

Summary Sheet

Meeting dates: October 27, 2017

Agenda item: HB1597 Related WAC Changes

Presenter(s): Deputy Chief Michael Cenci, Enforcement
Trisha Anderson, Business Analyst, Licensing Division

Background summary:

- Amending and repealing WACs related to the Commercial Bill (HB1597). Passed 6/30/2017 and effective 1/1/2018.
 - HB1597 changes three terms found in WACs: Fish Dealer replaces Wholesale Fish Dealer; Wholesale Fish Buyer replaces Fish Buyer; and Limited Fish Seller replaces Direct Retail Endorsement.
 - HB1597 also removes the Anadromous Game Buyer License, introduces the Crewmember License, and increases fees.
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Policy issue(s) you are bringing to the Commission for consideration:

Proposing to amend WACs with outdated terminology and clarify new terms. Proposing to repeal WACs related to the Anadromous Game Buyer License.

Fiscal impacts of agency implementation:

No fiscal impacts related to changing the WACs.

Public involvement process used and what you learned:

- Published a CR-102 on Sept 5th, 2017.
 - Sent letters to Commercial Fishers on Sept 13th, 2017.
 - No public comments or concerns received.
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Action requested:

Briefing, public hearing, and decision.

Draft motion language:

I move to amend and repeal the WACs as presented by department staff.

Justification for Commission action:

Remove old terms and clarify new terms from HB1597.

Post decision communications plan:

WDFW Website

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-305-050 Requirements to possess Indian caught
 anadromous game fish or roe.

WAC 220-340-420 Commercial crab fishery—Unlawful acts. (1)

Crab size and sex restrictions. It is unlawful for any person acting for commercial purposes to take, possess, deliver, or otherwise control:

(a) Any female Dungeness crab; or

(b) Any male Dungeness crab measuring less than 6-1/4 inches, caliper measurement, at the widest part of the shell immediately in front of the points (tips).

(2) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony depending on the value of fish or shellfish taken, possessed, or delivered, punishable under RCW 77.15.550 (1)(c).

(3) **Incidental catch may not be retained.** It is unlawful to retain salmon, food fish, or any shellfish other than octopus that is taken incidental to any commercial crab fishing.

(4) **Net fishing boats must not have crab on board.** It is unlawful for any person to possess any crab on board a vessel geared or equipped with commercial net fishing gear while fishing with the net gear for commercial purposes or while commercial quantities of food fish or shellfish are on board. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550(1), depending on the quantity of crab taken or possessed.

(5) **Area must be open to commercial crabbing.** It is unlawful for any person to set, maintain, or operate any baited or unbaited shellfish pots or ring nets for taking crab for commercial purposes in any area or time that is not open for commercial crabbing by rule of the department, except when acting lawfully under the authority of a valid gear recovery permit as provided in WAC 220-340-450.

(6) Violation of subsection (5) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, or a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.522 depending on the circumstances of the violation.

(7) **When it is unlawful to buy or land crab from the ocean without a crab vessel inspection.** It is unlawful for any fisher(~~(, whole-sale dealer,)~~) or wholesale fish buyer to land or purchase Dungeness crab taken from Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, the Columbia River, or Washington coastal or adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean from any vessel that has not been issued a Washington crab vessel inspection certificate during the first 30 days following the opening of a coastal crab season.

(a) Authorized department personnel will perform inspections for Washington crab vessel inspection certificates no earlier than 12 hours prior to the opening of the coastal crab season and during the following 30-day period.

(b) A Washington crab vessel inspection certificate may be issued to vessels made available for inspection at a Washington coastal port that:

(i) Are properly licensed commercial crab fishing; and

(ii) Contain no Dungeness crab on board the vessel.

(8) Violation of subsection (7) of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.550 (1)(a) Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

(9) **Coastal - Barging of crab pots by undesignated vessels.** It is unlawful for a vessel not designated on a Dungeness crab coastal fishery license to deploy crab pot gear except under the following conditions:

(a) The vessel deploys pot gear only during the 64-hour period immediately preceding the season opening date and during the 48-hour period immediately following the season opening date;

(b) The undesignated vessel carries no more than 250 crab pots at any one time; and

(c) The primary or alternate operator of the crab pot gear named on the license associated with the gear is on board the undesignated vessel while the gear is being deployed.

(10) Violation of subsection (9) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.500 Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-340-520 Commercial shrimp fishery—Puget Sound. (1) A Puget Sound shrimp pot license or a Puget Sound shrimp trawl license will only be issued to an individual who is a natural person, and this person shall be the primary operator. Holders of Puget Sound shrimp pot licenses and Puget Sound shrimp trawl licenses may designate a single alternate operator per license.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp for commercial purposes in Puget Sound using shellfish pot gear except during seasons opened by emergency rule:

(a) Gear restrictions -

(i) In all areas, maximum 100 pots per fisher except for dual licenses as provided for in RCW 77.70.410.

(ii) In all areas:

(A) Buoys must be orange in color and consist of durable material that will remain floating on the surface with five pounds attached; bleach or antifreeze bottles or other containers may not be used as floats.

(B) The line attaching the pot to the buoy must be weighted sufficiently to prevent the line from floating on the surface.

(C) The maximum perimeter of shrimp pots must not exceed ten feet and the maximum height must not exceed two feet.

(D) It is unlawful to set or pull shrimp pot gear from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

(b) Spot shrimp size restriction: It is unlawful to retain spot shrimp taken by shellfish pot gear that have a carapace length less than 1 and 3/16 inches. Carapace length is defined as the length between the posterior mid-dorsal margin to the posterior-most part of the eye-stalk orbit.

(c) Area restrictions:

(i) Pot gear closed in all Puget Sound Shrimp Districts except the Port Townsend Shrimp District.

(ii) Pot gear closed in Lopez Sound south of a line projected true east-west from the northern tip of Trump Island from the season opening through July 9th.

(3) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp for commercial purposes in Puget Sound using trawl gear except during seasons opened by emergency rule and authorized by a permit issued by the director.

(a) Gear restrictions - Beam trawl gear only. Otter trawl gear may not be used.

(i) Maximum beam width in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, 21A, and 22A is 25 feet.

(ii) Maximum beam width in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 23A, 23B, 23C, 25A, 25B, and 29 is 60 feet.

(b) It is unlawful to retain spot shrimp.

(c) Area restrictions:

(i) Shrimp trawl fishing closed in all Puget Sound Shrimp Districts.

(ii) Shrimp trawl fishing closed in Lopez Sound south of a line projected true east-west from the northern tip of Trump Island from the season opening through July 9th.

(d) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp in Puget Sound with beam trawl gear in waters shallower than 100 feet.

(e) It is lawful to fish for shrimp in Puget Sound with beam trawl gear in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 21A only in those waters north and west of a line from the southern tip of Sinclair Island to Carter Point on Lummi Island.

(f) The following restrictions apply to shrimp beam trawl harvest in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20A:

(i) Closed in waters east of a line from the southwest corner of Point Roberts to Sandy Point.

(ii) Closed in waters shallower than 20 fathoms.

(g) It is unlawful to operate shrimp beam trawl gear in Puget Sound from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

(h) It is unlawful to fish for, retain, land or deliver shrimp taken with trawl gear without a valid Puget Sound shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(i) It is unlawful to take, retain, land, or deliver any shrimp taken with trawl gear without complying with all provisions of a Puget Sound shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(j) A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.750.

(4) All shrimp taken in the Puget Sound commercial shrimp fishery must be landed and recorded on Washington state fish receiving tickets within 24 hours of harvest. No fisher may land shrimp without immediate delivery to a ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer, or if transferred at sea, without transfer to a ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer. A fisher who is a ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer or a limited fish seller may complete and return a fish receiving ticket to satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

(5) For purposes of shrimp pot harvest allocation, fishing season, and catch reporting, the Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas (catch areas) are modified as follows:

(a) That portion of Catch Area 22A south of a line due east from the international boundary to Lime Kiln Point light on San Juan Island, then south of the shores of San Juan Island, then south of a line from Cattle Point on San Juan Island to Davis Point on Lopez Is-

land, then south of the shores of Lopez Island to Point Colville shall be considered to be part of Catch Area 23A.

(b) Catch Area 23A is divided into four subareas:

(i) 23A-E (east) is those waters of Catch Area 23A east of 122°57'W. Long. and north of 48°22.5'N. Lat.

(ii) 23A-W (west) is those waters of Catch Area 23A west of 122°57'W. Long. and north of 48°22.5'N. Lat.

(iii) 23A-C (central) is those waters of Catch Area 23 south of 48°22.5'N. Lat. and east of a line projected 335° true from the Dungeness lighthouse.

(iv) 23A-S (south) is those waters of Catch Area 23A west of a line projected 335° true from the Dungeness lighthouse.

(c) Catch Area 26A is divided into two subareas:

(i) 26A-E (east) is those waters of Catch Area 26A north and east of a line projected 110 degrees true from the southern tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shipwreck on the opposite shore.

(ii) 26A-W (west) is those waters of Catch Area 26A south and west of a line projected 110 degrees true from the southern tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shipwreck on the opposite shore.

(d) Catch Area 26B is divided into two subareas:

(i) 26B-1 is those waters of Catch Area 26B westerly of a line projected from West Point to Alki Point.

(ii) 26B-2 is those waters easterly of a line projected from West Point to Alki Point.

(6) For purpose of shrimp trawl harvest allocation and catch reporting, 23A East is that portion of Catch Area 23A, east of a line projected true north from the Dungeness lighthouse. 23A West is that portion of Catch Area 23A, west of the line described herein.

(7) The following areas are defined as Puget Sound Shrimp Management Areas:

(a) Shrimp Management Area 1A: Waters of Catch Area 20B west of a line from Point Doughty on Orcas Island to the bell buoy at the international boundary, and all waters of Catch Area 22A west of a line projected true north and south from the western tip of Crane Island, west of a line projected from the number 2 buoy at the entrance to Fisherman Bay to the southern tip of Shaw Island.

(b) Shrimp Management Area 1B: Waters of Catch Area 20B east of a line from Point Doughty on Orcas Island to the bell buoy at the international boundary, and waters of Catch Area 22A east of a line projected true north and south from the western tip of Crane Island, east of a line projected from the number 2 buoy at the entrance to Fisherman Bay to the southern tip of Shaw Island, and east of a line projected true south from Point Colville, and all waters of Catch Area 21A north and west of a line from the southern tip of Sinclair Island to Carter Point on Lummi Island.

(c) Shrimp Management Area 1C: Waters of Catch Areas 20A, 21B, 22B, and waters of Catch Area 21A not included in Management Area 1B.

(d) Shrimp Management Area 2E: Waters of Catch Areas 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, and 26A-E (east).

(e) Shrimp Management Area 2W: Waters of Catch Areas 25B, 25C, 25D, and 26A-W (west).

(f) Shrimp Management Area 3: Waters of Catch Areas 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 25A, 25E, and 29.

(g) Shrimp Management Area 4: Waters of Catch Areas 26B and 26C.

(h) Shrimp Management Area 5: Waters of Catch Areas 27A, 27B, and 27C.

(i) Shrimp Management Area 6: Waters of Catch Areas 26D, 28A, 28B, 28C, and 28D.

(8) In Shrimp Management Areas 1A, 1B and 1C, all catch must be reported by Management Area and Catch Area combined, either 1A-20B, 1A-22A, 1B-20B, 1B-21A, 1B-22A, 1C-20A, 1C-21A, 1C-21B, or 1C-22B.

