

# Chapter 220-52 WAC

## SHELLFISH

### WAC

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### DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

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 Repealed by WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), filed 3/27/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.
220-52-053	Shrimp fishery—Seasons—Areas and gear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-053, filed 3/27/84; WSR 83-09-014 (Order 83-24), § 220-52-053, filed 4/12/83; WSR 82-03-045 (Order 82-6), § 220-52-053, filed 1/19/82; WSR 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-053, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-145, § 220-52-053, filed 12/13/77; Order 76-148, § 220-52-053, filed 12/2/76; Order 1242, § 220-52-053, filed 8/7/75, effective 9/16/75; Order 1049, § 220-52-053, filed 4/11/73; Order 1047, § 220-52-053, filed 3/28/73; Order 1045, § 220-52-053, filed 3/8/73; Order 945, § 220-52-053, filed 8/16/71; Order 807, § 220-52-053, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-050 (1), (2), (3), (4) and (7).] Repealed by WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.
220-52-054	Shrimp fishery—Unlawful gear. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 82-03-045 (Order 82-6), § 220-52-054, filed 1/19/82; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-054, filed 9/17/80.] Repealed by WSR 87-23-

006 (Order 87-187), filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.

220-52-072 Sea cucumbers—Areas and seasons. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 87-02-013 (Order 86-199), § 220-52-072, filed 12/30/86.] Repealed by WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.

220-52-074 Sea urchin—Areas and seasons. [Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 86-20-028 (Order 86-123), § 220-52-074, filed 9/23/86; WSR 85-24-044 (Order 85-189), § 220-52-074, filed 11/27/85; WSR 85-01-010 (Order 84-214), § 220-52-074, filed 12/7/84; WSR 83-04-025 (Order 83-04), § 220-52-074, filed 1/27/83; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-074, filed 9/17/80; WSR 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-074, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-145, § 220-52-074, filed 12/13/77; Order 76-152, § 220-52-074, filed 12/17/76.] Repealed by WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080.

**WAC 220-52-001 Shellfish—Geographical definitions.** (1) "Puget Sound" means Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, 21A, 21B, 22A, 22B, 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 24A, 24B, 24C, 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 27A, 27B, 27C, 28A, 28B, 28C, 28D, and 29.

(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.

(5) "Coastal Waters" means Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 58B, 59A-1, 59A-2, 59B, 60A-1, and 60A-2.

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

**WAC 220-52-005 Crab—General unlawful acts.** (1) It is unlawful to take or possess soft-shelled crab for any purpose. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.160 or 77.15.550, depending on whether the crab was taken for personal use or commercial purposes.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to take or possess any female Dungeness crab for any purpose. All female Dungeness crab caught must be released immediately. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 or 77.15.550, depending on whether the crab was taken for personal use or commercial purposes.

(3) It is unlawful to use bleach or antifreeze bottles or any other container as a float for gear used in recreational or commercial crab harvesting. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.382 or 77.15.520, depending on whether the crab was taken for personal use or commercial purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-005, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**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.

(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. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-010, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 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. WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), § 220-52-010, filed 9/12/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 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 Commercial clam fishery—Gear.** It is 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 the department of fish and wildlife (DFW), subject to the following conditions:

(a) All mechanical devices used to take or harvest shellfish must be approved by the director of DFW.

(b) A separate permit is required for each device used to take or harvest shellfish, and the permit must be attached to the specific unit the permit applies to at all times.

(c) All clams 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 must limit operations to privately owned or leased land.

(e) Taking clams that lie in or on the substrate under navigable water below the level of mean lower low water by any mechanical device is prohibited except as authorized by the director of DFW.

(i) 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 must confine their operations to substrate-leased from the Washington department of natural resources, subject to the approval of the director of DFW.

(ii) It is unlawful to harvest shellfish that lie in or on the substrate of the Pacific Ocean westward from the western shores of the state in waters less than 2 fathoms deep at mean lower low water. The director of DFW may reserve all or portions of the substrate in waters more than 2 fathoms deep and prevent the taking of shellfish in any quantity from those reserves.

(f) Noncompliance with any part of this section or with special requirements of individual permits results in immediate cancellation and/or subsequent nonrenewal of all permits held by the operator.

(g) Applications for permits to use mechanical clam digging devices must be made on the forms provided by DFW, and permits must be in the operator's possession before digging commences.

