



# PROPOSED RULE MAKING

**CR-102 (June 2024)**  
**(Implements RCW 34.05.320)**  
Do **NOT** use for expedited rule making

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FILED

DATE: February 04, 2025  
TIME: 10:01 AM

WSR 25-04-102

**Agency:** Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) [P2024-16C]

**Original Notice**  
 **Supplemental Notice to WSR** [\_\_\_\_\_]   
 **Continuance of WSR** [\_\_\_\_\_]

**Preproposal Statement of Inquiry was filed as WSR** 24-21-094 filed on October 17, 2024 ; 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); or**  
 **Proposal is exempt under RCW** [\_\_\_\_\_].

**Title of rule and other identifying information:** (describe subject) |  
WAC 220-400-040 Possession of dead wildlife.  
WAC 220-413-030 Importation and retention of dead nonresident wildlife.  
WAC 220-413-100 Mandatory report of hunting activity.  
WAC 220-414-030 Baiting for the purposes of hunting deer or elk.

**Hearing location(s):**

Date:	Time:	Location: (be specific)	Comment:
March 18, 2025	10:30 a.m.	Join via Zoom link below: <a href="https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84881506498">https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84881506498</a>	Information on how to register to testify at the public hearing: CWD <a href="#">CWD Public Hearing Link</a> , or contact Heather Bonagofski, 360-902-2512 to sign up.

**Date of intended adoption:** On or after March 24, 2025 (Note: This is **NOT** the effective date)

Submit written comments to:	Assistance for persons with disabilities:
Name [Wildlife Program] Address [PO Box 43200, Olympia, WA. 98504] Email [cwdc102@publicinput.com] Fax [(360)-902-2162] Other [ <a href="https://publicinput.com/cwdc102">https://publicinput.com/cwdc102</a> ] Phone: 855-925-2801 project code 10595] Beginning (date and time) [February 5, 2025] By (date and time) [March 21, 2025]	Contact [Title VI/ADA Compliance Coordinator] Phone [(360) 902-2349] Fax [_____] TTY [1-800-833-6388 or 711] Email [Title6@dfw.wa.gov] Other [ <a href="mailto:CivilRightsTeam@dfw.wa.gov">CivilRightsTeam@dfw.wa.gov</a> ] By (date) [March 21, 2025]

**Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules:** |  
WAC 220-400-040 Possession of dead wildlife.

The purpose of this proposal is to:

Adjust the rule text to allow the salvage of deer and elk in Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. The anticipated effect of this proposal is an expanded salvage opportunity in the counties listed above.

Require deer and elk salvagers to “submit to the department for chronic wasting disease sampling within five days of receiving a salvage permit:

- a) The whole head with at least 3 inches of the neck attached or;
- b) Extracted lymph nodes to the department for chronic wasting disease sampling within five days of receiving a salvage permit.” [The underlined text above is the specific proposed change]

These requirements apply to any WDFW management region where Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been detected. The anticipated effect of this change is increased CWD sampling within management regions where CWD has been detected and an improved understanding of CWD distribution and prevalence.

WAC 220-413-030 Importation and retention of dead nonresident wildlife.

The purpose of this proposal, if adopted, is to:

Modify the text in Section 1c as follows: “To import, transport, or possess deer, elk, moose, or caribou, or parts thereof, harvested outside Washington state; from within a WDFW management region where chronic wasting disease has been detected by the Department to other management regions of the state” unless the meat has been deboned in the “[...] WDFW management region where chronic wasting disease has been detected by the Department and is transported to other regions of the state” in addition to other existing exceptions for the transport and retention of dead deer, elk, or moose. [The underlined text above is the specific proposed change].

Add the species moose and caribou and the terms “tribe” and “laboratory” to Section 3 of the rule: “It is unlawful for an importer or receiver of deer, elk, moose, or caribou to fail to notify the department within 24 hours if a state, province, tribe, or laboratory alerts the importer or receiver that a harvested animal has tested positive for chronic wasting disease.” [The underlined text above is the specific proposed change].

The anticipated effect of this change if adopted, will be reduced movement of potentially CWD-infected carcasses or animal parts entering areas of the state where the disease is not present.

WAC 220-413-100 Mandatory report of hunting activity.