WAC 220-352-010 Fish receiving ticket definitions. The following definitions apply to this chapter:

~~(1) ("Broker" means a person whose business it is to bring a seller of fish and shellfish and a purchaser of those fish and shellfish together. A broker is not required to have a wholesale fish dealer's license if the fish or shellfish only transit the state of Washington, and no storage, handling, processing, or repackaging occurs within the state.~~

~~(2) A broker who takes physical possession of fish or shellfish is an original receiver and must complete a fish receiving ticket. A broker acting strictly as an intermediary is not required to complete a fish receiving ticket for fish or shellfish that are delivered to an original receiver in the state of Washington. A broker must complete a fish receiving ticket for brokering an interstate or foreign sale from a Washington fisher who is not a holder of a direct retail endorsement, or a sale of fish or shellfish that have entered the state from another state, territory, or country, if the fish or shellfish are placed into interstate or foreign commerce without having been delivered to an original receiver in the state of Washington.~~

~~(3)) "Department" means the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish Program - Commercial Harvest Data Team, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501-1091.~~

~~((4)) (2) "Delivery" means arrival at a place or port and includes arrivals from offshore waters to waters within the state, arrivals ashore from state or offshore waters, and arrivals within the state from interstate or foreign commerce.~~

~~((5)) (3) "Electronic fish receiving ticket" means the groundfish catch reporting system described in 50 C.F.R., Part 660 that is used to submit harvest and fishing information to the department and the National Marine Fisheries Service.~~

~~((6)) (4) "Fish" means food fish classified under WAC 220-12-010 and game fish ~~((taken by treaty fishers and sold commercially))~~ classified under WAC 220-300-380.~~

~~((7)) (5) "Fish broker" means a person who facilitates the sale or purchase of raw or frozen fish or shellfish on a fee or commission basis, without assuming title to the fish or shellfish and is required to have a fish dealer license.~~

~~(a) A broker is not required to have a fish dealer license if the fish or shellfish only transit the state of Washington, and no storage, handling, processing, or repackaging occurs within the state.~~

~~(b) A broker who takes physical possession of fish or shellfish is an original receiver and must complete a fish receiving ticket. A broker acting strictly as an intermediary is not required to complete a fish receiving ticket for fish or shellfish that are delivered to an original receiver in the state of Washington.~~

~~(c) A broker must complete a fish receiving ticket for brokering an interstate or foreign sale from a Washington commercial fisherman when:~~

~~(i) The fisherman is not a holder of a limited fish seller endorsement; or~~

~~(ii) The sale involves fish or shellfish that have entered the state from another state, territory, or country, and the fish or shellfish are placed into interstate or foreign commerce without first~~

having been delivered to an original receiver in the state of Washington.

(6) "Fish buyer," ((~~or~~)) "buyer," or "wholesale fish buyer" means a person who ((~~receives~~)):

(a) Takes first possession or ownership of fish or shellfish ((and who is required to complete a fish receiving ticket. A wholesale fish dealer or a retail seller who)) directly ((receives fish or shellfish taken by)) from a commercial fisher((~~, or receives~~)) that is landed into the state of Washington; or

(b) Takes first possession or ownership of raw or frozen fish or shellfish in the state of Washington from interstate or foreign commerce ((is acting in the capacity of a buyer and is required to complete a fish receiving ticket. A buyer who is acting)); or

(c) Engages in the wholesale buying or selling of fish or shellfish harvested by fishers exercising treaty rights; or

(d) Acts as an agent for a wholesale fish ((dealer is required to have a fish buyer's license issued by the department.

((~~8~~)) buyer, to include purchasing or receiving fish or shellfish on a contractual basis.

(7) "Fish receiving ticket" means a document produced by the department for commercial catch accounting purposes and includes electronic fish tickets, nontreaty fish receiving tickets, such as Puget Sound salmon, troll, marine, utility, and shellfish receiving tickets; treaty Indian fish receiving tickets; and treaty Indian shellfish receiving tickets.

((~~9~~)) (8) "Fisher" means a person engaged in commercial fishing activities.

((~~10~~)) (9) "Fresh" means unprocessed and unfrozen, regardless of whether the fish or shellfish are in the round, cleaned, or packaged for retail sale.

((~~11~~)) (10) "Frozen" means completely frozen throughout. Flash frozen and surface glaze frozen fish and shellfish are unfrozen fish and shellfish.

((~~12~~)) (11) "Nontreaty" means all entities not qualified by definition as "treaty."

((~~13~~)) (12) Except as provided, "original receiver" or "receiver" means a person who holds a wholesale fish buyer endorsement or a limited fish seller endorsement. Except as provided, an original receiver means the first person in possession of fish or shellfish in the state of Washington who is acting in the capacity of a buyer((-)):

(a) A fisher who is not the holder of a ((~~direct retail~~)) limited fish seller endorsement and who sells fish or shellfish to anyone other than a ((~~dealer~~)) wholesale fish buyer, or a fisher who delivers fish or shellfish and places the fish or shellfish into interstate or foreign commerce, is the original receiver of the fish or shellfish((-));

(b) A cold storage facility that holds fish or shellfish for a fisher is not an original receiver, provided that the facility does not process, package, or otherwise handle the fish or shellfish((-));

(c) A person transporting fish or shellfish on behalf of a fisher, and who is in possession of an accurately completed commercial food fish and shellfish transportation ticket, is not an original receiver, provided that the fish or shellfish are transported only to a cold storage facility or to a wholesale fish buyer.

((~~14~~)) (13) "Processed" means preparing and preserving and requires a ((~~wholesale~~)) fish ((~~dealer's~~)) buyer's license. Preserving includes treating with heat, including smoking and kippering. Cooked

crab is processed. Preserving also includes freezing fish and shellfish.

~~((15))~~ (14) "Shellfish" means shellfish classified under WAC 220-12-020.

~~((16))~~ (15) "Treaty" and "treaty Indian," for purposes of fish receiving tickets only, means persons who are members of federally recognized Indian tribes who harvest fish or shellfish in Washington pursuant to an Indian treaty, whether such harvest is on or off reservation.

~~((17))~~ "Wholesale fish dealer" or "dealer" means a person who, acting for commercial purposes, takes possession or ownership of fish or shellfish and sells, barter, or exchanges or attempts to sell, barter, or exchange fish or shellfish that have been landed into the state of Washington or entered the state of Washington in interstate or foreign commerce. A wholesale fish dealer must be licensed. A fisher who is not a holder of a direct retail endorsement and sells fish or shellfish to anyone other than a wholesale fish dealer is required to have a wholesale dealer's license. A retail seller who receives fish or shellfish in interstate or foreign commerce, or from a person who is not a wholesale fish dealer, is required to have a wholesale fish dealer's license.

~~(18))~~ (16) "Working day" means Monday through Friday, exclusive of a Washington state or federal holiday.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-030 ((When)) State of Washington fish receiving tickets ((are))—When not required—Unlawful acts. ((State of Washington fish receiving tickets are not required for:))

(1) ~~((Purchase or delivery of))~~ It is unlawful for a person to fail to complete a fish receiving ticket upon purchasing or receiving fish or shellfish ((from a wholesale dealer or holder of a direct retail endorsement, provided the dealer or holder has)) unless the fish or shellfish have previously ((prepared)) been documented on a completed fish receiving ticket. ((For such purchase or delivery, it is unlawful for the person taking possession of the)) This section does not apply to:

(a) Fish or shellfish ((to fail to obtain the name, address, dealer number, or direct retail endorsement number, together with sales receipt documents sufficient to show the quantity of fish or shellfish and date of transaction,)) purchased from a licensed wholesale fish buyer or limited fish seller provided that the receiver or buyer complies with the recordkeeping requirements under RCW 77.15.568 and retains this information with the fish or shellfish.

~~((a) Violation of this subsection by a wholesale dealer is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.640.~~

~~(b) Violation of this subsection by a retail fish seller is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.568.~~

~~(2))~~ (b) Fish or shellfish purchased at retail.

(c) Fresh or frozen fish or shellfish that are in transit through the state of Washington, if no storage, handling, processing, or re-packaging occurs within the state.

~~((3))~~ (2) Private sector cultured aquatic products.

~~((4))~~ (3) Processed fish or shellfish except frozen fish or shellfish not previously delivered in another state, territory or country.

~~((5))~~ (4) Any importation of fish that are not classified food fish under WAC 220-300-370 or importation of shellfish that are not classified shellfish under WAC 220-370-010.

(5) Violation of this subsection by a wholesale fish buyer is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.640.

(6) Violation of this subsection by a limited fish seller is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.640.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-160 Fish receiving ticket accountability. (1) Only current state of Washington fish receiving tickets may be used.

(2) Official state of Washington fish receiving tickets may be ordered free of charge from the department.

(3) It is unlawful:

(a) To fail to use fish receiving ticket books and fish receiving tickets in numerical sequence, starting with the lowest numbered ticket issued to the original receiver;

(b) For a wholesale fish buyer to transfer fish receiving tickets (~~or ticket books from one original receiver to another original receiver without~~), except to another licensed wholesale fish buyer or limited fish seller with written permission from the department;

(c) For any purchaser or receiver terminating business to fail to notify the department in writing and to fail to return all unused fish receiving tickets and ticket books to the department within thirty days after termination of business;

(d) To fail to return the state copy of all fish receiving tickets to the state. All fish receiving tickets that are incorrectly made out, voided, or otherwise unused, must be submitted to the department accompanying, and in sequence with, other fish receiving tickets;

(e) To fail to account for all lost, destroyed, or otherwise missing fish receiving tickets in writing to the department;

(f) (~~To transfer fish receiving tickets to anyone who is not a licensed wholesale fish dealer, licensed fish buyer, or holder of a direct retail sale license endorsement;~~

~~(g))~~ For any person who is not a licensed wholesale fish (~~dealer, licensed fish~~) buyer, or holder of a (~~direct retail sale license~~) limited fish seller endorsement to have fish receiving tickets in his or her possession; and

~~((h))~~ (g) For a wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer or holder of a (~~direct retail sale~~) limited fish seller endorsement to fail to maintain the (~~dealer~~) buyer copy or copies of a completed fish receiving ticket at the (~~dealer's~~) buyer's or holder's regular place of business for three years after the date of use of the fish ticket.

(4) A violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

WAC 220-352-180 Duties of commercial purchasers and receivers.

(1) It is unlawful for any person originally receiving or buying fresh, iced, or frozen fish or shellfish, whether or not the fish or shellfish was previously delivered in another state, territory, or country, to fail to:

(a) Be a licensed wholesale fish (~~((dealer or fish))~~) buyer; and

(b) Immediately, completely, accurately, and legibly prepare the appropriate state of Washington fish receiving ticket for each and every purchase or receipt of such commodities.

(i) The original receiver must record each delivery on a separate fish receiving ticket; and

(ii) The original receiver must prepare a fish receiving ticket for purchases of fish or shellfish from fishers who are also fish (~~((dealers))~~) buyers if the (~~((fisher/dealer))~~) fisher or buyer has not previously completed a fish receiving ticket and provided a copy of the fish receiving ticket or the ticket number as proof.

(2) Failure to be licensed under subsection (1) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.620. Failure to properly prepare a fish receiving ticket is punishable under RCW 77.15.630.

(3) It is unlawful for the original receiver to fail to initiate the completion of the fish receiving ticket upon receipt of any portion of a commercial catch. If delivery of the catch takes more than one day, the original receiver must enter the date that the delivery is completed on the fish receiving ticket as the date of delivery. If, for any reason, the delivery vessel leaves the delivery site, the original receiver must immediately enter the date the vessel leaves the delivery site on the fish receiving ticket.

