



State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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January 7, 2022

The Honorable Christine Rolfes
Chair, Senate Ways and Means
303 John A. Cherberg Building
Post Office Box 40466
Olympia, WA 98504-0466

The Honorable Timm Ormsby
Chair, House Appropriations
315 John L. O'Brien Building
Post Office Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

The Honorable Kevin Van De Wege
Chair, Senate Agriculture, Water
Natural Resources, and Parks
212 John A. Cherberg Building
Post Office Box 40424
Olympia, WA 98504

The Honorable Mike Chapman
Chair, House Rural Development,
Natural Resources, and Parks
132B Legislative Building
Post Office Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504

Dear Chairs Rolfes, Ormsby, Van De Wege, and Chapman,

I am writing to provide you with the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife's fourth annual report to the legislature regarding enforcement of Initiative 1401 - the Washington Animal Trafficking Act. The Department is required to submit an annual report (per RCW 77.15.135) outlining current and future enforcement activities and strategies related to the Washington Animal Trafficking Act.

In 2015, Washington State residents passed Initiative Measure No. 1401, which concerns the trafficking of animal species threatened with extinction. Later known as the Washington Animal Trafficking Act, this measure makes the selling, purchasing, trading, or distribution of certain animal species threatened with extinction, and products containing such species, a gross misdemeanor, or class-C felony.

The following report includes background on the Washington Animal Trafficking Act, describes the Department's current activities, catalogues the Department's funding and expenditures, and lays out the Department's plans for addressing wildlife trafficking in the future.

If you have any questions or concerns about this report or the Department's enforcement of wildlife trafficking activities, please feel free to contact Tom McBride, WDFW's Legislative Director, at (360) 480-1472.

Sincerely,

Kelly Susewind
Director

Implementing Initiative 1401

The Washington Animal Trafficking Act

Report to the Legislature



January 7, 2022

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Executive Summary

Global Wildlife Trafficking

Effective December 3, 2015, Initiative 1401 amended and created a new section of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) to make it a crime to sell, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribute any covered animal species part or product. Covered animal species are any species of elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, lion, leopard, cheetah, pangolin, marine turtle, shark or ray. Covered animal species are defined, in RCW 77.08.010, as any of the previously listed species that are: 1) listed in Appendix I or II of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna; or 2) listed as critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable on the IUCN “Red List” of threatened species.

WDFW Implementation of the Washington Animal Trafficking Act

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Police is the law enforcement agency tasked with the authority to enforce the Washington Animal Trafficking Act (WATA), representing a significant responsibility for the agency. The work is a natural fit for the Department, with detectives specializing in investigating illegal trade in local natural resources, as well as a presence at border crossings, marine ports, and airports.

Department efforts to address wildlife trafficking support the act’s emphasis on eliminating markets for illegal goods and reducing the profits of those who procure, traffic, and sell them by engaging in outreach and education among the public. WDFW continues enforcement of the act through the authority the WATA grants, in partnership with international enforcement bodies to protect remaining animals currently at risk.

Ongoing success protecting endangered and threatened species, both globally and locally, depends upon bolstering cross-border partnerships, outreach and education, strong relationships with state and local prosecuting attorneys, and continued resources to investigate and eliminate markets for wildlife trafficking.

The report summary will provide 1) a description of investigative activities generated by WDFW Enforcement officers and detectives; 2) highlights of WDFW Enforcement’s WATA coordination and partnership efforts with the public, other regulatory agencies, and non-governmental organizations; and 3) a summary of observed WATA trends and other related issues of potential concern.



Current Activities: 2020 – present

Outreach and Education

Outreach and education continued in 2021 through media sources as well as partnering with Woodland Park Zoo and the Port of Seattle. In 2021 several WATA cases came to a closure with plea agreements or jury convictions. News [articles](#) were ran in several large publications noting the convictions and the continued focus, by WDFW Police and the State’s Attorney General Office, into the unlawful trafficking of species protected under I-1401.

With the increase in public awareness of the willingness of the AG’s office to pursue convictions for individuals involved in the unlawful trafficking of wildlife listed in I-1401, WDFW Detectives received more calls from individuals wishing to donate items to us rather than attempt to sell or transfer them. Detective Clementson has a growing number of items in his possession from several families trying to settle their estates. To better use these items for education and outreach, Detective Clementson renewed his attempts to work with Seattle-Tacoma International Airport staff to develop displays to help educate travelers. Currently this project has been put on hold.