The purpose of this proposal, if adopted, is to require successful deer, elk, or moose hunters to “present to the department for chronic wasting disease sampling within five days of harvesting:

- a) The whole head with at least 3 inches of the neck attached or;
- b) Extracted lymph nodes. [The underlined text above is the specific proposed change]

These requirements apply to any WDFW management region where CWD has been detected. The anticipated effect of this change is increased CWD sampling within management regions where CWD has been detected and an improved understanding of CWD distribution and prevalence.

WAC 220-414-030 Baiting for the purposes of hunting deer or elk.

The purpose of this proposal, if adopted, is to:

In Section 1, add “moose” to the list of species and expand the definition of “bait” to “any substance that could serve as a lure, food, or attraction for deer, elk, or moose, including natural or synthetic scents that contain or are derived from cervid urine and glandular extracts. [The underlined text above is the specific proposed change].

Prohibit the use of bait for the purpose of attracting deer, elk, or moose with the intent to hunt them. The anticipated effect of this change is the prohibition of the use of bait for the purpose of hunting statewide.

Adjust the exception for the use of scents to specify that only scents that “do not contain or are derived from cervid urine and glandular extracts” are permissible for the purpose of hunting deer, elk, or moose.

The anticipated effect of these changes, if adopted, is a clarification of what defines bait for the purpose of hunting and a restriction on permissible use of products that aid hunters in their pursuit of deer, elk or moose; a restriction on the type of scent used for the purpose of hunting; and an overall reduction of the risk of introducing CWD into the state by reducing unnatural concentration of deer, elk, or moose, and from scent products (i.e., urine, glandular products) potentially contaminated with CWD.

**Reasons supporting proposal:**

WAC 220-400-040 Possession of dead wildlife.

The department was requested (via petition) to consider expanding salvage of deer and elk in Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. Under existing rule, salvage of deer and elk in these counties is prohibited due to concern regarding inadvertent or purposeful take and/or possession of the federally endangered Columbian white-tailed deer (CWTD) present in these counties (i.e., take or possession of this species is prohibited). The department evaluated existing data and information about roadkill of CWTD, including practices used in Oregon (where CWTD are also present), and determined the likelihood of inadvertent salvage/possession of this species is low. If this change is approved, the department will use its salvage permit form to provide important information to salvagers in these counties about Columbian white-tailed deer, including species identification (i.e., compared to black-tailed deer), what to do if a CWTD roadkill is found, and state or federal regulations relevant to CWTD.

The proposed change to salvage rules to require sample submission are associated with chronic wasting disease management. Chronic wasting disease prions accumulate in the tissues of infected cervids, even before the animal

begins to show signs of disease (Sigurdson et al. 1999). Early detection of CWD in a population is critical, as successful management of the disease is more likely when prevalence is low and environmental contamination by prions is minimal (Gross and Miller 2001). There has only been one instance where CWD is believed to have been successfully eradicated from wild cervids. This was in New York, where a pre-detection surveillance program that tested thousands of animals, and a prompt and aggressive response once the first case was detected, were credited with preventing CWD from becoming established in the wild white-tailed deer population (Evans et al. 2014). The Department currently tests adult cervids throughout the state that are reported with clinical signs commonly associated with CWD, and under the current management plan continues to do so. Targeted surveillance of symptomatic animals is helpful, but alone is unlikely to detect CWD early enough for effective management intervention since infected animals can survive months to years without showing signs of the disease (Miller et al. 2000). Similarly, testing of healthy hunter-harvested or vehicle-killed cervids alone is not likely to result in early detection of CWD in new areas of Washington (Williams et al. 2002). To maximize the chances of early detection of CWD, sampling of both symptomatic and apparently healthy hunter-harvested or vehicle-killed cervids has been conducted as part of the Department's pre-detection surveillance program since 2021. This program successfully identified the first case of CWD in Washington in 2024. However, voluntary submission from hunters and salvagers has not met sample size goals to identify early detections of CWD in other areas of the state.

With recent mandatory requirements for CWD testing in several game management units, the Department observed nearly an eight-fold increase in sample sizes (over 900 samples collected in 2024 vs. 124 samples collected the previous surveillance year in the mandatory area) that allowed for more accurate determinations of disease prevalence and geographic distribution. Subsequently, these estimates of CWD prevalence and distribution improve the efficacy of disease management, such as harvest, disposal, and outreach.

For more information regarding the citations above, visit [WDFW.wa.gov – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan \(https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02292\)](https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02292)

WAC 220-413-030 Importation and retention of dead nonresident wildlife.

