

LANDLINE

A Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife land management newsletter

Fall 2008

Help us manage wildlife lands

By Jeff Koenings, Ph.D., WDFW Director

If you've ever thought the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) could use your advice about managing the public's wildlife lands, I've got a job for you.

We're seeking new members for WDFW's Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC). This is a group of up to 20 citizen volunteers who meet with us to discuss land-management issues. The LMAC also helps us implement WDFW's "Lands 20/20" process for acquiring new public lands.

Advisory groups like the LMAC are one of the ways we involve citizens as stewards of Washington's fish, wildlife, habitat and recreational opportunities. Other such groups advise us on a host of efforts from disabled hunter/fisher access to shellfish management.

We know we don't have all the answers to the many management challenges we face, so we welcome input from all interested individuals and groups.

Washington continues to lose functioning fish and wildlife habitat

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Photo courtesy of USDA NRCS

Past Farm Bill WHIP projects included streambank stabilization plantings along Dogfish Creek in Kitsap County.

2008 Farm Bill holds promise for wildlife

The 2008 Farm Bill passed by Congress this summer holds much promise for retaining, restoring and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat on private lands in Washington through various programs.

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) was reauthorized for \$85 million nationwide per year through 2012 to provide technical assistance and cost sharing for development and improvement of wildlife habitat on private agricultural lands, non-industrial private forest land, and tribal land.

WHIP has proven to be a highly effective and widely accepted program across the country. This time around WHIP cost-share priority may be given to projects that address state, regional and

national conservation initiatives, such as to:

- Restore declining or important native wildlife habitats;
- Protect, restore, develop or enhance wildlife habitat of at-risk species (candidate species, and State and Federally listed threatened and endangered species);
- Reduce the impacts of invasive species on wildlife habitats; and
- Protect, restore, develop or enhance declining or important aquatic wildlife species' habitats.

WHIP implementation rules, which

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Update: Grazing on Wildlife Lands

Two livestock grazing projects on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) lands have taken major steps this year to improve the long-term benefits to wildlife.

The pilot or experimental grazing project on the **Asotin Wildlife Area** in southeast Washington's Asotin County has been extended another three years, now that it is under a Washington State University (WSU) study to monitor effects and results.

Public comment scoping about proposed grazing on the **Whiskey Dick and Quilomene Wildlife Areas** in central Washington's Kittitas County was recently completed and a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be available for review later this year or early next.

"These measures are in keeping with our Commission's 2002 grazing policy," said WDFW Lands Division Manager Jennifer Quan. "The main thrust of that policy is that managed livestock grazing may be used on some of our lands if it ultimately helps wildlife."

Quan also noted the creation of a Grazing Scientific Review committee of experts outside the agency will provide external review and assistance in the application of the most up-to-date science to WDFW's grazing policy.

Using state legislative funds allocated specifically for the pilot grazing project, WDFW contracted WSU to conduct monitoring. Dr. Linda Hardesty, associate professor of forest and range management in the Department of Natural Resource Sciences, is coordinating vegetation monitoring and protocols for assessing and measuring ecological integrity. Dr. Lisa Shipley, associate professor of wildlife ecology in the Department of Natural Resource Sciences, is coordinating a study of wildlife use, including an inventory of what a captive herd of deer actually feed on at the pilot grazing site.

About half of the legislative allocation of \$300,000 will cover



WDFW Asotin Wildlife Area

the first two years of these five-year studies, Quan noted. The other half supports infrastructure for the project, like fencing.

The Asotin grazing pilot began in 2005 with an agreement between WDFW and the Washington Cattlemen's Association (WCA) to explore grazing opportunities on wildlife lands. Then, as now, only about five percent of the more than 800,000 acres owned or managed by WDFW are grazed.

Rotational grazing began on the 4,280-acre Pintler Creek unit of the Asotin Wildlife Area in Spring 2006 and continued in Spring 2007 and 2008. The 5,000-acre Smoothing Iron unit began rotational grazing in Spring 2007 and 2008 and will continue in Spring 2009.

