<u>Item 5 : Technical WAC Amendments and Repeal, Round 1 - Rule Action</u>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pag	е
Decision Page/"Green sheet" i-ii	
CR 105	2
WAC 220-12-010, Food fish – Classification	6
WAC 220-12-020, Shellfish – Classification 6-7	7
WAC 220-16-211, Geographical definitions – Puget Sound tributaries	
WAC 220-20-015, Lawful and unlawful acts – Salmon	
WAC 220-20-051, Vessel designation requirements	11
WAC 220-20-065, Commercial licensing – Business organizations – Operator designation	
WAC 220-88-020, Experimental fishery permits	
WAC 220-88-040, Trial commercial fishery permits	13
REPEALER, WAC 232-14-010, Hydraulic Code guidelines	

"GREEN SHEET"

Meeting: April 13-14, 2012, Commission Meeting

Agenda item #5: Enforcement WAC Adoptions

Staff Contact: Mike Cenci, Deputy Chief, Enforcement Program

Presenter(s): Joanna Eide, Administrative Regulations Analyst,

Enforcement Program

Background: A WAC overhaul project is currently underway to update, reorganize, and streamline the department's administrative code. The WAC overhaul project was presented to the Commission during the February 2012 meeting. Several technical amendments for rule clarity, uniformity, and accuracy, as well as the repeal of outdated and unnecessary rules will be done as part of this project. This agenda item asks for the adoption of an expedited rule-making proposal that was filed on January 18, 2012, as part of the WAC overhaul. The purpose of the proposal is to amend several WAC sections to update references from Title 75 RCW to the proper references within Title 77 RCW. The proposal also clarifies some language within those amended WAC sections, and it repeals one outdated and unnecessary WAC section.

Policy issues: The proposal includes technical amendments to clarify words and correct outdated statutory references. There are no policy issues to consider.

Public involvement process and outcome: Because the proposed changes are technical rather than substantive, we are using the expedited rule-making process. This process allows people to object to its use, but it does not provide for public input on the underlying rules. Because no objections were received, the proposed changes are being brought to the Commission for adoption now.

Action requested: Adopt proposed amendments and a WAC repeal as presented.

Draft motion language: "I move to adopt the changes to WAC 220-12-010, 220-12-020, 220-16-211, 220-20-015, 220-20-051,220-20-065, 220-88-020, and 220-88-040 and the repeal of WAC 232-14-010 as proposed."

Justification for Commission Action: Rule language is supposed to be efficient, clear, legally adequate, and accurate. RCW references within rules must be correct for the rules to have the proper effect and enforceability. These amendments will accomplish this without changing the meaning of the rules.

Communications Plan: This expedited proposal is listed the Current Rule Making Activities page. No formal company of the Current Rule Making Activities page.	
	Form updated 04/26/2010 - sdy



EXPEDITED RULE MAKING

CR-105 (June 2004)
(Implements RCW 34.05.353)
EXPEDITED RULE MAKING ONLY

Agency: Washington State Department of	Fish and Wildlife					
Title of rule and other identifying information						
WAC 220-12-010 Food fish – Classification;						
WAC 220-12-020 Shellfish - Classification;						
WAC 220-16-211 Geographical definitions – Puget Sound tributaries;						
WAC 220-20-015 Lawful and unlawful act WAC 220-88-020 Experimental fishery pe						
WAC 220-88-040 Trial commercial fishery						
vvvio 220 00 0 10 That confinered financing	pormito.					
	NOTIC	E				
THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO						
Name:	Joanna Eide					
Agency:	WDFW Enforcement					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	600 Capitol Way North					
Address.	•	104				
	Olympia, WA 98501-10) 9 1				
AND RECEIVED BY (Date) March 19,	2012					
Purnose of the proposal and its anticipated	effects including any ch	anges in existing rules: The purpose of this proposal is to				
Reasons supporting proposal: RCW references within rules must be accurate for the rules to have the proper effect and be enforceable. These amendments will accomplish this without changing the meaning of the rules.						
Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 34.05.353(1)(b), (c), and (d); RCW 77.12.047, 77.50.050, 77.65.050, chapter 77.65 RCW, and chapter 77.70 RCW. Statute being implemented: RCW 34.05.353(1)(b), (c), and (d); RCW 77.12.047, 77.50.050, 77.65.050, chapter 77.65 RCW, and chapter 77.70 RCW.						
s rule necessary because of a:	7	CODE REVISER USE ONLY				
Federal Law?	」Yes ⊠ No ☐ Yes ⊠ No					
Federal Court Decision?	Yes No	OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER				
If yes, CITATION:	_ 100	STATE OF WASHINGTON				
		FILED				
DATE		DATE: January 18, 2012				
Jan. 18, 2012		TIME: 11:50 AM				
NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)		THE. TI.OU AN				
Joanna Eide		WSR 12-03-120				
Or merce		77017 12-00-120				
TITLE Administrative Regulations Analyst						
	(COMPLETE REVI	FRSE SIDE)				