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

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

(j) All clam harvest machines operating on intertidal grounds where less than 10 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 25 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 10 percent of the substrate material is above 500 microns in size, must have a maximum harvest head width of 3 feet (overall) and the maximum pump volume as specified by DFW, 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 10 percent of the substrate material

is above 500 microns in size, must have a maximum harvest head width of 4 feet (overall) and a maximum pump volume as specified by DFW, 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 must furnish the number and sizes of the hydraulic jets on the machines. If needed, the operator will thereafter modify the machine (install a sealed pressure relief valve) as specified by DFW to conform with values set forth in this section. Thereafter, it is 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 must be included in the DFW's clam harvest permit.

(n) All clam harvest machines must 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 officers.

(o) Each mechanical clam harvester must have controls arranged and situated near the operator to 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 required to operate the mechanical harvester gear provided for in this section. For more information on or to apply for a hardshell clam mechanical harvester fishery license, visit department offices, call the WDFW license division at 360-902-2500, or visit the department web site at [www.wdfw.wa.gov](http://www.wdfw.wa.gov).

(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 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-018, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 06-04-015 (Order 06-08), § 220-52-018, filed 1/22/06, effective 2/22/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-018, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-018, filed 3/27/84; WSR 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 Commercial geoduck harvest—Gear restrictions.** (1) It is unlawful to use any gear other than a manually operated water jet with a nozzle 5/8 of an inch or less inside diameter to commercially harvest geoducks, unless a permit to use other gear is first obtained from the director.

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

(12/19/13)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-019, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 06-17-056 (Order 06-197), § 220-52-019, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; WSR 03-10-008 (Order 03-81), § 220-52-019, filed 4/25/03, effective 5/26/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-019, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-019, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-019, filed 3/27/84; WSR 81-11-006 (Order 81-31), § 220-52-019, filed 5/11/81; WSR 79-12-039 (Order 79-129), § 220-52-019, filed 11/20/79; WSR 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-019, filed 1/30/79; Order 77-65, § 220-52-019, filed 8/5/77 and 8/25/77; Order 76-152, § 220-52-019, filed 12/17/76; Order 76-26, § 220-52-019, filed 1:45 p.m., 4/20/76; Order 1258, § 220-52-019, filed 8/25/75; Order 857, § 220-52-019, filed 12/11/69.]

**WAC 220-52-01901 Commercial geoduck harvest license.** (1) It is unlawful to commercially harvest geoducks unless the harvester possesses a valid, director-issued geoduck fishery license. A geoduck fishery license card is a "license card" under WAC 220-69-270.

(2) Only persons holding current geoduck harvest agreements from the department of natural resources or their agents may apply for geoduck fishery licenses. An application for a geoduck fishery license must be fully completed on a form provided by the department and accompanied by a copy of the geoduck harvest agreement for which the license is sought.

(3) Each geoduck fishery license authorizes the use of two water jets or other units of geoduck harvest gear. Commercial geoduck harvesting gear must meet the requirements of WAC 220-52-019.

(4) Holders of geoduck fishery licenses must comply with all applicable commercial diving safety regulations adopted by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration established under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. 651 et. seq. Some of these regulations appear at 29 C.F.R. Part 1910, Subpart T.

(a) The director may suspend or revoke a geoduck license used in violation of commercial diving safety regulations, including 29 C.F.R. Part 1910, Subpart T, adopted under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The procedures of chapter 34.05 RCW apply to these suspensions or revocations.

(b) If there is a substantial probability that a violation of commercial diving safety regulations could result in death or serious physical harm to a person harvesting geoducks, the director may immediately suspend the license until the violation is corrected. If the violator fails to correct the violation within ten days of notice of the violation, the director may revoke the violator's geoduck license. The director may not revoke a geoduck license if the holder of the harvesting agreement corrects the violation within ten days of receiving written notice of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-01901, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-01901, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-01901, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-01901, filed 3/27/84; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-01901, filed 9/17/80; WSR 79-12-039 (Order 79-129), § 220-52-01901, filed 11/20/79; Order 77-65, § 220-52-01901, filed 8/5/77 and 8/25/77.]

**WAC 220-52-01902 Commercial geoduck harvest—Requirements and unlawful acts.** (1) It is unlawful to take,

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fish for, or possess geoduck clams taken for commercial purposes from the substrate of any Washington state waters except as provided by RCW 77.60.070 and department rule.

(2) It is unlawful to engage in geoduck harvesting operations unless the following documents are onboard the geoduck harvesting vessel:

(a) A copy of the department of natural resources (DNR) 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 DNR 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.

