Chapter 220-52 WAC

SHELLFISH

WAC 220-52-001 Shellfish—Geographical definitions.

WAC 220-52-010 Shellfish—Unlawful acts.

WAC 220-52-015 Clams—Lawful acts. [Order 807, § 220-52-015, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69; Orders 414, 256, filed 3/1/60.] Repealed by: 84-08-001 (Order 84-24), filed 3/27/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 84-08-001 (Order 84-24).

WAC 220-52-053 Shrimp fishery—Seasons—Areas and gear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-053, filed 3/2/75; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24).] Repealed by: 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.


(2) "Grays Harbor" means Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60B.

(3) "Willapa Harbor" means Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60C.

(4) "Columbia River" means Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60D.


[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. 07-10-090 (Order 07-68), § 220-52-001, filed 5/1/07, effective 6/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-001, filed 3/27/84.]

WAC 220-52-010 Shellfish—Unlawful acts. (1) It is unlawful to take oysters or clams for commercial purposes from tidelands reserved for public use unless authorized by a permit issued by the director.

(2)(a) It is unlawful to take shellfish for commercial purposes from state oyster reserves without permission of the director of fisheries.

(b) Licensing: An oyster reserve fishery license is the license required to take shellfish for commercial purposes from state oyster reserves.

(3) All geoduck and mechanical clam harvester vessels shall be issued an identification number. It is unlawful to fail to place this number in a visible location on each side of the vessel and on the top of the cabin or deck awning to be visible from the air. A sign board or banner arranged so the numbers can be seen at all times from directly overhead may be substituted if the vessel does not have a fixed roof. The numbers shall be black on a white background and shall be not less than 18 inches high and of proportionate width.

(4) It shall be unlawful for a commercial clam digger to harvest clams from intertidal ground without having on his person a signed authorization from the registered clam farmer for whom he is harvesting. The digger will also be required to have suitable personal identification with him when engaged in clam harvesting. The authorization from the registered clam farmer must be legible, dated and must contain the date on which the authorization expires, provided that in no instance may the authorization go beyond the end of any calendar year. The authorization must additionally contain the name of each bay or area where the registered clam farmer has owned or leased ground from which the named clam digger is authorized to harvest.

(5)(a) It is unlawful to fish for or possess ghost or mud shrimp taken for commercial purposes unless authorized by a permit issued by the director.

(10/11/11)
(b) Licensing: A burrowing shrimp fishery license is the license required to take ghost or mud shrimp for commercial purposes.

(6) It is unlawful to set any shellfish pot gear such that the pot is not covered by water at all tide levels.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-010, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 88-12-025 (Order 88-28), § 220-52-010, filed 5/25/88, effective 8/22/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080 and 75.58.040. 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), § 220-52-010, filed 9/12/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-010, filed 3/27/84; Order 77-145, § 220-52-010, filed 12/13/77; Order 1258, § 220-52-010, filed 8/25/75; Order 857, § 220-52-010, filed 12/11/69; Order 807, § 220-52-010, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69; subsections 1, 3-5, Orders 414, 256, filed 3/1/60, subsection 2, Orders 443, 256, filed 3/1/60.]

WAC 220-52-018 Clams—Gear. It shall be unlawful to take, dig for or possess clams, geoducks, or mussels taken for commercial purposes from any of the tidelands in the state of Washington except with a pick, mattock, fork or shovel operated by hand, except:

(1) Permits for the use of mechanical clam digging devices to take clams other than geoducks may be obtained from the director of fisheries subject to the following conditions:

(a) Any or all types of mechanical devices used in the taking or harvesting of shellfish must be approved by the director of fisheries.

(b) A separate permit shall be required for each and every device and the permit shall be attached to the specific unit at all times.

(c) All types of clams to be taken for commercial use must be of legal size and in season during the proposed operations unless otherwise provided in specially authorized permits for the transplanting of seed to growing areas or for research purposes.

(d) The holder of a permit to take shellfish from tidelands by mechanical means shall limit operations to privately owned or leased land.

(e) The taking of clams from bottoms under navigable water below the level of mean lower low water by any mechanical device shall be prohibited except as authorized by the director of fisheries. Within the enclosed bays and channels of Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, the operators of all mechanical devices shall confine their operations to bottoms leased from the Washington department of natural resources, subject to the approval of the director of fisheries. The harvesting of shellfish from bottoms of the Pacific Ocean westward from the western shores of the state shall not be carried out in waters less than two fathoms deep at mean lower low water. In said waters more than two fathoms deep the director of fisheries may reserve all or certain areas thereof and prevent the taking of shellfish in any quantity from such reserves established on the ocean bottoms.

(f) Noncompliance with any part of these regulations or with special requirements of individual permits will result in immediate cancellation of and/or subsequent nonrenewal of all permits held by the operator.

(g) Applications must be made on the forms provided by the department of fisheries and permits must be in the possession of the operator before digging commences.

(h) All permits to take or harvest shellfish by mechanical means shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

(i) All mechanical clam harvesting machines must have approved instrumentation that will provide deck readout of water pressure.

(j) All clam harvest machines operating on intertidal grounds where less than ten percent of the substrate material is above 500 microns in size must be equipped with a propeller guard suitable for reducing the average propeller wash velocity at the end of the guard to approximately twenty-five percent of the average propeller wash velocity at the propeller. The propeller guard must also be positioned to provide an upward deflection to propeller wash.

(k) Clam harvest machines operating in fine substrate material where less than ten percent of the substrate material is above 500 microns in size, shall have a maximum harvest head width of 3 feet (overall) and a maximum pump volume as specified by the department of fisheries commensurate with the basic hydraulic relationship of 828 gpm at 30 pounds per square inch, pressure to be measured at the pump discharge.

(l) Clam harvest machines operating in coarser substrate material where more than ten percent of the substrate material is above 500 microns in size, shall have a maximum harvest head width of 4 feet (overall) and a maximum pump volume as specified by the department of fisheries commensurate with a basic hydraulic relationship of 1,252 gpm at 45 pounds per square inch, pressure to be measured at the pump discharge.

(m) All clam harvest machine operators must submit accurate performance data showing revolutions per minute, gallons per minute, and output pressure for the water pump on their machine. In addition, they shall furnish the number and sizes of the hydraulic jets on the machines. If needed, the operator shall thereafter modify the machine (install a sealed pressure relief valve) as specified by the department of fisheries to conform with values set forth in either WAC 220-52-018 (11) or (12) of this section. Thereafter, it shall be illegal to make unauthorized changes to the clam harvester water pump or the hydraulic jets. Exact description of the pump volume, maximum pressure and number and size of the hydraulic jet for each harvester machine shall be included in the department of fisheries' clam harvest permit.

(n) All clam harvest machines shall be equipped with a 3/4-inch pipe thread tap and valve that will allow rapid coupling of a pressure gauge for periodic testing by enforcement personnel.

(o) Each mechanical clam harvester must have controls so arranged and situated near the operator which will allow the operator to immediately cut off the flow of water to the jet manifold without affecting the capability of the vessel to maneuver.

(p) Licensing: A hardshell clam mechanical harvester fishery license is the license required to operate the mechanical harvester gear provided for in this section.

(2) Aquatic farmers may harvest geoducks that are private sector cultured aquatic product by means of water pumps and nozzles.

(3) Persons may harvest nonstate tideland wild geoducks under a nonstate lands commercial wild clam, mussel and
oyster trial fishery permit by means of water pumps and nozzles.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 06-04-015 (Order 06-08), § 220-52-019, filed 1/22/06, effective 2/22/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-018, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-018, filed 3/27/84; 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-018, filed 1/30/79; Order 76-152, § 220-52-018, filed 12/17/76; Order 1258, § 220-52-018, filed 8/25/75; Order 807, § 220-52-018, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-010(2).]

WAC 220-52-019  Geoduck clams—Gear and unlawful acts. (1) It is unlawful to take, fish for or possess geoduck clams taken for commercial purposes from any of the beds of navigable waters of the state of Washington except as provided in RCW 75.24.100 and rules of the director.

(2)(a) Only a manually operated water jet, the nozzle of which shall not exceed 5/8 inch inside diameter may be used to commercially harvest geoduck clams. Use of any other gear requires a permit from the director.

(b) It is unlawful in the commercial harvest of geoducks for through-hull fittings for water discharge hoses connected to the harvest gear to be below the surface of the water. Any through-hull fitting connected to the harvest gear which is above the surface of the water must be visible at all times.

(3) It is unlawful to take or fish for geoduck clams taken for commercial purposes between one-half hour before official sunset and 7:00 p.m. whichever is earlier and 7:00 a.m. No geoduck harvest vessel may be on a geoduck tract or harvest area after 7:30 p.m. or before 6:30 a.m. It is unlawful to take or fish for geoduck clams on Sundays or on state holidays as defined by the office of financial management. It is unlawful to possess geoduck clams taken in violation of this section.

(4) It is unlawful to harvest geoduck clams with any instrument that penetrates the skin, neck or body of the geoduck.

(5) It is unlawful to possess only the siphon or neck portion of a geoduck clam aboard a geoduck harvest vessel, except when a geoduck is incidentally damaged during harvest and must be reported under a department of natural resources harvest agreement.

(6) It is unlawful to retain any food fish or shellfish other than geoduck clams during geoduck harvesting operations, except for horse clams (Tresus capax and Tresus nuttallii) when horse clam harvest is provided for under a department of natural resources harvest agreement.

(7) It is unlawful for more than two divers from any one geoduck harvest vessel to be in the water at any one time.