The proposed changes to this rule are associated with chronic wasting disease management. Chronic wasting disease prions accumulate in the tissues of infected cervids, even before the animal begins to show signs of disease (Sigurdson et al. 1999). These prions persist in the animal's tissues after death and will contaminate the environment as the carcass decomposes. Studies have demonstrated that infectious CWD prions from infected decomposed deer carcasses can persist in the environment for nearly two-years, presenting an exposure hazard to other cervids in the area (Miller et al. 2004). Prions that cause scrapie in domestic sheep, a disease very similar to CWD, may persist in the environment for up to 16 years (Georgsson et al. 2006). Due to the risk of importing CWD into Washington via infected carcasses or carcass parts, the Department updated WAC 220-413-030 (Importation and Retention of Dead Nonresident Wildlife) in [2021] to prohibit the importation of intact carcasses and certain carcass parts of cervids harvested outside of Washington. Now that CWD is present in Washington, similar restrictions are needed to prevent or slow the spread of the disease to other currently unaffected areas of the state. This WAC also requires hunters to notify the Department within 24 hours if they are informed that a deer or elk they harvested in another state or province subsequently tested positive for CWD. According to the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA), the best management practice for reducing the risk of CWD transmission and establishment via movement of hunter-harvested cervid carcasses and tissues is to prohibit the importation of intact cervid carcasses from all states and provinces (Gillin and Mawdsley, 2018). These same risk reduction management practices can be applied within state to reduce the risk of CWD transmission and establishment of CWD via movement of hunter-harvested and salvaged cervid carcasses and tissues to other disease-free areas of the state.

For more information regarding the citations above, visit [WDFW.wa.gov – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan \(https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02292\)](https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02292)

WAC 220-413-100 Mandatory report of hunting activity.

[Same as WAC 220-400-040 Possession of dead wildlife]

Chronic wasting disease prions accumulate in the tissues of infected cervids, even before the animal begins to show signs of disease (Sigurdson et al. 1999). Early detection of CWD in a population is critical as successful management of the disease is more likely when prevalence is low and environmental contamination by prions is minimal (Gross and Miller 2001). There has only been one instance where CWD is believed to have been successfully eradicated from wild cervids. This was in New York, where a pre-detection surveillance program that tested thousands of animals, and a prompt and aggressive response once the first case was detected, were credited with preventing CWD from becoming established in the wild white-tailed deer population (Evans et al. 2014). The Department currently tests adult cervids throughout the state that are reported with clinical signs commonly associated with CWD, and under the current management plan continues to do so. Targeted surveillance of symptomatic animals is helpful, but alone is unlikely to detect CWD early enough for effective management intervention since infected animals can survive months to years without showing signs of the disease (Miller et al. 2000). Similarly, testing of healthy hunter-harvested or vehicle-killed cervids alone is not likely to result in early detection of CWD in new areas of Washington (Williams et al. 2002). To

maximize the chances of early detection of CWD, sampling of both symptomatic and apparently healthy hunter-harvested or vehicle-killed cervids has been conducted as part of the Department's pre-detection surveillance program since 2021. This program successfully identified the first case of CWD in Washington in 2024. However, voluntary submission from hunters and salvagers has not met sample size goals to identify early detections of CWD in other areas of the state.

With recent mandatory requirements for CWD testing in several game management units, the Department observed nearly an 8-fold increase in sample sizes (over 900 samples collected in 2024 vs. 124 samples collected the previous surveillance year in the mandatory area) that allowed for more accurate determinations of disease prevalence and geographic distribution. Subsequently, these estimates of CWD prevalence and distribution improve the efficacy of disease management, such as harvest, disposal, and outreach.

For more information regarding the citations above, visit [WDFW.wa.gov](https://wdfw.wa.gov) – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan (<https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02292>)  
WAC 220-414-030 Baiting for the purposes of hunting deer or elk.

