Chapter 220-55 WAC
PERSONAL-USE LICENSES

WAC
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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER


220-55-090 Recreational license dealer. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 97.01-097 (Order 97-80), § 220-55-090, filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 93-08-034 (Order 93-20), § 220-55-090, filed 3/31/93, effective 5/1/93; 91-08-071 (Order 91-05), § 220-55-090, filed 3/20/89; 89-07-021 (Order 89- 58), § 220-55-090, filed 8/10/79. Repealed by 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080."

220-55-095 Information required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 79-09-021 (Order 79-58), § 220-55-095, filed 8/10/79.] Repealed by 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.

220-55-090 License required. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 97.01-097 (Order 97-80), § 220-55-090, filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 89-07-021 (Order 89-05), filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080."

220-55-100 Razor clam license distribution agent. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 79-09-021 (Order 79-58), § 220-55-100, filed 8/10/79.] Repealed by 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.

220-55-105 Razor clam license dealer. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 79-09-021 (Order 79-58), § 220-55-105, filed 8/10/79.] Repealed by 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.

220-55-100 Bond requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 79-09-021 (Order 79-58), § 220-55-100, filed 8/10/79.] Repealed by 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.


220-55-100 Valid personal use license. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), § 220-55-100, filed 3/20/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.- 047."

(10/19/11)
220-55-132 Migratory bird validations and stamps. [Statutory Authority: RCW 77.32.450, 77.32.490; 77.70.080, 77.70.190, 77.70.220, 77.70.260, 77.70.490, 77.115.040, and 43.84.092.]

WAC 220-55-001 Definitions. Unless otherwise provided, the following definitions apply to this chapter:

1. "Blind" means no vision or vision with corrective lenses so defective as to prevent the performance of ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential.

2. "License year" is defined as April 1st through the following March 31st.

3. "Personal use license" and "recreational license" have the same meaning, and refer to all licenses issued under RCW 77.32.450 through 77.32.490.

4. "Veteran" means a veteran of the United States Armed Forces.

5. "Display" of a fish and wildlife lands vehicle use permit means either:

   a. Nontransferable: Affixing the permit to the rear window of the vehicle, in which case the vehicle license number need not be entered on the permit; or

   b. Transferable: Writing, in ink, in the provided space on the permit the license number of the two vehicles between which the permit is to be transferred, and placing the permit in either vehicle in such a place that the permit can be observed and the license number read from outside the vehicle. Placing the permit on the dashboard or hanging it from the rear view mirror complies with the display requirement for a transferrable vehicle use permit.

[WAC 220-55-005 Recreational license. A recreational license is a license document or a valid internet or telephone authorization number issued by the department. The license document is invalid unless the personal identification information on the license has been completed and the licensee has signed the license except that a temporary fishing license is issued either as a license document requiring personal identification information or as a stamp, which is invalid unless the two-consecutive days for which it is valid are entered, in permanent ink, on the stamp.]
licensing year if an incorrect document has been issued due to a department, a dealer, or licensing system error, as verified by the department.

(c) A license purchaser can obtain a refund from the Olympia office of the department if the purchase of a second license was made on behalf of the licensee by someone other than the licensee.

(d) A license purchaser can obtain a refund from the Olympia office of the department if the licensee qualifies for a reduced fee license, but the refund amount will be the difference between the license purchased and the reduced fee license.

(e) A license purchaser who is active duty military and is transferred or otherwise obligated by the military and unable to use a license can obtain a refund from the Olympia office of the department after verifying documentation, provided that the request for refund is made within the license year.

(f) A license purchaser who is hospitalized or severely injured and provides a physician’s statement that the person was incapable of participating in hunting can obtain a refund from the Olympia office of the department after providing verifying documentation, provided that the request for refund is made within the license year.

(g) The personal representative of a deceased license purchaser, who dies prior to the opening of the applicable general hunting season, can obtain a refund from Olympia after providing documentation of the death of the purchaser.

(3) Except as otherwise provided, refunds will not be made for the following:

(a) The department will not refund any recreational license or permit purchase for which a season or hunt has been scheduled, and the licensee could have participated in the season or hunt, regardless of whether the licensee did in fact participate.

(b) The department will not refund purchases of raffle tickets or special hunt permit applications.

