

Fish & Wildlife Commission Meeting
August 3, 2012
Ann Larson, Legislative Liaison

# 2013 Proposal Timeline

- May 11 submit draft proposals
- May 14 Director's Office review
- May 16, June 27, July 18 EMT review
- August 3 FWC review
- August 17 FWC approval
- September 5 submit to OFM/Governor (without fiscal impacts)
- September 21 submit to OFM/Governor (with fiscal impacts)

## Context for 2013 Session

- Slow economic recovery
- Biennial budget year
- Change in the Governor's Office
- Unprecedented election year
  - August 7 Primary Election
  - November 6 General Election

## 2013 Agency-Request Summary

- 1. Wolf Conflict Management
- 2. Citizen Volunteer Science
- 3. Hunter Education
- 4. License Revocations
- 5. Background Checks
- 6. Invasive Species Management

## Wolf Conflict Management

- Large carnivores are living in close proximity to humans populations;
- Potential for conflicts including damage to livestock and property;
- During 2012 Session, the Legislature provided \$50K from WLS to compensate for depredation losses; but,
- Additional resources are needed for ongoing conflict management.



# Wolf Conflict Management

## Proposed Solution:

- Classify wolves as big game thereby adding a criminal wildlife penalty of \$4000;
- Establish an independent account for livestock losses where unspent funds are available for future use; and,
- Create a wolf background plate to fund non-lethal technical assistance and management tools.

WDFW 2013 Legislative Proposals

Wild on Washington

## Citizen Volunteer Science

- There is an increasing demand for scientifically-credible data on wildlife species.
- This demand requires an increased workforce, but at a time when the Department has limited funds and a shrinking budget.

## Citizen Volunteer Science

- Increase the cost of the personalized license plate by \$10 to fund:
  - Coordination, research, and monitoring (4FTEs); and,
  - Scientific protocols, a statistical baseline, and a volunteer network for projects.
- Enlist citizens to obtain scientific information for managing wildlife; and,
- Reconnect Washingtonians to the outdoors and our state's fish and wildlife.

## **Hunter Educaiton**

- Hunters as young as 8 years old can hunt without supervision;
- Instructors are not paid and often collect donations during class, which is contrary to WDFW policy; and,
- Course offerings are free and hunters often register for multiple class, but only attend one class.

## **Hunter Education**

- Require all hunter education students be at least 8 years old,
- Require hunters between 8 and 14 be accompanied by an older licensed hunter,
- Establish a course fee up to \$25 to deter students from registering for more than once class and enable more students to attend; and,
- Help volunteer instructors by purchasing equipment and teaching aids.

## License Revocations

- Current law requires permanent suspension of hunting and fishing privileges if a person hunts or fishes while these privileges are already suspended.
- Permanent license revocation could result if a person hunts or fishes on an already revoked license because of nonpayment of child support.
- Governor Gregoire has recommended a legislative change that would help incentivize comply with child support payment provisions.

## License Revocations

- Reduce the lifetime license revocations that are based on a child-support license violation:
  - Second-degree violation 2 year privilege suspension
  - First-degree violation 4 year privilege suspension

## **Background Checks**

- WDFW lacks the statutory authority to perform background checks on people who:
  - Have unsupervised access to children under 16, developmentally disabled, and vulnerable adults;
  - Have access to WDFW's sensitive data, technology, and equipment;
  - Are issued firearms to perform duties; or,
  - Are suspects in employee-criminal misconduct cases.

## **Background Checks**

- Authorize background checks for:
  - Have unsupervised access to children under 16, developmentally disabled, and vulnerable adults;
  - Have access to WDFW's sensitive data, technology, and equipment;
  - Are issued firearms to perform duties; or,
  - Are suspects in employee-criminal misconduct cases.

# Invasive Species Manageme

Management

- Current statute on invasive species is scattered throughout Title 77 RCW;
- Regulatory gaps have been identified by the Washington Invasive Species Council;
- The spread of invasive species could cost the state hundreds of millions in management and mitigation cost

# Invasive Species Managment

- Consolidate aquatic invasive species statutes into a single chapter; and,
- Incorporate terrestrial invasive species for a unified management approach.

# QUESTIONS?