

“GREEN SHEET”

ITEM B
FWC conf call
Feb. 18, 2011

Meeting: February 18, 2011, Commission Conference Call

Agenda item B: Commercial Net Marking and Lost Gear Reporting – (Briefing)

Staff Contact: Craig Burley, Fish Management Division Manager, Fish Program

Presenter(s): Craig Burley, Fish Management Division Manager, Fish Program

Background:

Derelict fishing gear has collected over time in Puget Sound and the Northwest Straits region, especially the Strait of Juan de Fuca and northern Puget Sound from Everett to the Canadian border.

The Northwest Straits Initiative (NWSI) has removed 3,829 derelict nets and 2,045 derelict crab pots since it began operations in 2002. More than 2.4 million animals were estimated entangled by this gear every year, including mammals, birds, fish, and invertebrates. Removing this gear restored 525 acres of marine habitat. NWSI estimates total gill net loss since the 1970s at approximately 5,600 nets.

Since then, the NWSI has worked closely with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Natural Resources to undertake a number of actions to enhance derelict gear survey and removal operations for nets and pots. One major enhancement is the redesign of the phone and web-based tools for reporting derelict fishing gear and shellfish pots. This information is collected and stored in a database maintained by the NWSI. The information is used to identify and prioritize areas for targeted removal efforts.

Unfortunately, Commercial fishers do not appear to be reporting lost or abandoned commercial fishing nets under the current statutes and the current marking requirement for commercial nets is not sufficient to identify ownership of net or parts of nets that have been removed from the environment.

The Department has included an action in the Puget Sound Rockfish Conservation Plan to: *“work with the Northwest Straits Commission, tribes, fishers, and other groups to improve the system to report, and account for fishing gear lost during active fishing operations and remove derelict gear. Evaluate the potential effectiveness of voluntary and mandatory reporting and marking systems to prevent the accumulation of derelict gear to reduce rockfish mortality”*.

Legislative Authority for marking and reporting of commercial net gear:

The Commission has the authority under **RCW 77.12.047** (attached) to adopt rules specifying and defining the gear or other equipment used to take fish, specifying the statistical and biological reports required and other rules necessary to carry out this title.

RCW 77.12.870 (attached) encourages a person who loses or abandons commercial fishing gear within the waters of the state to report the location of the loss and type of gear within forty-eight hours of the loss.

Related Laws:

RCW 77.70.500 (attached) establishes a coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program by permit.

WAC 220-20-010 (attached) (5) requires the owner or operator of commercial food fish or shellfish gear to mark the gear. This rule covers shellfish pots, bottom fish pots, set lines and set net gear in (5)(a) and gillnets in (5)(b).

Policy issues:

Commercial fishers do not appear to be reporting lost or abandoned commercial fishing nets under the current statutes. In addition the current marking requirement for commercial nets is not always sufficient to identify ownership of nets or parts of nets that has been removed from the environment.

The Department currently has the authority to require marking of commercial net gear that would allow better identification of lost gear that is retrieved.

There are currently two companion bill (HB 1717 and SB 5661) in the Legislature to require reporting of lost or abandoned commercial net gear within forty-eight hours of loss.

Passage of this legislation would give the Department explicit authority to promulgate rules to implement mandatory reporting of lost or abandoned commercial net gear.

Without this explicit statutory authority, the Commission still has an opportunity to pursue rule making, working with industry to minimize any disruptions to the fisheries. Rule making would be under the authority in RCW 77.12.047 subsection (1) (c). The time limit for reporting would likely need to be longer than the forty-eighty hours currently encouraged in RCW 77.12.870.

Public involvement process and outcome:

Public testimony was received at the December Commission meeting requesting that the Commission pursue mandatory marking and reporting of lost commercial net gear.

On February 14, 2011, the Senate Natural Resources and Marine Waters Committee held a public hearing regarding SB 5661 requiring reporting of lost or abandoned commercial net gear. All testimony was in support of the bill. The Department requested an amendment that would establish penalties for failure to report under RCW 77.15.520 (attached) and direct the Fish and Wildlife Commission to establish rules implementing this subsection.

Action requested:

Briefing only at this time.

We will continue our support for SB 5661 and HB 1717 this session. At the end of session we will revisit the issue and outcome from the legislature and provide the Commission with a briefing on proposed actions.

Draft motion language:

N/A

Justification for Commission Action:

N/A

Communications Plan:

N/A

RCW 77.12.047

Scope of commission's authority to adopt rules — Application to private tideland owners or lessees of the state.

