other approvals.
352-11-800 Threshold levels adopted by counties/cities.
352-11-905 Responsibilities of individuals and work units within the agency.
352-11-908 Critical areas.
352-11-910 Designation of responsible official.

352-11-950 Severability.

WAC 352-11-010 Authority. These rules are promulgated under RCW 43.21C.120 (the State Environmental Policy Act) and chapter 197-11 WAC (SEPA rules).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-010, filed 10/3/84. Formerly chapter 352-10 WAC.]

WAC 352-11-020 Adoption by reference. The Washington state parks and recreation commission adopts the following sections or subsections of chapter 197-11 WAC by reference.

WAC
197-11-040 Definitions.
197-11-050 Lead agency.
197-11-060 Content of environmental review.
197-11-070 Limitations on actions during SEPA process.
197-11-080 Incomplete or unavailable information.
197-11-090 Supporting documents.
197-11-100 Information required of applicants.
197-11-210 SEPA/GMA integration.
197-11-220 SEPA/GMA definitions.
197-11-228 Overall SEPA/GMA integration procedures.
197-11-230 Timing of an integrated GMA/SEPA process.
197-11-232 SEPA/GMA integration procedures for preliminary planning, environmental analysis, and expanded scoping.
197-11-235 Documents.
197-11-250 SEPA/Model Toxics Control Act integration.
197-11-253 SEPA lead agency for MTCA actions.
197-11-256 Preliminary evaluation.
197-11-259 Determination of nonsignificance for MTCA remedial action.
197-11-260 Determination of significance and EIS for MTCA remedial actions.
197-11-265 Early scoping for MTCA remedial actions.
197-11-268 MTCA interim actions.
197-11-300 Purpose of this part.
197-11-305 Categorical exemptions.
197-11-310 Threshold determination required.
197-11-315 Environmental checklist.
197-11-330 Threshold determination process.
197-11-335 Threshold determination process.
197-11-340 Additional information.
197-11-350 Determination of nonsignificance (DNS).
197-11-350 Mitigated DNS.
197-11-360 Determination of significance (DS)/initiation of scoping.
197-11-390 Effect of threshold determination.
197-11-400 Purpose of EIS.
197-11-402 General requirements.
197-11-405 EIS types.
197-11-406 EIS timing.
197-11-408 Scoping.
197-11-410 Expanded scoping. (Optional)
197-11-420 EIS preparation.
197-11-425 Style and size.
197-11-430 Format.
197-11-435 Cover letter or memo.
197-11-440 EIS contents.
197-11-442 Contents of EIS on nonproject proposals.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 6] (2001 Ed.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>197-11-443</td>
<td>EIS contents when prior nonproject EIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-444</td>
<td>Elements of the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-448</td>
<td>Relationship of EIS to other considerations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-450</td>
<td>Cost-benefit analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-455</td>
<td>Issuance of DEIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-460</td>
<td>Issuance of FEIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-500</td>
<td>Purpose of this part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-502</td>
<td>Inviting comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-504</td>
<td>Availability and cost of environmental documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-508</td>
<td>SEPA register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-535</td>
<td>Public hearings and meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-545</td>
<td>Effect of no comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-550</td>
<td>Specificity of comments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-560</td>
<td>FEIS response to comments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-570</td>
<td>Consulted agency costs to assist lead agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-600</td>
<td>When to use existing environmental documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-610</td>
<td>Use of NEPA documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-620</td>
<td>Supplemental environmental impact statement—Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-625</td>
<td>Addenda—Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-630</td>
<td>Adoption—Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-635</td>
<td>Incorporation by reference—Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-640</td>
<td>Combining documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-650</td>
<td>Purpose of this part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-655</td>
<td>Implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-660</td>
<td>Substantive authority and mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-680</td>
<td>Appeals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-700</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-702</td>
<td>Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-704</td>
<td>Action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-706</td>
<td>Addendum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-708</td>
<td>Adoption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-710</td>
<td>Affected tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-712</td>
<td>Affecting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-714</td>
<td>Agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-716</td>
<td>Applicant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-718</td>
<td>Built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-720</td>
<td>Categorical exemption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-722</td>
<td>Consolidated appeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-724</td>
<td>Consulted agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-726</td>
<td>Cost-benefit analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-728</td>
<td>County/city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-730</td>
<td>Decision maker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-732</td>
<td>Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-734</td>
<td>Determination of nonsignificance (DNS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-736</td>
<td>Determination of significance (DS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-738</td>
<td>EIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-740</td>
<td>Environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-742</td>
<td>Environmental checklist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-744</td>
<td>Environmental document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-746</td>
<td>Environmental review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-750</td>
<td>Expanded scoping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-752</td>
<td>Impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-754</td>
<td>Incorporation by reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-756</td>
<td>Lands covered by water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-758</td>
<td>Lead agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-760</td>
<td>License.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-762</td>
<td>Local agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-764</td>
<td>Major action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-766</td>
<td>Mitigated DNS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-768</td>
<td>Mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-770</td>
<td>Natural environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197-11-772</td>
<td>NEPA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120. 96-01-029, § 352-11-020, filed 12/1/95, effective 1/1/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-020, filed 10/3/84.]
WAC 352-11-030 Purpose. This chapter implements the statewide rules in chapter 197-11 WAC as they apply to the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-030, filed 10/3/84.

WAC 352-11-040 Additional definitions. In addition to the definitions contained in WAC 197-11-700 through 197-11-799, the following terms shall have the listed meanings:

1. "Agency" means the entire staff and appointed commission members constituting the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

2. "Authorized public use" means that a particular parcel of real property has developed facilities which have been subject to public use or has been specifically designated and classified for such public use without developed facilities. No "authorized public use" shall be construed to have occurred on parcels of real property being held for future use and development nor on portions of existing park lands remote from existing public use facilities, including developed trail systems.


4. "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

5. "Program" means any of the headquarters' sections or divisions of the Washington state parks and recreation commission that administers a program, such as, but not limited to, boating safety, winter recreation, and youth programs.

6. "Regions" means any of the regional offices of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

7. "Section" means any section within the divisional structure of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120. 96-01-029, § 352-11-040, filed 12/1/95, effective 1/1/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-040, filed 10/3/84.

WAC 352-11-055 Timing of the SEPA process. (1) Integrating SEPA and agency activities. The SEPA process shall be integrated with agency activities at the earliest possible time to ensure that planning and decisions reflect environmental values, to avoid delays later in the process, and to seek to resolve potential problems.

(2) Timing of review of proposals. The agency shall prepare its threshold determination and environmental impact statement (EIS), if required, at the earliest possible point in the planning and decision-making process, when the principal features of a proposal and its environmental impacts can be reasonably identified.

(a) A proposal exists when the agency is presented with an application or has a goal and is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal and the environmental effects can be meaningfully evaluated.

(i) The fact that proposals may require future agency approvals or environmental review shall not preclude current consideration, as long as proposed future activities are specific enough to allow some evaluation of their probable environmental impacts.

(ii) Preliminary steps or decisions are sometimes needed before a proposal is sufficiently definite to allow meaningful environmental analysis.

(b) Environmental reviews will normally begin when sufficient information is available for agency staff to make preliminary decisions. The agency may also organize environmental review in phases, as specified in WAC 197-11-060(5).

(c) Appropriate consideration of environmental information shall be completed before the agency commits to a particular course of action under WAC 197-11-070.

(3) Applications and rule making. The timing of environmental review for applications and for rule making shall be as follows:

(a) At the latest, the agency shall begin environmental review, if required, when an application is complete. The agency may initiate review earlier and may have informal conferences with applicants. A final threshold determination or final environmental impact statement (FEIS) shall normally precede or accompany the final staff recommendation, if any, in a quasi-judicial proceeding on an application. The substance of an ex parte communication of parties with any member of the commission concerning the decision of action will be placed on the record and subject to public announcement and opportunity for rebuttal at public hearings as required by RCW 42.36.060.

(b) For rule making, the DNS or DEIS shall normally accompany the proposed rule. A FEIS, if any, shall be issued at least seven days before adoption of a final rule under WAC 197-11-460(4).

(4) Additional timing considerations.

(a) Commission staff receiving a completed application and environmental checklist shall forward such application and checklist to the responsible official who will determine whether the commission or another agency is the SEPA lead agency under WAC 197-11-050 and 197-11-922 through 197-11-940 within five working days. If the commission is not the lead agency, the responsible official shall send the completed environmental checklist and a copy of the application, together with an explanation of the determination to the identified lead agency.

(b) Commission staff receiving an application will forward it to the responsible official who will determine whether the proposal is an "action" and, if so, whether it is "categorically exempt" from SEPA. If the proposal is an "action" and is not exempt, the responsible official will ask the applicant to complete an environmental checklist. A checklist is not needed if the responsible official and applicant agree that an EIS is required, SEPA compliance has been completed, SEPA compliance has been initiated by another agency, or a checklist is included with the application.

(c) If the only nonexempt action is commission approval of detailed project plans and specifications, an applicant may request that the commission complete SEPA compliance before the applicant submits the detailed plans and specifications.

(d) The commission staff and applicants may hold preliminary discussions or exploration of ideas and options prior [Title 352 WAC—p. 8]

(2001 Ed.)
to commencing formal environmental review, under provisions of this chapter and chapter 197-11 WAC, subject to RCW 42.36.060.

(5) An overall decision to proceed with a course of action may involve a series of actions or decisions by one or more agencies. If several agencies have jurisdiction over a proposal, they shall coordinate their SEPA processes wherever possible. The agencies shall comply with lead agency determination requirements in WAC 197-11-050 and 197-11-922 through 197-11-948.

(6) To meet the requirement to insure that environmental values and amenities are given appropriate consideration along with economic and technical considerations, environmental documents and analysis shall be circulated and reviewed with other planning documents to the fullest extent possible.

(7) For its own public proposals, the responsible official may extend the time limits prescribed in this chapter.

(8) When the commission staff has prepared a commission agenda item for approval by the commission, the FEIS, DNS, or exemption statement shall accompany the agenda item to the commission for its review.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21C.120. 96-01-029, § 352-11-055, filed 12/11/95, effective 1/11/96. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-055, filed 10/3/84.]

PRODUCTION

WAC 352-11-310 Threshold determination process—Additional considerations. When reviewing a completed environmental checklist to make the threshold determination, the responsible official or the designee of the responsible official will:

(1) Independently evaluate the responses of the applicant and note comments, concerns, corrections, or new information in the right margin of the checklist.

(2) Conduct the initial review of the checklist and any supporting documents without requiring additional information from the applicant.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-310, filed 10/3/84.]

WAC 352-11-350 Mitigated DNS. (1) An applicant may ask the agency whether issuance of a DS is likely for a proposal. This request for early notice must:

(a) Be written;

(b) Follow submission of a permit application and environmental checklist for a nonexempt proposal for which the commission is lead agency; and

(c) Precede the agency’s actual threshold determination for the proposal.

(2) The responsible official or his designee shall respond to the request within ten working days of receipt of the letter; the response shall:

(a) Be written;

(b) State whether the agency is considering issuance of a DS;

(c) Indicate the general or specific area(s) of concern that led the agency to consider a DS; and

(d) State that the applicant may change or clarify the proposal to mitigate the impacts indicated in the letter, revising the environmental checklist as necessary to reflect the changes or clarifications.

(3) The agency shall not continue with the threshold determination until after receiving a written response from the applicant changing or clarifying the proposal or asking that the threshold determination be based on the original proposal.

(4) If the applicant submits a changed or clarified proposal, along with a revised environmental checklist, the agency will make its threshold determination based on the changed or clarified proposal.

(a) If the agency’s response to the request for early notice indicated specific mitigation measures that would remove all probable significant adverse environmental impacts, and the applicant changes or clarifies the proposal to include all of those specific mitigation measures, the agency shall issue a determination of nonsignificance and circulate the DNS for comments as in WAC 197-11-350(2).

(b) If the agency indicated general or specific areas of concern, but did not indicate specific mitigation measures that would allow it to issue a DNS, the agency shall determine if the changed or clarified proposal may have a probable significant environmental impact, issuing a DNS or DS as appropriate.

(5) The agency may specify mitigation measures that would allow it to issue a DNS without a request for early notice from an applicant. If it does so, and the applicant changes or clarifies the proposal to include those measures, the agency shall issue a DNS and circulate it for review under WAC 197-11-350(2).

(6) When an applicant changes or clarifies the proposal, the clarifications or changes may be included in written attachments to the documents already submitted. If the environmental checklist and supporting documents would be difficult to read and/or understand because of the need to read them in conjunction with the attachment(s), the agency may require the applicant to submit a new checklist.

(7) The agency may change or clarify features of its own proposals before making the threshold determination.

(8) The agency’s written response under subsection (2) of this section shall not be construed as a determination of significance. In addition, preliminary discussion of clarification of or changes to a proposal, as opposed to a written request for early notice, shall not bind the agency to consider the clarifications or changes in its threshold determination.

(9) When an applicant submits a changed or clarified proposal pursuant to this section, it shall be considered part of the applicant’s application for a permit or other approval for all purposes, including enforcement of the permit or other approval. Unless the agency’s decision expressly states otherwise, when a mitigated DNS is issued for a proposal, any decision approving the proposal shall be based on the proposal as changed or clarified pursuant to this section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-350, filed 10/3/84.]
WAC 352-11-420 EIS preparation. For draft and final EISs and supplemental environmental impact statements (SEISs):

(1) Preparation of the EIS is the responsibility of the agency, by or under the direction of its responsible official, as specified by the agency's procedures. No matter who participates in the preparation of the EIS, it is the EIS of the agency. The responsible official, prior to distributing an EIS, shall be satisfied that it complies with this chapter and chapter 197-11 WAC.

(2) The agency may have an EIS prepared by agency staff, an applicant or its agent, or by an outside consultant retained by either an applicant or the agency. The agency shall assure that the EIS is prepared in a professional manner and with appropriate interdisciplinary methodology. The responsible official shall direct the areas of research and examination to be undertaken as a result of the scoping process, as well as the organization of the resulting document.

(3) If a person other than the agency is preparing the EIS, the agency shall:
   (a) Coordinate any scoping procedures so that the individual preparing the EIS receives all substantive information submitted by any agency and the public that is needed by the person;
   (b) Assist in obtaining any information on file with another agency that is needed by the person preparing the EIS;
   (c) Allow any party preparing an EIS access to all public records of the agency that relate to the subject of the EIS, under RCW 42.17.250 through 42.17.340.

(4) Normally, the agency will prepare EISs for its own proposals.

(5) For applicant proposals, the agency normally will require the applicant to prepare or help prepare the EIS at the applicant's expense, under provisions of this chapter and chapter 197-11 WAC.

(6) The agency may require an applicant to provide information that the agency does not possess, including specific investigations. The applicant is not required to supply information that is not required under this chapter and chapter 197-11 WAC.

WAC 352-11-508 Notice of environmental documents. (1) The agency shall submit environmental documents required to be sent to the department of ecology for weekly publication in the SEPA register under this chapter, specifically:
   (a) DNSs under WAC 197-11-340(2);
   (b) DSs (scoping notices) under WAC 197-11-408;
   (c) EISs under WAC 197-11-455, 197-11-460, 197-11-620, and 197-11-630; and
   (d) Notices of action under RCW 43.21C.080 and 43.21C.087.

(2) The agency shall submit the environmental documents listed in subsection (1) of this section promptly and in accordance with procedures established by the department of ecology.

(3) The agency shall subscribe to the SEPA register.

WAC 352-11-510 Public notice requirements. (1) The agency shall give public notice when issuing a DNS under WAC 197-11-350(2), a scoping notice under WAC 352-11-420, or a draft EIS under WAC 197-11-455.

(2) Whenever possible, the agency shall integrate the public notice required under this section with existing notice procedures for the agency's permit or approval required for the proposal.

(a) When more than one permit or approval required from or by the agency has public notice requirements, the notice procedures that would reach the widest audience shall be used, if possible.

(b) If the public notice requirements for the permit or approval must be completed at a specific time in the permitting process and that timing does not coincide with the timing requirements for SEPA public notice, the agency must use one or more public notice methods in subsection (3) of this section.

(c) If there are no public notice requirements for any of the permits/approvals required for a proposal, the agency must use one or more public notice methods in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The agency shall use one or more of the following methods of public notice, taking into consideration the geographic area affected by the proposal, the size and complexity of the proposal, the public notice requirements for the permit or approval required from the agency, public interest expressed in the proposal, and whether the proposal is a project or regulation:
   (a) Notifying persons or groups who have expressed interest in the proposal, of the type of proposal, or proposals in the geographic area in which the proposal will be implemented if approved;
   (b) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the proposal will be implemented;
   (c) Posting the property for site-specific proposals;
   (d) Notifying the news media; and or
(e) Placing notice in appropriate regional, neighborhood, ethnic, or trade journals.

(4) The agency may require an applicant to perform the public notice requirement at the applicant's expense.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-510, filed 10/5/84.]

WAC 352-11-615 Coordination on combined agency—Federal action. When the agency is considering an action which also involves federal actions, it shall attempt to coordinate the two governmental processes so that only one environmental impact statement need be prepared for that proposal.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.21C RCW. 84-20-112 (Order 84), § 352-11-615, filed 10/5/84.]

WAC 352-11-665 Policies and procedures for conditioning or denying permits or other approvals. (1)(a) The overriding policy of the Washington state parks and recreation commission is to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental impacts which may result from the agency's decisions.

(b) The commission shall use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of state policy, to improve and coordinate plans, programs, and resources to the end that the state and its citizens may:

(i) Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

(ii) Assure for all people of Washington safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

(iii) Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

(iv) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage;

(v) Maintain, whenever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

(vi) Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(vii) Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

(c) The agency recognizes that each person has a fundamental and inalienable right to a healthful environment and that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

(d) The agency shall ensure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values will be given appropriate consideration in decision making along with economic and technical considerations.

(2) Policies - specific. The commission is responsible for the following approvals, permits, or rulemaking and for the acquisition of land suitable for parks, for repair, maintenance and new construction of park facilities which have potential to impact the environment and which are subject to the provisions of this chapter:

(a) Authority to acquire and develop parks and parkways (chapter 43.51 RCW);

(b) Grant concessions or leases in state parks and parkways (RCW 43.51.040(5));

(c) Grant franchises and easements for any legitimate purpose on parks and parkways (RCW 43.51.060(5));

(d) Enter into agreements whereby individuals or companies may rent undeveloped parks or parkway land for grazing, agricultural, or mineral development (RCW 43.51.060(7));

(e) Lease park land for television stations (RCW 43.51.062 and 43.51.063);

(f) Grant permits for improvement of parks (RCW 43.51.130 through 43.51.160);

(g) Administer the seashore conservation area including:

(i) Establish reasonable regulations for the use and control of vehicular traffic on or along the ocean beach highways (RCW 43.51.680, 79.94.340 and 79.94.360);

(ii) Sale of sand from accretions to supply the needs of cranberry growers (RCW 43.51.685); and or

(iii) Grant leases and permits for the removal of sands for construction purposes (RCW 43.51.685).

(h) Stewardship, management and development of resources, including land acquisition in accordance with the State Wildlife and Recreation Lands Management Act (chapter 43.98B RCW);

(i) Administration, acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of snowmobile facilities (RCW 46.10.080);

(j) Acquisition, development and maintenance of scenic and recreational highways, and rest areas, including landscaping and signing (chapter 47.39 RCW);

(k) Review and approval or disapproval of plans for acquisition and operation of parks and recreation facilities by any port district (RCW 53.08.270);

(l) Acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of recreational trails (chapter 67.32 RCW);

(m) Development of a statewide scenic rivers program plan, including proposals for acquisition and development of public access sites and facilities (chapter 79.72 RCW);

(n) Grant approvals for the construction, operation and maintenance of winter recreational devices, including not limited to ski lifts, ski tows, j-bars, t-bars, ski mobiles, chair lifts and similar devices and equipment (RCW 70.88.010 through 70.88.040).

(o) Any other approval authority which may be granted to the commission in the future.

(3)(a) SEPA procedures. When the environmental document for a proposal for approval by the agency shows it will cause significant adverse impacts that the proponent does not plan to mitigate, the responsible official shall consider whether:

(i) The environmental document identified mitigation measures that are reasonable and capable of being accomplished;

(ii) Other local, state, or federal requirements and enforcement would mitigate the significant adverse environmental impacts; and

(iii) Reasonable mitigation measures are sufficient to mitigate the significant adverse impacts.

(b) The responsible official may:

(i) Condition the approval for a proposal if mitigation measures are reasonable and capable of being accomplished.
and the proposal is inconsistent with the policies in subsection (1) of this section.

(ii) Deny the permit or approval for a proposal if reasonable mitigation measures are insufficient to mitigate significant adverse environmental impacts and the proposal is inconsistent with the policies in subsection (1) of this section.

(c) The procedures in WAC 197-11-660 must also be followed when conditioning or denying permits or other approvals.

WAC 352-11-800 Threshold levels adopted by counties/cities. (1) In determining whether a proposal is exempt from SEPA, the agency shall respect the threshold levels adopted by counties/cities under WAC 197-11-800(1).

(2) The agency's responsible official shall obtain copies of ordinances adopted by counties/cities which have established different threshold levels from those of WAC 197-11-800(1) and which directly affect state park lands.

WAC 352-11-905 Responsibilities of individuals and work units within the agency. (1) The environmental programs section of the agency shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Coordinating agency activities to comply with SEPA, encouraging consistency in SEPA compliance among all regions, sections, and programs.

(b) Providing information and guidance on SEPA and the SEPA rules to commission, staff, agencies, groups, and citizens.

(c) Receiving all SEPA documents sent to the commission for review and comment, distributing documents and coordinating review with appropriate regions, programs and sections, preparing the agency's response, ensuring a timely response, and requesting extensions to the comment period of an EIS, when needed.

(d) Maintaining the agency's files for EISs, DNSs, scoping notices, and notices of action prepared for commission approvals and other agency actions and which are sent to the department of ecology under SEPA and the SEPA rules.

(e) Maintaining files for the city/county SEPA procedures designating critical areas and flexible thresholds and making the information available to agency staff.

(f) Writing and/or coordinating EIS preparation, including scoping and the scoping notice, making sure to work with appropriate regions, programs, and sections.

(g) Preparing the agency's SEPA rules and amendments to the SEPA rules as necessary.

(h) Fulfiling the agency's other general responsibilities under SEPA and the SEPA rules.

(i) Determining whether a decision on a permit or other approval, program, policy, plan, or regulation is an "action" under SEPA and, if so, whether it is exempt from SEPA's requirements.

(j) Determining whether the commission or another agency is SEPA lead agency.

WAC 352-11-908 Critical areas. (1) The agency's responsible official shall obtain maps of all designated "critical areas" on existing state park lands which have been prepared by counties/cities under WAC 197-11-908.

(2) In determining whether a proposal is exempt from SEPA, the agency shall respect "critical area" designations made by counties/cities under WAC 197-11-908.

WAC 352-11-910 Designation of responsible official. (1) The ultimate responsible official is the commission. Normally, the operational responsibility shall be delegated via the director to the (manager), environmental programs. The manager, environmental programs may delegate this authority to the assistant manager, environmental programs and to the regional environmental specialists.

(2) Depending upon the size and scope of the proposed action, consideration may be given to establishing the responsible official at the level of assistant director, resources development, Washington state parks and recreation commission, or at the level of director.

WAC 352-11-950 Severability. If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected.
WAC 352-12-005 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following words and terms have the meanings indicated, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Commercial vessel" shall mean a vessel which is used, rigged, or licensed for any commercial use or purpose, but shall not include vessels operated within the terms of a concession lease or agreement with the commission.

(2) "Commission" shall mean the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(3) "Designated fee facility" shall mean any facility designated as a fee facility by the director or designee.

(4) "Director" shall mean the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(5) "Facility" shall mean state park floats, piers, mooring buoys, docks, pilings and linear moorage facilities.

(6) "Length" shall mean the overall length of a vessel as measured in a straight line parallel to the keel from the foremost part of the vessel to the aftermost part, not including bowsprit or bumkin or as shown on vessel's state or coast guard registration certificate.

(7) "Manager or ranger" shall mean a duly appointed Washington state parks ranger, or agent of the commission, who is vested with police powers under RCW 43.51.170.

(8) "Night" shall mean the period between 3 p.m. and 8 a.m.

(9) "Vessel" shall mean watercraft of every description, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

WAC 352-12-010 Moorage and use of marine and inland water facilities. (1) Marine and inland water facilities of the state parks within the Washington state parks and recreation commission system are designed and administered specifically to provide recreational opportunities for park visitors. Use of park facilities for purposes which are of a non-recreational nature, such as long-term residency at park facilities, obstructs opportunities for recreational use, and is inconsistent with the purposes for which those facilities were designed.

(2) In order to afford the general public the greatest possible use of facilities, continuous moorage at a facility by the same vessel shall be limited to three consecutive nights, after which the vessel must vacate the facility for twenty-four consecutive hours, unless otherwise posted by the manager at any individual facility or area.

(3) No person or persons shall moor, berth or store a vessel of any type in a commission owned or operated park or area except in facilities posted as available for such use.

(4) Use of facilities by commercial vessels is prohibited except for the loading and unloading of passengers transported for recreation purposes: Provided however, Managers and rangers may allow extended or night moorage at any facility to commercial vessels unloading passengers transported to the park for recreation purposes if in the manager's or ranger's sole discretion sufficient space is reasonably available therefor. Commercial recreation providers operating such vessels must be in possession of a commercial recreation provider permit as required under WAC 352-32-310.

(5) In order to maximize usable space at mooring floats, boaters shall moor their vessels as close as reasonably possible to vessels already moored; and dinghies shall not be left moored to transoms or swimsteps, nor tied to or alongside moorage floats. Dinghies shall be tied up only in designated spaces or outboard of the moored vessel. Rafting of vessels is also permitted, within posted limits, but not mandatory.

(6) Use of any facility shall be on a first-come, first-served basis only. Reserving or retaining space to moor or berth a vessel at any facility, by means of a dinghy or any method other than occupying the space by the vessel to be moored, shall not be permitted.

(7) Open flames or live coals, or devices containing or using open flames, live coals or combustible materials, including but not limited to barbecues, hibachis, stoves and heaters, shall be permitted on floats or piers only when placed on a fireproof base and the fire is located away from fuel tanks and/or fuel vents. In case of dispute related to fire safety, the manager or ranger shall make final determination.

(8) Except as provided in WAC 352-12-060, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-12-020 Moorage fees. (1) Vessels moored between 3 p.m. and 8 a.m. at those facilities designated by the director or designee shall be charged the moorage fee published by state parks: Provided, Vessels properly displaying a valid annual permit shall not be charged a moorage fee: Provided further, There shall be no moorage fee for any vessel riding on its own anchor: Provided further, There shall be no charge for temporary moorage for the purpose of loading or unloading a vessel, such temporary moorage shall be limited to thirty minutes.

(2) A vessel rafted to another vessel shall be charged the appropriate moorage fee based on that vessel's own length.

(3) Except as provided in WAC 352-12-060, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.
WAC 352-12-030 Annual moorage permits. (1) Annual moorage permits may be obtained for the period January 1 through December 31, inclusive. Application for such permits may be obtained from most state park managers or rangers, or by writing to the Commission Headquarters, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, P.O. Box 42650, Olympia, WA 98504-2650.

(2) Annual moorage permits will be issued for a particular vessel. The charge for such permits will be based upon the length of the vessel for which the permit is issued and will be published by state parks.

(3) Annual permits shall be visible from outside the vessel, and permanently affixed to the lower left corner of the vessel's left (port) forward windshield, or if not equipped with a windshield, to the left (port) outside transom, or if a sailboat, on the forward portion of the left (port) cabin trunk.

(4) Except as provided in WAC 352-12-060, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-12-040 Use of onshore campsites. If any person or persons from a vessel moored at a designated facility also occupies any designated campsite onshore, the appropriate fee for such campsite(s) shall be paid in addition to any moorage fee charged pursuant to this chapter as published by state parks. Except as provided in WAC 352-12-060, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-12-050 Self-registration. In those designated facilities so posted by the manager, park visitors shall register for the use of facilities, overnight parking and onshore campsites, and pay the appropriate moorage, campsite fees or unattended vehicle overnight parking permit fee, on a self-registration basis, in accordance with all posted instructions. Failure to so register and pay required fees may result in eviction from moorage and campsite space, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for violation of commission rules and regulations. Except as provided in WAC 352-12-060, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-12-060 Penalties. Any violation designated in this chapter as a civil infraction shall constitute a misdemeanor until the violation is included in a civil infraction monetary schedule adopted by rule by the state supreme court pursuant to chapter 7.84 RCW.

Chapter 352-16 WAC

NAMING OF STATE PARK AREAS AND THE LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

WAC 352-16-010 Naming and classification of state park areas—Commission action.

WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system.

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications.

WAC 352-16-010 Naming and classification of state park areas—Commission action. (1) All areas dedicated for public park purposes, excluding separately located administrative areas, and under the ownership and/or management of the Washington state parks and recreation commission, shall be defined as state park areas.

(2) The official name of any state park area shall generally include in it the term "state park."

(3) The official naming of any state park area shall be the function of the commission: Provided, That the commission may not change any name established by the legislature, including specified conservation areas, seashore conservation areas and other recreation and open space areas.

(4) The official land classification, or reclassification, of any state park area, pursuant to WAC 352-16-020, shall be the function of the commission: Provided, That the director shall have authority to manage, on an interim basis, state park areas in accordance with any appropriate land classification prior to final commission action.

(5) Any named or unnamed state park area may have one or more land classifications within its boundary.

(6) Land classifications defined in this chapter shall apply throughout Title 352 WAC.

WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system. State park areas are of statewide natural, cultural and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium-intensity, and high-intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation.
and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

(1) Recreation areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.

(2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.

(3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.

(4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.

(5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
   (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
   (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
   (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.

(6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.060, 43.51.055, 43.51.050 and 43.51.040. 92-19-098, § 352-20-010, filed 9/17/92, effective 10/18/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.045. 90-07-062, § 352-20-010, filed 3/20/90, effective 4/20/90; Order 9, § 352-20-010, filed 11/24/70; Rule 824-677.]

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications. (1) The director shall develop management guidelines for each land classification listed in WAC 352-16-020. The guidelines shall provide specific direction for each classification, outlining the philosophy of each classification, its appropriate physical features, location, allowed and prohibited activities, and allowed and prohibited developments.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow uses that are otherwise prohibited, nor prohibit uses that are otherwise expressly allowed, by the commission, this code or by statute.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(1), [43.51.045, [43.51.]050, [43.51.]060(1), [43.51.]061 and [43.51.]1395. 96-01-078, § 352-16-030, filed 12/18/95, effective 1/18/96.]

(2001 Ed.)

Chapter 352-20 WAC

USE OF MOTOR DRIVEN VEHICLES IN STATE PARKS—PARKING RESTRICTIONS—VIOLATIONS

WAC 352-20-010 Parking. (1) No operator of any automobile, trailer, camper, boat trailer, or other vehicle, shall park such vehicle in any state park area, except where the operator is using the area for a designated recreational purpose or possesses a state park nonrecreation permit and the vehicle is parked either in a designated parking area, or in another area with the permission of a ranger.

(2) No person shall park, leave standing, or abandon a vehicle in any state park area after closing time, except when camping in a designated area, or with permission from the ranger.

(3) No person shall park, leave standing, or abandon a vehicle being used for commercial purposes in any state park area without written permission from the ranger.

(4) Any vehicle found parked in violation of subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section may be towed away at the owner's or operator's expense.

(5) Except as provided in WAC 352-20-070, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.060, 43.51.055, 43.51.050 and 43.51.040. 96-22-018, § 352-20-010, filed 10/29/96, effective 1/1/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.180(7). 92-19-098, § 352-20-010, filed 9/17/92, effective 10/18/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-062, § 352-20-010, filed 3/20/90, effective 4/20/90; Order 9, § 352-20-010, filed 11/24/70; Rule 824-677.]

WAC 352-20-020 Motor vehicles on roads and trails.

(1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle on a trail in any state park area unless such trail has been specifically designated and posted for such use.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, no person shall operate a motor vehicle within the boundaries of a state park area except on roads, streets, highways, parking lots, parking areas, ATV areas or snowmobile trails and areas.

(3) Except as provided in WAC 352-20-070, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.


WAC 352-20-030 Speed limits. No person shall drive a motor vehicle within any state park area at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the traffic on, and the surface and width of the road, and in no event at a speed which endangers the safety of persons, property, or wildlife: Provided, however, That in no event shall a vehicle be driven at a speed greater than 15 miles per hour in camp, picnic, utility, or headquarters areas, or in areas of general public assembly: And provided further, That in no event
shall a vehicle be driven at a speed greater than 25 miles per hour in any other area except designated ATV areas and trails. In no event shall a person operate a vehicle in a designated ATV area or trail in any area where so established. Except as provided in WAC 352-20-070, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-20-040 Vehicles in snow areas. All vehicles operating upon roads within the boundaries of any state park area when such roads are covered with snow or ice, and so posted, shall be equipped with approved snow tires or chains. Roads and conditions will be posted and traffic permitted only at the discretion of the ranger. Except as provided in WAC 352-20-070, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-20-050 Trucks and commercial vehicles. No person shall cause a truck or other vehicle while being used for commercial purposes to enter upon, use, or traverse any portion of any state park area or any park road therein except in the service of the commission at the request of an employee or concessionaire of the commission, or by express permission of the director for a special activity not inconsistent with state park use: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to county roads or state highways.

Any vehicle in violation of this section may be towed away at the owner's or operator's expense. Except as provided in WAC 352-20-070, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-20-060 Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall be defined as indicated herein:

1) "Motor vehicle" shall mean any self-propelled device capable of being moved upon a road, and in, upon, or by which any persons or property may be transported or drawn, and shall include, but not be limited to, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, motorbikes, motor scooters, jeeps, or similar type 4-wheel drive vehicles, and snowmobiles, whether or not they can legally be operated upon the public highways.

2) "Trail" shall mean any path or track designed for use of pedestrians or equestrians and which is not of sufficient width, nor graded or paved with concrete, asphalt, gravel, or similar substance, so as to permit its use by standard passenger automobiles; or any other right of way specifically designated and posted for nonvehicular use.

WAC 352-20-070 Penalties. Any violation designated in this chapter as a civil infraction shall constitute a misdemeanor until the violation is included in a civil infraction monetary schedule adopted by rule by the state supreme court pursuant to chapter 7.84 RCW.