Based on what WSU studies indicate, more grazing rotations will be conducted through 2011. A recent discovery of the presence of a federal and state threatened plant species, Spalding's catchfly (*Silene spaldingii*), on Asotin Wildlife Area may also dictate how and where further grazing is used.

"Our goal for this pilot project is to maintain ecological integrity while providing an economically viable livestock grazing opportunity," Quan said. "Our objective is to improve forage for elk, mule deer, and maintain and/or improve habitat for mountain quail, grouse and other species. We're looking forward to learning from the WSU studies if we're hitting the mark."

The Whiskey Dick and Quilomene grazing proposal is part of the larger Wildhorse Coordinated Resource

Management (CRM) planning process that began in January 2006 to coordinate management of a 62,000-acre landscape of both public and private land. The CRM process is designed to support resource planning across ownerships and management boundaries to meet multiple needs, including fish and wildlife and that of local farmers and ranchers.

CRM partners include Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Puget Sound Energy. WDFW ownership within the CRM area is about 55 percent (34,409 acres).

The public comment scoping period and the EIS process under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) for the specific grazing proposal will ultimately help WDFW examine grazing options on all its holdings within the entire CRM, Quan noted.

"Our success in managing wide-ranging species like elk, threatened habitats like shrub-steppe, or endangered species like steelhead and salmon relies on cooperation and partnering with all the landowners in this mosaic," she said.

"For example, one of our goals in this area is recovery of state threatened sage grouse. Our Sage Grouse Recovery Plan calls for acquisition of key sage grouse habitat and cooperative management of grazing with other landowners through the CRM process. We've already lost two-thirds of Washington's native shrub-steppe to development, so working with private landowners is essential to maintaining what's left."

The EIS that will be out for public review later this year or early next year will address the potential direct, indirect and cumulative environmental impacts of managing livestock grazing on the Quilomene and Whiskey Dick Wildlife Areas as it relates to the CRM plan. In addition, the EIS will analyze a range of alternatives including the continuation of current management. Watch for an announcement of the review period and see <http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/sepa/sepa.htm> to download the EIS for review.

Counties receive tax payments from WDFW

This year WDFW completed annual payments to 30 of Washington's 39 counties totaling \$747,646.49 for Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and local assessments on WDFW-owned land.

The PILT totaled \$467,136.83 to 14 counties covering 473,305.94 acres of WDFW-owned land. Assessments totaled \$280,509.66 to 27 counties for weed control, fire protection, storm water control, irrigation, and other services provided by lake management districts and conservation districts.

WDFW is the only state agency that makes in-lieu tax payments on property it owns and manages.

Each county can either retain game violation fines and forfeitures collected by WDFW within the county, or elect to receive in lieu taxes on WDFW property of at least 100 contiguous acres. (PILT is not paid on department buildings, structures, facilities, game farms, fish hatcheries, tidelands, or public fishing areas of less than 100 acres.)

Most counties that have significant WDFW acreage choose to receive the in lieu payments. In most cases, the payments are equivalent to or more than counties would receive if the property was privately owned and held in open space classification for agriculture or forestry activities.

By state law (Revised Code of Washington 77.12.203), counties electing to collect PILT have their choice of three rates. They may collect an amount equal to that amount paid on similar parcels of private land held in open space tax classification, or

counties may collect the greater of 70 cents per acre or the amount paid in 1984.

The table shown here lists the Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT), based on the number of acres eligible for PILT, and assessment payments that counties received from WDFW this year. Counties with WDFW acreage that are not listed or show no payment, have

either not billed the agency for service assessments and/or have chosen to retain game violation fines rather than in lieu taxes. Variations in the taxes per listed acreages may indicate that not all acres are taxed and/or that not all are computed at the same rate. Assessments vary from county to county.

