Chapter 232-36 WAC
WILDLIFE INTERACTION REGULATIONS

WAC 232-36-010  Introduction. The Washington department of fish and wildlife's (department) primary responsibility is to preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the fish and wildlife species of the state (RCW 77.04.012). The department promotes conservation of fish and wildlife, while providing fishing, hunting, fish and wildlife viewing, and other outdoor recreational opportunities compatible with healthy, diverse, and sustainable fish and wildlife populations. (RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-010, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-020  Purpose. Public support for the recovery and management of healthy wildlife populations is an important aspect of wildlife conservation. Support for wildlife can diminish when people experience negative interactions with wildlife and damage to private property. The intent of the department is to provide technical advice and assistance to property owners to prevent and mitigate damages caused by wildlife. Compensation may be necessary in situations where preventative measures are not successful or when circumstances, outside the control of the private property owner, get in the way of resolving negative wildlife interactions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-020, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-030  Definitions. Definitions used in rules of the fish and wildlife commission are defined in RCW 77.08.010, and the definitions for wildlife interactions are defined in RCW 77.36.010. In addition, unless otherwise provided, the following definitions are applicable to this chapter:

"Act of damaging" means that private property is in the process of being damaged by wildlife.

"Big game" means those animals listed in RCW 77.08.030.

"Claim" means an application to the department for compensation under this chapter.

"Claimant" means owner of commercial crop, livestock, or other property who has filed a wildlife damage claim for cash compensation.

"Commercial crop" means a commercially raised horticultural and/or agricultural product and includes the growing or harvested product, but does not include livestock, forest land, or rangeland. For the purposes of this chapter, Christmas trees and managed pasture grown using agricultural methods including one or more of the following: Seeding, planting, fertilizing, irrigating, and all parts of horticultural trees, are considered a commercial crop and are eligible for cash compensation.

"Compensation" means a cash payment, materials, or service.

"Completed written claim" means that all of the information required on a department property damage claim form is supplied and complete, including all supplemental information and certifications required to process the claim.

"Damage" means economic losses caused by wildlife interactions.

"Damage claim assessment" means department approved methods to evaluate crop loss and value caused by deer or elk damage to commercial crops, livestock losses and value caused by bear, cougar, or wolves, or damages to other property.

"Domestic animal" means any animal that is lawfully possessed and controlled by a person.

"Eligible farmer" means an owner who satisfies the definition of eligible farmer pursuant to RCW 82.08.855 (4)(b)(i) through (iv).

"Emergent" means an unforeseen circumstance beyond the control of the landowner or tenant, that presents a real and immediate threat to crops, domestic animals, or fowl.

"Game animal" means wild animals that shall not be hunted except as authorized by the commission.

"Guard dog" means dogs trained for the purpose of protecting livestock from attack by wildlife or for herding livestock.

"Immediate family member" means spouse, state registered domestic partner, brother, sister, grandparent, parent, child, or grandchild.

"Immediate threat of physical harm" means that animal-to-human bodily contact is imminent; and the animal is in attack posture/mode.
"Livestock" means horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, donkeys, mules, llamas, and alpacas.

"Owner" means a person who has a legal right to commercial crops, livestock, or other private property that was damaged during a wildlife interaction.

"Physical act of attacking" means actual or imminent animal-to-human or animal-to-animal physical contact.

"Public hunting" means an owner satisfies the "public hunting" requirement for his or her land, as defined in WAC 232-36-300.

"Wild animal" means those species of the class Mammalia whose members exist in Washington in a wild state.

"Wildlife control operator" means a person who has successfully completed the training and obtained one or more levels of certification from the department to assist landowners to prevent or control problems caused by wildlife.

"Wildlife interaction" means the negative interaction and the resultant damage between wildlife and commercial crops, livestock, or other property.

232-36-040 Wildlife interaction and conflict resolution for private property damage. The department is the primary source for property owners seeking to determine legal and effective remedies for addressing wildlife interactions. Protection of property using nonlethal techniques is the primary response encouraged by the department. Harassment and/or lethal removal may also be important techniques to protect human safety or to protect property.

