



RULE-MAKING ORDER EMERGENCY RULE ONLY

**CR-103E (October 2017)
(Implements RCW 34.05.350
and 34.05.360)**

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED

DATE: December 20, 2017

TIME: 11:16 AM

WSR 18-01-148

Agency: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (17-343)

Effective date of rule:

Emergency Rules

- Immediately upon filing.
 Later (specify) January 1, 2018

Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?

- Yes No If Yes, explain:

Purpose: Proposing updates to WAC 220-360-140 for changing the term dealer to buyer, since these terms (fish dealer and wholesale fish buyer) were updated in House Bill 1597 and are effective January 1, 2018.

Citation of rules affected by this order:

New:
Repealed:
Amended: WAC 220-360-140
Suspended:

Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 77.04.090 and RCW 77.04.130

Other authority:

EMERGENCY RULE

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds:

- That immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.
 That state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.

Reasons for this finding: Proposing updates to WAC 220-360-140 for changing the term dealer to buyer, since these terms (fish dealer and wholesale fish buyer) were updated in House Bill 1597 and are effective January 1, 2018.

**Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero.
No descriptive text.**

**Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note.
A section may be counted in more than one category.**

The number of sections adopted in order to comply with:

Federal statute:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Federal rules or standards:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Recently enacted state statutes:	New	___	Amended	<u>1</u>	Repealed	___

The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
-----	-----	---------	-----	----------	-----

The number of sections adopted on the agency's own initiative:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
-----	-----	---------	-----	----------	-----

The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
-----	-----	---------	-----	----------	-----

The number of sections adopted using:

Negotiated rule making:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Pilot rule making:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Other alternative rule making:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___

Date Adopted: December 20, 2017

Name: J W Unsworth

Title: Director

Signature:



NEW SECTION

WAC 220-360-14000A Identification of wild stocks of clams, mussels, or oysters—Reporting requirements for the commercial harvest of wild clams, mussels, or oysters from non-state aquatic lands—Conversion to private sector cultured aquatic products.

Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-360-140, effective January 1, 2018, the following rules apply:

(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) It is unlawful to sell wild stocks of clams, mussels, and oysters unless properly reported on a shellfish receiving ticket. 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 Washington wholesale fish 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 wholesale 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.