County	Pilt	Pilt Acres	Assessments	Grand Total
Adams	\$2,076.00	1,047.00	\$14,143.68	\$16,219.68
Asotin	\$30,725.92	35,582.14	\$0.00	\$30,725.92
Benton	\$0.00		\$3,095.78	\$3,095.78
Chelan	\$18,738.46	26,769.24	\$2,260.03	\$20,998.49
Clallam	\$0.00		\$1,896.76	\$1,896.76
Clark	\$0.00		\$8,859.70	\$8,859.70
Columbia	\$7,794.87	11,135.50	\$1,671.02	\$9,465.89
Cowlitz	\$0.00		\$904.92	\$904.92
Ferry	\$6,781.33	6,866.13	\$705.10	\$7,486.43
Franklin	\$0.00		\$768.45	\$768.45
Garfield	\$4,839.98	6,914.26	\$553.14	\$5,393.12
Grant	\$37,443.16	39,076.00	\$28,558.53	\$66,001.69
Grays Harbor	\$7,264.14	3,248.00	\$0.00	\$7,264.14
King	\$0.00		\$30,742.60	\$30,742.60
Kitsap	\$0.00		\$1,438.24	\$1,438.24
Kittitas	\$128,813.31	167,276.62	\$11,118.94	\$139,932.25
Klickitat	\$21,788.73	13,637.47	\$792.29	\$22,581.02
Lincoln	\$13,535.41	19,339.50	\$1,921.58	\$15,456.99
Mason	\$0.00		\$465.00	\$465.00
Okanogan	\$80,065.45	66,987.96	\$14,078.56	\$94,144.01
Pacific	\$0.00		\$988.40	\$988.40
Pend Orielle	\$3,308.65	614.00	\$0.00	\$3,308.65
Pierce	\$0.00		\$7,325.30	\$7,325.30
Skagit	\$0.00		\$38,493.68	\$38,493.68
Snohomish	\$0.00		\$13,554.77	\$13,554.77
Spokane	\$0.00		\$1,159.53	\$1,159.53
Thurston	\$0.00		\$41,128.89	\$41,128.89
Walla Walla	\$0.00		\$12.00	\$12.00
Whatcom	\$0.00		\$181.94	\$181.94
Yakima	\$103,961.42	74,812.12	\$53,690.83	\$157,652.25
Totals	\$467,136.83	473,305.94	\$280,509.66	\$747,646.49

Ad Hoc Wildlife Conflict Committee helps draft damage reduction proposal

A 14-member ad hoc Wildlife Conflict Policy Review Committee has helped the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) draft a legislative proposal to reduce wildlife interactions and wildlife damage.

WDFW wildlife division deputy assistant director Steve Pozzanghera explained the group of citizen advisors, representing diverse perspectives across the state, was convened to help draft solutions to address growing problems between people and wildlife.

“A recently conducted survey showed us that 29 percent of Washington residents experienced wildlife conflicts in the past two years,” Pozzanghera said. “That’s nearly two million people having problems with wildlife, and we suspect it’s going to get worse before it gets better. Our current laws and policies for dealing with these problems need updating.”

WDFW worked not only with the ad hoc committee, but also with U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Wildlife Services staff in Washington state to develop a proposal that that will be submitted by WDFW to the 2009 Legislature and includes:

- emphasis on landowner self-help actions to address damage;
- financial compensation used as a tool of last resort;
- authority to provide materials and services for damage caused by birds and mammals;
- damage compensation for losses of certain livestock caused by bear, cougar and wolves; and
- payment of financial damage compensation from the state’s general fund.

Pozzanghera noted WDFW’s current damage compensation fund consists of \$300,000 per biennium (two years), with \$240,000 from the Wildlife Fund (mostly hunting license fees) and just \$60,000 from the state general fund (mostly



Brian Wallace, Juneau Empire photo

sales taxes paid by all citizens). Part of the proposal is to shift all compensation funding to the state general fund so that the cost of addressing problems is born by everyone, rather than mostly hunters.

Ad hoc committee members were:

- Ed Owens, Hunter’s Heritage, Olympia
- Gerry Ring Erickson, Independent Consulting Scientist, Shelton
- John & Lydia Consolini, Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators Association, Redmond
- Mary Lou Peterson, Okanogan County Commissioner, Okanogan
- Jennifer Convoy & Kevin Mack, Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Lynwood
- Chip McBroom, Sportsmen’s Foundation, Coupeville
- Carey Morris & Inga Gibson, The Humane Society of the U.S., Bellingham
- Brad Tower, Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Growers, Olympia
- Bruce Vandervort, Washington State Trappers Association, Humptulips
- Georg Ziegltrum, Washington Forest Protection Association, Olympia
- Jack Field, WA Cattlemen’s Association, Ellensburg
- John Stuhlmiller, Washington Farm Bureau, Lacey
- Jerry Kilpatrick, Washington Airport Management Association, Yakima
- Bobbie Thorniley, non-affiliated, Republic

Draft Wolf Management Plan review coming on heels of state's first wolf pack in over 70 years

A draft Gray Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, developed over a series of eight meetings since early 2007 by a 17-member citizen working group and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), will be available for public review early next year.

