

Merrill, Hannah

From: Katie Krueger [katie.krueger@quileutenation.org]
Sent: Wednesday, August 21, 2013 11:22 AM
To: Gray, Steve; Merrill, Hannah; 'Hennessey, Jennifer (ECY)'; Lear, Cathy; zSMP; 'Culver, Michele K (DFW)'; katrina.lassiter@dnr.wa.gov
Cc: frank.geyer@quileutenation.org; 'Mel Moon'; Jennifer Hagen
Subject: Issue for Clallam SMP to resolve re finned fish aquaculture.
Attachments: WAC 220-76-100 re finned aquaculture.pdf; chapter RCW 77.124 re aquaculture.pdf; Chapter 220-76 WAC re aquaculture.pdf

Importance: High

Is Clallam required as a matter of state law to put *coastal* finned fish aquaculture in its Plan? I believe the state law in the SMA re finned fish was originally for hatcheries (excerpt below). Might have been "stretched" over time. Is there more law in other sections than the SMA that would require Clallam (require, not a choice) to support coastal finned fish aquaculture? If not, is this our best approach, in light of escaped non-native species, lice, and microbes in recent years, from such fish farms? If finned fish can only be raised in upland facilities, some of these concerns may be alleviated. I hear Jefferson County is exploring this. Maybe we can be silent here and not appear to advocate it? Is there a contingency in the County that is advocating finned fish aquaculture on the coast? Is that why we are including it? I am sorry to be so late at commenting here but I am learning things as I go.

http://www.clallam.net/LandUse/documents/CCSMP_Ch3_UMPR111512.pdf This is the part of the Draft Clallam SMP relating to aquaculture and as you can see it does not ban finned fish aquaculture on the coast. We had a lot of unhappy discussion about that in our Advisory Committee meetings but were told NOAA and Ecology authorize it and so it is a go. Here is the Ecology (SMA) excerpt:

RCW 90.58.065(2)(c) "Agricultural equipment" and "agricultural facilities" includes, but is not limited to:
(i) The following used in agricultural operations: Equipment; machinery; constructed shelters, buildings, and ponds; fences; **upland finfish rearing facilities**; water diversion, withdrawal, conveyance, and use equipment and facilities including but not limited to pumps, pipes, tapes, canals, ditches, and drains; (ii) corridors and facilities for transporting personnel, livestock, and equipment to, from, and within agricultural lands; (iii) farm residences and associated equipment, lands, and facilities; and (iv) roadside stands and on-farm markets for marketing fruit or vegetables; and

But read on: Below is from the WDFW statute on aquaculture: There is such a presumption that the fish will escape, that we need to make rules, regarding "what if"!

77.125.030

Development of proposed rules — Elements.

The director, in cooperation with the marine fin fish aquatic farmers, shall develop proposed rules for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of marine fin fish aquaculture programs. In developing such proposed rules, the director must use a negotiated rule-making process pursuant to RCW [34.05.310](#). The proposed rules shall be submitted to the appropriate legislative committees by January 1, 2002, to allow for legislative review of the proposed rules. **The proposed rules shall include the following elements:**

(1) Provisions for the prevention of escapes of cultured marine fin fish aquaculture products from enclosures, net pens, or other rearing vessels;

(2) Provisions for the development and implementation of management plans to facilitate the most rapid recapture of live marine fin fish aquaculture products that have escaped from enclosures, net pens, or other rearing vessels, and to prevent the spread or permanent escape of these products;

(3) Provisions for the development of management practices based on the latest available science, to include:

(a) Procedures for inspections of marine aquatic farming locations on a regular basis to determine conformity with law and the rules of the department relating to the operation of marine aquatic farming locations; and

(b) Operating procedures at marine aquatic farming locations to prevent the escape of marine fin fish, to include the use of net antifoulants;

(4) Provisions for the eradication of those cultured marine fin fish aquaculture products that have escaped from enclosures, net pens, or other rearing vessels found spawning in state waters;

(5) Provisions for the determination of appropriate species, stocks, and races of marine fin fish aquaculture products allowed to be cultured at specific locations and sites;

(6) Provisions for the development of an Atlantic salmon watch program similar to the one in operation in British Columbia, Canada. The program must provide for the monitoring of escapes of Atlantic salmon from marine aquatic farming locations, monitor the occurrence of naturally produced Atlantic salmon, determine the impact of Atlantic salmon on naturally produced and cultured fin fish stocks, provide a focal point for consolidation of scientific information, and provide a forum for interaction and education of the public; and

(7) Provisions for the development of an education program to assist marine aquatic farmers so that they operate in an environmentally sound manner. *(How far along is that???)*

[2001 c 86 § 3.]