(4) Transport tag exchanges will be allowed for the following:

(a) The season for which the tag was issued has not opened, and the hunter wishes to exchange the tag for a different area or a different weapon type. In these instances archery tag holders must request a tag exchange before September 1st, muzzleloader tag holders must request a tag exchange before September 20th, and modern firearm tag holders must request a tag exchange before October 10th, as verified by the department.

(b) The hunter has killed an animal that is unfit for human consumption and the department has authorized issuance of an exchange tag.

(c) The tag was issued in error and the error was not caused by the person applying for the tag, as verified by the department.

(5) Except as otherwise provided, transport tag exchanges will not be allowed for the following: If a special hunt permit application was submitted by the tag holder and that application required a big game transport tag, it is unlawful to exchange the transport tag after the application submission deadline date has passed. However, if the tag holder’s request for a tag exchange was made prior to the application submission deadline date, as verified by the department, an exchange can be made. Special permit applications for ghost hunts, regardless of the submission method, are not applicable to this subsection.

(6)(a) Except as otherwise provided, it is unlawful to possess a big game transport tag that was exchanged after the opening of the season for which the original tag was valid.

(b) Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.410 Unlawful hunting of big game.

WAC 220-55-050 Temporary fishing or hunting license validation date. On a temporary fishing or hunting license, the validation date is the first date on which a licensee may use a license to hunt or fish and the temporary license expires at midnight of the day after the validation date for temporary fishing licenses and at midnight of the second day after the validation date for three-consecutive-day small game licenses.

WAC 220-55-055 Age of purchaser. (1) The age at the time of purchase determines the license necessary for the recreational activity.

(2) Youth hunters who turn sixteen years of age during the license year may use a previously purchased youth hunting license during the remainder of the license year, but are required to have a state migratory bird stamp affixed to the license on and after their sixteenth birthday, if they are hunting migratory birds.

(3) Youth fishers who turn fifteen years of age during the license year are required to purchase a youth fishing license.

(4) Youth fishers who turn sixteen years of age during the license year may use a previously purchased youth fishing license during the remainder of the license year.

(5) Resident seniors who turn seventy years of age during the license year may use a previously purchased saltwater or freshwater fishing license during the remainder of the license year.

[Ch. 220-55 WAC—p. 3]
WAC 220-55-061 Residency of purchaser. (1) A purchaser of a resident fishing or hunting license is required to be a resident of the state of Washington, and pursuant to RCW 77.08.010(38), must have maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least ninety days immediately preceding application for a license, and must establish by formal proof an intent to continue residing in the state. This also applies to persons whose primary residence is Washington but who maintain a residence elsewhere.

(2) The primary method of establishing that the purchaser has maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least ninety days immediately preceding application for a license and establishing by formal evidence an intent to continue residing in the state is possession of a Washington state driver's license issued at least ninety days prior to application for a resident fishing or hunting license. Any licensed driver who does not have a Washington driver's license, issued at least ninety days prior to application for a resident fishing or hunting license, will be presumed to have not maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least ninety days immediately preceding application for a license, and will be presumed not to intend to be a Washington resident.

(3) Persons who are not licensed to drive may use a Washington state identification card, issued at least ninety days prior to application for a resident fishing or hunting license, to establish the person has maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least ninety days immediately preceding application for a license and to establish by formal evidence an intent to continue residing in the state.

(4) Persons who are too young to obtain a Washington state driver's license may use a Washington state identification card or a school identification card to establish residency and to establish by formal evidence an intent to continue residing in the state.

(5) Persons who cannot establish having a permanent place of abode within Washington for ninety days preceding license application and cannot establish by formal evidence an intent to continue residing in the state by means of subsection (2), (3), or (4) of this section may submit evidence of residency and intent to continue residing in the state to the department's license office in Olympia, and, upon determination of sufficiency of proof, the licensing office will issue authorization to allow purchase of a resident license. Such evidence shall include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