This summer, shortly before the draft plan was sent out for scientific peer review to biologists in other agencies, WDFW biologists in Okanogan County confirmed the state's first resident wolf pack since the 1930's.

"We knew it was just a matter of time before we'd find a pack," said WDFW Endangered Species Section Manager Harriet Allen. "With the success of wolf recovery in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and healthy populations to the north in Canada, we expected the natural re-establishment of wolves in Washington. That's why we began the process of working with citizens to draft this plan, to find ways to help people co-exist with a sustainable population of wolves in our state again."

Once found throughout much of North America including Washington state, the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) is listed as an endangered species by both federal and state authorities. Wild wolves were extirpated from Washington as a breeding species by the 1930's because of trapping, poisoning, and hunting.

Individual wolves and released wolf-dog hybrids have occasionally been reported in Washington since then, mostly in the northeast, southeast and northcentral parts of the state. Washington was not known to have any confirmed breeding pairs or packs of wolves until July 18, 2008, when an adult male and adult female were trapped for radio-collaring in western Okanogan County.

DNA testing confirmed the animals were pure wolves, not wolf-dog hybrids, and preliminary results from additional genetic testing indicated the two wolves likely originated from British Columbia-Alberta populations.



Okanogan County wolf pack pups
Photo courtesy of Conservation Northwest

Motion-triggered remote cameras set by members of the Conservation Northwest organization captured pictures of the adult male and six pups.

Allen noted that other remote camera shots of individual wolves in the area, provided by Okanogan County landowner and WDFW Lands Management Advisory Council member Bill White, helped direct biologists' efforts to find the pack through howling surveys.

"We recognize some residents have concerns about wolves in Washington," Allen said. "Although wolves prey mainly on elk, deer, moose and other wild animals, they can sometimes prey on livestock. That's why we developed response guidelines with our federal colleagues – the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services – to address depredations in the short term, including compensation for losses through the Defenders of Wildlife fund. Potential impacts to livestock are also part of why we're drafting the long term management plan."

Allen explained the draft plan sets benchmarks for down-listing, de-listing, and eventually re-classifying wolves as game animals as more breeding pairs and packs naturally re-establish in Washington. The draft plan also

includes the most liberal livestock depredation compensation system in the country, with proposed payments to producers not only for losses that are confirmed as caused by wolves, but also for some associated but unconfirmed losses. Such payments would come from a future state compensation fund.

"Our appointed working group members have had long and lively exchanges about these and other details of the draft plan," Allen said. "Five of the 17 are ranchers or farmers themselves because we recognized the value of input from those who may be most directly affected by wolves. Other members represent hunter groups, conservation organizations, county governments, and the forest industry."

Allen said that because wolves are "habitat generalists" that can survive almost anywhere there is sufficient prey and human tolerance, there is no need for new land use restrictions as wolves re-populate some parts of the state.

"Wolves aren't tied to specific habitat," she said. "This is an endangered species that can come back on its own if we allow it to."

The plan is undergoing two levels of scientific peer review – the first by invited reviewers will be completed by November, and the second by unknown reviewers through a university contract will be completed early next year.

A 90-day public review of the draft wolf plan follows in the spring and summer of 2009, including comment via the WDFW website and at public meetings conducted throughout the state. The wolf working group will convene at least once more before a final plan is presented to the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission.

For more information about wolves in Washington, the draft Gray Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, and wolf working group members, see http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversity/soc/gray_wolf/.



September 27: National Hunting and Fishing Day and National Public Lands Day

Saturday, September 27, marks the 36th anniversary of National Hunting and Fishing Day and the 15th annual celebration of National Public Lands Day.