(8) The following documents must be on board the geoduck harvesting vessel at all times during geoduck operations:

(a) A copy of the department of natural resources geoduck harvesting agreement for the tract or area where harvesting is occurring;

(b) A map of the geoduck tract or harvest area and complete tract or harvest area boundary identification documents or photographs issued by the department of natural resources for the tract or harvest area;

(c) A geoduck diver license for each diver on board the harvest vessel or in the water; and

(d) A geoduck fishery license as described in WAC 220-52-01901.

§ 220-52-01901, filed 1/30/79; Order 76-152, § 220-52-018, filed 12/17/76; Order 1258, § 220-52-018, filed 8/25/75; Order 807, § 220-52-018, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-010(2).]

(10/11/11)
WAC 220-52-020 Clams—Commercial harvest. It shall be unlawful to take, dig for or possess clams except razor clams, cockles, borers or mussels taken for commercial purposes from the tidelands of the state of Washington except from registered aquaculture farms or from nonstate tidelands under a nonstate lands commercial wild clam, mussel and oyster trial fishery permit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 05-05-027 (Order 05-17), 06-07-058 (Order 06-200), § 220-52-020, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; 06-04-015 (Order 06-08), § 220-52-020, filed 1/22/06, effective 2/22/06; 03-16-099 (Order 03-176), § 220-52-020, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03; 01-02-059 (Order 00-264), § 220-52-020, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statistical Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-020, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-020, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-020, filed 3/27/84; Order 807, § 220-52-020, filed 1/26/69, effective 2/1/69; subsections 1 and 2 from Order 679, filed 4/20/66; subsections 1, 1a, 2 from Orders 351 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 1b from Order 605, filed 4/21/64; Orders 443 and 256, filed 3/1/60.]

WAC 220-52-030 Clams—Coastal—Seasons and areas. (1)(a) It shall be lawful to take, dig for or possess clams, cockles, borers and mussels taken for commercial purposes, not including razor clams, from the tidelands of registered aquaculture farms in Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor the entire year. (b) Licensing: No fishery license is required to retain clams taken from registered aquaculture farms but registration is required prior to commercial harvest. (2)(a) It shall be unlawful to take, dig for or possess razor clams taken for commercial purposes from Washington waters except during commercial razor clam seasons opened by emergency rule. (b) Licensing: A razor clam fishery license is the license required to take, dig for or possess razor clams for commercial purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 06-07-058 (Order 06-200), § 220-52-020, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; 06-04-015 (Order 06-08), § 220-52-020, filed 1/22/06, effective 2/22/06; 03-16-099 (Order 03-176), § 220-52-020, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03; 01-02-059 (Order 00-264), § 220-52-020, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statistical Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-020, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-020, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-020, filed 3/27/84; Order 807, § 220-52-020, filed 1/26/69, effective 2/1/69; subsections 1 and 2 from Order 679, filed 4/20/66; subsections 1, 1a, 2 from Orders 351 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 1b from Order 605, filed 4/21/64; Orders 443 and 256, filed 3/1/60.]

WAC 220-52-035 Commercial shellfish pot gear—Escape mechanism required. It is unlawful to fish for or possess crab, shrimp, or crawfish taken for commercial purposes with shellfish pot gear unless the gear allows for escapement using at least one of the following methods:

(1) Attachment of pot lid hooks or tiedown straps with a single strand or loop of untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than thread size 120 so that the pot lid will open freely if the twine or fiber is broken. It is permissible to use a single strand of cotton twine or other natural fiber tied together at the ends so that it can be looped between the tie down straps and the lid hook to connect them together.

(2) Providing an opening in the pot mesh no less than three inches by five inches and laced or sewn closed with one single strand of untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than thread size 120. The single strand of cotton may not be wrapped multiple times or doubled in any way when lacing or sewing the wire mesh closed. The opening must be located within the top half of the pot and be unimpeded by the entry tunnels, bait boxes, or any other structures or materials.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 06-07-058 (Order 06-200), § 220-52-020, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; 03-16-099 (Order 03-176), § 220-52-020, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03. Statistical Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-020, filed 11/6/87.]

WAC 220-52-040 Commercial crab fishery—Lawful and unlawful gear, methods, and other unlawful acts. (1) Net fishing boats shall not have crab on board. It is unlawful for any person to possess any quantity of crab on board a vessel geared or equipped with commercial net fishing gear while fishing with the net gear for commercial purposes or while there are commercial quantities of food fish or shellfish on board. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.550(1), violation of commercial fishing area or time. However, if such crab are taken or possessed in amounts that constitute a violation of commercial fishing area or time in the first degree, the violation is punishable under RCW 77.15.550(2).

(2) Area must be open to commercial crabbing. Except when acting lawfully under the authority of a valid permit as provided in (a) and (c) of this subsection, it is unlawful for any person to set, maintain, or operate any baited or unbaited shellfish pots or ring nets for taking crabs for commercial purposes in any area or at any time when the location is not open for commercial crabbing by permanent rule or emergency rule of the department. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.550(1), violation of commercial fishing area or time. However, if such crab are taken or possessed in amounts that constitute a violation of commercial fishing area or time in the first degree, the violation is punishable under RCW 77.15.550(2).

(a) Following the close of a commercial crab season, an emergency coastal crab gear recovery permit may be granted by the director or his or her designee. These emergency permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis to allow crab fishers to recover shellfish pots that were irretrievable due to extreme weather conditions at the end of the lawful season opening. Crab fishers must notify and apply to the department’s enforcement program for such emergency permits within twenty-four hours prior to the close of the commercial crab season.

(b) It is unlawful to fail to follow the provisions of an emergency coastal crab gear recovery permit. Violation of this section is punishable under ESHB 1516.

(c) Fifteen days after the close of the primary coastal commercial crab season, a coastal crab gear recovery permit may be granted by the director or his or her designee for
(d) It is unlawful to fail to follow the provisions of a coastal crab gear recovery permit. Violation of this section is punishable under ESHB 1516.

(3) Crabs must be male and 6-1/4 inches across the back. It is unlawful for any person acting for commercial purposes to take, possess, deliver, or otherwise control:

(a) Any female Dungeness crabs; or
(b) Any male Dungeness crabs measuring less than 6-1/4 inches, caliper measurement, across the back of the crab's shell immediately in front of the shell's tips. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.

(4) Each person and each Puget Sound license is limited to 100 pots. It is unlawful for any person to take or fish for crab for commercial purposes in the Puget Sound licensing district if he or she is using, operating, or controlling any more than an aggregate total of 100 shellfish pots or ring nets. This limit shall apply to each license. However, this shall not preclude a person who holds two Puget Sound crab licenses from designating and using the licenses from one vessel as authorized by RCW 77.65.130. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.

(5) Additional area gear limits. It is unlawful for any person to use, maintain, operate, or control crab pots or ring nets in excess of the limits prescribed in each of the following Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.

(a) 10 pots in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25E;
(b) 10 pots in all waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25A south of a line projected true west from Travis Spit on Miller Peninsula;
(c) 20 pots in that portion of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25A west of a line projected from the new Dungeness Light to the mouth of Cooper Creek, and east of a line projected from the new Dungeness Light to the outermost end of the abandoned dock at the Three Crabs Restaurant on the southern shore of Dungeness Bay; and
(d) 10 pots in that portion of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 23D west of a line from the eastern tip of Ediz Hook to the I77 Rayonier Dock.

(6) Groundline gear is unlawful. It is unlawful to attach or connect a crab pot or ring net to another crab pot or ring net by a common groundline or any other means that connects crab pots together. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.

(7) Crab buoy and pot tagging requirements.

(a) It is unlawful to place in the water, pull from the water, possess on the water, or transport on the water any crab buoy or crab pot without an attached buoy and pot tag that meet the requirements of this subsection except as provided for in (b) of this subsection. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.
(b) Persons operating under a valid coastal gear recovery permit issued by the department may possess crab pots or buoys missing tags or bearing the tags of another license holder, provided that the permittee adheres to provisions of the permit.

(10/11/11)
persons operating under a valid coastal gear recovery permit or emergency gear recovery permit, issued by the department and who adheres to the permit’s provisions may possess crab pots or buoys bearing the tags of another license holder. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.180 (3)(b).

(10) When it is unlawful to buy or land crab from the ocean without crab vessel inspection. It is unlawful for any fisher or wholesale dealer or buyer to land or purchase Dungeness crab taken from Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, the Columbia River, or Washington coastal or adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean during the first thirty days following the opening of a coastal crab season from any vessel that has not been issued a Washington crab vessel inspection certificate. The certificate will be issued to vessels made available for inspection in a Washington coastal port and that are properly licensed for commercial crab fishing if no Dungeness crabs are on board. Authorized department personnel will perform inspections not earlier than twelve hours prior to the opening of the coastal crab season and during the following thirty-day period.

(11) Grays Harbor pot limit of 200. It is unlawful for any person to take or fish for crab for commercial purposes in Grays Harbor (catch area 60B) with more than 200 shellfish pots in the aggregate. It shall be unlawful for any group of persons using the same vessel to take or fish for crab for commercial purposes in Grays Harbor with more than 200 shellfish pots.

(12) Coastal crab pot limit.

(a) It is unlawful for a person to take or fish for Dungeness crab for commercial purposes in Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, the Columbia River, or waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the state of Washington unless a crab pot limit has been assigned to the Dungeness crab coastal fishery license held by the person, or to the equivalent Oregon or California Dungeness crab fishery license held by the person.

(b) It is unlawful for a person to deploy or fish more shellfish pots than the number of shellfish pots assigned to the license held by that person, and it is unlawful to use any vessel other than the vessel designated on a license to operate or possess shellfish pots assigned to that license.