Chapter 352-24 WAC

CONCESSIONS AND LEASES

WAC 352-24-010 Approval of concessions and leases—Concession policies.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER


WAC 352-24-040 Acquisition and ownership of facilities by the commission. [Order 7, § 352-24-040, filed 4/1/70.] Repealed by 98-01-050, filed 12/8/97, effective 1/15/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(5).


WAC 352-24-060 Abandonment or destruction of improvements. [Order 7, § 352-24-060, filed 4/1/70.] Repealed by 98-01-050, filed 12/8/97, effective 1/15/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(5).


WAC 352-24-080 Compensation to the state for improvements placed by the state. [Order 7, § 352-24-080, filed 4/1/70.] Repealed by 98-01-050, filed 12/8/97, effective 1/15/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(5).


WAC 352-24-100 Bidding procedures. [Order 7, § 352-24-100, filed 4/1/70.] Repealed by 98-01-050, filed 12/8/97, effective 1/15/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(5).


WAC 352-24-120 The highest and best bid. [Order 7, § 352-24-120, filed 4/1/70.] Repealed by 98-01-050, filed 12/8/97, effective 1/15/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(5).


WAC 352-24-010 Approval of concessions and leases—Concession policies. The commission shall approve, or disapprove, all concessions and leases, and may, in its discretion, authorize the director to sign any lease or concession agreement on behalf of the commission, which authorization shall be incorporated into the minutes of the regular or special meeting at which it is granted. Specific policies concerning concessions and leases have been adopted by the commission and are available upon request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(5). 98-01-050, filed 12/8/97, effective 1/15/98; Order 7, § 352-24-010, filed 4/1/70.]

Chapter 352-28 WAC

TREE, PLANT AND FUNGI CUTTING, REMOVAL AND/OR DISPOSAL

WAC

352-28-005 Definitions. 
352-28-010 Cutting and removal criteria. 
352-28-020 Timber sales.

WAC 352-28-005 Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section unless a different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1. "Catastrophic forest event" means a natural or accidental devastation of major proportions that results in drastic alteration of the natural environment by, but not limited to, wind, fire, insect infestation, forest disease, flooding, or landslide.

(2001 Ed.)

WAC 352-28-010 Cutting and removal criteria. (1) Significant trees:

(a) Significant trees in any area under the jurisdiction and/or management of the commission shall, except in fire, weather, or other natural emergencies, be cut or removed only upon the written approval of the director or the assistant directors of the operations and resources development divisions when so designated by the director. Except in emergencies and when feasible, significant trees shall be removed only after they have been marked or appraised by a professional forester. Significant trees include all old-growth trees, mature trees, and all younger trees of ten inches or greater in diameter at four and one-half feet in height. In case of fire, weather, or other natural emergencies, the director or the designee of the director may declare that an emergency exists and thereby authorize the cutting or removal of damaged or down significant trees that are an imminent threat to persons and/or property.

(b) The cutting or removal of any significant trees in a natural area, natural forest area or a natural area preserve shall, except in emergencies as defined in subsection (1)(a) of this section, be approved only by the director and only after consultation with the Washington department of fish and wildlife and the department of natural resources Washington natural heritage program, the preparation of a mitigation plan for affected resources, and a public hearing on each such proposed cutting or removal conducted in the county/county in which the cutting or removal is to take place as determined by the director. Prior notice of a hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county/county in which the park is located. Any person who requests notification of such proposed cutting or removal shall be sent prior

(352 WAC—p. 17)
notice of a hearing by mail. A summary of the testimony presented at a hearing or received in writing shall be presented to the director.

(2) **Protected species:** The cutting or removal of trees, other plants, or dead organic matter in any area known to be inhabited by endangered, threatened, or sensitive species shall, except in emergencies as defined in subsection (1)(a) of this section, follow requirements of the department of fish and wildlife for animals and of the department of natural resources for plants and be approved only by the director after consultation with those agencies, and the preparation of a mitigation plan for affected species.

(3) **Land classification criteria:** Trees or other plants may be cut and/or removed from the areas listed below for the following reasons only:

- (a) Natural area preserves:
  - (i) Maintenance or construction of service roads, boundary fences, or trails, or modification of conditions only as may be required to maintain a native plant community, species population, or ecological process as specified in a natural area preserve management plan prepared in consultation with the department of natural resources Washington natural heritage program.
  - (ii) Control of forest diseases and insect infestations where adjacent forests are severely jeopardized or where a drastic alteration of the natural environment is expected to occur, after consultation with the natural heritage program and other agencies and groups with expertise in forest health as deemed appropriate by the director.
  - (iv) Prevent the deterioration or loss of historical/cultural resources.
  - (v) Maintenance or construction of fire lanes for abatement of fires.

- (b) Natural areas and natural forest areas:
  - (i) Maintenance or construction of trails, trail structures, trail head facilities, interpretive sites, or service roads.
  - (ii) Correction of conditions hazardous to persons, properties, and/or facilities on or adjacent to park land.

- (c) Control of forest diseases and insect infestations where adjacent forests are severely jeopardized or where a drastic alteration of the natural environment is expected to occur, after consultation with the natural heritage program and other agencies and groups with expertise in forest health as deemed appropriate by the director.

- (d) Recreation areas, resource recreation areas, and heritage areas:
  - (i) Area clearing necessary for park maintenance, and/or park development projects for day use and overnight recreation facilities, road and utility easements, and administrative facilities.

  - (ii) Correction of conditions hazardous to persons, properties, and/or facilities on or adjacent to park land.
  - (iii) Cleanup of trees fallen, tipped, or damaged by the weather, fire, or other natural causes.
  - (iv) Creation of diversity of tree size, age, and species to achieve visual aspects that resemble a formal landscape, natural or historical setting, or to improve wildlife habitat.
  - (v) Daylighting as appropriate to the site.
  - (vi) Maintenance or creation of a regenerating natural environment that will sustain low ground cover, shrubs, and understory and overstory trees to provide screening, wind, and sun protection.

  - (vii) Control of forest diseases and insect infestations where adjacent forests are severely jeopardized or where a drastic alteration of the natural environment is expected to occur.
  - (viii) Prevent the deterioration or loss of historical/cultural resources.
  - (ix) Maintenance or construction of service roads for abatement of fires.
  - (x) Modification of conditions to maintain or restore a desired plant community, species population, or ecological process.
  - (xi) Grazing, hay removal, or other similar activities when performed under authority of a permit from the commission or director.

(4) **Harvest of edibles:** Nonmarine edible plants and edible fruiting bodies, including fungi, shall be managed in accordance with subsections (1) through (3) of this section, except as follows and solely for the purpose of personal consumption or scientific or educational purposes:

- (a) Within a natural area preserve, no harvesting of edible plants or edible fruiting bodies, including fungi, is permitted, other than for scientific or educational purposes.

- (b) Within a recreation area, resource recreation area, natural area, natural forest area, or heritage area harvesting of edible plants and edible fruiting bodies, including mushrooms, berries and nuts is permitted: Provided, That the director or designee may close, temporarily close or condition such harvesting upon a finding that the activity is degrading or threatens to degrade the park's natural or cultural resources.

- (c) Prior to enforcement of any harvest restrictions pursuant to this subsection, state park areas so restricted shall be conspicuously posted with appropriate signs.

(5) **Hazard tree review:** At least two persons, one being a qualified professional in forestry or arboriculture, shall examine potentially hazardous trees and rate such trees in accordance with department of natural resources, report number 42, detection and correction of hazard trees in Washington's recreation areas. The rating of each tree examined shall be recorded on a hazard tree form by each of the two persons who examine such trees. For trees identified as hazardous and when feasible, action such as, but not limited to, pruning, topping, crown reduction, and relocation of a target facility, shall be taken prior to tree cutting or removal.

(6) **Tree cutting and removal operations:** Tree cutting or removal shall be done by park personnel, unless the personnel lack necessary expertise. If tree cutting or removal work is done by a contractor, park personnel shall provide
daily on-site supervision to ensure that work and safety standards are met to prevent harm or damage to persons, trees, shrubbery, soils, and other park resources. When feasible, trees shall be felled in sections with the tops and limbs lowered first by guy wires and ropes in order to protect adjacent old-growth trees and the integrity of the remaining stand. Only skid trails premarked by park personnel may be used and equipment shall be kept on existing roads and parking areas to the fullest extent possible. When feasible, all trees damaged during cutting or removal shall be repaired.

(7) Use of fallen trees: Except where they may create safety hazards and/or interfere with the normal operation of a park, fallen trees shall be left on the ground when deemed environmentally beneficial or used for park purposes such as, but not limited to, approved building projects, trail mulching, and firewood. In natural forest areas and natural areas first consideration shall be given to leaving trees on the ground for natural purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(1), [43.51.]045, [43.51.]050, [43.51.]060(1), [43.51.]061 and [43.51.]095, 96-01-078, § 352-28-010, filed 12/19/95, effective 1/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040, 94-10-012, § 352-28-010, filed 4/25/94, effective 5/26/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.045. 84-08-017 (Resolution No. 76), § 352-28-010, filed 3/27/84; Order 7, § 352-28-010, filed 4/1/70.]

WAC 352-28-020 Timber sales. (1) Qualification for sale of timber:

Only timber which qualifies for cutting and removal under RCW 43.51.045(2), WAC 352-28-010, and which is surplus to the needs of the park may be sold and such timber may be sold only because of the presence of one or more of the following conditions:

(a) The timber significantly hinders the public use or operation of a park and is of such a quantity that park personnel cannot dispose of it in a timely manner.

(b) The timber is cut or removed as part of a park maintenance or development project, or conservation practice.

(c) The timber is cut or removed as part of a road or utility easement.

(d) The timber is blown down, burned, or damaged by a catastrophic forest event.

(2) Procedures and general provisions:

(a) A public meeting on each proposed sale shall be conducted in the county in which the sale is to take place. Prior notice of a meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in such county. Any person who requests notification of proposed sales shall be sent prior notice of a meeting by mail. A summary of the testimony presented at a meeting or received in writing shall be presented to the commission. All sales shall require approval by a majority of the commission.

(b) Sales shall be conducted through an agreement with the department of natural resources pursuant to RCW 43.30.260 or by the director or the designee of the director in accordance with (c) through (j) of this subsection.

(c) Prior to requesting bids, park personnel shall record the height and diameter at four and one-half feet in height of each standing tree identified for sale. Park personnel shall conduct a cruise of all timber identified for sale, appraise the value of such timber, and establish a minimum acceptable bid: Provided, That a cruise of downed timber may be based upon ten percent of such timber. Complete records of the assumptions used to make these appraisals and estimated minimum acceptable bids shall be maintained.

(d) Sales shall be granted on the basis of competitive, sealed bids or public auction made by responsible qualified bidders. At least three qualified bidders shall be invited to bid and an advertisement for bids shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the sale is to take place. Reasonable efforts shall be made to invite bids from prospective contractors operating or living in or near the general location of the sale.

(e) All sales shall be granted on the basis of the highest bid from a responsible qualified bidder. No timber shall be sold for less than the minimum acceptable bid established by park personnel. Any bid shall be rejected if the prospective contractor is deemed unqualified. To qualify for bidding, a contractor must be of good character and reputation with demonstrated abilities and capacities sufficient to perform the contract and must not have failed to perform satisfactorily on any current or previous forest products sale contract with the state.

(f) All timber sold shall be measured, graded, and counted by a scaling bureau: Provided, That when a scaling bureau is not located in the vicinity of a log buyer, such measuring, grading, and counting shall be performed according to standard log grading practices by a log buyer agreed to by a contractor and the director or the designee of the director.

(g) All sales shall require sufficient liability and property damage insurance and also sufficient surety bonding by the contractors to insure protection of the state and satisfactory contract compliance and completion.

(h) All sales shall require contract validation by the director or the designee of the director. The number of additional trees which may be added to a sale approved by the commission shall be no more than four percent of the board feet of the trees included in an approved sale. The addition of trees to a sale approved by the commission may occur only upon the approval of the director or the designee of the director.

(i) All sales shall require authorization by the state of Washington, department of general administration, division of purchasing as provided in RCW 43.19.1919; also, all sales shall be granted, subject to approval of any governing agency as may be required by legal condition of land title and/or timber ownership and/or by state or federal statute.

(j) All contracts shall be of a form approved by the attorney general with special provisions to tailor a contract to the particular needs of a park site.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.045, 84-08-017 (Resolution No. 76), § 352-28-020, filed 3/27/84; Order 26, § 352-28-020, filed 6/16/76; Order 7, § 352-28-020, filed 4/1/70.]

Chapter 352-32 WAC
PUBLIC USE OF STATE PARK AREAS

WAC 352-32-010 Definitions.
352-32-01001 Feeding wildlife.
352-32-011 Dress standards.
352-32-030 Camping.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 19]
352-32-010 Title 352 WAC: Parks and Recreation Commission

Environmental learning centers (ELCs).

Picnicking.

Reservations for use of designated group facilities.

Special recreation event permit.

Park periods.

Park capacities.

Peace and quiet.

Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation.

Use of nonmotorized cycles or similar devices.

Swimming.

Tents, etc., on beaches.

Firearms and/or weapons.

Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation.

Little Spokane River natural uses.

Fishing.

Fireworks.

Disrobing.

Aircraft.

Consumption of alcohol in state park areas.

Solicitation.

Sanitation.

Compliance with signs.

Intoxication in state park areas.

Fort Worden reservations and fees.

Off-season senior citizen pass—Fee.

Limited income senior citizen, disability, and disabled veteran passes.

Campsite reservation.

Police powers granted to certain employees.

National monuments or individual, other than state parks or a state park that is packaged and sold as a service by an organization that packages and sells a service that meets the definition of a 1/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and [43.51.060].

Environmental learning centers. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(2).] Repealed by 80-14-009 (Order 48), § 352-32-035, filed 9/22/80. Repealed by 95-07-061, filed 3/13/95, effective 4/15/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.060 and 43.51.395.

Religious services or group rallies. [Order 9, § 352-32-160, filed 11/24/70.] Repealed by 83-08-032 (Resolution No. 66), filed 3/3/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060.

Solicitation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060. 83-08-032 (Resolution No. 66), § 352-32-190, filed 3/31/83; Order 9, § 352-32-190, filed 11/24/70.] Repealed by 83-13-089 (Resolution No. 70), filed 6/17/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060.


WAC 352-32-010 Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall be defined as herein indicated:

"Aquatic facility" shall mean any structure or area within a state park designated by the director or designee for aquatic activities, including, but not limited to, swimming pools, wading pools, swimming beaches, floats, docks, ramps, piers or underwater parks.

"Bivouac" shall mean to camp overnight on a vertical rock climbing route on a ledge or in a hammock sling.

"Camping" shall mean erecting a tent or shelter or arranging bedding, or both, or parking a recreation vehicle or other vehicle for the purpose of remaining overnight.

"Camping party" shall mean an individual or a group of people (two or more persons) that is organized, equipped and capable of sustaining its own camping activity. A "camping party" is a "camping unit" for purposes of RCW 79A.05.065.

"Commercial recreation use" is a recreational activity in a state park that is packaged and sold as a service by an organization or individual, other than state parks or a state park concessionaire.

"Commercial recreation provider" is any individual or organization that packages and sells a service that meets the definition of a commercial recreation use.

"Commission" shall mean the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

"Conference center" shall mean a state park facility designated as such by the director or designee that provides specialized services, day-use and overnight accommodations available by reservation for organized group activities.

"Day area parking space" shall mean any designated parking space within any state park area designated for daytime vehicle parking.

"Director" shall mean the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission or the director's designee.
"Disrobe" shall mean to undress so as to appear nude.

"Emergency area" is an area in the park separate from the designated overnight camping area, which the park manager decides may be used for camping when no alternative camping facilities are available within reasonable driving distances.

"Environmental interpretation" shall mean the provision of services, materials, publications and/or facilities, including environmental learning centers (ELC), for other than basic access to parks and individual camping, picnicking, and boating in parks, that enhance public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the state's natural and cultural heritage through agency directed or self-learning activities.

"Environmental learning centers (ELC)" shall mean those specialized facilities, designated by the director, designed to promote outdoor recreation experiences and environmental education in a range of state park settings.

"Extra vehicle" shall mean each additional unhitched vehicle in excess of the one recreational vehicle that will be parked in a designated campsite or parking area for overnight.

"Group" shall mean 20 or more people engaged together in an activity.

"Group camping areas" are designated areas usually primitive with minimal utilities and site amenities and are for the use of organized groups. Facilities and extent of development vary from park to park.

"Hiker/biker campsite" shall mean a campsite that is to be used solely by visitors arriving at the park on foot or bicycle.

"Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a farm tractor and a moped.

"Multiple campsite" shall mean a designated and posted camping facility encompassing two or more individual standard, utility or primitive campsites.

"Overflow area" shall mean an area in a park separate from designated overnight and emergency camping areas, designated by the park manager, for camping to accommodate peak camping demands in the geographic region.

"Overnight accommodations" shall mean any facility or site designated for overnight occupancy within a state park area.

"Paraglider" shall mean an unpowered ultralight vehicle capable of flight, consisting of a fabric, rectangular or elliptical canopy or wing connected to the pilot by suspension lines and straps, made entirely of nonrigid materials except for the pilot's harness and fasteners. The term "paraglider" shall not include hang gliders or parachutes.

"Person" shall mean all natural persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, clubs, and all associations or combinations of persons whenever acting for themselves or by an agent, servant, or employee.

"Personal watercraft" means a vessel of less than sixteen feet that uses a motor powering a water jet pump, as its primary source of motive power and that is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on, or being towed behind the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

"Popular destination park" shall mean any state park designated by the director as a popular destination park because, it is typically occupied to capacity on Friday or Saturday night during the high use season.

"Primitive campsite" shall mean a campsite not provided with flush comfort station nearby and which may not have any of the amenities of a standard campsite.

"Public assembly" shall mean a meeting, rally, gathering, demonstration, vigil, picketing, speechmaking, march, parade, religious service, or other congregation of persons for the purpose of public expression of views of a political or religious nature for which there is a reasonable expectation that more than one hundred persons will attend based on information provided by the applicant. Public assemblies must be open to all members of the public, and are generally the subject of attendance solicitations circulated prior to the event, such as media advertising, flyers, brochures, word-of-mouth notification, or other form of prior encouragement to attend.

Alternatively, the agency director may declare an event to be a public assembly in the following cases: Where evidentiary circumstances and supporting material suggest that more than one hundred persons will attend, even where the applicant does not indicate such an expectation; or where there is reason to expect a need for special preparations by the agency or the applicant, due to the nature or location of the event.

"Ranger" shall mean a duly appointed Washington State parks ranger who is vested with police powers under RCW 79A.05.160, and shall include the park manager in charge of any state park area.

"Recreation vehicle" shall mean a vehicle/trailer unit, van, pickup truck with camper, motor home, converted bus, or any similar type vehicle which contains sleeping and/or housekeeping accommodations.

"Remote controlled aircraft" shall mean nonpeopled model aircraft that are flown by using internal combustion, electric motors, elastic tubing, or gravity/wind for propulsion. The flight is controlled by a person on the ground using a hand held radio control transmitter.

"Residence" shall mean the long-term habitation of facilities at a given state park for purposes whose primary character is not recreational. "Residence" is characterized by one or both of the following patterns:

Camping at a given park for more than thirty days within a forty-day time period April 1 through September 30; or forty days within a sixty-day time period October 1 through March 31. As provided in WAC 352-32-030(7), continuous occupancy of facilities by the same camping party shall be limited to ten consecutive nights April 1 through September 30. Provided that at the discretion of the park ranger the maximum stay may be extended to fourteen consecutive nights if the campground is not fully occupied. Campers may stay twenty consecutive nights October 1 through March 31 in one park, after which the camping unit must vacate the overnight park facilities for three consecutive nights. The time period shall begin on the date for which the first night's fee is paid.

(2001 Ed.)
The designation of the park facility as a permanent or temporary address on official documents or applications submitted to public or private agencies or institutions.

"Sno-park" shall mean any designated winter recreational parking area.

"Special groomed trail area" shall mean those sno-park areas designated by the director as requiring a special groomed trail permit.

"Special recreation event" shall mean a group recreation activity in a state park sponsored or organized by an individual or organization that requires reserving park areas, planning, facilities, staffing, or other services beyond the level normally provided at the state park to ensure public welfare and safety and facility and/or environmental protection.

"Standard campsite" shall mean a designated camping site which is served by nearby domestic water, sink waste, garbage disposal, and flush comfort station.

"State park area" shall mean any area under the ownership, management, or control of the commission, including trust lands which have been withdrawn from sale or lease by order of the commissioner of public lands and the management of which has been transferred to the commission, and specifically including all those areas defined in WAC 352-16-020. State park areas do not include the seashore conservation area as defined in RCW 79A.05.605 and as regulated under chapter 352-37 WAC.

"Trailer dump station" shall mean any state park sewage disposal facility designated for the disposal of sewage waste from any recreation vehicle, other than as may be provided in a utility campsite.

"Upland" shall mean all lands lying above mean high water.

"Utility campsite" shall mean a standard campsite with the addition of electricity and which may have domestic water and/or sewer.

"Walk-in campsite" shall mean a campsite that is accessed only by walking to the site and which may or may not have vehicle parking available near by.

"Watercraft launch site" shall mean any facility located in a state park area designated for the purpose of placing or retrieving any vehicle-borne or trailer-borne watercraft into or out of the water.

"Water trail advisory committee" shall mean the twelve-member committee constituted by RCW 79A.05.420.

"Water trail camping sites" shall mean those specially designated group camp areas identified with signs, that are near water ways, and that have varying facilities and extent of development.

WAC 352-32-011 Dress standards. (1) In order to identify temporary field operations personnel to the public for their safety and welfare, it is necessary for selected employees to furnish and wear apparel that will comply with a generally accepted dress standard common to the outdoor recreation industry.

(2) The apparel for male and female temporary field operations personnel shall consist of an agency approved long or short sleeve shirt/blouse and agency supplied logos as defined in the agency uniform manual.

WAC 352-32-030 Camping. (1) Camping facilities of the state parks within the Washington state parks and recreation commission system are designed and administered specifically to provide recreational opportunities for park visitors. Use of park facilities for purposes which are of a nonrecreational nature, such as long-term residency at park facilities, obstructs opportunities for recreational use, and is inconsistent with the purposes for which those facilities were designed.

No person or camping party may use any state park facility for residence purposes, as defined (WAC 352-32-010).

(2) No person shall camp in any state park area except in areas specifically designated and/or marked for that purpose or as directed by a ranger.

(3) Occupants shall vacate camping facilities by removing their personal property therefrom no later than 1:00 p.m., if the applicable camping fee has not been paid or if the time limit for occupancy of the campsite has expired or the site is reserved by another party. Remaining in a campsite beyond
the established checkout time shall subject the occupant to the payment of an additional camping fee.

(4) Use of utility campsites by tent campers shall be subject to payment of the utility campsite fee except when otherwise specified by a ranger.

(5) A campsite is considered occupied when it is being used for purposes of camping by a person or persons who have paid the camping fee within the applicable time limits or when it has been reserved through the appropriate procedures of the reservation system. No person shall take or attempt to take possession of a campsite when it is being occupied by another party, or when informed by a ranger that such site is occupied, or when the site is posted with a "reserved" sign. In the case of a reserved site, a person holding a valid reservation for that specific site may occupy it according to the rules relating to the reservation system for that park. In order to afford the public the greatest possible use of the state park system on a fair and equal basis, campsites in those parks not on the state park reservation system will be available on a first-come, first-serve basis. No person shall hold or attempt to hold campsite(s), for another camping party for present or future camping dates, except as prescribed for multiple camp­sites. Any site occupied by a camping party must be actively utilized for camping purposes.

(6) One person may register for one or more sites within a multiple campsite by paying the multiple campsite fee. An individual may register and hold a multiple campsite for occupancy on the same day by other camping parties. Multiple camp­sites in designated reservation parks are reservable under the reservation system.

(7) In order to afford the general public the greatest possible use of the state park system, on a fair and equal basis, and to prevent residential use, continuous occupancy of facilities by the same camping party shall be limited. Campers may stay ten consecutive nights in one park, after which the camping party must vacate the site for thirty days in a forty-day time period. Provided that at the discretion of the park ranger the maximum stay may be extended to fourteen consecutive nights if the campground is not fully occupied. Campers may stay twenty consecutive nights in one park, after which the camping party must vacate the park for three consecutive nights, October 1 through March 31, not to exceed forty days in a sixty-day time period. This limitation shall not apply to those individuals who meet the qualifications of WAC 352-32-280 and 352-32-285.

(8) A maximum of eight people shall be permitted at a campsite overnight, unless otherwise authorized by a ranger. The number of vehicles occupying a campsite shall be limited to one car and one recreational vehicle: Provided, That one additional vehicle without built-in sleeping accommodations may occupy a designated campsite when in the judgment of a ranger the constructed facilities so warrant. The number of tents allowed at each campsite shall be limited to the number that will fit on the developed tent pad or designated area as determined by a ranger.

(9) Persons traveling by bicycles, motor bikes or other similar modes of transportation and utilizing camp­sites shall be limited to eight persons per site, provided no more than four motorcycles may occupy a campsite.

(10) Water trail camping sites are for the exclusive use of persons traveling by human and wind powered beachable vessels as their primary mode of transportation to the areas. Such camping areas are not subject to the campsite capacity limitations as otherwise set forth in this section. Capacities for water trail camping sites may be established by the ranger on an individual basis and are subject to change based upon the impacts to the area. All persons using water trail camping sites shall have in their possession a valid annual water trail permit or have paid the required nightly fee.

(11) Overnight stays (bivouac) on technical rock climbing routes will be allowed as outlined in the park's specific climbing management plan. All litter and human waste must be contained and disposed of properly.

(12) Emergency camping areas may be used only when all designated campsites are full and at the park ranger's discretion. Persons using emergency areas must pay the applicable campsite fee and must vacate the site when directed by the park ranger.

(13) Designated overflow camping areas may be used only when all designated campsites in a park are full and the demand for camping in the geographic area around the park appears to exceed available facilities. Persons using overflow camping areas must pay the applicable campsite fee.

(14) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.
other places within a state park area as designated by a ranger. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

(2) All designated group facilities shall have a predetermined use capacity. No group exceeding this capacity in number shall use these areas. Groups making reservations shall be charged the applicable fee for a minimum of 20 people.

(3) Use of designated group facilities may be by reservation. Requests made at the park for reservations for groups of 20 to 250 shall be made 15 days in advance and for groups in excess of 250 shall be made 30 days in advance of the proposed use date, using the group use permit. All conditions outlined on the group use permit shall be binding on the group.

(4) Submittal of the group use permit request, payment of appropriate fees, which may include a nonrefundable reservation transaction fee, a first day/night use fee and a damage deposit are required for the use of these facilities. Fees are published by state parks. In those cases where the fee is submitted at a later date, it must be paid by certified check, or money order. Refunds will be made only to those groups which cancel their reservations thirty or more days before the effective date of the reservations.

(5) For overnight group use, parking will be in the provided, defined areas. If additional parking is required, it may be available in the park’s extra vehicle parking facility following the payment of the appropriate extra vehicle parking fee.

(6) A damage deposit may be required by the park manager as part of the reservation. In those cases where the deposit is submitted at a date later than the reservation request, it must be made by certified check, bank money order, or postal money order. This deposit shall be held by the Washington state parks and recreation commission to encourage the cleanliness and good order of the group facility. Deposits are published by state parks with the schedule of fees. Refund of this deposit shall be determined after an inspection of the area by a ranger and the individuals responsible for the group.

(7) Facility reservations made at the park will be accepted for the calendar year, on or after the first working day in January of that calendar year. Reservations shall be made by a person of the age of majority, who must be in attendance during the group’s activities. Reservations at the parks will be accepted in writing, in person, or by phone at the discretion of the park manager. In person and phone reservation requests shall only be accepted at the park during normal park operation hours. All reservation requests will be processed in order of arrival. Group facility areas not reserved are available on a first-come, first-serve basis.

(8) Any group wishing to sell or dispense alcoholic beverages must request and obtain all appropriate licenses and permits. In order to sell alcoholic beverages, the group must obtain a temporary concession permit from the headquarters office of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(9) It shall be within the authority of the park manager, or his representative, to rescind the rights of a reservation, and remove from the park, any or all members of the group whose behavior, at any time, is in conflict with any state laws, becomes detrimental to the health and safety of the group or other park users, or becomes so unruly as to affect the reasonable enjoyment of the park by other park users.

WAC 352-32-047 Special recreation event permit.

Any person or group, hereinafter referred to as the "applicant," desiring to make use of a portion of a state park for a special recreation event which will require special planning, facilities, staffing, or environmental protection measures, or the closure of the area to, or restriction of, established recreational uses, shall apply for a special recreation event permit. The director or designee may consult with the appropriate local government in reviewing the application and may issue a permit subject to conditions established by the agency. Such conditions may include but not be limited to the closure of the specified area to other recreational activities, including motor vehicle traffic, which are determined to have the potential to interfere with the event or which could risk the safety of the recreating public or the special event participants. However, no such permit may result in the unreasonable exclusion of recreationists from the remainder of the park. All events authorized under this permit shall be open to public participation and/or observation.

A special recreation event permit shall be issued only for recreational events where there is a reasonable expectation that a minimum of twenty persons will participate. The event must be oriented towards a recreational pursuit. Not more than three permits will be issued to a given applicant for a similar event at the same park during a one-year period.

Persons or organizations that desire to conduct a special recreation event in a state park shall submit a permit application obtainable at any state park and the basic permit application fee as published by state parks to the park where the event is proposed to take place.

Such application shall be submitted at least thirty days in advance of the proposed date of the event, to allow, where applicable, for necessary internal review and analysis, con-
sultation with local governments, public notice, establishment of permit conditions, and required agency preparations and coordination. The director or designee shall approve or disapprove a permit application and establish the conditions for an approved application. The permittee must pay any fees published by state parks for the use of park lands or facilities. The director or designee shall determine the need for any fees necessary to cover costs incurred by the agency for additional staffing, equipment, facilities, or special services not normally provided by state parks, as well as the need for any bond, damage deposit, or liability insurance arising from any potential hazards associated with the conduct of the event. Any such fees, bond, damage deposit, or liability insurance shall be provided by the applicant prior to the issuance of the permit.

If additional unanticipated costs are incurred by the commission resulting from the event, the applicant shall reimburse the commission for such costs in a timely manner. If the additional costs are not paid, the director may recover such costs from the bond or damage deposits provided. Any funds remaining from the bond or damage deposit shall be returned to the applicant.


WAC 352-32-050 Park periods. (1) The director or designee shall establish for each state park area, according to existing conditions, times, and periods when it will be open or closed to the public. Such times and periods shall be posted at the entrance to the state park area affected and at the park office. No person shall enter or be present in a state park area after the posted closing time except:

(a) Currently registered campers who are camping in a designated campsite or camping area;
(b) Guests of a currently registered camper who may enter and remain until 10:00 p.m.;
(c) Guests of a state park employee;
(d) Technical rock climbers who bivouac on vertical climbing routes not otherwise closed to public use.

(2) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 79A.05 RCW, including RCW 79A.05.030, 79A.05.035, 79A.05.055, and 79A.05.070. 00-13-070, § 352-32-056, filed 6/16/00, effective 7/17/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.180, 96-02-015, § 352-32-050, filed 12/21/95, effective 1/2/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.180(7), 92-19-098, § 352-32-050, filed 9/17/92, effective 10/18/92. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-062, § 352-32-050, filed 3/20/90, effective 4/20/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060. 86-06-020 (Order 91), § 352-32-050, filed 2/25/86.

WAC 352-32-060 Pets. (1) All pets or domestic animals must be kept under physical control, on a leash no greater than eight feet in length, or otherwise physically restrained, at all times while in a state park area.

(2) Pets and domestic animals may not be allowed to dig or otherwise disturb or damage the natural or cultural features of any state park area.

(3) In any state park area, pets or domestic animals, except for assistance dogs for persons with disabilities, are not permitted on any designated swimming beach; within a natural area preserve; during the skiing season on any designated alpine ski site or cross country ski trail in which the track has been prepared, set, or groomed; or in any public building unless so posted.

(4) In any state park area, pets or domestic animals, except for assistance dogs for persons with disabilities, may be prohibited for the protection of wildlife, sensitive natural systems, special cultural areas, or for other purposes, if approved by the director or designee and so posted.

(5) No person shall allow his/her pet or domestic animal to bite or in any way molest or annoy other park visitors. No person shall permit his/her pet or domestic animal to bark or otherwise disturb the peace and tranquility of the park.

(6) Any person bringing a pet or domestic animal into a state park area shall dispose of animal feces in a plastic or

[TITLE 352 WAC—p. 25]
WAC 352-32-070 Use of horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals for recreation. (1) No horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals used for recreation shall be permitted on trails in any state park area, except where designated and posted to specifically or conditionally permit such activity. The director or designee may open or close trails to such use. This decision shall include an evaluation of factors including, but not limited to, conflict with other park users, public safety, and damage to park resources and/or facilities. This evaluation shall include a reasonable effort to involve interested trail users of the park in question, including, at a minimum, one public meeting advertised and conducted in the region where the park is located. Trails designated open for such use may be temporarily closed by the park manager due to emergency health, safety, or resource protection considerations.

(2) No horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals used for recreation shall be permitted off trails in any state park area, except where authorized by the commission and posted to specifically or conditionally permit such activity.

(3) Horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals used for recreation shall not be permitted in any designated swimming areas, campgrounds - except designated horse- or pack-oriented camping areas - or picnic areas, nor within a natural area preserve.

(4) Horses, llamas, sled dogs or similar animals used for recreation shall not be permitted within natural areas or natural forest areas, except that relocation of existing equestrian or other similar trails into natural areas or natural forest areas may be permitted upon a finding by the director or designee that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts to a state park area.

(5) No person shall ride any horse or other animal in such a manner that might endanger life or limb of any person or animal, or damage park resources and/or facilities, and no person shall allow a horse or other animal to stand unattended or insecurely tied. Persons using horses or other animals for recreation shall obey regulatory signs, including those permanently or temporarily erected, that govern the timing, location, speed, type and/or manner of use.

(6) Any person bringing a horse, llama, sled-dog or similar animal into a state park area shall clean-up animal feces in parking lots, at trail heads and other central locations used by park visitors.
(b) Restrict speed and manner of operation to reasonable and prudent practices relative to terrain, prevailing conditions, equipment, personal capabilities, personal safety, and the safety of all other park visitors.

c) Yield the right of way to pedestrians and animals.

d) Dismount and walk in congested areas and posted walk zones.

e) Slow down, make presence known well in advance, and use courtesy and caution when approaching or overtaking other persons or animals.