The proposed changes to this rule are associated with chronic wasting disease management. Baiting and recreational or supplemental feeding of any wildlife species has the potential to artificially concentrate animals (Janousek et al. 2021) and increase the transmission of infectious disease agents among them (Sorenson et al. 2014). Attraction of animals to artificial feed can also result in contamination of the feedstuffs and the environment by disease agents, such as prions, that are present in saliva, urine, and feces of CWD-infected cervids (Mathiason et al. 2009, Henderson et al. 2015, Plummer et al. 2017). For example, it has been demonstrated that white-tailed deer with CWD deposit prions at mineral licks, creating environmental reservoirs of CWD prions (Plummer et al. 2018). According to the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA), the best management practice to reduce the risk of CWD transmission and establishment through unnatural concentrations of cervids, is for states and provinces to eliminate the baiting and feeding of all wild cervids using regulatory mechanisms, such as jurisdictional bans (Gillin and Mawdsley, 2018). CWD prions are shed in the urine of infected deer for months to years before they show signs of disease, and an infected deer may shed thousands of infectious doses during its lifetime (Henderson et al. 2015). There are currently no practical tests to detect the presence of CWD prions in urine. Hunters use commercial urine-based products to mask human scent and to attract deer, particularly males, within shooting range. These products are readily available for purchase at sporting goods stores and online. The urine used in these products is collected from deer in captive facilities, typically using a grate system that also collects feces and other excretions (Spitznagel 2012) and is frequently batched/combined from multiple captive cervid facilities (Nark 2017). Deer urine production and sales are not regulated by any agency, nor are there any testing or labeling requirements for urine products. The Archery Trade Association (ATA) offers a voluntary certification program for deer urine businesses which is designed to mitigate the risk of spreading CWD via commercial deer urine products. However, there are shortcomings with the ATA certification program (Gillin and Mawdsley, 2018), and the organization has no technical ability or regulatory authority to detect or prevent the distribution of contaminated urine products. According to AFWA, the best management practice for reducing the risk of CWD transmission and establishment through use of natural cervid urine-based products is to “eliminate the sale and use of natural cervid urine-based products” (Gillin and Mawdsley, 2018).

For more information regarding the citations above, visit [WDFW.wa.gov](https://wdfw.wa.gov) – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan (<https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02292>)

**Statutory authority for adoption:** [RCWs 77.04.012, 77.04.055, 77.12.047, 77.08.030, 77.12.610, 77.12.071, 77.145.010 and 77.145.020.]

**Statute being implemented:** [RCWs 7.04.012, 77.04.055, 77.12.047, 77.08.030, 77.12.610, 77.12.071, 77.145.010 and 77.145.020.]

**Is rule necessary because of a:**

Federal Law?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Federal Court Decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
State Court Decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) [Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife]

**Type of proponent:**  Private.  Public.  Governmental.

**Name of agency personnel responsible for:**

	Name	Office Location	Phone
Drafting	[Mick Cope]	[1111 Washington St. SE Olympia, WA. 98501 ]	[(360) 902-2515]

Implementation Mick Cope 1111 Washington St. SE Olympia, WA. 98501 (360) 902-2515

Enforcement Steve Bear 1111 Washington St. SE Olympia, WA. 98501 (360) 902-2373

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

[x] No: Please explain: This proposal does not require a cost benefit analysis under RCW 34.05.328.

Regulatory Fairness Act and Small Business Economic Impact Statement

Note: The Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance (ORIA) provides support in completing this part.

(1) Identification of exemptions:

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, may be exempt from requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act (see chapter 19.85 RCW). For additional information on exemptions, consult the exemption guide published by ORIA. 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:

- RCW 34.05.310 (4)(b) (Internal government operations)
RCW 34.05.310 (4)(e) (Dictated by statute)
RCW 34.05.310 (4)(c) (Incorporation by reference)
RCW 34.05.310 (4)(f) (Set or adjust fees)
RCW 34.05.310 (4)(d) (Correct or clarify language)
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)

[x] This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW 19.85.025(4). (Does not affect small businesses).

[ ] This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW

Explanation of how the above exemption(s) applies to the proposed rule:

**(2) Scope of exemptions:** *Check one.*

- The rule proposal: Is fully exempt. (*Skip section 3.*) Exemptions identified above apply to all portions of the rule proposal.
- The rule proposal: Is partially exempt. (*Complete section 3.*) The exemptions identified above apply to portions of the rule proposal, but less than the entire rule proposal. Provide details here (consider using [this template from ORIA](#)): [ ]
- The rule proposal: Is not exempt. (*Complete section 3.*) No exemptions were identified above.