(c) It is unlawful for a person to take or fish for Dungeness crab or to deploy crab pots unless the person is in possession of valid documentation issued by the department that specifies the crab pot limit assigned to the license.

(13) Determination of coastal crab pot limits.

(a) The number of crab pots assigned to a Washington Dungeness crab coastal fishery license, or to an equivalent Oregon or California Dungeness crab fishery license will be based on documented landings of Dungeness crab taken from waters of the Pacific Ocean south of the United States/Canada border and west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, and from coastal estuaries in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Documented landings may be evidenced only by valid Washington state shellfish receiving tickets, or equivalent valid documents from the states of Oregon and California, which show Dungeness crab were taken between December 1, 1996, and September 16, 1999. Such documents must have been received by the respective states no later than October 15, 1999.

(b) The following criteria shall be used to determine and assign a crab pot limit to a Dungeness crab coastal fishery license, or to an equivalent Oregon or California Dungeness crab fishery license:

(i) The three “qualifying coastal Dungeness crab seasons” are from December 1, 1996, through September 15, 1997; from December 1, 1997, through September 15, 1998; and from December 1, 1998, through September 15, 1999. Of the three qualifying seasons, the one with the most poundage of Dungeness crab landed on a license shall determine the crab pot limit for that license. A crab pot limit of 300 shall be assigned to a license with landings that total from zero to 35,999 pounds and a crab pot limit of 500 shall be assigned to a license with landings that total 36,000 pounds of crab or more.

(ii) Landings of Dungeness crab made in the states of Oregon or California on valid Dungeness crab fisheries licenses during a qualifying season may be used for purposes of assigning a crab pot limit to a Dungeness crab fishery license, provided that documentation of the landings is provided to the department by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or the California Department of Fish and Game. Landings of Dungeness crab made in Washington, Oregon, and California on valid Dungeness crab fishery licenses during a qualifying season may be combined for purposes of assigning a crab pot limit, provided that the same vessel was named on the licenses, and the same person held the licenses. A crab pot limit assigned as a result of combined landings is invalidated by any subsequent split in ownership of the licenses. No vessel named on a Dungeness crab fishery license shall be assigned more than one coastal crab pot limit.

(14) Appeals of coastal crab pot limits. An appeal of a crab pot limit by a coastal commercial license holder shall be filed with the department on or before October 18, 2001. The shellfish pot limit assigned to a license by the department shall remain in effect until such time as the appeal process is concluded.

(15) Coastal - Barging of crab pots by undesignated vessels. It is unlawful for a vessel not designated on a Dungeness crab coastal fishery license to be used to deploy crab pot gear except as prescribed below:

(a) Such a vessel may not carry on board more than 250 crab pots at any one time.

(b) Such a vessel may deploy crab pot gear only during the 64-hour period immediately preceding the season opening date and during the 48-hour period immediately following the season opening date.

(c) The primary or alternate operator of the crab pot gear named on the license associated with the gear must be on board the vessel when the gear is being deployed. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.500.

(16) Coastal crab buoys - Registration and use of buoy brands and colors.

(a) It is unlawful for any coastal Dungeness crab fishery license holder to fish for crab unless the license holder has registered the buoy brand and buoy color(s) to be used with the license. A license holder shall be allowed to register with the department only one, unique buoy brand and one buoy color scheme per license. Persons holding more than one state license shall register buoy color(s) for each license that are distinctly different. The buoy color(s) shall be shown in a
color photograph. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.

(b) It is unlawful for a coastal Dungeness crab fishery license holder to fish for crab using any other buoy brand or color(s) than those registered with and assigned to the license by the department. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047 and 77.04.020. 09-18-012 (Order 98-185), § 220-52-040, filed 9/4/98, effective 10/5/98; 98-05-043, § 220-52-040, filed 2/11/98, effective 3/14/98; 97-08-052 (Order 97-55), § 220-52-040, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97; 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-040, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-040, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; 85-01-010 (Order 85-241), § 220-52-040, filed 12/7/84; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-040, filed 3/27/84; 83-01-026 (Order 83-221), § 220-52-040, filed 12/8/82; 80-13-064 (Order 80-135), § 220-52-040, filed 9/17/80; 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-040, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-145, § 220-52-040, filed 12/13/77; Order 76-152, § 220-52-040, filed 12/17/76; Order 76-26, § 220-52-040, filed 1:45 p.m., 4/20/76; Order 1045, § 220-52-040, filed 3/8/73; Order 807, § 220-52-040, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69; subsections 1, 5, 6, from Orders 409 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 2 from Orders 500 and 256, filed 3/16/60; subsection 3 from Order 528, filed 6/1/61; Order 525, § 220-52-040, filed 5/3/61; Order 507, § 220-52-040, filed 4/8/60; Orders 409 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 4 from Order 528, filed 6/1/61; Order 525, § 220-52-040, filed 3/16/60; Orders 409 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 7 from Orders 414 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 8 from Orders 410 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 9 from Order 409, filed 9/14/56.]

WAC 220-52-041 Coastal Dungeness crab logbook requirements. (1) It is unlawful for any vessel operator engaged in fishing for Dungeness crab in the coastal commercial fishery to fail to complete a department-issued logbook for all fishing activity occurring in Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, the Columbia River, or the Pacific Ocean waters adjacent to the state of Washington.

(2) It is unlawful for any vessel operator engaged in fishing to fail to comply with the following method and time frame related to harvest logbook submittal and record keeping:

(a) The department must receive a copy of the completed logbook sheets within ten days following any calendar month in which fishing occurred. Completed Dungeness crab harvest logs must be sent to the following address: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Attention: Coastal Dungeness Crab Manager, 48 Devonshire Rd., Montesano, WA 99153.

(b) Vessel operators engaged in fishing for Dungeness crab in the coastal commercial fishery must complete a logbook entry for each day fished prior to offloading. Vessel operators responsible for submitting logs to the department must maintain a copy of all submitted logs for no less than three years after the fishing activity ended.

(c) Vessel operators can obtain logbooks by contacting the department's coastal Dungeness crab manager at 360-249-4628.

(3) Violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.280.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. 07-23-090 (Order 07-285), § 220-52-041, filed 11/20/07, effective 12/21/07.]
cubic feet in volume used to fish for or take Dungeness crab from state or offshore waters.

(7) **Incidental catch may not be retained.** It is unlawful to retain salmon, food fish, or any shellfish other than octopus that is taken incidental to any crab fishing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. 06-17-058 (Order 06-200), § 220-52-043, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; 06-01-013 (Order 05-275), § 220-52-043, filed 12/9/05, effective 1/9/06; 05-21-068 (Order 05-246), § 220-52-043, filed 10/14/05, effective 11/14/05; 01-18-005 (Order 01-180), § 220-52-043, filed 8/22/01, effective 9/22/01; 00-18-005 (Order 00-164), § 220-52-043, filed 8/23/00, effective 9/23/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 98-19-012 (Order 98-185), § 220-52-043, filed 9/4/98, effective 10/5/98; 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-043, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 93-15-031, § 220-52-043, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-043, filed 3/27/84; 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-043, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-145, § 220-52-043, filed 12/13/77; Order 1179, § 220-52-043, filed 11/19/74; Order 807, § 220-52-043, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-040(1).]

### WAC 220-52-046 Crab fishery—Seasons and areas.

"Commercial crab fishing" means any taking, fishing, use, or operation of gear to fish for crabs for commercial purposes, and shall include the possession of crab on the water for commercial purposes, and the landing or initial delivery of crab for commercial purposes.

The lawful open times and areas for commercial crab fishing are as follows:

1. **(1) All Puget Sound Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas are open for commercial crab fishing beginning 8:00 a.m. October 1st through the following April 15th and, after 8:00 a.m. October 1st, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, except as provided by other subsections below.**

2. **(2) For purposes of crab harvest allocation, fishing season, and catch reporting, the Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas (Catch Areas) are modified as follows:**

   a. **Catch Area 26A-E shall include those waters of Puget Sound south of a line from Sandy Point (on Whidbey Island) to Camano Head and from Camano Head to the north tip of Gedyne Island, and from the southern tip of Gedyne Island east to the mainland, and north and east of a line that extends from Possession Point to the shipwreck located .8 nautical miles north of Picton Point.**

   b. **Catch Area 26A-W shall include those waters of Puget Sound south and east of a line from Foulweather Bluff to Double Bluff, and northerly of a line from Apple Cove Point to Point Edwards, and south and west of a line that extends from Possession Point to the shipwreck located .8 nautical miles north of Picton Point.**

   c. **(3) The following areas are closed to commercial crab fishing except for treaty Indian commercial crab fishing where the treaty Indian crab fisher is following tribal openings that are in accordance with provisions of court orders in United States v. Washington:**


      b. **Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20A in Lummi Bay east of a line projected from the entrance buoy at Sandy Point to Gooseberry Point.**

      c. **Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 21A in Bellingham Bay west of a line projected from the exposed boulder at Point Francis to the pilings at Stevie’s Point.**

   d. **(4) The following areas are closed to commercial crab fishing during the periods indicated:**

      a. **Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20A between a line from the boat ramp at the western boundary of Birch Bay State Park to the western point of the entrance of the Birch Bay Marina and a line from the same boat ramp to Birch Point are closed October 1 through October 31 and March 1 through April 15.**

      b. **Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24B inside a line projected from the Point Hudson Marina entrance to the northern tip of Indian Island, thence to Kala Point, and thence following the shoreline to the point of origin.**

   e. **(5) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24C inshore of the 400 foot depth contour within an area bounded by parallel lines projected northeasterly from Sandy Point and the entrance to the marina at Langley are closed October 1 through October 15.**

   f. **(6) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25A west of a line from the new Dungeness Light to the abandoned dock at the Three Crabs Restaurant.**

   g. **Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25D within a line projected from the Point Hudson Marina entrance to the northern tip of Indian Island, thence to Kala Point, and thence following the shoreline to the point of origin.**

   h. **(7) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22B in Fidalgo Bay south of a line projected from the red number 4 entrance buoy at Cap Sante Marina to the northern end of the eastern most oil dock are closed October 1 through October 31, and March 1 through April 15 of each year.**

   i. **(8) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in Deer Harbor north of a line projected from Kala Point to the point of intersection with a line projected true west from Sluys Point, thence east to shore.**

   j. **(9) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24A east of a line projected north from the most westerly tip of Skagit Island and extending south to the most westerly tip of Hope Island, thence southeast to Seal Rocks, thence southeast to the green can buoy at the mouth of Swinomish Channel, thence easterly to the west side of Goat Island.**

   k. **(10) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 26A-E east of a line that extends true north from the green No. 1 buoy at Possession Point to Possession Point and west of a line from the green No. 1 buoy at Possession Point northward along the 200-foot depth con-
(5) The following areas are closed to commercial crab fishing until further notice:

(a) Those waters of Area 25E south of a line from Contractors Point to Tukey Point.