(1) The commission may adopt, amend, or repeal rules as follows:

- (a) Specifying the times when the taking of wildlife, fish, or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.
- (b) Specifying the areas and waters in which the taking and possession of wildlife, fish, or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.
- (c) Specifying and defining the gear, appliances, or other equipment and methods that may be used to take wildlife, fish, or shellfish, and specifying the times, places, and manner in which the equipment may be used or possessed.
- (d) Regulating the importation, transportation, possession, disposal, landing, and sale of wildlife, fish, shellfish, or seaweed within the state, whether acquired within or without the state.
- (e) Regulating the prevention and suppression of diseases and pests affecting wildlife, fish, or shellfish.
- (f) Regulating the size, sex, species, and quantities of wildlife, fish, or shellfish that may be taken, possessed, sold, or disposed of.
- (g) Specifying the statistical and biological reports required from fishers, dealers, boathouses, or processors of wildlife, fish, or shellfish.
- (h) Classifying species of marine and freshwater life as food fish or shellfish.
- (i) Classifying the species of wildlife, fish, and shellfish that may be used for purposes other than human consumption.
- (j) Regulating the taking, sale, possession, and distribution of wildlife, fish, shellfish, or deleterious exotic wildlife.
- (k) Establishing game reserves and closed areas where hunting for wild animals or wild birds may be prohibited.
- (l) Regulating the harvesting of fish, shellfish, and wildlife in the federal exclusive economic zone by vessels or individuals registered or licensed under the laws of this state.
- (m) Authorizing issuance of permits to release, plant, or place fish or shellfish in state waters.
- (n) Governing the possession of fish, shellfish, or wildlife so that the size, species, or sex can be determined visually in the field or while being transported.
- (o) Other rules necessary to carry out this title and the purposes and duties of the department.

(2) Subsections (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of this section do not apply to private tideland owners and lessees and the immediate family members of the owners or lessees of state tidelands, when they take or possess oysters, clams, cockles, borers, or mussels, excluding razor clams, produced on their own private tidelands or their leased state tidelands for personal use.

"Immediate family member" for the purposes of this section means a spouse, brother, sister, grandparent, parent, child, or grandchild.

(3) Except for subsection (1)(g) of this section, this section does not apply to private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW [15.85.020](#). Subsection (1)(g) of this section does apply to such products.

[2001 c 253 § 14; 2000 c 107 § 7; 1995 1st sp.s. c 2 § 11 (Referendum Bill No. 45, approved November 7, 1995); 1993 c 117 § 1; 1985 c 457 § 17; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 15; 1980 c 55 § 1; 1955 c 12 § [75.08.080](#). Prior: 1949 c 112 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-205, part. Formerly RCW [75.08.080](#).]

Notes:

Referral to electorate -- 1995 1st sp.s. c 2: See note following RCW [77.04.013](#).

Effective date -- 1995 1st sp.s. c 2: See note following RCW [43.17.020](#).

RCW 77.12.870**Derelict fishing gear and shellfish pots database.**

(1) The department, in partnership with the Northwest straits commission, the department of natural resources, and other interested parties, must create and ensure the maintenance of a database of known derelict fishing gear and shellfish pots, including the type of gear and its location.

(2) A person who loses or abandons commercial fishing gear or shellfish pots within the waters of the state is encouraged to report the location of the loss and the type of gear lost to the department within forty-eight hours of the loss.

[2010 c 193 § 8; 2009 c 333 § 21; 2002 c 20 § 3.]

Notes:

Finding -- Purpose -- 2002 c 20: See note following RCW [77.12.865](#).

RCW 77.15.520**Commercial fishing — Unlawful gear or methods — Penalty.**

(1) Except for actions involving shellfish gear punishable under RCW [77.15.522](#), a person is guilty of commercial fishing using unlawful gear or methods if the person acts for commercial purposes and takes or fishes for any fish or shellfish using any gear or method in violation of a rule of the commission specifying, regulating, or limiting the gear or method for taking, fishing, or harvesting of such fish or shellfish.

(2) Commercial fishing using unlawful gear or methods is a gross misdemeanor.

[2010 c 193 § 4; 1998 c 190 § 37.]

RCW 77.70.500**Crab pot removal permit — Shellfish pot removal permit — Rules — Penalty.**

(1)(a) As part of a coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program, the department shall issue a crab pot removal permit that allows the participants in the Dungeness crab-coastal fishery created in RCW [77.70.280](#) to remove crab pots belonging to state commercial licensed crab fisheries from coastal marine waters after the close of the primary commercial Dungeness crab-coastal harvest season, regardless of whether the crab pot was originally set by the participant or not.