**(3) Small business economic impact statement:** *Complete this section if any portion is not exempt.*

If any portion of 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 minor cost analysis and how the agency determined the proposed rule did not impose more-than-minor costs. [ ]
- Yes Calculations show the rule proposal likely imposes more-than-minor cost to businesses and a small business economic impact statement is required. Insert the required small business economic impact 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:** February 4, 2025

**Name:** Scott Bird

**Title:** WDFW Agency Rules Coordinator

**Signature:**



**WAC 220-414-030 Baiting for the purposes of hunting deer ~~((or)),~~ elk, or moose.** (1) For the purposes of this section: "Bait" is any substance that could serve as a lure, food, or attraction for deer ~~((or)),~~ elk, or moose, including natural or synthetic scents that contain or are derived from cervid urine and glandular extracts.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful to hunt for deer ~~((and)),~~ elk, or moose using any type of bait placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, scattered, or otherwise used for the purpose of attracting deer ~~((or)),~~ elk, or moose with the intent to hunt them ~~((, if the volume of bait accessible to wildlife exceeds 10 gallons.~~

~~(3) Bait sites of an individual license holder cannot be placed within 200 yards from another known bait site or another bait site of the same license holder).~~

~~((4))~~ (3) Exceptions: Hunting on or over the following is not considered an unlawful use of bait while hunting deer ~~((or)),~~ elk, or moose:

(a) Locally common agricultural and ranching practices including salt or mineral distribution, and feeding;

(b) Food that is available from undisturbed wild, volunteer, or planted vegetation; including fruit trees, orchards, vineyards, and food plots;

~~(c) Scents ((used for cover and attractant that are not consumed by animals)) that do not contain or are derived from cervid urine and glandular extracts;~~

(d) Naturally occurring mineral deposits;

(e) As authorized by a department permit issued to address a management objective; or

(f) Exceptions do not include accidental or intentional spills, dumping, or storage of agricultural produce, feed, or bait.

~~((5) A violation of this section is punishable as an infraction under RCW 77.15.160 if no animal has been shot or killed and RCW 77.15.410 Unlawful hunting of big game Penalty, if an animal has been shot or killed.))~~

**WAC 220-413-100 Mandatory report of hunting activity.** (1) All hunters purchasing a hunting license must report their hunting activity for deer, elk, bear, or turkey.

(a) Hunters must report hunting activity, for each tag and permit acquired, by January 31st or within 10 days after the close of an eligible hunt, whichever date is later.

(b) Reports must be made using the department's authorized internet hunter reporting system, department-authorized mobile application, or by telephone.

(c) A hunter who fails to report hunting activity, for each tag and permit acquired, by the reporting deadline is in violation of reporting requirements.

(d) Compliance will be credited for each transport tag and permit acquired.

(2) As an incentive for prompt reporting, all hunters who report by midnight January 10th or within 10 days after the last day of their permit hunt will be entered into a drawing for special deer and elk incentive permits. To be eligible for the drawing, hunters must report their hunting activity for each transport tag and permit acquired.

(3) A hunter who fails to report hunting activity by the reporting deadline for deer, elk, bear, or turkey tags and permits acquired the previous year will be required to pay a \$10 administrative fee at the time a new license that includes deer, elk, bear, or turkey tags is issued.

(4) All hunters who purchase a paper or electronic migratory bird authorization must report their hunting activity for each paper or electronic harvest record card issued.

(a) Hunters must report harvest information from band-tailed pigeon harvest record cards by September 30th following the season for which the harvest card was issued. Hunters must report harvest information from brant, sea duck, and harlequin duck permit harvest record cards by February 15th following the season for which the harvest card was issued. Hunters must report harvest information from snow goose (Goose Management Area 1), and SW Canada goose (Goose Management Area 2 Coast and Inland) harvest record cards by March 20th following the season for which the harvest card was issued.

(b) Hunters must report migratory bird hunting activity at the department's authorized internet hunter reporting system internet site listed on the harvest record card or on the department-authorized mobile application.

(c) Any hunter who fails to report, for each harvest record card acquired, by the reporting deadlines is in violation of reporting requirements.

(d) Compliance will be credited for each harvest record card acquired.

(5) A hunter who fails to report hunting activity by the reporting deadlines for band-tailed pigeon, brant, harlequin duck permit, sea duck, snow goose, or SW Canada goose harvest record card acquired in the previous hunting season must pay a \$10 administrative fee at the time a new migratory bird authorization and harvest record card is issued.