Name of proponent: Washington State Departn	nent of Fish and Wildlife.	☐ Private ☐ Public ☑ Governmental
Name of agency personnel responsible for:		
Name	Office Location	Phone
Drafting Joanna Eide	1111 Washington St. SE, Olympia, WA 98504	(360) 902-2403
Implementation Deputy Chief Mike Cenci	1111 Washington St. SE, Olympia, WA 98504	(360) 902-2938
Enforcement Chief Bruce Bjork	1111 Washington St. SE, Olympia, WA 98504	(360) 902-2929
matters: None.	ny, as to statutory language, implementation, en	eforcement, and fiscal

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 98-06-031, filed 2/26/98, effective 5/1/98)

WAC 220-12-010 Food fish--Classification. The following ((fishes)) species are classified as food fish under RCW ((75.08.080)) 77.12.047 and are subject to the provisions of this title:

Barracuda

Pacific barracuda Sphyraena argentea

Cyprinids

Carp Cyprinus carpio

Cods and hake

Pacific hake or whiting
Walleye pollock
Pacific Tomcod
Pacific Cod or true cod

Merluccius productus
Theragra chalcogrammus
Microgadus proximus
Gadusmacrocephalus

Flounder, sole and halibut

Butter sole or Bellingham

sole

Grossetta isolepis

C-O sole

Dover sole

English sole

Flathead sole

Parophrys vetulus

Hippoglossoides elassodon

Parific helibut

Hippoglossoides elassodon

Pacific halibut Hippoglossus stenolepis
Petrale sole Eopsetta jordani
Rex sole Glyptocephalus zachirus
Rock sole Lepidopsetta bilineata
Pacific sand dab Citharichthys sordidus
Sand sole Psettichthys melanostictus

Slender sole Lyopsetta exilis

Speckled sand dab Citharichthys stigmaeus
Starry flounder Platichthys stellatus

Turbot or Arrowtooth

flounder Atheresthes stomias

All other species of sole and

flounder (Pleuronectiformes)
Giant wrymouth Delolepsis gigantea

Greenling

Lingcod Ophiodon elongatus

Rock greenling Hexagrammos superciliosus
Kelp greenling Hexagrammos decagrammus

All other species of

greenling (Hexagrammidae)

Herring and herring-like fishes

Northern anchovy

Pacific sand lance or candlefish

Pacific herring

Ammodytes hexapterus Clupea harengus pallasi

Pacific sardine or pilchard American shad

Sardinops sagax Alosa sapidissima

Engraulis mordax

Mackerels, tunas and jacks (carangids)

Pacific bonito
Sarda chiliensis
Pacific mackerel
Scomber japonicus
Trachurus symmetricus
Monterey Spanish mackerel
Spanish mackerel
Spanish mackerel
Scomberomorus maculatus

Yellowtail Seriola dorsalis
Albacore Thunnus alalunga
Bluefin tuna Thunnus thynnus
Skipjack tuna Euthynnus pelamis
Yellowfin tuna Thunnus albacares

All other species of tunas

and mackerels (Scombridae)
Pacific pomfret Brama japonica
Pacific pompano Peprilus simillimus
Plainfin midshipman Parichthys notatus
Ratfish Hydrolagus colliei
Rattails, all species (Coryphaenoididae)

Skates

Longnose skate Raja rhina
Big skate Raja binoculata
All other species of skates (Rajidae)

Rockfish

Bocaccio Sebastes paucispinis
Black rockfish Sebastes melanops
Brown rockfish Sebastes auriculatus
Copper rockfish Sebastes caurinus
Greenstriped rockfish Sebastes elongatus
Canary rockfish Sebastes pinniger
Pacific Ocean perch Sebastes alutus

Yelloweye or rasphead

rockfish Sebastes ruberrimus
Rosefish or splitnose rockfish Sebastes diploproa
Silvergray rockfish Sebastes brevispinis
Quillback rockfish Sebastes maliger
Yellowtail rockfish Sebastes flavidus
All other species of rockfish (Scorpaenidae)
Sablefish Anoplopoma fimbria

Salmon

Chinook or King salmon Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

(except in its landlocked form as defined in WAC 232-12-

018)