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

(4) It is unlawful to process geoduck clams on board any harvest vessel.

(5) It is unlawful to possess only the siphon or neck portion of a geoduck aboard a geoduck harvest vessel, except when the geoduck is incidentally damaged during harvest. Geoduck damage sustained incidental to harvest must be reported under a DNR harvest agreement.

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

(7) 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 DNR harvest agreement.

(8) Violation of this section is punishable by RCW 77.15.520, 77.15.540, or 77.15.550, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-01902, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-01903 Commercial geoduck harvest—Time and area restrictions.** (1) It is unlawful to harvest geoducks for commercial purposes during the following time and day restrictions:

(a) Between one-half hour before official sunset or 7:00 p.m., whichever is earlier, and 7:00 a.m.

(b) It is unlawful for a geoduck harvest vessel to be on a geoduck tract or harvest area after 7:30 p.m. or before 6:30 a.m.

(c) It is unlawful to take or fish for geoducks on Sundays or on state holidays as defined by the office of financial management.

(2) It is unlawful to take or fish for geoducks for commercial purposes outside the tract or harvest area designated in the department of natural resources harvest agreement required by WAC 220-52-01901 and 220-52-01902.

(3) It is unlawful to harvest geoducks in areas deeper than 70 feet below mean lower low water (0.0 ft.).

(4) It is unlawful to possess geoducks taken in violation of this section.

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(5) Violation of this section is a misdemeanor or class C felony punishable by RCW 77.15.550, depending on the circumstances of the violation or the value of the shellfish taken.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-01903, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**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. WSR 06-17-058 (Order 06-200), § 220-52-020, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; WSR 06-04-015 (Order 06-08), § 220-52-020, filed 1/22/06, effective 2/22/06; WSR 03-16-099 (Order 03-176), § 220-52-020, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03; WSR 01-02-059 (Order 00-264), § 220-52-020, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-020, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-020, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-020, filed 3/27/84; Order 807, § 220-52-020, filed 1/2/69, 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. WSR 05-05-027 (Order 05-17), § 220-52-030, filed 2/10/05, effective 3/13/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-030, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-030, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-030, filed 3/27/84; Order 807, § 220-52-030, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69; Order 770 B, § 220-52-030, filed 2/15/68; Order 718, § 1, filed 1/26/67; subsection 1 from Order 679, filed 4/20/66; Orders 443 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 2 from Order 673, filed 1/24/66; Order 631, filed 1/13/65; Order 599, filed 1/29/64; Order 566, filed 2/8/63; Order 540, filed 1/15/62; Order 524, filed 2/6/61; Order 510, filed 7/8/60; Order 508, filed 4/29/60; Order 506, filed 3/16/60; Orders 482 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 3 from Order 673, filed 1/24/66; Order 599, filed 1/29/64; Orders 499 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 4 from Order 599, filed 1/29/64; Order 567, filed 2/15/63; Order 524, filed 2/6/61; Order 506, filed 3/16/60; Orders 482 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 5 from Order 673, filed 1/24/66.]

**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:

(12/19/13)

(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 77.04.012 and 77.12.047. WSR 11-09-072 (Order 11-72), § 220-52-035, filed 4/19/11, effective 5/20/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 06-07-044 (Order 06-38), § 220-52-035, filed 3/9/06, effective 4/9/06; WSR 03-16-097 (Order 03-180), § 220-52-035, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-035, filed 11/6/87.]

**WAC 220-52-036 Definition—Commercial crab fishing.** "Commercial crab fishing" means any taking, fishing, use, or operation of gear to fish for crab for commercial purposes, and includes the possession of crab on the water for commercial purposes, and the landing or initial delivery of crab for commercial purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-036, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-038 Commercial crab licenses.** (1) It is unlawful to take, fish for, land, or deliver crab for commercial purposes in Washington or coastal waters unless the person has the license required by statute or department rule, or if the person is a properly designated alternative operator to a valid license.

(a) For Puget Sound, a person must have a "Dungeness crab - Puget Sound" fishery license provided by RCW 77.65-130.

(b) For coastal waters, such person must have a "Dungeness crab - Coastal" fishery license provided by RCW 77.65-130.

(c) To use ring nets instead of or in addition to pots, a licensee must also have the "Crab ring net - Puget Sound" or "Crab ring net - non-Puget Sound" license as provided in RCW 77.65.130.