(f) Display adequate lighting during hours of darkness.

(g) Use caution when approaching turns or areas of limited sight distance.

(h) Not disturb or harass wildlife.

(i) When on public roads within a state park area, operate in compliance with any additional requirements of RCW 46.61.750 through 46.61.850.

(7) The director or designee may designate trails for preferential use by cyclists and may specifically authorize use of any facilities for special cycling recreation events, excluding roads or trails specified in subsection (5) of this section.

(8) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-080 Swimming. (1) Swimming areas in state park areas are marked with buoys, log booms, or other markers, clearly designating the boundaries of such areas.

(2) Any person swimming outside the boundaries of a designated swimming area, or in any area not designated for swimming, or in any area, whether designated for swimming or not, where no lifeguard is present, shall do so at his or her own risk.

(3) All persons using any designated swimming area shall obey all posted beach rules and/or the instructions of lifeguards, rangers, or other state parks employees.

Children twelve years of age or younger, must be accompanied by a responsible adult while using the swim area.

(4) No person shall swim in any designated watercraft launching area.

(5) No person shall give or transmit a false signal or false alarm of drowning in any manner.

(6) Use of inflated mattresses, rubber rafts, rubber boats, inner tubes, or other objects, except U.S. Coast Guard approved life jackets, in state park areas for the purpose of buoyancy while swimming or playing in any designated swimming area is prohibited. Concessionaires are not permitted to rent or sell such floating devices within state parks without written approval of the commission.

(7) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-085 Technical rock climbing. (1) Whenever used in this section, technical rock climbing shall mean climbing while using such aids as pitons, carabiners or snap links, chalk, ropes, fixed or removable anchors, or other similar equipment. Technical rock climbing includes bouldering and free soloing (respectively low and high elevation climbing without ropes).

(2) Technical rock climbing will be allowed in state parks except it is:

(a) Not permitted in natural area preserves;

(b) Conditioned in heritage areas, natural areas and natural forest areas;

(c) Not permitted where the director or designee has closed the area pursuant to subsection (3) of this section;

(d) Limited in state park areas without climbing management plans pursuant to subsection (6) of this section to the use of routes with established fixed protection, new routes that do not use fixed protection, nor require gardening/cleaning with any type of cleaning tool;

(e) Not permitted in state park areas closed to public use.

(3) The director or designee may, permanently or for a specific period or periods of time, close any state park area to technical rock climbing if the director or designee concludes that a technical rock climbing closure is necessary for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the public, park visitors or staff, or park resources. Prior to closing any park or park area to technical rock climbing, the director or the designee shall hold a public meeting in the general area of the park or park area to be closed to technical rock climbing.

Prior notice of the meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area and at the park at least thirty days prior to the meeting. In the event that the director or designee determines that it is necessary to close a rock climbing area immediately to protect against an imminent and substantial threat to the health, safety and welfare of the public, park visitors or staff, or park resources, the director or designee may take emergency action to close a park area to rock climbing without first complying with the publication and hearing requirements of this subsection. Such emergency closure may be effective for only so long as is necessary for the director or designee to comply with the publication and hearing requirements of this subsection.

(4) The director or designee shall ensure that any park area closed to technical rock climbing pursuant to subsection (3) of this section is conspicuously posted as such at the entrance of said park area. Additionally, the director shall maintain a list of all parks and park areas closed to technical rock climbing pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 27]

(2001 Ed.)
The director or designee shall establish a committee of technical rock climbers, to advise park staff on park management issues related to technical rock climbing for each state park area where deemed necessary by the agency.

Each state park area with an established advisory committee of technical rock climbers will have a climbing management plan which will specify technical rock climbing rules concerning overnight stays on climbing routes, bolting, power drills, stabilization of holds, group size and activities, gardening/cleaning of routes pursuant to chapter 352-28 WAC and RCW 79A.05.165, chalk, special use designations for climbing areas, protection of sensitive park resources, and other such issues required by the director or designee. Climbing management plans that relate to natural forest areas or heritage areas must be approved by the commission. The director or designee shall ensure that any technical rock climbing rules contained in a climbing management plan are conspicuously posted at the entrance of the affected park area.

Bolting will be allowed as specified in climbing management plans.

The use of power drills will be allowed only if the park climbing management plans specifically permit under specified conditions for bolt replacement and bolt installation on new routes. They are otherwise prohibited.

The addition of holds onto the rock face by any means, including gluing, chipping, or bolting is prohibited.

Except as provided in WAC 352-32-310, any violation of this section and rules contained in the park management plan and posted at the park is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-090 Games. Playing games in a manner and/or location which subjects people or personal property, the park resource or facilities to risk of injury or damage shall be prohibited. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-095 Squak Mountain State Park—Natural area—Prohibited uses. Outside of designated parking areas, human foot traffic only shall be allowed within Squak Mountain State Park—Natural area. All other means of transportation, including, but not limited to, horses or any mechanized vehicles such as motor vehicles, bicycles, or similar vehicles are specifically excluded.

WAC 352-32-100 Disrobing. (1) No person shall disrobe in public in any state park area.

(2) Clothing sufficient to conform to common standards shall be worn at all times.

(3) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-110 Tents, etc., on beaches. No person shall erect, maintain, use, or occupy any temporary tent or shelter on any swimming beach in any state park area unless there is an unobstructed view through such tent or shelter from at least two sides: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize camping except in designated areas. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-120 Firearms and/or weapons. No person shall possess a firearm with a cartridge in any portion of the mechanism within any upland state park area, nor shall any person discharge or propel across, in, or into any upland state park area as defined in WAC 352-32-010, a firearm, bow and arrow, spear, spear gun, harpoon, or air or gas weapon, or any device capable of injuring or killing any person or animal, or damaging or destroying any public or private property, except where the commission for good cause has authorized a special recreational activity upon finding that it is not inconsistent with state parks use. This WAC does not apply to general authority law enforcement officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020.

WAC 352-32-130 Aircraft. (1) No aircraft shall land on or take off from any body of water or land area in a state park area not specifically designated for landing aircraft. This provision does not apply to official aircraft used in the performance of search and rescue missions, medical emergencies, law enforcement activities, emergency evacuations or fire fighting activities. It also does not apply in cases where the director or designee specifically authorizes such landings or take offs, in writing, associated with the operational, or administrative needs of the agency or state.

(2) Individuals who have complied with the registration process provided or who have obtained a special recreation event permit pursuant to WAC 352-32-047 may launch and land paragliders in state park areas specifically designated by the director or designee as available for paragliding. Prior to any such designation, the director or designee shall advertise and conduct a public meeting in the region where the park is
located. The director or designee shall consider the potential impacts of paragliding in the proposed area, including but not limited to the following factors: The degree of conflict paragliding may have with other park uses, public safety issues, and any potential damage to park resources/facilities. Any park designated for paragliding shall be conspicuously posted as such by the agency.

(3) Individuals paragliding in state parks must:
(a) Comply with the registration process provided for such purposes;
(b) Observe all applicable laws and regulations;
(c) Never destroy or disturb park facilities, natural features, or historical or archeological resources;
(d) Conduct themselves with thoughtfulness, courtesy and consideration for others, and not interfere with other recreational activities;
(e) Conduct themselves in compliance with the following basic safety regulations:
(i) Comply with specific site operational rules that are posted;
(ii) Fly in a manner consistent with the pilot rating held;
(iii) Preplanned landings should be made in areas no smaller than forty feet wide by one hundred feet long;
(iv) Make preflight checks of weather, equipment and site conditions;
(v) Observe all published traffic and right of way flight guidelines, including yielding right of way to all aircraft;
(vi) Wear protective clothing, headgear, Coast Guard approved flotation gear, reserve parachute, supplemental oxygen and communication equipment as appropriate for conditions;
(vii) Fly in a manner that does not create a hazard for other persons or property;
(viii) Fly only during daylight hours, or hours otherwise specified by posting at the site;
(ix) Do not fly over congested areas of parks or open air assembly of persons;
(x) Fly only in designated areas of parks;
(xi) Fly with visual reference to the ground surface at all times;
(xii) Do not tether paraglider to the ground or other stable nonmovable object.
(f) Not fly while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
(4) Individuals flying remote controlled aircraft must do so only within flying areas designated by the director or designee and only when following the remote controlled aircraft management plan approved by the director or designee and posted for that designated area.

(a) Prior to any such designation, the director or designee shall advise and conduct a public meeting in the region where the park is located. The director shall consider the potential impacts of remote controlled aircraft flying in the proposed area, including, but not limited to, the following factors: The degree of conflict remote controlled aircraft flying may have with other park uses, public safety issues, and any potential damage to park resources/facilities. Any park area designated for remote controlled aircraft flying shall be conspicuously posted as such by the director or designee.

(b) The director or designee shall establish a committee of remote controlled aircraft flying to advise park staff on park management issues related to remote controlled aircraft flying for each state park area designated as a remote controlled aircraft flying site.

(c) Each state park area with an established advisory committee of remote controlled aircraft flyers will have an approved management plan which will specify remote controlled aircraft flying rules concerning types of aircraft, flying hours, identified approved flying zones, identified runways for take-offs and landings, engine muffler requirements, use of and posting of radio frequency, fuel spills and clean-up. The director or designee shall ensure that any remote controlled aircraft flying rules contained in the remote controlled aircraft flying management plan are conspicuously posted at the entrance of the affected park area.

(d) The director or designee may permanently, or for a specified period or periods of time, close any designated flying area to remote controlled aircraft flying if the director or designee concludes that a remote controlled aircraft flying closure is necessary for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public, park visitors or staff, or park resources. Prior to closing any designated flying area to remote controlled aircraft flying, the director or designee shall hold a public meeting near the state park area to be closed to remote controlled aircraft flying. Prior notice of the meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area and at the park at least thirty days prior to the meeting. In the event that the director or designee or park manager determines that it is necessary to close a designated flying area immediately to protect against an imminent and substantial threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the public, park visitors or staff, or park resources, the director or designee or park manager may take emergency action to close a state park area to remote controlled aircraft flying without first complying with the publication and meeting requirements of this subsection. Such emergency closure may be effective for only so long as is necessary for the director or designee to comply with the publication and meeting requirements of this subsection. The director or designee shall ensure that any designated flying area closed to remote controlled aircraft flying is conspicuously posted as such at the entrance of the affected park area.

(e) Except as provided in WAC 352-32-310, any violation of this section or failure to abide by a conspicuously posted remote controlled aircraft flying rule is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

(2001 Ed.)
Title 352 WAC: Parks and Recreation Commission

may issue permits for firework displays subject to conditions established by the agency and as provided in chapter 70.77 RCW.


WAC 352-32-15001 Little Spokane River natural area—Prohibited uses. (1) The Little Spokane River Natural Area was established by the commission to conserve a unique natural environment in a nearly undeveloped state for passive low density outdoor recreation activities. To conserve the natural resources, scenic beauty and tranquility of the area, the following are prohibited within the Little Spokane River Natural Area:

(a) Bicycles.
(b) Camping.
(c) Commercial development or activities.
(d) Consumption of alcoholic beverages.
(e) Fires or fireworks.
(f) Horseback riding.
(g) Hunting.
(h) Motorized boats, personal watercraft, or boats propelled by means other than oars or paddles; use of canoes, rowboats, kayaks and rafts is specifically authorized.
(i) Pets including all dogs except assistance dogs for persons with disabilities.
(j) Swimming, or use of inner tubes, air mattresses or similar flotation devices.
(k) Travel by foot, skis or snowshoes off designated trails or outside designated corridors.

(2) This section does not apply to government employees, or their agents in the performance of their duties, or search and rescue, medical emergency response, law enforcement or fire fighting activities.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 79A.05 RCW, including RCW 79A.05.030, 79A.05.035, 79A.05.055, and 79A.05.070, 00-13-070, § 352-32-150, filed 6/16/00, effective 7/17/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040, 43.51.060 and 43.51.650-680. 88-10-017 (Order 104), § 352-32-150, filed 4/27/88.]

WAC 352-32-155 Lakes located wholly within state parks boundaries—Internal combustion engines prohibited. (1) In order to preserve the scenic quality, peace, and tranquility and to protect and preserve the wildlife on lakes lying wholly within state park boundaries, to increase visitor safety, and to limit the degradation of lake water quality, the use of internal combustion engines on lakes lying wholly within the boundaries of state park areas is prohibited except where listed in WAC 352-32-155(2) or when authorized in writing by the director.

(2) Lakes where internal combustion engines may be used are:

Horsethief Lake in Horsethief Lake State Park.

(3) This provision does not apply to government employees, or their agents in the performance of their duties, or search and rescue, medical emergency response, law enforcement or fire fighting activities.

(4) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 79A.05 RCW, including RCW 79A.05.030, 79A.05.035, 79A.05.055, and 79A.05.070. 00-13-070, § 352-32-155, filed 6/16/00, effective 7/17/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.180(7). 92-19-998, § 352-32-155, filed 9/17/92, effective 10/18/92.

(2001 Ed.)]
Public Use of State Park Areas

WAC 352-32-157 Lakes located partially within state park boundaries—Internal combustion engines prohibited. (1) In order to preserve the scenic quality, peace and tranquility, and to protect and preserve wildlife, increased visitor safety, and to limit the degradation of lake water quality, the Washington state parks and recreation commission, in conjunction with the following ordinance(s), prohibits the use of internal combustion engines on the following lakes partially within park boundaries:

Cascade Lake at Moran State Park, San Juan county ordinance 10.16.030.

(2) This provision does not apply to government employees, or their agents in the performance of their duties, or search and rescue, medical emergency response, law enforcement or fire fighting activities.

(3) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-165 Public assemblies, meetings. (1) Public assemblies are permitted in state park areas on grounds which are open to the public generally, provided a permit therefor has been issued as herein provided.

(2) An application for such a permit may be submitted on such forms as may be provided by the commission, or in any written form so long as the permit application sets forth the following:

(a) Name, address and phone number of the applicant;
(b) Date, time, duration, nature and place of the proposed event, including a description or schedule of events and activities;
(c) Estimate of the number of persons expected to attend including the basis for the estimate;
(d) Special equipment, including temporary structures such as speakers’ stands, platforms, lecterns, chairs, benches or the like, and any sound amplification equipment to be used in connection with the event;
(e) Special facilities, including emergency first aid, additional sanitation and refuse collection facilities, to be used in connection with the event;
(f) Crowd control to be provided by the event sponsor;
(g) Designation of a responsible contact individual with whom park officials may coordinate event activities, plans and preparations.

(3) The equipment and facilities referenced in subsection (2)(d) and (e), of this section, are to be provided by the event sponsor, unless other mutually satisfactory arrangements are made to use locally available commission owned equipment and facilities.

(4) The applicant must supply satisfactory evidence of arrangements for such equipment, facilities, and crowd control.

(5) The applicant must submit a completed environmental checklist along with the application. Environmental checklists are available at libraries, city planning offices, state parks, and similar outlets. Upon request, the agency will assist the applicant in completing the environmental checklist and may be compensated in accordance with agency State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) rules, WAC 197-11-914.

(6) Permit applications must be submitted at least sixty days in advance of the proposed event so that the information supplied in the application may be verified and so that the agency can notify and coordinate action with officials of other jurisdictions and agencies responsible for health, safety and welfare. The sixty-day time limit is also necessary in order to comply with SEPA review requirements to identify any potential environmental impacts and mitigation. This requirement for an application to be filed sixty days prior to an event may be waived in rare circumstances where arrangements can be made in a shorter time while still complying with all other requirements of this section.

(7) The permit application must be submitted along with a nonrefundable permit fee as published by state parks to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, P.O. Box 42650, Olympia, Washington 98504-2650. The director, or designee, may issue a permit consistent with the application, or otherwise modified in a manner which is acceptable to the applicant. The following criteria will be evaluated in considering a permit application:

(a) The ability of the applicant to finance, plan and manage the activity in accordance with sanitation, safety, medical care, fire control, security, crowd, noise, and traffic control requirements, and consistent with the protection of park resources and image;

(b) The extent to which the proposed activity, in both nature and timing, threatens interference with customary usage of the park by members of the public or interferes with the convenience of park neighbors and the general public;

(c) The experience of the applicant in performing similar activities in the past;

(d) Measures undertaken to mitigate any changes in customary park usage or damage to park resources caused by the activity.

(8) Following an evaluation of the above listed criteria, the director or designee will issue a permit unless:

(a) The application does not adequately address the evaluation criteria; or

(b) A prior application for the same time and place has been made which has been or will be granted; or

(c) The event will present a clear and present danger to the public health or safety; or

(d) The event is of such nature or duration that it cannot reasonably be accommodated in the particular park area requested. In considering this, the director or designee shall take into account the potential for significant environmental impact.

(9) The director or designee will acknowledge receipt of the permit application within ten days. The acknowledgement will estimate the timeline for processing the application based on the complexity of the requested use. The director or designee shall make the final ruling on the permit application as soon as possible but no later than ten days prior to the pro-

[Title 352 WAC—p. 31]
posed event. The granting of this permit does not exempt the applicant from complying with other state, county or local permit requirements nor does it excuse compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act, where applicable. A threshold determination will be made by the agency to determine potential environmental impact. Applicants should be aware that timelines may exist under the State Environmental Policy Act and implementing regulations which are independent of this permit requirement.

(10) All permit denials will be in writing, will contain a statement of the specific reasons for the denial, and will advise the applicants of the right to request judicial review of the denial as provided in subsection (12) of this section.

(11) A permit issued may contain such conditions as are reasonably consistent with protection and use of the park area for the purposes for which it is maintained. It may also contain reasonable limitations on the time and area within which the event is permitted.

(a) The commission may require applicants to arrange for general liability insurance to cover participants, and the state of Washington will be named as an additional insured.

(b) The commission may require the filing of a bond with satisfactory surety payable to the state, to cover costs such as restoration, rehabilitation and cleanup of the area used, and other costs resulting from the permittee activity. In lieu of a bond, a permittee may elect to deposit cash equal to the amount of the required bond.

(12) Applicants whose permit application is denied may in writing request that the commission seek judicial review of the denial, in which event the commission shall timely seek a declaratory judgment pursuant to the Uniform Declaratory Judgment Act, chapter 7.24 RCW, and Superior Court Rule 57, in the superior court for Thurston County. Such requests shall be mailed, or otherwise delivered to the Director, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, P.O. Box 42650, Olympia, Washington 98504-2650, within ten days from the date the application is denied.

WAC 352-32-170 Rubbish. (1) No person shall leave, deposit, drop, or scatter bottles, broken glass, ashes (except human crematory ashes), waste paper, cans, or other rubbish, in a state park area, except in a garbage can or other receptacle designated for such purposes.

(2) No person shall deposit any household or commercial garbage, refuse, waste, or rubbish, which is brought as such in a state park area, except in a garbage can or other receptacle designated for such purposes.

WAC 352-32-180 Sanitation. No person shall, in any state park area:

(1) Drain or dump refuse or waste from any trailer, camper, automobile, or other vehicle, except in designated disposal areas or receptacles.

(2) Clean fish or other food, or wash any clothing or other article for personal or household use, or any dog or other animal, except at designated areas.

(3) Clean or wash any automobile or other vehicle except in areas specifically for that use.

(4) Pollute, or in any way contaminate by dumping or otherwise depositing therein any waste or refuse of any nature, kind, or description, including human or animal bodily waste, any stream, river, lake, or other body of water running in, through, or adjacent to, any state park area.

WAC 352-32-195 Solicitation. Except as may be otherwise allowed in connection with a permit issued under WAC 352-32-165 or 352-32-047, or a cooperative agreement pursuant to RCW 79A.05.070(2), no person shall engage in solicitation, or sell or peddle any services, goods, wares, merchandise, liquids, or edibles for human consumption in any state park area, except by concession or permit granted by the commission. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-200 Expulsion from state park areas.

(1) In addition to the penalty provided in RCW 79A.05.165, or any other existing or future law of the state of Washington, failure to comply with any section of this chapter, or any other chapter of this title, or any other rule or regulation of the commission, or with any other federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation applicable under the circumstances, shall subject the person so failing to comply to expulsion from any state park area, for a period of time no less than forty-eight hours.

(2) All drug or alcohol related misconduct for which a citation is issued shall additionally subject the individual to expulsion from all lands administered by the commission for the following periods:

(a) One incident shall result in a forty-eight-hour expulsion.

(b) Two incidents shall result in a thirty-day expulsion.

(c) Three incidents shall result in a one-year expulsion.

(2001 Ed.)
WAC 352-32-210 Consumption of alcohol in state park areas. (1) Opening, possessing alcoholic beverage in an open container, or consuming any alcoholic beverages in any state park or state park area is prohibited except in the following designated areas and under the following circumstances in those state parks or state park areas not posted by the director or designee as closed to alcohol pursuant to subsection (4) of this section:

(a) In designated campsites or in other overnight accommodations, by registered occupants or their guests; provided ELC users obtain written permission through state parks application process;

(b) In designated picnic areas, which shall include those sites within state park areas where picnic tables, benches, fireplaces, and/or outdoor kitchens are available, even though not signed as designated picnic areas and public meeting rooms;

(c) In any reservable group day use facility by any authorized group which has paid the reservation fee and applicable damage deposit and which has obtained prior permit authorization to have alcohol by the park manager; and

(d) In any building, facility or park area operated and maintained under a concession agreement, wherein the concessionaire has been licensed to sell alcoholic beverages by the Washington state liquor control board, and where the dispensation of such alcoholic beverages by such concessionaire has been approved by the commission.

(2) Opening, possessing alcoholic beverage in an open container, or consuming any alcoholic beverages is prohibited at the following locations:

(a) Dash Point State Park;

(b) Saltwater State Park;

Except in the following designated areas and under the following circumstances:

(i) In designated campsites, or in other overnight accommodations by registered occupants or their guests.

(ii) In any building, facility or park area operated and maintained under a concession agreement wherein the concessionaire has been licensed to sell alcoholic beverages by the Washington state liquor control board, and where the dispensation of such alcoholic beverages by such concessionaire has been approved by the commission.

(iii) In any reservable group day use facility by any authorized group which has paid the reservation fee and applicable damage deposit and which has obtained prior permit authorization to have alcohol by the park manager.

(3) The director or designee may, for a specified period or periods of time, close any state park or park area to alcohol if the director concludes that an alcohol closure is necessary for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the public, park visitors or staff, or park resources. The director or designee shall consider factors including but not limited to the effect or potential effect of alcohol on public and employee safety, park appearance, atmosphere, and noise levels, conflicts with other park uses or users, the demand for law enforcement, and the demand on agency staff. Prior to closing any park or park area to alcohol, the director or designee shall hold a public hearing in the general area of the park or park area to be closed to alcohol. Prior notice of the meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area. In the event the director or designee determines that an immediate alcohol closure is necessary to protect against an imminent and substantial threat to the health, safety and welfare of the public, park visitors or staff, or park resources, the director or designee may take emergency action to close a park or park area to alcohol without first complying with the publication and hearing requirements of this subsection. Such emergency closure may be effective for only so long as is necessary for the director or designee to comply with the publication and hearing requirements of this subsection.

(4) The director or designee shall ensure that any park or park area closed to alcohol pursuant to subsection (3) of this section is conspicuously posted as such at the entrance to said park or park area. Additionally, the director or designee shall maintain for public distribution a current list of all parks and park areas closed to alcohol pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Dispensing alcoholic beverages from containers larger than two gallons is prohibited in state park areas except when authorized in writing and in advance by the park manager.

(6) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any part of the Seashore Conservation Area, as designated and established by RCW 79A.05.605.

(7) Opening, consuming, or storing alcoholic beverages in Fort Simcoe State Park and Squaxin Island State Park is prohibited.

(8) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-215 Compliance with signs. Failure to abide by a prominently posted restriction on the public use of park property is an infraction, under chapter 7.84 RCW, except as provided in WAC 352-32-310.

WAC 352-32-220 Intoxication in state park areas. Being or remaining in, or loitering about in any state park area while in a state of intoxication shall be prohibited. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.
WAC 352-32-230  Food and beverage containers on swimming beaches. (1) The use or possession of any food or beverage container consisting wholly or in part of glass or metal is prohibited on any beach within any state park area, where such beach is designated as a swimming area, or where such beach is customarily and generally used as a swimming area by park patrons though not designated as such.

(2) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any portion of the seashore conservation area as designated and established by RCW 79A.05.605.

(3) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-235  Use of metal detectors in state parks. The use and operation of metal detectors, as well as the removal of small contemporary materials, is permitted within selected state parks as designated by the director or designee, in accordance with all commission direction on land management, and subject to the conditions and limitations specified.

(1) The use of metal detectors is permitted only within specified portions of approved state parks as posted for public reference. Metal detecting may be allowed in an approved campsite occupied by the registered detectorist and in unoccupied campsites within approved campgrounds.

(2) The use of metal detectors within a state park shall be limited to daylight hours that the park has posted as "open." No use shall be allowed during periods of seasonal or emergency park closure, except where otherwise posted.

(3) Any person wishing to use a metal detector shall so indicate to park personnel at the park where the use is to occur, by complying with the registration process provided for such purpose.

(4) Exceptional uses of metal detectors in state parks may be allowed through the issuance of a special recreation event application, available from the agency.

(5) This section does not apply to commission employees while engaged in the performance of their duties.

(6) Persons operating metal detectors in state parks and state park areas shall:

(a) Observe all laws and regulations.

(b) Never destroy or disturb park facilities, natural features, or historical or archeological resources. No item which is, or appears to be of historical or archeological significance, may be removed from the site at which it was found. Any such find shall be immediately reported to park personnel, and the area in which the find occurred shall not be disturbed further.

(c) Limit digging implements to ice picks, screwdrivers and probes not to exceed two inches in width and sand scoops not to exceed six inches in width and eight inches in length, containing perforations no less than one-half inch in width, to be used only on sand surfaces. Any holes dug shall be limited to six inches maximum depth and shall be immediately refilled and the surface restored to its earlier condition.

(d) Properly dispose of all found or recovered trash and litter.

(e) Conduct themselves with thoughtfulness, courtesy and consideration for others, and not interfere with other recreational activities. An operator shall not allow any emitted metal detector sound audible to other park users.

(7) Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-32-240  Nondiscrimination certification.

(1) This is to certify that the Washington state parks and recreation commission is an equal opportunity employer, and that no person in the United States is denied the benefits of full and equal enjoyment of the right of employment or any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of, or on any property administered by the Washington state parks and recreation commission because of race, creed, color, age, sex, national origin, or physical disability.

(2) The provisions of this certification shall apply to all contractors, lessees, licensees, and concessionaires operating under any legal instrument issued by the Washington state parks and recreation commission because of race, creed, color, age, sex, national origin, or physical disability.

WAC 352-32-250  Standard fees charged. Fees shall be charged in parks operated by the commission for use of lands, facilities, programs, services, and materials as published by state parks: Provided, however, That the commission may suspend any or all of these fees if revenues generated by the fees are not returned to the benefit of the parks: Provided further, That the director or designee has the authority to discount fees to a maximum of 50% below the published fee amounts in order to take advantage of marketing opportunities to encourage use and increase revenues. Any such discounts shall be effective for a limited period of time less than one year in duration. The director or designee may consider the following factors in temporarily establishing or discounting fees:

- Prevailing rates for comparable facilities;
- Day of the week;
- Season of the year;
- Amenities of the park area and site;
- Demand for facilities; and

Such other considerations as the director or designee deems appropriate. The director or designee may also waive fees for marketing or promotional purposes or to redress visitor complaints, provided, however, that annual fees may not be waived. The director or designee may also establish temporary fees for a maximum of one year for new facilities or services.
Public Use of State Park Areas 352-32-250

(1) The director or designee may authorize reciprocity with other state or federal agencies for the use of annual permits of like services, provided, that Washington licensed vehicles and/or residents shall be required to have and/or display the appropriate Washington permit;

(2) Overnight camping - standard campsite; utility campsite; emergency campsite; overflow campsite; hiker/biker campsite; walk-in campsite; primitive campsite for nonmotorized for motorized vehicle - fees will be charged as published by state parks. Payment for utility campsite will be collected whether utility hookups are actually used or not, except when otherwise specified by a ranger;

(3) Overnight camping - multiple campsites: Where campsites are designated and posted as a "multiple campsite," an individual may rent the multiple campsite by paying the multiple campsite fee. The multiple campsite fee will be calculated by multiplying the standard utility or primitive campsite fee, as applicable, by the number of individual campsites to be used in the designated multiple campsite;

(4) Group camping area - certain parks: Individual camping units using these facilities must pay campsite fees as published by state parks;

(5) Conference center facilities - fees will be charged for use of facilities and services as set forth in the fee schedule published by state parks and will include, but not be limited to: Overnight accommodations in individual recreational housing units or dormitory units; use of meeting rooms, performance venues and rally areas; linen and janitorial services; group food services; and use of equipment, supplies, and staff time necessary to support group activities. Certain deposits, reservation and cancellation fees also apply as set forth in the fee schedule published by state parks and may not be refundable;

(6) Environmental interpretation:
(a) Service fees will be established by the director or designee in order to recover, to the maximum extent practicable, all direct and indirect costs of environmental interpretation services on a program-wide basis based on anticipated attendance.
(b) Material and publication fees will be established by the director or designee. All material and publication fees will be deposited in the parks improvement account to be used for purposes specified in RCW 79A.05.060.
(c) Facility use, including environmental learning center fees, will be established by the commission. A facility use fee schedule is available by contacting Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, P.O. Box 42650, Olympia, WA 98504-2650;

(7) Adirondacks - not to include those located in ELC areas: Occupancy shall be limited to the number of built-in bunks provided;

(8) Extra vehicle overnight parking fee will be charged for each additional unhitched vehicle in excess of the one recreational vehicle allowed at each campsite: Provided, An extra vehicle overnight parking fee shall not be imposed when the recreational vehicle and the towed vehicle arrive at the park hitched together, and after the camper has registered for and occupied the assigned campsite either the recreational vehicle or the towed vehicle remain parked at the campsite for the duration of the camper's stay;

(9) Unattended vehicle overnight parking permit: Unoccupied vehicles parked overnight in designated areas must register and pay the nightly permit fee. The permit must be prominently displayed in the vehicle;

(10) Watercraft launch site permit fee - charged according to facilities provided. Watercraft launch permit shall not be required for:
(a) Vehicles, other than those registered as extra overnight parking vehicles, registered for camping or overnight mooring in the park containing the watercraft launch site;
(b) Vehicles of persons using any recreational housing or conference facilities at Fort Worden State Park;
(c) Vehicles of persons holding limited-income senior citizen, disability or disabled veteran passes;
(d) Vehicles displaying a valid annual watercraft launch site permit;

(11) Annual watercraft launch site permit valid January 1 - December 31 at any launch site designated by the director or designee. Permit must be displayed as instructed on permit backing;

(12) Trailer dump station fee - fee shall not be required for:
(a) Registered camping vehicles in the park containing the dump station;
(b) Vehicles of persons holding limited-income senior citizen, disability or disabled veterans passes;

(13) Popular destination park - a surcharge will apply for use of standard or utility campsite located in a popular destination park during such periods as the director may specify;

(14) Water trail site permits -
(a) For unlimited use within the calendar year, the annual fee will be set by the director or designee after consultation with the water trail advisory committee;
(b) For one day/night use within the calendar year, the fee will be set by the director after consultation with the water trail advisory committee;
(c) For children under 13 years of age the permits shall be issued at no cost;
(d) Water trail permits issued to persons by another state or Canadian province will be honored provided that a similar reciprocal provision for Washington water trail permit holders is issued by that state or province;
(e) Water trail permits will be issued to holders of Washington state parks passes (WAC 352-32-251) for the applicable discounts;

(15) In addition to the regular fee, a per night surcharge shall be imposed for failure to pay the self-registration overnight facility fee;

(16) Group day use facilities - a minimum daily permit fee will be charged for groups of 20 or more;

(17) Reservation transaction - fee will be charged as published by state parks;

(18) Moorage facilities - fee will be charged as published by state parks;

(19) Hot showers, electric stoves - fees will be charged as published by state parks. Fees published by state parks do not apply in those circumstances set forth in WAC 352-32-280 and 352-32-285 as now or hereafter amended;

(2001 Ed.)

[Title 352 WAC—p. 35]
(20) Commercial recreation provider permit registration - a fee shall be charged, as published by state parks for registration as a commercial recreation provider;

(21) Commercial recreation provider permit - a fee shall be charged, as published by state parks for obtaining a permit to engage in commercial recreational use of state parks, as defined in WAC 352-32-010.

(22) Sno-park permit - seasonal and daily permit fees will be charged as published by state parks.

(23) Special groomed trail permit - a statewide special groomed trail permit will be required for use of special groomed trail areas. The fee charged will be as published by state parks.

(24) Wood debris collection permit - fee will be charged for collection and removal of wood debris from a state park area pursuant to RCW 4.24.210. The fee may be waived for volunteers assisting with emergency salvage and storm clean-up in the parks.

(25) Merchandise - prices for merchandise including but not limited to interpretative, recreational and historic materials, literature, food, beverage, grocery and other items at agency operated sales points will be based on market rates and practices.

(26) Back country camping permit - fee will be charged as published by state parks for selected state park areas as designated by the director.

(27) Group use registration - fee will be charged for groups of a size to be specified in the fee schedule on a park by park basis who have not otherwise reserved group facilities.

(28) Special event - fees will be charged based on the cost of providing events and market rates for comparable activities at other locations.

(29) Aquatic facilities - fees will be charged as published by state parks.

WAC 352-32-25001 Fort Worden reservations and fees. Reservations, use policies and fee schedules for facilities at Fort Worden State Park, including recreational housing, conference center housing, meeting rooms, campsites, and rally areas are available by contacting Fort Worden State Park, 200 Battery Way, Port Townsend, Washington 98368. Reservations are accepted at Fort Worden by telephone, by mail, by internet, by facsimile or in person. Certain deposits, reservation and cancellation fees apply as set forth in the fee schedule published by state parks.

WAC 352-32-251 Limited income senior citizen, disability, and disabled veteran passes. (1)(a) Persons who are senior citizens, meet the eligibility requirements of RCW 79A.05.065, and have been residents of Washington state for at least one year shall, upon application to the commission accompanied by either a copy of a federal income tax return filed for the previous calendar year, or a senior citizen property tax exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.381, or a notarized affidavit of income on a form provided by the commission, receive a limited income senior citizen pass at no charge, which entitles the holder’s camping party to free admission to any state park administered facility, free use of trailer dump stations, watercraft launch sites, and to a 50 percent reduction in any campsite fees, moorage fees, or watertrail permit fees levied by the commission. Limited income senior citizen passes shall remain valid so long as the pass holder meets eligibility requirements.