COVID-19, Public Safety, Moss Balls, and Public Perceptions

Charged with balancing protection of both public health, public safety, and the natural resources, WDFW enforcement has been significantly impacted by COVID-19, biotoxin in shellfish, and public opinions of law enforcement. With the onset of COVID -19 related closures of businesses, Officers noticed a slight downturn in activity related to unlawful trafficking of wildlife under I-1401. As things reopened in 2020, we saw a large increase in recreational license sales, which translated to more field related focused activity for the uniform officers. Even though the Department worked to open as many opportunities as possible the commercial industry was severely impacted by the availability of workers. The demand for seafood remained high as opportunity to harvest were reopened, yet supply was limited due to the shortage of workers. Detectives noticed an increase in social media postings related to the selling of Washington native wildlife to include fish and shellfish.

Complicating the COVID -19 concerns within the commercial industry worker shortage was a biotoxin found in the coastal razor clams. Razor clams are a desired food source for Dungeness crab along the coast and as such the biotoxin can be transferred from the razor clam to the Dungeness crab. Historically the commercial Dungeness Crab commercial season begins December 1st. However, there are several factors dictating the actual opening. These factors include the condition of the Dungeness Crab, in that they are not considered soft and lack meat content, along with ensuring co-manager agreements have been fulfilled. Throughout 2020 the coastal razor clam recreational and commercial harvest was closed due to high levels of a biotoxin which may have severe health implications if consumed by humans. The biotoxins are known to be



transferred from the razor clams to Dungeness Crab. The start of the 2020/2021 commercial [Dungeness Crab](#) season was delayed into February 2021 as managers from WDFW and DOH attempted to develop a process to ensure safety procedures were in place to protect the consumer from this potential deadly biotoxin. With the price of crab at historic high levels there was incentives to try and maximize the profits from this commercial fishery. Many officers worked tirelessly to ensure there was high compliance to regulations in place once the commercial Dungeness crab season opened. Although much of the commercial industry was willing to adhere to the requirements allowing the fishery to begin, there were a few individuals who failed to properly process the Dungeness Crab as mandated by DOH. Washingtonians have experienced the impacts of foreign markets becoming closed based on “hot” shellfish being detected. Public safety is a primary focus of WDFW, we also recognize the economic viability that these commercial seasons have in the smaller rural communities. WDFW Detectives worked several investigations tracking unprocessed Dungeness crab from “hot zones” into local and international markets. These cases were worked cooperatively with Agents from the National Marine Fisheries Service to track potential export of the Dungeness Crab. Luckily no serious illness or deaths have been documented. As of this writing WDFW Detectives have report filed with county prosecutors for consideration of felony charges related to trafficking in unprocessed Dungeness crab from “hot zones”.

In the spring of 2021 WDFW became aware of the importation of “[Moss Balls](#)” containing Zebra Mussels. Zebra Mussels are considered highly invasive and could cost Washington State billions annually if they become established in our waters. Moss Balls are pieces of live vegetation, which is harvested, from an AIS infested area of Europe, and used primarily in the pet store industry for aquariums. Upon learning that Zebra Mussels have been seen in Moss Balls, WDFW Detectives began an intense and well-organized statewide emphasis to inspect pet stores. The detectives worked closely with the pet store industry as well as several federal partners to develop a means by which the moss balls could be turned over to agencies for destruction. The industry partners were very cooperative and as of this writing no known releases have occurred. This was a huge undertaking, taking a lot of time to effectively coordinate all the moving parts in a statewide operation.

The law enforcement profession seems to be a roller coaster ride as it relates to public opinion. A national tragic event may spotlight the both the dangers officers face daily as well as encourage the public to show more appreciation towards the profession. On the other hand, one or two events heightened by emotions seems to translate into how corrupted the entire profession is. The past several years has seen an explosion of these emotions based on the acts of a few. WDFW commissioned officers have a very difficult job, in many ways uniquely different from the traditional law enforcement officer, yet they are still a representative of the law enforcement community in the eyes of the public. Retention in the law enforcement profession is becoming more difficult as has recruitment for the open positions left by the exiting of experienced officers. As commissioned officers, WDFW Officers have been negatively impacted by the downturn in public opinion and the uncertainty of recent legislative actions. As professionals we will work through these legislative changes, however a negative public opinion results in fewer calls regarding illegal actions. For WDFW Officers having a supportive public is vital to our success as we are a very small



agency when compared to the actual size of our patrol area, almost the entire terrestrial lands and waters of the state along with the territorial and economic zones of the Pacific Ocean.