(b) Beginning fifteen days after the close of the primary commercial Dungeness crab-coastal harvest season, any individual with a current commercial Dungeness crab-coastal license and a valid crab pot removal permit issued by the department may remove a crab pot or crab pots used to harvest Dungeness crabs remaining in coastal marine waters after the close of the primary commercial Dungeness crab-coastal harvest season.

(c) In cooperation with individuals with a current commercial Dungeness crab-coastal license, the department may expand the coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program to those areas closed to commercial Dungeness crab harvest prior to the end of the primary season.

(d) Nothing in this section prohibits the department from exempting certain crab pots from the coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program or from restricting crab pot removal activities to specific geographic areas.

(2)(a) The department may expand the crab pot removal program to allow for the removal of shellfish pots belonging to state commercial or recreational licensed shellfish fisheries from Puget Sound waters during shellfish harvest closures, regardless of whether the shellfish pot was originally set by the permittee or not.

(b) If the department expands the program to Puget Sound waters, the department shall limit the program as necessary to streamline implementation, minimize the oversight burden on fish and wildlife enforcement officers, minimize interference with lawful fisheries and other user groups, minimize administrative overhead cost, and avoid the collection of shellfish pots that are not abandoned. The program may be limited as deemed appropriate by the department, including limitations on:

(i) The number of participants;

(ii) The eligible geographic areas in Puget Sound where shellfish pots may be recovered;

- (iii) The types of shellfish pots that may be recovered;
 - (iv) The maximum or minimum depth where a shellfish pot must be located to be eligible for recovery; and
 - (v) The ports through which the vessels collecting the abandoned shellfish pots may operate.
- (3) The department may adopt rules to implement subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4)(a) The following are exempt from complying with the lost and found property provisions in chapter [63.21](#) RCW:

(i) An individual participating in permitted crab pot removal activities in coastal marine waters who has a valid crab pot removal permit, and who adheres to the provisions of the permit as they relate to crab pot removal; and

(ii) An individual participating in permitted shellfish pot removal activities in Puget Sound waters who has a valid shellfish pot removal permit and who adheres to the provisions of the permit as they relate to shellfish pot removal.

(b) The individual who removes a shellfish pot under a valid crab pot removal permit or a valid shellfish pot removal permit takes the property free and clear of all claims of the owner or previous holder and free and clear of all individuals claiming ownership under the previous owner.

(5) A violation of this section, or any rules or permit conditions provided under this section, is punishable as provided in RCW [77.15.750](#).

(6) Individuals who remove shellfish pots under a valid crab pot removal permit or a valid shellfish pot removal permit in accordance with this section are not subject to permitting under RCW [77.55.021](#).

[2010 c 193 § 3; 2009 c 355 § 1.]

WAC 220-20-010

General provisions — Lawful and unlawful acts — Salmon, other fish and shellfish.

(1) It shall be unlawful to take, fish for, possess or transport for any purpose fish, shellfish or parts thereof, in or from any of the waters or land over which the state of Washington has jurisdiction, or from the waters of the Pacific Ocean, except at the times, places and in the manners and for the species, quantities, sizes or sexes provided for in the regulations of the department.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or under control or custody any food fish or shellfish within the land or water boundaries of the state of Washington, except in those areas which are open to commercial fishing or wherein the possession, control or custody of salmon or other food fish or shellfish for commercial purposes is made lawful under a statute of the state of Washington or the rules and regulations of the commission or director, unless otherwise provided.

(3) A person may fish for, possess, process and otherwise deal in food fish and fish offal or scrap for any purpose, provided that it shall be unlawful to use any of the following listed species for purposes other than human consumption or fishing bait:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Pacific halibut | <i>(Hippoglossus stenolepis)</i> |
| Pacific herring | <i>(Clupea harengus pallasii)</i> |
| (except as prescribed | |
| in WAC 220-49-020) | |
| Anchovy (except as provided for in WAC 220-33-060 , 220-36-03001 , 220-44- | <i>(Engraulis mordax)</i> |

020, and 220-40-030)

Salmon

Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)

Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)

Chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*)

Pink (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*)

Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)

Masu (*Oncorhynchus masu*)

Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*)

Except as provided for in WAC 220-88C-040

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for fish or shellfish while in possession in the field of fish or shellfish that are in violation of the harvest regulations for the area being fished. This regulation does not apply to vessels in transit.