(b) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24A within a line projected from Rocky Point northeast to the red number 2 buoy north of Ustalady Point, thence to Rocky Point on the northeast corner of Ustalady Bay.

(c) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24D south of a line from the point at the southern end of Honeymoon Bay (48°03.047'N, 122°32.306'W) to the point just north of Beverly Beach.

(d) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 26A east of a line projected from the outermost tip of the ferry dock at Mukilteo to the green #3 buoy at the mouth of the Snohomish River and west of a line projected from the #3 buoy southward to the oil boom pier on the shoreline.

(e) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 21B in Samish Bay south of a line from Point Williams to Fish Point in waters shallower than 60 feet in depth.

(f) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in Westcott and Garrison Bays east of a line projected due south from Point White to San Juan Island.

(g) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20A in Birch Bay east of a line projected from the boat ramp at the western boundary of Birch Bay State Park to the western point of the entrance to the Birch Bay Marina.

(h) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 21A inside of Chuckanut Bay east of a line projected north from Governor's Point to the east side of Chuckanut Island thence to Chuckanut Rock thence to the most southerly tip of Clark's Point.

(i) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in Blind Bay south of a line projected due west from Point Hudson to its intersection with Shaw Island.

(j) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in Fisherman Bay south of a line projected east-west through the red number 4 entrance buoy.

(k) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in Mud Bay south of a line projected through Crab and Fortress Islands intersecting Lopez Island at either end.

(l) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22B in Padilla Bay within a line projected easterly from the northern end of the eastern most oil dock at March Point to the red number 2 buoy, thence southeasterly to the red number 8 buoy, thence west to shore and following the shoreline to the point of origin.

(m) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24A in Cornet Bay south of a line projected true east and west from the northernmost tip of Ben Ure Island.

(n) That portion of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20B which includes all waters of Prevost Harbor between Stuart Island and Satellite Island southwest of a line from Charles Point on Stuart Island to the northwest tip of Satellite Island and southwest of a line projected 120 degrees true from the southeast end of Satellite Island to Stuart Island.

(6) Coastal, Pacific Ocean, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay and Columbia River waters are open to commercial crab fishing December 1 through September 15 except that it is lawful to set baited crab gear beginning at 8:00 a.m. November 28. However, the department may delay opening of the coastal crab fishery due to softshell crab conditions, in which case the following provisions will apply:

(a) After consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the director may, by emergency rule, establish a softshell crab demarcation line.

(b) For waters of the Pacific Ocean north of Point Arena, California, it is unlawful for a person to use a vessel to fish in any area for which the season opening has been delayed due to softshell crab for the first thirty days following the opening of such an area if the vessel was employed in the coastal crab fishery during the previous forty-five days.

(c) Fishers may not set crab gear in any area where the season opening has been delayed, except that gear may be set as allowed by emergency rule and shall allow setting sixty-four hours in advance of the delayed season opening time.

(d) It is unlawful to fish for or possess Dungeness crabs or to set crab gear in waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the states of Oregon or California without the licenses or permits required to commercially fish for Dungeness crab within the state waters of Oregon or California. Washington coastal Dungeness crab permits are valid only in Washington state waters, the Columbia River, Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, and the Pacific Ocean in federal waters north of the Washington/Oregon border (46°15'00"N. Lat.), extending 200 nautical miles westward.

WAC 220-52-050 Ocean pink shrimp trawl fishery—Coastal waters. It is unlawful to fish for, possess or deliver ocean pink shrimp taken for commercial purposes from the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone, except as provided for in this section:

**Area**

(1) It is unlawful to fish for ocean pink shrimp within the territorial boundaries of the state. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**Season**

(2) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess on board a fishing vessel, pink shrimp, except during the following time:  
The open season for trawl gear is April 1 through October 31 of each year. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**Gear**

(3) It is unlawful to fish with or possess pink shrimp taken with shrimp trawl gear having a net mesh size greater than two inches in the intermediate or codend, except for net mesh used in by-catch reduction devices defined under subsection (4) of this section. However, it is lawful to have net mesh larger than two inches in the wings or body of the trawl.

(4) It is unlawful to fish with trawl gear for pink shrimp for commercial purposes unless an approved by-catch reduction device is used in each net. Approved by-catch reduction devices include:

(a) A Soft Panel By-catch Reduction Device, which uses a mesh panel to guide fish out of an escape hole. An approved soft-panel must meet the following criteria:

(i) The panel must completely cover some portion of the net in cross-section, meaning it must extend completely across the full opening of the net in one continuous piece. The panel must be securely fastened to the net around the entire perimeter, such that a 110 mm diameter sphere cannot pass beyond the panel into the terminal end of the codend;

(ii) The panel meshes must be constructed of netting material with individual meshes no larger than 5.5 inches, measured between opposing knots, and must be constructed of a single panel of continuous netting, without zippers or other devices designed to allow disabling of the panel such that large fish can pass back into the codend;

(iii) The escape hole must, when spread open, expose a hole of at least 100 square inches; and

(iv) The escape hole must be forward of the mesh panel and must begin within four meshes of the furthest aft point of attachment of the mesh panel to the net.

(b) A Nordmore Grate By-catch Reduction Device, which uses a rigid panel of narrowly spaced vertical bars to guide fish out of an escape hole in front of the panel, generally in the top of the net. An approved Nordmore grate must meet the following criteria:

(i) The exterior circumference of the rigid panel must fit completely within the interior circumference of the trawl net, such that there is no space between the panel and the net that will allow a 110 mm sphere to pass beyond the panel, into the terminal area of the codend;

(ii) None of the openings between the vertical bars in the rigid panel may exceed two inches in width;

(iii) The escape hole must, when spread open, expose a hole of at least 100 square inches; and

(iv) The escape hole must be forward of the rigid panel and must begin within four meshes of the furthest aft point of attachment of the rigid panel to the net.

(5) It is unlawful to remove trawl gear from the vessel prior to offloading of shrimp.

(6) It is unlawful to modify by-catch reduction devices in any way that interferes with their ability to allow fish to escape from the trawl, except for the purpose of testing the by-catch reduction device to measure shrimp loss. Authorized testing of by-catch reduction devices must meet the following criteria:

(a) Testing is allowed by special permit only, consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit; and

(b) For vessels fishing two nets simultaneously (double-rigged boats), only one net may contain a disabled by-catch reduction device, and the other net must be fishing a fully functional by-catch reduction device as described in subsection (4) of this section.

(7) A violation of subsections (4) through (6) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(8) It is unlawful to land or deliver pink shrimp to an original receiver that exceeds the following count per pound restriction:  
The count per pound must average no more than 160 shrimp per pound for a minimum of two samples, increasing at a rate of one sample per one thousand pounds landed or in possession, up to a maximum requirement of twenty samples. Such samples shall consist of at least one pound each of whole, unbroken shrimp taken at random from throughout the individual load landed or in possession. This landing restriction shall apply only to loads of 3,000 pounds of shrimp or more. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**Incidental catch**

(9) It is unlawful to take salmon incidental to any shrimp trawl fishery.

(10) It is unlawful to retain any bottomfish species taken incidental to any shrimp trawl fishery, except as provided for in WAC 220-44-050.

(11) It is unlawful to retain any species of shellfish, except that it is permissible to:

(a) Retain up to 50 pounds round weight of other shrimp species taken incidentally in the ocean pink shrimp fishery; and

(b) Retain octopus or squid.

(12) A violation of subsections (9) through (11) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**License**

(13) An ocean pink shrimp delivery license is required to operate the gear provided for in this section, and it allows the operator to retain shrimp taken in the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone.
A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.500, Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty.

Permit

(14) It is unlawful to fish for, retain, land, or deliver shrimp taken with trawl gear without a valid shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(15) It is unlawful to take, retain, land, or deliver any shrimp or groundfish taken with trawl gear without complying with all provisions of a shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(16) A violation of subsection (14) or (15) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.750.

WAC 220-52-051 Shrimp fishery—Puget Sound.

(1) A Puget Sound shrimp pot license or a Puget Sound shrimp trawl license will only be issued to an individual who is a natural person, and this person shall be the primary operator. Holders of Puget Sound shrimp pot licenses and Puget Sound shrimp trawl licenses may designate a single alternate operator per license.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp for commercial purposes in Puget Sound using shellfish pot gear except during seasons opened by emergency rule:

(a) Gear restrictions - (i) In all areas, maximum 100 pots per fisher except for dual licensees as provided for in RCW 77.70.410. (ii) In all areas:

(A) Buoys must be orange in color and consist of durable material that will remain floating on the surface with five pounds attached; bleach or antifreeze bottles or other containers may not be used as floats.