(b) Proof submitted to the commission for the return of a senior citizen pass surrendered upon request to a commission employee who has reason to believe the user does not meet the eligibility criteria shall be the same as listed in subsections (1) and (5) of this section for original pass issuance.

(2) Persons who are permanently disabled, legally blind, or profoundly deaf, meet the eligibility requirements of RCW 79A.05.065, and have been residents of Washington state for at least one year shall, upon application to the commission,
receive a five year disability pass at no charge and temporarily disabled persons who meet the eligibility requirements of RCW 79A.05.065 and have been residents of Washington state for at least one year shall, upon application to the commission, receive a one year disability pass at no charge which entitles the holder’s camping party to free admission to any state park administered facility and to free use of any state park campground, trailer dump station, watercraft launch sites, and to a 50 percent reduction in any campsite fees, moorage fees, or watertrail permit fees levied by the commission.

(3) Persons who are veterans, meet the eligibility requirements of RCW 79A.05.065, and have been residents of Washington state for at least one year shall, upon application to the commission, receive a lifetime disabled veteran pass at no charge which entitles the holder’s camping party to free admission to any state park administered facility and to free use of any state park campground, trailer dump station, watercraft launch site, moorage facility, watertrail permit, and reservation service.

(4) Applications for limited income senior citizen, disability, and disabled veteran passes shall be made on forms prescribed by the commission.

(5) Verification of age shall be by original or copy of a birth certificate, notarized affidavit of age, witnessed statement of age, baptismal certificate, or driver’s license. Verification of residency shall be by original or copy of a Washington state driver’s license, voter’s registration card, or senior citizen property tax exemption.

(6) For pass holders who travel by car or recreational vehicle, camping party shall include the pass holder and up to seven guests of the holder who travel with the holder and use one campsite or portion of a designated group camping or emergency area. One additional vehicle without built-in sleeping accommodations may be part of the camping party of a pass holder at one campsite or portion of a designated group camping or emergency area, when in the judgment of a ranger, the constructed facilities so warrant, and the total number of guests of the holder do not exceed seven.

(7) For pass holders who travel by a mode of transportation other than car or recreational vehicle, camping party shall include the pass holder and up to seven guests who travel with the pass holder and use one campsite or portion of a designated group camping or emergency area.

(8) If the conditions of a pass holder change during the time period when a pass is valid such that a pass holder no longer meets the eligibility requirements of RCW 79A.05.065 and WAC 352-32-251, the pass holder shall return a pass to the commission.

WAC 352-32-252 Off-season senior citizen pass—Fee. (1) Persons who are senior citizens, are at least sixty-two years of age, and have been residents of Washington state for at least one year shall, upon application to the commission, receive an off-season senior citizen pass which entitles the holder’s camping party to camp at any camping areas made available by the commission, as well as use of agency mooring facilities, at no cost beyond the charges provided for in subsection (3) of this section, effective October 1 through March 31, and Sunday through Thursday nights in April as determined by the director and posted. Each such pass shall be valid only during one off-season period.

(2) Applications for off-season senior citizen passes shall be made on forms prescribed by the commission and shall be accepted only after August 1 for the following off-season period.

(3) There shall be a fee for each off-season senior citizen pass. Limited income senior citizen pass holders may purchase the off-season pass at a 50 percent discount. A surcharge equal to the fee for an electrical hookup published by state parks shall be assessed for each night an off-season senior citizen pass holder uses a campsite with an electrical hookup.

(4) For pass holders who travel by car or recreational vehicle camping party shall include the pass holder and up to seven guests of the holder who travel with the holder and use one campsite or portion of a designated group camping or emergency area. One additional vehicle without built-in sleeping accommodations may be part of the camping unit of a holder at one campsite or portion of a designated group camping or emergency area, when in the judgment of a ranger, the constructed facilities so warrant, and the total number of guests of the holder do not exceed seven.

(5) For pass holders who travel by a mode of transportation other than car or recreational vehicle, camping party shall include the pass holder and up to seven guests who travel with the holder and use one campsite or portion of a designated group camping or emergency area.

(6) If a pass holder changes residency to a place outside Washington state during the time period when a pass is valid, the pass holder shall return the pass to the commission.

WAC 352-32-255 Self-registration. In those parks so posted by the commission, park visitors shall register for the use of facilities and shall pay the appropriate fee, on a self-registration basis, in accordance with all posted instructions. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.


WAC 352-32-260 Sno-park permit. Only those vehicles properly displaying a valid winter recreational area parking permit issued by the state of Washington or by another state or nation which honors a Washington state winter recreational area parking permit shall park in designated winter recreational parking areas. Provided, That Washington licensed vehicles shall be required to display a Washington state winter recreational area parking permit. Those vehicles in violation of this rule shall be subject to the application of WAC 46.61.587. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.


WAC 352-32-265 Sno-park permit—Display. The winter recreational area parking permit issued by the state of Washington shall be displayed near the lower left corner and on the inside of the windshield of the vehicle when the vehicle is parked in a designated winter recreational parking area. Those vehicles in violation of this rule shall be subject to application of WAC 46.61.587. Any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.


WAC 352-32-270 Sno-park permit. Fees for the winter recreational area parking permits will be established by the commission and shall be published by state parks. These permits include:

1. Seasonal permit - commences October 1 and expires May 1 of the winter season for which it is issued.
2. One day permit - commences on the date identified on the permit in the space provided and expires on that same date.
3. Special groomed trail permit - the director may designate certain sno-parks as requiring a special groomed trail permit. In making this designation the director may consider the following factors:
   a. The facilities and services available;
   b. The demand for facilities and services; user days; and
   c. Such other considerations as the director deems appropriate.


WAC 352-32-280 Applicability of standard fees. The fees published by state parks pursuant to RCW 79A.05.070(6), shall not apply in the following circumstances:

1. Whenever fees are charged by a concessionaire pursuant to a valid concession agreement granted by the commission pursuant to RCW 79A.05.030(5).
2. Whenever fees are established pursuant to a development or management plan authorized or directed to be prepared by the legislature or state agency other than the commission, as, for example the Fort Worden State Park development and management plans.
3. Whenever any law enforcement officer occupies a campsite if the following conditions are met.
   a. The law enforcement officer's authority is effective in the geographic area where the campsite is located.
   b. The park manager, or his representative, has determined that the officer's police powers may be useful in maintaining a peaceful environment in the park.
   c. The officer agrees to act in his official capacity if requested by park staff.
4. Whenever any improvement club or voluntary association, or committees representing such clubs or associations, acting pursuant to the commission's permission granted pursuant to RCW 79A.05.140 - 79A.05.155, utilizes any park facilities. Continuous occupancy of facilities by the same person or persons qualifying under this subsection shall be limited to 30 consecutive nights, unless otherwise approved by the director or designee.
5. Whenever any individual, appointed by a court of law to perform work in a park in lieu of other sentencing, utilizes any park facilities.
6. Whenever any individual utilizes any park facility in accordance with the terms of any contract, lease, or concession agreement, with the commission.

The limit placed on any camper by WAC 352-32-030(5) shall not apply to persons qualifying under this section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 79A.05 RCW, including RCW 79A.05.030, 79A.05.035, 79A.05.055, and 79A.05.070. 00-13-070, § 352-32-280, filed 6/16/00, effective 7/17/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060, 95-22-067, § 352-32-280, filed 10/30/95, effective 1/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060. 82-09-035 (Order 60), § 352-32-280, filed 4/14/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040(2) and 43.51.060(6). 78-05-082 (Order 39), § 352-32-280, filed 5/1/78; Order 34, § 352-32-280, filed 7/29/77.]

WAC 352-32-285 Applicability of standard fees to volunteers in parks. The fees published by state parks pursuant to RCW 79A.05.070(6) shall not apply whenever any individual, group, organization, association, or agency shall volunteer to perform personal services in lieu of standard fees if the following conditions are met:

1. The park manager has determined that the personal service is desirable.
2. The service performed does not replace or supplant that which would otherwise be performed by park employees or contractors.
(3) The service performed is not one commonly performed by members of an organized trade union;

(4) The service performed does not result in any type of development which will necessarily create future operating costs to the commission;

(5) The volunteer shall perform personal services under the following provisions.

(a) At least four hours of service are provided per day; alternatively

(b) At least twenty-eight hours of service are provided per seven-day week, spread over at least five days.

(c) If more than four hours, but less than twenty-eight hours of volunteer service are provided during a seven-day week, a prorated waiver of fees equivalent to (b) of this subsection may be offered by the park manager.

(d) Volunteer time accumulated may not be carried forward for credit in subsequent weeks.

(e) The waiver of standard fees shall apply only at the park where such personal services were performed unless volunteer is participating in volunteer passport program.

The limit placed on any camper by WAC 352-32-030(7) shall not apply to persons qualifying under this section. Continuous occupancy of facilities by the same person or persons qualifying under this section shall be limited to thirty consecutive nights, unless otherwise approved by the director or designee.

This section does not expand or limit the provisions of RCW 79A.05.140 through 79A.05.155.

WAC 352-32-290 Wood debris collection permit—Fee. (1) As used in this section "wood debris" means down and dead tree material that may be removed without significantly adversely impacting the environment of the park at which it is located and that is surplus to the needs of such park.

(2) A person may collect and remove wood debris from a state park area only when a park ranger has issued the permit.

(3) A wood debris collection permit is valid only at the state park at which the permit is issued.

(4) Subject to availability, for each wood debris collection permit issued, a person may collect and remove from a state park area not more than five cords of wood debris. Wood debris may be collected only for personal firewood use and only from sites and during time periods designated by a park ranger.

(5) The nonrefundable fee for a wood debris collection permit shall be established by the director consistent with limitations identified in RCW 4.24.210, 79A.05.035 and 43.52.065.

(6) This section shall be implemented in compliance with chapter 352-28 WAC.

WAC 352-32-295 Land exchange—Fee. A party who exchanges land with the commission shall pay a nonrefundable transfer fee to the commission of one hundred dollars for each exchange. When the exchange includes a transfer to the commission of land valued at one hundred dollars or more than the value of land transferred by the commission, the transfer fee shall be considered paid by the difference in the land value.

WAC 352-32-300 Easement, franchise, license, and special use permit applications and fees. (1) A party that desires to have a request for an easement, franchise, license, or special use permit considered by the commission shall submit an application on a form provided by the director to the:

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
7150 Cleanwater Lane
P.O. Box 42650
Olympia, WA 98504-2650

Each application from a party other than a government agency shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee according to a schedule adopted by the commission. A party shall pay the commission processing and use fees as apply according to a schedule adopted by the commission.

A party shall pay the commission for any appraisal, appraisal review, and survey costs incurred by the commission during the consideration of an application for an easement, franchise, license, or special use permit. The amount of any appraisal, appraisal review, and survey costs shall be determined by the director or designee.

An application fee and any processing fees, use fees, and appraisal, appraisal review, and survey payments shall be submitted to the commission at the address listed above and shall be in the form of a check or money order payable to the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(2) The application fee, processing fee, use fee, and the appraisal, appraisal review, and survey payments established by subsection (1) of this section may be waived by the director or designee when the director or designee determines that the action authorized by an easement, franchise, license, or special use permit will be of benefit to the general public, if approved by the commission.
Chapter 352-37 WAC

OCEAN BEACHES

352-37-010 Purpose.

352-37-020 Definitions.


352-37-040 Long Beach Peninsula.

352-37-050 South Beach.

352-37-060 North Beach.

352-37-070 Conditions under which motor vehicles may be used in the exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized use areas.

352-37-080 Equestrian traffic.

352-37-090 Pedestrians to be granted right of way.

352-37-100 Parking.

352-37-110 Overnight parking or camping prohibited.

352-37-120 Operator's license required.

352-37-130 Speed limits.

352-37-140 Certain practices prohibited.

352-37-150 Rules of the road incorporated.

352-37-160 Certain vehicle lighting and equipment standards incorporated.

352-37-170 Aircraft.

352-37-190 Excluded/limited recreation activities.

352-37-200 Special group recreation event permit.

WAC 352-32-310 Penalties. Any violation designated in this chapter as a civil infraction shall constitute a misdemeanor until the violation is included in a civil infraction monetary schedule adopted by rule by the state supreme court pursuant to chapter 7.84 RCW, except that a violation of WAC 352-32-220, 352-32-260, and 352-32-265 shall at all times constitute a civil infraction.

WAC 352-32-320 Severability. If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

WAC 352-32-330 Commercial recreation providers—Permits. (1) Commercial recreation providers are required to register in order to engage in commercial recreational use of state parks. Commercial recreation providers are required to register and possess a commercial recreation provider permit in order to engage in commercial recreational use of state parks. Registration for commercial recreation provider permits requires completion of application forms, providing proof of insurance and paying the appropriate fees. The commission shall establish the permit and registration fees and the director shall set the amount of the fees.

(2) Except as provided in WAC 352-32-310, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-37-010 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to implement the provisions of RCW 43.51.650 through 43.51.765 which require local governments which have a portion of the Seashore Conservation Area within their boundaries to prepare recreation management plans for the ocean beaches Designating at least forty percent of the beach for use by pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of each year.

This chapter sets forth those sections of the plans which the commission has adopted as rules.

WAC 352-37-020 Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall have the meanings herein defined unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Commission" shall mean the Washington State parks and recreation commission.

(2) "Director" shall mean the director of the Washington State parks and recreation commission or his/her designee.

(3) "Persons" shall mean all natural persons, firms, partnerships, or combinations of persons whenever acting for themselves or by an agent, servant, or employee.

(4) "Ocean beaches" shall mean all lands frontal on the Pacific Ocean between Cape Disappointment and Leadbetter Point; between Port Point and the south jetty on Point Chehalis; and between Damon Point and the Makah Indian Reservation, and occupying the area between the line of ordinary high tide and the line of extreme low tide, as these lines now are or may hereafter be located, and, where applicable, between the Seashore Conservation Line, as established by survey of the Washington State parks and recreation commission and the line of extreme low tide, as these lines now are or may hereafter be located, or as defined in RCW 43.51.655, provided, that the ocean beaches shall not include any lands within the established boundaries of any Indian reservation.

(5) "Long Beach Peninsula" shall mean that area of the ocean beaches as defined in subsection (4) of this section lying between Cape Disappointment on the south and Leadbetter Point on the north.

(6) "South Beach" shall mean that area of the ocean beaches as defined in subsection (4) of this section lying between Port Point on the south and the south jetty on Point Chehalis on the north.

(7) "North Beach" shall mean that area of the ocean beaches as defined in subsection (4) of this section lying between Damon Point on the south and Cape Flattery on the north.

(8) "Hard sand area" shall mean that area over which the tide ebbs and flows on a daily basis; and which is sufficiently...
hard or firm to support the weight of, and to provide unhindered traction for, an ordinary passenger vehicle.

(9) "Dry sand area" shall mean that area lying above and to the landward side of the hard sand area as defined in subsection (8) of this section.

(10) "Driveable beach" shall mean that area of the ocean beaches lying between the upper or landward limit of the hard sand area and the clam beds.

(11) "Motor vehicle" shall mean any self-propelled device capable of being moved upon a public highway, and in, upon, or by which any persons or property may be transported or drawn, and shall include, but not be limited to, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, motor bikes, motor scooters, mopeds, jeeps, or similar type four-wheel drive vehicles, buses, camper trucks, motor homes, and other self-propelled recreational vehicles. A motor vehicle must have a means of propulsion associated or attached directly to the device, and not receive motive power from a source independent or outside of the device. A motor vehicle must be certificated and licensed according to the provisions of chapter 46.12 RCW (Certificates of ownership and registration), and chapter 46.16 RCW (Vehicle licenses).

(12) "Wind/sand sailor" shall mean a wheeled, wind-driven recreational conveyance.

(13) "Parasail" shall mean a parachute-type device attached to a rope pulled by a motor vehicle, resulting in the participant being lifted from the ground by the force of the wind.

(14) "Hovercraft" shall mean a powered vehicle supported by a cushion of air capable of transporting persons.

WAC 352-37-030 Vehicular traffic—Where permitted—Generally. Subject to the restrictions set forth in subsequent sections of this chapter, and except at the point of intersection of any access road and the beach, the use of motor vehicles on and along the ocean beaches shall be permitted only on that area between the extreme upper or landward limit of the hard sand area and the clam beds, and defined as the "driveable beach" in WAC 352-37-020. The operation, or parking, of any vehicle is prohibited above and on the landward side of the driveable beach. The provisions of this section shall not apply to official vehicles engaged in authorized law enforcement, maintenance, or sanitary patrol activities or emergency vehicles while engaged in the performance of any necessary service.

Areas identified within the Long Beach Peninsula, South Beach, and North Beach Recreation Management Plans as referenced in RCW 43.51.650 through 43.51.765, adopted by local governments located on the same beach and approved by the commission, identify those areas where the operation or parking of any vehicle is prohibited. Exceptions that allow for the use of any vehicles in these areas identified as exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized use areas are found in WAC 352-37-070. Except as provided in WAC 352-37-220, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-37-040 Long Beach Peninsula. (1) Leadbetter Point exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the northern tip of Leadbetter Point to the north side of the Oysterville beach access road.

(a) Motor vehicles are not allowed year round in the area located between the northern tip of Leadbetter Point and the southern boundary of Leadbetter Point State Park.

(b) Motor vehicles are not allowed in the area located between the southern boundary of Leadbetter Point State Park to the north side of the Oysterville beach access road, from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(2) Long Beach/Seaview exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the south side of the Bolstad Avenue beach access road south to the north side of the Seaview beach access road at 38th Avenue.

Motor vehicles are not allowed from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(3) Ft. Canby unit exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the north jetty of the Columbia River located in Ft. Canby State Park to north head/south boundary of Beard's Hollow State Park.

Motor vehicles are not allowed on Benson Beach in front of Ft. Canby State Park for the entire year. Motor vehicles may not be used on the beach in front of the state park for any clam season at any time of the year.

WAC 352-37-050 South Beach. (1) East North Cove exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the beach on the Pacific County owned property described as the north half of the northeast quarter section of the southwest quarter section of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 14N, Range 11 WWM.

Motor vehicles are not allowed from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(2) The Willapa National Wildlife Refuge/Warrenton Cannery road beach access exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area south of the south edge of the Warrenton Cannery beach access road east to east boundary line of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.

(a) Part west of Willapa National Wildlife Refuge. In the portion of this area west of the west boundary line of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, motor vehicles are not allowed from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(b) Part within the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge. In the portion of this area within Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, motor vehicles are not allowed from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year. Motor vehicles may not be used in the wildlife refuge during the portion of any clam season which is between April 15 and the day following Labor Day of the same year.
WAC 352-37-060 North Beach. (1) North jetty to Marine View Drive beach access exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as that area from the north edge of the Marine View Drive beach access to the north jetty of the Chehalis River.

Motor vehicles will not be allowed in this area from April 15 to the day after Labor Day of the same year.

(2) Pacific Way to Chance A La Mer beach exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the north edge of the Pacific Way beach access road north to the south edge of the Chance A La Mer beach access road.

Motor vehicles are not allowed April 15 to the day after Labor Day of the same year.

(3) Ocean City beach access north for 1.8 miles exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as that area from the northern edge of the Ocean City beach access road north for 1.8 miles.

Motor vehicles are not allowed in this area from April 15 to the day after Labor Day of the same year.

(4) Benner Gap road north to the north bank of the Copalis River exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the north edge of the Benner Gap beach access road north to the north bank of the Copalis River. If the Copalis River shifts south of the north boundary of Griffiths-Priday State Park, the north boundary of Griffiths-Priday State Park shall be the north boundary of this area.

Motor vehicles are not allowed in this area for the entire year.

(5) Copalis Rock north to Boone Creek exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the north edge of Copalis Rock north to the north bank of Boone Creek.

Motor vehicles are not allowed in this area from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(6) Roosevelt Beach Gap road north to Annelyde Gap exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the north edge of the Roosevelt beach access road to the south edge of the Annelyde beach access road.

Motor vehicles are not allowed in this area from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(7) Moclips Gap road north to the south boundary of the Quinault Indian reservation exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area is described as the area from the north edge of the Moclips beach access road (Second Street) to the south boundary of the Quinault Indian reservation.

Motor vehicles are not allowed in this area from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

WAC 352-37-070 Conditions under which motor vehicles may be used in the exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized use areas. Unless specifically excepted in the description of the times during which motor vehicles are not allowed for each exclusive pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use area, motor vehicles may be used in the pedestrian/nonmotorized vehicle use areas under the following circumstances:

(1) Motor vehicles may be used in the areas during any recreational razor clam digging seasons designated by the department of fisheries which take place partially or entirely during the period when motor vehicles are otherwise not allowed to use the area.

(2) Motor vehicles may also be used in the areas during special events approved by the commission as set forth in WAC 352-37-200 Special group recreation event permit, which specifically allows the use of motorized vehicles. The vehicle may be used for access or in the event.

(3) As provided by RCW 43.51.720, public vehicles operated in the performance of official duties and vehicles responding to an emergency can use the areas at any time.

(4)(a) Motor vehicles may be used to remove sand from a beach access, gap road, or other area provided that all required permits have been obtained and the removal complies with all applicable requirements.

(b) On the Long Beach Peninsula pursuant to RCW 4.24.210, 43.51.045(5), and 43.51.715(3), the Pacific County planning department and the city of Long Beach may issue permits for wood debris removal during any period of closure to vehicular traffic, in their respective jurisdictions, if in the opinion of said jurisdiction the amount, size, and location of such wood debris is determined to constitute a hazard to the general public and/or impede the movement of public vehicles on the ocean beach. Said permits shall be valid for twenty-four hours only. Persons seeking permits for removal of wood debris within the seashore conservation area must apply to the director or his designee for a wood debris removal permit.

(5)(a) Motor vehicles may be used to remove wood debris under RCW 4.24.210 and 43.51.045(5) provided that all required permits have been obtained and the removal complies with all applicable requirements.

(b) On the Long Beach Peninsula in accordance with RCW 43.51.715(4), the Pacific County planning department and the city of Long Beach may issue permits, on their respective jurisdictions, for the removal of sand on the ocean.
beach during periods of closure to vehicular traffic. Said sand removal shall occur only on beach access roads and private property under the terms of a covenant, easement, or deed that allows such activity. The local jurisdictions shall exercise good judgment in setting the terms of such sand removal permits. Such terms should prohibit sand removal during weekends, holidays, festivals, and other occasions when and where there is increased use of the ocean beach by the public. The hours of sand removal shall also be specified and shall prohibit this activity from occurring too early or too late in the day in order to minimize disturbance of nearby businesses, residents, and visitors.

(6) In case of an emergency, motor vehicles may be used to maintain and construct erosion control devices, including bulkheads, provided that all required permits have been obtained and the operation of the vehicles and the construction complies with all applicable requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-050, § 352-37-070, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-37-080 Equestrian traffic. (1) Equestrian traffic shall be permitted on and along the ocean beaches within the seashore conservation area year round except where prohibited by this rule or other provision of statute or rule.

(2) Equestrian traffic shall be permitted only on that area between the extreme upper and landward limit of the hard sand area and the clam beds.

(3) Equestrian access shall be permitted at the point of intersection of any access road and the beach or any equestrian trail designated by the commission. Upland owners shall also be allowed equestrian access to and from their property, except for commercial purposes.

(4) Within the seashore conservation area, equestrian traffic shall yield the right of way to all pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

(5) Horses shall be ridden at a walk or led through areas of heavy pedestrian concentration.

(6) Equestrian traffic will not be permitted on the Long Beach Peninsula between Bolstad Avenue beach access road and 10th Street beach access road from April 15 to the day following Labor Day of the same year.

(7) Except as provided in WAC 352-37-220, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.180(7). 92-19-098, § 352-37-100, filed 9/17/92, effective 10/18/92. Statutory Authority RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-050, § 352-37-100, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-37-090 Pedestrians to be granted right of way. Vehicular and equestrian traffic shall at all times yield the right of way to pedestrians on the ocean beaches. Except as provided in WAC 352-37-220, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.


WAC 352-37-100 Parking. Parking of vehicles shall be permitted only in an area extending one hundred feet westward from the upper or landward limit of the hard sand area, or where otherwise specifically designated by the Washington state parks and recreation commission. Beach parking shall only be allowed in areas open for beach driving. Except as provided in WAC 352-37-220, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.180(7). 92-19-098, § 352-37-100, filed 9/17/92, effective 10/18/92. Statutory Authority RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-050, § 352-37-100, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-37-110 Overnight parking or camping prohibited. Overnight parking or camping shall be prohibited on any area of the ocean beaches. Except as provided in WAC 352-37-220, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.


WAC 352-37-120 Operator's license required. No person shall operate any motor vehicle on or along the ocean beaches unless such person has in his or her possession a valid Washington state driver’s license issued under the provisions of chapter 46.20 RCW: Provided, That the following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of this section:

(1) Any person in the service of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States, or in the service of the National Guard of this state or any other state, when furnished with a driver's license by such service and when operating an official motor vehicle in such service; or

(2) A nonresident who is at least sixteen years of age and who has in his possession a valid driver's license issued to him in his home state; or

(3) A nonresident who is at least sixteen years of age and who has in his possession a valid driver's license issued to him in his home country.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-050, § 352-37-120, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-37-130 Speed limits. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle on or along any ocean beach at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. In every event speed shall be so controlled as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, animal, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the driveable beach in compliance with legal requirements in the duty of all persons to use due care.

(2) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with subsection (1) of this section, the maximum speed limit for operation of motor vehicles on the ocean beaches shall be twenty-five miles per hour.

(3) The driver of every motor vehicle operating on the ocean beaches shall, consistent with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, drive at an appropriate reduced speed when approaching and crossing a beach access road, when approaching one or more parked vehicles, when approaching or traveling past or in the vicinity of a pedestrian or group of pedestrians, and when special hazard exists with
respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or beach conditions.

(4) Except as provided in WAC 352-37-220, any violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

WAC 352-37-140 Certain practices prohibited. The following practices while operating any motor vehicle on or along the ocean beaches are specifically prohibited:

(1) Squirreling;
(2) Circling;
(3) Cutting figure eights;
(4) Racing;
(5) The operation of any motor vehicle in such a manner as to constitute a threat to the operator thereof, his or her passengers, pedestrians or equestrians using the beaches, animals or any other vehicle or other property.

WAC 352-37-150 Rules of the road incorporated. Except where otherwise obviously inapplicable to the use and operation of motor vehicles on the ocean beaches chapter 46.61 RCW, constituting the rules of the road, is herewith expressly incorporated herein, and the practices required or prohibited in that chapter are hereby expressly required or prohibited when operating any motor vehicles on and along the ocean beaches.

WAC 352-37-160 Certain vehicle lighting and equipment standards incorporated. Except where otherwise obviously inapplicable to the use and operation of motor vehicles on the ocean beaches, chapter 46.37 RCW, constituting vehicle lighting and other equipment, is herewith expressly incorporated herein, and the requirements of that chapter are hereby expressly required when operating any motor vehicles on and along the ocean beaches.

WAC 352-37-170 Aircraft. (1) On the North Beach air­planes may land and take off on the ocean beach in the area commencing at the Copalis River north to the "rocks."

(2) The use of the beach by aircraft shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the aeronautics commission and all state and federal laws applicable to aircraft and pilots. Except as specified in subsection (1) of this section, airplanes shall only be allowed to make emergency landings on the ocean beaches.

WAC 352-37-190 Excluded/limited recreation activities. The following forms of public outdoor recreation activities or devices are prohibited on the ocean beaches unless specifically authorized by the director as a special recreation event.

(1) Vehicles not licensed and certificated pursuant to chapters 46.12 and 46.16 RCW.
(2) Wind/sand sailors.
(3) Parasails.
(4) Hovercraft.

WAC 352-37-200 Special group recreation event permit. (1) Any person or group desiring to make use of a portion of the ocean beaches for a group recreation event which will require the closure of the area to certain conflicting recreational uses, may apply to the director for a special group recreation event permit. The director, or his/her desig­nee, may issue such a permit after consultation with the appropriate local government, if the event does not unduly interfere with normal public recreation. Such authorization shall include the closure of the specified area to recreational activities, including motor vehicle traffic, which are determined to have the potential to interfere with the event or which could risk the safety of the recreating public or the special event participants. However, no such authorization may result in the unreasonable exclusion of pedestrian recreation­ists from the specified portion of the ocean beach; all events authorized under this permit shall be open to public participation and/or observation.

(2) In determining whether to issue the permit, the direc­tor or designee will review the proposal for consistency with established approval criteria developed by the agency, which are designed to ensure the appropriateness of the event to the ocean beaches, and the basis for any associated public recreation restrictions. The criteria are available upon request from the agency.

(3) A special group recreation event permit shall be issued only for recreational events where there is a reasonable expectation that a minimum of twenty persons will participate. The event must be oriented towards a recreational pur­sue. Not more than three permits will be issued to a given applicant for the same event during a one-year period. The group recreation activity must be consistent with the seashore conservation area (RCW 43.51.650 through 43.51.685), and may include an activity otherwise excluded under this chapter. Special group recreation events shall not exceed three days or seventy-two hours.

(4) Persons or organizations that desire to conduct a special group recreation event on the ocean beaches shall submit a permit application provided by the director and appropriate fees to the:

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
7150 Cleanwater Lane
P.O. Box 42650
Olympia, WA 98504-2650

Such application shall be submitted at least fifteen days in advance of the proposed date of the event, to allow for necessary internal review and analysis, consultation with local governments, public notice, establishment of permit condi­
shall be to ensure compliance by the Washington state parks and recreation commission with the provisions of RCW 42.17.250 through 42.17.320 dealing with public records.

[Order 15, § 352-40-010, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-020 Definitions. (1) "Public record" includes any writing containing information relating to the conduct of governmental or the performance of any governmental or proprietary function prepared, owned, used or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristic.

(2) "Writing" means handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, and every other means of recording any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combination thereof; and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographic films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, discs, drums and other documents.

(3) "Washington state parks and recreation commission" shall mean the commission appointed by the governor pursuant to chapter 43.51 RCW. The Washington state parks and recreation commission shall hereinafter be referred to as the "commission." Where appropriate, the term "commission" also refers to the staff and employees of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

[Order 15, § 352-40-020, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-030 Description of central and field organization of the Washington state parks and recreation commission. The commission is an appointed commission. The administrative office of the commission and its staff are located at Tumwater Airdustrial Center, Olympia, Washington. Five regional offices with limited records availability, as specified in WAC 352-40-070, are located at Millersylvania State Park, Olympia, Washington; 220 Walnut Street, Burlington, Washington; 2201 North Duncan Drive, Wenatchee, Washington; Sacajawea State Park, Pasco, Washington; and 3107 "R" Street S.E., Auburn, Washington.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.250. 83-23-095 (Order 72), § 352-40-030, filed 11/22/83; Order 15, § 352-40-030, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-040 Operations and procedures. All decisions involving basic policy are made by the commission at its regular and special monthly meetings as outlined in chapters 352-04, 352-16, 352-24, 352-28, and 352-32 WAC.

[Order 15, § 352-40-040, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-050 Public records available. All public records of the commission, as defined in WAC 352-40-020(1), are deemed to be available for public inspection and copying pursuant to these rules, except as otherwise provided by section 31, chapter 1, Laws of 1973 and WAC 352-40-100.

[Order 15, § 352-40-050, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-060 Public records officer. The commission's public records shall be in charge of the public records officer designated by the director. The person so designated shall be located in the administrative office of the commis-

The public records officer shall be responsible for the following: The implementation of the commission's rules and regulations regarding release of public records, coordinating the staff of the commission in this regard, and generally insuring compliance by the staff of the commission in this regard, and generally insuring compliance by the staff with the public records disclosure requirements of chapter 1, Laws of 1973. [Order 15, § 352-40-060, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-070 Office hours. Public records shall be available for inspection and copying during the customary office hours of the commission. For the purposes of this chapter, the customary office hours shall be from 9:00 a.m. to noon and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. All public records of the commission are located at the Olympia headquarters office of the commission. In addition, certain specific records such as commission minutes, commission statements of policy, administrative staff manuals, and instructions to staff emanating from the commission, director, deputy director, and assistant directors can be obtained at the five regional offices identified in WAC 352-40-030. All other requests will be referred to the headquarters office located in Olympia through use of the "request for public information" form, WAC 352-40-900. [Statutory Authority: RCW 42.17.250. 83-23-095 (Order 72), § 352-40-070, filed 11/22/83; Order 15, § 352-40-070, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-080 Requests for public records. In accordance with requirements of chapter 1, Laws of 1973, that agencies prevent unreasonable invasions of privacy, protect public records from damage or disorganization, and prevent excessive interference with essential functions of the agency, public records may be inspected or copied, or copies of such records may be obtained, by members of the public upon compliance with the following procedure:

(1) A request shall be made in writing upon a form prescribed by the commission which shall be available at its administrative office or the regional offices indicated in WAC 352-40-030. The form shall be presented to the public records officer, or to any member of the commission's staff if the public records officer is not available, during customary office hours. The request shall include the following information:

(a) The name of the person requesting the record;

(b) The time of day and calendar date on which the request was made;

(c) The nature of the request;

(d) If the matter requested is referenced within the current index maintained by the records officer, a reference to the requested record as it is described in such current index;

(e) If the requested matter is not identifiable by reference to the commission's current index, an appropriate description of the record requested.

(2) The public records officer, or staff member assisting the member of the public making the request, will ascertain that the information requested is not exempt from public inspection and copying as outlined in WAC 352-40-100 and further defined in section 31, Laws of 1973. Included therein, but not limited to, are such exemptions as personal information that may violate the right of privacy of the individual, national defense information, certain aspects of real estate appraisals as outlined in (g) of said section, and other vital governmental data.

(3) In all cases, it shall be the obligation of the public records officer, or staff member to whom the request is made, to:

(a) Locate the specific document(s) requested by the member of the public in the most timely manner possible;

(b) Assist the member of the public in appropriately identifying the public record requested;

(c) Protect and otherwise prevent damage to the public record being inspected and copied;

(d) Prevent disorganization of file folders or document containers;

(e) Remain in the company of the member of the public at all times during which a public document is being inspected, and provide the fullest assistance possible;

(f) Prevent excessive interference with the other essential functions of the agency.