(a) Becoming a registered voter in this state;
(b) Receiving benefits under one of the Washington public assistance programs;
(c) Paying higher education tuition fees at resident rates;
(d) Maintaining an abode within Washington, as shown by utility bills, a lease agreement, a contract or deed to real property, or a county tax assessment; or
(e) Documenting use of a residence address in Washington for federal tax purposes.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a member of the armed forces stationed at a military installation in this state (other than on temporary duty), is eligible to purchase a resident fishing or hunting license after presenting a valid military identification card and evidence that the member is stationed within the state, including, but not limited to, official orders or billeting documents.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, proof of residency and intent to continue residing within the state are satisfied by presentation of a resident fishing or hunting license issued to the license applicant during the previous licensing year, showing the purchaser's Washington Interactive License Document (WILD) number, and verbal confirmation by the purchaser that all personal information on the previously issued license remains valid. If the applicant requests a change of any of the personal information on the license, proof of intent to continue residing in the state must be presented as provided for in subsection (2), (3), or (5) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. 04-08-063 (Order 04-72), § 220-55-061, filed 4/5/04, effective 5/6/04.]

WAC 220-55-065 Fishing for shellfish, freshwater fish or saltwater fish by persons of disability. (1) Definitions:

(a) "Designated harvester" means a licensed fisher who accompanies a disabled fisher and assists the disabled fisher in the taking of shellfish, game fish or food fish.
(b) "Disabled fisher" means a person of disability who possesses a valid fishing license or shellfish license issued by the department. A disabled fisher must have all required licenses and catch record cards before fishing.
(c) "Disabled harvester identification card" means a card issued by the department to any person of disability who applies to the department and presents such evidence as the director may require showing that the applicant is a person of disability. Upon issuance of a disabled license, the department will also issue a designated harvester identification card.
(d) "Person of disability" means:
(i) A permanently disabled person who is not ambulatory over natural terrain without a prosthesis or assistive device; or
(ii) A permanently disabled person who is unable to hold or use any legal fishing or shell fishing device; or
(iii) A person who is totally blind or visually impaired.
This definition includes, but is not limited to, permanently disabled persons with upper or lower extremity impairments who have lost the use of one or both upper or lower extremities, or who have a significant limitation in the use of upper or lower extremities, or who have a diagnosed disease or disorder which substantially impairs or interferes with mobility of the use of upper extremities.
(e) "Visually impaired" means central visual acuity that does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with corrective lenses, or the widest diameter of the visual field is no greater than 20 degrees.

(2) The designated harvester, when accompanied by the disabled fisher, may assist the disabled fisher in taking shellfish, game fish and food fish on behalf of the disabled fisher.

(3) It is unlawful for a designated harvester to assist a disabled fisher unless the disabled fisher is present and participating in the fishing activity; except, the disabled fisher is not required to be present at the location where the designated harvester is harvesting shellfish for the disabled person. The
licensee is required to be in the direct line of sight of the designated harvester who is harvesting shellfish for him or her, unless it is not possible to be in a direct line of sight because of a physical obstruction or other barrier. If such a barrier or obstruction exists, the licensee is required to be within one-quarter mile of the designated harvester who is harvesting shellfish for him or her.

(4) It is unlawful for a designated harvester to assist a disabled fisher unless the designated harvester has the designated harvester identification card on his or her person.

(5) Shellfish, game fish or food fish harvested by a designated harvester on behalf of a disabled fisher become part of the disabled fisher’s bag or possession limit, and must be kept separate from the designated harvester’s bag or possession limit.


WAC 220-55-070  Valid catch record card. A catch record card shall be invalid unless:

(1) The angler has in physical possession the appropriate recreational license and catch record card for the area in which the angler is participating, if a license and/or a catch record card is required.

(2) The catch record card number is written in ink in the appropriate space on the back of the recreational license, if a license is required, and the personal information has been entered on the catch record card as required under WAC 220-56-175, or, if an automated license is issued, the catch record card has attached to it a validation sticker containing the name and license number.

(3) The license issuance date is legible and not altered, and the license has not been mutilated.


WAC 220-55-100  Fish and wildlife lands vehicle use permit. Recreational license dealers are to issue a fish and wildlife lands vehicle use permit with the first annual recreational or trapping license sold, except for shellfish-seaweed licenses. If the fish and wildlife lands vehicle use permit is not issued because the license is voided or canceled, it is to be returned to the department with the department’s copy of the license, and is due by the 10th of the month following the sale of the license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. 02-16-070 (Order 02-182), § 220-55-100, filed 8/6/02, effective 9/6/02. Statutory Authority: 1998 c 191 and RCW 75.08.080. 99-03-029 (Order 99-02), § 220-55-100, filed 1/13/99, effective 2/13/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 94-01-001, § 220-55-100, filed 12/1/93, effective 1/1/94; 89-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-55-100, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-105-040.]