WAC 220-76-100

No agency filings affecting this section since 2003

Marine finfish aquaculture—Approval permit for marine finfish aquaculture.

(1) It is unlawful for any aquatic farmer to possess any species, stock or race of marine finfish, defined as finfish being raised in marine waters, in net pens, cages or other rearing vessels without having first obtained and possessing a valid marine finfish aquaculture permit from the director for that species, stock and race at that specific location of rearing or holding. The director will approve, condition, or deny a permit within sixty days after a completed application containing all requested information is received by the department's aquaculture coordinator. **The application must be accompanied by an escape prevention plan and the escape reporting and recapture plan as required by this chapter.** A permit may be denied based on the determination by the director of significant genetic, ecological or fish health risks of the proposed fish rearing program on naturally occurring fish and wildlife, their habitat or other existing fish rearing programs. The use of transgenic fish (as defined by the actual transfer of genetic material from one species to another) is prohibited. Each permit application must contain a means mutually agreed to by the department and the aquatic farmer to individually identify to the aquatic farmer all marine finfish in aquaculture hatched after December 31, 2003. A permit will be valid for a period of five years from the date of approval. The department will comply with the procedures of any appropriate federal court order in processing permit applications. Any change in species, stock, or race at a specific location of rearing or holding will require reapproval of the marine finfish rearing operation. In the event of denial, the affected person may appeal the decision to the director. The department will advise the person of the appeals process. Additional appeals may be made through the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter [34.05](#) RCW).

(2) Any person who imports marine finfish into the state for aquaculture or transports marine finfish within the state for aquaculture and who does not have an approved marine finfish aquaculture permit is guilty of unlawfully transporting finfish. Violation of this section shall be enforced under RCW [77.15.290](#).

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-100, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]

There appears to be a culture, if you will pardon the pun, of allowing something pretty hard to reverse (horse out of barn, if I may mix metaphors). This state is already spending so much on noxious species control. Thoughts?

[Li/qtskal/ax2](#)

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WAC 220-76-100

No agency filings affecting this section since 2003

Marine finfish aquaculture—Approval permit for marine finfish aquaculture.

(1) It is unlawful for any aquatic farmer to possess any species, stock or race of marine finfish, defined as finfish being raised in marine waters, in net pens, cages or other rearing vessels without having first obtained and possessing a valid marine finfish aquaculture permit from the director for that species, stock and race at that specific location of rearing or holding. The director will approve, condition, or deny a permit within sixty days after a completed application containing all requested information is received by the department's aquaculture coordinator. The application must be accompanied by an escape prevention plan and the escape reporting and recapture plan as required by this chapter. A permit may be denied based on the determination by the director of significant genetic, ecological or fish health risks of the proposed fish rearing program on naturally occurring fish and wildlife, their habitat or other existing fish rearing programs. The use of transgenic fish (as defined by the actual transfer of genetic material from one species to another) is prohibited. Each permit application must contain a means mutually agreed to by the department and the aquatic farmer to individually identify to the aquatic farmer all marine finfish in aquaculture hatched after December 31, 2003. A permit will be valid for a period of five years from the date of approval. The department will comply with the procedures of any appropriate federal court order in processing permit applications. Any change in species, stock, or race at a specific location of rearing or holding will require reapproval of the marine finfish rearing operation. In the event of denial, the affected person may appeal the decision to the director. The department will advise the person of the appeals process. Additional appeals may be made through the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter [34.05](#) RCW).

(2) Any person who imports marine finfish into the state for aquaculture or transports marine finfish within the state for aquaculture and who does not have an approved marine finfish aquaculture permit is guilty of unlawfully transporting finfish. Violation of this section shall be enforced under RCW [77.15.290](#).