(d) Qualifications for the limited entry licenses, requirements for designating vessels, and use of alternate operators are provided in and controlled by chapters 77.65 and 77.70 RCW.

(2) It is unlawful to fish for or possess Dungeness crab 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 Washing-

(12/19/13)

ton/Oregon border (46°15'00"N. Lat.), extending 200 nautical miles westward.

(3) Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor or a class C felony under RCW 77.15.500 Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-038, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-040 Commercial crab fishery—Unlawful acts.** (1) **Crab size and sex restrictions.** It is unlawful for any person acting for commercial purposes to take, possess, deliver, or otherwise control:

(a) Any female Dungeness crab; or

(b) Any male Dungeness crab measuring less than 6-1/4 inches, caliper measurement, at the widest part of the shell immediately in front of the points (tips).

(2) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony depending on the value of fish or shellfish taken, possessed, or delivered, punishable under RCW 77.15.550 (1)(c).

(3) **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 commercial crab fishing.

(4) **Net fishing boats must not have crab on board.** It is unlawful for any person to possess any crab on board a vessel geared or equipped with commercial net fishing gear while fishing with the net gear for commercial purposes or while commercial quantities of food fish or shellfish are on board. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550(1), depending on the quantity of crab taken or possessed.

(5) **Area must be open to commercial crabbing.** It is unlawful for any person to set, maintain, or operate any baited or unbaited shellfish pots or ring nets for taking crab for commercial purposes in any area or time that is not open for commercial crabbing by rule of the department, except when acting lawfully under the authority of a valid gear recovery permit as provided in WAC 220-52-045.

(6) Violation of subsection (5) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, or a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.522 depending on the circumstances of the violation.

(7) **When it is unlawful to buy or land crab from the ocean without a crab vessel inspection.** It is unlawful for any fisher, 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 from any vessel that has not been issued a Washington crab vessel inspection certificate during the first 30 days following the opening of a coastal crab season.

(a) Authorized department personnel will perform inspections for Washington crab vessel inspection certificates no earlier than 12 hours prior to the opening of the coastal crab season and during the following 30-day period.

(b) A Washington crab vessel inspection certificate may be issued to vessels made available for inspection at a Washington coastal port that:

(i) Are properly licensed commercial crab fishing; and

(ii) Contain no Dungeness crab on board the vessel.

(8) Violation of subsection (7) of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.550 (1)(a) Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

(9) **Coastal - Barging of crab pots by undesignated vessels.** It is unlawful for a vessel not designated on a Dungeness crab coastal fishery license to deploy crab pot gear except under the following conditions:

(a) The vessel deploys 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;

(b) The undesignated vessel carries no more than 250 crab pots at any one time; and

(c) The primary or alternate operator of the crab pot gear named on the license associated with the gear is on board the undesignated vessel while the gear is being deployed.

(10) Violation of subsection (9) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.500 Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-040, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047 and 77.04.020. WSR 09-18-075 (Order 09-183), § 220-52-040, filed 8/31/09, effective 10/1/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 07-23-090 (Order 07-285), § 220-52-040, filed 11/20/07, effective 12/21/07; WSR 05-21-068 (Order 05-246), § 220-52-040, filed 10/14/05, effective 11/14/05; WSR 01-20-066 (Order 01-219), § 220-52-040, filed 9/28/01, effective 10/29/01; WSR 01-18-005 (Order 01-180), § 220-52-040, filed 8/22/01, effective 9/22/01; WSR 01-11-009 (Order 01-74), § 220-52-040, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01; WSR 00-18-005 (Order 00-164), § 220-52-040, filed 8/23/00, effective 9/23/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 98-19-012 (Order 98-185), § 220-52-040, filed 9/4/98, effective 10/5/98; WSR 98-05-043, § 220-52-040, filed 2/11/98, effective 3/14/98; WSR 97-08-052 (Order 97-55), § 220-52-040, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-040, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-040, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 85-01-010 (Order 84-214), § 220-52-040, filed 12/7/84; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-040, filed 3/27/84; WSR 83-01-026 (Order 82-221), § 220-52-040, filed 12/8/82; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-040, filed 9/17/80; WSR 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 3/1/60; subsection 3 from Order 528, filed 6/1/61; Order 525, filed 5/3/61; Order 507, filed 4/8/60; Orders 409 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 4 from Order 528, filed 6/1/61; Order 525, filed 5/3/61; 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 har-

vest logs must be sent to the following address: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Attention: Coastal Dungeness Crab Manager, 48 Devonshire Rd., Montesano, WA 98563.