(4) In all cases, the member of the public making the request will not be permitted access to the file storage area. [Order 15, § 352-40-080, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-090 Copying. No fee shall be charged for the inspection of public records. The commission shall charge a fee of ten cents per page per copy for public records and for use of the commission copy equipment. This charge is the amount necessary to reimburse the commission for its costs for copying. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.51 RCW. 92-10-019, § 352-40-090, filed 4/29/92, effective 5/30/92; Order 15, § 352-40-090, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-100 Exemptions. (1) The commission reserves the right to determine that a public record requested in accordance with the procedures outlined in WAC 352-40-080 is exempt under the provisions of section 31, chapter 1, Laws of 1973.

(2) In addition, pursuant to section 26, chapter 1, Laws of 1973, the commission reserves the right to delete identifying details when it makes available or publishes any public record in any cases where there is reason to believe that disclosure of such details would be an invasion of personal privacy protected by chapter 1, Laws of 1973. The public records officer will fully justify such deletion in writing.

(3) All denials of requests for public records must be accompanied by a written statement specifying the reason for the denial, including a statement of the specific exemption authorizing the withholding of the record and a brief explanation of how the exemption applies to the record withheld. [Order 15, § 352-40-100, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-110 Review of denials of public records requests. (1) Any person who objects to the denial of a request for a public record may petition for prompt review of such decision by tendering a written request for review. The written request shall specifically refer to the written state-
(2) Immediately after receiving a written request for review of a decision denying a public record, the public records officer or other staff member denying the request shall refer it to the director of the commission. The director shall immediately consider the matter and either affirm or reverse such denial. In any case, the request shall be returned with a final decision, within two business days following the original denial.

(3) Administrative remedies shall not be considered exhausted until the director has returned the petition with a decision or until the close of the second business day following denial of inspection, whichever occurs first.

[Order 15, § 352-40-110, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-120 Protection of public records. All public records of the commission are located in the Olympia headquarters, administrative services division, central files section. Records are available for inspection and copying at this location during office hours identified in WAC 352-40-070 and then only in the presence of an authorized employee of the commission and with the aid and assistance of such an employee.

[Order 15, § 352-40-120, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-125 Purpose of records index. The purpose of this section is to implement the provisions of RCW 42.17.260 which requires all state agencies to establish and implement a system of indexing records.

This chapter sets forth rules to implement the provision in RCW 42.17.260 which applies to the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-20-032, § 352-40-125, filed 9/25/90, effective 10/26/90.]

WAC 352-40-127 Definitions in records index. Whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall have the meanings herein defined unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Washington Administrative Codes. Commission adopted administrative regulations are codified as the Washington Administrative Code. They apply to the general public, the commission, and its staff; they are legal basis for park staff to enforce rules and are often adopted to implement a state statute. There are normally multiple subjects covered in one regulation, addressing agency operation in detail.

(2) Commission policies. Commission policies are broad statements from the commission to the agency director and staff. These are codified in the commission's policy manual. They provide the criteria for carrying out a course of action which may or may not be directed by a statute or regulation. They are not directive on the general public. Commission policies assist commission staff as a guideline when dealing with the general public. They could eventually result in the creation of a statute or regulation which would make them enforceable upon the general public. Each policy normally addresses one subject.

(3) Administrative policies. Administrative policies are broad statements from the director to the agency staff, providing general guidance on a specific subject. They may or may not be directed by a statute, a regulation, or commission policy. They are not directive on the general public. These policies assist staff as guidance when dealing with the general public. They could eventually result in the creation of a statute or regulation which would make them enforceable on the general public. Each policy normally covers only one subject.

(4) Agency procedures. Agency procedures are originated by any agency division. They are written communications of an approved system or method to accomplish one or more purposes. They may or may not establish specific responsibilities. They are not directive upon the general public. They assist staff as a guide when dealing with the general public. They could eventually result in the creation of a statute or regulation which would make them enforceable upon the general public. Each procedure covers only one subject.

(5) Memorandums of understanding (MU). Memorandums of understanding are originated by any agency unit. They are written communications outlining a mutually agreed upon interpretation of another communication, oral or written. They may or may not establish specific responsibilities. They are directive only upon the signatories of the MU and/or upon the signatories' staff. They assist staff as a guide when dealing with the general public.

They could eventually result in the creation of a statute or regulation which would make them enforceable upon the general public; or in the creation of an administrative policy or agency procedure which would be directive upon other staff within the agency. Each MU normally covers only one subject.

(6) Operations directives. Operations directives are originated by the operations division. They are written communications outlining an interpretation of another communication, oral or written. They may or may not establish specific responsibilities. They are directive only upon the signature of the assistant director of operations. They assist staff as a guide when dealing with the general public.

They could eventually result in the creation of a statute or regulation which would make them enforceable upon the general public; or in the creation of an administrative policy or agency procedure which would be directive upon other staff within the agency. Each directive normally covers only one subject.

(7) Official public record (OPR). Official public records include those listed above and those records which:

(a) Financially obligate the agency;
(b) Document legal actions or transactions; and/or
(c) Are required by statute.

These records are to be retained for at least six years.

(8) Office files and memorandums. Office files and memorandums are all other documents beyond the official public records, which do not need to be retained for six years.

(9) Central file. The central file is intended to protect, retain, and make accessible those records of organizational, historical, and statutory importance to the agency.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-20-032, § 352-40-127, filed 9/25/90, effective 10/26/90.]

[Title 352 WAC—p. 47]
WAC 352-40-130 System of indexing records. Agency records are indexed and retained as follows:

The index for commission policies, administrative policies, agency procedures, memorandums of understanding, and operations directives is located in the central files office. Office files and memoranda, and official public records as defined by RCW 42.17.260, are retained in the agency and their locations are identified by the existing central files index coding system.

Such records are the responsibility of the individual agency divisions to inventory, maintain, and dispose. Record descriptions, retention, and authorization disposition are listed on the records inventory schedule of each office of record and are located in the central files office.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-20-032, § 352-40-130, filed 9/25/90, effective 10/26/90; Order 15, § 352-40-130, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-140 Location of record indexes and communications. All communications with the commission including but not limited to the submission of materials pertaining to its operations and/or the administration or enforcement of chapter 1, Laws of 1973, and these rules, requests for copies of the commission's decisions, commission policies, administrative policies, agency procedures, memorandums of understanding, operations directives, official public records, office files and memoranda, and agency record indexes and other matters, shall be addressed as follows: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, c/o Public Records Officer, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, Mailstop KY-11, Olympia, WA 98504-5711.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-20-032, § 352-40-140, filed 9/25/90, effective 10/26/90; Order 15, § 352-40-140, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-150 Adoption of form. The commission hereby adopts for use by all persons requesting inspection and/or copying or copies of its records, the form attached hereto as WAC 352-40-900, entitled "Request for public record."

[Order 15, § 352-40-150, filed 7/25/73.]

WAC 352-40-900 Request for public record—Form.

TO: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
   Attn: Public Records Officer
   7150 Cleanwater Lane
   Mailstop KY-11
   Olympia, WA 98504-5711

Name of requestor: .......... ......
Is information indexed? .................... ........
If so, how? ............................ ........
Are copies requested? ............................ ........
If so, how many? ............................ ........
Total pages? ............................ ........
Fee charged ............................ ........

(Pages x $ ......)

AGREEMENT TO PROTECT RECORDS FROM USE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

I hereby agree that the list of individuals and/or information provided to me by the ............................ ........ shall not be used for any commercial purpose by myself or by any organizations I represent. I will protect the list of individuals and/or information from access by anyone who may use it for purposes of contacting the individuals named therein or otherwise personally affecting them in furtherance of any profit-seeking activity.

Requester

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this ............ day of ........... , 19... 

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the state of Washington, residing at ............................ ........

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-20-032, § 352-40-900, filed 9/25/90, effective 10/26/90; Appendix A (codified as WAC 352-40-900), filed 7/25/73.]

Chapter 352-44 WAC

RECREATIONAL CONVEYANCES—CERTIFICATION—INSPECTIONS—OPERATOR QUALIFICATIONS—VIOLATIONS, ETC.

WAC 352-44-010 Recreational conveyances—Definitions.
WAC 352-44-020 Recreational conveyances—Certification.
WAC 352-44-030 Recreational conveyances—Conditional certificate.
WAC 352-44-040 Recreational conveyances—Access to certificate.
WAC 352-44-050 Recreational conveyances—Safety inspections.
WAC 352-44-060 Recreational conveyances—Standards.
WAC 352-44-070 Recreational conveyances—Construction of new conveyances.
WAC 352-44-080 Recreational conveyances—Simulated load test.
WAC 352-44-090 Recreational conveyances—Operators and operator qualifications.
WAC 352-44-100 Recreational conveyances—Notice of malfunctions.
WAC 352-44-110 Recreational conveyances—Nonliability of the state and personnel.
WAC 352-44-120 Recreational conveyances—Violation constitutes a misdemeanor.

WAC 352-44-010 Recreational conveyances—Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings herein defined unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1) "Commission" shall mean the Washington state parks and recreation commission.
2) "Director" shall mean the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission or his designee.
3) "Certificate" shall mean either the certificate to operate or the conditional certificate to operate.

(2001 Ed.)
WAC 352-44-020 Recreational conveyances—Certification. Each conveyance for persons generally engaging in winter sports recreational activities, as described in RCW 70.88.010, shall have a current annual certificate to operate on a form approved and provided by the commission. Said certificate shall be for an annual term of one year beginning January 1 of each year. No conveyance shall be operated for use by the public unless a valid current certificate has been issued by the director. The certificate shall be:

1. Signed by the director.
2. Posted in a conspicuous location at the main loading terminal during periods of operation for public use.
3. Adequately protected from the elements.

[Order 20, § 352-44-020, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-030 Recreational conveyances—Conditional certificate. The director may, if deemed necessary, issue a conditional certificate to operate for a specified period of time. Operation during the period that the conditional certificate is in effect shall be in strict compliance with the conditions stated in the conditional certificate. The conditional certificate shall be:

1. Signed by the director.
2. Posted in a conspicuous location at the main loading terminal during periods of operation for public use.
3. Adequately protected from the elements.

[Order 20, § 352-44-030, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-040 Recreational conveyances—Access to certificate. The director shall have access to the certificate at all times and the authority to revoke the certificate at any time that he determines the conveyance is not safe for public use.

[Order 20, § 352-44-040, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-050 Recreational conveyances—Safety inspections. The director shall carry out a minimum of one safety inspection on each conveyance each calendar year. Additional inspections may be made as deemed necessary by the director. Costs accrued by the commission for inspection of conveyance facilities shall be charged to the owner or operator of the conveyance inspected and shall become a lien upon said equipment.

[Order 20, § 352-44-050, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-060 Recreational conveyances—Standards. The current American National Standards Safety Requirements for Aerial Passenger Tramways shall apply to the design, inspection, signing, and operation of all conveyances as interpreted by the director unless a request for

waiver is submitted by the operator and a waiver is granted by the director.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 91-19-068, § 352-44-060, filed 9/16/91, effective 10/17/91; Order 20, § 352-44-060, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-070 Recreational conveyances—Construction of new conveyances. All new conveyances which are to be constructed after the effective date of these regulations shall:

1. Require approval of the director prior to commencement of construction.
2. Be designed by a qualified engineer.
3. Be certified by a qualified engineer that the conveyance has been installed in accordance with the plans and specifications.
4. Be subjected to an acceptance test and inspection as specified in the current American National Standards Safety Requirements for Aerial Passenger Tramways before certification by the director. The director shall be given a minimum of seven days notice of the schedule for the final load test.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 91-19-068, § 352-44-070, filed 9/16/91, effective 10/17/91; Order 20, § 352-44-070, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-080 Recreational conveyances—Simulated load test. All aerial conveyances (those which carry passengers above ground) shall be subject to an annual simulated load test to specifically demonstrate the braking capabilities of each braking system on the lift. Additional load testing may be required when requested by the director.

1. Simulated loads shall be in the amount recommended by a qualified engineer and approved by the director.
2. The simulated load may be a static load and shall be imposed in any manner recommended by the design engineer or be acceptable to a qualified engineer and/or the director.
3. All brakes recommended by the design engineer and/or designated by the director shall be required to hold the test load independent of all other brakes.
4. The load test(s) shall be performed in the presence of an individual designated by the director.
5. All aerial conveyances shall be in full compliance with this section by December 31, 1975.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 91-19-068, § 352-44-080, filed 9/16/91, effective 10/17/91; Order 20, § 352-44-080, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-090 Recreational conveyances—Operators and operator qualifications. The director may require minimum operator qualifications, ski lift signing standards, and operational procedures to assure a reasonable degree of safety to the using public. The director shall adopt standards and the operation of all conveyances shall be in full compliance with said approved standards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 91-19-068, § 352-44-090, filed 9/16/91, effective 10/17/91; Order 20, § 352-44-090, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-100 Recreational conveyances—Notice of malfunctions. Operators shall be required to notify the commission of incidents or malfunctions which occur, wherein public safety either has been or could have been in
jeopardy on forms and according to instructions provided by the commission.

[WAC 352-44-110 Recreational conveyances—Nonliability of the state and personnel. Inspections, rules and orders of the commission resulting from the exercise of any provision of this chapter shall not in any manner be deemed to impose liability upon the state of Washington and its personnel for any injury or damage resulting from the operation of the facilities regulated, and all actions of the commission and its personnel shall be deemed to be an exercise of the police power of the state.

WAC 352-44-110 Recreational conveyances—Nonliability of the state and personnel. Inspections, rules and orders of the commission resulting from the exercise of any provision of this chapter shall not in any manner be deemed to impose liability upon the state of Washington and its personnel for any injury or damage resulting from the operation of the facilities regulated, and all actions of the commission and its personnel shall be deemed to be an exercise of the police power of the state.

[Order 20, § 352-44-110, filed 7/31/74.]

WAC 352-44-120 Recreational conveyances—Violation constitutes a misdemeanor. In accordance with the provisions of RCW 70.88.040 the violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punished as such.

WAC 352-44-120 Recreational conveyances—Violation constitutes a misdemeanor. In accordance with the provisions of RCW 70.88.040 the violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punished as such.

[Order 20, § 352-44-120, filed 7/31/74.]

Chapter 352-48 WAC

SNOWMOBILE ACCOUNT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

WAC

352-48-010 Purpose.
352-48-020 Definitions.
352-48-030 Snowmobile programs.
352-48-040 Eligibility.
352-48-050 Application process.
352-48-060 Funding priorities.
352-48-070 Disbursement of funds.
352-48-080 Accountability.

WAC 352-48-010 Purpose. This chapter is promulgated in order to establish procedures by which the Washington state parks and recreation commission will administer grants and contracts supported by snowmobile account funds in accordance with chapter 46.10 RCW.

WAC 352-48-010 Purpose. This chapter is promulgated in order to establish procedures by which the Washington state parks and recreation commission will administer grants and contracts supported by snowmobile account funds in accordance with chapter 46.10 RCW.


WAC 352-48-020 Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section unless a different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

WAC 352-48-020 Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section unless a different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Snowmobile" means any self-propelled vehicle capable of traveling over snow or ice, which utilizes as its means of propulsion an endless belt tread, or cleats, or any combination of these or other similar means of contact with the surface upon which it is operated, and which is steered wholly or in part by skis or sled type runners, and which is not otherwise registered as, or subject to the motor vehicle excise tax in the state of Washington.

(1) "Snowmobile" means any self-propelled vehicle capable of traveling over snow or ice, which utilizes as its means of propulsion an endless belt tread, or cleats, or any combination of these or other similar means of contact with the surface upon which it is operated, and which is steered wholly or in part by skis or sled type runners, and which is not otherwise registered as, or subject to the motor vehicle excise tax in the state of Washington.

(2) "Snowmobile use area" means an area described by location and length which is designated for snowmobile travel.

(2) "Snowmobile use area" means an area described by location and length which is designated for snowmobile travel.

(3) "Snowmobile trail" means a corridor described by location and length which is designated for snowmobile travel.

(3) "Snowmobile trail" means a corridor described by location and length which is designated for snowmobile travel.

(4) "Snowmobile funds" means the funds deposited in the snowmobile account which are administered by the Washington state parks and recreation commission pursuant to this chapter and chapter 46.10 RCW.

(4) "Snowmobile funds" means the funds deposited in the snowmobile account which are administered by the Washington state parks and recreation commission pursuant to this chapter and chapter 46.10 RCW.

(5) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(5) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(6) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(6) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 50]
WAC 352-52-010 Purpose. This chapter is promulgated to carry out the commission's duties and responsibilities as contained in RCW 43.51.375.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.375 and 43.51.060(1). 81-19-114 (Order 54), § 352-52-010, filed 9/23/81.]

WAC 352-52-020 Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall be defined as herein indicated.
(1) "Hostel" means a simple basic structure which serves as a safe, low-cost overnight accommodation for mobile people of all ages from this country and abroad.
(2) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.
(3) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.375 and 43.51.060(1). 81-19-114 (Order 54), § 352-52-020, filed 9/23/81.]

WAC 352-52-030 Grants or moneys for support of hostels. The commission will accept grants or moneys from any federal or private source for support of hostels. The commission, at its discretion, will apportion and transfer any such moneys to public agencies which have contracted for the operation of a hostel or hostels, or to political subdivisions which operate hostels. Application for such moneys shall be made on a form provided by the director, which may be obtained upon request by writing in care of the Director, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, Olympia, Washington 98504. Provided, That no contracting agency or political subdivision will be eligible to receive any such moneys in support of hostels unless their hostels are operated in accordance with WAC 352-52-040.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.375 and 43.51.060(1). 81-19-114 (Order 54), § 352-52-030, filed 9/23/81.]

WAC 352-52-040 Operation of hostels. Hostels shall be operated in substantial compliance with the operating standards and customs established by American Youth Hostels, Inc. (AYH), as reflected in the AYH Hostel Operations Manual, January 1977 revision. Copies of the manual are available upon request by writing in care of the director, whose address is given in WAC 352-52-030. There will be a charge for copying the manual according to the fees established in WAC 352-40-090 for copying public records.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.375 and 43.51.060(1). 81-19-114 (Order 54), § 352-52-040, filed 9/23/81.]

Chapter 352-56 WAC
WINTER RECREATIONAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT
GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

WAC
352-56-010 Purpose.
352-56-020 Definitions.
352-56-030 Winter recreational programs.
352-56-040 Eligibility.
352-56-050 Application process.
352-56-060 Funding priorities.
352-56-070 Disbursement of funds.
352-56-080 Accountability.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 51]
WAC 352-56-010 Purpose. This chapter is promulgated in order to establish procedures by which the Washington state parks and recreation commission will administer grants and contracts supported by winter recreational program funds in accordance with chapter 43.51 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.330. 83-13-033 (Resolution No. 69), § 352-56-010, filed 6/17/83.]

WAC 352-56-020 Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section unless a different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(2) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(3) "Trail" means a corridor described by location and length which is designated for nonsnowmobile winter recreational activities.

(4) "Use area" means an area described by boundary and acreage in which nonsnowmobile winter recreational activities are authorized.

(5) "Winter recreational" means nonsnowmobile winter recreational activities, facilities, or programs.

(6) "Winter recreational program funds" means the funds deposited in the winter recreational program account which are administered by the Washington state parks and recreation commission pursuant to this chapter and chapter 43.51 RCW.


WAC 352-56-030 Winter recreational programs. Winter recreational program funds may be disbursed by the commission for purposes which may include, but not be limited to, the administration, acquisition, development, operation, planning, and maintenance of winter recreational facilities, such as parking areas, sanitary facilities, trails, use areas, and equipment, and the development and implementation of winter recreational safety, enforcement, and education, and information programs.

All winter recreational facilities which receive winter recreational program funds must be open to the general public and meet all legally enforceable safety requirements.


WAC 352-56-040 Eligibility. Any public agency in the state of Washington is eligible to receive from the commission grants of winter recreational program funds to support up to one hundred percent of the cost of winter recreational programs.

Any public or private agency or person in the state of Washington is eligible to enter into contracts with the commission to receive winter recreational program funds to support up to one hundred percent of the cost of winter recreational programs.


[Title 352 WAC—p. 52]

WAC 352-56-050 Application process. In order to be considered by the commission for the receipt of winter recreational program funds, a public or private agency or person must:

(1) Complete an application on a form prescribed by the commission and file the application with the commission by June 1 prior to the beginning of the first snow season for which funds are requested.

(2) Obtain permission to conduct a program from all owners of the land on which a program is to occur and file documentation of such permission with the commission at the time of application for funds.

(3) Agree to:

(a) File with the commission an annual report on a program for which funds are received by May 15 after the end of each snow season for which funds are received;

(b) Return, or replace in kind, to the commission any losses to a program for which funds are received, if due to the action of a recipient of funds, a program is not completed in a timely manner or cancelled; and

(c) Execute a contract with the commission on a program for which funds are received and fulfill all obligations of the contract.

(4) Certify to the commission that any facility for which funds are received will be open to the general public.

(5) Comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.330. 83-13-033 (Resolution No. 69), § 352-56-050, filed 6/17/83.]

WAC 352-56-060 Funding priorities. The priorities for the distribution of winter recreational program funds by the commission shall be:

(1) Administration of a statewide winter recreational program which includes safety, education, and information programs;

(2) Operation and maintenance of winter recreational parking areas designated by the commission;

(3) Operation and maintenance of winter recreational use areas, trails, and other facilities which include an emergency reserve fund and an enforcement program;

(4) Acquisition and replacement of equipment to support winter recreational programs;

(5) Acquisition and development of new winter recreational facilities; and

(6) Support of special winter recreational programs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.330. 83-13-033 (Resolution No. 69), § 352-56-060, filed 6/17/83.]

WAC 352-56-070 Disbursement of funds. Applicants for winter recreational program funds whose requests are approved by the commission may receive funds (1) on a reimbursement basis after a billing which indicates satisfactory compliance with a contract has been filed with the commission or (2) through an advance payment upon a written request to and approval by the director.


(2001 Ed.)
WAC 352-60-080 Accountability. Recipients of winter recreational program funds shall maintain accurate accounting records on the expenditure of the funds, provide the commission with these records upon request, and permit the commission to audit the use of the funds in accordance with generally accepted audit practices and standards.


Chapter 352-60 WAC
RECREATIONAL VESSEL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION

WAC 352-60-010 Purpose. This chapter is promulgated in order to establish standards for boating safety equipment and related activities in recreational boating in accordance with RCW 43.51.400.

Application. These requirements apply to all recreational vessels used on waters of the state of Washington.


WAC 352-60-020 Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section unless a different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Carrying passengers for hire" means carrying passengers in a vessel on waters of the state for valuable consideration, whether given directly or indirectly or received by the owner, agent, operator, or other person having an interest in the vessel. This shall not include trips where expenses for food, transportation, or incidentals are shared by participants.

"Racing shell, rowing scull, and racing kayak" means any manually propelled boat that is recognized by a national or international racing association for use in competitive racing, in which all occupants row, scull, or paddle, with the exception of a coxswain, if one is provided, and which is not designed to carry and does not carry any equipment not solely for competitive racing.

"Underway" means that a vessel is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.
"Use" means to operate, navigate, moor or employ.

"Vessel" means every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water, other than a seaplane. However, it does not include inner tubes, air mattresses, and small rafts or flotation devices or toys customarily used by swimmers.

"Vessel engaged in fishing" means any vessel fishing with nets, lines, trawls or other fishing apparatus which restrict maneuverability, but does not include a vessel fishing with trolling lines or other fishing apparatus which do not restrict maneuverability.

"Vessel not under command" means a vessel which through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by these requirements and is therefore unable to keep out of the way of another vessel.

"Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver" means a vessel which from the nature of her work is restricted in her ability to maneuver as required by these requirements and is therefore unable to keep out of the way of another vessel. Vessels restricted in their ability to maneuver include, but are not limited to:

- A vessel engaged in laying, servicing or picking up a navigation mark, submarine cable, or pipeline;
- A vessel engaged in dredging, surveying, or underwater operations;
- A vessel engaged in replenishment or transferring persons, provisions, or cargo while underway;
- A vessel engaged in the launching or recovery of aircraft;
- A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations; and
- A vessel engaged in a towing operation such as severely restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to deviate from their course.

"Visual distress signal" means any signalling device approved by the United States Coast Guard for use on recreational vessels.

"Water skiing" means the physical act of being towed behind a vessel on, but not limited to, any skis, aquaplane, kneeboard, tube, or any other similar device.

"Waters of the state" means any waters within the territorial limits of Washington state.

"Whistle" means any sound signaling appliance capable of producing the prescribed blasts and which complies with specifications found in Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 81, Appendix A.

"Whitewater rivers of the state" means those rivers and streams, or parts thereof, within the boundaries of the state as listed in RCW 88.12.265 or as designated by the commission in WAC 352-60-140(2).

"Whitewater river outfitter" means any person who is advertising to carry or carries passengers for hire on any whitewater river of the state, but does not include any person whose only service on a given trip is providing instruction in canoeing or kayaking skills.

WAC 352-60-030 Personal flotation devices required. No person shall operate or permit the operation of a vessel on the waters of the state unless the vessel has on board United States Coast Guard approved personal flotation devices as follows:

(1) Vessels less than sixteen feet (4.9 meters) in length, and canoes and kayaks of any length, must have one Type I, II, or III PFD of the proper size for each person on board.

(2) Vessels sixteen feet (4.9 meters) or more in length, except a canoe or kayak, must have one Type I, II, or III wearable PFD of the proper size for each person on board and, in addition, one Type IV throwable PFD.

(3) Alternate PFD requirement. A United States Coast Guard approved Type V PFD may be carried in lieu of any required PFD under this section if it is approved for the activity in which the vessel is engaged in and used in compliance with requirements on the approval label.

(4) Stowage and condition. All personal flotation devices required by this section shall be readily accessible to all persons on board and be in good and serviceable condition. All devices shall be approved by the United States Coast Guard and marked in compliance with Coast Guard standards.

(5) Exemptions. Racing shells, rowing sculls and racing kayaks are exempt from the requirements of this section provided they are manually propelled, recognized by a national or international racing association and designed solely for competitive racing.

WAC 352-60-040 Visual distress signals. (1) Application. The requirements for this section apply to coastal waters.

(2) No person shall operate or permit the operation of a vessel unless visual distress signals are carried on board under the following conditions:

(a) For vessels sixteen feet (4.9 meters) or more in length, devices suitable for day use and devices suitable for night use, or devices suitable for both day and night use must be carried on board.

(b) For vessels less than sixteen feet (4.9 meters) in length, visual distress signals for night use must be carried on board when operating between sunset and sunrise.

(3) Visual distress signals accepted. Any of the following signals as specified in Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 160, when carried in the number required, can be used to meet the requirements of this section:

(a) An electric distress light meeting the standards of Chapter 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 161.013. One is required to meet the night only requirement.

(b) An orange flag meeting the standards of Chapter 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 160.072. One is required to meet the day only requirement.

(c) Pyrotechnics meeting the standards noted in the table below:


[Title 352 WAC—p. 54]
**Recreational Vessels**

### Distress Signal Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>USCG Approval Number</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Held Flare Signals</td>
<td>160.021</td>
<td>Day and Night</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating Orange Smoke Signals</td>
<td>160.022</td>
<td>Day Only</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parachute Red Flare Signals</td>
<td>160.024</td>
<td>Day and Night</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Held Rocket Propelled</td>
<td>160.036</td>
<td>Day and Night</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Held Orange Smoke Signals</td>
<td>160.037</td>
<td>Day Only</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating Orange Smoke Signals</td>
<td>160.057</td>
<td>Day Only</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Aerial Pyrotechnic Flares</td>
<td>160.066</td>
<td>Day and Night</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Marking and stowage. Visual distress signals required by this section must be legibly marked with the United States Coast Guard approval number and must be readily accessible.

(5) Condition and expiration date. Visual distress signals required by this section must be in serviceable condition, and if marked with an expiration date, shall not be expired.

(6) Launchers. Any vessel that carries a visual distress signal required by this section where a launcher is necessary to activate the signal, must also have on board a launcher approved by the United States Coast Guard.

(7) Prohibited use. No person in a vessel shall display a visual distress signal on the waters of Washington state under any circumstance except a situation where assistance is needed because of immediate or potential danger to the persons on board.

(8) Exceptions. The following vessels, when operating between sunset and sunrise, must carry visual distress signals that meet the requirements of this section and are suitable for night use:

(a) A vessel competing in any organized marine parade, regatta, race or similar authorized event;

(b) A vessel being manually propelled; or

(c) A sailing vessel of completely open construction, less than twenty-six feet (7.9 meters) in length, and not equipped with propulsion machinery.

(9) Any combination of signal devices selected from the types noted in subsection (3)(a), (b) and (c) of this section, when carried in the number required, may be used to meet both day and night requirements. Examples - the combination of two hand-held red flares (160.021), and one parachute red flare (160.024 or 160.036) meets both day and night requirements. Three hand-held orange smoke (160.037) with one electric distress light (161.013) meet both day and night requirements.

WAC 352-60-060 **Navigation lights and shapes.** The requirements of this section are equal to the rules established in Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 81 and 82.

### WAC 352-60-050 **Ventilation.**

(1) No person shall operate or permit to be operated any vessel having on board a gasoline engine used for any purpose, unless it shall be provided with proper ventilation.

(2) Compartments with gasoline engines. Each compartment in a vessel that has a permanently installed gasoline engine with a cranking motor must be open to the atmosphere, or be ventilated by a natural ventilation system and a mechanical exhaust blower system as required by the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, as amended, and applicable federal regulations.

(2001 Ed.)
(iii) A power-driven vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length may, in lieu of the lights prescribed in (a)(i) of this subsection, exhibit an all-round white light and sidelights.

(A) A power-driven vessel of less than seven meters (23.0 feet) in length whose maximum speed does not exceed seven knots may in lieu of the lights prescribed in (a)(i) of this subsection exhibit an all-round white light and shall, if practicable, also exhibit sidelights;

(B) The masthead light or all-round white light on a power-driven vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length may be displaced from the fore and aft centerline of the vessel if centerline fitting is not practicable, provided that the sidelights are combined in one lantern which shall be carried on the fore and aft centerline of the vessel or located as nearly as practicable in the same fore and aft line as the masthead light or the all-round white light.

(b) Power-driven vessels underway - Inland waters.

(i) A power-driven vessel underway shall exhibit:

(A) A masthead light forward; except that a vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length need not exhibit this light forward of amidships but shall exhibit it as far forward as is practicable;

(B) A second masthead light abaft of and higher than the forward one; except that a vessel of less than fifty meters (164.0 feet) in length shall not be obliged to exhibit such light but may do so;

(C) Sidelights; and

(D) A sternlight.

(ii) An air-cushion vessel when operating in the nondisplacement mode shall, in addition to the lights prescribed in (a)(i) of this subsection, exhibit an all-round flashing yellow light where it can best be seen.

(iii) A power-driven vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length may, in lieu of the lights prescribed in (a)(i) of this subsection, exhibit an all-round white light and sidelights.

(5) Towing and pushing.

(a) International waters.

(i) A power-driven vessel when towing astern shall exhibit:

(A) Instead of the light prescribed either in subsection (4)(a)(i)(A) or (B) of this section, two masthead lights in a vertical line;

(B) Sidelights,

(C) A sternlight.

(iv) A power-driven vessel to which (a)(i) or (iii) of this subsection apply shall also comply with subsection (4)(a)(i)(B) of this section.

(v) A vessel or object being towed, other than those mentioned in (a)(vii) of this subsection, shall exhibit:

(A) Sidelights;

(B) A sternlight;

(C) When the length of the tow exceeds two hundred meters (656.2 feet), a diamond shape where it can best be seen.

(vi) Provided that any number of vessels being towed alongside or pushed in a group shall be lighted as one vessel.

(A) A vessel being pushed ahead, not being part of a composite unit, shall exhibit at the forward end sidelights;

(B) A vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit a sternlight and at the forward end, sidelights.

(vii) An inconspicuous, partly submerged vessel or object being towed shall exhibit:

(A) If it is less than twenty-five meters (82.0 feet) in breadth, one all-round white light at or near the forward end and one at or near the after end except that dragoons need not exhibit a light at or near the forward end;

(B) If it is twenty-five meters (82.0 feet) or more in breadth, two additional all-round white lights at or near the extremities of its breadth;

(C) If it exceeds one hundred meters (328.1 feet) in length, additional all-round white lights between the lights prescribed in (a)(vii)(A) and (B) of this subsection so that the distance between the lights shall not exceed 100 meters (328.1 feet);

(D) A diamond shape at or near the aftermost extremity of the last vessel or object being towed; and if the length of the tow exceeds two hundred meters (656.2 feet) an additional diamond shape where it can best be seen and located as far forward as is practicable.

(viii) Where from any sufficient cause it is impracticable for a vessel or object being towed to exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in (a)(v) or (vii) of this subsection, all possible measures shall be taken to light the vessel or object towed or at least to indicate the presence of such vessel or object.

(ix) Where from any sufficient cause it is impracticable for a vessel not normally engaged in towing operations to display the lights or shapes prescribed by (a)(i) or (iii) of this subsection, such vessel shall not be required to exhibit those lights when engaged in towing another vessel in distress or otherwise in need of assistance. All possible measures shall be taken to indicate the nature of the relationship between the towing vessel and the vessel being towed as authorized by WAC 352-60-066(5), in particular by illuminating the towline.

(b) Inland waters.
(i) A power-driven vessel when towing astern shall exhibit:
   (A) Instead of the light prescribed either in subsection (4)(b)(i)(A) or (B) of this section, two masthead lights in a vertical line;
   (B) Sidelights;
   (C) A sternlight;
   (D) A towing light in a vertical line above the sternlight; and
   (E) When the length of the tow exceeds two hundred meters (656.2 feet), a diamond shape where it can best be seen.

(ii) When a pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed ahead are rigidly connected in a composite unit they shall be regarded as a power-driven vessel and exhibit the lights prescribed in subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(iii) A power-driven vessel when pushing ahead or towing alongside, except as required by (b)(ii) of this subsection, shall exhibit:
   (A) Instead of the light prescribed either in subsection (4)(b)(i)(A) or (B) of this section, two masthead lights in a vertical line;
   (B) Sidelights; and
   (C) Two towing lights in a vertical line.

(iv) A power-driven vessel to which (b)(i) or (iii) of this subsection apply shall also comply with subsection (4)(b)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(v) A vessel or object other than those referred to in (b)(ii) of this subsection being towed shall exhibit:
   (A) Sidelights;
   (B) A sternlight; and
   (C) When the length of the tow exceeds two hundred meters (656.2 feet), a diamond shape where it can best be seen.

(vi) Provided that any number of vessels being towed alongside or pushed in a group shall be lighted as one vessel:
   (A) A vessel being pushed ahead, not being part of a composite unit, shall exhibit at the forward end sidelights, and a special flashing light; and
   (B) A vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit a sternlight and at the forward end sidelights.