Hunting and Fishing Day was established by Congress in 1972 to celebrate hunters and anglers and their contribution to wildlife conservation. Washington's 764,000 hunters and anglers contribute more than \$1.4 billion a year to the state's economy in pursuit of their sports. To learn more, including how Washington fishing and hunting compares to other states, see <http://www.nhfd.org/>.

Public Lands Day was created to emphasize the need for shared stewardship of valued, irreplaceable lands by building partnerships between government and local communities through volunteer enhancement and restoration activities. Find out more at <http://www.publiclandsday.org/>.



Success stories on Wildlife Lands

Spartina control: Spartina is an aggressive, non-native estuarine grass that act as a barrier to foraging shorebirds and raises the intertidal elevation. Since 1995, WDFW has reduced the spartina infestation on department lands by over 90 percent. In Willapa Bay, one of the worst infestations in the state,

WDFW's partnership with federal, state, county, tribal and local entities has reduced the area infested with spartina from 8,500 acres in 2003 to less than 1,000 acres in 2008.

Sharp-tailed grouse: In the 1990s, the sharp-tailed grouse population on Scotch Creek Wildlife Area plummeted to fewer than 10 birds. To address this decline, 50 acres of riparian winter habitat were restored and 63 birds were introduced from out of state. By 2007, the count increased to 116 birds.

Purple loosestrife control: A similar biological control program funded by WDFW has also proven effective in reducing purple loosestrife, another invasive wetland plant that overwhelms native plants to the detriment of wildlife. In the early 1990s, this effort reduced 20,000 acres of loosestrife to a small population of scattered plants on Winchester Wasteway in the Columbia Basin. Those biological controls remain active today.



Volunteers help WDFW Wildlife biologists reintroduce the Western pond turtle

Western pond turtles: In 1990, an estimated 80 endangered western pond turtles remained in Klickitat Pond on the Klickitat Wildlife Area, one of the last native habitats for the turtle. Since then, that population has increased to 355 turtles with the introduction of 294 turtles under the "Head Start" program.

Partners in that effort include WDFW, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Portland Zoo.

Farm Bill holds promise for wildlife cont. from page 1

in the past have offered up to 75 percent cost-share assistance, are under development by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Interested landowners should be able to obtain more information and application forms from NRCS offices or Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) private lands biologists this winter.

Based on past WHIP enrollments, WDFW Private Lands Coordinator Don Larsen of Spokane estimates Washington landowners could secure up to \$1 million a year in cost-share agreements.

A new provision of the 2008 Farm Bill is the Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program, or "Open Fields" as it is also known, funded at up to \$50 million total through 2012. "Open Fields" provides grants to states and tribal governments to encourage public access to private lands for wildlife-dependent recreation, including fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing.

Larsen says that depending on how much of the grant money Washington can secure, "Open Fields" promises to bolster WDFW's private lands access programs and habitat enhancement services that have been lost with WDFW private lands staff cuts in recent years.

Larsen notes that it's not just the wildlife-specific programs within the 2008 Farm Bill that offer cost-share ways for farmers to help wildlife, habitat and recreation.

"Almost all of the Farm Bill's conservation programs include wildlife as a purpose along with traditional soil and water conservation," Larsen said.

"They all have the potential to benefit fish and wildlife at least indirectly, even those focusing on water quality or preserving farmland."

Among the oldest is the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which includes the targeted initiative State Acres For wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) (see Land Line Spring 2008 edition at http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/land_line/index.htm).

Also reauthorized under CRP with specific wildlife benefits is the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).

CRP overall has a lower cap on enrolled acreage this time around, Larsen notes, at a total of 32 million acres compared to the 2002 Farm Bill's 39.2 million. But it also adds new authorities for control of invasive species and cost-share payments for improvements of established windbreaks, shelterbelts and wildlife corridors.

The 2008 Farm Bill also reauthorized and expanded acreage allowances and/or funding totals for:

- Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), which purchases long-term or permanent easements and provides cost sharing to producers who restore wetlands, with wildlife habitat as a priority;
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which provides technical assistance, cost-share payments and incentive payments to assist producers with environmental improvements, including wildlife habitat;



- Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) (previously known as the Conservation Security Program), which provides payments to producers for adopting or maintaining conservation practices that address resource concerns, including wildlife habitat; and
- Conservation of Private Grazing Lands (CPGL), which provides technical assistance for sustainable grazing practices.

