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## SENATE BILL 5561

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State of Washington

55th Legislature

1997 Regular Session

By Senators Swecker and Snyder

Read first time 01/31/97. Referred to Committee on Natural Resources & Parks.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to regulation of geoduck harvesting; amending RCW
- 2 75.10.190, 75.24.100, 75.30.050, 75.30.280, 79.96.085, 79.96.130, and
- 3 82.27.020; adding a new section to chapter 75.30 RCW; recodifying RCW
- 4 79.96.085; repealing RCW 79.96.906 and 79.96.080; and prescribing
- 5 penalties.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 75.10.190 and 1996 c 267 s 17 are each amended to read
- 8 as follows:
- 9 Persons who fish, buy, or sell food fish and shellfish commercially
- 10 and violate this title or the rules of the department shall be subject
- 11 to the following penalties:
- 12 (1) The following violations are misdemeanors and are punishable
- 13 under RCW 9.92.030:
- 14 (a) The failure to complete a fish ticket with all the required
- 15 information for a commercial fish or shellfish landing; and
- 16 (b) The failure to report a commercial fish catch as required by
- 17 department rules.
- 18 (2) The following violations are gross misdemeanors and are
- 19 punishable under RCW 9.92.020:

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- 1 (a) The retention of illegal food fish or shellfish species;
- 2 (b) The wasting of commercially caught food fish or shellfish;
- 3 (c) Commingling commercial and personal use food fish or shellfish 4 catches;
- 5 (d) The failure to comply with department rules on commercial 6 fishing licenses;
- 7 (e) The failure to comply with department requirements on fishing 8 gear specifications;
- 9 (f) The failure to obtain a delivery license as required by 10 department rules;
- (g) Violations of the fisheries statutes or rules by fish buyers or wholesale dealers other than violations for fish tickets under subsection (1)(a) of this section;
- (h) Fishing during a closed season;
- 15 (i) Illegal geoduck harvesting off the legal harvesting ((tract))
  16 area; and
- 17 (j) Other unclassified commercial violations of Title 75 RCW.
- 18 (3) The following violations are class C felonies and are 19 punishable under RCW 9A.20.021(1)(c):
- 20 (a) Intentionally fishing in a closed area using fishing gear not 21 authorized under personal use regulations;
- 22 (b) Intentionally netting salmon in the Pacific Ocean;
- (c) Harvesting more than one hundred pounds of geoducks outside of the boundaries of a harvest ((tract)) area designated by ((a harvest agreement from)) the department of ((natural resources)) fish and wildlife if:
- (i) The harvester does not have a valid ((harvesting agreement))
  geoduck dive fishery license from the department of ((natural
- 29 resources)) fish and wildlife; or
- 30 (ii) The harvesting is done more than one-half mile from the
- 31 nearest boundary of any harvesting ((tract)) area designated by ((a))
- 32 <u>the</u> department of ((natural resources harvesting agreement)) <u>fish</u> and
- 33 <u>wildlife</u>;
- (d) Unlawful participation by a non-Indian fisher with intent to profit in a treaty Indian fishery;
- (e) Intentionally fishing within the closed waters of a fish hatchery;
- 38 (f) The sale, barter, or trade of food fish or shellfish with a 39 wholesale value of two hundred fifty dollars or more by a person who

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- 1 does not have a valid commercial fishing license and has caught the
- 2 food fish or shellfish using fishing gear not authorized under personal
- 3 use rules, or has received the food fish or shellfish from someone who
- 4 has caught it with fishing gear not authorized under personal use
- 5 rules; and
- 6 (g) Being in possession of food fish or shellfish with a wholesale
- 7 value of two hundred fifty dollars or more while using fishing gear not
- 8 authorized under personal use regulations without a valid commercial
- 9 fishing license.
- 10 **Sec. 2.** RCW 75.24.100 and 1995 1st sp.s. c 2 s 29 (Referendum Bill
- 11 No. 45) are each amended to read as follows:
- 12 (1) It is unlawful to take geoduck clams for commercial purposes
- 13 outside the harvest area designated in a current department of
- 14 ((natural resources)) fish and wildlife geoduck harvesting ((agreement
- 15 issued under RCW 79.96.080)) program. It is unlawful to commercially
- 16 harvest geoduck clams from bottoms that are shallower than eighteen
- 17 feet below mean lower low water (0.0. ft.)((, or that lie in an area
- 18 bounded by the line of ordinary high tide (mean high tide) and a line
- 19 two hundred yards seaward from and parallel to the line of ordinary
- 20 high tide)). This section does not apply to the harvest of private
- 21 sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020.
- 22 (2) Commercial geoduck harvesting shall be done with a hand-held,
- 23 manually operated water jet or suction device guided and controlled
- 24 from under water by a diver. Periodically, the commission shall
- 25 determine the effect of each type or unit of gear upon the geoduck
- 26 population or the substrate they inhabit. The commission may require
- 27 modification of the gear or stop its use if it is being operated in a
- 28 wasteful or destructive manner or if its operation may cause permanent
- 29 damage to the bottom or adjacent shellfish populations.
- 30 **Sec. 3.** RCW 75.30.050 and 1995 c 269 s 3101 are each amended to
- 31 read as follows:
- 32 (1) The director shall appoint three-member advisory review boards
- 33 to hear cases as provided in RCW 75.30.060. Members shall be from:
- 34 (a) The commercial crab fishing industry in cases involving
- 35 Dungeness crab« Puget Sound fishery licenses;
- 36 (b) The commercial herring fishery in cases involving herring
- 37 fishery licenses;