(vii) An inconspicuous, partly submerged vessel or object being towed shall exhibit:
   (A) If it is less than twenty-five meters (82.0 feet) in breadth, one all-round white light at or near each end;
   (B) If it is twenty-five meters (82.0 feet) or more in breadth, four all-round white lights to mark its length and breadth;
   (C) If it exceeds one hundred meters (328.1 feet) in length, additional all-round white lights between the lights prescribed in (b)(vii)(A) and (B) of this subsection so that the distance between the lights shall not exceed one hundred meters (328.1 feet): Provided, That any vessels or objects being towed alongside each other shall be lighted as one vessel or object;
   (D) A diamond shape at or near the aftermost extremity of the last vessel or object being towed; and

(E) The towing vessel may direct a searchlight in the direction of the tow to indicate its presence to an approaching vessel.

(viii) Where from any sufficient cause it is impracticable for a vessel or object being towed to exhibit the lights prescribed in (b)(v) or (vii) of this subsection, all possible measures shall be taken to light the vessel or object towed or at least to indicate the presence of the unlighted vessel or object.

(ix) Where from any sufficient cause it is impracticable for a vessel not normally engaged in towing operations to display the lights prescribed by (b)(i) or (iii) of this subsection, such vessel shall not be required to exhibit those lights when engaged in towing another vessel in distress or otherwise in need of assistance. All possible measures shall be taken to indicate the nature of the relationship between the towing vessel and the vessel being assisted. The searchlight authorized by WAC 352-60-066(5) may be used to illuminate the tow.

(6) Sailing vessels underway and vessels under oars - International and inland waters.

(a) A sailing vessel underway shall exhibit:
   (i) Sidelights; and
   (ii) A sternlight.

(b) In a sailing vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length the lights prescribed in (a) of this subsection may be combined in one lantern carried at or near the top of the mast where it can best be seen.

(c) A sailing vessel underway may, in addition to the lights prescribed in (a) of this subsection, exhibit at or near the top of the mast, where they can best be seen, two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being red and the lower green, but these lights shall not be exhibited in conjunction with the combined lantern permitted by (b) of this subsection.

(d)(i) A sailing vessel of less than seven meters (23.0 feet) in length shall, if practicable, exhibit the lights prescribed in (a) or (b) of this subsection, but if she does not, she shall have ready at hand an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

(ii) A vessel under oars may exhibit the lights prescribed in this subsection for sailing vessels, but if she does not, she shall have ready at hand an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

(e) A vessel proceeding under sail when also being propelled by machinery shall exhibit forward where it can best be seen a conical shape, apex downward: Provided, That for inland waters only, a vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length is not required to exhibit this shape, but may do so.

(7) Fishing vessels - International and inland waters.

(a) A vessel engaged in fishing, whether underway or at anchor, shall exhibit only the lights and shapes prescribed in this subsection.

(b) A vessel when engaged in trawling, by which is meant the dragging through the water of a dredge net or other apparatus used as a fishing appliance, shall exhibit:
   (i) Two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being green and the lower white, or a shape consisting of two cones

[Title 352 WAC—p. 57]
with their apexes together in a vertical line one above the other; a vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length may instead of this shape exhibit a basket;

(ii) A masthead light abaft of and higher than the all-round green light; a vessel of less than fifty meters (164.0 feet) in length shall not be obliged to exhibit such a light but may do so; and

(iii) When making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a sternlight.

c) A vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling, shall exhibit:

(i) Two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being red and the lower white, or a shape consisting of two cones with apexes together in a vertical line one above the other; a vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length may instead of this shape exhibit a basket;

(ii) When there is outlying gear extending more than one hundred fifty meters (492.1 feet) horizontally from the vessel, an all-round white light or a cone apex upward in the direction of the gear; and

(iii) When making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a sternlight.

d) A vessel engaged in fishing in close proximity to other vessels engaged in fishing may exhibit the additional signals as found in Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 81, Annex II and Part 85, Annex II.

e) A vessel when not engaged in fishing shall not exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in this subsection, but only those prescribed for a vessel of her length.

f) Vessels not under command or restricted in their ability to maneuver - International and inland waters.

(a) A vessel not under command shall exhibit:

(i) Two all-round red lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen;

(ii) Two balls or similar shapes in a vertical line where they can best be seen; and

(iii) When making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a sternlight.

(b) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver, except a vessel engaged in mineclearance operations, shall exhibit:

(i) Three all-round lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red and the middle light shall be white;

(ii) Three shapes in a vertical line where they can best be seen. The highest and lowest of these shapes shall be balls and the middle one a diamond;

(iii) When making way through the water, a masthead light or lights, sidelights and a sternlight, in addition to the lights prescribed in (b)(i) of this subsection; and

(iv) When at anchor, the lights or shape prescribed by subsection (4) of this section, exhibit where they can best be seen.

c) A vessel engaged in a towing operation which severely restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to deviate from their course shall exhibit:

(i) For inland waters, in addition to the lights or shapes prescribed in (b)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, exhibit the lights or shape prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (5)(b);

(ii) For international waters, in addition to the lights or shapes prescribed in subsection (5)(a)(i) of this section, exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in (b)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.

d) A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations, when restricted in her ability to maneuver, shall exhibit the lights and shapes prescribed in (b)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection and shall in addition, when an obstruction exists, exhibit:

(i) Two all-round red lights or two balls in a vertical line to indicate the side on which the obstruction exists;

(ii) Two all-round green lights or two diamonds in a vertical line to indicate the side on which another vessel may pass; and

(iii) When at anchor, the lights or shape prescribed by this paragraph, instead of the lights or shapes prescribed in subsection (11) of this section for anchored vessels.

e) Whenever the size of a vessel engaged in diving operations makes it impracticable to exhibit all lights and shapes prescribed in (d) of this subsection, the following shall be exhibited:

(i) Three all-round lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red and the middle light shall be white;

(ii) A rigid replica of the International Code flag "A" not less than one meter (3.3 feet) in height. Measures shall be taken to insure its all-round visibility.

f) A vessel engaged in mineclearance operations shall in addition to the lights prescribed for a power-driven vessel in subsection (4) of this section or to the lights or shape prescribed for a vessel at anchor in subsection (11) of this section as appropriate, exhibit three all-round green lights or three balls. One of these lights or shapes shall be exhibited near the foremost head and one at each end of the fore yard. These lights or shapes indicate that it is dangerous for another vessel to approach within one thousand meters (3280.8 feet) of the mineclearance vessel.

g) A vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length, except when engaged in diving operations, is not required to exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in this subsection.

h) The signals prescribed in this subsection are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 87, Annex IV: Distress Signals.

9) Vessels constrained by their draft - International waters. A vessel constrained by her draft may, in addition to the lights prescribed for power-driven vessels in subsection (4)(a) of this section, exhibit where they can best be seen three all-round red lights in a vertical line, or a cylinder.

10) Pilot vessels - International and inland waters.

(a) A vessel engaged on pilotage duty shall exhibit:

(i) At or near the masthead, two all-round red lights in a vertical line, the upper being white and the lower red;

(ii) When underway, in addition, sidelights and a sternlight; and
(iii) When at anchor, in addition to the lights prescribed in (a)(i) of this subsection, the anchor light, lights, or shape prescribed in subsection (11) of this section for anchored vessels.

(b) A pilot vessel when not engaged on pilotage duty shall exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed for a vessel of her length.

(11) Anchored vessels and vessels aground - International and inland waters.

(a) A vessel at anchor shall exhibit where it can best be seen:

(i) In the fore part, an all-round white light or one ball; and

(ii) At or near the stern and at a lower level than the light prescribed in (a)(i) of this subsection, an all-round white light.

(b) A vessel of less than fifty meters (164.0 feet) in length may exhibit an all-round white light where it can best be seen instead of the lights prescribed in (a) of this subsection.

(c) A vessel at anchor may, and a vessel of one hundred meters (328.1 feet) or more in length shall, also use the available working or equivalent lights to illuminate her decks.

(d) A vessel aground shall exhibit the lights prescribed in (a) or (b) of this subsection and in addition, where they can best be seen:

(i) Two all-round red lights in a vertical line; and

(ii) Three balls in a vertical line.

(e) A vessel of less than seven meters (23.0 feet) in length, when at anchor, not in or near a narrow channel, fairway, anchorage, or where other vessels normally navigate, shall not be required to exhibit the lights or shape prescribed in (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(f) A vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length when aground shall not be required to exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in (d)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.

(g) For inland waters only, a vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length, when at anchor in a special anchorage area designated by the United States Coast Guard, shall not be required to exhibit the anchor lights and shapes required by this subsection.

(12) Seaplanes - International and inland waters. Where it is impracticable for a seaplane to exhibit lights and shapes of the characteristics or in the positions prescribed in the requirements section she shall exhibit lights and shapes as closely similar in characteristics and position as is possible.

(13) Law enforcement vessels - Inland waters.

(a) Law enforcement vessels may display a flashing blue light when engaged in direct law enforcement or public safety activities. This light must be located so that it does not interfere with the visibility of the vessel's navigation lights. The identification light signal may be used only as an identification signal and conveys no special privilege. Vessels using the identification light signal during public safety activities must abide by the rules found in WAC 352-60-060, 352-60-065, 352-60-066, and 352-60-070, and must not presume that the light or the exigency gives them precedence or right of way.

(b) Public safety activities include but are not limited to patrolling marine parades, regattas, or special water celebrations; traffic control; salvage; fire fighting; medical assistance; assisting disabled vessels; and search and rescue.

WAC 352-60-065 Sound producing devices. No person shall operate, or permit to be operated, a vessel on the waters of this state without sound producing devices as follows:

(1) A vessel of twelve meters (39.4 feet) or more in length shall be provided with a whistle and a bell and a vessel of one hundred meters (328.1 feet) or more in length shall, in addition, be provided with a gong, the tone and sound of which cannot be confused with that of the bell. The whistle, bell and gong shall comply with Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 86. The bell or gong, or both, may be replaced by other equipment having the same respective sound characteristics, provided that manual sounding of the prescribed signals shall always be possible.

(2) A vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length shall not be obliged to carry the sound signaling appliances prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, but if she does not, she shall be provided with some other means of making an efficient sound signal.

WAC 352-60-066 Sound and light signals. For the purposes of this section, the term "short blast" means a blast of about one second's duration, and the term "prolonged blast" means a blast of from four to six seconds' duration.

(1) Maneuvering and warning signals - International waters.

(a) When vessels are in sight of one another, a power-driven vessel underway, when maneuvering as authorized or required by these requirements, shall indicate that maneuver by the following signals on her whistle:

- One short blast to mean "I am altering my course to starboard";
- Two short blasts to mean "I am altering my course to port";
- Three short blasts to mean "I am operating astern propulsion."

(b) Any vessel may supplement the whistle signals prescribed in (a) of this subsection by light signals, repeated as appropriate, whilst the maneuver is being carried out:

(2001 Ed.)
(i) These light signals shall have the following significance:
- One flash to mean "I am altering my course to starboard";
- Two flashes to mean "I am altering my course to port";
- Three flashes to mean "I am operating astern propulsion";

(ii) The duration of each flash shall be about one second, the interval between flashes shall be about one second, and the interval between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds;

(iii) The light used for this signal shall, if fitted, be an all-round white light, visible at a minimum range of five miles, and shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 81, Appendix A, Annex I.

(c) When in sight of one another in a narrow channel or fairway:

(i) A vessel intending to overtake another shall in compliance with WAC 352-60-070 (6)(e)(i) indicate her intention by the following signals on her whistle:
- Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast to mean "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side";
- Two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts to mean "I intend to overtake you on your port side";

(ii) The vessel about to be overtaken when acting in accordance with WAC 352-60-070 (6)(e)(i) shall indicate her agreement by the following signal on her whistle:
- One prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blast, in that order;

(d) When vessels in sight of one another are approaching each other and from any cause either vessel fails to understand the intentions or actions of the other, or is in doubt whether sufficient action is being taken by the other to avoid collision, the vessel in doubt shall immediately indicate such doubt by giving at least five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. Such signal may be supplemented by a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes.

(e) A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall sound one prolonged blast. Such signal shall be answered with a prolonged blast by any approaching vessel that may be within hearing around the bend or behind the intervening obstruction.

(f) If whistles are fitted on a vessel at a distance apart of more than one hundred meters (328.1 feet), one whistle only shall be used for giving maneuvering and warning signals.

(2) Maneuvering and warning signals - Inland waters.

(a) When power-driven vessels are in sight of one another and meeting or crossing at a distance within one-half mile of each other, each vessel underway, when maneuvering as authorized or required by these requirements:

(i) Shall indicate that maneuver by the following signals on her whistle:
- One short blast to mean "I intend to leave you on my port side";
- Two short blasts to mean "I intend to leave you on my starboard side"; and
- Three short blasts to mean "I am operating astern propulsion".

(ii) Upon hearing the one or two blast signal the other shall, if in agreement, sound the same whistle signal and take the steps necessary to effect a safe passing. If, however, from any cause, the vessel doubts the safety of the proposed maneuver, she shall sound the danger signal specified in (d) of this subsection and each vessel shall take appropriate precautionary action until a safe passing agreement is made.

(b) A vessel may supplement the whistle signals prescribed in (a) of this subsection by light signals:

(i) These signals shall have the following significance:
- One flash to mean "I intend to leave you on my port side";
- Two flashes to mean "I intend to leave you on my starboard side";
- Three flashes to mean "I am operating astern propulsion";

(ii) The duration of each flash shall be about one second; and

(iii) The light used for this signal shall, if fitted, be one all-around white or yellow light, visible at a minimum range of two miles (3219.1 meters), synchronized with the whistle, and shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 84, Annex I.

(c) When in sight of one another:

(i) A power-driven vessel intending to overtake another power-driven vessel shall indicate her intention by the following signals on her whistle:
- One short blast to mean "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side";
- Two short blasts to mean "I intend to overtake you on your port side"; and

(ii) The power-driven vessel about to be overtaken shall, if in agreement, sound a similar sound signal. If in doubt she shall sound the danger signal prescribed in (d) of this subsection.

(d) When vessels in sight of one another are approaching each other and from any cause either vessel fails to understand the intentions or actions of the other, or is in doubt whether sufficient action is being taken by the other to avoid collision, the vessel in doubt shall immediately indicate such doubt by giving at least five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. This signal may be supplemented by a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes.

(e) A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall sound one prolonged blast. This signal shall be answered with a prolonged blast by any approaching vessel that may be within hearing around the bend or behind the intervening obstruction.

(f) If whistles are fitted on a vessel at a distance apart of more than one hundred meters (328.1 feet), one whistle only shall be used for giving maneuvering and warning signals.

(g) When a power-driven vessel is leaving a dock or berth, she shall sound one prolonged blast.

(h) A vessel that reaches agreement with another vessel in a meeting, crossing, or overtaking situation by using the radiotelephone as prescribed by the Federal Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act (85 Stat. 165; 33 U.S.C. 1207), is not obliged to sound the whistle signals prescribed by this subsection, but may do so. If agreement is not reached, then
whistle signals shall be exchanged in a timely manner and shall prevail.

(3) Sound signals in restricted visibility - International waters. In or near an area of restricted visibility, whether by day or night, the signals prescribed in this subsection shall be used as follows:

(a) A power-driven vessel making way through the water shall sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, one prolonged blast.

(b) A power-driven vessel underway but stopped and making no way through the water shall sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, two prolonged blasts in succession with an interval of about two seconds between them.

(c) A vessel not under command, a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver, a sailing vessel, a vessel engaged in fishing and a vessel engaged in towing or pushing another vessel shall, instead of the signals prescribed in (a) or (b) of this subsection, sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, three blasts in succession, namely one prolonged followed by two short blasts.

(d) A vessel engaged in fishing, when at anchor, and a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver when carrying out her work at anchor, shall instead of the signals prescribed in (g) of this subsection sound the signal prescribed in (c) of this subsection.

(e) A vessel towed or if more than one vessel is towed the last vessel of the tow, if manned, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes sound four blasts in succession, namely one prolonged followed by three short blasts. When practicable, this signal shall be made immediately after the signal made by the towing vessel.

(f) When a pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed ahead are rigidly connected in a composite unit they shall be regarded as a power-driven vessel and shall give the signals prescribed in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(g) A vessel at anchor shall at intervals of not more than one minute ring the bell rapidly for about five seconds. In a vessel of one hundred meters (328.1 feet) or more in length the bell shall be sounded in the forepart of the vessel and immediately after the ringing of the bell the gong shall be sounded rapidly for about five seconds in the after part of the vessel. A vessel at anchor may in addition sound three blasts in succession; namely, one short, one prolonged and one short blast, to give warning of her position and of the possibility of collision to an approaching vessel.

(h) A vessel aground shall give the bell signal and if required the gong signal prescribed in (g) of this subsection and shall, in addition, give three separate and distinct strokes on the bell immediately before and after the rapid ringing of the bell. A vessel aground may in addition sound an appropriate whistle signal.

(i) A vessel of less than twelve meters (39.4 feet) in length shall not be obliged to give the above-mentioned signals but, if she does not, shall make some other efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than two minutes.

(j) A pilot vessel when engaged on pilotage duty may in addition to the signals prescribed in (a), (b), or (g) of this subsection sound an identity signal consisting of four short blasts.
(5) Signals to attract attention - International and inland waters.

(a) If necessary to attract the attention of another vessel, any vessel may make light or sound signals that cannot be mistaken for any signal authorized elsewhere in these requirements, or may direct the beam of her searchlight in the direction of the danger, in such a way as not to embarrass any vessel.

(b) For international waters only, any light to attract the attention of another vessel shall be such that it cannot be mistaken for any aid to navigation. For the purpose of this subsection the use of high intensity intermittent or revolving lights, such as strobe lights, shall be avoided.


WAC 352-60-070 Steering and sailing. The requirements in this section meet the rules established in Chapter 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 81 and 82, and shall be construed to supplement federal laws and regulations. Federal laws and regulations shall control if any requirement is inconsistent with federal laws and regulations.

(1) Application - International and inland waters. The requirements in this section shall apply in any conditions of visibility.

(2) Look-out - International and inland waters. Every vessel shall at all times maintain a proper look-out by sight and hearing as well as by all available means appropriate in the prevailing circumstances and conditions so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision.

(3) Safe speed - International and inland waters. Every vessel shall at all times proceed at a safe speed so that she can take proper and effective action to avoid collision and be stopped within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions. In determining a safe speed the following factors shall be among those taken into account by:

(a) All vessels;
   (i) The state of visibility;
   (ii) The traffic density including concentrations of fishing vessels or any other vessels;
   (iii) The maneuverability of the vessel with special reference to stopping distance and turning ability in the prevailing conditions;
   (iv) At night the presence of background light such as from shore lights or from back scatter of her own lights;
   (v) The state of wind, sea, and current, and the proximity of navigational hazards;
   (vi) The draft in relation to the available depth of water;
(b) Additionally, by vessels with operational radar:
   (i) The characteristics, efficiency and limitations of the radar equipment;
   (ii) Any constraints imposed by the radar range scale in use;
   (iii) The effect on radar detection of the sea state, weather, and other sources of interference;
   (iv) The possibility that small vessels, ice and other floating objects may not be detected by radar at an adequate range;
   (v) The number, location, and movement of vessels detected by radar; and
   (vi) The more exact assessment of the visibility that may be possible when radar is used to determine the range of vessels or other objects in the vicinity.

(4) Risk of collision - International and inland waters. Every vessel shall use all available means appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions to determine if risk of collision exists. If there is any doubt such risk shall be deemed to exist.

(a) Proper use shall be made of radar equipment if fitted and operational, including long-range scanning to obtain early warning of risk of collision and radar plotting or equivalent systematic observation of detected objects.

(b) Assumptions shall not be made on the basis of scanty information, especially scanty radar information.

(c) In determining if risk of collision exists the following considerations shall be among those taken into account:

(i) Such risk shall be deemed to exist if the compass bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change; and

(ii) Such risk may sometimes exist even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a very large vessel or a tow, or when approaching a vessel at close range.

(5) Action to avoid collision - International and inland waters.

(a) Any action to avoid collision shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, be positive, made in ample time and with due regard to the observance of good seamanship.

(b) Any alteration of course or speed to avoid collision shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, be large enough to be readily apparent to another vessel observing visually or by radar; a succession of small alterations of course and/or speed should be avoided.

(c) If there is sufficient sea room, alteration of course alone may be the most effective action to avoid a close-quarters situation provided that it is made in good time, is substantial and does not result in another close-quarters situation.

(d) Action taken to avoid collision with another vessel shall be such as to result in passing at a safe distance. The effectiveness of the action shall be carefully checked until the other vessel is finally past and clear.

(e) If necessary to avoid collision or allow more time to assess the situation, a vessel shall slacken her speed or take all way off by stopping or reversing her means of propulsion.

(f)(i) A vessel which, by any of these requirements, is required not to impede the passage or safe passage of another vessel shall, when required by the circumstances of the case, take early action to allow sufficient sea room for the safe passage of the other vessel.

(ii) A vessel required not to impede the passage or safe passage of another vessel is not relieved of this obligation if approaching the other vessel so as to involve risk of collision and shall, when taking action, have full regard to the action which may be required by the requirements of this part.

(iii) A vessel, the passage of which is not to be impeded remains fully obliged to comply with the requirements of this part when the two vessels are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision.

(2001 Ed.)
(6) Narrow channels - International waters.

(a) A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or fairway shall keep as near to the outer limit of the channel or fairway which lies on her starboard side as is safe and practicable.

(b) A vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway.

(c) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any other vessel navigating within a narrow channel or fairway.

(d) A vessel shall not cross a narrow channel or fairway if such crossing impedes the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within that channel or fairway. The latter vessel shall use the danger signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (1)(d) if in doubt as to the intention of the crossing vessel.

(e) In a narrow channel or fairway:

(i) When overtaking can take place only if the vessel to be overtaken has to take action to permit safe passing, the vessel intending to overtake shall indicate her intention by sounding the appropriate signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (1)c(i). The vessel to be overtaken shall, if in agreement, sound the appropriate signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (1)c(ii) and take steps to permit safe passing. If in doubt she shall sound the signals prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (1)d.

(ii) This subsection does not relieve the overtaking vessel of her obligation under subsection (11) of this section.

(f) A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a narrow channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall navigate with particular alertness and caution and shall sound the appropriate signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (1)e.

(g) Any vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid anchoring in a narrow channel.

(7) Narrow channels - Inland waters.

(a) A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or fairway shall keep as near to the outer limit of the channel or fairway which lies on her starboard side as is safe and practicable.

(b) A vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway.

(c) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any other vessel navigating within a narrow channel or fairway.

(d) A vessel shall not cross a narrow channel or fairway if such crossing impedes the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within that channel or fairway. The latter vessel shall use the danger signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (2)d if in doubt as to the intention of the crossing vessel.

(e) In a narrow channel or fairway:

(i) When overtaking, the vessel intending to overtake shall indicate her intention by sounding the appropriate signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (2)c and take steps to permit safe passing. The overtaken vessel, if in agreement, shall sound the same signal. If in doubt she shall sound the danger signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (2)d.

(ii) This requirement does not relieve the overtaking vessel of her obligation under subsection (11) of this section.

(f) A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a narrow channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall navigate with particular alertness and caution and shall sound the appropriate signal prescribed in WAC 352-60-066 (2)e.

(g) Every vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid anchoring in a narrow channel.

(8) Vessel traffic separation schemes - International and inland waters.

(a) This subsection applies to traffic separation schemes and does not relieve any vessel of her obligation under any other requirement.

(b) A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall:

(i) Proceed in the appropriate traffic lane in the general direction of traffic flow for that lane;

(ii) So far as practicable keep clear of a traffic separation line or separation zone;

(iii) Normally join or leave a traffic lane at the termination of the lane, but when joining or leaving from either side shall do so at as small an angle to the general direction of traffic flow as practicable.

(c) A vessel shall, so far as practicable, avoid crossing traffic lanes but if obliged to do so shall cross on a heading as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.

(d)(i) A vessel shall not use an inshore traffic zone when she can safely use the appropriate traffic lane within the adjacent traffic separation scheme. However, vessels of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length, sailing vessels and vessels engaged in fishing may use the inshore traffic zone.

(ii) Notwithstanding (d)(i) of this subsection, a vessel may use an inshore traffic zone when enroute to or from a port, offshore installation or structure, pilot station or any other place situated within the inshore traffic zone, or to avoid immediate danger.

(e) A vessel other than a crossing vessel or a vessel joining or leaving a lane shall not normally enter a separation zone or cross a separation line except:

(i) In cases of emergency to avoid immediate danger;

(ii) To engage in fishing within a separation zone.

(f) A vessel navigating in areas near the terminations of traffic separation schemes shall do so with particular caution.

(g) A vessel shall so far as practicable avoid anchoring in a traffic separation scheme or in areas near its terminations.

(h) A vessel not using a traffic separation scheme shall avoid it by as wide a margin as is practicable.

(i) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane.

(j) A vessel of less than twenty meters (65.6 feet) in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the safe passage of a power-driven vessel following a traffic lane.

(k) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver when engaged in an operation for the maintenance of safety of navigation in a traffic separation scheme is exempted from complying with this subsection to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.
(l) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver when engaged in an operation for the laying, servicing or picking up of a submarine cable, within a traffic separation scheme, is exempted from complying with this subsection to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.

(9) Conduct of vessels in sight of one another - International waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) Sailing vessels - When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows:

(i) When each has the wind on a different side, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other;

(ii) When both have the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward;

(iii) If a vessel with the wind on the port side sees a vessel to windward and cannot determine with certainty whether the other vessel has the wind on the port or on the starboard side, she shall keep out of the way of the other.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection the windward side shall be deemed to be the side opposite to that on which the mainsail is carried or, in the case of a square-rigged vessel, the side opposite to that on which the largest fore-and-aft sail is carried.

(10) Conduct of vessels in sight of one another - Inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) Sailing vessels - When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows:

(i) When each has the wind on a different side, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other;

(ii) When both have the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward; and

(iii) If a vessel with the wind on the port side sees a vessel to windward and cannot determine with certainty whether the other vessel has the wind on the port or on the starboard side, she shall keep out of the way of the other.

(b) For the purpose of this subsection the windward side shall be deemed to be the side opposite to that on which the mainsail is carried or, in the case of a square-rigged vessel, the side opposite to that on which the largest fore-and-aft sail is carried.

(11) Overtaking situation - International and inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any vessel overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the vessel being overtaken.

(b) A vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when coming up with another vessel from a direction more than 22.5 degrees abaft her beam, that is, in such a position with reference to the vessel she is overtaking, that at night she would be able to see only the sternlight of that vessel but neither of her sidelights.

(c) When a vessel is in any doubt as to whether she is overtaking another, she shall assume that this is the case and act accordingly.

(d) Any subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these requirements or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

(12) Head-on situation - International waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) When two power-driven vessels are meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses so as to involve risk of collision each shall alter her course to starboard so that each shall pass on the port side of the other.

(b) Such a situation shall be deemed to exist when a vessel sees the other ahead or nearly ahead and by night she could see the masthead lights of the other in a line or nearly in a line and/or both sidelights and by day she observes the corresponding aspect of the other vessel.

(c) When a vessel is in any doubt as to whether such a situation exists she shall assume that it does exist and act accordingly.

(13) Head-on situation - Inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) Unless otherwise agreed, when two power-driven vessels are meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses so as to involve risk of collision each shall alter her course to starboard so that each shall pass on the port side of the other.

(b) Such a situation shall be deemed to exist when a vessel sees the other ahead or nearly ahead and by night she could see the masthead lights of the other in a line or nearly in a line and both sidelights and by day she observes the corresponding aspect of the other vessel.

(c) When a vessel is in any doubt as to whether such a situation exists she shall assume that it does exist and act accordingly.

(14) Crossing situation - International waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another. When two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way and shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel.

(15) Crossing situation - Inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

When two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way and shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel.

(16) Action by give-way vessel - International waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another. Every vessel which is directed to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, so far as possible, take early and substantial action to keep well clear.

(17) Action by give-way vessel - Inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another. Every vessel which is directed to keep out of the
way of another vessel shall, so far as possible, take early and substantial action to keep well clear.

(18) Action by stand-on vessel - International waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) Where one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed. The latter vessel may, however, take action to avoid collision by her maneuver alone, as soon as it becomes apparent to her that the vessel required to keep out of the way is not taking appropriate action in compliance with these requirements.

(b) When, from any cause, the vessel required to keep her course and speed finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the give-way vessel alone, she shall take such action as will best aid to avoid collision.

(c) A power-driven vessel which takes action in a crossing situation in accordance with (a) of this subsection to avoid collision with another power-driven vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, not alter course to port for a vessel on her own port side.

(d) This subsection does not relieve the give-way vessel of her obligation to keep out of the way.

(19) Action by stand-on vessel - Inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another.

(a) Where one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed. The latter vessel may, however, take action to avoid collision by her maneuver alone, as soon as it becomes apparent to her that the vessel required to keep out of the way is not taking appropriate action in compliance with these requirements.

(b) When, from any cause, the vessel required to keep her course and speed finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the give-way vessel alone, she shall take such action as will best aid to avoid collision.

(c) A power-driven vessel which takes action in a crossing situation in accordance with (a) of this subsection to avoid collision with another power-driven vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, not alter course to port for a vessel on her own port side.

(d) This subsection does not relieve the give-way vessel of her obligation to keep out of the way.

(20) Responsibilities between vessels - International waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another. Except where subsections (6), (8), and (11) of this section otherwise require:

(a) A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of:

(i) A vessel not under command;
(ii) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver;
(iii) A vessel engaged in fishing;
(iv) A sailing vessel.

(b) A sailing vessel underway shall keep out of the way of:

(i) A vessel not under command;
(ii) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver;
(iii) A vessel engaged in fishing.

(21) Responsibilities between vessels - Inland waters. The requirements in this subsection apply to vessels in sight of one another. Except where subsections (7), (8), and (11) of this section otherwise require:

(a) A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of:

(i) A vessel not under command;
(ii) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver;
(iii) A vessel engaged in fishing;
(iv) A sailing vessel.

(b) A sailing vessel underway shall keep out of the way of:

(i) A vessel not under command;
(ii) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver;
(iii) A vessel engaged in fishing.

(22) Conduct of vessels in restricted visibility - International waters.

(a) This subsection applies to vessels not in sight of one another when navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility.

(b) Every vessel shall proceed at a safe speed adapted to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility. A power-driven vessel shall have her engines ready for immediate maneuver.

(c) Every vessel shall have due regard to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility when complying with subsections (1) through (8) of this section.

(d) A vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close-quarters situation is developing and/or risk of collision exists. If so, she shall take avoiding action in ample time, provided that when such action consists of an alteration of course, so far as possible the following shall be avoided:

(i) An alteration of course to port for a vessel forward of the beam, other than for a vessel being overtaken;
(ii) An alteration of course towards a vessel abeam or abaft the beam.

(e) Except where it has been determined that a risk of collision does not exist, every vessel which hears apparently forward of her beam the fog signal of another vessel, or...
which cannot avoid a close-quarters situation with another vessel forward of her beam, shall reduce her speed to the minimum at which she can be kept on her course. She shall if necessary take all her way off and in any event navigate with extreme caution until danger of collision is over.

(23) Conduct of vessels in restricted visibility - Inland waters.

(a) This subsection applies to vessels not in sight of one another when navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility.

(b) Every vessel shall proceed at a safe speed adapted to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility. A power-driven vessel shall have her engines ready for immediate maneuver.

(c) Every vessel shall have due regard to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility when complying with subsections (1) through (8) of this section.

(d) A vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close-quarters situation is developing and/or risk of collision exists. If so, she shall take avoiding action in ample time, provided that when such action consists of an alteration of course, so far as possible the following shall be avoided:

(i) An alteration of course to port for a vessel forward of the beam, other than for a vessel being overtaken;

(ii) An alteration of course towards a vessel abeam or abaft the beam.

(e) Except where it has been determined that a risk of collision does not exist, every vessel which hears, apparently for her beam, the fog signal of another vessel, or which cannot avoid a close-quarters situation with another vessel forward of her beam, shall reduce her speed to the minimum at which she can be kept on her course. She shall if necessary take all her way off and in any event navigate with extreme caution until danger of collision is over.


WAC 352-60-080 Fire extinguisher required. (1) Every vessel with a motor, except vessels with an outboard motor, less than twenty-six feet (7.9 meters) in length and of open construction, shall carry on board, fully charged and in serviceable condition the following hand portable United States Coast Guard approved fire extinguishers:

(a) Motorboats with no fixed fire extinguishing system in the machinery space and which are:

(i) Less than twenty-six feet (7.9 meters) in length - One extinguisher;

(ii) Twenty-six feet (7.9 meters) but less than forty feet (12 meters) in length - Two extinguishers;

(iii) Forty feet (12 meters) or longer in length - Two extinguishers.

(2) The fire extinguishers required by this section are Class B-I as described in Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, 25.30, however, one Class B-II described in that regulation may be substituted for two Class B-I extinguishers.

WAC 352-60-090 Backfire flame control. No person shall operate or permit the operation of a vessel powered by a gasoline engine unless it meets the following requirements:

(1) All gasoline engines, except outboard motors, must be equipped with an acceptable means of backfire flame control. Installations consisting of backfire flame arresters approved by the United States Coast Guard under 46 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 25 and 58 are acceptable.

(2) A United States Coast Guard approved flame arrester bearing basic Approval Numbers 162.015 or 162.041 or engine air and fuel induction systems bearing basic Approval Numbers 162.015 or 162.042 may be continued in use as long as they are serviceable and in good condition. New installations or replacements must meet the applicable requirements of subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The following are acceptable means of backfire flame control for gasoline engines:

(a) A backfire flame arrester complying with SAE J-1928 or UL 1111, and marked accordingly. The flame arrester must be suitably secured to the air intake with a flametight connection.

(b) An engine air and fuel induction system which provides adequate protection from propagation of backfire flame to the atmosphere equivalent to that provided by an acceptable backfire flame arrester. A gasoline engine utilizing an air and fuel induction system, and operated without an approved backfire flame arrester, must either include a reed valve assembly or be installed in accordance with SAE J-1928.