(B) The line attaching the pot to the buoy must be weighted sufficiently to prevent the line from floating on the surface.

(C) The maximum perimeter of shrimp pots must not exceed ten feet and the maximum height must not exceed two feet.

(D) It is unlawful to set or pull shrimp pot gear from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

(b) Spot shrimp size restriction: It is unlawful to retain spot shrimp taken by shellfish pot gear that have a carapace length less than 1 and 3/16 inches. Carapace length is defined as the length between the posterior mid-dorsal margin to the posterior-most part of the eye-stalk orbit.

(c) Area restrictions:

(i) Pot gear closed in all Puget Sound Shrimp Districts except the Port Townsend Shrimp District.

(ii) Pot gear closed in Lopez Sound south of a line projected true east-west from the northern tip of Trump Island from the season opening through July 9th.


(b) It is unlawful to retain spot shrimp.

(c) Area restrictions:

(i) Shrimp trawl fishing closed in all Puget Sound Shrimp Districts.

(ii) Shrimp trawl fishing closed in Lopez Sound south of a line projected true east-west from the northern tip of Trump Island from the season opening through July 9th.

(d) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp in Puget Sound with beam trawl gear in waters shallower than 100 feet.

(e) It is lawful to fish for shrimp in Puget Sound with beam trawl gear in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 21A only in those waters north and west of a line from the southern tip of Sinclair Island to Carter Point on Lummi Island.

(f) The following restrictions apply to shrimp beam trawl harvest in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20A:

(i) Closed in waters east of a line from the southwest corner of Point Roberts to Sandy Point.

(ii) Closed in waters shallower than 20 fathoms.

(g) It is unlawful to operate shrimp beam trawl gear in Puget Sound from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

(h) It is unlawful to fish for, retain, land or deliver shrimp taken with trawl gear without a valid Puget Sound shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(i) It is unlawful to take, retain, land, or deliver any shrimp taken with trawl gear without complying with all provisions of a Puget Sound shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(j) A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.750.

(4) All shrimp taken in the Puget Sound commercial shrimp fishery must be landed and recorded on Washington state fish receiving tickets within 24 hours of harvest. No fisher may land shrimp without immediate delivery to a licensed wholesale dealer, or if transferred at sea, without transfer to a licensed wholesale dealer. A fisher who is a licensed wholesale dealer may complete and return a fish transfer to a licensed wholesale dealer. A fisher who is a licensed wholesale dealer, or if transferred at sea, without delivery to a licensed wholesale dealer may complete and return a fish transfer to a licensed wholesale dealer without return to the wholesale dealer.

(a) Gear restrictions - Beam trawl gear only. Otter trawl gear may not be used.


(b) It is unlawful to retain spot shrimp.

(c) Area restrictions:

(i) Shrimp trawl fishing closed in all Puget Sound Shrimp Districts.

(ii) Shrimp trawl fishing closed in Lopez Sound south of a line projected true east-west from the northern tip of Trump Island from the season opening through July 9th.

(d) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp in Puget Sound with beam trawl gear in waters shallower than 100 feet.

(e) It is lawful to fish for shrimp in Puget Sound with beam trawl gear in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 21A only in those waters north and west of a line from the southern tip of Sinclair Island to Carter Point on Lummi Island.

(f) The following restrictions apply to shrimp beam trawl harvest in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 20A:

(i) Closed in waters east of a line from the southwest corner of Point Roberts to Sandy Point.

(ii) Closed in waters shallower than 20 fathoms.

(g) It is unlawful to operate shrimp beam trawl gear in Puget Sound from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

(h) It is unlawful to fish for, retain, land or deliver shrimp taken with trawl gear without a valid Puget Sound shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(i) It is unlawful to take, retain, land, or deliver any shrimp taken with trawl gear without complying with all provisions of a Puget Sound shrimp trawl fishery permit.

(j) A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.750.

(5) For purposes of shrimp pot harvest allocation, fishing season, and catch reporting, the Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas (catch areas) are modified as follows:
(a) That portion of Catch Area 22A south of a line due east from the international boundary to Lime Kiln Point light on San Juan Island, then south of the shores of San Juan Island, then south of a line from Cattle Point on San Juan Island to Davis Point on Lopez Island, then south of the shores of Lopez Island to Point Colville shall be considered to be part of Catch Area 23A.

(b) Catch Area 23A is divided into four subareas:
(i) 23A-E (east) is those waters of Catch Area 23A east of 122°57′W. Long. and north of 48°22.5′N. Lat.
(ii) 23A-W (west) is those waters of Catch Area 23A west of 122°57′W. Long. and north of 48°22.5′N. Lat.
(iii) 23A-C (central) is those waters of Catch Area 23 south of 48°22.5′N. Lat. and east of a line projected 335° true from the Dungeness lighthouse.
(iv) 23A-S (south) is those waters of Catch Area 23A west of a line projected 335° true from the Dungeness lighthouse.

(c) Catch Area 26A is divided into two subareas:
(i) 26A-E (east) is those waters of Catch Area 26A north and east of a line projected 110 degrees true from the southern tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shipwreck on the opposite shore.
(ii) 26A-W (west) is those waters of Catch Area 26A south and west of a line projected 110 degrees true from the southern tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shipwreck on the opposite shore.

(d) Catch Area 26B is divided into two subareas:
(i) 26B-1 is those waters of Catch Area 26B westerly of a line projected from West Point to Alki Point.
(ii) 26B-2 is those waters easterly of a line projected from West Point to Alki Point.

(6) For purpose of shrimp trawl harvest allocation and catch reporting, 23A East is that portion of Catch Area 23A, east of a line projected true north from the Dungeness lighthouse. 23A West is that portion of Catch Area 23A, west of the line described herein.

(7) The following areas are defined as Puget Sound Shrimp Management Areas:

(a) Shrimp Management Area 1A: Waters of Catch Area 20B west of a line from Point Doughty on Orcas Island to the bell buoy at the international boundary, and all waters of Catch Area 22A west of a line projected true north and south from the western tip of Crane Island, west of a line projected from the number 2 buoy at the entrance to Fisherman Bay to the southern tip of Shaw Island.

(b) Shrimp Management Area 1B: Waters of Catch Area 20B east of a line from Point Doughty on Orcas Island to the bell buoy at the international boundary, and waters of Catch Area 22A east of a line projected true north and south from the western tip of Crane Island, east of a line projected from the number 2 buoy at the entrance to Fisherman Bay to the southern tip of Shaw Island, and east of a line projected true south from Point Colville, and all waters of Catch Area 21A north and west of a line from the southern tip of Sinclair Island to Carter Point on Lummi Island.

(c) Shrimp Management Area 1C: Waters of Catch Areas 20A, 21B, 22B, and waters of Catch Area 21A not included in Management Area 1B.


(g) Shrimp Management Area 4: Waters of Catch Areas 26B and 26C.

(h) Shrimp Management Area 5: Waters of Catch Areas 27A, 27B, and 27C.

(i) Shrimp Management Area 6: Waters of Catch Areas 26D, 28A, 28B, 28C, and 28D.

(8) In Shrimp Management Areas 1A, 1B and 1C, all catch must be reported by Management Area and Catch Area combined, either 1A-20B, 1A-22A, 1B-20B, 1B-21A, 1B-22A, 1C-20A, 1C-21A, 1C-21B, or 1C-22B.


WAC 220-52-052 Ocean spot shrimp pot fishery—Coastal waters. It is unlawful to fish for, possess, or deliver ocean spot shrimp (Pandalus platyceros) taken for commercial purposes from state waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, or from offshore waters, except as provided for in this section:

License and area

(1) It is unlawful to fish for, possess, or deliver spot shrimp taken for commercial purposes from state waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, or from offshore waters, unless the fisher has a valid Washington-coastal spot shrimp fishery license. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.500, Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for or possess spot shrimp or to set spot shrimp gear in waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the state of Oregon without the licenses or permits required to commercially fish for spot shrimp within the state waters of Oregon. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

Season

(3) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess spot shrimp on board a commercial fishing vessel, except from March 15 through September 15 of each year. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

(4) The total allowable catch of spot shrimp taken from waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line and from offshore waters during a calendar year is 200,000 pounds round weight. Of this 200,000 pounds round weight, no more than...
100,000 pounds can be taken south of 47 degrees 04.00' N. latitude, and no more than 100,000 pounds can be taken north of 47 degrees 04.00' N. latitude.

**Gear**

(5) It is unlawful to fish with spot shrimp pot gear for commercial purposes if the pots exceed a maximum 153-inch bottom perimeter and a maximum 24-inch height. It is unlawful to possess spot shrimp taken with spot shrimp pot gear that exceeds a maximum 153-inch bottom perimeter and a maximum 24-inch height.

(a) Shrimp pot gear must be constructed with net webbing or rigid mesh. At least 50 percent of the net webbing or mesh covering the sides of the pot must easily allow passage of a seven-eighths inch diameter dowel.

(b) Pot gear is required to have an escape mechanism as provided for in WAC 220-52-035.

(c) Set line end marker buoys must be floating and visible on the surface of the water, equipped with a pole, flag, radar reflector, and operating light, and marked with the clear identification of the license holder and the vessel designated on the coastal spot shrimp pot license.

(6) It is unlawful to fish for spot shrimp for commercial purposes with more than a maximum of 500 pots. It is unlawful to possess spot shrimp taken for commercial purposes with more than a maximum of 500 pots.