(4) It is unlawful for any original receiver of shellfish to fail to record all shellfish aboard the vessel making the delivery to the original receiver. The poundage of any fish or shellfish that are unmarketable, discards, or weigh backs must be shown on the fish receiving ticket and identified as such, but a zero dollar value may be entered for those fish or shellfish.

(5) Any employee of a licensed wholesale (~~((dealer))~~) fish buyer who is authorized to receive or purchase fish or shellfish for that (~~((dealer))~~) buyer on the premises of the primary business address or any of its plant locations as declared on the license application, is authorized to initiate and sign fish receiving tickets on behalf of his or her employer. The business, firm, (~~((and/or))~~) or licensed wholesale fish (~~((dealer the buyers are operating under))~~) buyer that the receivers are operating under is responsible for the accuracy and legibility of all documents initiated in (~~((its))~~) their name by any employee or agent.

(6) This section does not apply to purchases or receipts made by individuals or consumers at retail.

(7) Subsections (1) through (4) of this section do not apply to persons delivering or receiving fish taken by the directed commercial fisheries for Pacific Coast Groundfish authorized under 50 C.F.R., Part 660 if such persons are in compliance with the provisions of WAC 220-352-050(5) and:

(a) Complete electronic fish receiving tickets prior to either processing fish or removing the fish from the delivery site;

(b) Electronically submit the electronic fish receiving tickets to the National Marine Fisheries Service and the department no later than twenty-four hours after the date the fish are received; and

(c) Electronically submit any amendments made to the mandatory information required under WAC 220-352-120 after the initial submission required under (b) of this subsection.

(8) For purposes of this section;

(a) The term "completed" means that scale weights have been recorded for all delivered fish; and

(b) The term "submitted" means that all mandatory information required under WAC 220-352-120 has been entered and timelines under subsection (7)(b) of this section have been met.

(9) Forage fish and mackerel:

(a) It is unlawful for any person receiving forage fish or mackerel to fail to report the forage fish or mackerel on fish receiving tickets initiated and completed on the day the forage fish or mackerel are delivered.

(i) Herring must also be reported on herring harvest logs.

(ii) The harvested amount of forage fish or mackerel must be entered upon the fish ticket when the forage fish are off-loaded from the catcher vessel.

(iii) An estimate of herring, candlefish, anchovy, sardine or mackerel caught but not sold due to mortality must be included on the fish ticket as "loss estimate."

(b) In the coastal sardine fishery or coastal mackerel fishery, it is unlawful to purchase, per sardine or mackerel fishery vessel, more than fifteen percent cumulative weight of sardine or mackerel for the purposes of conversion into fish flour, fishmeal, fish scrap, fertilizer, fish oil, other fishery products, or by-products, for purposes other than human consumption or fishing bait during the sardine or mackerel fishery season. Sardine and mackerel purchased for these purposes must be included, by weight, on the fish ticket as "reduction."

(c) In any forage fish fishery or in the mackerel purse seine fishery, it is unlawful to purchase anchovy in excess of fifteen percent, by weight, of the total landing weight per vessel, for the purposes of conversion into fish flour, fishmeal, fish scrap, fertilizer, fish oil, or other fishery products. Anchovy purchased for these purposes must be included, by weight, on the fish ticket as "reduction."

(10) Geoduck: It is unlawful for any person receiving geoduck, whether or not the receiver holds a license as required under Title 77 RCW, to fail to accurately and legibly complete the fish receiving ticket initiated on the harvest tract immediately upon the actual delivery of geoduck from the harvesting vessel onto the shore. This fish receiving ticket must accompany the harvested geoduck from the department of natural resources harvest tract to the point of delivery.

(11) Puget Sound shrimp - Pot gear:

(a) It is unlawful for any person originally receiving or purchasing shrimp, other than ghost shrimp, harvested from Catch Area 23A, to fail to record 23A-C, 23A-E, 23A-W, or 23A-S on shellfish receiving tickets based on the location of harvest and the boundary definitions specified in WAC 220-340-520.

(b) It is unlawful for any person originally receiving or purchasing shrimp, other than ghost shrimp, harvested from Catch Area 26A, to fail to record either 26A-E or 26A-W on shellfish receiving tickets based on the location of harvest and the boundary definitions specified in WAC 220-340-520.

(c) It is unlawful for any person originally receiving or purchasing shrimp, other than ghost shrimp, harvested from Catch Area 26B, to fail to record either 26B-1 or 26B-2 on shellfish receiving tickets based on the location of harvest and the boundary definitions specified in WAC 220-340-520.

(d) It is unlawful for any person originally receiving or purchasing shrimp, other than ghost shrimp, harvested from Catch Areas 20B, 21A, and 22A, to fail to record 1A-20B, 1A-22A, 1B-20B, 1B-21A, 1B-22A, or 1C-21A on shellfish receiving tickets based on the location of harvest and the boundary definitions specified in WAC 220-340-520.

(12) Puget Sound shrimp - Trawl gear:

(a) It is unlawful for the original receiver of shrimp other than ghost shrimp taken from Puget Sound by trawl gear to fail to report to the department the previous day's purchases by 10:00 a.m. the following morning.

(b) Reports must be made by fax at 360-796-0108 or by text message or email at shrimpreport@dfw.wa.gov.

(c) Reports must include, for each fish receiving ticket prepared:

(i) The wholesale fish buyer name, fisher name, and date of sale;

(ii) The fish receiving ticket number, including the first alphanumeric letter;

(iii) The total number of pounds caught per shrimp species; and

(iv) The Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area where the shrimp was harvested.

(13) Puget Sound crab:

(a) It is unlawful for any wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer acting in the capacity of an original receiver of Dungeness crab taken from Puget Sound by nontreaty fishers to fail to report to the department the previous day's purchases by 10:00 a.m. the following business day.

(b) Reports must be made to the Mill Creek Regional Office by fax at 425-338-1066, or by email at crabreport@dfw.wa.gov.

(c) Reports must include:

(i) The (~~dealer's~~) wholesale fish buyer's name;

(ii) The (~~dealer's~~) wholesale fish buyer's phone number;

(iii) The date of delivery of crab to the original receiver; and

(iv) The total number of pounds of crab caught by nontreaty fishers, by Crab Management Region or by Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area.

(14) Salmon and sturgeon:

(a) During any Puget Sound fishery opening that is designated as "quick reporting required," per WAC 220-354-090:

(i) It is unlawful for any wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer acting in the capacity of an original receiver to fail to report all purchases of salmon and sturgeon made on the previous calendar day, or for a (~~direct retail endorsement (DRE) holder~~) limited fish seller to fail to report all salmon offered for retail sale on the previous calendar day.

(ii) The report must include:

(A) The (~~dealer or DRE holder~~) wholesale fish buyer or limited fish seller name and purchasing location;

(B) The date of purchase;

(C) Each fish receiving ticket number, including the first alphanumeric letter, used on the purchasing date; and

(D) The following catch data for each fish ticket used: The total number of days fished, gear, catch area, species, number, and total weight for each species purchased and all take home fish not purchased

(wholesale ((~~dealer~~)) fish buyer) or sold ((~~DRE~~)) limited fish seller).

(iii) When quick reporting is required, Puget Sound reports must be submitted by 10:00 a.m. on the day after the purchase date. Submission of a report is not complete until the report arrives at the designated department location. Reports can be submitted via fax at 360-902-2949; via email at psfishtickets@dfw.wa.gov; or via phone at 1-866-791-1279. In fisheries under Fraser Panel Control within Fraser Panel Area Waters (area defined under Art. XV, Annex II, Pacific Salmon Treaty 1985), other reporting requirements not listed in this subsection may be necessary under Subpart F of the International Fisheries Regulations, 50 C.F.R. Ch. III § 300.93.

(b) During any coastal troll fishery opening that is designated by rule as "quick reporting required":

(i) It is unlawful for any wholesale ((~~dealer~~)) fish buyer acting in the capacity of an original receiver to fail to report all purchases of salmon and sturgeon made on the previous calendar day, or for a ((~~DRE holder~~)) limited fish seller to fail to report all salmon offered for retail sale on the previous calendar day.

(ii) The report must include ((~~dealer or DRE holder~~)) wholesale fish buyer or limited fish seller name and purchasing location; date of purchase; each fish receiving ticket number, including the first alphanumeric letter, used on the purchasing date; and the following catch data for each fish ticket used: Total number of days fished, gear, catch area, species, number, and total weight for each species purchased and all take home fish not purchased (wholesale ((~~dealer~~)) fish buyer) or sold ((~~DRE~~)) limited fish seller).

(iii) When quick reporting is required, coastal troll reports must be submitted by 10:00 a.m. on the day after the purchase date. Submission of a report is not complete until the report arrives at the designated department location. Reports can be made via fax at 360-902-2949; via email at trollfishtickets@dfw.wa.gov; or via phone at 1-866-791-1279.

(c) During any Grays Harbor or Willapa Bay fishery opening that is designated by rule as "quick reporting required":

(i) It is unlawful for any wholesale ((~~dealer~~)) fish buyer acting in the capacity of an original receiver to fail to report all purchases of salmon and sturgeon made on the previous calendar day, or for a ((~~DRE holder~~)) limited fish seller to fail to report all salmon offered for retail sale on the previous calendar day.

(ii) The report must include ((~~dealer or DRE holder~~)) wholesale fish buyer or limited fish seller name and purchasing location; date of purchase; each fish receiving ticket number, including the first alphanumeric letter, used on the purchasing date; and the following catch data for each fish ticket used:

(A) The total number of days fished;

(B) The gear used;

(C) The catch area fished; and

(D) The species, number, and total weight for each species purchased and all take home fish not purchased (wholesale ((~~dealer~~)) fish buyer) or sold ((~~DRE~~)) limited fish seller).

(iii) When quick reporting is required, Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay reports must be submitted by 10:00 a.m. on the day after the purchase date. Submission of a report is not complete until the report arrives at the designated department location. Reports can be made via fax at 360-249-1229; email at harborfishtickets@dfw.wa.gov; or phone at 1-866-791-1280.

(d) During any Columbia River fishery opening that is designated by rule as "quick reporting required":

(i) It is unlawful for any wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer acting in the capacity of an original receiver to fail to report all purchases of salmon and sturgeon, or for a (~~DRE holder~~) limited fish seller to fail to report all salmon offered, for retail sale.

(ii) The report must include (~~dealer or DRE holder~~) wholesale fish buyer or limited fish seller name and purchasing location; date of purchase; each fish receiving ticket number, including the first alphanumeric letter, used on the purchasing date; and the following catch data for each fish ticket used: Total number of days fished, gear, catch area, species, number, and total weight for each species purchased and all take home fish not purchased (wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer) or sold (~~DRE~~) limited fish seller).

(iii) When quick reporting is required, Columbia River reports must be submitted within 5, 8, 12, or 24 hours of closure of the designated fishery.

(A) The department establishes the time frame for submitting reports at the time of adoption of the quick reporting fishery. Adoption and communication of the quick reporting regulations for a given fishery occurs in conjunction with the adoption of the fishery through the Columbia River Compact.

(B) Submission of a report is not complete until the report arrives at the designated department location. Reports can be made via fax at 360-906-6776 or 360-906-6777; via email at crfishtickets@dfw.wa.gov; or via phone at 1-866-791-1281.