(5) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any commercial food fish or shellfish gear to leave such gear unattended in waters of the state or offshore waters unless said gear is marked.

(a) Shellfish pot, bottom fish pot, set line and set net gear must be marked with a buoy to which shall be affixed, in a visible and legible manner, the department approved and registered buoy brand issued to the license, provided that:

(i) Buoys affixed to unattended gear must be visible on the surface of the water except during strong tidal flow or extreme weather conditions.

(ii) When two or more shellfish pots are attached to a common ground line, the number of pots so attached must be clearly labeled on the required buoy.

(b) It is unlawful to operate any gill net, attended or unattended, unless there is affixed, within five feet of each end of the net, a buoy, float, or some other form of marker, visible on the cork line of the net, on which shall be marked in a visible, legible and permanent manner the name and gill-net license number of the fisher.

(c) It shall be unlawful at any time to leave a gill net unattended in the commercial salmon fishery.

(6) It shall be unlawful to place any commercial food fish or shellfish gear in any waters closed to commercial fishing, provided that this provision shall not apply to reef nets or brush weirs or to gear being tested under supervision of the department. In addition, it shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess food fish with any type of commercial fishing gear in the waters of Carr Inlet north of north latitude 47°20', from August 15 through November 30, except as provided in chapter 220-47 WAC.

(7) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any fishing gear to refuse to submit such gear to inspection in any manner specified by authorized representatives of the department.

(8) It shall be unlawful for any person taking or possessing fish or shellfish taken from any of the waters or beaches of the Columbia River, the state of Washington, or the Pacific Ocean, for any purpose, to fail to submit such fish or shellfish for inspection by authorized representatives of the department.

(9) It shall be unlawful for any person licensed by the department to fail to make or return any report required by the department relative to the taking, selling, possessing, transporting, processing, freezing and storing of fish or shellfish, whether

taken within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington or beyond, or on Indian reservations or usual and accustomed Indian fishing grounds.

(10) It shall be unlawful to take, fish for, possess, injure, kill, or molest fish in any fishway, fish ladder, fish screen, holding pond, rearing pond, or other fish protective device, or to interfere in any manner with the proper operation of such fish protective devices.

(11) It shall be unlawful to club, gaff, snag, snare, dip net, harass, spear, stone, or otherwise molest, injure, kill, destroy, or shoot with a firearm, crossbow, bow and arrow, or compressed air gun, any fish or shellfish or parts thereof, or for any person to attempt to commit such acts, or to have any fish, shellfish or parts thereof so taken in possession, except as provided for in this subsection:

(a) A person may use a dip net or club in the landing of fish taken by personal-use angling, unless otherwise provided; and a person may use a gaff in the landing of tuna, halibut and dogfish, and a harpoon in the landing of halibut, in all catch record card areas.

(b)(i) A person may use a dip net, gaff, or club in the landing of food fish or shellfish taken for commercial purposes, except that it is unlawful to use a fish pew, pitchfork, or any other instrument that will penetrate the body of the fish or shellfish that are not going to be retained or are unlawful to possess.

(ii) It is unlawful under any circumstance to use a device that penetrates the body of a sturgeon whether legal to retain or not.

(c) A person may use a spear in underwater spear fishing, as provided for in WAC [220-56-160](#).

(d) A person may use a bow and arrow or spear to take carp, as provided for in WAC [220-56-280](#).

(e) A person may snag herring, smelt, anchovies, pilchard, sand lance, and squid when using forage fish jigger gear or squid jigs.

(f) A person may shoot halibut when landing them with a dip net, harpoon or gaff.

(12) It shall be unlawful to take or possess, for any purpose, any fish or shellfish smaller or larger than the lawful minimum or maximum size limits prescribed by department rule. Any such fish either snagged, hooked, netted or gilled must be immediately returned to the water with the least possible injury to the fish or shellfish.

(13) It shall be unlawful to allow salmon or sturgeon or fish unlawful to retain that are entangled in commercial nets to pass through a power block or onto a power reel or drum.

(14) Notwithstanding the exceptions listed in subsection (15) of this section, it shall be unlawful to possess, aboard any vessel engaged in commercial fishing or having commercially caught fish aboard, any food fish or shellfish in such condition that its species, length, weight or sex cannot be determined if a species, species group or category, length, weight, or sex limit is prescribed for said species.