(c) An arrangement of the carburetor or engine air induction system that will disperse any flames caused by the engine backfire. The flames must be dispersed to the atmosphere outside the vessel in such a manner that the flames will not endanger the vessel, persons on board, or nearby vessels and structures. Flame dispersion may be achieved by attachments to the carburetor or location of the engine air induction system. All attachments shall be of metallic construction with flametight connections and firmly secured to withstand vibration, shock, and engine backfire. Such installations do not require formal approval and labeling, but must comply with this requirement.


WAC 352-60-100 Liquefied petroleum gas. When a vessel is used to carry persons for hire on the waters of Washington state the use on such vessel of any liquefied petroleum gas or certain flammable liquids for cooking, heating, or

[Title 352 WAC—p. 66]
lighting is prohibited as required by Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 25.45 and Parts 146 and 147.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 84-11-057 (Order 79), § 352-60-100, filed 5/18/84.]

**WAC 352-60-110 Canadian vessels.** When used on the waters of Washington state for a period of less than sixty days all Canadian vessels which comply with the boating safety laws of the government of Canada shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 352-60 WAC except for WAC 352-60-070.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 84-11-057 (Order 79), § 352-60-110, filed 5/18/84.]

**WAC 352-60-120 Water ski observer.** Qualifications. These rules are to establish minimum requirements for the observer required when water skiing on the waters of the state.

1. The observer shall be physically capable and mentally competent of performing the following requirements:
   a. Continuously observe the skier or skiers;
   b. Inform the operator of the vessel towing the skier or skiers when they are no longer being towed;
   c. Raise the skier down flag as required when a person is in the water preparing to ski or returning to the ski vessel.

2. Nothing in this section shall preempt local government from exercising any power that it possesses under the laws or Constitution of the state of Washington to adopt more stringent regulations on the qualifications for water ski observer.


**WAC 352-60-130 Whitewater river guides.** Lifesaving qualifications.

1. Any person who is charged with the responsibility to perform or act as a whitewater river guide for a commercial whitewater company that takes passengers for hire onto the waters of the state is required to have a valid first-aid card from a course that is approved by the Washington department of labor and industries or the department of health, qualifying that person to perform first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

2. The outline of the first-aid course will include cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) instruction consistent with the most current guidelines of the most recent supplement to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA). The course outline will include instruction criteria consistent with current Washington state medical protocols.


**WAC 352-60-140 Designation of whitewater rivers and river sections.** Whitewater river outfitters must comply with the provisions found in RCW 88.12.245 through 88.12.275 when operating on whitewater rivers or sections of rivers of the state as set forth in this section.

1. As provided by RCW 88.12.265, whitewater rivers of the state include the following rivers and sections of rivers:
   a. Green River above Flaming Geyser state park;
   b. Klickitat River above the confluence with Summit Creek;
   c. Methow River below the town of Carlton;
   d. Sauk River above the town of Darrington;
   e. Skagit River above Bacon Creek;
   f. Suiattle River;
   g. Tieton River below Rimrock Dam;
   h. Skykomish River below Sunset Falls and above the Highway 2 bridge one mile east of the town of Gold Bar;
   i. Wenatchee River above the Wenatchee County park at the town of Monitor;
   j. White Salmon River.

2. Additionally, the commission designates the following sections of rivers as having at least one class III rapid or greater, as described in the *Safety Code* of the American Whitewater Affiliation. River sections designated in this section are based on information published in the American Whitewater Affiliation's *Nationwide Whitewater Inventory, 1990 edition:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Section(s)</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Hells Crossing (Victory Hall Creek)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>North Cascades National Park to Baker Lake</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckler</td>
<td>Rapid River to mouth</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>King/Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>Boulder Falls to mouth</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Creek</td>
<td>10 mi. upstream of mouth to mouth</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>Fairfax Bridge to 0.5 mi. below Lily Creek</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>Marble Campground to bridge above mouth</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>Bridge at Fisk Falls to Pe Ell</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiwawa</td>
<td>Huckleberry Campground to Wenatchee River</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cispus</td>
<td>F.R. 23 Bridge/Doe Creek to F.R. 28 Bridge</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cispus</td>
<td>F.R. 28 Bridge to Cowlitz River</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cle Elum</td>
<td>Big Boulder Creek to Salmon la Sac Creek</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>IV-V</td>
<td>Kittitas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearwater</td>
<td>Bridge to Confluence with White River</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Creek</td>
<td>Bridge to Rick Creek to mouth</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish/Skagit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2001 Ed.)

[Title 352 WAC—p. 67]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Section(s)</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dosewallips</td>
<td>Elkhorn Campground to Six Mile Bridge</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckabush</td>
<td>Wilderness area boundary to mouth</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungeness</td>
<td>Dungeness Forks Camp hatchery</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Clallam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entiat</td>
<td>Entiat Falls to Brief</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finney Creek</td>
<td>Finney Creek Rd. Bridge to bridge at mouth</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foss</td>
<td>Bridge 3.2 mi. upstream of mouth to mouth</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Ronde</td>
<td>Troy (OR) to Snake River at Heller Bar</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>II-III</td>
<td>Asotin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graywolf</td>
<td>Wilderness area to lower Graywolf River trailhead</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Clallam/Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamma Hamma</td>
<td>7.5 mi. above guard station to mouth/Hood Canal</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangman/Latah Creek</td>
<td>3 mi. below Rattler Run Creek to California Creek</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Spokane/Whitman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humptulips/E. Fork</td>
<td>Flatbottom Creek to Boise Bridge</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icicle Creek</td>
<td>Josephine Lake to Wenatchee River</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>IV-VI</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalama</td>
<td>Elk Creek to Indian Creek</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Lower Falls to Rush Creek</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Skamania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Rush Creek to bridge above Swift Reservoir</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Skamania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Pasayaten Wilderness Area to mouth</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>II-V</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maschel</td>
<td>Eatonville to bridge above mouth</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Confluence of E. and W. Forks to S. Fork Skykomish</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisqually</td>
<td>McKenna to Tank crossing 1 mi. above Mack Creek</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Thurston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nooksack N. Fork</td>
<td>Nooksack Falls to Douglas Fir Campground</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nooksack N. Fork</td>
<td>Mt. Baker Wilderness to Nooksack Falls</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nooksack N. Fork</td>
<td>Douglas Fir Forest Campground to Mt. Baker Highway</td>
<td>Mile Post 27</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>II-III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshastin Creek</td>
<td>Confluence Troseen Creek to Wenatchee</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>III-V</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilchuck Creek</td>
<td>Lake Creek to above falls</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilchuck Creek</td>
<td>Falls to Highway 9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raging</td>
<td>I-90 to mouth</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>III-IV</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Road end to mouth</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby and Granite Creek</td>
<td>Confluence with Beebe Creek to Ross Lake</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Whatcom/Skagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satapoh/Middle Fork</td>
<td>Kelly Hall Rd. to Turnow Rd.</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitkum</td>
<td>Bridge 0.2 mi. below Rainbow Creek to mouth</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Clallam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skykomish N.</td>
<td>Bear Creek to mouth</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skykomish S.</td>
<td>Commonwealth Creek to 0.5 mi. below Boxley Creek</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>II-III</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie/Middle Fork</td>
<td>2.5 mi. below Pratt River to Sallal Prairie</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie/Middle Fork</td>
<td>Cripple Creek to Taylor River</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>People Parks to Seven Mile Rd.</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Spokane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillaguamish N.</td>
<td>Confluence/S. Branch to bridge below Moose Creek</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillaguamish S.</td>
<td>Mallard Creek to Verlot</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillaguamish S.</td>
<td>Verlot to Granite Falls</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultan</td>
<td>1 mi. below Culmbach Dam to mouth</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>Bridge to mouth</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolt S. Fork</td>
<td>Bridge to Confluence/N. Fork Tolt</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toutle</td>
<td>State Route 504 Bridge to Tower Rd. Bridge/Cline Creek</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisp</td>
<td>Confluence N. Fork and S. Fork to mouth</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tye</td>
<td>Carroll Creek to Confluence/Foss River and Beckler River</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Bridge 1.5 mi. above W. Fork to Old Pond Creek</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Chuck</td>
<td>Glacier Peak Wilderness Boundary to mouth 6 mi. below bridge</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>Ranger Station near Stabler to High Bridge</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Skamania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynoochee</td>
<td>End of road 0.5 mi. above Falls Creek to Geisler Creek</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>II-III</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Statutory Authority: RCW 88.12.279 and 43.51.400. 98-07-022, § 352-60-140, filed 3/10/98, effective 4/10/98.]
Recreational Boating Safety Funding Program

Chapter 352-64 WAC

THE STATE RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY FUNDING PROGRAM

WAC 352-64-010  What is the purpose of the recreational boating safety funding program? The purpose of this program is to provide funds for recreational boating safety information, education, and law enforcement programs of local and state agencies and private nonprofit organizations. Funding for this program will come from federal and state funds. This chapter establishes the procedures and the conditions related to the use of the funds.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-04-064, § 352-64-040, filed 2/5/90, effective 3/8/90. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 85-03-087 (Order 87), § 352-64-040, filed 1/21/85.]

WAC 352-64-020  How are the words and phrases used in this chapter? (1) "Boater" means any person on a recreational vessel on waters of the state of Washington.

(2) "Boating safety council" means the volunteer advisory body created by the commission to advise on matters related to the state boating program, and composed of representatives of Washington's recreational boating community.

(3) "Commission" means the seven-member Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(4) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission or designee.

(5) "Recreational vessel" means a watercraft manufactured for operation, or operated, primarily for pleasure including watercraft leased, rented, or charted to another for the latter's pleasure.

(6) "State parks" means the operating arm of the Washington state parks and recreation commission, which is responsible for implementation of commission programs established pursuant to statute or policy.


WAC 352-64-030  What activities are eligible for recreational boating safety program funding? The funds may be used for programs which include planning, development, and operation of programs for recreational boating safety, education, and enforcement of boating laws, rules, and regulations. Program elements may include: Dissemination of information related to safe boat operation; training of boating safety professionals; purchase of boats and related equipment for boating safety programs; program administration; and the maintenance of a safe boating environment.


WAC 352-64-040  Who is eligible for recreational boating safety program funding? (1) Any state or local public agency or private nonprofit organization is eligible to apply for grants for recreational boating safety information or education programs.

(2) Any state or local public agency having jurisdiction over waters used for recreational boating and possessing the authority to enforce the Revised Code of Washington and the Washington Administrative Code is eligible to apply for grants for programs of enforcement of recreational boating safety laws, rules, and regulations.


WAC 352-64-045  Are there any limitations on the availability and use of the funds? (1) The director may establish limitations on the availability and use of recreational boating safety program funding only after considering the following:

(a) Availability of funds.

(b) Recommendations of the boating safety council and state parks staff on program needs.

(2) The director may determine that applicants be required to make a matching contribution to be eligible for funding.

(3) The director may limit the amount of funding available for any element(s) of a project.

(4) The director may determine that the funds shall not be used to supplant existing contributions and efforts toward safe boating.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 98-23-030, § 352-64-045, filed 11/10/98, effective 12/11/98.]

WAC 352-64-050  How does one apply for funding? In order to be considered for receipt of recreational boating safety information, education, or law enforcement funding, an eligible applicant must complete and submit an application form provided by state parks following the instructions provided in the form.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 98-23-030, § 352-64-050, filed 11/10/98, effective 12/11/98.]

WAC 352-64-060  What criteria will be used to evaluate my application? State parks will review and evaluate applications based on the applicants ability to achieve any or all of the following criteria. Programs which are designed to:

(1) Focus on recreational boating accident and fatality prevention through education and/or enforcement of safe boating laws.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 69]
WAC 352-64-070 How will projects be selected for funding? (1) Applications will be reviewed by state parks staff and will be evaluated against the criteria in this chapter.

(2) Staff will consult with and consider the recommendations of the boating safety council and will present final recommendations to the director. The director shall make the final decision on funding a project.

(3) No grant expenditures may be made until such approval is received and a contract is signed by the state parks and funding recipient authorized representatives.

(4) Applicants for recreational boating safety program funds whose requests are approved by the director may receive funds (a) on a reimbursement basis after a billing which indicates satisfactory compliance with a contract that has been filed with state parks or (b) through an advance payment upon a written request to and approval by the director.

WAC 352-64-080 What conditions are placed on the use of the funds? The following conditions apply to the use of the funds:

(1) Project contract. For every funded project, a contract must be executed by the director and by the funding recipient’s authorized representative.

(2) Matching contribution. Should a matching contribution be required, recipients of boating safety funds shall meet this requirement through program expenditures, in-kind services, and/or volunteer contributions to the program.

(3) Accountability. Recipients of boating safety funds shall maintain accurate accounting records on the expenditure of funds including any matching contribution if such matching contribution is required, provide the director with these records consistent with the agreement or upon request, and permit a state parks representative to audit the use of the funds in accordance with generally accepted audit practices and standards.

(4) State parks reserves the right to terminate its participation in any program for failure of the funding recipient to perform according to the requirements of the agreement.

(5) Reporting requirements. The funding recipient shall submit reports required by state parks as provided in the project contract.

Chapter 352-65 WAC

BOATING SAFETY PROGRAM APPROVAL

WAC 352-65-010 What is the purpose of boating safety program approval? The purpose of boating safety program approval is to establish a process to review and approve local boating safety programs and to make funds available to local governments to support their boating safety education, information, and law enforcement activities and to offset out-of-county boater impacts.

WAC 352-65-020 How are the words and phrases used in this chapter? (1) "Boating safety program approval" means that the county or local jurisdiction has entered into an agreement with state parks to develop and maintain a boating safety program meeting minimum requirements established by state parks.

(2) "Commission" means the seven-member Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(3) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission or designee.

(4) "State parks" means the operating arm of the Washington state parks and recreation commission, which is responsible for implementation of commission programs established pursuant to statute or policy.

WAC 352-65-030 Who is eligible to apply for boating safety program approval? Any county or local public agency having jurisdiction over waters used for recreational boating and possessing the authority to enforce the Revised Code of Washington and the Washington Administrative Code is eligible to apply for state parks boating safety program approval.

[Title 352 WAC—p. 70]
WAC 352-65-040 What are the minimum requirements necessary to obtain boating safety program approval? The minimum requirements necessary to obtain boating safety program approval are as follows:

1. Boating accident reporting and investigation.
   a. Each county or local jurisdiction must provide an assurance that all serious or fatal recreational boating accidents will be thoroughly investigated to the maximum extent possible, and that copies of the investigative reports will be submitted to state parks as specified in RCW 88.12.175.
   b. The approved county or local jurisdiction must support the statewide boating accident reporting system by:
      i. Providing recreational boaters with copies of the state required boating accident report (BAR) form and informing recreational boaters of their responsibility to submit the completed BAR as specified in RCW 88.12.155; and
      ii. Submitting to state parks a completed BAR form which includes all available information about the accident or casualty as specified in chapter 352-70 WAC.

2. Boater assistance. The county or local jurisdiction will have the ability to respond or coordinate response to recreational boating emergencies which occur within its jurisdiction. Such emergencies may include swift water response, open water rescue, ice rescue, vessel fire, overdue boater search, or other boating-related emergencies or distress calls.

3. Training. The county or local jurisdiction will be responsible for acquiring the training for its assigned boating safety program personnel. The training will include basic boating safety officer training as provided by the United States Coast Guard, state parks, or any county or local jurisdiction whose training program is approved by state parks.
   Such training must be acquired within one year of initiating a new boating safety program, and within one year for each newly assigned boating safety officer.

4. Rules and regulations. When the county or local jurisdiction adopts ordinances governing recreational boating, the ordinances must be as restrictive, but may be more restrictive than Washington state boating laws and regulations.

5. Enforcement. The county or local jurisdiction must:
   a. Provide:
      i. Officers with law enforcement certificates from the criminal justice training commission which authorizes such officers to enforce all boating laws and regulations or officers who have completed such other training program as may be approved by the director or designee;
      ii. A patrol schedule that ensures such officers patrol the waterways during peak recreational boating periods;
   b. A designated boating safety patrol officer, trained by state parks, to coordinate the activities of boating safety education instructors, act as liaison to boating safety education organizations, and to coordinate:
      i. Boating safety presentations which may include any of the following: Presentations in primary and secondary schools, to boating organizations, and youth groups.
      ii. Boating safety instruction. A public course of instruction using lessons and materials from state parks education curriculum, or other state or nationally recognized curriculum approved by state parks.
   c. Boating safety education. Distribute boating safety information and materials, including materials provided by state parks, to boating and outdoor recreation organizations, the boating public, public agencies, and the local media.

7. Waterway marking. The county or local jurisdiction will use only those waterway markers which conform to the uniform state waterway marking system found in chapter 352-66 WAC.

8. Boating safety inspections. The county or local jurisdiction will complete written boating safety inspections during enforcement and informational contacts when considered safe and appropriate to document boater compliance with state boating laws. State parks will provide boating safety inspection forms. A copy of the completed inspection will be submitted to state parks for statistical purposes.

9. Reports. The county or local jurisdiction agrees to submit an annual report of activities performed through the boating safety program and to submit an annual report of all program expenditures. The county or local jurisdiction agrees to participate in statewide boating surveys coordinated by state parks.

10. Limitations on use of funds. These funds are intended to increase education and enforcement efforts and to stimulate greater local participation in boating safety and are not to supplant existing local funds used for boating safety programs. The county or local jurisdiction agrees to deposit boat registration fees allocated by the state treasurer under RCW 88.02.040, into an account dedicated solely for boating safety purposes which include all activities or expenditures identified in this section.

WAC 352-65-045 How does a county or city apply for approval of a boating safety program? In order to be considered by state parks for approval of a county or local jurisdiction boating safety program, an applicant must complete and submit an application form provided by state parks.

WAC 352-65-050 What funds are available and how are they distributed to approved boating safety programs? Vessel registration fees are available under RCW 88.02.040 and are distributed as follows:

[Title 352 WAC—p. 71]
(1) State treasurer distribution to counties:
   (a) Vessel registration fees will be distributed to counties upon notification to the state treasurer:
      (i) By state parks that the county has an approved program; and
      (ii) By the department of licensing of:
         (A) The amount of registration fees collected in each county through June 30 of that calendar year; and
         (B) The total vessels registered in each county through June 30 of that calendar year.
   (b) State parks will award those remaining funds not distributed in this subsection to help offset out-of-county boater law enforcement and boating safety impacts. State parks may consider the following information when awarding unallocated funds:
      (i) Statewide surveys of vessel use;
      (ii) Estimates of out-of-county use made by county or local officials supported by locally conducted surveys;
      (iii) Other available professionally conducted surveys, studies, or research; or
      (iv) Subject to and based upon the availability of unallocated funds, counties with an approved program and identified as receiving the least amount of funds may be awarded additional funds to meet a minimum dollar amount set by state parks.

   Any remaining funds not distributed as the result of (b)(i) through (iv) of this subsection will be distributed evenly to all counties with an approved boating safety program.

   (2) Counties distribution to local jurisdictions with approved boating safety programs:
      (a) Local jurisdiction program approval. Local jurisdictions offering boating safety services and desiring to receive a distribution of funds must enter into a cooperative agreement with the county and receive and maintain state parks' approval for their boating safety program.
      (b) County distribution of the funds. The legislative authority of each county with an approved local jurisdiction boating safety program will be responsible for equitably distributing the funds allocated by the state treasurer to local jurisdictions within the county which comply with the requirements of this chapter. The county shall make the equitable distribution to all eligible jurisdictions within seventy-five days of the allocation from the state treasurer and shall notify state parks of the amount distributed to each eligible jurisdiction.

WAC 352-65-060 What criteria will be used to evaluate continuation of approval of a boating safety program? The following criteria will be used to evaluate continuation of program approval:

(1) Assessment. State parks will conduct an assessment of the activities and expenditures of each approved boating safety program. The assessment will be based on approved program requirements as specified in this chapter and in the approved program agreement.

(2) Continuation of approval. Counties and local jurisdictions meeting the minimum program approval requirements will maintain approval.

(3) Revocation of approval. Those counties or local jurisdictions unable to demonstrate compliance with minimum approval requirements will have forty-five days to submit a plan satisfactory to state parks to remedy the deficiencies. If, after forty-five days, a county or local jurisdiction is unable to demonstrate its ability to meet minimum requirements, state parks may revoke the program approval after the county or local jurisdiction has had an opportunity for a hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act.

(4) Program changes. When state parks boating safety program approval requirements change, state parks may require a revised program description be submitted as specified in this chapter.

Chapter 352-66 WAC

UNIFORM WATERWAY MARKING SYSTEM

WAC 352-66-010 Purpose.

352-66-020 Definitions.

352-66-030 General regulations.

352-66-040 Regulatory markers.

352-66-050 Aids to navigation.

352-66-060 Size, shape, material, and construction of waterway markers.

352-66-070 Numbers, letters, or words on markers.

352-66-080 Reflectors or reflective materials.

352-66-090 Navigation lights.

352-66-100 Mooring (anchor) buoys.

352-66-110 Placement to conform.

352-66-120 Abuse prohibited.

WAC 352-66-010 Purpose. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to establish a uniform waterway marking system of aids to navigation, including regulatory markers compatible with the United States lateral system of buoyage, to which all
waterway markers owned by state, local government, or private parties shall conform. The uniform waterway marking system is designed to assist the recreational boater in safe navigation and to allow the state and its political subdivisions to provide uniform regulatory information regarding vessel operation on the waters of Washington state not serviced by a marking system administered by the federal government.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-010, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

**WAC 352-66-020 Definitions.** As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

1) "Buoy" is any waterway marker designed to float on the water while anchored in a fixed position so as to be clearly visible to operators of an approaching vessel and used to convey an official message.

2) "Lateral system" is a system of waterway markers prescribed in Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, part 62, employing an arrangement of shapes, colors, numbers, and light characteristics to indicate to a vessel operator the preferred direction of travel for safe passage.

3) "Sign" is any device designed to carry an official message which is attached to another object, such as a piling, buoy, pier, or the land itself.

4) "Uniform state waterway marking system (USWMS)" means the system of aids to navigation including regulatory markers, buoys, and signs prescribed in Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, part 66.10, which are used to provide vessel operators guidance for safe navigation and to identify water areas where vessel operation is restricted or controlled.

5) "Vessel" means every watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water, other than a seaplane.

6) "Waters of Washington state" means any waters within the territorial limits of Washington state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-020, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

**WAC 352-66-030 General regulations.** (1) On the navigable waters of Washington state, marking to assist navigation is accomplished by a lateral system of buoysage for use with nautical charts. The lateral system is used by the United States Coast Guard in the marking of navigable waters of the United States as determined by the United States Coast Guard Commandant. The lateral system may be also used by the state and subdivisions thereof for private aids to navigation only when all applicable permits for private aids to navigation have been approved by the United States Coast Guard and other federal, state, or local authorities.

2) The USWMS has been developed to provide a means to convey to the small vessel operator, in particular, adequate guidance to indicate safe boating channels by indicating the presence of either natural or artificial obstructions or hazards, marking restricted or controlled areas, and providing directions. The USWMS is suited to use on all waters of Washington state and is designed to satisfy the needs of all types of small vessels. It supplements and is generally compatible with the Coast Guard lateral system of aids to navigation.

(2001 Ed.)

3) The USWMS consists of two categories:

a) A system of regulatory markers; and

b) A system of aids to navigation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-030, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

**WAC 352-66-040 Regulatory markers.** Regulatory markers indicate to a vessel operator the existence of dangerous areas, as well as those areas which are restricted or controlled, such as speed zones and areas dedicated to a particular use, or to provide general information and directions:

1) Each regulatory marker shall be colored white with international orange geometric shapes.

2) When a buoy is used as a regulatory marker it shall be white with horizontal bands of international orange placed completely around the buoy circumference. One band shall be at the top of the buoy body, with a second band placed just above the water line of the buoy so that both international orange bands are clearly visible to approaching vessels. The area of the buoy body visible between the two bands shall be white.

3) Geometric shapes shall be placed on the white portion of the buoy body and shall be colored international orange. The authorized geometric shapes and meanings associated with them are as follows:

a) A vertical open faced diamond shape means danger.

b) A vertical open faced diamond shape having a cross centered in the diamond means that a vessel is excluded from the marked area.

c) A circular shape means that a vessel operated in the marked area is subject to certain operating restrictions.

d) A square or rectangular shape with directions or information will have lettering on the inside.

4) Where a regulatory marker consists of a square or rectangular shaped sign displayed from a structure, the sign shall be white with an international orange border. When a diamond or circular geometric shape associated with the meaning of the marker is included, it shall be centered on the signboard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-040, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

**WAC 352-66-050 Aids to navigation.** Aids to navigation used in the USWMS are an organized system of buoys with conspicuous shapes, colors, and markings primarily established to assist vessel operators by indicating position or the safe and proper course on which to proceed.

1) Aids to navigation used in the lateral system indicate to a vessel operator the preferred direction of travel for safe passage principally by defining the port or left-hand side and the starboard or right-hand side of a route to be followed. Buoys used in the cardinal system indicate to a vessel operator the preferred direction of travel for safe passage through distinct colors which have meaning in relation to the cardinal points of the compass, north, east, south, and west.

2) On a well-defined channel including a river or other relatively narrow natural or improved waterway, an aid to navigation shall normally be a solid colored buoy. A buoy which marks the left side of the channel viewed looking upstream or toward the head of navigation shall be colored all...
black. A buoy which marks the right side of the channel viewed looking upstream or toward the head of navigation shall be colored all red. On a well defined channel, solid colored buoys shall be established in pairs, one on each side of the navigable channel which they mark, and opposite each other to inform the user that the channel lies between the buoys and that he or she should pass between the buoys.

(3) On an irregularly defined channel, solid colored buoys may be used singly in staggered fashion on alternate sides of the channel provided they are spaced at sufficiently close intervals to inform the user that the channel lies between the buoys and that he or she should pass between the buoys.

(4) Where there is no well-defined channel, or when a body of water is obstructed by objects whose nature or location is such that the obstruction can be approached by a vessel from more than one direction, supplemental aids to navigation having cardinal meaning may be used. The use of aids to navigation having cardinal meaning is discretionary provided that they are not used on waters considered navigable by the United States Coast Guard Commandant unless specifically permitted by the United States Coast Guard.

(5) Aids to navigation conforming to the cardinal system shall consist of three distinctly colored buoys.

(a) A white buoy with a red top may be used to indicate to a vessel operator that he or she must pass to the south or west of the buoy.

(b) A white buoy with a black top may be used to indicate to a vessel operator that he or she must pass to the north or east of the buoy.

(c) In addition, a buoy showing alternate vertical red and white stripes may be used to indicate to a vessel operator that an obstruction to navigation extends from the nearest shore to the buoy and that he or she must not pass between the buoy and the shore. The number of white and red stripes is discretionary, provided that the white stripes are twice the width of the red stripes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-050, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-66-060 Size, shape, material, and construction of waterway markers. The size, shape, material, and construction of all waterway markers, both fixed and floating, shall be such as to be observable under normal conditions of visibility at a distance such that the significance of the waterway marker will be recognizable before the observer is endangered or is violating a restricted or controlled area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-060, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-66-070 Numbers, letters, or words on markers. (1) Numbers, letters, or words on an aid to navigation or regulatory marker shall be placed in a manner to enable them to be clearly visible to an approaching and passing vessel. They shall be block style, well proportioned, and as large as the available space permits. Numbers and letters on red or black backgrounds shall be white; numbers and letters on white backgrounds shall be black.

(2) Odd numbers shall be used to identify solid colored black buoys or black topped buoys; even numbers shall be used to identify solid colored red buoys or red topped buoys. All numbers shall increase in an upstream direction or toward the head of navigation. The use of numbers to identify buoys is discretionary.

(3) Letters only may be used to identify regulatory markers and the white and red vertically striped obstruction markers. When used the letters shall follow alphabetical sequence in an upstream direction. The letters I and O shall be omitted to preclude confusion with numbers. The use of letters to identify regulatory markers and obstruction markers is discretionary.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-070, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-66-080 Reflectors or reflective materials. (1) The use of reflectors or reflective materials shall be discretionary.

(2) When used on buoys having lateral significance, red reflectors or retroreflective materials shall be used on solid colored red buoys; green reflectors or retroreflective materials shall be used on solid colored black buoys; white reflectors or retroreflective materials only shall be used for all other buoys including regulatory markers, except that orange reflectors or retroreflective materials may be used on the orange portions of regulatory markers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-080, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-66-090 Navigation lights. The use of navigational lights on state aids to navigation, including regulatory markers, is discretionary. When used, lights on solid colored buoys shall be regularly flashing, regularly occulting, or equal interval lights. For ordinary purposes the frequency of flashes may not be more than thirty flashes per minute (slow flashing). When it is desired that lights have a distinct cautionary significance, as at sharp turns or sudden constrictions in the channel or to mark wrecks or other artificial or natural obstructions, the frequency or flashes may not be less than sixty flashes per minute (quick flashing). When a light is used on a cardinal system buoy or a vertically striped white and red buoy it shall always be quick flashing. The colors of the lights shall be the same as for reflectors; a red light only on a solid colored red buoy; a green light only on a solid colored black buoy; a white light only for all other buoys including regulatory markers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 90-07-051, § 352-66-090, filed 3/19/90, effective 4/19/90.]

WAC 352-66-100 Mooring (anchor) buoys. (1) Mooring buoys for private aids to navigation shall be colored white and shall have a horizontal blue band around the circumference of the buoy centered midway between the top of the buoy and the water line.

(2) A lighted mooring buoy shall normally display a slow flashing white light. When its location in a waterway is such that it constitutes an obstruction to a vessel operated during hours of darkness, it shall display a quick flashing white light.
Chapter 352-67 WAC
VESSEL SOUND LEVEL MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

WAC 352-67-010 Purpose.
WAC 352-67-020 Definitions.
WAC 352-67-030 Instrumentation.
WAC 352-67-040 General requirements.
WAC 352-67-050 Specific requirements.

WAC 352-67-010 Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to adopt vessel sound level measurement procedures. These rules are adopted pursuant to chapter 88.12 RCW Regulation of motor boats, under authority of chapter 88.12 RCW and RCW 43.51.400. These test procedures are based on SAE recommended practices SAE J1970, Shoreline Sound Level Measurements Procedure, and SAE J2005, Stationary Sound Level Measurement Procedures for Pleasure Motorboat, and are obtained from and printed with the permission of the Society of Automotive Engineers Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

WAC 352-67-020 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"db" means the sound pressure level in decibels measured using the "A" weighting network on a sound level meter.

"Commission" means the state parks and recreation commission.

"Muffler" or "muffler system" means a sound suppression device or system, including an underwater exhaust system, designed and installed to abate the sound of exhaust gases emitted from an internal combustion engine and that prevents excessive or unusual noise.

"operate" means to steer, direct, or otherwise have physical control of a vessel that is underway.

"operator" means an individual who steers, directs, or otherwise has physical control of a vessel that is underway or exercises actual authority to control the person at the helm.

"owner" means a person who has a lawful right to possession of a vessel by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, inheritance, or legal action whether or not the vessel is subject to a security interest.

"sound level meter" means a device which measures sound pressure levels and conforms to Type 1 or Type 2 as specified in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Specifications for Sound Level Meters, S1.4-1983.

"vessel" includes every description of watercraft on the water, other than a seaplane, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. However, it does not include inner tubes, air mattresses, and small rafts or flotation devices or toys customarily used by swimmers.

"waters of the state" means any waters within the territorial limits of Washington state.

WAC 352-67-030 Instrumentation. (1) A sound level meter which meets Type 1 or Type 2 specifications shall be used.

(2) A microphone windscreen that does not affect the overall reading by more than ±0.5 dB shall be used.

(3) A sound level calibrator shall be used to calibrate the sound level meter. Proper acoustical calibration shall comprise the complete measurement system including extension cables, etc. Field calibration shall be performed immediately before and after each test sequence.

WAC 352-67-040 General requirements. The following general requirements shall be followed when conducting sound level measurement procedures:

(1) The measurements shall be conducted only by persons qualified by training to perform these procedures.

(2) Proper use of all test instrumentation is essential to obtain valid measurements. Operating manuals or other literature furnished by the instrument manufacturer should be consulted for both recommended operation of the instrument, and precautions to be observed.

(3) A measurement shall be invalid if changes in the background sound level affect the applicable reading.

WAC 352-67-050 Specific requirements. (1) A person who is qualified to conduct sound level measurement procedures may use either the shoreline sound level measurement procedure, or the stationary sound level measurement procedure, or both.
(2) The shoreline sound level measurement procedure shall be performed as follows:

(a) A suitable measurement site is the shore of a body of water, or dock projecting out from the shore into the body of water, or a raft, or a vessel moored to a dock, or anchored so that the sound level meter or microphone is not more than six meters (twenty feet) from shore. If the measurement is made from a dock, the dock shall be of open construction so that it presents a minimum of reflecting surfaces. The area around the microphone and vessel being measured shall be free of large obstructions or reflective surfaces including but not limited to buildings, high embankments, sea walls, hills, large piers, or breakwaters, for a minimum distance of thirty meters (one hundred feet).

(b) The applicable reading does not require that the vessel subject to the procedure be at any specific distance from the shoreline or microphone.

(c) This measurement procedure shall not be used during the time period of thirty seconds following engine start-up and/or preceding engine shutdown.

(d) The microphone shall be placed 1.2 meters to 1.5 meters (four feet to five feet) above the water, and no less than 0.6 meter (two feet) above the curve of the shore, dock, or platform. If on a dock or platform, the microphone shall be placed near or beyond the end of the dock or platform. If the measurement is made from a vessel, the microphone shall be held at a height of not less than 0.6 meter (two feet) above the surface of the water. A suitable vessel for this purpose is of open hull construction.

(e) The meter shall be set for slow response and the A-weighting network on the sound level meter.

(f) The observer reading the meter shall not be closer than arm’s length from the microphone to minimize sound reflections.

(g) The applicable reading shall be the highest sound level measured during a period when the background sound level is at least ten dB lower than the measured sound level. Background sound level includes wind effects, noise from vessels other than the one being measured, wave action, vessel wakes, and other extraneous noises. Readings due to hull slaps which create intermittent sound levels shall be disregarded.

(h) The observer shall record the applicable reading and the background sound levels taken immediately before and immediately after applicable reading.

(i) When sound level readings are taken from inside a vessel, three dB shall be subtracted from the reading to better correlate with shoreline readings.

(3) The stationary sound level measurement procedure shall be performed as follows:

(a) A suitable measurement site is a body of water free of large obstructions or reflective surfaces including but not limited to buildings, vessels other than those involved in the procedure, large embankments, or breakwaters, for a minimum distance of eight meters (twenty-five feet) from the vessel being measured. The vessel being tested shall either be moored to a dock or lashed to another vessel. If moored to a dock, the dock shall be of open construction so that it presents a minimum of reflecting surfaces. If the measurement is made in open water, the vessel being measured shall be lashed to the measurement vessel to prevent relative motion and to allow positioning of the microphone in the prescribed location. The measurement vessel shall be positioned to minimize reflected sound.