New measures in the bill also address broader conservation issues with even longer term potential impacts, like Encouragement of Pollinator Habitat Development and Protection and Market-Based Incentives for Conservation to encourage participation in carbon-reduction markets.

"There's a lot of potential for wildlife in this Farm Bill," Larsen said, "and the federal funds available will be coming right as we at the state level are struggling with reduced budgets. Partnerships with USDA, the Washington State Conservation Commission, and Conservation Districts will be critical to maximizing the potential for wildlife that this Farm Bill offers."



Help us manage wildlife lands cont. from page 1

as the human population increases. At the same time the need for outdoor recreation opportunity on public land is increasing. Balancing these sometimes competing needs makes it more important than ever for us to seek citizen input in making sound land management decisions.

We created the LMAC in 2002 with 19 members appointed for three-year terms. In 2005, 10 of those advisors chose to continue serving and eight new volunteers joined them. The group has included neighboring landowners, including farmers and ranchers, as well as business owners, biologists, recreation planners, hunters, fishers and wildlife viewers.

We look to our advisers to provide a broad range of experience and perspectives related to fish and wildlife land management. Participants need

not be affiliated with an organized group, although we do look for active involvement in land-management or related issues.

Although the LMAC meets up to four times each year, advisers are also asked to provide comment on written material between meetings. WDFW pays travel costs incurred on LMAC business.

Any group or individual can nominate a candidate for a term on the LMAC. Individuals can nominate themselves and current members are encouraged to reapply. New appointments become effective in January.

Nominations must be submitted in writing with the following information:

- Nominee's name, address, telephone number and e-mail address;

- Nominee's affiliations, if any, and what group will be represented;
- Name and contact information for any organization submitting a nomination;
- Relevant experience and reasons for wanting to serve as a member of the advisory council;
- Three professional references.

Nominations must be mailed by November 28 to Jennifer Quan, WDFW Lands Division Manager at 600 Capitol Way N., Olympia, WA., 98501-1091. For more information, you can contact Jennifer at (360) 902-2508.

Thank you, in advance, for your interest in helping us manage lands for Washington's fish and wildlife.

WDFW land use requires permit

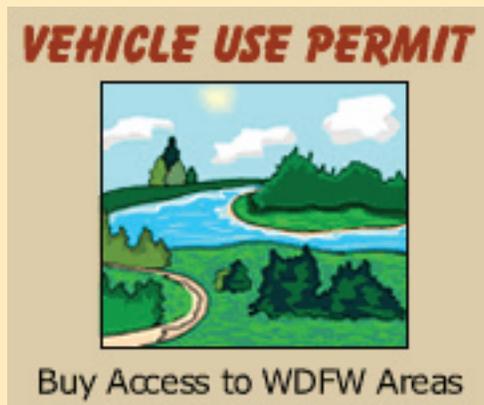
Vehicle Use Permits are required at about 200 land and water access sites managed by WDFW. Hunters, fishers, and trappers get a Vehicle Use Permit as part of their first annual license purchase. Vehicle Use Permits purchased separately cost \$10.95 and each additional permit is \$5.45.

Permit revenue is used to cover some of the costs of routine maintenance of these access sites, many which are under increasing use and abuse with illegal dumping and vandalism.

Permits may be purchased online at fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov, telephone (toll free) 1-866-246-9453, and local license dealers.

Vehicle Use Permits may designate up to two vehicles for use. Permits must be placed in full view from outside the vehicle and have the license plate number of the vehicle written on the permit.

Failure to display a Vehicle Use Permit is an infraction, like a parking ticket, with a fine of \$66. This penalty can be reduced to \$30 if the registered vehicle owner provides proof to the court of Vehicle Use Permit purchase within 15 days.



This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the policy of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to adhere to the following: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability and sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, please contact the WDFW ADA Coordinator at 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501-1091 or write to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of External Programs, 4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203