The following criteria describe the compensation available to protect property:

(1) Cash compensation will only be provided to property owners by the department if the funds are appropriated by the legislature or provided through local or federal grants or contracts.

(2) Compensation will be prioritized in the following order:

(a) As conditioned by the legislature or granting entity.
(b) Property prioritization:
(i) Private property that is primarily designed for public use, where there is a human safety risk not addressed by other entities.
(ii) Private property that directly contributes to commercial crop or to livestock production.
(iii) Private property used for other business purposes.
(iv) Public property.
(v) Residential property.
(vi) Recreational property.
(c) Species prioritization:
(i) Damages caused by wildlife listed as endangered, threatened, sensitive, or categories of concern by the state or federal government.
(ii) Damages caused by big game animals.
(iii) Other federal and state protected species.
(iv) Other wildlife species except unclassified species and predatory birds.

(3) The department may make agreements with private landowners to prevent property damage. These agreements may include the use of:

(a) Best management practices to reduce risk of private property damage;
(b) Scaring or hazing materials;
(c) Fencing materials;
(d) Volunteers referred by the department for hazing, fence repair, etc.; and
(e) Lethal removal options.

(4) Private property owners must utilize nonlethal abatement techniques prior to requesting other compensation from the department or before utilizing lethal techniques.

(a) Use of nonlethal techniques must be documented and consistent with procedures and requirements established by the department.
(b) Evidence of damage (e.g., photographs) must be provided by the property owner.
(c) Property owner must comply with reporting requirements of the department.

(5) Wildlife may not be captured and transported or relocated off the owner’s property (parcel where damage occurred) unless:

(a) Authorized by rule of the commission; or
(b) By written permit from the department; and
(c) Owner is in compliance with department rules, permits, and reporting requirements.

(6) The department will establish written procedures for assisting private property owners, using the criteria and priorities provided in this rule. The procedures will include enlistment of partners and volunteers through agreements, permits, and incentives to help mitigate wildlife interactions.

WAC 232-36-050 Killing wildlife for personal safety.

(1) The fish and wildlife commission is authorized to classify wildlife as game, as endangered or protected species, or as a predatory bird consistent with RCW 77.08.010 and 77.12-020. The commission is also authorized, pursuant to RCW 77.36.030, to establish the limitations and conditions on killing or trapping wildlife that is threatening human safety.

(2) The conditions for killing wildlife vary, based primarily on the classification of the wildlife species and the imminent nature of the threat to personal safety. Additional conditions defined by the department may also be important, depending on individual situations. Killing wildlife for personal safety is subject to all other state and federal laws including, but not limited to, Titles 77 RCW and 232 WAC.

(3) Killing wildlife for personal safety.

(a) It is permissible to kill wild animals engaged in the physical act of attacking a person.

(b) It is permissible to kill game animals posing an immediate threat of physical harm to a person.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.055, 77.12.047, 77.12.240, chapter 77.36 RCW, and 2013 c 329. WSR 13-22-056 (Order 13-156), § 232-36-040, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]
WAC 232-36-051 Killing wildlife causing private property damage. The fish and wildlife commission is authorized to classify wildlife as game, and/or as endangered or protected species, and/or as a predatory bird consistent with RCW 77.08.010 and 77.12.020. The commission is also authorized, pursuant to RCW 77.36.030, to establish the limitations and conditions on killing or trapping wildlife that is causing damage on private property. The department may authorize, pursuant to RCW 77.12.240 the killing of wildlife destroying or injuring property.

The conditions for killing wildlife vary, based primarily on the classification of the wildlife species, the imminent nature of the threat to damage private property, the type of private property damage, and the preventive and nonlethal methods employed by the person prior to the damage event. Additional conditions defined by the department may also be important, depending on individual situations. Killing wildlife to address private property damage is subject to all other state and federal laws including, but not limited to, Titles 77 RCW and 232 WAC.