(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. WSR 07-23-090 (Order 07-285), § 220-52-041, filed 11/20/07, effective 12/21/07.]

**WAC 220-52-042 Commercial crab fishery—Buoy tag, pot tag, and buoy requirements.** (1) **Buoy tag and pot tag required.**

(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 tag and pot tag that meet the requirements of this section, except as provided by (b) of this subsection. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(b) Persons operating under a valid coastal gear recovery permit as provided in WAC 220-52-045 may possess crab pots or buoys missing tags or bearing the tags of another license holder, provided the permittee adheres to provisions of the permit. Failure to adhere to the provisions of the permit is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.750 Unlawful use of a department permit—Penalty.

(2) **Commercial crab fishery pot tag requirements:** Each shellfish pot used in the commercial crab fishery must have a durable, nonbiodegradable tag securely attached to the pot that is permanently and legibly marked with the license owner's name or license number and telephone number. If the tag information is illegible, or the tag is lost for any reason, the pot is not in compliance with state law. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(3) **Commercial crab fishery buoy tag requirements.**

(a) The department issues crab pot buoy tags to the owner of each commercial crab fishery license upon payment of an annual buoy tag fee per crab pot buoy tag. Prior to setting gear, each Puget Sound crab license holder must purchase 100 tags, and each coastal crab fisher must purchase 300 or 500 tags, depending on the crab pot limit assigned to the license.

(b) In coastal waters each crab pot must have the department-issued buoy tag securely attached to the first buoy on the crab pot buoy line (the buoy closest to the crab pot), and the buoy tag must be attached to the end of the first buoy, at the end away from the crab pot buoy line.

(c) In Puget Sound, all crab buoys must have the department-issued buoy tag attached to the outermost end of the buoy line.

(d) If there is more than one buoy attached to a pot, only one buoy tag is required.

(e) Replacement crab buoy tags.

(i) Puget Sound: The department only issues additional tags to replace lost tags to owners of Puget Sound commercial crab fishery licenses who obtain, complete, and sign a declaration, under penalty of perjury, in the presence of an authorized department employee. The declaration must state the number of buoy tags lost, the location and date where the licensee last observed lost gear or tags, and the presumed cause of the loss.

(ii) Coastal: The department only issues replacement buoy tags for the coastal crab fishery after a signed affidavit is received by the department from the owner of a coastal commercial crab fishery license.

(A) Coastal crab license holders with a 300-pot limit may replace up to 15 lost tags by January 15th, up to a total of 30 lost tags by February 15th, and up to a total of 45 lost tags after March 15th of each season.

(B) Coastal crab license holders with a 500-pot limit may replace up to 25 lost tags by January 15th, up to a total of 50 lost tags by February 15th, and up to a total of 75 lost tags after March 15th of each season.

(C) In the case of extraordinary loss of crab pot gear, the department may issue replacement tags in excess of the amount listed in this subsection on a case-by-case basis.

(4) Violation of subsection (3) of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

**(5) Commercial crab fishery buoy requirements.**

(a) All buoys attached to commercial crab gear must consist of a durable material and remain floating on the water's surface when 5 pounds of weight is attached.

(b) No buoys attached to commercial crab gear in Puget Sound may be both red and white in color unless a minimum of 30 percent of the surface of each buoy is also prominently marked with an additional color or colors other than red or white. Red and white colors are reserved for personal use crab gear as described in WAC 220-56-320.

(c) 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 may register only one unique buoy brand and one buoy color scheme with the department per license. Persons holding more than one state license must register buoy color(s) for each license that are distinctly different. The buoy color(s) will be shown in a color photograph.

(i) All buoys fished under a single license must be marked in a uniform manner with one buoy brand number registered by the license holder with the department and be of identical color or color combinations.

(ii) 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.

(6) Violation of subsection (5) of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(12/19/13)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-042, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-043 Commercial crab fishery—Shellfish pot requirements. (1) Commercial gear limited to pots and ring nets.** It is unlawful to take or fish for crab for commercial purposes except with shellfish pots and ring nets.

**(2) Commercial gear escape rings and ports defined.** It is unlawful to use or operate any shellfish pot gear in the commercial Dungeness crab fishery unless the gear meets the following requirements:

(a) Pot gear must have 2 or more escape rings or ports;

(b) Escape rings or ports must be 4-1/4 inches inside diameter or larger; and

(c) Escape rings or ports must be located in the upper half of the trap.