(e) Faxing or reporting electronically in portable document format (PDF) a copy of each fish receiving ticket used, within the previously indicated time frames specified per area, satisfies the quick reporting requirement.

(15) Sea urchins and sea cucumbers:

(a) It is unlawful for any (~~wholesale dealer~~) original receiver acting in the capacity of an original receiver and receiving sea urchins or sea cucumbers from nontreaty fishers to fail to report to the department each day's purchases by 10:00 a.m. the following day.

(i) Wholesale (~~dealers~~) fish buyers must report by:

(A) Fax at 360-902-2943;

(B) Toll-free telephone at 866-207-8223; or

(C) Text message or email at seaurchinreport@dfw.wa.gov for sea urchins or seacucumberreport@dfw.wa.gov for sea cucumbers.

(ii) For red sea urchins, the report must specify the number of pounds received from each sea urchin district.

(iii) For green sea urchins and sea cucumbers, the report must specify the number of pounds received from each Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area.

(iv) For sea cucumbers, the report must specify whether the landings were "whole-live" or "split-drained."

(b) It is unlawful for the original receiver of red sea urchins to fail to record on the fish receiving ticket the sea urchin district where the red sea urchins were taken and the name of the port of landing where the sea urchins were landed ashore.

(c) It is unlawful for the original receiver of sea cucumbers to fail to record on the fish receiving ticket whether the sea cucumbers were delivered "whole-live" or "split-drained."

(16) A violation of the documentation or reporting requirements in this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-190 Duties of commercial fishers. (1) It is unlawful for a fisher who does not possess a valid wholesale (~~dealer's~~) fish buyer's license or a (~~direct-retail~~) limited fish seller endorsement to:

(a) Sell fish or shellfish to a consumer, restaurant, or other retail outlet;

(b) Donate fish or shellfish that have not been previously delivered to an original receiver to a nonprofit or other organization; and

(c) Place, or attempt to place, into interstate commerce any fish or shellfish previously landed in Washington state, or caught or harvested from the territorial waters of Washington state.

(2) A violation of subsection (1) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.620, Engaging in fish (~~dealing~~) buying activity—Unlicensed—Penalty.

(3) It is unlawful for fishers engaging in activities described in subsection (1) of this section to fail to immediately, completely, accurately, and legibly prepare the appropriate state of Washington fish receiving ticket in the fisher's own name for each delivery of fish or shellfish. The fish receiving ticket must show the total of all fish and shellfish aboard the harvesting vessel upon delivery. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

(4) It is unlawful for a fisher selling at retail to fail to complete the appropriate fish receiving ticket before offering fish or shellfish for retail sale, except a fisher may complete a fish receiving ticket with an estimated number or weight if the fisher offers the fish or shellfish for sale directly off the catcher vessel. After the retail activity is completed, the fisher who completed a fish receiving ticket with an estimated number or weight of fish or shellfish is required to complete a corrected fish receiving ticket with the actual number and weight of fish or shellfish sold at retail. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

(5) It is unlawful for a fisher offering fish or shellfish for retail sale to fail to maintain a sequentially numbered receipt book. The fisher must give each purchaser of fish or shellfish a receipt showing the number, weight, and value of fish or shellfish sold to that purchaser. The receipt book must contain a duplicate copy of the receipt given to the purchaser that remains with the receipt book. The fisher must retain the duplicate receipts for one year.

A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

(6)(a) In the commercial geoduck fishery, it is unlawful for a vessel operator designated by the geoduck tract holder to fail to be present at all times on each vessel commercially harvesting geoducks or having commercially harvested geoducks aboard.

(b) For each day's harvest of geoducks from each tract, it is unlawful for the designated operator to fail to completely, legibly and accurately enter the following information on a fish receiving ticket before leaving the department of natural resources geoduck harvest tract:

(i) Enter in the "~~((dealer's))~~ buyer's use" column the number of cages of geoducks harvested;

(ii) Write the harvest vessel name, its Washington department of fish and wildlife identification number, and the date across the top of the fish receiving ticket directly below the tear strip; and

(iii) Sign the fish receiving ticket as the fisher.

(7) A violation of subsection (6) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

(8)(a) It is unlawful for operators of commercial fishing vessels catching forage fish for the purposes of using them as bait to fail to accurately report those harvests on a state of Washington fish receiving ticket along with the target fish or shellfish when those fish or shellfish are delivered to an original receiver.

(b) A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.630.

(9)(a) It is unlawful for an operator of a commercial fishing vessel to allow the distribution or transfer of forage fish for monetary consideration from the nets or other holding devices under his or her control to anyone other than a licensed wholesale fish ~~((dealer))~~ buyer unless the operator of the commercial fishing vessel:

(i) Possesses a wholesale fish ~~((dealers))~~ buyers license; and

(ii) Completes a fish receiving ticket for those transfers.

(b) A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.630, Unlawful fish and shellfish catch accounting—Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-230 Commercial food fish and shellfish transportation ticket. (1) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, it is unlawful for commercial fishers or their designees, who are neither wholesale ~~((dealers))~~ fish buyers nor holders of a ~~((direct-retail))~~ limited fish seller endorsement, to fail to complete a commercial food fish and shellfish transportation ticket as required by this section. These tickets must be completed prior to transporting fish or shellfish harvested for commercial purposes or in commercial quantities. For a fishery that does not require a vessel, a transportation ticket must be completed prior to leaving the catch site. The purpose of this rule is to ensure catch accountability when fish or shellfish are transported by the fisherman or his or her designee from the catching vessel to an original receiver. Fish receiving ticket requirements under this chapter are still in effect. A violation of this subsection or subsection (2) of this section is punishable as a gross misdemeanor under RCW 77.15.290.

(2) A transportation ticket must contain all of the following information and space for that information:

(a) The name of the fisherman who caught the fish;

- (b) The fisherman's vessel registration number;
- (c) The signature of the fisherman or additional operator;
- (d) The name of the transporter;
- (e) The signature of the transporter;
- (f) The catch area where the food fish or shellfish were caught;
- (g) The species of food fish or shellfish being transported; and
- (h) The number or approximate pounds of food fish or shellfish being transported.

(3) It is unlawful for an original receiver or someone acting in the capacity of an original receiver to fail to mail the transportation ticket, together with the state copy of the fish receiving ticket as required in WAC 220-352-060, 220-352-090, and 220-352-130, when the person delivering the fish or shellfish does not sign the fish receiving ticket as required in WAC 220-352-140. If the commercial fisher signs the fish receiving ticket, only the fish receiving ticket must be mailed in, and the transportation ticket is not required to be submitted with it. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.640.

(4) It is unlawful to fail to keep the transportation ticket with the fish or shellfish until a fish receiving ticket is completed. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor under RCW 77.15.290.

(5) It is unlawful for any person transporting commercially taken fish or shellfish or commercial quantities of fish or shellfish to fail to provide a transportation ticket for inspection upon demand by a fish and wildlife officer. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor under RCW 77.15.290.

(6) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) Food fish and shellfish purchased at retail, provided the purchaser has, in his or her possession, a sales receipt documenting the purchase;

(b) Food fish or shellfish for which a fish receiving ticket has been completed and a copy of the fish receiving ticket is in the possession of the person transporting;

(c) Food fish or shellfish being transported by the department;

(d) Hatchery carcass sales;

(e) Private sector cultured aquatic products in transport;

(f) Food fish being transported on a completed Oregon transportation ticket, provided that the fish were caught in the concurrent waters of the Columbia River and were landed on Washington's shore; and

(g) Fish or shellfish being transported in the catching vessel, provided that the vessel is not being transported or towed over land.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-250 Sale under a (~~direct-retail~~) limited fish seller endorsement. It is unlawful for any fisher selling salmon, sturgeon or Dungeness crab taken by that fisher under a (~~direct-retail~~) limited fish seller endorsement, or for a wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer accepting salmon, sturgeon or crab from such a fisher, to fail to comply with the requirements of this section.

(1) A (~~direct-retail~~) limited fish seller endorsement will not be issued to a licensee who is other than a natural person. Applicants for the endorsement must present a letter from the county health de-

partment of the fisher's county of residence certifying that the methods used by the fisher for transport, storage and display of product meet the county and statewide standards for food service operations. If the fisher is landing product from a documented vessel, the letter may be from the county health department of the hailing port of the vessel. Additionally, applicants must present a valid food and beverage service worker's permit at the time of application, and pay the direct retail administrative cost of fifty dollars. The health department letter, permit, and administrative cost are required for each application or renewal for a ~~((direct-retail))~~ limited fish seller endorsement.

(2) Any fisher who offers salmon, sturgeon or crab for retail sale must complete a fish receiving ticket for all salmon, sturgeon or crab aboard the harvesting vessel before the product is offered for retail sale, except if the salmon, sturgeon or crab are being offered for sale directly off the catcher vessel, the fisher may complete the ticket with an estimated number or weight. At the completion of the retail activity, the fisher who has completed a ticket with an estimated number or weight is required to enter the actual number and weight of salmon, sturgeon or crab that were sold at retail. The price shown on the fish receiving ticket must be the actual sale price of the salmon, sturgeon or crab.

(3) Any fisher selling salmon, sturgeon or crab at retail if the product is taken from an area under the quick reporting requirements of WAC 220-352-180, is required to comply with the quick reporting requirement.

(4) Sturgeon and crab offered for retail sale must be landed in the round. Salmon may be cleaned or headed but not steaked or filleted prior to landing.

(5) In order to allow inspection and sampling, each fisher offering salmon, sturgeon or crab for retail sale at any location other than the harvesting vessel or, if from the harvesting vessel, in an amount having a retail value greater than one hundred fifty dollars must notify the department eighteen hours prior to sale and identify the location of the fisher's vessel, temporary food service establishment or restaurant or other business which prepares and sells food at retail to which the fisher is selling the salmon, sturgeon or crab. The only acceptable notification is by telephone to 360-902-2936, fax to 902-2155, or email to enforcement-web@dfw.wa.gov.

(6) Each fisher offering salmon, sturgeon or crab for retail sale must maintain a sequentially numbered receipt book, which receipt book contains a receipt duplicate copy, and must give each purchaser of salmon, sturgeon or crab a receipt showing the number, weight and value of salmon, sturgeon or crab sold to that purchaser. The duplicate receipts must be retained by the seller for one year.

(7) If salmon, sturgeon or crab offered for retail sale and documented on a fish receiving ticket are subsequently sold to a licensed wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer, the sale must be documented by a sale receipt, not a fish receiving ticket, and it is the responsibility of the wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer to maintain the product separately, until the product is resold or processed.

(8) Violations of this section are punishable under RCW 77.15.640, Wholesale fish buying ~~((and-dealing))~~—Rules violations.

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| WAC 220-352-260 | Commercial buying and processing of anadromous game fish or roe. |
| WAC 220-352-270 | Records for purchase and receipt of anadromous game fish and roe. |

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-200 Duties of commercial shellfish shuckers. Every person shucking shellfish for resale, excluding privately cultured aquatic products, is required to have a wholesale ((dealers license)) fish buyer endorsement. It is unlawful for shellfish shuckers originally receiving shellfish that are not private sector cultured aquatic products to fail to completely, accurately, and legibly prepare a state of Washington shellfish receiving ticket for each day's activities.

(1) Failure to be licensed under this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.620.