Investigations – Covered Animal Species

When detectives became aware of estate sales which advertised some potential WATA related species they began to look into these events to ensure no protected species were being sold. Detectives initially reached out to the company holding the estate sale to ensure they were aware of the law. Both companies advised they were fully aware of the requirements associated with the passage of I-1401 and that there were no restricted items being sold. Detectives followed up by visiting the sales in a covert capacity. No illegal items were observed at either sale. This is encouraging as it confirms our outreach and education message has been well received.

Court Findings

Prosecuting wildlife crimes is critical to deter future illegal activities. Over the past several years county prosecutors, especially along the I-5 corridor, have struggled to place any focused effort into such prosecution. There is a verity of reason as to why this occurs. Many have expressed a lack of staff to adequately focus time on crimes in which there isn't a victim. In other cases, it seems there is just a lack of interest or understanding. Over the past years the State's Attorney General Officer has dedicated a growing number of attorneys on prosecuting environmental crimes. This Environmental Crimes Unit can either assist a local prosecutor with prosecution or they take over the entire case. This will usually occur when the cases are more complex. The relationship between WDFW Detectives and the attorneys from this unit is very strong. Over the past year this unit prosecuted several high profile WATA cases for WDFW.

Kenneth Boothby, Green Sea Turtle



In 2020 Kenneth Boothby advertised a taxidermic Green Sea Turtle, an appendix I/ appendix II CITES species, through an open internet listing. Upon seeing the advertisement detectives began an online chat with Boothby, hoping to identify the seller as well as to learn if other such items were available. Detectives ultimately arranged a covert meeting with Boothby to examine the Green Sea Turtle and buy it. Following the purchase, uniformed WDFW Officers arrested Boothby for unlawful trafficking in wildlife. Attorneys from the AG's Environmental Crimes Unit charged Boothby in Clark County

Superior Court with one count of violating RCW [77.15.135](#). On September 14, 2012 Boothby pled guilty to one count of Unlawful trafficking in the 1st degree, a Class C felony.



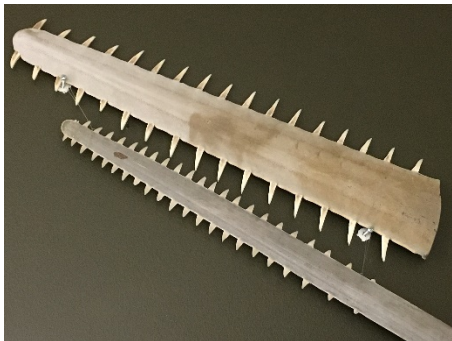
International Antique and Art Importers and Doreen Russell

In 2018 Detectives learned of a store in King County which was selling items which appeared to contain ivory. Through several visits to the store Detectives were able to identify and eventually buy jewelry which contained parts of a Green Sea Turtle. They also noted several pieces of ivory for sale, but none were purchased. Following the jewelry purchase from store owner Russell, Detectives obtained a search warrant to return and seize other WATA covered items suspected of being offered for sale. Attorneys from the AG's Environmental Crimes Unit filed charges on both the store and Russell in King County Superior Court. In July of this year a [plea](#) agreement was reached it. The business was ordered to pay \$8,000 in fines and civil restitution. Russell also entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to 240 hours of community service, \$6,000 in fines and restitution.

Joseph Ortaliza

In 2018 Joseph Ortaliza was advertising a turtle shell purse for sale on a Craigslist post. WDFW Detectives reached out to Ortaliza in an attempt to identify the type of turtle shell. Based on their conversations and photos provided it was thought the turtle shell was from a Hawksbill Sea Turtle, a CITIES protected species. During their initial meeting Ortaliza advised the detectives he could not get turtle shells anymore as it was illegal to sell them, although he was willing to do so. Detectives arranged two meetings with Ortaliza to buy the turtle shell purse. Ortaliza advised he was willing to sell the turtle shell purse as he had more than one. After the purchase of the turtle shell purse WDFW uniformed officers arrested Ortaliza. The AG's Environmental Crimes Unit charged Ortaliza with one count of trafficking under RCW 77.15.135 in King County. On October 22, 2021 a jury convicted Ortaliza of one count of Unlawful Trafficking in the 2nd degree (Item value was less than \$250).