WAC 220-55-105  Requirements of recreational license dealers. (1) The director may contract with persons, firms or corporations as license dealers in such numbers as deemed necessary for the purpose of issuing licenses, permits, tags, stamps and catch record cards.

(2) License dealers must have a permanent place of business with regular business hours, and have a type of business that supports hunting and fishing activities. Exceptions to this rule may be granted by the director.

(3) An internet or Interactive Voice Response (IVR) telephone firm or corporation may be designated by the director as a license dealer. Internet or IVR dealers are not required to have a type of business that supports hunting and fishing activities.

(4) All money collected from the sale of hand processed licenses, stamps, and other department property must be received in the department by the 10th day of the following month in which they were sold. High volume license dealers or dealers with a history of late payments may be required to remit moneys on a more frequent basis.

(5) All moneys collected from the sale of automated licenses, and other automated department property must be deposited into an electronic funds transfer account (EFT) of a type approved by the state treasurer’s office where they shall be collected on a weekly basis on a schedule set by the department and the state treasurer’s office.

(6) All records held pursuant to the statutes and regulations dealing with license dealers must be open to inspection by a fish and wildlife officer or department designee at reasonable times.

(7) License dealers who remit payments for hand processed licenses and other documents after the 10th of the month on more than two occasions in one year will be required to obtain a bond equal to the value of their license stock or make electronic fund transfer payment arrangements. "One year" is defined as beginning on the first month in which the license dealer is late making a payment due by the 10th of that month. A dealer who is late a third time, or sporadically thereafter, may lose their license dealership. No license dealer may receive additional license inventory if they are in arrears on license payments.

(8) For licenses sold via an automated system, license dealers must have sufficient funds in their EFT account to cover all licenses and other department property sold during the previous business week (12:01 a.m. Sunday until 11:59 p.m. Saturday) when funds are collected electronically per the announced schedule. If the amount due has not been paid on the date of the next scheduled collection from the account, the automated license terminal will be disabled and authorization to sell licenses will be withheld until all balances due have been paid. If there are insufficient funds in the account on more than three occasions in one license year, the dealer may lose their license dealership. "One license year" is defined as beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31 of the following year.

(9) License dealers using an automated licensing system are required to maintain and deposit license revenue into accounts established in banks designated as public depositories by the Public Deposit Protection Commission.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.32.050. 00-11-178 (Order 00-80), § 220-55-105, filed 5/24/00, effective 6/24/00. Statutory Authority: 1998 c 191 and...
WAC 220-55-110 Temporary fish-shellfish-seaweed license and temporary hunting license—License dealer issuance duties. A recreational license dealer must, at the time of sale of a two-consecutive-day combination fishing or three-consecutive-day small game license, write the validation date in ink on the license document, or for automated licenses, attach the validation sticker containing the validation date(s) onto the license document. The validation date is the first day on which a licensee may fish, harvest or possess fish, shellfish, seaweed, or wildlife.

WAC 220-55-115 Recreational license dealer’s fees. The department and license dealers may charge a license issuance fee as follows:

1. Two dollars for the issuance of any of the following fishing licenses:
   a. A combination license.
   b. A saltwater license.
   c. A freshwater license.
   d. A one-, two-, or three-day temporary fishing license.
   e. A family fishing weekend license.
   f. A shellfish and seaweed license.
   g. A razor clam license.

2. Two dollars for the issuance of any of the following hunting licenses:
   a. A big game combination license.
   b. A small game license.
   c. A three-consecutive day small game license.
   d. A hunter education deferral for a big game license.
   e. A hunter education deferral for a small game license.
   f. A second animal license.

   g. A special hunt license for mountain goat, bighorn sheep, or moose.
   h. A Western Washington pheasant license.
   i. A three-day Western Washington pheasant license.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if any two or more licenses are issued at the same time, or the fish and wildlife lands vehicle access pass is issued with any recreational license, the license issuance fee for the document is two dollars.

4. Two dollars for the issuance of an annual discover pass.

5. Fifty cents for the issuance of any of the following:
   a. A deer, elk, bear, cougar, mountain goat, mountain sheep, moose, or turkey transport tag.
   b. An application for a special permit hunt.