(1) It is unlawful to kill protected species (as defined in WAC 232-12-011) or endangered species (as defined in WAC 232-12-014) unless authorized by commission rule or with a permit from the department, with the following additional requirements:

(a) Federally listed threatened or endangered species will require federal permits or federal authority, in addition to a state permit.

(b) All migratory birds are federally protected and may require a federal permit or federal authority, in addition to a state permit.

(2) Killing wildlife causing damage to a commercial crop or to livestock.

It is permissible to kill unclassified wildlife, predatory birds, and game animals that are in the act of damaging commercial crops or attacking livestock or other domestic animals, under the following conditions:

(a) Predatory birds (defined in RCW 77.08.010(39)) and unclassified wildlife that are in the act of damaging commercial crops or attacking livestock or other domestic animals may be killed with the express permission of the owner at any time on private property, to protect domestic animals, livestock, or commercial crops.

(b) An owner with a valid, written damage prevention agreement with the department may kill an individual (one) game animal while it is in the act of damaging commercial crops; a permit will be provided if authorized in the agreement.

(c) An individual (one) game animal may be killed during the physical act of attacking livestock or domestic animals.

(d) Multiple game animals may be killed while they are in the act of damaging commercial crops or attacking livestock if the owner is issued a kill permit by the department.

(e) A damage prevention agreement or kill permit must include: An approved checklist of the reasonable preventative and nonlethal means that must be employed prior to lethal removal; a description of the properties where lethal removal is allowed; the species and sex of the animal that may be killed; the terms of the agreement/permit; the dates when lethal removal is authorized; who may kill the animal(s); and other conditions developed within department procedural documents.

(3) Killing wildlife causing damage or killing wildlife to prevent private property damage.

(a) An individual (one) game animal may be killed during the physical act of attacking domestic animals.

(b) Predatory birds (as defined in RCW 77.08.010(39)), unclassified wildlife, and eastern gray squirrels may be killed with the express permission of the owner at any time, to prevent private property damage on private real property.

(c) Subject to subsection (7) of this section, the following list of wildlife species may be killed with the express permission of the owner, when causing damage to private property: Raccoon, fox, bobcat, beaver, muskrat, mink, river otter, weasel, hare, and cottontail rabbits.

(d) The department may make agreements with landowners to prevent private property damage by wildlife. The agreements may include special hunting season permits such as: Landowner damage prevention permits, spring black bear hunting permits, permits issued through the landowner hunting permit program, kill permits, and Master Hunter permits.

(e) Landowners are encouraged to allow general season hunters during established hunting seasons on their property to help minimize damage potential and concerns.

(4) Wildlife control operators may assist property owners under the conditions of their permit, as established in WAC 232-36-060 and 232-36-065.

(5) Tribal members may assist property owners under the conditions of valid comanagement agreements between tribes and the department. Tribes must be in compliance with the agreements including, but not limited to, adhering to reporting requirements and harvest restrictions.

(6) Hunting licenses and tags are not required to kill wildlife under this section, unless the killing is pursuant to subsections (3)(c) and (d) of this section. Tribal members operating under subsection (5) of this section are required to meet tribal hunting license, tag, and permit requirements.

(7) Except as specifically provided in a permit from the department or a rule of the commission, people taking wildlife under this rule are subject to the laws and rules of the state including, but not limited to, those found in Titles 77 RCW and 220 and 232 WAC.


WAC 232-36-052 Killing wolves attacking domestic animals. The commission is authorized, pursuant to RCW 77.36.030, to establish the limitations and conditions on killing or trapping wildlife that is causing damage on private property. The department may authorize, pursuant to RCW 77.12.240 the killing of wildlife destroying or injuring property. Killing wildlife to address private property damage is subject to all other state and federal laws including, but not limited to, Titles 77 RCW and 232 WAC.