Flight from Justice



In 2020 Detectives noticed a posting for a sawfish bill for \$800. Sawfish are of the Ray family and noted in Appendix 1 of the CITIES list and there for illegal to sell in Washington. Detectives reached out to the individual with the posting and began to discuss the possibility of buying the sawfish bill. Corey Quirk was identified as the individual trying to sell the sawfish bill. Arrangements were made to buy the sawfish bill for \$600. After meeting Quirk in a public parking lot, detectives made the purchase and Quirk was arrested by uniformed officers. The case report was filed with the

AG's Environmental Crimes Unit. In 2021 charges were filed Unlawful trafficking in the 1st degree in Thurston County Superior Court. As of this writing Quirk has failed to respond to court mandated appearances. A felony warrant for his arrest has been issued. It is believed he has fled the state and returned to his home state back east.



Other Notable Trafficking Investigations Completed in 2021

In 2021 Detectives were dealing with many trafficking cases involving native Washington wildlife species and or involving public safety. As noted earlier there were the investigations involving the selling of unprocessed Dungeness Crab from “hot zones” as well as orchestrating a large response to stopping the spread of Zebra Mussels found in imported Moss Balls. In another public safety investigation WDFW Detectives finalized and filed a case with Stevens County Prosecutors in which a restaurant owner was supplementing his restaurant food supplies with fish he and his buddies were recreationally harvesting in Canada. Having already received a warning for violating the secondary receiver requirements under RCW [77.15.568](#) when he was unable to document where he had purchased his salmon he was selling at this restaurant. In response to this warning the owner decided to continue his ways of selling his personal caught fish through his restaurant however he would buy one order of farm raised salmon fillets from Costco and try to hide his activity by producing this receipt upon request. Detectives learned of this activity and set out to investigate. Working closely with the US Border Patrol to document crossing, when the US/Canada border was open, detectives were able to see a pattern of crossing which were associated with salmon specials at the restaurant. Through extensive business records reviews and personnel interviews a case report was drafted and submitted to the local prosecutor. The local prosecutor declined the case not because it lacked merit but because he lacked staffing to dedicate to a wildlife crime. After learning of this the case detective sought to have the AG’s office handle the case. As of this writing the case has been accepted by the AG’s office with a promise to file the appropriate felony charges in Stevens County.

The same WDFW Detective filed two other trafficking cases in Spokane County. One case, which initially began in 2018, involved the illegal purchase and subsequent sales of three elk. The case detective could not file the case until this year as it took some time to locate and interview the suspects, who had fled to an Eastern European country upon learning of our investigation. After some dedicated time tracking them down, the detective was able to finally interview them, via ZOOM, with the assistance of their attorney.

This same detective filed another 2020 trafficking case this year. This case involved the buying of illegally caught salmon and steelhead in Idaho. The delay in filing this case was a result of delayed test results from a federal partner.

While Searching internet sites where wildlife items are commonly advertised for sale, detectives observed advertisements for smoked salmon and salmon eggs. The price and quantity indicated that the product was from a recreational fisherman. To ensure this activity was properly addressed detectives quickly reached to the individuals with the posts. Through covert conversations with the seller, it was learned these weren’t just a one -time deal. Buys were orchestrated to meet and identify the sellers. After doing these buys,



commissioned staff contacted the sellers to properly address the trafficking of recreationally caught fish.

Contact Information:

Frozen Salmon Egg Sacks - S3 (Tukwila)



more ads by this user

OfferUp smoked salmon


Electronics & Media Home & Garden Clothing, Shoes, & Accessories

Home

All Categories
Electronics & Media
Home & Garden
Clothing, Shoes, & Accessories
Baby & Kids
Vehicles
Toys, Games, & Hobbies
+ Show more

Filters
Price range
Min to Max

smoked salmon



Smoked Salmon
\$20
Bothell, WA

Although these trafficking cases involved small quantities of local wildlife, it is very important to address them as when these trafficking issues are not addressed and the activity is perceived as acceptable, the ability to control such activity becomes extremely difficult. It also ensures WDFW wildlife managers can effectively manage wildlife populations as the incentive to profit from a species has been curtailed.