(c) Migratory bird harvest report cards issued with a hunt authorization.

(d) A replacement of substitute special hunting season permit.

(e) A migratory bird permit.

(f) Additional fishing catch record cards.

(g) A Puget Sound crab endorsement.

(h) A temporary Puget Sound crab endorsement.

(i) A two-pole endorsement.

(j) A Columbia River salmon/steelhead endorsement.

(k) A one-day discover pass.

(l) Raffle tickets.
WAC 220-55-160 Free fishing weekend. The Saturday and Sunday following the first Monday in June is declared to be free fishing weekend in Washington. On this weekend a fishing license is not required for any person, regardless of age or residency, to fish for or possess fish and shellfish and a fish and wildlife lands vehicle use permit is not required to utilize department parking facilities except that it is unlawful to fish for or possess any species for which a catch record is required without a valid catch record card in possession. Anglers may fish with two poles in all lakes where it is legal to do so without purchasing a two-pole endorsement, and may also fish in all open areas of the Columbia River and tributaries without purchasing a Columbia River endorsement. During free fishing weekend only the license, endorsements, and permit provided for in this section are affected, and all other rules including the catch record card requirement remain in effect.

WAC 220-55-170 Reduced rate combination temporary fishing and shellfish license. There is hereby created a combination temporary fishing and shellfish license that is valid for two consecutive days and allows the holder to fish for and possess fish and shellfish taken from state and offshore waters. The fee for this license is six dollars for both residents and nonresidents. This license is not valid for game fish species for an eight-consecutive-day period beginning on the opening day of the lowland lake fishing season.

WAC 220-55-180 Point-of-sale transaction fee. The point-of-sale transaction fee shall be used to operate an automated licensing system. This fee shall be applied to all automated licensing system purchases of recreational and commercial documents. The transaction fee shall be ten percent of the value of the document transaction, excluding any applicable dealer fees.

WAC 220-55-200 Duplicate license fees. (1) The cost of a duplicate license document is seven dollars, plus the automated licensing system processing fee and dealer fee, unless the cost of all licenses on the original license document was less than seven dollars, then the license document cost is the same as the original cost, plus the automated licensing system processing fee and dealer fee. The duplicate license document shall contain all licenses purchased at the time the original license document was issued, including a migratory waterfowl permit if such permit was purchased, but shall not include any game tags issued with the original license.

(2) The cost of a duplicate game tag is seven dollars per game tag, plus the automated licensing system processing fee and the dealer fee.

(3) The department will not issue duplicate one-day fishing licenses issued as a charter stamp, duplicate special hunt applications, or duplicate game raffle tickets.

WAC 220-55-210 Oregon license reciprocity. (1) A person may, from a vessel or other floating device, fish for game fish, food fish, unclassified fish, and shellfish, unless otherwise prohibited, from Pacific Ocean waters within three miles of the Washington coast from Leadbetter Point to the Washington-Oregon boundary, and from the concurrent waters of the Columbia River where the river forms the boundary between Oregon and Washington if the person possesses a valid Oregon resident angling license or a valid Oregon resident shellfish license, but only if Oregon recognizes as valid a comparable Washington personal use license in Pacific Ocean waters within three miles of the Oregon coast from the Oregon-Washington boundary to Cape Falcon and the concurrent waters of the Columbia River.

(2) This reciprocity applies only to fishing from a vessel or other floating device. Fishing from the Washington shore requires a Washington personal use license.

(3) This reciprocity applies only to Oregon residents, and residents of other states must possess either a valid Washington license or a valid Oregon license to take game fish, food fish, unclassified fish, and shellfish from the waters of the respective states.

(4) Any game fish, food fish, unclassified fish, or shellfish landed into Washington must conform with current rules in effect for the point of landing including, but not limited to, daily limits, possession limits, size restrictions, and sex restrictions.

WAC 220-55-220 Two pole endorsement. Anglers who are in possession of a valid two pole endorsement may fish with two lines in all lakes and ponds open to fishing, with the following exceptions:
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Includes all other waters west of Burlington-Northern Railroad from Columbia River drawbridge near Vancouver downstream to Lewis River.

Includes old Lewis River streambed between Swift No. 1 powerhouse and Swift No. 2 powerhouse.

Located at Friends Landing near Montesano.