(11/4/13)

[Ch. 232-36 WAC p. 3]
WAC 232-36-050 Director or his/her designee is empowered to grant wildlife control operator certifications. For purposes of training individuals to assist landowners with employing nonlethal management techniques, or to harass, kill, trap, release, and dispatch animals that are causing damage to private property, the director or his/her designee may issue wildlife control operator (WCO) certifications.

(1) To qualify for WCO certification, applicants must:
   (a) Be at least eighteen years of age;
   (b) Take and complete the department's WCO certifications course;
   (c) Be certified by the department and have the knowledge, and ability to control the wildlife species causing conflict or property damage;
   (d) Be legally eligible to possess a firearm and without a felony or domestic violence conviction including, but not limited to, convictions under chapter 9.41 RCW, unless firearm possession rights have been restored;
   (e) Not have a gross misdemeanor fish and wildlife conviction within the last five years; and
   (f) Pay the enrollment fee for each certification training/education. After July 1, 2010, this fee shall be fifty dollars (RCW 77.12.184) per certification.

(2) Once a person is granted WCO certification, he or she must apply for a permit pursuant to WAC 232-36-065 in order to harass, kill, trap, release, or dispatch animals causing damage to private property.

WAC 232-36-065 Director or his/her designee is empowered to issue wildlife control operator permits to address wildlife interactions. For purposes of assisting property owners in managing animals causing damage to private property, the director or his/her designee may issue permits to wildlife control operators (WCOs). Only WCOs who are certified by the department qualify for such a permit.

(1) If the certification for a WCO included training for the use of live traps, the WCO may use live traps to capture any animal causing an animal problem, as that term is defined in RCW 77.15.192.

(2) Depending on a WCO's certification training, he or she may use body gripping traps, but only if he or she complies with RCW 77.15.194.

(3) WCOs who trap wildlife under the authority of a department permit may not release or dispose of such wildlife without the consent of the property owner where the wildlife is to be released or disposed.

(4) WCOs must submit a complete annual report of all control activity on the form supplied by the department. The report must be received or postmarked on or before the twentieth day of April each year. Failure to submit a report may result in the department revoking the WCO's certification and permit and suspending the person's right to future certification and permits.

(5) WCO certification and permits will be revoked and future certification and permits denied by the director or issuing authority when, in the judgment of the department:

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-055, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-055 Disposal of wildlife killed for personal safety or for causing private property damage. The fish and wildlife commission is authorized pursuant to RCW 77.36.030, to establish the limitations and conditions on disposal of wildlife killed or trapped because they were threatening human safety or causing property damage.

Except as specifically provided in a permit from the department or a rule of the commission, people taking wildlife under this title are subject to the laws and rules of the state including, but not limited to, those found in Titles 77 RCW and 232 WAC. Wildlife taken under this chapter remains the property of the state and may be disposed of in the manner and under the conditions that follow:

(1) Wildlife taken under WAC 232-36-050 (1)(b) and 232-36-051 (1)(b), and 232-36-051 (1)(a)(iii) must be reported to the department within twenty-four hours, and the animal and all parts must be provided to the department or its designees.

(2) Wildlife taken under WAC 232-36-051 (1)(a)(i) and (ii) becomes the property of the private landowner and may be lawfully disposed consistent with state laws and rules including, but not limited to, Titles 77 RCW and 232 WAC.

(3) Wildlife taken under WAC 232-36-051 (1)(a)(iv) must be disposed of consistent with the conditions identified under the permit.

(4) Wildlife taken under WAC 232-36-051(2) may be lawfully possessed by the owner, licensee, and/or permit holder. Possession of legally taken wildlife by tribal members is subject to the laws of their tribe and must be consistent with their agreement with the state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-055, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-060  Director or his/her designee is empowered to grant wildlife control operator permits to address wildlife interactions. For purposes of training individuals to assist landowners with employing nonlethal management techniques, or to harass, kill, trap, release, and dispatch animals that are causing damage to private property, the director or his/her designee may issue wildlife control operator (WCO) certifications.