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-100, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]



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[RCWs](#) > [Title 77](#) > [Chapter 77.125](#)

Chapter 77.125 RCW

MARINE FIN FISH AQUACULTURE PROGRAMS

[Chapter Listing](#)

RCW Sections

[77.125.010](#) Accidental Atlantic salmon release -- Prevention measures.

[77.125.020](#) Marine aquatic farming location -- Defined.

[77.125.030](#) Development of proposed rules -- Elements.

[77.125.040](#) Report to the legislature.

77.125.010

Accidental Atlantic salmon release — Prevention measures.

Marine aquaculture net pen facilities in Washington state have accidentally released Atlantic salmon into Puget Sound. It is necessary to minimize escapes through the implementation of statewide prevention measures.

[2001 c 86 § 1.]

77.125.020

Marine aquatic farming location — Defined.

For the purposes of this chapter, "marine aquatic farming location" means a complete complex that may be composed of various marine enclosures, net pens, or other rearing vessels, food handling facilities, or other facilities related to the rearing of Atlantic salmon or other fin fish in marine waters. A marine aquatic farming location is distinguished from the individual facilities that collectively compose the location.

[2001 c 86 § 2.]

77.125.030

Development of proposed rules — Elements.

The director, in cooperation with the marine fin fish aquatic farmers, shall develop proposed rules for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of marine fin fish aquaculture programs. In developing such proposed rules, the director must use a negotiated rule-making process pursuant to RCW [34.05.310](#). The proposed rules shall be submitted to the appropriate legislative committees by January 1, 2002, to allow for legislative review of the proposed rules. The proposed rules shall include the following

elements:

(1) Provisions for the prevention of escapes of cultured marine fin fish aquaculture products from enclosures, net pens, or other rearing vessels;

(2) Provisions for the development and implementation of management plans to facilitate the most rapid recapture of live marine fin fish aquaculture products that have escaped from enclosures, net pens, or other rearing vessels, and to prevent the spread or permanent escape of these products;

(3) Provisions for the development of management practices based on the latest available science, to include:

(a) Procedures for inspections of marine aquatic farming locations on a regular basis to determine conformity with law and the rules of the department relating to the operation of marine aquatic farming locations; and

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(6) Provisions for the development of an Atlantic salmon watch program similar to the one in operation in British Columbia, Canada. The program must provide for the monitoring of escapes of Atlantic salmon from marine aquatic farming locations, monitor the occurrence of naturally produced Atlantic salmon, determine the impact of Atlantic salmon on naturally produced and cultured fin fish stocks, provide a focal point for consolidation of scientific information, and provide a forum for interaction and education of the public; and

(7) Provisions for the development of an education program to assist marine aquatic farmers so that they operate in an environmentally sound manner.

[2001 c 86 § 3.]

77.125.040

Report to the legislature.

Rules to implement this chapter shall be adopted no sooner than thirty days following the end of the 2002 regular legislative session. The director shall provide a written report to the appropriate legislative committees by January 1, 2003, on the progress of the program.

[2001 c 86 § 4.]



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Chapter 220-76 WAC AQUACULTURE

Last Update: 12/21/12

[Chapter Listing](#)

WAC Sections

220-76-001	Aquaculture.
220-76-010	Aquatic farm registration required.
220-76-015	Aquatic farm—Definition.
220-76-020	Aquatic farm registration form—Required information.
220-76-030	Aquaculture—Disease—Control.
220-76-100	Marine finfish aquaculture—Approval permit for marine finfish aquaculture.
220-76-110	Marine finfish aquaculture—Escape prevention plan required.
220-76-120	Marine finfish aquaculture—Escape reporting and recapture plan required.
220-76-130	Aquaculture facility inspection authority—Marine finfish aquaculture.
220-76-140	Marine finfish aquaculture—Atlantic salmon watch program established.
220-76-150	Marine finfish aquaculture—Educational program for marine finfish aquatic farmers.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

220-76-016	Aquaculture—Salmon eggs—Resale. [Order 980, § 220-76-016, filed 2/3/72.] Repealed by WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), filed 9/12/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080 and 75.58.040 .
220-76-025	Aquaculture—Sale of products—Invoices. [Order 980, § 220-76-025, filed 2/3/72.] Repealed by WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), filed 9/12/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080 and 75.58.040 .

220-76-001 Aquaculture.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to cultivate food fish, shellfish, or other aquatic animals for commercial purposes except as follows in chapter [220-76](#) WAC.