(b) The engine or motor of the vessel being evaluated shall be operated at low idle speed within the engine manufacturer’s recommended operating range, in neutral gear if so equipped. For vessels without a neutral gear, the engine or motor shall be operated at its lowest operational speed. The engine or motor shall be operated for a sufficient amount of time to allow water to flow through the exhaust system before taking measurements.

(c) The microphone shall be placed at a distance of 1.2 meters to 1.5 meters (four feet to five feet) above the water and no closer than one meter (3.3 feet) from the vertical projection of any part of the vessel in the area adjacent to the exhaust outlet(s).

(d) The meter shall be set for slow response and the A-weighting network.

(e) The observer reading the meter shall not be closer than arm’s length from the microphone to minimize sound reflections.

(f) The applicable reading shall be the average sound level measured during a period when the background sound level is at least ten dB lower than the measured sound level. Background sound level includes wind effects, noise from vessels other than the one being measured, wave action, vessel wakes, and other extraneous noises. Peak readings of intermittent sound levels created by wave slaps or changes in sound level due to wave action and/or engine or motor speed variation shall not be included in the applicable reading.

(g) The observer shall record the applicable reading and the background sound levels taken immediately before and immediately after the applicable reading.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 93-21-014, 10/11/93, effective 11/11/93.]

Chapter 352-68 WAC

WATER TRAIL PROGRAMS

WAC
352-68-010 Purpose.
352-68-020 Definitions.
352-68-030 Water trail program funds.
352-68-040 Funding priorities.
352-68-050 Eligibility.
352-68-060 Application process.
352-68-070 Grant selection.
352-68-080 Disbursement of funds.
352-68-090 Accountability.
352-68-100 Water trail permit—Issuance.
352-68-110 Water trail permit—Inspection.
352-68-120 Water trail use regulations.
352-68-130 Severability.

WAC 352-68-010 Purpose. (1) This chapter:
(a) Establishes procedures by which the Washington state parks and recreation commission will administer grants supported by water trail program funds; and [Title 352 WAC—p. 76]
Water Trail Programs

(b) Provides for issuance and use of water trail permits; and
(c) Provides for distribution of trail use guidelines.
(2) The commission retains the authority pursuant to RCW 43.51.442 and 43.51.444 to enter into nongrant contracts with any public agency, tribal government, entity, or person to develop and implement water trail programs. Such contracts are not subject to this chapter.


WAC 352-68-020 Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section:
"Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.
"Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission or the director's designee.
"Site" means a designated area and the fixtures and improvements thereon or nearby provided to people traveling the water trail for their overnight stays ashore.
"Water trail program funds" means the funds deposited in the water trail program account administered by the Washington state parks and recreation commission pursuant to this chapter and chapter 43.51 RCW.
"Water trail system" means a network of designated water trail sites strategically located for the convenience, and use of holders of water trail permits when traveling from site to site.


WAC 352-68-030 Water trail program funds. Water trail program funds may be used by the commission solely for water trail program purposes, including, but not limited to, grants for planning, acquisition, development, maintenance, operation and administration of a water trail program and a water trail system of sites and water trail access and launch areas and facilities, such as sanitary facilities, trails, camping areas, and equipment, and for enforcement, education and information programs. Sites for which water trail program funds are used shall be open to holders of a water trail permit.


WAC 352-68-040 Funding priorities. The unranked priorities for the water trail program grant funds are:
(1) Administering a water trail program which includes safety education and trail information;
(2) Incorporating public land holdings into the water trail system, with emphasis on reducing distances between sites and providing alternate routes through scenic areas;
(3) Developing sites that minimize the potential for conflict with other users of public lands;
(4) Developing, in cooperation with public and private entities, programs, regulations, site improvements, and equipment that minimize maintenance costs and reduce impacts of trail use on sites and adjacent areas;
(5) Acquiring new sites for the water trail system;

(6) Conducting studies of the interaction of the trail system, its users, and the public to guide future development of the trail system;
(7) Supporting special water trail programs; and
(8) Other water trail program needs as may be determined by the commission.


WAC 352-68-050 Eligibility. Any municipal corporation, public agency, or tribe in the state of Washington is eligible to apply for grants of water trail program funds to support up to one hundred percent of the cost of the water trail programs.


WAC 352-68-060 Application process. Applicants for water trail program grant funds must:
(1) Complete an application form and timely file it with the commission.
(2) File documentation of permission to conduct the proposed program from all owners of land on which the program is to occur.
(3) Comply with applicable laws and ordinances.
(4) Agree to:
(a) File an annual report with the commission on the funded program by January 15 following receipt of the program funds;
(b) Return, or replace in kind, to the commission, any losses of grant funds, if due to the action of a recipient of funds, or unspent grant funds if a program is not completed in a timely manner or is canceled;
(c) Execute a grant contract with the commission for the program to be funded; and
(d) Fulfill all obligations of the grant contract.
(5) Certify to the commission that any facility for which funds are received will be open to all holders of a water trail permit for, at minimum, the period of time specified in the grant contract.


WAC 352-68-070 Grant selection. The selection process which will be used by the commission in the review and disbursement of water trail grant funds is as follows:
(1) Applications will be reviewed by state parks staff to determine eligibility and consistency with the requirements of this chapter.
(2) The director will receive and consider the recommendations of the water trails advisory committee and will present final recommendations to the commission.
(3) The commission retains the authority and responsibility to make the final decision concerning the grant of funds.


[Title 352 WAC—p. 77]
WAC 352-68-080 Disbursement of funds. The commission may disburse funds for approved water trail programs either:

(1) After submittal of a billing indicating satisfactory compliance with contractual obligations; or
(2) In the case of municipal corporations or other public agencies, in advance payment upon written request to and approval by the director.

WAC 352-68-090 Accountability. Recipients of water trail program funds shall maintain accurate accounting records on the expenditure of funds, provide the commission with these records upon request, and permit the commission to audit the use of the funds.

WAC 352-68-100 Water trail permit—Issuance. Permits will be issued on a calendar year basis by the commission or its designee upon payment of the permit fee as published by state parks. A valid permit entitles the holder to the use of all designated water trail sites that are open for public use.

WAC 352-68-110 Water trail permit—Inspection. Any person using a designated water trail site shall carry the water trail permit and make it available for inspection when requested by an authorized agent. A violation of this section shall constitute a civil infraction as provided in RCW 43.51.454.

WAC 352-68-120 Water trail use regulations. Guidelines for use of water trails shall be distributed with the water trail permit. Use of commission owned or commission administered sites shall be subject to all applicable public use regulations of the commission.

WAC 352-68-130 Severability. Should any section of the foregoing regulations be found invalid, the remainder of the regulations shall remain in full force and effect.

Chapter 352-70 WAC
THE STATE BOATING ACCIDENT REPORTING PROGRAM

WAC 352-70-010 Which vessels are subject to the state boating accident reporting program?
352-70-030 What is the state boating accident reporting program?
352-70-035 Who is required to submit a boating accident report and under what conditions?
352-70-040 How does the operator of a vessel report a boating accident?
352-70-050 What information must be provided on the state boating accident report form?
352-70-060 How is a boating accident report submitted to the commission?

WAC 352-70-010 What is the state boating accident reporting program? The state boating accident reporting program sets out the procedures, established under RCW 79A.60.200, boat operators must use to report pertinent boating accident information to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where an accident occurs. Through this program, all reports of boating accidents are forwarded to the Washington state parks and recreation commission for the confidential use of government agencies for analysis and development of accident prevention programs or as otherwise permitted by RCW 79A.60.210. The state boating accident reporting program is consistent with the regulations administered by the United States Coast Guard.

WAC 352-70-020 What words and phrases are used in the state boating accident reporting program? Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.
(2) "Operator" means an individual who steers, directs, or otherwise has control of a vessel that is underway or exercises actual authority to control the person at the helm.
(3) "Owner" means a person who has a lawful right to possession of a vessel by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, inheritance, or legal action whether or not the vessel is subject to a security interest.
(4) "Use" means operate, navigate, or employ.
(5) "Vessel" means every watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water, other than a seaplane. However, it does not include inner tubes, air mattresses, and small rafts or flotation devices or toys customarily used by swimmers.
(6) "Waters of Washington state" means any waters within the territorial limits of Washington state.

WAC 352-70-030 What vessels are subject to the state boating accident reporting program? (1) The requirements for reporting boating accidents apply to each vessel used on the waters of Washington state that:
(a) Is used by its operator for recreational purposes; or
(b) Is required to register in accordance with chapter 88.02 RCW.
(2) This chapter does not apply to each vessel required to have a certificate of inspection in accordance with chapter I, Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 79A.05.310(4), 01-02-021, § 352-70-035, filed 12/21/00, effective 1/21/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 84-01-060 (Order 73), § 352-70-030, filed 12/19/83.]

WAC 352-70-035 Who is required to submit a boating accident report and under what conditions? (1) The operator of the vessel must submit a boating accident report when the vessel or its equipment is involved in an occurrence that results in any of the conditions found in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) When the operator of the vessel cannot submit the boating accident report required by this section, the owner shall submit the report, and, if the owner cannot submit the report, the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction where the accident occurred shall submit the report on behalf of the owner.

(3) A boating accident report is required to be submitted as specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section whenever any of the following conditions involving a vessel or its equipment has occurred:

(a) A person dies;

(b) A person is injured and requires medical treatment beyond first aid;

(c) A vessel, or vessels and other property sustain damage totaling more than five hundred dollars;

(d) A vessel is a complete loss;

(e) A person disappears from the vessel under circumstances that indicate death or injury.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 79A.05.310(4). 01-02-021, § 352-70-035, filed 12/21/00, effective 1/21/01.]

WAC 352-70-040 How does the operator of a vessel report a boating accident? The operator of a vessel involved in a boating accident or the owner of the vessel reporting for the operator must complete and submit a written boating accident report to the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction where the accident occurred within the specified times listed here:

(1) Within forty-eight hours of the occurrence if a person dies within twenty-four hours of the accident;

(2) Within forty-eight hours of the occurrence if a person is injured and requires medical treatment beyond first aid, or disappears from a vessel; and

(3) Within ten days of the occurrence for all other boating accident reports.

(4) All reports must be submitted on the state boating accident report form published by the commission as defined in WAC 352-70-050.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 79A.05.310(4). 01-02-021, § 352-70-040, filed 12/21/00, effective 1/21/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 93-20-018, § 352-70-040, filed 9/24/93, effective 10/24/93; 84-01-060 (Order 73), § 352-70-040, filed 12/19/83.]

WAC 352-70-050 What information must be provided on the state boating accident report form? The state boating accident report form published by the commission must be completed in writing, signed and dated by the person completing it and must contain the following information about the boating accident:

(1) The registration numbers or names as documented of each vessel involved.

(2) The name and address of each owner of each vessel involved.

(3) The name of the nearest city or town, the county, the state, and the body of water.

(4) The time and date the accident occurred.

(5) The location on the water.

(6) The visibility, weather, and water conditions.

(7) The estimated air and water temperatures.

(8) The name, address, age, or date of birth, telephone number, vessel number, vessel operating experience, and boating safety training of the operator of the vessel of the person making the report.

(9) The name and address of each operator of each other vessel involved.

(10) The number of persons on board and towed on skis by each vessel.

(11) The name, address, and date of birth of each person injured or killed.

(12) The cause of each death.

(13) Weather forecasts available to, and weather reports used by, the operator before and during the use of the vessel.

(14) The name and address of each owner of property involved.

(15) The number, availability, and use of personal flotation devices.

(16) The type and amount of each fire extinguisher used.

(17) The nature and extent of each injury.

(18) A description of all property damage and vessel damage with an estimate of the cost of all repairs.

(19) A description of each equipment failure that caused or contributed to the cause of the accident.

(20) A description of the vessel accident.

(21) The type of vessel operation (cruising, drifting, fishing, hunting, skiing, racing, or other) and the type of accident (capsize, sinking, fire, explosion, or other).

(22) The opinion of the person making the report as to the cause of the accident including whether or not alcohol or drugs, or both, was a cause or contributed to causing the accident.

(23) The make, model, type (open, cabin, house, or other), beam width at widest point, length, depth from transom to keel, horse power, propulsion (outboard, inboard, inboard outdrive, sail, or other), fuel (gas, diesel, or other), construction (wood, steel, aluminum, plastic, fiberglass, or other), and year built (model year) of the vessel of the person making the report.

(24) The name, address, and telephone number of each witness.

(25) The manufacturer's hull identification number, if any, of the vessel of the person making the report.

(26) The name, address, and telephone number of the person submitting the report.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 79A.05.310(4). 01-02-021, § 352-70-050, filed 12/21/00, effective 1/21/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.400. 93-20-018, § 352-70-050, filed 9/24/93, effective 10/24/93; 84-01-060 (Order 73), § 352-70-050, filed 12/19/83.]
**WAC 352-70-060** How is a boating accident report submitted to the commission? The law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction where a boating accident occurs must submit the state boating accident report form within ten days of receiving, or completing the report to the commission at the following address:

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Boating Programs
7150 Cleanwater Lane
P.O. Box 42654
Olympia, Washington 98504-2654

[Statutory Authority: RCW 79A.05.310(4). 01-02-021, § 352-70-060, filed 12/1/00, effective 1/21/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 93-20-070 (Order 73), § 352-70-060, filed 12/19/83.]

---

**Chapter 352-74 WAC FILMING WITHIN STATE PARKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>352-74-010</td>
<td>Purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-020</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-030</td>
<td>Filming within state parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-040</td>
<td>Film permit application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-045</td>
<td>Filming fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-050</td>
<td>Approval or disapproval of film permit application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-060</td>
<td>Issuance and revocation of film permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352-74-070</td>
<td>Additional fees and release of bond or damage deposit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WAC 352-74-010** Purpose. This chapter is promulgated in order to establish procedures for the issuance of permits for filming within state parks.


---

**WAC 352-74-020** Definitions. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings designated in this section unless a different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

1. "Applicant" means an individual or organization who submits an application to the director to film within state parks for other than personal or news purposes.
3. "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.
4. "Film and filming" mean still and movie camera filming and video taping.
5. "Film maker" means an applicant who has received approval to film within state parks through the issuance of a filming permit by the director or the designee of the director.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060. 95-22-067, § 352-74-043, filed 10/50/95, effective 1/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040, 94-23-010, § 352-74-045, filed 11/3/94, effective 1/1/95.]

---

**WAC 352-74-030** Filming within state parks. The commission recognizes the desire of individuals and organizations to film within the state parks. Individuals and organizations may film within state parks in a manner which is not disruptive to park users or resources when the filming is for personal or news purposes. Individuals and organizations that desire to film within state parks for other than personal or news purposes may do so only in accordance with the film permit requirements of this chapter and subject to the discretion of the commission as otherwise set forth herein.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and 43.51.060. 88-07-074 (Order 103), § 352-74-030, filed 3/18/88, effective 5/15/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040. 84-20-070 (Order 82), § 352-74-030, filed 10/2/84.]

---

**WAC 352-74-040** Film permit application. Persons or organizations that desire to film within a state park for other than personal or news purposes shall submit a completed film permit application with the appropriate fees to the:

Director
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
7150 Cleanwater Lane
PO Box 42650
Olympia, WA 98504-2650


---

**WAC 352-74-045** Filming fees. (1) Permit application fee - each application shall be accompanied by the appropriate application fee, based on the amount of time between the date of application and the date of facility use, which shall be in the form of a check or money order payable to the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(2) Site location fee - prior to commencing filming activities or otherwise as specified by the director or the director's designee, each applicant shall pay an additional site location fee, set by the director or the director's designee based on the magnitude and duration of the impact on park resources and normal public use, the uniqueness of the site, and such other considerations as the director or director's designee deem appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040 and [43.51.]060. 95-22-067, § 352-74-043, filed 10/50/95, effective 1/1/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.040, 94-23-010, § 352-74-045, filed 11/3/94, effective 1/1/95.]

---

**WAC 352-74-050** Approval or disapproval of film permit application. The director or the designee of the director shall approve or disapprove a film permit application and establish the filming locations, time periods, and conditions for an approved application.

The director or the designee of the director may require an approved applicant to submit the following to the commission prior to the issuance of a film permit:

1. Fees payable to the Washington state parks and recreation commission in the form of a check or money order in an amount, as determined by the director or the designee of the director, which covers the charges for the facilities to be used by a film maker and any staff costs to be incurred by the commission due to the filming that are beyond the regular responsibilities of the staff of the commission;
Additional fees and release of bond or damage deposit. After completion of filming the director or the designee of the director shall determine if any additional fees are to be assessed and whether or not any bond or damage deposit submitted to the director by a film maker may be released.

If the director or the designee of the director determines that no additional fees are to be assessed and that a bond or damage deposit is to be released, then a bond or damage deposit shall be returned to a film maker.

If the director or the designee of the director determines that additional fees are to be assessed or that a bond or damage deposit is not to be released, then the film maker shall be so informed.

If a film maker pays additional fees in the form of a check or money order payable to the Washington state parks and recreation commission which is submitted to the director within thirty days of receipt of the notice to pay the fees, then the director or the designee of the director shall return a bond or damage deposit to a film maker.

If a film maker does not pay additional fees within the time period and in accordance with the procedures set forth above, then the director or designee of the director shall exercise the rights of the commission under a bond or damage deposit to pay the additional fees and so inform a film maker or exercise any such other legal rights as may be available.
different meaning is expressly provided or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) "State parks" means the operating arm of the Washington state parks and recreation commission, which is responsible for implementation of commission programs established pursuant to statute or policy.

(2) "Boater" means any person on a vessel on waters of the state of Washington.

(3) "Boat wastes" shall include, but are not limited to, sewage, garbage, marine debris, discarded plastics, contaminated bilge water, cleaning solvents, paint scrapings, or discarded petroleum products associated with the use of vessels.

(4) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(5) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(6) "Eligible cost" for sewage pumpout and sewage dump stations means the cost of that portion of the facility that can be financed under the provisions of this chapter and guidelines developed pursuant to this chapter.

(7) "Environmentally sensitive area" means a restricted body of water where discharge of untreated sewage from boats is especially detrimental because of limited flushing, shallow water, commercial or recreational shellfish, swimming areas, diversity of species, the absence of other pollution sources, or other characteristics.

(8) "Final offer list" is the list of projects approved by the commission which can receive funding from the account during the time period that the offer list is effective.

(9) "Financial recipient" is the entity which has been awarded a contract with state parks to receive funding for the construction of a sewage pumpout or sewage dump station.

(10) "Marina" means a facility providing boat moorage space, fuel, or commercial services. Commercial services include but are not limited to overnight or live-aboard boating accommodations.

(11) "Polluted area" means a body of water used by boaters that is contaminated by boat wastes or other pollutants at unacceptable levels, based on applicable water quality and shellfish standards.

(12) "Private entity" means any individual firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, industry, or any other nonpublic entity which operates or has the potential to operate a boat sewage pumpout or portable sewage dump station facility.

(13) "Project" means sewage pumpout or sewage dump station facility(ies) for which a public or private entity applies for and receives funding or financial assistance.

(14) "Priority ranking list" means the list of rated and ranked projects for which state financial assistance is requested.

(15) "Public entities" means all elected or appointed bodies, including tribal governments, responsible for collecting and spending public funds.

(16) "Sewage dump station" means any receiving chamber or tank designed to receive vessel sewage from a portable container.

(17) "Sewage pumpout station" means a mechanical device, generally stationed on a dock, pier, float, barge, or other location convenient to boaters, designed to remove sewage waste from holding tanks on vessels.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.51 and 88.36 RCW. 91-15-103, § 352-75-020, filed 7/24/91, effective 8/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050. 90-10-052, § 352-75-020, filed 4/30/90, effective 5/31/90.]

**WAC 352-75-030 Contract eligibility.** (1) The commission may award contracts to public, tribal, or private owned marinas, boat launches, or boater destination sites. The commission shall designate a marina, boat launch, or boater destination as eligible to apply for funding for the installation of a sewage pumpout or sewage dump station based on the following criteria:

(a) The marina, boat launch, or boater destination is located in an environmentally sensitive or polluted area; or

(b) The marina, boat launch, or boater destination site has one hundred twenty-five slips or more and there is a lack of sewage pumpouts within one-quarter mile.

(2) The commission may at its discretion designate a marina, boat launch, or boater destination as eligible to apply for funding for the installation of a sewage pumpout and/or sewage dump station if it meets the following criteria:

(a) There is a demonstrated need for a sewage pumpout or sewage dump station at the marina, boat launch, or boater destination based on professionally conducted studies undertaken by federal, state, or local government, or the private sector; and

(b) The marina, boat launch, or boater destination provides commercial services, such as sales of food, fuel, or supplies, or overnight or live-aboard moorage opportunities; or

(c) The marina, boat launch, or boater destination site is located at a heavily used boater destination or on a heavily traveled route as determined by the commission; or

(d) There is a lack of adequate sewage pumpout station capacity within one-quarter mile.

(3) The commission may make exceptions to the eligibility to apply for funding for the installation of sewage pumpout and/or sewage dump station requirements under subsection (2) of this section if the marina, boat launch, or boater destination lacks available sewer, septic, water, or electrical services.

(4) State parks shall notify owners or operators of marinas, boat launches, and destination sites of the availability of funding to support installation of appropriate sewage pumpout or sewage dump stations. State parks shall also notify such operators or owners of which waters of the state have been designated as environmentally sensitive or polluted for the purpose of this program.

(5) State parks will provide all financial recipients with a set of financial guidelines for contract administration. These guidelines will include all state forms and will describe in detail state procedures for recordkeeping, reporting, reimbursement, and auditing.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.51 and 88.36 RCW. 91-15-103, § 352-75-030, filed 7/24/91, effective 8/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050. 90-10-052, § 352-75-030, filed 4/30/90, effective 5/31/90.]

**WAC 352-75-040 Application process.** To be considered by the commission for receipt of sewage pumpout or
sewage dump station funds a potential eligible public or private entity must:

1. Submit a letter of intent to state parks.
2. Complete an application form prescribed by state parks on or before the filing date set by state parks in the application form.
3. Agree that funds are available on a reimbursement basis only.
4. Include a copy of the applicant's shoreline substantial development permit with the application.
5. If a public and/or tribal entity, submit documentation of SEPA compliance with the application.
6. If a private entity, submit an environmental checklist with the application.
7. Agree to complete all construction by established completion date.

State parks will review all applications for compliance with the minimum qualification requirements as set forth in RCW 88.36.040 and chapter 352-75 WAC. Applicants which do not meet the minimum qualifications will be notified in writing of the disqualification. Applications will be evaluated and ranked in accordance with the following criteria:

(a)(i) Approval of site by local jurisdiction;
(ii) Proximity to existing sewage pumpout or sewage dump stations;
(iii) Resource sensitivity;
(iv) Boater use;
(v) Size of marina;
(vi) Economics of installation;
(vii) Feasibility of installation; and
(viii) Geographic balance.

(b) Based on the process set forth in subsection (1) of this section, state parks shall establish a priority ranking list. This list will rank all qualified applications in a priority order. The priority ranking list will be available for thirty days for public review and comment. One or more public hearings may be conducted if state parks determines there is significant public interest. Comments received during the public review period will be considered before the priority ranking list is submitted to the commission for final approval. State parks staff shall provide the commission with preliminary evaluations and rankings of the applications to include a summary of each proposal recommended for funding. The commission will consider the recommendations received from state parks staff and adjust the ranked list of applications based on the information provided to them, if desired, and approve the applications. As a result of the commission’s decision, a final offer list will be developed and issued. If an applicant on a final offer list does not sign a contract with the commission within ninety days of the list publication, the offer is automatically cancelled, and the applicant must reapply and compete for funding during a new funding cycle.

(c) Once an applicant has contracted to participate in the boat sewage pumpout or sewage dump station program, he/she must provide state parks with:

(i) A finished final design approved and stamped by a professional engineer. Said design must be submitted to and approved by state parks prior to any construction activity.
(ii) Complete plans, specifications, and cost estimates.

(iii) Assurance through a certified statement that the bidding, contracting, and construction activities comply with the applicable portions of Title 39 RCW.

(iv) At the conclusion of the construction the applicant will provide state parks with:
(A) Contractor’s billings;
(B) A19-1 invoice vouchers for reimbursement;
(C) Copies of all advertisements;
(D) Copies of all bids;
(E) Copies of all change orders;
(F) A copy of the original public works contract if a public entity, or a copy of the original contract with the general contractor if a private entity; and
(G) A copy of the contractor’s performance bond.

WAC 352-75-050 Use of funds. Funds in the boat sewage pumpout and sewage dump station program shall only be used to contract with public and private entities to install sewage pumpout or sewage dump stations located on fresh waters and salt waters.

WAC 352-75-060 Ongoing cost. Each financial recipient shall comply with the requirements set forth in RCW 88.36.050 and this chapter. It shall further monitor the use of its sewage pumpout and dump station unit and report such usage to state parks not later than thirty days after the 31st day of December for the preceding year in the format prescribed by state parks.

WAC 352-75-070 Equipment breakdown. Each financial recipient is responsible for the upkeep or preservation of condition of its sewage pumpout and dump station facility, including cost of ordinary repairs necessary and proper from time to time for that purpose. In the event an equipment breakdown does occur, the financial recipient must notify state parks within two working days of the breakdown. The facility must be repaired and be fully operational within ten days after the breakdown where the breakdown can be cured with normal expected repairs of five hundred dollars or less. For repairs greater than five hundred dollars, the facility must be fully operational within twenty days after the breakdown. A written report for all breakdowns must be submitted to state parks within two weeks of the breakdown describing the problem(s), repair(s), and cost(s). State parks reserves the right to make exceptions to the breakdown repair time limits in extenuating circumstances.
WAC 352-75-080 General contract provisions. Contracts entered into with the commission shall be under the guidelines of RCW 88.36.050 and this chapter. Each contract shall include but not be limited to the following provisions:

1. Term and acceptance of contract.
2. Scope of project and maximum project costs.
3. Maximum project costs and budget adjustments.
4. Design and construction.
5. Reimbursement.
7. Severability.
8. Dispute resolution.
10. Termination.
11. Survival.
12. Ownership.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.51 and 88.36 RCW. 91-15-103, § 352-75-080, filed 7/24/91, effective 8/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050. 50-10-052, § 352-75-080, filed 4/30/90, effective 5/31/90.]

WAC 352-75-090 Spill reporting and cleanup. In the event that materials from the boat sewage pumpout and dump station spill in the marina, boat launch, or boat destination areas, the financial recipient shall promptly commence and complete cleanup of the area and shall notify state parks within forty-eight hours of any spill which is otherwise required to be reported to any federal, state, or local regulatory agency.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.51 and 88.36 RCW. 91-15-103, § 352-75-090, filed 7/24/91, effective 8/24/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.51.050. 90-10-052, § 352-75-090, filed 4/30/90, effective 5/31/90.]

Chapter 352-76 WAC

CLEAN VESSEL PROGRAM FUNDING

WAC 352-76-010 What is the purpose of clean vessel program funding? WAC 352-76-020 How are the words and phrases used in this chapter? WAC 352-76-030 Who is eligible for clean vessel program funding? WAC 352-76-040 What activities are eligible for clean vessel program funding? WAC 352-76-050 Are there any limitations on the availability and use of funds? WAC 352-76-060 How does one apply for funding? WAC 352-76-070 What criteria will be used to evaluate applications? WAC 352-76-075 How will projects be selected for funding? WAC 352-76-080 What conditions are placed on the use of funds?

WAC 352-76-010 What is the purpose of clean vessel program funding? The purpose of this program is to provide funds for the purchase, construction, and renovation of boat sewage disposal facilities and to provide funds for boater environmental education activities. Funding for this program will come from federal and state funds. This chapter establishes the procedures by which state parks will award funds for clean vessel projects and the conditions related to the use of the funds.


WAC 352-76-020 How are the words and phrases used in this chapter? (1) "Boat sewage disposal facility" means a mechanical or static device, fixed or portable, generally stationed on a dock, pier, float, barge, vessel or other location convenient to boaters, designed to remove sewage waste from recreational vessels, including pumpouts, dump stations, and floating restrooms.

(2) "Boater" means any person on a recreational vessel on waters of the state of Washington.

(3) "Commission" means the Washington state parks and recreation commission.

(4) "Director" means the director of the Washington state parks and recreation commission or designee.

(5) "Plan" is the comprehensive plan for boat sewage disposal for Washington state.

(6) "Recreational vessel" means a watercraft manufactured for operation, or operated, primarily for pleasure. This term includes any watercraft leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure.

(7) "State parks" means the operating arm of the Washington state parks and recreation commission, which is responsible for implementation of commission programs established pursuant to statute or policy.

WAC 352-76-030 Who is eligible for clean vessel program funding? Owner(s) of public, tribal or private marinas, boat launches, state, local or municipal park districts, boater destination sites, marine service enterprises, schools, public agencies, nonprofit or not-for-profit organizations, and boating and environmental organizations are eligible to apply for the funds.


WAC 352-76-040 What activities are eligible for clean vessel program funding? (1) The director will select those activities that are eligible for funding from the following list and publish them in the current application package:

(a) Construction/renovation of boat sewage disposal facilities used solely by boaters.

(b) Any activity necessary to hold and transport sewage to sewage treatment plants, such as holding tanks, piping, and haulage costs.

(c) Any activity necessary to get sewage treatment plants to accept sewage, such as installing bleed-in facilities.

(d) Any education/information project to educate/inform boaters about environmental pollution problems including those resulting from sewage discharges from recreational vessels or other boater practices, to inform them of the location of pumpout and dump stations, and to encourage environmentally responsible behavior.

(2) The following activities are ineligible:

(a) Activities that do not provide public benefits.

(b) Enforcement activities.

(c) Construction/renovation of upland restroom facilities.

(d) Construction/renovation, operation and maintenance of on-site sewage treatment plants, such as package treatment (2001 Ed.)
plants and septic systems, and of municipal sewage treatment plants for primary and secondary treatment unless approved by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.


WAC 352-76-050 Are there any limitations on the availability and use of funds? (1) The director may establish limitations on the availability and use of clean vessel program funds for a funding application period when the director believes that doing so would assist the commission in providing for an efficient network of boater sewage disposal facilities or specific environmental education projects. Any limitations shall be defined in the current application package. The director shall establish such limitations only after considering the following:

(a) Consistency with the plan.
(b) Availability of funds.
(2) The director may determine that applicants be required to make a matching contribution to be eligible for funding.
(3) The director may limit the amount of funding available for any element(s) of a project.


WAC 352-76-060 How does one apply for funding? In order to be considered for receipt of a boat sewage disposal or educational grant, an eligible applicant must complete and submit an application form provided by state parks following the instructions provided in the form.


WAC 352-76-070 What criteria will be used to evaluate applications? The following criteria are used to evaluate applications:

(1) For boat sewage disposal facility applications:
(a) Proposals that provide for public/private partnerships;
(b) Proposals that provide for innovative ways to increase the availability and use of boat sewage disposal facilities;
(c) Proposals that benefit the waters most likely to be affected by the discharge of sewage from vessels;
(d) Proposals in areas with a high vessel/boat sewage disposal facility ratio;
(e) Proposals which show consideration for the economics of installation or implementation to provide greatest cost benefit ratio, e.g., where private parties put in more than the minimum amount;
(f) Proposals which contribute to the statewide network of facilities or programs in terms of proximity to existing facilities and geographic balance;
(g) Proposals which demonstrate their compatibility with the plan.
(2) For education or information applications:
(a) Proposals which encourage sound environmental practices through changing boater behavior;
(b) Proposals which target sensitive areas as defined in the plan;
(c) Proposals which encourage community involvement;
(d) Proposals targeted to areas of high boater use;
(e) Proposals which demonstrate innovative approaches to education or information;
(f) Proposals which provide for public/private partnerships.


WAC 352-76-075 How will projects be selected for funding? (1) Applications will be reviewed by state parks staff to determine eligibility and will be evaluated against the criteria in this chapter.
(2) Staff will consult with and consider the recommendations of the boating environmental committee of the state parks boating safety council and will present final recommendations to the director.
(3) The director shall make the final decision on funding a project.


WAC 352-76-080 What conditions are placed on the use of funds? The following conditions apply to the use of the funds:

(1) Project contract. For every funded project a contract must be executed by the director on behalf of the commission and by the funding recipient. Generally, the funding recipient will not be reimbursed for costs incurred prior to the execution of the contract by both parties.
(2) Technical standards. The funding recipient for boat sewage disposal facilities shall ensure that design and installation of the facilities are in accordance with the technical standards provided by state parks.
(3) Signage.
(a) Boat sewage disposal facilities. A national symbol provided by state parks shall be installed to be clearly visible to direct boaters entering the boat sewage disposal facility. Appropriate information shall be provided indicating fees, restrictions, hours of operation, operating instructions, and a contact name and telephone number if the facility is inoperable.
(b) Educational/information projects. Signage must be appropriate to local conditions and address local environmental needs. The clean vessel symbol provided by state parks shall be used in all signage.
(4) Public access. All recreational vessels must have access to boat sewage disposal facilities funded under this grant program. Facilities shall be operated, maintained, and continue to be reasonably accessible to all recreational vessels for the full period of their useful life.
(5) Operation and maintenance. All facilities funded under this program shall be operated and maintained by the funding recipient for the full period of their useful life.

(2001 Ed.)
structures and related assets are to be used for their stated purpose.

(6) Reporting requirements. The funding recipient shall submit the reports required by state parks as directed in the funding contract.

(7) Compliance with state and federal laws, regulations, and policies. In accepting project funding, the funding recipient must agree to and certify compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, regulations and policies.

(8) Accountability. Funding recipients shall maintain accurate accounting records on the expenditure of project funds, provide state parks with these records consistent with the agreement or upon request, and permit state parks to audit the use of funds in accordance with generally accepted audit practices and standards. State parks reserves the right to terminate its participation in any project which fails to perform according to the requirements of this chapter.

(9) Fees charged. A maximum five-dollar fee may be charged, with no justification, for use of boat sewage disposal facilities constructed, operated or maintained with grant funds. If higher fees are charged, they must be justified and approved by the director prior to charging a higher fee. Proceeds shall be retained, accounted for, and used by the operator to defray operation and maintenance costs as long as the facility is needed and it serves its intended purpose. The maximum fee shall be evaluated for inflation as determined by the director.