Includes that portion of Sammamish River from 68th Ave. NE bridge downstream (Including Lake Union, Portage Bay, and Salmon Bay) waters east of a north-south line 400' west of the Chittenden Locks to the Montlake Bridge.

Located from markers approximately 3/8 mile below Eagle Cliff Bridge to bridge downstream of markers on point of land downstream and across from Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery and upstream of Hwy. 14 bridge.

(10/19/11)
WAC 220-55-230 Columbia River endorsement.

Anglers fifteen years of age or older must be in possession of a valid Columbia River endorsement to fish for salmon or steelhead in the following waters:

Mainstem Columbia River from the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line to Chief Joseph Dam

Grays River (Wahkiakum County) mouth to mouth of South Fork

Grays River, West Fork mouth to hatchery intake footbridge

Grays River, East Fork

Skamokawa River (Wahkiakum County) mouth (Hwy 4 Bridge) to forks below Oatfield and Middle Valley Road

Elowichan River (Wahkiakum County) mouth to mouth of West Fork

Mill Creek (Lewis County)

Abernathy Creek (Cowlitz County) mouth to Abernathy Falls

Germany Creek (Cowlitz County) mouth to end of Germany Creek Road

Coal Creek (Cowlitz County) mouth to 400 feet below falls

Cowlitz River (Cowlitz County) mouth to mouth of Ohanapechosh and Muddy forks

Blue Creek mouth to Spencer Road

Lacamas Creek

Mill Creek mouth to hatchery road crossing culvert

Olequa Creek

Tilton River mouth to West Fork

Tilton River, East Fork

Tilton River, North Fork

Tilton River, South Fork

Tilton River, West Fork

Mayfield Lake

Lake Scanewa

Cispus River (Lewis County) mouth to North Fork

Coweeeman River (Cowlitz County)

Toutle River (Cowlitz County) mouth to forks

Toutle River, North Fork

Toutle River, South Fork

Green River (Cowlitz County) mouth to Miner's Creek

Kalama River (Cowlitz County) mouth to Kalama Falls

Gobar Creek (Cowlitz County)

Lewis River (Clark/Cowlitz counties) mouth to mouth of East Fork

Lewis River, North Fork mouth to Merwin Dam

Lewis River, East Fork

Cedar Creek (Clark County)

Salmon Creek (Clark County) mouth to 72nd Ave. N.E.

Washougal River (Clark County)

Washougal River West, North Fork

Little Washougal

Camas Slough (Clark County) (waters outside the mouth of the Washougal River, north of Lady Island, and downstream of the Highway 14 Bridge at the upstream end of Lady Island)

Drano Lake (Skamania County) (little White Salmon River downstream of the markers on point of land downstream and across from Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery and upstream of Highway 14 Bridge)

Hamilton Creek (Skamania County)

Rock Creek (Skamania County)

Wind River (Skamania County)

White Salmon River (Klickitat/Skamania counties) mouth to Northwestern (Condit) Dam

Klickitat River (Klickitat County)

Walla Walla River (Walla Walla County) and tributaries

Mill Creek (Walla Walla County)

Touchet River (Columbia/Walla Walla counties) mouth to confluence of North Fork and South Fork

Touchet River, North Fork

Touchet River, South Fork

Touchet River, Wolf Fork

Grande Ronde River (Asotin County)

Snake River mainstem

Palouse River (Whitman County) (below the falls)

Tucannon River (Columbia/Garfield counties)

Yakima River (Benton/Yakima/Kittitas counties) mouth to 400 feet below Prosser Dam and Sunnyside (Parker) Dam to Roza Dam

Wenatchee River mouth to Lake Wenatchee (including Lake Jolanda)

Chelan River (Chelan County) mouth (railroad bridge) to Chelan PUD safety barrier below the powerhouse

Icecle River (Chelan County) mouth to Leland Creek

Lake Wenatchee (Chelan County)

Entiat River (Chelan County) mouth to Entiat Falls

Methow River (Okanogan County) mouth to Foghorn Dam

Okanogan River (Okanogan County)

Lake Osoyoos (Okanogan County)

Similkameen River (Okanogan County) mouth to Enloe Dam


Note: The two pole endorsement is not valid in the Columbia and Snake rivers except as noted in Lake Roosevelt and Rufus Woods Lake.