[Order 980, § 220-76-001, filed 2/3/72.]

220-76-010 Aquatic farm registration required.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to cultivate aquatic products (private sector cultured aquatic products as defined under RCW [15.85.020](#)(3)) without the aquatic farmer having first registered the aquatic farm with the department. Any aquatic farm must be registered with the department prior to the commencement of culture activities. The department shall grant registration to qualified persons within seven days of the receipt of a complete aquatic farm registration form.

(2) Aquatic farm registrations are nontransferable. In the event there is a change of ownership of an aquatic fish farm established under chapter [220-76](#) WAC the aquatic farm registration issued to the previous owner shall be invalid.

(3) Registrations must be renewed annually, prior to December 31 for the succeeding calendar year. Reporting of aquaculture activity (WAC [220-69-243](#)) during the previous calendar year shall constitute renewal for the following year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#) and [75.58.040](#). WSR 89-10-033 (Order 89-27), § 220-76-010, filed 4/27/89; WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), § 220-76-010, filed 9/12/86. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#). WSR 84-05-046 (Order 84-11), § 220-76-010, filed 2/21/84; Order 980, § 220-76-010, filed 2/3/72.]

220-76-015 Aquatic farm—Definition.

An aquatic farm is any facility or tract of land used for private, commercial culture of aquatic products. Each geographically separate facility or tract of land used for commercial culture shall constitute a separate farm site location. In applying for aquatic farm registration for shellfish, the applicant must identify the farm site using the same description used for applying for the department of health harvest site certificate required to harvest shellfish for sale for human consumption.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 06-09-020 (Order 06-70), § 220-76-015, filed 4/11/06, effective 5/12/06. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#) and [75.58.040](#). WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), § 220-76-015, filed 9/12/86; Order 980, § 220-76-015, filed 2/3/72.]

220-76-020

Aquatic farm registration form—Required information.

If asked by an aquatic farmer, the department will prepare, print, and distribute an aquatic farm registration form. The following information must be provided by the aquatic farmer:

- (1) The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the individual or company that owns or leases the aquatic farm;
- (2) The name and telephone number of a contact person immediately responsible for operation of the aquatic farm;
- (3) The department of social and health services (DSHS) shellfish certification number if DSHS requires a certification number;
- (4) The common name of aquatic species being cultured;
- (5) The method(s) of culture the aquatic farmer is using on the farm;
- (6) If it is a freshwater or onshore aquatic farm, the legal description, street address, county, aquaculture district, and the number of separate tracts or facilities within the district that comprise the aquatic farm(s);
- (7) If it is a marine aquatic farm, the name of bay or inlet, county, and aquaculture district for the farm(s);
- (8) The signature of the company official or owner;
- (9) A site drawing of the aquatic farm and a brief narrative description of the facility and its operation. Freshwater farms must also identify the source of culture water, where the water is discharged, and the watershed where the facility is located;
- (10) Documentation of ownership or present right of possession of the land comprising the aquatic farm.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.04.012](#), [77.04.013](#), [77.04.055](#), [77.12.045](#), and [77.12.047](#). WSR 13-02-043 (Order 12-290), § 220-76-020, filed 12/21/12, effective 1/21/13. Statutory Authority: RCW [75.08.080](#) and [75.58.040](#). WSR 89-10-033 (Order 89-27), § 220-76-020, filed 4/27/89; WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), § 220-76-020, filed 9/12/86; Order 980, § 220-76-020, filed 2/3/72.]

220-76-030

Aquaculture—Disease—Control.

Outbreaks of disease affecting food fish, shellfish, and aquatic animals in fish farm facilities shall be reported immediately to the department. If such outbreaks represent a serious threat to fisheries resources of the state, the director may immediately order such actions as deemed necessary to protect the fisheries resource of the state such as, but not limited to, quarantining, destruction of stock, sterilization of facilities and disposal of mortalities.

[Order 980, § 220-76-030, filed 2/3/72.]

220-76-100

Marine finfish aquaculture—Approval permit for marine finfish aquaculture.