(2) Failure to prepare a fish receiving ticket under this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.630.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-352-240 Annual production report. There is hereby created a state of Washington annual production report form to be prepared, printed, and distributed annually by the department to all ((wholesale)) fish dealers, canners, custom canners, and by-product manufacturers. The annual production report shall be completed and returned to the department not later than January 31 for the preceding year of business activities.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-353-120 Requirement to provide sales documents. It is unlawful for ~~((any)) anyone acting in the capacity of a wholesale fish ((dealer, fish)) buyer((7)) or ((holder of a direct retail endorsement))~~ limited fish seller to fail to submit for inspection any state of Washington fish receiving tickets or sales documents upon demand of a fish and wildlife officer. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.640 (1)(d).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-356-050 Puget Sound forage fish commercial fisheries—General provisions. (1) It is unlawful to fish for or possess Puget Sound forage fish taken for commercial purposes except at the times, during the seasons and using the gear provided for in this chapter.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for or possess candlefish taken for commercial purposes. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

(3) The total annual quota for the Puget Sound smelt commercial fishery may not exceed sixty thousand pounds.

(4) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in the commercial harvest of smelt from Puget Sound to fail to report their daily catch to the department by 2:00 p.m. the day following the harvest of smelt.

(a) Catch reports may be submitted to the department as follows:

(i) By emailing the catch report or a picture of the fish receiving ticket to smeltreport@dfw.wa.gov; or

(ii) By phone at 1-844-611-3822.

(b) Catch reports must include the following information as it is recorded on the fish receiving ticket:

(i) Fisher name;

(ii) Wholesale fish (~~dealer~~) buyer name;

(iii) Pounds of smelt landed;

(iv) Marine fish/shellfish catch area, as described in WAC 220-301-040;

(v) Date of harvest;

(vi) Date of sale;

(vii) Complete fish ticket serial number, including the first alphanumeric letter; and

(viii) If a picture of the fish receiving ticket is emailed as the daily harvest report, the date of harvest must be recorded on the bottom half of the ticket.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-356-160 Herring reporting. (1) Herring fishers:

(a) All commercial herring fishers are required to obtain a department-issued herring reporting monthly logbook, and, pursuant to this section, enter the required information and remit the department's copies of the monthly logs.

(b) It is unlawful for the operator of the harvest vessel to fail to keep the logbook aboard the vessel while the vessel is engaged in herring fishing or has herring onboard. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.280.

(c) It is unlawful for any vessel operator engaged in herring fishing to fail to submit the department's copy of each month's log in which fishing activity occurs within ten days of the end of the month, as evidenced by the mailing date on the envelope or the fax date, except that the operator may submit all logs of monthly activity prior

to the month in which fishing activity commences at one time, and, when fishing activity terminates for the year may submit the logs for the remainder of the year at one time. Harvest logs must be submitted in ascending consecutive order of log serial numbers. The logs are required to be mailed to: Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine Resources, P.O. Box 1100, La Conner, WA 98257, or faxed to 360-466-0515. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.280.

(d) Herring vessel operators responsible for submitting logs to the department must maintain the fisher's copy of all logs for one year, and have them available for inspection. It is unlawful for the vessel operator to fail to submit harvest logs for inspection upon request by fish and wildlife officers or authorized department marine fish-shellfish program employee. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.360.

(e) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial herring fishing or possessing herring, to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time constraints:

(i) Before each vessel trip, record the operator name, operator phone number, license holder name, the department issued registration number, date of fishing trip.

(ii) Immediately after the completion of each set, and prior to making a new set, record the set number, set start time, Marine Fish-Shellfish Catch Area, nearest landmark type, gear type, and weight in pounds of herring retained.

(iii) Immediately after each landing of fish, record the fish receiving ticket serial number and the names of the receivers of fish landed or pen number delivered to if the vessel operator also holds a wholesale fish (~~dealer license~~) buyer endorsement and is acting in the capacity of an original receiver. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.280.

(2) Herring baitfish processors:

(a) It is unlawful for original receivers who sell herring as baitfish to fail to report by January 15th of each year the total number of dozens of herring sold the previous year. The report must be made on a department supplied herring baitfish report form, and must report sales by size class. The form is required to be mailed to: Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine Resources, P.O. Box 1100, La Conner, WA 98257, or faxed to 360-466-0515. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.280.

(b) Herring processors responsible for submitting herring baitfish report forms must maintain the processor's copy of the form for one year, and have it available for inspection. It is unlawful for the processor to fail to submit herring baitfish report forms for inspection upon request by fish and wildlife officers or authorized department marine fish-shellfish program employee. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.360.

WAC 220-359-060 Off-reservation Indian subsistence fishing. (1)

It is unlawful for any person, including treaty Indian fishermen, to take, fish for, or possess salmon or other food fish for subsistence purposes except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) It is lawful for individuals possessing treaty fishing rights pursuant to the Yakima Treaty, the Warm Springs Treaty, the Umatilla Treaty, and the Nez Perce Treaty to fish for food fish for subsistence family-use purposes subject to the following provisions:

(a) Such fishing is permitted year-round in the following areas: That area of the mainstem Columbia River from a line between a marker on the Washington shore and a marker on the Oregon shore, such line located approximately one-half mile upstream from the mouth of Eagle Creek, upstream to a point at the four-second flashing light #67 approximately 1/2 mile downstream of the Dalles Bridge; that area of the mainstem Columbia River from a point 200 feet above the Dalles Dam fishway exit upstream to a point 600 feet downstream of the John Day Dam fishway entrance; that area of the mainstem Columbia River from a point 200 feet above the John Day Dam fishway exit upstream to a point at the downstream end of the wingwall of the McNary Dam boat lock; that area of Columbia River from a point 200 feet above the McNary Dam fishway exit upstream to the Highway 12 bridge; excluding those areas within 1/4 mile radius of the mouth of Wind River, Little White Salmon River (Drano Lake), Klickitat River, and Spring Creek Hatchery fishway entrance.

(b) Lawful fishing gear by treaty Indians in the above-designated area includes dip nets and bag nets of a mesh size not exceeding 5 inches attached to a hoop 24 feet or less in circumference, spear, gaff, club, and foul hook.

(c) It is lawful to use sport angling gear in places and at times allowed under chapter 220-310 WAC series for treaty Indian subsistence purposes.

(d) It is unlawful to use drift gillnets or set gillnets for treaty Indian subsistence fishing in the mainstem of the Columbia River except as authorized by the director of the department of fish and wildlife under the provisions of WAC 220-359-110.

(e) It is unlawful to use gillnets, set nets, hoop nets, dip or bag nets with a mesh size exceeding 5 inches, set lines, or any other type of fishing gear not otherwise specifically authorized except during times and in areas where such gear is authorized for commercial fishing purposes.

(3) In accordance with RCW 77.12.453, it is lawful for the following Wanapum Indians to take, fish for, and possess food fish for subsistence purposes in the vicinity of Priest Rapids Dam in specified areas at specified times using specified gear authorized by the director of the department of fish and wildlife. The individuals designated below may be revised from time to time by agreement between the Wanapum Indians and the director of the department of fish and wildlife:

Frank Buck	Jade Buck
Stanley Buck	Robert S. Tomanawash, Sr.
Willie Buck	Lester Umtuch
Harry Buck	Grant Wyena

Ken Buck Jerry Wyena
Rex Buck, Jr. Douglas Wyena
Phillip Buck Jimmy Wyena
Richard Buck Patrick Wyena

The following provisions apply to this fishery:

(a) It is unlawful to fish at any time, place, or using gear other than that designated by the director of the department of fish and wildlife and authorized by regulation.

(b) It is unlawful for Wanapum Indian fishermen to fail to report, in writing, their total catch to the department of fish and wildlife within five days of the end of fishing activity under subsection (3)(a) of this section.

(c) Should any Wanapum Indian be convicted of violating the provisions of this section, or sell, barter, or attempt or sell or barter any fish taken in this fishery or any treaty Indian fishery, that fishermen will be ineligible to further participate in the Wanapum Indian subsistence fishery unless otherwise determined by the director of the department of fish and wildlife.

(4) It is unlawful to sell, barter, or offer for sale or barter, buy, or for a commercially licensed (~~buyer~~) fish dealer or wholesale fish (~~dealer~~) buyer to have in possession food fish taken in an Indian subsistence fishery under the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(5) It is unlawful for fishermen participating in an Indian subsistence fishery to fail to submit their catch to department of fish and wildlife employees for the conduct of biological sampling or to fail to allow necessary biological samples to be taken.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-359-110 Columbia River—Columbia River off-reservation treaty Indian ceremonial fishing. (1) It shall be unlawful for any Indian (~~or group of Indians~~) to conduct ceremonial fishing on the Washington side of the Columbia River or in Washington Columbia River tributaries outside of an Indian reservation without first providing at least one week advance written notification to the director of the Washington state department of fish and wildlife, including all of the following information:

(a) Name, place, and time of ceremony for which fish will be used.

(b) Name of individuals and helpers who will be fishing and transporting fish. Only these individuals will be allowed to fish on the occasion covered by the notice.

(c) Exact location(s) of fishing and the amount of gear to be used at each location.

(d) Exact beginning and ending dates of ceremonial fishing.

(e) Type of gear to be used in ceremonial fishing.

(f) Estimated number of pounds of fish needed for ceremonial fishing.

(g) If fish are to be stored prior to a ceremony, the location of storage must be identified. If they are not to be stored, it must be so indicated.

(h) The signature of the designated tribal official certified to the Washington department of fish and wildlife in advance.

(2) It shall be unlawful to:

(a) Fish for ceremonial purposes with commercial fishing gear except in those areas where such fishing gear is authorized for commercial fishing.

(b) Engage in ceremonial fishing during any portion of a week within a commercial fishing season which is closed to commercial fishing.

(c) Sell or barter, offer for sale or barter, buy, or for a commercial (~~licensed~~) wholesale fish buyer or (~~wholesale~~) fish dealer to have in his possession fish taken for ceremonial purposes.

(d) Engage in ceremonial fishing unless done in compliance with all provisions contained in the advance notice to the department of fish and wildlife of the state of Washington.

(3) Any individual engaged in ceremonial fishing must have in his possession a signed copy or duplicate copy of the written tribal notification to the director of the Washington state department of fish and wildlife that such fishing is to be conducted.

(4) All fishing gear shall be marked and identified at all times while fishing for ceremonial purposes.

(5) A record of the numbers of fish taken for ceremonial purposes will be made and sent promptly to the director of the Washington state department of fish and wildlife upon conclusion of each ceremonial fishing activity.

WAC 220-359-080 Season—Sturgeon. (1) It is unlawful to take, fish for or possess sturgeon taken for commercial purposes in Columbia River Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 1F, 1G, and 1H except individuals possessing treaty fishing rights pursuant to the Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce treaties may fish for sturgeon with setline gear from January 1 through January 31, and during seasons opened under emergency rule by the department and as provided in this section.

(2) During the open season, it is unlawful to:

(a) Retain for commercial or subsistence purposes sturgeon less than 38 inches in fork length or greater than 54 inches in fork length in Columbia River Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Area (SMCRA) 1F. It is unlawful to retain for commercial or subsistence purposes sturgeon less than 43 inches in fork length or greater than 54 inches in fork length in Columbia River SMCRA 1G and 1H;

(b) Sell, barter, or attempt to sell or barter sturgeon eggs that have been removed from the body cavity of a sturgeon prior to the sale of the sturgeon to a wholesale (~~dealer licensed~~) fish buyer endorsed under chapter 77.65 RCW, or to sell or barter sturgeon eggs at retail; or

(c) Deliver to a wholesale (~~dealer licensed~~) fish buyer endorsed under chapter 77.65 RCW any sturgeon that are not in the round with the head and tail intact.