(15) It is unlawful to possess food fish or shellfish mutilated in any manner such that the natural length or weight cannot be determined if a length or weight limit is prescribed for said species, except as follows:

(a) The food fish or shellfish have been legally taken for commercial purposes, are landed, and are properly accounted for on a completed fish receiving ticket.

(b) A person may possess, transport through the waters of the state, or land dressed sablefish as defined in WAC [220-16-330](#).

(c) A person may possess, transport through the waters of the Pacific Ocean, or land dressed salmon caught during a legal commercial salmon troll fishery, provided that frozen Chinook salmon, dressed with the heads off, shall be 21 1/2 inches minimum; and frozen coho salmon, dressed with the heads off, shall be 12 inches minimum, measured from the midpoint of the clavicle arch to the fork of the tail.

(d) A person may possess, transport through the waters of the Pacific Ocean, or land dressed halibut if allowed by International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) rules and such fish meet any IPHC size requirements. All halibut must be landed with the heads on.

(e) A person may possess, transport through the waters of the Pacific Ocean, or land dressed lingcod as defined by WAC [220-16-330](#) when taken during a lawful commercial fishery.

(16) It shall be unlawful to possess for any purpose any fish or shellfish in excess of catch or possession limits prescribed by department rule. Any such fish either snagged, hooked, netted or gilled must be immediately returned to the water with the least

possible injury to the fish or shellfish.

(17) It shall be unlawful in any area to use, operate, or carry aboard a commercial fishing vessel a licensed net or combination of such nets, whether fished singly or separately, in excess of the maximum lawful size or length prescribed for a single net in that area, except as otherwise provided for in the rules and regulations of the department.

(18) It shall be unlawful for any permit holder to fail to comply with all provisions of any special permit or letter of approval issued to him under the authority of the director, or to perform any act not specifically authorized in said document or in the regulations of the commission or director.

(19) It shall be unlawful to use, place or cause to be placed in the waters or on the beaches or tidelands of the state any substance or chemical used for control of predators or pests affecting fish or shellfish or other aquatic marine organisms, without first having obtained a special permit to do so from the director.

(20) It shall be unlawful to test commercial fishing gear, except as follows:

(a) Bellingham Bay - inside and northerly of a line from Governor's Point to the south tip of Eliza Island to Point Frances, in waters 10 fathoms and deeper.

(b) Boundary Bay - north of a line from Birch Point to Point Roberts, and south of the international boundary, in waters 10 fathoms and deeper during times not under control of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

(c) San Juan Channel - within a 1-mile radius of Point Caution during times not under control of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

(d) Port Angeles - inside and westerly of a line projected from the east tip of Ediz Hook through buoy C "1" to the mainland.

(e) Port Gardner - within a 2-mile radius of the entrance to Everett breakwater, in waters 10 fathoms and deeper.

(f) Central Puget Sound - between lines from Meadow Point to Point Monroe, and Skiff Point to West Point, in waters 50 fathoms and deeper.

(g) East Pass - between lines from Point Robinson true east to the mainland, and from Dash Point to Point Piner, in waters 50 fathoms and deeper.

(h) Port Townsend - westerly of a line from the Coast Guard station in Port Townsend to Walan Point to Kala Point, in waters 10 fathoms and deeper.

(i) All tows or sets are limited to 20 minutes, exclusive of setting and retrieving time.

(j) All testing is to be accomplished between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

(k) Cod ends of trawl nets must be left open, all hooks of set line gear must be unbaited, and no lures or baited hooks shall be used with jig or troll gear.

(l) Any and all incidentally caught fish and shellfish must be returned to the waters immediately, and no fish or shellfish are to be retained aboard the vessel at any time during a gear test operation.

(m) It shall be unlawful for any person conducting such gear testing operations to fail to notify the fish and wildlife enforcement office in Olympia prior to testing.

(21) It is unlawful for any person or corporation either licensed by the department or bringing fish or shellfish into the state to fail to comply with the directions of authorized department personnel related to the collection of sampling data or material from fish or shellfish. It is also unlawful for any such person or corporation to fail to relinquish to the department, upon request, any part of a salmon or other fish containing coded-wire tags, including but not limited to, the snouts of those salmon that are marked by having clipped adipose fins.

(22) It is unlawful for any person to possess live bottom fish taken under a commercial fishery license.

(23) It is unlawful for any person to use chemical irritants to harvest fish, shellfish or unclassified marine invertebrates except as authorized by permit issued by the department.