One of the largest trafficking cases completed this year involved a well-known commercial shellfish harvester. This individual and his company has been investigated and filed on by several uniformed officer and detectives from WDFW. Unfortunately, the violations occurred in smaller, rural counties where the prosecutors were unable to or unwilling to file a large complex commercial shellfish case. This failure to file ultimately embolden the suspect and his activity increased as did his disdain for those who enforced WDFW and DOH regulations. It wasn't until our tribal co-managers got involved did his actions gain the attention of prosecutors from the AG's office. With the AG's office assuring a full and complete review of any investigation submitted regarding this individual and his company's actions, a WDFW Detective with historical knowledge of the individual's contempt of WDFW and DOH regulations began to compile all the



information. A case identifying an elaborate scheme to defraud tribal interests of their share of wild-stock shellfish by falsely reporting the harvest as farm-raised shellfish stock, amongst other violations was completed. The actions of this individual potentially cost tribal shellfish companies tens of thousands if not more in lost revenue as well as jeopardized co-management agreements. As of this writing no charges have been formally filed, however elected AG Bob Ferguson has authorized attorneys within his office to file the appropriate charges in Superior court. This case was a major undertaking and will have huge ripple effects within the shellfish industry, ensuring public safety and full enforcement of state/tribal management agreements in the future.

Inspections

As part of their normal duties, WDFW commissioned staff are required to complete routine inspections of businesses associated with the industries WDFW regulates. These businesses include fish processors, wholesale dealers, secondary fish dealers (retail outlets), pet stores, as well as other similar businesses. As part of our ongoing training related to all aspects of illegal trafficking of wildlife, officers are now focusing time on such web sites as Craigslist's and Offer Up. In 2021 the overall inspections were most likely down as more businesses closed or operated on restricted hours because of COVID -19 mandates. According to WDFW Police reporting records a total of 578 contacts were made in these areas.



Partnerships

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – WDFW continues to maintain a healthy investigative relationship with both Pacific Region uniformed inspectors and Special Agents. Even with the continued joint inspections of imports/exports at SeaTac airport and throughout the state, the strongest showing of our partnership was the swift and effective dealing of the Moss Ball matters. In many cases it is the USFWS lab in Ashland, OR which allows WDFW staff to be able to properly identify many of the non-native species encountered in a WATA investigation. The lab is available as long as there is a USFWS nexus, so our partnership is vital to our success. In 2021 the regional supervisor for USFWS was transferred out of the area. The new regional supervisor will be stationed in Oregon which will complicate our strong relationship. Despite recent personnel losses USFWS remains an active, productive partner to WDFW in WATA and other investigative activities.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – While joint WDFW-FDA investigative collaborations were minimal in 2021, the relationship is vital to effective, proactive activities involving import/export and inspections/investigations associated with in-bond areas.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – No activity was conducted with the USDA in 2021. This was due to the on going COVID-19 issues and staffing matters. We will continue to explore opportunities to work collectively on matters with mutual concern.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – In 2021 a new Special Agent in Charge (SAC) was selected for NOAA enforcement. The individual has a long history of working collectively with WDFW on many complex investigations. Also in 2021 two new NOAA Agents were hired for the NW. As of this writing WDFW and NOAA are cooperating on an long term investigation large scale investigation. The results will be noted in future reports.

Woodland Park Zoo – Woodland Park Zoo representatives continue to be a great asset for WDFW WATA enforcement efforts. Whether hosting/sponsoring WATA-related events, or routinely sharing their Subject Matter Experts as part of WDFW investigations, the Zoo has proven to be a reliable, active ally in WDFW WATA activities.

Point Defiance Zoo & Northwest Trek - Like the Woodland Park Zoo, both Point Defiance Zoo and Northwest Trek maintain an active dialogue with WDFW officers and readily assist as needed.

Natural Resource Defense Council – While this east coast-based non-governmental organization (NGO) addresses a wide variety of environmental concerns, one of its divisions deals almost exclusively with shark conservation. That division’s Director (Pacific Ocean Initiative), Elizabeth Murdock, routinely communicates with WDFW’s Statewide Investigative Unit’s detectives and provides updates on bigger-picture trafficking trends and serves as a great conduit for gathering from/disseminating information to places outside of state borders.



Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) – Similar to the Natural Resources Defense Council, this Washington D.C.-based NGO conducts an annual assessment of potential entities across the country suspected of selling shark fin product. Since 2019, AWI has provided WDFW Enforcement with its assessment reports and works with WDFW officers and detectives to vet its information. AWI has committed to continue providing updated information to WDFW each year. Based on its assessments this year, officers and detectives identified numerous previously unknown suppliers of imitation shark fin to Washington State.

Center for Conservation Biology Laboratory – Contacts between WDFW and the University of Washington’s (UW) genetic lab were minimal during 2021. Coupled with its funding and personnel resource issues, and WDFW’s lack of elephant ivory testing needs, contact with Dr. Wasser’s lab was minimal.