(1) To qualify for WCO certification, applicants must:
   (a) Be at least eighteen years of age;
   (b) Take and complete the department's WCO certifications course;
   (c) Be certified by the department and have the knowledge, and ability to control the wildlife species causing conflict or property damage;
   (d) Be legally eligible to possess a firearm and without a felony or domestic violence conviction including, but not limited to, convictions under chapter 9.41 RCW, unless firearm possession rights have been restored;
   (e) Not have a gross misdemeanor fish and wildlife conviction within the last five years; and
   (f) Pay the enrollment fee for each certification training/education. After July 1, 2010, this fee shall be fifty dollars (RCW 77.12.184) per certification.

(2) Once a person is granted WCO certification, he or she must apply for a permit pursuant to WAC 232-36-065 in order to harass, kill, trap, release, or dispatch animals causing damage to private property.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-060, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]
wildlife on the property of another for a fee or other consid
years.

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eighteen hours prior to harvest of the claimed crop.
enty-two hours of discovery of crop damage and at least sev
sation of damage, and to provide funding for compensa
Private organizations to assist with completion of applications,
ans, to include training requirements, for WCOs consistent with this rule.

Wildlife Interaction Regulations 232-36-110

WAC 232-36-110  Application for cash compensation for commercial crop damage—Procedure. Pursuant to this section, the department may distribute money appropriated by the legislature to pay commercial crop damage caused by wild deer or elk in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars per claim, unless following an appeal the department is ordered to pay more (see RCW 77.36.130(2)). The department shall develop claim procedures and application forms consistent with this section for cash compensation of commercial crop damage. Partnerships with other public and private organizations to assist with completion of applications, assessment of damage, and to provide funding for compensation are encouraged.

Filing a claim:

(1) Owners who have worked with the department to prevent deer or elk damage, yet who still experience loss and meet eligibility requirements, may file a claim for cash compensation.

(2) The claimant must notify the department within seventy-two hours of discovery of crop damage and at least seventy-two hours prior to harvest of the claimed crop.

(3) A complete, written claim must be submitted to the department within sixty days of when the damage stops.
Owners may only file one claim per year. Multiple partners in a farming operation are considered one owner. Operations involving multiple partners must designate a "primary grower" to receive payment from the department.

The claim form declaration must be signed, affirming that the information provided is factual and truthful per the certification set out in RCW 9A.72.085, before the department will process the claim.

In addition to a completed claim form, an applicant must provide:

A copy of applicant's Schedule F of Form 1040, Form 1120, or other applicable forms filed with the Internal Revenue Service or other documentation indicating the applicant's gross sales or harvested value of commercial crops for the previous tax year.

The assessment method used consistent with WAC 232-36-120, valuation of property damage.

Applicant must provide proof of ownership of claimed commercial crops or contractual lease of claimed commercial crops consistent with department procedural requirements for submission of documents.

Written documentation of approved methodology used to assess and determine final crop loss and value.

Applicant must provide records documenting average yield on claimed crop and parcel, certified yield reports, production reports and weight certificates completed at the time weighed for claimed year, and other applicable documents that support yield loss and current market price. Current market price will be determined less transportation and cleaning costs when applicable.

Declaration signed under penalty of perjury as provided in RCW 9A.72.085, indicating that the applicant is eligible for the claim, meets eligibility requirements listed under this section, and that all claim evaluation and assessment information in the claim application is to the best knowledge of the claimant true and accurate.

Copy of the insurance policy and payment on the commercial crop where loss is claimed.

Copy of application for other sources of loss compensation and any payment or denial documentation.

Damage claim assessment:

Amount consumed - Relies on wildlife-proof enclosures in the field; clipping similar sized plots inside and outside of enclosures; then comparing yields.

Amount of stored crops consumed or damaged - Determine the bales or pounds of stored crops consumed or destroyed; then determine replacement value.

Replacement value of horticultural trees lost as a result of damage; partial loss due to damage can be estimated per tree based on the percentage destroyed.