(3) Gear:

(a) Maximum 100 hooks per setline;

(b) Minimum hook size 9/0;

(c) Treble hooks prohibited; and

(d) Visible buoys required, with operator name and tribal identification clearly marked on the buoy.

WAC 220-360-140 Identification of wild stocks of clams, mussels, or oysters—Reporting requirements for the commercial harvest of wild clams, mussels, or oysters from nonstate aquatic lands—Conversion to private sector cultured aquatic products. (1) Based upon RCW 15.85.020(3), the following shellfish are distinguished from private sector cultured aquatic products and are identified as wild stocks that are regulated under this chapter:

(a) All clams, mussels, or oysters that were not propagated, farmed, or cultivated under the active supervision and management of a private sector aquatic farmer; and

(b) All clams, mussels, or oysters that were set naturally prior to the time an aquatic farm was established and placed under the active supervision and management of a private sector aquatic farmer.

(2) Examples of harvested wild stocks of shellfish include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Any harvest of clams, mussels, or oysters from a site that is not registered as an aquatic farm unless there is some ability to demonstrate that the shellfish was propagated, farmed, or cultivated under the active supervision of an aquatic farmer;

(b) Any harvest of clams, mussels, or oysters that were naturally set prior to the time an aquatic farm was established at the site and placed under the active supervision and management of an aquatic farmer; and

(c) Shellfish that is harvested from a newly registered aquatic farm during a period when the shellfish is presumed to come from a wild stock as specified in subsection (5) of this section.

(3) ~~((The sale of))~~ It is unlawful to sell wild stocks of clams, mussels, and oysters ~~((must be))~~ unless properly reported ~~((through the use of))~~ on a shellfish receiving ticket~~((s))~~. The failure to report the sale of shellfish with a fish receiving ticket when it is required is unlawful activity and constitutes a violation of WAC 220-352-020 and RCW 77.15.630. Any person selling wild stocks of clams, mussels, and oysters must sell the harvest to a ~~((licensed))~~ Washington wholesale fish ~~((dealer))~~ buyer, who is then required to complete the fish ticket. Alternatively, if the person harvesting the clams, mussels, or oysters sells this shellfish at retail or arranges for the harvested shellfish to be transported out-of-state, they must be a ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer and must complete a fish receiving ticket for each day's sales or for each shipment.

(4) Wild stock sales may not be reported on aquatic farm quarterly production reports. Only private sector cultured aquatic products may be reported on quarterly production reports.

(5) The following shellfish are presumed to be wild shellfish that are subject to these regulations:

(a) All mussels, oysters, and clams other than geoducks that are commercially harvested from the nonstate lands within the first twelve months after a complete application for the aquatic farm registration is filed; and

(b) All geoducks commercially harvested from the nonstate lands within the first thirty-six months after a complete application for the aquatic farm registration is filed.

The presumption that shellfish harvested from a newly registered aquatic farm during these time periods are from wild stocks may be overcome by a showing that the harvested shellfish were actually propagated, farmed, or cultivated under the active supervision of an aquatic farmer. After twelve or thirty-six months, respectively, all shellfish produced from a registered aquatic farm will be presumed to be private sector cultured aquatic products, and must be reported on quarterly aquatic farm reports. If a person does not commercially harvest mussels, oysters, or clams other than geoducks for the first twelve months after the aquatic farm registration, or does not commercially harvest geoducks for the first thirty-six months after registration, there is no requirement to obtain an emerging commercial fishery license or trial fishery permit.

WAC 220-354-290 Grays Harbor salmon fall fishery. From August 16 through December 31 of each year, it is unlawful to fish for salmon in Grays Harbor for commercial purposes or to possess salmon taken from those waters for commercial purposes, except that:

Fishing periods:

(1) Gillnet gear may be used to fish for Chinook, coho, and chum salmon, and shad as provided in this section and in the times and area identified in the chart below.

Time:	Areas:
7:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. October 24;	Area 2A and Area 2D
7:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. October 25;	
AND	
7:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. October 26.	
6:30 a.m. through 6:30 p.m. October 17;	Area 2C
6:30 a.m. through 6:30 p.m. October 18.	
7:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. October 30;	
AND	
7:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. October 31.	

Gear:

(2) Gear restrictions:

(a) It is permissible to have on board a commercial vessel more than one net, provided that the length of any one net does not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length. Nets not specifically authorized for use in this fishery may be onboard the vessel if properly stored. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope that is 3/8 (0.375) inches in diameter or greater.

(b) Areas 2A and 2D from October 1 through November 30: Gillnet gear only.

(i) It is unlawful to use set net gear.

(ii) It is unlawful to utilize any object, except the vessel deploying the gear, to impede a gillnet or its attached line or float from drifting.

(iii) Mesh size must not exceed six and one-half inch maximum. Nets may be no more than fifty-five meshes deep.

(iv) It is unlawful to use a gillnet to fish for salmon if the lead line weighs more than two pounds per fathom of net as measured on the cork line. The lead line must not rest on the bottom in such a manner as to prevent the net from drifting. It is permissible to have a gillnet with a lead line weighing more than two pounds per fathom

aboard a vessel when the vessel is fishing in or transiting through Grays Harbor.

(c) Area 2C from October 1 through November 30: Gillnet gear only.

(i) It is unlawful to use set net gear.

(ii) It is unlawful to utilize any object, except the vessel deploying the gear, to impede a gillnet or its attached line or float from drifting.

(iii) Mesh size must not exceed nine inches.

(iv) It is unlawful to use a gillnet to fish for salmon if the lead line weighs more than two pounds per fathom of net as measured on the cork line. The lead line must not rest on the bottom in such a manner as to prevent the net from drifting. It is permissible to have a gillnet with a lead line weighing more than two pounds per fathom aboard a vessel when the vessel is fishing in or transiting through Grays Harbor.

Other:

(3) Recovery boxes and soak times:

(a) Each boat must have two operable recovery boxes or one box with two chambers on board when fishing Areas 2A, 2C, and 2D.

(i) Each box and chamber must be operating during any time the net is being retrieved or picked and any time a fish is being held in accordance with (b) and (c) of this subsection. The flow in the recovery box must be a minimum of 16 gallons per minute in each chamber of the box, not to exceed 20 gallons per minute.

(ii) Each chamber of the recovery box must meet the following dimensions as measured from within the box:

(A) The inside length measurement must be at or within 39-1/2 inches to 48 inches;

(B) The inside width measurements must be at or within 8 to 10 inches; and

(C) The inside height measurement must be at or within 14 to 16 inches.

(iii) Each chamber of the recovery box must include a water inlet hole between 3/4 inch and 1 inch in diameter, centered horizontally across the door or wall of the chamber and 1-3/4 inches from the floor of the chamber. Each chamber of the recovery box must include a water outlet hole opposite the inflow that is at least 1-1/2 inches in diameter. The center of the outlet hole must be located a minimum of 12 inches above the floor of the box or chamber. The fisher must demonstrate to department employees, fish and wildlife enforcement officers, or other peace officers, upon request, that the pumping system is delivering the proper volume of fresh river or fresh bay water into each chamber.

(b) When fishing in Grays Harbor Areas 2A and 2D, all steelhead and wild (unmarked) Chinook must be placed in an operating recovery box which meets the requirements in (a) of this subsection prior to being released to the river/bay as set forth in (d) of this subsection.

(c) When fishing in Grays Harbor Area 2C, all steelhead must be placed in an operating recovery box which meets the requirements in (a) of this subsection prior to being released to the river/bay as set forth in (d) of this subsection.

(d) All fish placed in recovery boxes must remain until they are not lethargic and not bleeding and must be released to the river or bay prior to landing or docking.

(e) For Areas 2A and 2D, soak time must not exceed 45 minutes. Soak time is defined as the time elapsed from when the first of the gillnet web is deployed into the water until the gillnet web is fully retrieved from the water.

(4) Retention of any species other than coho, chum, hatchery Chinook marked by a healed scar at the site of the adipose fin, or shad is prohibited in Areas 2A and 2D from October 1 through November 30.

(5) Retention of any species other than Chinook, chum, coho or shad, is prohibited in Area 2C from October 1 through November 30.

(6) Quick reporting is required for (~~wholesale dealers and fishers retailing their catch under a "direct retail endorsement."~~) original receivers. According to WAC 220-352-180, reports must be made by 10:00 a.m. the day following landing.

(7) Report all encounters of green sturgeon to the quick reporting office via phone at 866-791-1280, fax at 360-249-1229, or email at harborfishtickets@dfw.wa.gov. Fishers may have wholesale (~~dealers~~) fish buyers use the "buyer only" portion of the fish ticket and include encounters with each day's quick reporting.

(8) Do NOT remove tags from white or green sturgeon. Please obtain available information from tags without removing tags. Submit tag information to:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
48 Devonshire Rd.
Montesano, WA 98563.

(9)(a) Fishers must take department observers, if requested, by department staff when participating in these openings.

(b) Fishers also must provide notice of intent to participate by contacting Quick Reporting by phone, fax or email. Notice of intent must be given prior to 12:00 p.m. on October 1, for openings in Areas 2A, 2C, or 2D.

(10) It is unlawful to fish for salmon with tangle net or gillnet gear in Areas 2A, 2C, and 2D unless the vessel operator has attended a "Fish Friendly" best fishing practices workshop and has in his or her possession a department-issued certification card.

WAC 220-354-030 Sale and purchase of commercial caught salmon.

(1) It is unlawful for any person licensed to take salmon for commercial purposes as required under chapter 77.65 RCW to:

(a) Retain for personal use more than the equivalent of one daily sport bag limit for the area being fished. All salmon taken under commercial license must be recorded on state of Washington fish receiving tickets. The daily limit and possession limit described in this subsection also apply to crew members of the licensed fishing vessel.

(b) Sell any salmon he takes under such license to anyone other than a ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer located within or outside the state of Washington: Provided, That a person who is himself ~~((licensed as))~~ a wholesale ~~((dealer under the provisions of RCW 77.65.280))~~ fish buyer may sell his catch to individuals or corporations other than ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealers))~~ fish buyer.

(c) Sell, barter or attempt to sell or barter salmon eggs that have been removed from the body cavity of salmon unless all carcasses from which eggs have been removed are sold to the same buyer except this subsection does not apply to troll caught salmon or the eggs from such salmon.

(d) Discard salmon that may be lawfully retained except fishers may discard salmon that are unmarketable due to pinniped predation.

(2) It is unlawful for ~~((any person licensed as a wholesale dealer as required under RCW 77.65.280 and acting in the capacity as an original receiver))~~ a wholesale fish buyer to purchase or attempt to purchase salmon eggs without also purchasing all male and female salmon taken by the fisher, including the salmon carcasses from which the eggs were removed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-353-030 General provisions—Lawful and unlawful acts—Food fish other than salmon. (1) It is unlawful to fish for or possess for commercial purposes any round, undressed sturgeon less than 43 inches in fork length or greater than 54 inches in fork length.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for, possess, or retain green sturgeon taken with commercial gear. Any green sturgeon taken with any type of commercial gear incidental to a lawful fishery shall immediately be returned to the water unharmed.

(3) It is unlawful to fish for or possess for commercial purposes or possess aboard a commercial fishing vessel for any purpose any species of halibut (*Hippoglossus*) unless permitted by the current regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

(4) It is unlawful to fish for or possess for commercial purposes sturgeon taken from any of the waters of Puget Sound or tributaries. Any sturgeon taken with any type of commercial gear incidental to a lawful fishery shall immediately be returned to the water unharmed.