(6) A hunter may only be required to pay a maximum of one \$10 administrative fee for all game species reporting violations during a license year.

(7) In any WDFW management region where the department has detected chronic wasting disease, successful deer, elk, or moose hunters must present to the department for chronic wasting disease sampling within five days of harvesting:

(a) The whole head with at least three inches of the neck attached; or

(b) Extracted lymph nodes.

**WAC 220-413-030 Importation ((and)), retention, and transportation of dead ((nonresident)) wildlife.** (1) It is unlawful:

(a) To import or possess dead wildlife, taken in another state or country, into Washington unless such wildlife was acquired lawfully. Proof of legal acquisition must be retained during the period of retention of the carcass or edible parts.

(b) For a person who imports a dead bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar or bear to fail to report such importation to the department in writing within 10 days of the importation. The report must contain the name and address of the importer, the location where the dead wildlife is being stored, and general information describing where and how the wildlife was obtained.

(c) To import, transport, or possess deer, elk, moose, or caribou, or parts thereof, harvested outside Washington state; or from within a WDFW management region where chronic wasting disease has been detected by the department to other management regions of the state, with the following exceptions:

(i) Meat that has been deboned in the state ~~((or)),~~ province ((where it was harvested)), or WDFW management region where chronic wasting disease has been detected by the department and is transported to other regions of the state and is imported as boned-out meat;

(ii) Skulls and antlers, antlers attached to the skull plate, or upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories) from which all soft tissue has been removed;

(iii) Hides or capes without heads attached;

(iv) Tissue imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory; and

(v) Finished taxidermy mounts.

(2) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.290 Unlawful transportation of fish or wildlife—Penalty.

(3) It is unlawful for an importer or receiver of deer ~~((or)),~~ elk, moose, or caribou to fail to notify the department within 24 hours if a state ~~((or)),~~ province, tribe, or laboratory alerts the importer or receiver that a harvested animal has tested positive for chronic wasting disease. Violation of this subsection is an infraction punishable under RCW 77.15.160 Infractions.

**WAC 220-400-040 Possession of dead wildlife.** (1) Except as authorized by permit of the director or as otherwise provided by this section, it is unlawful to possess wildlife found dead. This rule does not prohibit the possession of naturally shed antlers of deer, elk, or moose.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, an individual may remove and dispose of wildlife found dead on his or her property or an adjoining public roadway. Before removing the wildlife, the individual shall, by telephone, notify the department or the Washington state patrol communications office, and shall provide his or her name, address, telephone number, and the description and location of the wildlife. The individual may remove the wildlife for disposal only, and may not retain the wildlife for personal use or consumption. Other laws and rules may apply to the disposal, including rules of the department of health (WAC 246-203-121). Wildlife removed under this subsection remain the property of the state.

(3) Possession of wildlife in violation of subsections (1) and (2) is punishable under RCW 77.15.130, 77.15.400, 77.15.410, and 77.15.430 depending on the species involved in the violation.

(4) It is permissible to salvage and transport a deer or elk that is accidentally killed by a motor vehicle collision (~~except for any deer killed by a motor vehicle collision in Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties~~).

(a) Big game licenses and tags cannot be used for the purpose of salvaging motor vehicle-killed deer or elk.

(b) A salvage permit must be obtained from the department within 24 hours of taking possession of the animal. Permits may be obtained on the department's website or at department regional offices.

(c) The entire carcass, including entrails, of the animal must be removed from the road right of way.

(d) In any WDFW management region where the department has detected chronic wasting disease, salvagers must submit to the department for chronic wasting disease sampling within five days of receiving a salvage permit:

(i) The whole head with at least three inches of the neck attached; or

(ii) Extracted lymph nodes to the department for chronic wasting disease sampling within five days of receiving a salvage permit.

(e) Any meat an individual deems unfit for human consumption or unusable animal parts must be disposed of pursuant to WAC 246-203-121. Individuals salvaging and consuming this meat do so at their own risk. The department makes no guarantee as to the fitness for consumption of deer or elk collected under a salvage permit.

~~((e))~~ (f) An individual may not kill an injured or wounded animal that they encounter for the purpose of salvage. Only a law enforcement officer or individuals or entities authorized by the department may euthanize an animal injured in a motor vehicle collision and that deer or elk may be taken for salvage.

(5) Possession of wildlife in violation of subsection (4) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.750.