

Today’s Show:

Part One: Host Kris Halterman interviews Steve McLaughlin (former candidate for Public Lands Commissioner) about the proposal to re-introduce the Grizzly bear into Washington State.

Part Two: Host Kris Halterman discusses the numerous Exempt-Well bills being proposed, to resolve the Hirst lawsuit, as they work their way through the legislative processes in Olympia.

LIBERTY ALERTS:

Last Tuesday’s conference call with Washington State Representative Jeff Morris, was cancelled. Rep. Morris’ s staffer stated they will have both Rep. Morris and Rep. Lytton at the next conference call. The next conference call will occur on Feb. 28th, 2017, from 8:00 – 8:30 AM.

To participate in the conference call:

Dial-In: 1-877-820-7831

Passcode: 8451817

COMMON CENTS:

There is growing evidence that there is selective outrage over actions of President Donald Trump. This selective outrage is frankly, amazing.

Outrage to discontinue a refugee program from nations that are known to sponsor terrorists. Nations that have no process in place to properly identify those seeking refuge in the U.S. whether they are terrorists seeking death and destruction to westerners, or in sincere need of help.

No outrage when the Cuban refugee program is halted by the Obama Administration. Cuba, a known communist country that has no constitution and denies its citizens liberty and freedom.

Outrage for the Dakota Access Pipeline because it may have the potential to pollute waters, if there were a catastrophic failure. Even though the entire nation is currently a lacework of similar pipelines. The Dakota Access Pipeline has been singled out to

be an evil, sinister example of corporate greed and environmental destruction.

No outrage as municipalities, like Seattle, dump multi-millions of gallons of raw sewage into the Puget Sound. An actual environmental disaster, that if the same were to occur on a far lesser scale and have been caused by a private company, farmer, or private citizen, they would be bankrupted in fines.

Outrage when President Donald Trump’s advisor, Kellyanne Conway, promotes American consumers to buy Ivanka Trump clothing, with claims that this was a severe, ethics violation.

No outrage when the Obama Administration forces Americans to buy health insurance. A product which the government has regulated to the extent that the policies all offer the same coverage, only differing deductibles, co-pays, and is based on how much income you earn each year. A government mandate made up of lies and false economic data, which touted that it would lower the overall cost of health insurance and healthcare.

Where’s your outrage for the people who lost their health insurance, their doctor, and their ability to choose whether they wanted to buy health insurance at all? And you wonder why the forgotten man, woman, and people are outraged at you?

Letter from Whatcom County Councilperson to a private citizen: What do the listeners think?

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Introduction Steve McLaughlin, [former candidate for Washington State Public Lands Commissioner](#).
Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*)

Grizzly bears do not defend a territory but live in home ranges large enough to meet all of their needs. Home ranges of related females often overlap, and a male’s home range generally overlaps those of several females. Home ranges vary depending on food availability, age, sex, breeding status and population density. The fewer the animals, the larger the home range size, as they must spread out to find each other. **Average home range size may be about 100 to 600+ square miles (260 to 1,550 square kilometers).** Bears travel wherever they need to find enough food, water, shelter, and space to survive. A grizzly bear’s home range in the North Cascades likely includes valley bottoms for springtime feeding, high meadows for late summer berries, and steep, north facing slopes for denning. Avalanche chutes are very important for grizzly bears, as they provide a range of foods – and safe cover – through spring and summer

The re-introduction of the Grizzly bear to the North Cascades is being pushed by who?

[The National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Services are spear-heading this effort?](#)

These agencies are taking public comments from individuals, groups, and agencies. [Public comments can be made during public meetings and virtual public meetings. When? How?](#)

What are your thoughts and concerns about re-introduction of Grizzly bears to the North Cascades?

How will this effect things, like:

Public use of national parks?

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Logging practices in the already suffering Ag Forest Industry?

Farming, hunting, and sporting safety?

How can people contact you for more information?

Introduction Glen Morgan, [Executive Director of CAPR \(Citizens Alliance for Property Rights\)](#) and [We the Governed](#), a private Washington State corporation.

You’ve been watching and testifying on legislation that is supposed to fix the damage created by the Washington State Supreme Court’s decision in favor of the Futurewise, Hirst, Harris, Brakke, Stalheim vs. Whatcom County, lawsuit. A ruling in which the Washington State Courts reversed State law, which gave undeniable exempt-well potable water access to the property owner. Because the WS-SOTUS created law to deny people the access to well water unless the individual property could prove no harm to the local in-stream-flow to a watershed, thus denying their ability to attain a permit, or have secured rights to the potable water obtainable on their property.

A list of the best and worst legislative fixes under consideration:

The Very Best Water Rights Bill

HB 1382 [Establishing a rebuttable presumption that permit-exempt groundwater withdrawals do not impair instream flows or base flows.](#)

The Best Water Bills

HB 1348 [Concerning the priority in the state water code assigned to various beneficial uses.](#)

HB 1349 [Declaring any minimal cumulative impacts of permit-exempt groundwater wells on water levels to be overwhelmingly offset by state investments in fish habitat improvement projects.](#)

HB 1459 [Considering the full hydrologic cycle in the review and approval process of new water uses.](#)

SB 5010 [Promoting water conservation by protecting certain water rights from relinquishment.](#)

Prize for Worst Water Bill SB 5024

SB 5024 [Concerning groundwater supply availability in areas with ground and surface water interaction, creating a permit exempt well withdrawal mitigation committee.](#)

Prize for Overly Complicated Water Bill, that should none the less be helpful.

SB 5269 [Processing applications for Columbia river water right permits to clarify legislative intent to ensure that the rules can be implemented as written.](#)

HB 1394 [preserving the common-law interpretation and application of the vested rights doctrine.](#)

Prize for Shortest Bill that clarifies yet allows for mitigation. County operated water banks.

SB 5002 [Requiring certain water banks to replace leased water rights provided for mitigation with water rights that will be permanently available.](#)

Prize for substitute bill differing significantly from the original bill.

SSB 5239 [Ensuring that water is available to support development.](#)

A Bill that Should Help in Relinquishment of water rights but still promotes water banking.

HB 1460 [Redesigning the transfer of water rights, including the statutory process of relinquishment.](#)

HB 1885 [Clarifying that the Department of Ecology is the agency working for the state and local governments to regulation and mitigate water resources, and declaration of an emergency.](#)