(5) It is unlawful to fish for food fish for commercial purposes in the waters of Shilshole Bay, inland and inside a line projected in a southwesterly direction from Meadow Point to West Point.

(6) It is unlawful to fish for or possess for commercial purposes any starry flounder less than 14 inches in length taken by any commercial gear, in all Puget Sound Marine Fish-Shellfish Areas.

(7) It is unlawful to harvest herring eggs naturally deposited on marine vegetation or other substrate unless a person has a permit issued by the director.

(8) It is unlawful to fish for or possess carp taken for commercial purposes except as authorized by written permit from the director. However, carp taken incidental to a commercial fishery for other species may be retained for commercial purposes. Failure to comply with the provisions of the carp permit constitutes unlawful use of the carp commercial fishery license and may result in revocation of the carp permit.

(9) It is unlawful to fin sharks in Washington state waters, and it is unlawful to possess shark fins in the field unless the carcass of the shark is retained. However, once a commercially taken shark carcass has been delivered to a (~~licensed~~) wholesale (~~dealer or a person acting in that capacity~~) fish buyer, and the sale of the shark has been recorded on a fish receiving ticket, the shark fins need not be retained with the shark carcass.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-05-112, filed 2/15/17, effective 3/18/17)

WAC 220-353-110 Sale of commercially caught sturgeon, bottomfish and halibut. (1) It is unlawful for any person while engaged in commercial fishing for sturgeon, bottomfish or halibut to:

(a) Keep sturgeon smaller or greater than the size limits provided for in WAC 220-353-030, keep more than one sturgeon for personal use, or keep more than the equivalent of one daily limit of sport

caught bottomfish for personal use. Any lingcod to be retained for personal use taken east of the mouth of the Sekiu River must be greater than 26 inches in length and may not exceed 40 inches in length. All commercially taken sturgeon, bottomfish, and halibut retained for personal use must be recorded on fish receiving tickets.

(b) Sell any sturgeon, bottomfish, or halibut taken under such license to anyone other than a ~~((licensed))~~ wholesale ~~((dealer))~~ fish buyer within or outside the state of Washington ~~((, except that a person who is licensed as a wholesale dealer under the provisions of RCW 77.65.280))~~ may sell to individuals or corporations other than licensed ~~((wholesale))~~ fish dealers.

(c) Remove from the body cavity of the sturgeon any eggs or roe prior to the time the sturgeon is sold to a wholesale ~~((dealer licensed under RCW 77.65.280))~~ fish buyer.

(2) It is unlawful for any wholesale ~~((dealer licensed under RCW 77.65.280))~~ fish buyer to purchase or attempt to purchase sturgeon eggs from sturgeon taken by any person licensed to take sturgeon for commercial purposes under chapter 77.65 RCW if the sturgeon eggs have been removed from the body cavity of the sturgeon prior to the sale of the sturgeon.

(3) It is unlawful to purchase, sell, barter or attempt to purchase, sell, or barter any sturgeon eggs taken from sturgeon caught in the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam.

(4) It is unlawful to remove either the head or tail from a sturgeon prior to the time the sturgeon is sold to a wholesale dealer licensed under RCW 77.65.280 and delivered to a fish processing plant.

WAC 220-352-040 Description of Washington state nontreaty fish receiving tickets. (1) The department creates, prepares, prints, and distributes upon request the following nontreaty fish receiving ticket forms:

- (a) Puget Sound salmon;
 - (b) Troll;
 - (c) Marine;
 - (d) Utility; and
 - (e) Shellfish.
- (2) Fish receiving ticket forms must contain space for the following information:
- (a) Fisherman: The name of the licensed deliverer.
 - (b) Address: The address of the licensed deliverer.
 - (c) Boat name: The name or Coast Guard number of the landing vessel.
 - (d) WDFW boat registration: The Washington department of fish and wildlife boat registration number.
 - (e) Gear: The code number or name of the specific type of gear used.
 - (f) Fisherman's signature: The signature of the licensed deliverer.
 - (g) Date: Date of landing.
 - (h) ~~((Dealer))~~ Original receiver: Name of ~~((dealer))~~ original receiver and the department number assigned to ~~((dealer))~~ original receiver.
 - (i) Buyer: The name of buyer and the department number assigned to buyer.
 - (j) Receiver's signature: The signature of the original receiver.
 - (k) Number of days fished: Days spent catching fish.
 - (l) Fish or shellfish caught inside or outside 3-mile limit: Check one box.
 - (m) Catch area:
 - (i) The salmon catch area code if salmon are caught.
 - (ii) The marine fish/shellfish catch area code if marine fish are caught or shellfish are caught or harvested.
 - (n) Tally space for ~~((dealer's))~~ wholesale fish buyer's use: Used at the ~~((dealer's))~~ wholesale fish buyer's discretion.
 - (o) Species code: The department assigned species code.
 - (p) Individual number of salmon and sturgeon.
 - (q) Individual numbers of other fish species if fish other than salmon or sturgeon are landed as part of an incidental catch allowance or catch ratio restriction.
 - (r) The number of ghost shrimp in dozens, the number of oysters in dozens or gallons, and the species description for all fish and shellfish.
 - (s) The original total weight in round pounds of all shellfish or fish, except that pounds of legally dressed fish and shellfish may be recorded in original dressed weight so long as dressed fish and shellfish are designated as dressed on the fish receiving ticket.
 - (t) Value of fish and shellfish sold or purchased: Summary information for species, or species groups landed.
 - (u) All species or categories of bottomfish having a vessel trip limit must be listed separately (see WAC 220-355-100).

(v) Work area for ((dealer's)) wholesale fish buyer's use: Used at ((dealer's)) wholesale fish buyer's discretion, except:

(i) Federal sablefish endorsed limited entry permit numbers for each delivery of sablefish landed under the authority of the permit must be recorded on the fish receiving ticket in the space reserved for ((dealer's)) wholesale fish buyer's use. Separate fish tickets are required for each permit number used.

(ii) At the time of landing of coastal bottomfish into a Washington port, the wholesale fish buyer receiving the fish must clearly record all legally defined trawl gear aboard the vessel at the time of delivery of the bottomfish on the fish receiving ticket in the space reserved for ((dealer's)) wholesale fish buyer's use. The 3 trawl gear types are: Midwater trawl, roller trawl, and small foot rope trawl (foot rope less than 8 inches in diameter). The gear type(s) aboard the vessel must be recorded on the fish receiving ticket before the vessel representative signs the fish receiving ticket.

(w) Total amount: Total value of landing.

(x) Take-home fish: Species, number, and pounds of fish or shellfish retained for personal use.

(y) Crew: The name and signature of crew members who take home fish for personal use.

(3) A Puget Sound salmon fish receiving ticket must be completely, accurately, and legibly prepared for:

(a) Deliveries of nontreaty salmon caught in inland waters; and

(b) Any imports of fresh salmon into the state of Washington.

(4) A troll fish receiving ticket must be completely, accurately, and legibly prepared for:

(a) Deliveries of nontreaty coastal salmon and incidental catch;

(b) Any imports of fresh salmon into the state of Washington; and

(c) Any bottomfish or halibut subject to a catch allowance or ratio restriction, when those species are taken incidental to salmon fishing.

(5) A marine fish receiving ticket must be completely, accurately, and legibly prepared for:

(a) Nontreaty deliveries of marine fish or bottomfish that do not include salmon; and

(b) Any imports of fresh marine fish or bottomfish.

(6) A marine or utility fish receiving ticket must be completely, accurately, and legibly prepared for:

(a) Any nontreaty deliveries that do not include salmon, where other fish receiving tickets are not appropriate; and

(b) Any imports of fresh fish or shellfish that do not include salmon.

(7) A shellfish receiving ticket must be completely, accurately, and legibly prepared for:

(a) Any nontreaty deliveries of shellfish;

(b) Any imports of fresh shellfish; and

(c) Any incidental catch of bottomfish made while fishing for shellfish. The species name, total pounds, and price per pounds must be entered for each species of bottomfish caught.

WAC 220-352-220 ((Dealer and)) Wholesale fish buyer plates. (1)

Upon lawful application for a wholesale ((dealer's license, a dealer's)) fish buyer's endorsement, a wholesale fish buyer's plate will be issued by the department for any receiver acting as or intending to act as an original receiver. The receiver's plate will be designed for use with an approved mechanical imprinting device and shall contain the ((dealer's)) wholesale fish buyer's name, ((dealer's license)) wholesale fish buyer's endorsement number, year for which the ((license)) endorsement is valid, and department ((dealer)) wholesale fish buyer number.

(2) Upon lawful application for a wholesale fish buyer's license or a branch plant license, a wholesale fish buyer's plate will be issued by the department for any wholesale fish buyer acting or intending to act on the behalf of an original receiver. The wholesale fish buyer's plate will be designed for use with an approved mechanical imprinting device and shall contain the ((dealer's)) wholesale fish buyer's name, ((dealer's license)) wholesale fish buyer's endorsement number, year for which the ((license)) endorsement is valid, department ((dealer)) wholesale fish buyer number, buyer name, and department buyer number.

WAC 220-356-180 Spawn on kelp license (SOK license) contract conditions. (1) Spawn on kelp license (SOK license) contracts shall protect the environment, prevent waste, ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and ensure faithful performance of lease terms and conditions.

(2) SOK licensees shall not sell any spawn on kelp to anyone who is not a (~~licensed~~) wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer, except that the licensee may be a (~~licensed~~) wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer, and, after completing a state of Washington fish receiving ticket, may sell the spawn on kelp to someone who is not a wholesale (~~dealer~~) fish buyer.

(3) SOK licenses are (~~transferrable~~) transferable only in the case of hardship and then only to any person holding a herring fishery license except the SOK license is not transferable to a person currently holding a SOK license. The transfer shall be made on a form provided by the department, and the transferee shall be subject to the same terms and conditions of the original SOK license. For purposes of this section, hardship means death or disablement of the licensee or loss of the licensee's vessel through no fault of the licensee.

(4) Every SOK licensee may surrender the SOK license and shall be relieved of any obligation under the license except as otherwise provided. The licensee must notify the department in writing of intention to surrender the license. If operations under the license have been conducted, the licensee shall correct any adverse environmental effects caused by the operations, including but not limited to, release of any entrapped herring, removal of any herring enclosure, and placement of any herring spawn upon habitat suitable for hatch and release of herring fry. If the license is surrendered, the department will retain the amount of the bid.

(5) The SOK license shall provide for revocation for noncompliance with the terms of the license. Grounds for revocation for noncompliance shall include, but not be limited to, failure to provide catch records as required, failure to provide required data on fishing and harvesting related activities, and failure to notify the department of anticipated times of fishing and harvesting. The SOK licensee shall be notified, in writing, of noncompliance, the necessary corrective measures and the amount of time allowed to take corrective action. The licensee's remedying of the noncompliance within the specified time shall result in no revocation of the license. The licensee may appeal any cancellation under chapter 34.05 RCW.

(6) The SOK license contract shall allow the SOK licensee to conduct operations reasonably necessary for the production of spawn on kelp. Nothing in this section shall relieve the licensee of any responsibility under applicable laws or regulations.

WAC 220-352-140 Signatures—Fish receiving tickets. (1) It is unlawful for the deliverer or original receiver of nontreaty fish or shellfish to fail to sign the complete nontreaty fish receiving ticket to certify that all entries on the ticket are accurate and correct.