(7) A violation of subsection (5) or (6) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

**Incidental catch**

(8) It is unlawful for persons fishing in any coastal spot shrimp fishery to deliver spot shrimp while having on board the fishing vessel any bottomfish taken in the coastal bottomfish fishery under WAC 220-44-050.

(9) It is unlawful to retain any species of finfish or shellfish taken with spot shrimp pot gear, except octopus, squid, or up to 50 pounds round weight of other shrimp species taken incidentally with spot shrimp pot gear.

(10) A violation of subsection (8) or (9) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**Harvest logs**

(11) It is unlawful for any spot shrimp pot fishery license holder or vessel operator engaged in fishing for spot shrimp in the coastal commercial spot shrimp fishery to fail to complete a department-issued harvest log for all fishing activity in state or offshore waters.

(12) It is unlawful for any vessel operator engaged in fishing for spot shrimp for commercial purposes to fail to comply with the following method and time frame related to harvest log submittal and recordkeeping:

(a) Completed harvest logs must be submitted so that the department receives them within ten days following any calendar month in which fishing occurred. Washington-coastal spot shrimp pot license holders can submit the completed harvest logs to a WDFW employee upon request, or mail the completed harvest logs to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Attention: Coastal Spot Shrimp Manager, 48 Devonshire Rd., Montesano, WA 98563.

(b) Washington-coastal spot shrimp pot license holders or vessel operators engaged in fishing for spot shrimp in the coastal commercial fishery must complete a harvest log entry for each day fished, prior to offloading the spot shrimp. Washington-coastal spot shrimp pot license holders must maintain a copy of all submitted harvest log entries for no less than three years after the fishing activity ended.

(c) Washington-coastal spot shrimp pot license holders or vessel operators can obtain a harvest logbook by contacting the department's coastal spot shrimp manager at 360-249-4628.

(13) A violation of subsection (11) or (12) of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.280, Reporting of fish or wildlife harvest—Rules violation—Penalty.

**Permit**

(14) It is unlawful to fish for, retain, land, or deliver spot shrimp taken with pot gear for commercial purposes without a valid coastal spot shrimp pot fishery permit.

(15) It is unlawful to take, retain, land, or deliver any spot shrimp taken with pot gear without complying with all provisions of a coastal spot shrimp pot fishery permit.

(16) A violation of subsection (14) or (15) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.750, Unlawful use of a department permit—Penalty.


WAC 220-52-060 Crawfish fishery. It is unlawful to fish for or possess crawfish taken for commercial purposes except as provided for in this section:

1 General crawfish provisions:

(a) Crawfish may not be taken for commercial purposes with gear other than shellfish pots and no person may fish more than 400 pots.

(b) The open season for commercial crawfish fishing is first Monday in May through October 31, except in Washington waters of the Columbia River downstream from the mouth of the Walla Walla River crawfish may be taken from April 1 through October 31.

(c) The minimum commercial crawfish size is 3-1/4 inches in length from the tip of the rostrum (nose) to the tip of the tail and all undersize crawfish and female crawfish with eggs or young attached to the abdomen must be immediately returned unharmed to the waters from which taken. Fishermen must sort and return illegal crawfish to the waters from which taken immediately after the crawfish are removed from the shellfish pot and prior to lifting additional pots from the water.

(d) Fishermen may not discard into any water of the state any crawfish bait.

(e) Crawfish fishing is not allowed within 1/4 mile of the shoreline of developed parks.

(f) The provisions of this section do not apply to the commercial culture of crawfish at a registered aquatic farm.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for crawfish for commercial purposes in the following waters:

**Clallam**

Anderson Lake
Crescent Lake
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shellfish</th>
<th>Pend Oreille</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>Browns Lake (on Brown Cr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleground Lake</td>
<td>Calispell Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
<td>Cooks Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill Lake</td>
<td>Conklin Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Davis Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Lake</td>
<td>Half Moon Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potholes Res.</td>
<td>Mystic Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulee Lake</td>
<td>No Name Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap Lakes</td>
<td>Shearer Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Lakes</td>
<td>Vanee Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sylvia Lake</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>Clear Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry Lake</td>
<td>Spanaway Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Steilacoom Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Lake</td>
<td>Wapato Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>King</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow Lake</td>
<td>Beaver Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>Caskey Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River</td>
<td>Cranberry Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Lake</td>
<td>Everett Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammamish Lake</td>
<td>Minkler Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammamish River</td>
<td>Pass Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammamish Slough</td>
<td>Sixteen Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh Lake</td>
<td>Whistle Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kittitas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Easton Lake</td>
<td>Skamania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klickitat</td>
<td>Goose Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horsethief Lake</td>
<td>Mosquito Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roland Lake</td>
<td>South Prairie Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Lake</td>
<td>Stump (Tunnel) Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta Lake</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Lake</td>
<td>Ballinger Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell Lake</td>
<td>Chaplain Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conconully Lake</td>
<td>Flowing Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conconully Res.</td>
<td>Goodwin Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfish Lake</td>
<td>Ki Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omak Lake</td>
<td>Martha Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osoyoos Lake</td>
<td>Pass Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearrygin Lake</td>
<td>Roesiger Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>Serene Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Nemah River</td>
<td>Shoecraft Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Nemah River</td>
<td>Silver Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Creek</td>
<td>Stevens Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stickney Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storm Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thurston</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deep Lake</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hicks Lake</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Long Lake</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Patterson Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summit Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ward Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budd Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) It is lawful for an individual fisherman to fish for crawfish in the waters set out below with up to the number of pots shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Lake, River, or Slough</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Max. Pots Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alder Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Pierce/Thurston</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldwell Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Clallam</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aikali Lake</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor Slough</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker Lake</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks Lake</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Lake</td>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Lake</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaparte Lake</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backnaire Slough</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camas Slough</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassidy Lake</td>
<td>Snohomish</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavanaugh Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chehalis River</td>
<td>Lewis/Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan Lake</td>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Creek Slough</td>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia River</td>
<td>Clark, Cowlitz, etc.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copalis River</td>
<td>Grays Harbor, etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowlitz River</td>
<td>Clark, Cowlitz, etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curlew Lake</td>
<td>Ferry</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushman Lake #1</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep River</td>
<td>Wahkiakum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes River</td>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diablo Lake</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drano Lake</td>
<td>Skamania</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elochoman River</td>
<td>Wahkiakum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Reservoir</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher Island Slough</td>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose Lake (upper)</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays River</td>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harts Lake</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoquiam River</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humptulips River</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John's River</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapowsin Lake</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalama River</td>
<td>Cowlitz, etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klickitat</td>
<td>Klickitat</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackamas Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake River</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Lake</td>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenore Lake</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis River</td>
<td>Clark/Cowlitz</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loomis Lake</td>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield Lake</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh Lake</td>
<td>Thurston</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMurray Lake</td>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merwin Lake</td>
<td>Clark/Cowlitz</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Lake</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naselle River</td>
<td>Pacific, etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisqually River</td>
<td>Pierce, etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nooksack River</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North River</td>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer Lake</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage Bay</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake Lake</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Commercial crawfish harvest permits will be issued to prescribe the number of allowable crawfish pots per fisherman per body of water in suitable crawfish harvest sites not listed in subsections (2) and (3) of this section as follows:

(a) Under 20 acres - no commercial harvest.
(b) 20 acres to 100 acres - 50 pots.
(c) 101 acres to 400 acres - 100 pots.
(d) Over 400 acres - 200 pots.
(e) Permits will be issued only in waters where fishing will not conflict with high density residential or recreational areas, and no permit will be issued where developed parks encompass more than one-half of the water shoreline.

(f) The department of fisheries shall fix the maximum number of pots to be permitted in any given body of water. Once the permitted maximum number of pots for any given body of water has been reached, no further permits will be issued. Permits will be issued on a first-come, first-serve basis consistent with all other regulations concerning issuance of commercial crawfish harvest permits.

(5) Licensing: A shellfish pot fishery license is the license required to operate the gear provided for in this section.

[WAC 220-52-063 Octopus fishery. It shall be unlawful to possess octopus for commercial purposes except octopus taken incidentally to any lawful bottom fish or shellfish fishery, except that it shall be unlawful for divers to take octopus (10/11/11) [Ch. 220-52 WAC—p. 15]
for commercial purposes except as authorized by permit issued by the director for display or scientific purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 01-02-057 (Order 00-262), § 220-52-063, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-063, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-063, filed 7/8/87; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-063, filed 3/27/84; 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-063, filed 9/17/80; Order 807, § 220-52-063, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-060 (2), (3) and (4).]

WAC 220-52-066 Squid fishery. (1) It is lawful at any time to take or fish for squid for commercial purposes with drag seine gear not exceeding 350 feet in length and having meshes of not less than 1-1/4 inches stretch measure, dip bag net, brail, and squid jigging gear. Dip bag net and brail may not exceed 10 feet in diameter nor have a mesh less than one inch stretch measure. Other gear may be used to fish for squid commercially if authorized by a permit issued by the director.

(2) Food fish, other shellfish except octopus, and squid eggs caught while fishing for squid must be returned to the water immediately. It is lawful to retain for commercial purposes squid taken incidental to another commercial fishery.

(3) Each vessel fishing for squid may use a lighting system with a combined power of not more than 10 kilowatts (10,000 watts). Lights of 200 watts or greater must be shielded and may not be directed to any point more than 100 feet from the vessel while fishing for or attracting squid.

(4) It is unlawful to fish for squid for commercial purposes within 1/4 mile of the shoreline of an incorporated city or town.