(1) It is unlawful for any aquatic farmer to possess any species, stock or race of marine finfish, defined as finfish being raised in marine waters, in net pens, cages or other rearing vessels without having first obtained and possessing a valid marine finfish aquaculture permit from the director for that species, stock and race at that specific location of rearing or holding. The director will approve, condition, or deny a permit within sixty days after a completed application containing all requested information is received by the department's aquaculture coordinator. The application must be accompanied by an escape prevention plan and the escape reporting and recapture plan as required by this chapter. A permit may be denied based on the determination by the director of significant genetic, ecological or fish health risks of the proposed fish rearing program on naturally occurring fish and wildlife, their habitat or other existing fish rearing programs. The use of transgenic fish (as defined by the actual transfer of genetic material from one species to another) is prohibited. Each permit application must contain a means mutually agreed to by the department and the aquatic farmer to individually identify to the aquatic farmer all marine finfish in aquaculture hatched after December 31, 2003. A permit will be valid for a period of five years from the date of approval. The department will comply with the procedures of any appropriate federal court order in processing permit applications. Any change in species, stock, or race at a specific location of rearing or holding will require reapproval of the marine finfish rearing operation. In the event of denial, the affected person may appeal the decision to the director. The department will advise the person of the appeals process. Additional appeals may be made through the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter [34.05](#) RCW).

(2) Any person who imports marine finfish into the state for aquaculture or transports marine finfish within the state for aquaculture and who does not have an approved marine finfish aquaculture permit is guilty of unlawfully transporting finfish. Violation of this section shall be enforced under RCW [77.15.290](#).

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-100, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]

220-76-110**Marine finfish aquaculture—Escape prevention plan required.**

A fish escape prevention plan is required with each application for a marine finfish aquaculture permit and approval by the department of the fish escape prevention plan is required before issuance of a marine finfish aquaculture permit.

(1) The escape prevention plan must include:

(a) Routine procedures and best management procedures used to minimize the risk of escapement from pens during normal day-to-day operations.

(b) Procedures to minimize escapements in the event the net-pens need to be moved, repaired, or manipulated in any manner, or during stocking or harvesting operations, which could result in a release of fish to state waters. At a minimum, prior to the net-pens being moved, a bathymetric analysis should be made along the intended travel route(s) to ensure adequate depth and the absence of underwater hazards or obstructions.

(c) Procedures for routine training of employees and contractors in escape prevention.

(d) Procedures for routinely determining and tracking the number of fish in each pen lost due to predation and mortality, and the number of fish lost due to escapement.

(e) Procedures for monitoring the implementation of (a) through (d) of this subsection.

(2) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section, plans and manuals required by the department of ecology through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process may be submitted for approval.

(3) Marine finfish aquaculture farmers are required to implement the provisions of their approved fish escape prevention plan. Failure to implement the provisions of an approved escape prevention plan may result in invalidation of the marine finfish aquaculture permit. A notice of failure to comply with the fish escape prevention plan requirements will be given prior to invalidation of the permit, and the aquaculture farmer will have not less than seven nor more than ninety days to correct the conditions or status that caused the notice to be given. If the marine finfish aquaculture permit is invalidated, any transportation of finfish shall be treated as a violation of RCW [77.15.290](#).

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-110, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]

220-76-120**Marine finfish aquaculture—Escape reporting and recapture plan required.**

(1) It is the responsibility of aquatic farmers to report an escape of marine finfish and to attempt to recapture escaped fish. Escaped marine finfish will be treated by the department the same as feral fish, and the department may augment capture and removal of such fish by scheduling recreational or commercial fisheries.

(2) An escape reporting and recapture plan is required with each application for a marine finfish aquaculture permit and approval by the department of the fish escape reporting and recapture plan is required before issuance of a marine finfish aquaculture permit.

(3) The escape reporting and recapture plan must include:

(a) Reporting procedure. Procedures for determining what constitutes a reportable fish escape. An emergency contact list in the event of a reportable fish escape from the permittee's net-pens, including local government, the department and the Washington department of ecology.

(b) Procedures requiring the permittee to report any reportable fish escape, within twenty-four hours of the permittee having knowledge of that escape, to local government, the department, and ecology. The report shall include the location, number, age class, disease and medication history, and cause of escape.

(c) Procedures to recapture escaped fish. Each marine aquatic farming location shall have a procedure for attempting recapture of escaped fish. The plan may include the use of facilities' skiffs, seines or nets and/or tribal and commercial fishers acting under contract with the aquaculture facility. For all reportable escapes, the permittee shall also submit a follow-up report describing all fish recovery efforts initiated in response to the escape, and effectiveness of the recovery efforts.