Damage vs. undamaged areas - Using random sampling methods to compare the yields of damaged to undamaged portions of a field or two similar fields can provide an estimate of loss. Comparing similar fields assumes the fields are truly "similar" (soil type, aspect, slope, irrigation, fertilization, stand age, etc.).

Animal use - Count the number of animals causing damage and the number of days they were present; then estimate the percentage of daily intake provided by the crop (generally less than fifty percent), and the amount of waste, trampling, or trailing; the result should also consider the tim-
ing of the damage and potential recovery of the vegetation prior to crop harvest.

(6) Decrease from average yield - Historic yields can be used for comparison; the difference between average yield and current yield may shed light on the extent of damage; changing weather or crop growing conditions from one year to the next may make this technique less reliable.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-120, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-200 Payment for livestock damage and other domestic animals—Limitations. Owners who have worked with the department to prevent depredation but continue to experience losses, or who experience unforeseen losses, may be eligible to file a claim for livestock and receive cash compensation. Cash compensation will only be provided to livestock owners by the department when specifically appropriated by the legislature or other funding entity. Damages payable under this section are limited to the lost or diminished value of livestock caused by wild bears, cougars, or wolves and shall be paid only to the owner of the livestock, without assignment. Cash compensation for livestock losses from bears, cougars, and wolves shall not include damage to other real or personal property, including other vegetation or animals, consequential damages, or any other damages except veterinarian services may be eligible. However, livestock owners under written agreement with the department will be compensated consistent with their agreement which may extend beyond the limitations in this section. The department is authorized to pay the market value for the livestock or guard dog lost, the market value of reduced weight gains for livestock, and no more than ten thousand dollars to the livestock owner per claim.

Claims for cash compensation will be denied when:

(1) Funds for livestock compensation have not been specifically appropriated by the legislature or other funding entity;

(2) The claim is for livestock other than sheep, cattle, or horses, when only state funds are available; or any domestic animals not allowed by the funding entity;

(3) The owner fails to provide the department with an approved checklist of the preventative and nonlethal means that have been employed, or the owner failed to comply with the terms and conditions of his or her agreement(s) with the department;

(4) The owner has accepted noncash compensation to offset livestock losses in lieu of cash. Acceptance of noncash compensation will constitute full and final payment for livestock losses within a fiscal year;

(5) Damages to the livestock or other domestic animals claimed are covered by insurance or are eligible for payment from other entities. However, any portion of the damage not covered by others is eligible for filing a claim with the department;

(6) The owner fails to provide on-site access to the department or designee for inspection and investigation of alleged attack or to verify eligibility for claim;

(7) The owner has not provided a completed written claim form and all other required information, or met required timelines prescribed within this chapter;

(8) No claim will be processed if the owner fails to sign a statement affirming that the facts and supporting documents are truthful to the best of the owner's knowledge; or

(9) The owner or designee has salvaged or rendered the carcass or allowed it to be scavenged without an investigation completed under the direction of the department.


WAC 232-36-210 Application for cash compensation for livestock damage or other domestic animal—Procedure. Pursuant to this section, the department may distribute money specifically appropriated by the legislature or other funding entity to pay livestock or guard dog losses caused by wild bear, cougar, or wolves in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars per claim unless, following an appeal, the department is ordered to pay more (see RCW 77.36.130(2)). The department will develop claim procedures and application forms consistent with this section for cash compensation of livestock or guard dog losses. Partnerships with other public and private organizations to assist with completion of applications, assessment of losses, and to provide funding for compensation are encouraged.

Filing a claim:

(1) Owners who have worked with the department to prevent livestock depredation, yet who still experience loss or losses that occur under emergent situations, may file a claim for cash compensation if they meet eligibility requirements.

(2) Claimant must notify the department within twenty-four hours of discovery of livestock or other domestic animal attack or as soon as feasible.