(24) The lower Columbia River, Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay are closed to commercial sturgeon fishing, except as provided by emergency rule of the director. Sturgeon taken incidentally during an open commercial salmon fishing period may be retained for commercial purposes as described by department rule.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#), 10-06-095 (Order 10-33), § 220-20-010, filed 3/2/10, effective 4/2/10. Statutory Authority: RCW [77.04.020](#), [77.12.047](#), 50 C.F.R. § 660.370, and 50 C.F.R. § 300.63, 10-02-002 (Order 09-262), § 220-20-010, filed 12/23/09, effective 1/23/10. Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#), 07-21-128 (Order 07-266), § 220-20-010, filed 10/23/07, effective 11/23/07; 07-04-030, § 220-20-010, filed 1/29/07, effective 3/1/07; 06-13-023 (Order 06-135), § 220-20-010, filed 6/13/06, effective 7/14/06; 05-08-056 (Order 05-53), § 220-20-010, filed 3/30/05, effective 4/30/05; 02-08-048 (Order 02-53), § 220-20-010, filed 3/29/02, effective 5/1/02. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#), [77.12.040](#), 00-08-038 (Order 00-29), § 220-20-010, filed 3/29/00, effective 5/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#), 00-01-096 (Order 99-214), § 220-20-010, filed 12/15/99, effective 1/15/00. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#), [77.12.040](#), 98-15-081 (Order 98-122), § 220-20-010, filed 7/15/98, effective 8/15/98. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#), 98-15-031 (Order 98-120), § 220-20-010, filed 7/7/98, effective 8/7/98. Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.040](#) and [75.08.080](#), 98-06-031, § 220-20-010, filed 2/26/98, effective 5/1/98. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#), 93-15-051, § 220-20-010, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-20-010, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 91-01-023, § 220-20-010, filed 12/10/90, effective 1/10/91; 89-02-022 (Order 88-186), § 220-20-010, filed 12/29/88; 88-10-013 (Order 88-15), § 220-20-010, filed 4/26/88; 85-09-017 (Order 85-20), § 220-20-010, filed 4/9/85; 85-08-023 (Order 85-24), § 220-20-010, filed 4/1/85; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-20-010, filed 3/27/84; 82-15-040 (Order 82-83), § 220-20-010, filed 7/15/82; 82-07-047 (Order 82-19), § 220-20-010, filed 3/18/82; 81-02-053 (Order 81-3), § 220-20-010, filed 1/7/81; 80-10-058 (Order 80-83), § 220-20-010, filed 8/6/80; 80-07-017 (Order 80-45), § 220-20-010, filed 6/11/80; 79-10-013 (Order 79-75), § 220-20-010, filed 9/7/79; Order 77-14, § 220-20-010, filed 4/15/77; Order 76-148, § 220-20-010, filed 12/2/76; Order 1193, § 220-20-010, filed 3/4/75; Order 1179, § 220-20-010, filed 11/19/74; Order 1106, § 220-20-010, filed 1/10/74; Order 1057, § 220-20-010, filed 5/22/73; Order 945, § 220-20-010, filed 8/16/71; Order 920, § 220-20-010, filed 5/13/71; Order 817, § 220-20-010, filed 5/29/69; Order 810, § 220-20-010, filed 4/17/69; Order 771-A, § 220-20-010, filed 3/29/68; Order 767, § 1, filed 12/22/67; Order 758, § 3, filed 10/16/67; Order 726, §§ 2, 3, filed 4/24/67; Order 721, § 1, filed 3/9/67; Subsections 1, 2 from Orders 405 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 3 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Subsection 16 from Order 525, filed 5/3/61; Orders 355 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 4 from Order 591, filed 10/28/63; Orders 479 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 5 from Orders 383 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsections 6, 26, 35 from Order 568, filed 3/26/63; Order 543, filed 3/20/62; Order 507, filed 4/13/60; Order 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsections 7-11, 13-15, 17, 18, 22 from Orders 355 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 12 from Orders 407 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsections 19, 27 from Orders 480 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 20 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Orders 483 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 23 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Order 605, filed 4/21/64; Order 568, filed 3/26/63; Order 543, filed 3/20/62; Order 507, filed 4/13/60; Order 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 24 from Order 605, filed 4/21/64; Orders 407 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 25 from Orders 449 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsections 28-33 from Orders 456 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 34 from Orders 486 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 36 from Order 591, filed 10/28/63; Subsections 37 and 38 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Subsection 39 from Order 672, filed 12/28/65.]