(d) Emergency procedures that will be taken to minimize the number of escaped fish.

(e) In the event the escaped fish were being treated with antibiotics or other drugs subject to USFDA withdrawal requirements and the withdrawal periods had not expired at the time of the escape, the permittee shall also include this information in the report required by (b) of this subsection, and shall provide a copy of the report to the Washington state department of health.

(4) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section, plans and manuals required by the department of ecology through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process may be submitted for approval.

(5) The permittee shall submit, by the last day in February, an annual fish escape report to the department, covering the previous calendar year. The report shall summarize, by month and pen site, the number, age class, disease and medication history, and cause of all fish escapes to waters of the state. The permittee shall summarize the actions taken over the previous year to prevent the escape of fish to state waters.

(6) Marine finfish aquaculture farmers are required to implement the provisions of their approved fish escape reporting and recapture plan. Failure to implement the provisions of an approved escape reporting and recapture plan may result in invalidation of the marine finfish aquaculture permit. A notice of failure to comply with the fish escape recapture and reporting requirements will be given prior to invalidation of the permit, and the aquaculture farmer will have not less than seven nor more than ninety days to correct the conditions or status that caused the notice to be

given. If the marine finfish aquaculture permit is invalidated, any transportation of finfish shall be treated as a violation of RCW [77.15.290](#).

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-120, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]

220-76-130

Aquaculture facility inspection authority—Marine finfish aquaculture.

Authorized department employees shall, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, have access to marine aquatic farming locations to conduct inspections to determine conformity with the law and the rules of the department relating to preventing escaped finfish and/or the recapture of escaped finfish. The department shall conduct at least annual inspections of marine finfish aquaculture facilities of the state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [34.05.353](#) (1)(c) and (e), (2)(c) and (d), and [77.12.047](#) (1)(o). 12-11-089 (Order 12-61), § 220-76-130, filed 5/18/12, effective 6/18/12. Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-130, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]

220-76-140

Marine finfish aquaculture—Atlantic salmon watch program established.

Contingent on funding, the director shall develop and implement an Atlantic salmon watch program which will include the following elements:

- (1) Establish an Atlantic salmon watch coordinator position whose responsibilities include providing a focal point for consolidation of scientific information and implementation of subsections (2) through (5) of this section.
- (2) Develop and maintain a system to record and report observations and catch of Atlantic salmon in waters of the state, including modification of the recreational catch data reporting system, the commercial fish ticket reporting system, education of volunteers to identify and report spawning sites, and monitoring of selected watersheds to detect spawning Atlantic salmon.
- (3) Model the impact of Atlantic salmon on naturally produced and cultured finfish stocks by estimates of identification of Atlantic salmon standing crop or populations in the wild, detailed life history requirements, and estimates of niche overlap.
- (4) Coordination with marine finfish aquatic farmers under WAC [220-76-110](#) for the reporting of escapes of Atlantic salmon from marine aquatic farming locations, and adjustment of escape prevention plans filed with the department under WAC [220-76-100](#) to prevent future escapes.
- (5) Provide public information on recreational opportunity in the event of an escape, assist the public in understanding the effect of Atlantic salmon escapes on native populations, and provide a public contact for all department efforts regarding Atlantic salmon.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-140, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]

220-76-150

Marine finfish aquaculture—Educational program for marine finfish aquatic farmers.

Contingent on funding, the director shall develop and implement an educational program with marine aquatic farmers which will include the following elements:

- (1) WDFW will notify aquatic farmers of upcoming WDFW hatchery workshops, meetings or tours with regard to hatchery disease control procedures and prevention, feeding and waste control at hatcheries and programs investigating raising marine finfish species.
- (2) Annual "workshop" co-hosted by the industry, WDFW and other interested parties reviewing new containment technologies, or other environmental developments affecting the aquaculture industry.
- (3) Information sharing by WDFW from any regional or international symposiums attended by WDFW staff covering aspects of marine finfish aquaculture.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [77.12.047](#). WSR 03-02-047 (Order 02-309), § 220-76-150, filed 12/24/02, effective 7/1/03.]