Chum or dog salmon
Pink or humpback
Coho or silver

Oncorhynchus keta
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha
Oncorhynchus kisutch

(except in its landlocked form as defined in WAC 232-12-

018)

Masu

Sockeye or blue back

Oncorhynchus nerka Oncorhynchus masu

Atlantic salmon (except in its Salmo salar

landlocked form)

Sculpins

Brown Irish lord Hemilepidotus spinosus
Buffalo sculpin Enophrys bison

Cabezon Scorpaenichthys marmoratus

Great sculpin Myoxocephalus

polyacanthocephalus

Pacific Staghorn sculpin Leptocottus armatus

Red Irish lord Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus

Seabass and drums

White seabass Cynoscion nobilis

All other seabass and (Sciaenidae and Serranidae)

drums

Sharks

Sixgill shark

Soupfin shark

Dogfish or spiny dogfish

All other species of sharks

Hexanchus griseus

Galeorhinus zyopterus

Squalus acanthias

(Squaliformes and

Hexanchiformes)

Smelts

Eulachon or Columbia

River smelt Thaleichthys pacificus
Longfin smelt Spirinchus dilatus
Surf smelt Hypomesus pretiosus

All other species of smelt (Osmeridae)

Sturgeons

Green sturgeon Acipenser medirostris
White sturgeon Acipenser transmontanus

Surfperches

Blue perch or striped

seaperch

Kelp perch

Redtail surfperch

Shiner perch

Pile perch

Redtail surfperch

Redtail surfperch

Cymatogaster aggregata

Rhacochilus vacca

Walleye surfperch
White seaperch
White seaperch
White seaperch
White seaperch
Whate Seaperch

All other species of perch (Embiotocidae)

Wolf-eel Anarrhichthys ocellatus

Hagfishes

Pacific hagfish Black hagfish

Eptatretus stouti Eptatretus deani

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 10-64, filed 3/19/10, effective 5/1/10)

Shellfish--Classification. WAC 220-12-020 The following species are classified as shellfish under RCW ((75.08.080))77.12.047 and are subject to the provisions of this title:

Abalone

Pinto abalone Haliotis kamtschatkana

Mussel

Blue mussel Mytilus trossulus California mussel Mytilus californianus Mediterranean mussel Mytilus galloprovincialis

Scallops

Pacific pink scallop Chlamys rubida Rock scallop Crassadoma gigantea Chlamys hastata Spiny scallop Weathervane scallop Patinopecten caurinus

Clams

All macoma clams Macoma spp.

Butter clam Saxidomus giganteus Common cockle Clinocardium nuttallii Geoduck Panopea abrupta Horse or Gaper clam Tresus nuttallii,

Tresus capax

Mud or soft shell clam

Mya arenaria

Manila clam Venerupis philippinarum

Piddock Zirfaea pilsbryi Razor clam Siliqua patula

Rock or native little neck

Leukoma staminea clam Nuttallia obscurata Varnish clam

All other marine clams existing in Washington in a

wild state

Oysters

All oysters (Ostreidae)

Squid

Sepiolida or Teuthida All squid

Octopus

Enteroctopus dolfleini Octopus

Barnacles

Goose barnacle Pollicipes polymerus

Shrimp

Pandalus danae Coonstripe shrimp Coonstripe shrimp Pandalus hypsinotus Ghost or sand shrimp Neotrypaea spp. Humpy shrimp Pandalus goniurus Mud shrimp Upogebia pugettensis Ocean pink shrimp Pandalus jordani Pink shrimp Pandalus eous Sidestripe shrimp Pandalopsis dispar

Spot shrimp Pandalus platyceros

Crab

Dungeness or Pacific crabCancer magisterRed rock crabCancer productusTanner crabChionoecetes tanneriKing and box crabLopholithodes spp.

Crawfish

Crawfish Pacifastacus sp.