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- 1 (c) The commercial sea urchin and sea cucumber fishery in cases 2 involving sea urchin and sea cucumber dive fishery licenses;
- 3 (d) The commercial ocean pink shrimp industry (Pandalus jordani) in 4 cases involving ocean pink shrimp delivery licenses; ((and))
- 5 (e) The commercial coastal crab fishery in cases involving 6 Dungeness crab coastal fishery licenses and Dungeness crab coastal 7 class B fishery licenses. The members shall include one person from 8 the commercial crab processors, one Dungeness crab coastal fishery 9 license holder, and one citizen representative of a coastal community; 10 and
- 11 <u>(f) The commercial geoduck fishing industry in cases involving</u> 12 geoduck fishery licenses.
- (2) Members shall serve at the discretion of the director and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050, 43.03.060, and 43.03.065.
- 16 **Sec. 4.** RCW 75.30.280 and 1993 c 340 s 46 are each amended to read 17 as follows:
- 18 (1) It is unlawful to harvest geoduck clams commercially without a 19 geoduck fishery license. This section does not apply to the harvest of 20 private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020.
- 21 (2) ((Only a person who has entered into a geoduck harvesting 22 agreement with the department of natural resources under RCW 79.96.080 23 may hold a geoduck fishery license.
  - (3)) A geoduck fishery license authorizes no taking of geoducks outside the boundaries of the ((public lands)) harvest areas designated ((in the underlying harvesting agreement,)) by the department of fish and wildlife or beyond the harvest ceiling set in the ((underlying harvesting agreement)) individual fishing quotas assigned for each area.
- (((4))) (3) A geoduck fishery license expires ((when the underlying
  geoduck harvesting agreement terminates)) on December 31st of the year
  issued.
- (((5) The director shall determine the number of geoduck fishery
  licenses that may be issued for each geoduck harvesting agreement, the
  number of units of gear whose use the license authorizes, and the type
  of gear that may be used, subject to RCW 75.24.100. In making those
  determinations, the director shall seek to conserve the geoduck
  resource and prevent damage to its habitat.

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(6) The holder of a geoduck fishery license and the holder's agents 1 2 and representatives shall comply with all applicable commercial diving safety regulations adopted by the federal occupational safety and 3 4 health administration established under the federal occupational safety 5 and health act of 1970 as such law exists on May 8, 1979, 84 Stat. 1590 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. Sec. 651 et seq. A violation of those regulations 6 is a violation of this subsection. For the purposes of this section, 7 8 persons who dive for geoducks are "employees" as defined by the federal 9 occupational safety and health act. A violation of this subsection is grounds for suspension or revocation of a geoduck fishery license 10 following a hearing under the procedures of chapter 34.05 RCW. The 11 department shall not suspend or revoke a geoduck fishery license if the 12 violation has been corrected within ten days of the date the license 13 14 holder receives written notice of the violation. If there is a substantial probability that a violation of the commercial diving 15 standards could result in death or serious physical harm to a person 16 engaged in harvesting geoduck clams, the department shall suspend the 17 18 license immediately until the violation has been corrected. If the 19 license holder is not the operator of the harvest vessel and has contracted with another person for the harvesting of geoducks, the 20 department shall not suspend or revoke the license if the license 21 holder terminates its business relationship with that person until 22 23 compliance with this subsection is secured.)) (4) After July 1,1997, 24 the director may not issue new geoduck dive fishery licenses. Only a person who has held the geoduck fishery license sought to be renewed 25 for at least three of the six years 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 26 1996 may renew an existing license. 27

(5) Geoduck dive fishery licenses are not transferable from one license holder to another except from parent to child, from spouse to spouse during marriage or as a result of marriage dissolution, or upon death of the license holder.

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32 **Sec. 5.** RCW 79.96.085 and 1990 c 163 s 5 are each amended to read 33 as follows:

(1) The department of ((natural resources)) fish and wildlife shall establish a catch limit and designate the areas of aquatic lands ((owned by the state)) that are available for geoduck harvesting by licensed geoduck harvesters ((in accordance with chapter 79.90 RCW)).