One of the best to partnership in wildlife trafficking trends is to attend such conferences Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) Enforcement group and the Western Wildlife Investigator Conference (WWIC) or their regional counterparts. These conferences allow for wildlife investigator to come together and discuss national trends in the trafficking of wildlife as well as identify techniques used to counter this activity. Once this networking occurs investigators can learn from one another and get steps ahead of a situation based on another’s experience.



Trends

Online sales of all goods and services seem to be on an increase for many reasons. Ease of sales to a larger portion of individuals, being discrete or anonymous, as well as the ability to hide the actual product by using unique terms or phrases. There has also been an increase in web-based platforms where one needs to be invited in before access is allowed. Also complicating investigations associated with these dark web sites is how these businesses are unwilling to cooperate with law enforcement.

These platforms utilize: 1) foreign language; 2) transitory chat maintained/stored on servers in foreign countries; 3) third-party financing entities which sever direct linkages between supplier and buyer; and 4) unique item/services access to users based on race/ethnic origin. While open-source applications, their use is on the rise. Fully covert trading sites, as those found on the dark web, are largely unassessed.

WDFW Enforcement is also seeing an increased level of trafficking activity associated with State Protected Species, Deleterious Exotic Species, and Aquatic Invasive Species. Finding a balance between working WATA specific cases versus native species trafficking cases is a delicate balancing act.

Important to any successful investigation regarding unlawful trafficking of wildlife is having an aggressive prosecutor who is willing to step up and dedicate staff and resources. In areas where WDFW has demonstrated the importance of prosecuting such cases, the results are positive. In counties like Lewis and Grays Harbor where the prosecutors have demonstrated a strong willingness to prosecute those whose actions demonstrate intent or knowledge versus being simply unaware, the message is well received by those playing or working with the state's natural resource. All too often it is a lack of prosecution which causes the greatest threat to the State's wildlife. In recent years, especially with the onset of COVID-19, wildlife cases have taken an even further backseat with many county prosecutors. The dedicated staff from the AG's Environmental Crimes Unit is a great partner to have, but they cannot handle all the cases submitted by WDFW commissioned staff.



Washington Animal Trafficking Act Funding and Expenditures

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 authority amount was \$449,000, 33% of which is in the Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Reward Account and 67% in General Fund State. The purpose of the funding is to increase enforcement actions inhibiting wildlife trafficking related to the Washington Animal Trafficking Act. WDFW added 2.0 FTE positions as Fish & Wildlife Detectives to permanently sustain global wildlife trafficking enforcement operations for Washington. Table 1 outlines how that authority was budgeted in FY 2021.

Table 1. Budgeted Ongoing Staffing- Fiscal Year 2021

Fish & Wildlife Detectives: 2.0 FTE	
Salaries	\$203,000
Benefits	\$ 64,000
Goods & Services	\$ 42,000
Travel	\$ 4,000
Vehicle Costs	\$ 22,000
Administrative Costs	\$114,000
Grand Total by Fiscal Year	\$449,000

In FY 2021, WDFW Police had multiple Statewide Investigative Unit positions unfilled due to promotions and personnel leaving the Department which impacted direct expenditures on WATA funding. Due to the projected budgetary shortfall the positions remained vacant until such time that the projected budget shortfall presented would not negatively impact detective positions (COVID budget shortfall exercise that was resolved in early FY 2021). Table 2 outlines expenditures directly associated with WATA activities during the designated time period.

Table 2. Fiscal Year 2021 Expenditures

FY21 WATA Expenditures	
Salaries	\$86,275.00
Benefits	\$27,200.00
Goods & Services	\$17,850.00
Travel	\$1,700.00
Vehicle Costs	\$9,350.00
Administrative Costs	\$48,450.00
Grand Total by Fiscal Year	\$190,825.00



WDFW received \$300,000 in ongoing funding in FY19 which biennialized to \$600,000 in the 19-21 biennium. In the 19-21 biennium WDFW also received an additional \$298,000 in ongoing funding for a total of \$898,00. Table 2 details the WATA related spending authority by fund type and illustrates how it has and will change over the biennia.

Table 3. Historic WATA Funding

17-19 Biennium		19-21 Biennium		21-23 Biennium Projection	
FUND:EAI	17-19BN Authority	FUND:EAI	19-21BN Authority	FUND:EAI	21-23BN Authority
001:392	\$300,000	001:01*	\$600,000	001:01*	\$898,000
		07V:973	\$298,000		
Total	\$300,000	Total	\$898,000	Total	\$898,000