Sea cucumber

Sea cucumber Parastichopus californicus

Sea urchin

Green urchin Strongylocentrotus

droebachiensis

Red urchin Strongylocentrotus

franciscanus

Purple urchin Strongylocentrotus purpuratus

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 920, filed 5/13/71)

WAC 220-16-211 Geographical definitions—Puget Sound tributaries. The term "Puget Sound tributaries" ((shall be construed to)) includes the waters of all fresh water rivers and streams tributary to Puget Sound as defined in WAC (($\frac{220-15-210}{220-16-210}$)) $\frac{220-16-210}{220-16-210}$ and (($\frac{1}{220-15-210}$)) all tributaries flowing into said rivers and streams.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 02-278, filed 11/6/02, effective 12/7/02)

- WAC 220-20-015 Lawful and unlawful acts--Salmon. (1) It is unlawful to operate in any river, stream or channel any gill net gear longer than three-fourths the width of the stream; this provision shall supersede all other regulations in conflict with it.
- (2) It is unlawful to operate any net for removing snags from state waters without permit from the department ((of fisheries)).
- (3) It is unlawful to take, fish for or possess for commercial purposes chinook salmon less than 28 inches in length or coho salmon less than 16 inches in length, except as follows:
- (a) In the Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay and Columbia River commercial salmon net fisheries, there is no minimum size limit on salmon taken with gill net gear.
- (b) In the Pacific Ocean commercial salmon troll fishery, frozen chinook salmon, dressed heads off ((shall)), must be 21 1/2 inches minimum, and frozen coho salmon, dressed heads off ((shall)), must be 12 inches minimum, measured from the midpoint of the clavicle arch to the fork of the tail.
- (c) This subsection does not apply to salmon raised in aquaculture.
- (4) It is unlawful to set, maintain, or operate any reef net gear at any location which places the stern ends of either or both reef net boats of said gear less than a distance of 800 feet in front of or behind the head buoys of any row or reef net gear, within the boundaries of the Lummi Island Reef Net Fisheries Area, as described in RCW ((75.12.140)) 77.50.050.
- (5) It is (($\frac{lawful}{lawful}$)) permissible to possess salmon for any purpose (($\frac{which}{lawful}$)) that were lawfully obtained from state and federal government fish hatcheries and facilities. Subsections (3) and (12) of WAC 220-20-010 and subsection (3) of WAC 220-20-015 do not apply to salmon possessed under this subsection.
- (6) It is unlawful to take or fish for food fish from a commercial salmon trolling vessel with gear other than lawful troll line gear while said vessel is engaged in commercial fishing or has commercially caught fish aboard.
- (7) It ((shall be)) is unlawful to angle for salmon for personal use from any vessel that is engaged in commercial salmon trolling or has commercially caught salmon aboard.

AMENDATORY: SECTION (Amending Order 94-162, filed 11/14/94, effective 12/15/94)

- WAC 220-20-051 Vessel designation requirements. (1) In any licensed fishery for which a vessel is required under chapter ((75.28)) 77.65 RCW, or for any delivery of food fish or shellfish, or for any charter fishery, it is unlawful to fish for, harvest, deliver, or possess food fish or shellfish unless:
- (a) The licensee has designated the vessel from which the food fish or shellfish are to be taken or delivered((7));
- (b) The department has issued a commercial license to the licensee showing the vessel so designated ((7)); and
- (c) The vessel operator has the commercial license in physical possession.
 - (2) The following definitions apply to this section:
- (a) "Documentation" means vessel documentation by the United States Coast Guard showing eligibility for the fishery. Once documentation is presented as evidence of ownership, it becomes the only acceptable evidence of ownership unless the vessel is remeasured, found to be less than five net tons, and no longer eligible for documentation.
- (b) "Initial designation" means the designation by an individual licensee of a vessel to be used in a commercial fishery, for delivery of food fish or shellfish, or for charter fishing. Designation by that licensee on additional licenses is not "initial designation," and required evidence of ownership is the same as for continuing designation.
- (c) "Continuing designation" means reapplication for a commercial license with no change in vessel designation.
- (3) A licensee does not have to own the vessel being designated on the license. However, each licensee initially designating a vessel, except nontransferable emergency salmon delivery licensees, and every licensee continuing designation after the fourth continuous designation, must offer evidence of ownership. The following is the only acceptable evidence of ownership:
- (a) For initial designation of a vessel measuring less than thirty-two feet in length, evidence of ownership may be either current state vessel registration or current documentation.
- (b) For initial designation of a vessel thirty-two feet or greater in length, evidence of ownership is:
 - (i) Current documentation; or
- (ii) Coast Guard verification that the vessel does not meet the minimum tonnage requirement for documentation (simplified admeasurement); or
- (iii) Verification from the American Bureau of Shipping that the vessel does not meet the minimum tonnage requirement for documentation (formal admeasurement).
- (c) For continuing designation of vessel less than thirty-two feet in length, evidence of ownership may be either current state vessel registration or current documentation.
- (d) For continuing designation of a vessel between thirty-two and thirty-six feet in length, evidence of ownership is current

state registration for vessels with state registration numbers or current documentation for documented vessels.