(5) Licensing: A squid fishery license is the license required to operate the gear provided for in this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-066, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-066, filed 3/27/84; 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-066, filed 9/17/80; Order 807, § 220-52-066, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-060 (5) and (6).]

WAC 220-52-068 Scallop fishery—Coastal waters. (1) It is unlawful to fish for or possess scallops taken for commercial purposes from the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

(2) It is unlawful to trawl for scallops in Washington territorial waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line or in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 29.

(3) A violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty; and RCW 77.15.550 Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.


WAC 220-52-070 Goose barnacle fishery. (1) It is unlawful to take or possess Pacific goose barnacles taken for commercial purposes without having first obtained a permit to do so issued by the director.

(2) Licensing: An emerging commercial fishery license is the license required to take barnacles.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-070, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 86-24-046 (Order 86-190), § 220-52-070, filed 11/26/86.]

WAC 220-52-071 Sea cucumbers. It is unlawful to take or possess sea cucumbers taken for commercial purposes except as provided for in this section.

(1) Sea cucumber districts:

(a) Sea Cucumber District 1 is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, 21A, 21B, 22A, 22B, and 23B outside of the following closed areas:

[Ch. 220-52 WAC—p. 16]
(i) San Juan Channel and Upright Channel within the following lines: South of a line projected from Flat Point on Lopez Island true west to Shaw Island; west of a line from Neck Point on Shaw Island to Steep Point on Orcas Island; south of a line from Steep Point on Orcas Island to Limestone Point on San Juan Island north of a line from Flat Point on Lopez Island to the northernmost point of Turn Island and thence projected true west to San Juan Island.

(ii) Haro Strait north of a line projected due west from the southernmost point of Cattle Point on San Juan Island to the international border and south of a line projected due west from a point one-quarter mile north of Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island to the international border.


(c) Sea Cucumber District 3 is defined as the waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, 26A, 26B, and 26C. The following areas within Sea Cucumber District 3 are closed to the harvest of sea cucumbers:

(i) Those waters of Eagle Harbor west of a line projected from Wing Point to Eagle Harbor Creosote Light Number 1, then projected due west to shore on Bainbridge Island.

(ii) Those waters of Sinclair Inlet west of a line projected southerly from the easternmost point of Point Turner to landfall directly below the Veteran’s Home in Annapolis.

(d) Sea Cucumber District 4 is defined as the waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 27A, 27B, and 27C.

(e) Sea Cucumber District 5 is defined as the waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 26D, 28A, 28B, 28C, and 28D.

(2) Sea cucumber areas and seasons:

Sea cucumber areas and seasons will be set by emergency rule.

On days open to sea cucumber harvest, it is unlawful to take sea cucumbers from one-half hour before official sunset to 5:59 a.m. the next morning. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

(3) Shellfish diver gear:

(a) Divers operating from a vessel must have a number assigned by the department placed on both sides and the top of the vessel in such a manner that the number is clearly visible when the vessel is viewed from either side or from the air, and the letters must be black on white no less than eighteen inches in height and of proportional width. Failure to display these numbers is punishable under RCW 77.15.540, Unlawful use of a commercial fishery license.

(b) Only one diver from each harvesting vessel is allowed in the water at any one time during the sea cucumber harvest operation or when commercial quantities of sea cucumbers are aboard except that two divers may be in the water if the vessel has been designated on two sea cucumber dive fishery licenses. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(c) Divers may not fish for or possess geoduck clams during commercial sea cucumber harvesting operations, or possess geoduck clams on a vessel that has sea cucumbers on board. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

(d) Licensing: A sea cucumber dive fishery license is the license required to operate the gear provided for in this section.

(4) Trawl gear:

It is unlawful to fish for or possess sea cucumbers taken with trawl gear. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 03-16-098 (Order 03-177), § 220-52-071, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03; 02-17-016 (Order 02-186), § 220-52-071, filed 8/9/02, effective 9/9/02; 01-07-021 (Order 01-40), § 220-52-071, filed 3/14/01, effective 4/14/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 00-03-042 (Order 00-07), § 220-52-071, filed 1/13/00, effective 2/13/00; 99-17-068 (Order 99-126), § 220-52-071, filed 8/13/99, effective 9/13/99; 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-071, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 93-15-051, § 220-52-071, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; 91-18-030 (Order 91-73), § 220-52-071, filed 8/28/91, effective 9/28/91; 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-071, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-071, filed 11/6/87; 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-071, filed 7/8/87; 87-02-013 (Order 86-199), § 220-52-071, filed 12/30/86; 81-11-006 (Order 81-31), § 220-52-071, filed 5/11/81; 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-071, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-145, § 220-52-071, filed 12/13/77; Order 77-65, § 220-52-071, filed 8/5/77; Order 1105, § 220-52-071, filed 12/28/73; Order 990, § 220-52-071, filed 5/11/72.]

WAC 220-52-073 Sea urchins. It is unlawful to take or possess urchins taken for commercial purposes except as provided for in this section.

(1) Sea urchin districts:

(a) Sea Urchin District 1 (Northern San Juan Islands) is defined as Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, and those waters of Area 22A north of a line projected east-west one-quarter mile north of Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island and west of a line projected true north from Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island.

(b) Sea Urchin District 2 (Southern San Juan Islands and Port Townsend) is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A south of a line projected east-west one-quarter mile north of Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island and east of a line projected true north from Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island and Areas 21A, 21B, 22B, 23A, 23B, 25A and 25B. The following areas within Sea Urchin District 2 are closed to the harvest of sea urchins at all times:

(i) Those waters of Haro Strait north of a line projected due west from the southernmost point of Cattle Point on San Juan Island to the international border and south of a line projected due west from a point one-quarter mile north of Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island to the international border.

(ii) Those waters of San Juan Channel and Upright Channel within the following lines: South of a line projected from Flat Point on Lopez Island true west to Shaw Island; west of a line from Neck Point on Shaw Island to Steep Point on Orcas Island; south of a line from Steep Point on Orcas Island to Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island north of a line from Flat Point on Lopez Island to the northernmost point of Turn Island and thence projected true west to San Juan Island.

(c) Sea Urchin District 3 (Port Angeles) is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and
Sea Urchin District 7 are closed to the harvest of sea urchins at all times. Areas 26B, 26C, 26D and 28A. The following areas within Sea Urchin District 5, waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 29 west of a project true north from the mouth of Rasmussen Creek (3.1 miles southeast of Sail Rock).

(e) Sea Urchin District 5 is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 29 west of a line projected true north from the mouth of Rasmussen Creek (3.1 miles southeast of Sail Rock) and Areas 59A and 59B. Within Sea Urchin District 5, waters within one-quarter mile of Tatoosh Island are closed to the harvest of sea urchins at all times.

(f) Sea Urchin District 6 is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D and 26A.

(g) Sea Urchin District 7 is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 26B, 26C, 26D and 28A. The following areas within Sea Urchin District 7 are closed to the harvest of sea urchins at all times.

(i) Those waters of Eagle Harbor west of a line projected from Wing Point to Eagle Harbor Creosote Light Number 1, then projected due west to the shore on Bainbridge Island.

(ii) The waters of Sinclair Inlet west of a line projected southerly from the easternmost point of Point Turner to landfall directly below the Veteran's Home in Annapolis.

(2) Sea urchin seasons and sizes:

(a) Sea urchin seasons will be set by emergency rule.

(b) Green sea urchins in all sea urchin districts - unlawful to harvest urchins smaller than 2.25 inches (size in largest test diameter exclusive of spines).

(c) Red sea urchins in Sea Urchin Districts 1 and 2: Unlawful to harvest urchins smaller than 4.0 inches or larger than 5.5 inches (size in largest test diameter exclusive of the spines).

(d) Red sea urchins in Sea Urchin Districts 3 and 4: Unlawful to harvest urchins smaller than 3.25 inches or larger than 5.0 inches (size in largest test diameter exclusive of spines).

(3) Shellfish diver gear:

(a) It is unlawful to take sea urchins by any means other than shellfish gear.

(b) Divers may only use hand-operated equipment that does not penetrate the shell.

(c) Sea urchins may not be taken from water shallower than 10 feet below mean lower low water.

(d) Purple sea urchins may not be taken.

(e) Divers operating from a vessel must have a number assigned by the department, placed on both sides and the top of the vessel in such a manner that the number is clearly visible when the vessel is viewed from either side or from the air and the number must be black on white no less than 18 inches high and of proportionate width.

(f) Divers may not take sea urchins from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

(g) No processing of sea urchins is permitted aboard the harvest vessel.

(h) Divers may not take sea urchins for use other than as human food.

(i) Only one diver from each harvesting vessel is allowed in the water at any one time during the sea urchin harvesting operation or when commercial quantities of sea urchins are aboard except that two divers may be in the water if the vessel has been designated on two sea urchin dive fishery licenses.

(j) Variance from any of the provisions of this subsection is only allowed if authorized by a permit issued by the director.

(k) Licensing: A sea urchin dive fishery license is the license required to operate the gear provided for in this section.

(Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047, 08-15-127 (Order 08-180), § 220-52-073, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08; 07-14-096 (Order 07-210), § 220-52-073, filed 8/17/07, effective 9/17/07; 02-17-016 (Order 02-186), § 220-52-073, filed 8/9/02, effective 9/9/02; 01-07-021 (Order 01-40), § 220-52-073, filed 3/14/01, effective 4/14/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 00-03-042 (Order 00-007), § 220-52-073, filed 1/13/00, effective 2/13/00; 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-073, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 91-22-064 (Order 91-132), § 220-52-073, filed 11/1/91, effective 12/2/91; 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-073, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-073, filed 11/6/87; 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-073, filed 7/8/87; 86-20-028 (Order 86-123), § 220-52-073, filed 5/23/86; 85-01-010 (Order 85-214), § 220-52-073, filed 12/7/84; 83-04-025 (Order 83-04), § 220-52-073, filed 1/27/83; 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-073, filed 5/17/80; 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-073, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-145, § 220-52-073, filed 12/13/77; Order 76-152, § 220-52-073, filed 12/17/76; Order 1105, § 220-52-073, filed 12/28/73; Order 990, § 220-52-073, filed 5/11/72.)