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- (2) Once a harvest ceiling is established for each area, the ceiling must be divided equally between the number of geoduck dive fishery license holders to establish individual fishing quotas for each area. License holders will have from January 1st until December 31st of each year, with the exception of emergency closures by the department of fish and wildlife, to harvest their individual fishing quotas from each area made available for harvest.
- 8 **Sec. 6.** RCW 79.96.130 and 1994 c 264 s 73 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- (1) If a person wrongfully takes shellfish or causes shellfish to 10 be wrongfully taken from the public lands and the wrongful taking is 11 12 intentional and knowing, then the person shall be liable for damages of treble the fair market retail value of the amount of shellfish 13 14 wrongfully taken. If a person wrongfully takes shellfish from the 15 public lands under other circumstances, then the person shall be liable 16 for damages of double the fair market value of the amount of shellfish wrongfully taken. 17
  - (2) For purposes of this section, a person "wrongfully takes" shellfish from public lands if the person takes shellfish: (a) Above the limits of any applicable laws that govern the harvest of shellfish from public lands; (b) without reporting the harvest to the department of fish and wildlife or the department of natural resources where such reporting is required by law or contract; (c) outside the area or above the limits that an agreement or contract from the department of natural resources allows the harvest of shellfish from public lands; or (d) without a lease or purchase of the shellfish where such lease or purchase is required by law prior to harvest of the shellfish.
  - (3) The remedies in this section are for civil damages and shall be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. The department of natural resources may file a civil action in Thurston county superior court or the county where the shellfish were taken against any person liable under this section. ((Damages recovered under this section shall be applied in the same way as received under geoduck harvesting agreements authorized by RCW 79.96.080.))
- 35 (4) For purposes of the remedies created by this section, the 36 amount of shellfish wrongfully taken by a person may be established 37 either:

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- 1 (a) By surveying the aquatic lands to reasonably establish the 2 amount of shellfish taken from the immediate area where a person is 3 shown to have been wrongfully taking shellfish;
- 4 (b) By weighing the shellfish on board any vessel or in possession 5 of a person shown to be wrongfully taking shellfish; or
- 6 (c) By any other evidence that reasonably establishes the amount of shellfish wrongfully taken.

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The amount of shellfish established by (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be presumed to be the amount wrongfully taken unless the defendant shows by a preponderance of evidence that the shellfish were lawfully taken or that the defendant did not take the shellfish presumed to have been wrongfully taken. Whenever there is reason to believe that shellfish in the possession of any person were wrongfully taken, the department of natural resources or the department of fish and wildlife may require the person to proceed to a designated off-load point and to weigh all shellfish in possession of the person or on board the person's vessel.

- 18 (5) This civil remedy is supplemental to the state's power to 19 prosecute any person for theft of shellfish, for other crimes where 20 shellfish are involved, or for violation of regulations of the 21 department of fish and wildlife.
- 22 **Sec. 7.** RCW 82.27.020 and 1993 sp.s. c 17 s 12 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
- 24 (1) In addition to all other taxes, licenses, or fees provided by 25 law there is established an excise tax on the commercial possession of enhanced food fish as provided in this chapter. The tax is levied upon 26 27 and shall be collected from the owner of the enhanced food fish whose possession constitutes the taxable event. The taxable event is the 28 29 first possession in Washington by an owner. Processing and handling of 30 enhanced food fish by a person who is not the owner is not a taxable event to the processor or handler. 31
  - (2) A person in possession of enhanced food fish and liable to this tax may deduct from the price paid to the person from which the enhanced food fish (except oysters) are purchased an amount equal to a tax at one-half the rate levied in this section upon these products.
- 36 (3) The measure of the tax is the value of the enhanced food fish 37 at the point of landing.

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- 1 (4) The tax shall be equal to the measure of the tax multiplied by 2 the rates for enhanced food fish as follows:
- 3 (a) Chinook, coho, and chum salmon and anadromous game fish: Five 4 and twenty-five one-hundredths percent.
- 5 (b) Pink and sockeye salmon: Three and fifteen one-hundredths 6 percent.
- 7 (c) Other food fish and shellfish, except oysters: Two and one-8 tenth percent.
- 9 (d) Oysters: Eight one-hundredths of one percent.
- 10 <u>(e) Geoducks: Ten percent gross volume tax dedicated to resource</u>
  11 maintenance, enforcement, and enhancement.
- 12 (5) An additional tax is imposed equal to the rate specified in RCW
- 82.02.030 multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (4) of this
- 14 section.
- 15 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 8.** The following acts or parts of acts are each 16 repealed:
- 17 (1) RCW 79.96.906 and 1994 c 264 s 74 & 1984 c 221 s 26; and
- 18 (2) RCW 79.96.080 and 1990 c 163 s 4 & 1982 1st ex.s. c 21 s 141.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** RCW 79.96.085, as amended by this act, is 20 recodified as a section in chapter 75.30 RCW.

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