- (e) For continuing designation of a vessel greater than thirty-six feet in length, evidence of ownership is:
 - (i) Current documentation; or
- (ii) Coast Guard verification that the vessel does not meet the minimum tonnage requirement for documentation (simplified admeasurement); or
- (iii) Verification from the American Bureau of Shipping that the vessel does not meet the minimum tonnage requirement for documentation (formal admeasurement).
- (4) Every vessel designated to participate in a commercial fishery or to deliver food fish or shellfish must have the official Coast Guard documentation number, complete state registration number, or Alaska department of fish and game registration number permanently displayed in ten-inch tall numbers, or letters and numbers, of proportionate width, clearly visible from each side of the vessel. It is unlawful to participate in a commercial fishery or deliver food fish or shellfish without having such numbers displayed. This subsection does not apply to salmon guide, charter, or nontransferable emergency salmon delivery licensees, or to Canadian vessels delivering under a nonlimited entry delivery license.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 94-162, filed 11/14/94, effective 12/15/94)

WAC 220-20-065 Commercial licensing-Business organizations-Operator designation. Any person ((which)) that holds a commercial fishing license or delivery license and is a business organization may designate one natural person to act on behalf of the license holder to operate a designated vessel as provided for in this section:

- (1) If the business is a sole proprietorship, the designated operator must be the sole proprietor.
- (2) If the business is a partnership, the designated operator must be a partner.
- (3) If the business is a corporation, the designated operator must be a corporate officer.
- (4) In addition to the designated operator, a license holder ((who)) that is a business organization may designate up to two alternate operators.
- (5) A license holder ((which)) that is a business organization may substitute the designated operator by surrendering the fishery license card, redesignating the operator under the criteria provided for in this section, and paying the replacement license fee provided for in RCW ((75.28.030)) 77.65.050.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 92-89, filed 9/3/92, effective 10/4/92)

- WAC 220-88-020 Experimental fishery permits. (1) The director will issue experimental fishery permits after the date the rules take effect designating a fishery as either an emerging commercial fishery or an expanding commercial fishery and establishing the number and qualifications of permit holders ((take effect)).
- (2) Only persons meeting the following requirements may hold an experimental fishery permit:
- (a) The person must hold a commercial fishing license under chapter ((75.28)) 77.65 RCW for the gear ((to)) that will be used with the experimental fishery permit, or the person must own a vessel that holds such a commercial fishing license. An experimental fishery permit is supplemental to a commercial fishing license, and may not be used unless the fisher or the fisher's vessel is currently licensed.
- (b) No person ineligible to hold a commercial fishing license will be issued an experimental fishery permit. The person must meet the qualifications established for the experimental fishery permit that the person seeks.
- (c) In the event an emerging or expanding commercial fishery arises from a trial commercial fishery, the director shall consider whether a fisher making application for an experimental fishery permit had previously held a trial commercial fishery permit for that fishery.
- (3) An experimental fishery permit will not be issued for any species for which a license, endorsement, or validation limitation has been established pursuant to chapter ((75.30)) $\underline{77.70}$ RCW, or for any fishery under the jurisdiction of the secretary of commerce.
- (4) The director may at any time close an emerging or expanding commercial fishery for conservation reasons.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 92-89, filed 9/3/92, effective 10/4/92)

- WAC 220-88-040 Trial commercial fishery permits. (1) Applications for trial commercial fishery permits must specify the species, fishing area, and fishing method to be used.
- (2) The department will respond to any request for a trial commercial fishery permit within sixty days of receiving the

application.

- (3) Only persons who hold a commercial fishing license under chapter ((75.20)) 77.65 RCW for the gear ((to)) that will be used with the trial commercial fishery permit, or persons who own a vessel that holds such a commercial fishing license, are eligible to hold a trial commercial fishery permit. A trial commercial fishery permit is supplemental to a commercial fishing license, and may not be used unless the fisher or the fisher's vessel is currently licensed.
- (4) The director will issue a trial commercial fishery permit for a newly classified species only after the director has by rule classified the species as a food fish or shellfish in chapter 220-12 WAC. If emergency classification is required, the director will issue the trial commercial fishery permit only for the period of emergency classification, and will not renew the permit unless the department has received a request for permanent classification at least two weeks before the end of the permit period.
- (5) The director may redesignate a trial commercial fishery as an emerging or expanding commercial fishery if the director finds that there is a need to limit participation. A trial commercial fishery permit for that fishery does not guarantee future eligibility for an experimental fishery permit.
- (6) The director may at any time close a trial commercial fishery for conservation reasons.

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 232-14-010

Hydraulic Code guidelines.