(3) Damage claim assessment of amount and value of domestic animal loss is the primary responsibility of the claimant.

(4) Investigation of the loss and review and approval of the assessment will be conducted by the department:

(a) The owner must provide access to department staff or designees to investigate the cause of death or injury to domestic animals and use reasonable measures to protect evidence at the depredation site.

(b) Federal officials may be responsible for the investigation when it is suspected that the attack was by a federally listed species.

(5) Claimant must request a damage claim application within ten days of a loss.

(6) A complete, written claim must be submitted to the department within sixty days of an attack on domestic animals.

(7) The claim form declaration must be signed, affirming that the information provided is factual and truthful, before the department will process a claim.

(8) In addition to a completed claim form, an applicant must provide:

(a) Claimant must provide proof of legal ownership or contractual lease of claimed livestock.

(b) Claimant must provide records documenting the value of the domestic animal based on current market price.

(11/4/13)
(c) Declaration signed under penalty of perjury indicating that the applicant is eligible for the claim, meets eligibility requirements listed under this chapter, and all claim evaluation and assessment information in the claim application is to the best knowledge of the claimant true and accurate.

(d) Copy of any insurance policy covering loss claimed.

(e) Copy of application for other sources of loss compensation and any payment or denial documentation.

Settlement of claims:

9) Subject to money appropriated to pay for domestic animal losses, undisputed claims will be paid up to ten thousand dollars.

10) Valuation of the lost livestock will be determined by the market at the time the animals would normally be sold. Livestock will be valued based on the average weight of herd mates at the time of sale multiplied by the cash market price received; depredated cows or ewes will be replaced based on the value of a bred animal of the same age and type as the one lost, and bulls will be replaced using actual purchase price prorated based on a four-year depreciation cycle minus salvage value. The department may utilize the services of a certified livestock appraiser to assist in the evaluation of livestock claims.

11) Claims for higher than normal livestock losses, reduced weight gains, or reduced pregnancy rates must include:

(a) At least three years of records prior to the year of the claim;

(b) The losses must occur on large open pastures where regular monitoring of livestock is impractical (and therefore discovery of carcasses infeasible) as determined by the department;

(c) Verification by the department that wolves are occupying the area;

(d) The losses cannot be reasonably explained by other causes;

(e) Claims will be assessed for losses in excess of the previous three year running average; and

(f) Owners must be in compliance with the department's preventative measures checklist and/or damage prevention agreement.

12) Compensation paid by the department, in addition to any other compensation, may not exceed the total value of the assessed loss.

13) Upon completion of the evaluation, the department will notify the owner of its decision to either deny the claim or make a settlement offer (order). The owner has sixty days from the date received to accept the department's offer for settlement of the claim or to submit an appeal of the order. The response must be in writing within ten days of receiving the settlement offer or claim denial (order).

14) If the claimant accepts the department's offer, the department will send payment to the owner within thirty days from receipt of the written acceptance document.

15) The department will prioritize payment for livestock losses in the order the claims were received or upon final adjudication of an appeal. If the department is unable to make a payment for livestock losses during the current fiscal year, the claim shall be held over until the following fiscal year when funds become available. Claims that are carried over will take first priority and receive payment before any new claims are paid.


WAC 232-36-300 Public hunting requirements. "Public hunting" generally means that land is open for licensed hunters. The intent of the provision in this chapter is to allow hunting at an appropriate time, manner, and level to help prevent property damage.

As specified in WAC 232-36-100, cash compensation will only be paid when the property where the damage occurred is open to public hunting. Public hunting is defined as:

1) The landowner opens the property on which the damage or loss is claimed for general access to all licensed hunters during the season prior to the occurrence of damage; or

2) The landowner has entered into and complied with any agreement with the department covering the land(s) on which the damage is claimed. Access agreements shall require that:

(a) The land is open to general access to licensed hunters; or

(b) The landowner allows the department to select a limited number of hunters who are authorized to access the land; or

(c) The landowner and the department determine how hunters will be selected and authorized to hunt on the landowner's property in order to effectively prevent damage.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-300, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-400 Commercial crop or livestock damage claim—Dispute resolution. For claims where the owner has met all claim eligibility criteria and procedures, but ultimately rejects the written settlement offer (order) for crop or livestock loss and/or value assessment, the provisions of this section shall apply:

Informal resolution:

1) If the owner rejects the property loss or value assessment and would like to discuss a negotiated settlement, he or she can request a meeting by notifying the department in writing within ten days of receiving the settlement offer or claim denial (order).