(2) It is unlawful for the deliverer of treaty fish or shellfish to fail to sign the tribal copy of the treaty Indian fish receiving ticket to certify that all entries on the ticket are accurate and correct. It is unlawful for the original receiver of treaty (~~fish~~) fish or shellfish to fail to sign the completed treaty Indian fish receiving ticket.

(3) It is unlawful for the deliverer or original receiver of fish from the directed commercial fisheries for Pacific Coast Groundfish authorized under 50 C.F.R., Part 660 to fail to print and sign a copy of the completed electronic fish receiving ticket to certify that all entries on the ticket are accurate and correct.

(a) A fisher who fails to sign a fish receiving ticket is in violation of RCW 77.15.630.

(b) An original receiver who fails to sign a fish receiving ticket is in violation of RCW 77.15.630.

(4) Where the fisherman is unable to deliver the catch, an agent of the fisherman is authorized to sign the fish receiving ticket if the agent has first obtained an alternate operator's license for the fishing vessel operated by the fisherman.

(5) If the receiver receives the fish or shellfish by any method other than direct delivery, the receiver shall affix his or her signature to the fish receiving ticket, and the fish receiving ticket shall be completed and submitted without the deliverer's signature and together with the transportation ticket. The receiver shall assume complete responsibility for the correctness of all entries on the fish receiving ticket.

Recommended Adjustments
[HB1597 Related WACs]

1. Amending the following WACs by removing outdated terminology and clarify new terms from HB1597.

WAC 220-340-420	Commercial crab fishery—Unlawful acts.
WAC 220-340-520	Commercial shrimp fishery—Puget Sound.
WAC 220-352-010	Fish receiving ticket definitions.
WAC 220-352-030	When state of Washington fish receiving tickets are not required.
WAC 220-352-040	Description of Washington state nontreaty fish receiving tickets.
WAC 220-352-140	Signatures—Fish receiving tickets.
WAC 220-352-160	Fish receiving ticket accountability.
WAC 220-352-180	Duties of commercial purchasers and receivers.
WAC 220-352-190	Duties of commercial fishers.
WAC 220-352-200	Duties of commercial shellfish shuckers.
WAC 220-352-220	Dealer and buyer plates.
WAC 220-352-230	Commercial food fish and shellfish transportation ticket.
WAC 220-352-240	Annual production report.
WAC 220-352-250	Sale under a direct retail endorsement.
WAC 220-353-030	General provisions—Lawful and unlawful acts—Food fish other than salmon.
WAC 220-353-110	Sale of commercially caught sturgeon, bottomfish and halibut.
WAC 220-353-120	Requirement to provide sales documents.
WAC 220-354-030	Sale and purchase of commercial caught salmon.
WAC 220-354-290	Grays Harbor salmon fall fishery.
WAC 220-356-050	Puget Sound forage fish commercial fisheries—General provisions.
WAC 220-356-160	Herring reporting.
WAC 220-356-180	Spawn on kelp license (SOK license) contract conditions.
WAC 220-359-060	Off-reservation Indian subsistence fishing.
WAC 220-359-080	Season—Sturgeon.
WAC 220-359-110	Columbia River—Columbia River off-reservation treaty Indian ceremonial fishing.
WAC 220-360-140	Identification of wild stocks of clams, mussels, or oysters—Reporting requirements for the commercial harvest of wild clams, mussels, or oysters from nonstate aquatic lands—Conversion to private sector cultured aquatic products.

2. Repealing WACs related to the Anadromous Game Buyer License.

WAC 220-305-050	Requirements to possess Indian caught anadromous game fish or roe.
WAC 220-352-260	Commercial buying and processing of anadromous game fish or roe.
WAC 220-352-270	Records for purchase and receipt of anadromous game fish and roe.



PROPOSED RULE MAKING

CR-102 (August 2017) (Implements RCW 34.05.320) Do NOT use for expedited rule making

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED

DATE: September 05, 2017

TIME: 5:41 PM

WSR 17-18-090

Agency: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

- Original Notice**
- Supplemental Notice to WSR** _____
- Continuance of WSR** _____

- Preproposal Statement of Inquiry was filed as WSR 17-15-078 on July 14, 2017 ; or**
- Expedited Rule Making--Proposed notice was filed as WSR _____; or**
- Proposal is exempt under RCW 34.05.310(4) or 34.05.330(1).**
- Proposal is exempt under RCW _____.**

Title of rule and other identifying information: (describe subject) Amending and repealing WACs affected by legislative changes made by passage of House Bill (HB) 1597 during the 2017 legislative session.

Hearing location(s):

Date:	Time:	Location: (be specific)	Comment:
October 27, 2017	8:00 am	Natural Resources Building, Room 172 1111 Washington Street SE Olympia, WA 98504	

Date of intended adoption: October 27, 2017 (Note: This is **NOT** the effective date)

Submit written comments to:

Name: Scott Bird, WDFW Rules Coordinator
 Address: 600 Capitol Way N. Olympia, WA 98501-1091
 Email: Rules.Coordinator@dfw.wa.gov
 Fax: (360) 902-2155
 Other:
 By (date) October 27, 2017

Assistance for persons with disabilities:

Contact Delores Noyes
 Phone: (360) 902-2349
 Fax:
 TTY: (360) 902-2207
 Email: Delores.Noyes@dfw.wa.gov
 Other:
 By (date) October 21, 2017

Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules: HB 1597 introduces new commercial fish license terms that are not currently defined elsewhere in the Fish and Wildlife Code. Because of the passage of HB 1597, the department must repeal and amend existing rules.

Amending the following related WACs based on legislative changes made by HB 1597:
 220-340-420, 220-340-520, 220-352-010, 220-352-030, 220-352-040, 220-352-140, 220-352-160, 220-352-180, 220-352-190, 220-352-200, 220-352-220, 220-352-230, 220-352-240, 220-352-250, 220-353-030, 220-353-110, 220-353-120, 220-354-030, 220-354-290, 220-356-050, 220-356-160, 220-356-180, 220-359-060, 220-359-080, 220-359-110, and 220-360-140.

Repealing the following related WACs based on legislative changes made by HB 1597:
220-305-050, 220-352-260, and 220-352-270.

Reasons supporting proposal: Because of the introduction of new license terms in and passage of HB 1597 during the 2017 legislative session, the department must amend and repeal certain rules in order to ensure that both its laws and rules are consistent and can be followed by the public and department staff.

Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 77.04.090, RCW 77.04.130, RCW 77.15.568, RCW 77.08.010, RCW 77.65.510, RCW 77.65.515, RCW 77.65.520

Statute being implemented: RCW 77.08.010, RCW 77.12.170, RCW 77.12.177, RCW 77.15.096, RCW 69.04.933, RCW 69.04.934, RCW 77.15.110, RCW 77.15.170, RCW 77.15.500, RCW 77.15.565, RCW 77.15.620, RCW 77.15.630, RCW 77.15.640, RCW 77.65.010, RCW 77.65.020, RCW 77.65.090, RCW 77.65.110, RCW 77.65.120, RCW 77.65.150, RCW 77.65.160, RCW 77.65.170, RCW 77.65.190, RCW 77.65.200, RCW 77.65.210, RCW 77.65.220, RCW 77.65.240, RCW 77.65.280, RCW 77.65.310, RCW 77.65.320, RCW 77.65.330, RCW 77.65.340, RCW 77.65.350, RCW 77.65.370, RCW 77.65.390, RCW 77.65.440, RCW 77.65.480, RCW 77.65.490, RCW 77.65.500, RCW 77.65.510, RCW 77.15.160, RCW 77.65.580, RCW 77.65.590, RCW 77.70.150, RCW 77.70.190, RCW 77.70.220, RCW 77.70.280, RCW 77.70.290, RCW 77.70.300, RCW 77.70.430, RCW 77.70.490, RCW 82.27.020, RCW 82.27.070, RCW 69.07.100, RCW 36.71.090, HB1597 Sections 1, 15, 57, 58 and 59

Is rule necessary because of a:

Federal Law? Yes No
Federal Court Decision? Yes No
State Court Decision? Yes No

If yes, CITATION:

Agency comments or recommendations, if any, as to statutory language, implementation, enforcement, and fiscal matters: None

Name of proponent: (person or organization) Private
 Public
 Governmental

Name of agency personnel responsible for:

	Name	Office Location	Phone
Drafting:	Trisha Anderson	1111 Washington Street, Olympia, WA 98501	(360) 902-2211
Implementation:	Peter Vernie	1111 Washington Street, Olympia, WA 98501	(360) 902-2302
Enforcement:	Chief Chris Anderson	1111 Washington Street, Olympia, WA 98501	(360) 902-2936

Is a school district fiscal impact statement required under RCW 28A.305.135? Yes No

If yes, insert statement here:

The public may obtain a copy of the school district fiscal impact statement by contacting:

Name:
Address:
Phone:
Fax:
TTY:
Email:
Other:

Is a cost-benefit analysis required under RCW 34.05.328?

Yes: A preliminary cost-benefit analysis may be obtained by contacting:

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

TTY:

Email:

Other:

No: Please explain: The proposed rules do not affect hydraulics. Furthermore, the proposed rules serve as a clarification of terms and do not require a cost-benefit analysis under RCW 34.05.328 Section 5(b)(iv), which excludes rules that only "clarify language of a rule without changing its effect."

Regulatory Fairness Act Cost Considerations for a Small Business Economic Impact Statement:

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, **may be exempt** from requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act (see chapter 19.85 RCW). Please check the box for any applicable exemption(s):

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW 19.85.061 because this rule making is being adopted solely to conform and/or comply with federal statute or regulations. Please cite the specific federal statute or regulation this rule is being adopted to conform or comply with, and describe the consequences to the state if the rule is not adopted.

Citation and description:

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt because the agency has completed the pilot rule process defined by RCW 34.05.313 before filing the notice of this proposed rule.

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under the provisions of RCW 15.65.570(2) because it was adopted by a referendum.

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW 19.85.025(3). Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> RCW 34.05.310 (4)(b)
(Internal government operations) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RCW 34.05.310 (4)(e)
(Dictated by statute) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RCW 34.05.310 (4)(c)
(Incorporation by reference) | <input type="checkbox"/> RCW 34.05.310 (4)(f)
(Set or adjust fees) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RCW 34.05.310 (4)(d)
(Correct or clarify language) | <input type="checkbox"/> RCW 34.05.310 (4)(g)
((i) Relating to agency hearings; or (ii) process requirements for applying to an agency for a license or permit) |

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW ____.

Explanation of exemptions, if necessary:

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF NO EXEMPTION APPLIES

If the proposed rule is **not exempt**, does it impose more-than-minor costs (as defined by RCW 19.85.020(2)) on businesses?

No Briefly summarize the agency's analysis showing how costs were calculated. _____

Yes Calculations show the rule proposal likely imposes more-than-minor cost to businesses, and a small business economic impact statement is required. Insert statement here:

The public may obtain a copy of the small business economic impact statement or the detailed cost calculations by contacting:

Name:
Address:
Phone:
Fax:
TTY:
Email:
Other:

Date: September 5, 2017

Name: Scott Bird

Title: Rules Coordinator

Signature:



Public Comments
[HB1597 Related WACs]

Public comments, response to comments, and consideration of comments

- a. Published a CR-102 on Sept 5th, 2017.
- b. Sent letters to Commercial Fishers on Sept 13th, 2017.
- c. No public comments or concerns received.