WAC 220-52-075 Shellfish harvest logs. (1) It is unlawful for any vessel operator engaged in the commercial harvest of crawfish, sea cucumber, sea urchin, scallop, shrimp other than ocean pink shrimp, or squid to fail to obtain and accurately maintain the appropriate harvest log available from the Washington department of fish and wildlife. It is unlawful for any license holder engaged in commercial sand shrimp fishing or operator of mechanical clam digging device to fail to obtain and accurately maintain the appropriate harvest log available from the Washington department of fish and wildlife.

(2) It is unlawful for any harvest vessel operator or license holder engaged in harvest as described in subsection (1) of this section, to fail to maintain the required harvest log: Aboard the vessel; at the harvest site; when crawfish, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, shrimp other than ocean pink shrimp, squid, scallops, clams, or sand shrimp are aboard during transit of a harvest vessel; or are in possession of the license holder.

(3) It is unlawful for the vessel operator or license holder, engaged in harvest as described in subsection (1) of this section, to fail to submit harvest logs for inspection upon request by department of fish and wildlife officers or authorized employees.

(4) It is unlawful for any vessel operator or license holder, engaged in harvest as described in subsection (1) of this section, to fail to comply with the following methods of logbook submittal and time frames related to harvest logbook submittal:

(a) Within ten days following any calendar month in which fishing occurred, required completed harvest logs...
must be received by the department; however, vessel operators or license holders may submit logs directly to authorized department employees.

(b) Vessel operators or license holders responsible for submitting logs to the department, as described in subsection (1) of this section, must maintain a copy of all submitted logs for a period of three years following the harvest activity. Copies of harvest logs, which are required to be maintained, must be available for inspection upon request by department of fish and wildlife officers and authorized employees.

(c) Original harvest logs must be maintained and submitted in ascending consecutive order of log serial number.

(5) It is unlawful for any vessel operator or license holder, engaged in harvest as described in subsection (1) of this section, to fail to send completed harvest logs to the appropriate following mailing address, except as provided for in subsection (4)(a) of this section.

For Shrimp Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: SHRIMP HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Point Whitney Shellfish Laboratory
1000 Point Whitney Road
Brinnon, WA 98320-9799.

For Crawfish Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: FISH PROGRAM - CRAWFISH HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, WA 98501-1091.

For Sea Urchin and Sea Cucumber Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: FISH PROGRAM - SEA URCHIN/SEA CUCUMBER HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, WA 98501-1091.

For Clam (harvest with mechanical digging devices) Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: FISH PROGRAM - GEODUCK HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, WA 98501-1091.

For Scallop Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: FISH PROGRAM - SCALLOP HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, WA 98501-1091.

For Squid Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: FISH PROGRAM - SQUID HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, WA 98501-1091.

For Coastal Sand Shrimp Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: SAND SHRIMP HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 190
Ocean Park, WA 98640-0190.

For Puget Sound Sand Shrimp Harvest Logbooks:
ATTN: SAND SHRIMP HARVEST MANAGER
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 1100
LaConner, WA 98257.

(6) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp (other than Puget Sound shrimp or sand shrimp) or crawfish with shellfish pot or ring net gear to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Before leaving the catch area where harvest occurred, record the vessel Washington department of fish and wildlife boat registration number, number of pots or ring nets pulled, date pulled, soak time, and gear location; and

(b) Immediately after delivery of shellfish to an original receiver, record the weight of all shellfish.

(7) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp (other than ocean pink shrimp) with beam trawl or shrimp trawl gear, to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink onto the department-supplied harvest log, the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Before commencing a new tow or prior to leaving the site where the catch was taken, record the vessel identity, current date of fishing activity, location fished, trawl width, Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area fished, depth fished, latitude and longitude to the nearest hundredth of a minute at the beginning of each tow, tow speed, duration of tow, and estimated weight of shrimp of each species caught for each tow.

(b) Immediately after delivery of shrimp to an original receiver, or before leaving the last catch site of the day if the operator holds a wholesale fish dealer's license and is the original receiver, record the fish receiving ticket serial number.

(8) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of sea urchins or sea cucumbers to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Before leaving the harvest site, record the vessel identity, date, Marine Fish-Shellfish Catch Reporting Area fished, location fished, depth fished, latitude and longitude to the nearest tenth of a minute or to the nearest second, and the approximate weight in pounds of sea urchins or sea cucumbers harvested.

(b) Upon landing or delivery to an original receiver, the exact weight of sea urchins, as recorded on the shellfish receiving ticket, must be recorded.

(c) Upon landing or delivery to an original receiver, the exact weight of sea cucumbers, as recorded on the shellfish receiving ticket, and whether or not prelanded processing occurred ("whole-live" or "split-drained"), must be recorded.

(9) It is unlawful for license holders engaged in commercial harvest of clams with mechanical digging devices to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Before the end of each day's fishing and departure from the harvest grounds, record the vessel identity if a harvest vessel is used in harvest operation, exact location by latitude and longitude to the nearest thousandths of a minute (recorded in WGS 84 datum), and date of harvest.

(10/11/11)
(b) Weight by each clam species in pounds upon landing or delivery to an original receiver.

(c) Weight in pounds of each clam species caught and returned to the harvest grounds.

(10) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of scallops to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Before leaving the location where the catch was taken, record the vessel identity, date, location, and duration of harvest and estimated weight in pounds and species of scallops caught for each tow or dive hour.

(b) Upon landing or delivery to an original receiver, the exact weight in pounds, as recorded on the shellfish receiving ticket, and species of harvested scallops.

(11) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of squid, except when taken incidental to any other lawful fishery, to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Before leaving the Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area where taken, the vessel's Washington department of fish and wildlife boat registration number, gear type, catch area, starting and ending time of fishing, and numbers of other species caught and returned.

(b) Weight in pounds of squid upon landing or delivery to an original receiver.

(12) It is unlawful for license holders engaged in commercial harvest of sand shrimp, except when taken incidental to other lawful fishery, to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Prior to leaving the harvest site, the location or identification number of the harvest tract, date of harvest, number of trenches pumped, average length and width of trenches (yards), total number of sand shrimp retained (dozens).

(b) At the time of delivery to an original receiver, total number of sand shrimp sold (dozens), and the name of the sand shrimp buyer.

(13) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp (other than sand shrimp), using shellfish pot gear in Puget Sound, to fail to permanently and legibly record in ink the department-supplied harvest logs, the following information within the following time frames:

(a) Prior to leaving the harvest site, the vessel's Washington department of fish and wildlife boat registration number, date, number of pots pulled, pot mesh size, depth fished, soak time, gear location (including latitude and longitude to the nearest hundredth of a minute), species targeted, and weight(s) in pounds of catch. A separate weight for each species caught and retained must be recorded. When single pots are fished an entry is required for each pot site. When two or more pots are fished on a common ground line the catch site must be recorded at the location of the last pot on the ground line that is pulled.

(b) Immediately after delivery of shrimp to an original receiver, or before leaving the last catch site of the day if the operator holds a wholesale fish dealer's license and is the original receiver, record the fish receiving ticket serial number.

(14) It is unlawful for vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp from Puget Sound with shellfish pot gear to fail to report their daily catch by telephone before leaving the last catch site fished each day, in the following manner:

(a) For harvest in Shrimp Management Areas 1A, 1B, 1C, or 2, reports must be made to the voice recorder at the La Conner district office: 360-446-4345 ext 245.

(b) For harvest in Shrimp Management Areas 3, 4, or 6, reports must be made to the voice recorder at the Point Whitney shellfish laboratory: 360-796-4601 ext 800.

(c) All reports must specify the fisher's name, estimated total number of pounds of each shrimp species in possession, number of pots fished, number of pot pulls (pots multiplied by pulls), the Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area where shrimp were harvested, and the port or name of vessel where the catch will be landed or sold.

(15) Violation of this section as it relates to failing to report required information or failing to submit log books is punishable under RCW 77.15.280 reporting of fish or wildlife harvest. Violation of this section as it relates to knowingly providing false or misleading information is punishable under RCW 77.15.270, providing false information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. 07-21-083 (Order 07-256), § 220-52-075, filed 10/17/07, effective 11/17/07; 03-05-064 (Order 03-28), § 220-52-075, filed 2/18/03, effective 3/21/03; 01-02-061 (Order 00-267), § 220-52-075, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01; 01-02-057 (Order 00-262), § 220-52-075, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 00-05-054 (Order 00-17), § 220-52-075, filed 2/14/00, effective 3/16/00; 97-08-052 (Order 97-55), § 220-52-075, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97; 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-075, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; 93-15-051, § 220-52-075, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-075, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-075, filed 7/8/87; 87-02-013 (Order 86-199), § 220-52-075, filed 12/30/86; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-075, filed 3/27/84; 83-09-014 (Order 83-24), § 220-52-075, filed 4/12/83; 82-03-045 (Order 82-6), § 220-52-075, filed 1/19/82; 81-11-006 (Order 81-31), § 220-52-075, filed 5/11/81; 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-075, filed 9/17/80; 79-12-039 (Order 79-129), § 220-52-075, filed 11/20/79; 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-075, filed 1/30/79.]