2) A department representative and the owner or designee(s) will meet and attempt to come to mutual resolution.

3) A livestock appeals committee may be established with a minimum of six citizen members appointed by the director, and a representative from the department of fish and wildlife to review and recommend a settlement if requested by the claimant or the department. The citizen members must represent a variety of interests including at least: Three statewide organizations representing the interests of livestock owners; two representing wildlife advocates; and one at large.

4) Monetary compensation or noncash compensation, mutually agreed upon by both the department and owner,
shall be binding and constitute full and final payment for claim.

(5) If parties cannot agree upon damages, or the owner wishes to appeal the claim denial or the department's settlement offer (order), the owner may request an adjudicative proceeding consistent with chapter 34.05 RCW within sixty days of receiving a copy of the department's decision.

(6) The request must comply with the following:
   (a) The request must be in writing, and the signed document may be mailed or submitted by fax or e-mail;
   (b) It must clearly identify the order being contested (or attach a copy of the order);
   (c) It must state the grounds on which the order is being contested and include the specific facts of the order that are relevant to the appeal; and
   (d) The request must identify the relief being requested from the proceeding (e.g., modifying specific provisions of the order).

(7) The proceeding may only result in the reversal or modification of an order when the preponderance of evidence shows:
   (a) The order was not authorized by law or rule;
   (b) A fact stated in the order is not supported by substantial evidence;
   (c) The award amount offered is inconsistent with applicable procedures; or
   (d) Material evidence was made available by the owner at the time of the damage assessment, but was not considered in the order.

(8) The burden of proof is on the appellant (owner) to show that he or she is eligible for a claim and that the damage assessment is reliable (see RCW 77.36.130(4)).

(9) Findings of the hearings officer are subject to the annual funding limits appropriated by the legislature and payment rules (WAC 232-36-110(12), 232-36-210(9), and 232-36-260) of the commission.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-500, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-510 Failure to abide by the conditions of permits, provide completed forms, or submit required documents or reports.

(1) Failure to abide by the conditions of permits is a misdemeanor pursuant to RCW 77.15.750.

(2) Failure to provide reports or abide by the conditions of landowner agreements is an infraction pursuant to RCW 77.15.160.

(3) Failure to abide by the conditions of wildlife conflict operator permits is a misdemeanor pursuant to RCW 77.15.750.

(4) A person who provides false or misleading information required by this chapter may be in violation of RCW 9A.76.175 or 40.16.030.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, and 77.04.055. WSR 10-13-182 (Order 10-156), § 232-36-510, filed 6/23/10, effective 7/24/10.]

WAC 232-36-500 Unlawful taking or possession of wildlife for personal safety or causing property damage—Penalties.

(1) The unlawful trapping, killing, or possession of wildlife is punishable under Title 77 RCW including, but not limited to, the following:
   (a) RCW 77.15.120 for endangered wildlife;
   (b) RCW 77.15.130 for protected wildlife;
   (c) RCW 77.15.140 for unclassified wildlife;
   (d) RCW 77.15.170 for wildlife wastage;
   (e) RCW 77.15.190 and 77.15.194 for unlawful trapping or traps;
   (f) RCW 77.15.290 for transportation of wildlife;
   (g) RCW 77.15.400 for wild birds;
   (h) RCW 77.15.410 for big game;
   (i) RCW 77.15.420 for illegally taken or possessed wildlife; and
   (j) RCW 77.15.430 for wild animals.