**(3) Maximum size for commercial crab pots.** It is unlawful to use a crab pot greater than 13 cubic feet in volume to fish for or take Dungeness crab from state or offshore waters for commercial purposes.

**(4) 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.

**(5) Penalty.** Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty, or RCW 77.15.522 Unlawful use of shellfish gear for commercial purposes—Penalty, whichever is applicable depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-043, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 06-17-058 (Order 06-200), § 220-52-043, filed 8/10/06, effective 9/10/06; WSR 06-01-013 (Order 05-275), § 220-52-043, filed 12/9/05, effective 1/9/06; WSR 05-21-068 (Order 05-246), § 220-52-043, filed 10/14/05, effective 11/14/05; WSR 01-18-005 (Order 01-180), § 220-52-043, filed 8/22/01, effective 9/22/01; WSR 00-18-005 (Order 00-164), § 220-52-043, filed 8/23/00, effective 9/23/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 98-19-012 (Order 98-185), § 220-52-043, filed 9/4/98, effective 10/5/98; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-043, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-043, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-043, filed 3/27/84; WSR 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 220-52-044 Commercial crab fishery—Coastal gear recovery permits. (1) Emergency coastal crab gear recovery permit.** Emergency permits are granted on a case-by-case basis to allow crab fishers to recover shellfish pots that were irretrievable at the end of the lawful season opening due to extreme weather conditions. The director or director's designee may grant an emergency coastal crab gear permit once a commercial crab season is closed. Crab fishers must notify and apply to the department's enforcement program for such emergency permits within 24 hours prior to the close of the commercial crab season.

**(2) Coastal crab gear recovery permit.** 15 days after the close of the primary coastal commercial crab season, the director or director's designee may grant a coastal crab gear recovery permit for licensed coastal Dungeness crab fishers

to recover crab pots that remain in the ocean and belong to state licensed fishers.

(3) It is unlawful to fail to follow the provisions of a coastal crab gear recovery permit. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.750 Unlawful use of a department permit—Penalty.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-044, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-045 Commercial crab fishery—Seasons and areas—Coastal.** The open times and areas for coastal commercial crab fishing are as follows:

(1) 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 permissible to set baited crab gear beginning at 8:00 a.m. November 28.

(2) The department may delay opening of the coastal crab fishery due to softshell crab conditions. If the department delays a season due to softshell crab conditions, the following provisions will apply:

(a) After consultation with the Oregon department of fish and wildlife and the California department of fish and wildlife, the director may establish a softshell crab demarcation line by emergency rule.

(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 where the season opening is delayed due to softshell crab for the first 30 days following the opening of the area if the vessel was employed in the coastal crab fishery during the previous 45 days.

(c) It is unlawful for fishers to set crab gear in any area where the season opening is delayed, except that gear may be set as allowed by emergency rule. Emergency rules will allow setting 64 hours in advance of the delayed season opening time.

(d) It is unlawful to fish for or possess Dungeness crab 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-045, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-046 Commercial crab fishery—Seasons and areas—Puget Sound.** The open times and areas for commercial crab fishing in Puget Sound are as follows:

(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 from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset, except as provided below.

(2) For purposes of crab harvest allocation, fishing season, and catch reporting, the Marine Fish-Shellfish Manage-

ment and Catch Reporting Areas (Catch Areas) are modified as follows:

(a) Catch Area 26A-E includes 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 Gedney Island, and from the southern tip of Gedney Island east to the mainland, and north and east of a line that extends from Possession Point to the shipwreck located 0.8 nautical miles north of Picnic Point.

(b) Catch Area 26A-W includes 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 0.8 nautical miles north of Picnic Point.

(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*:

(a) Areas 25C, 26B, 26C, 26D, 27A, 27B, 27C, 28A, 28B, 28C, and 28D.

(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) 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.

(e) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 24B inside a line projected from Priest Point to the five-meter tower between Gedney Island and Priest Point, thence northwesterly on a line between the five-meter tower and Barnum Point to the intersection with a line projected true west from Kayak Point, thence east to shore.

(f) 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.

(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 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.

(c) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 26A-W in Useless Bay north and east of a line from the south end of the Double Bluff State Park seawall (47°58.782'N, 122°30.840'W) projected 110 degrees true to the boulder on shore (47°57.690'N, 122°26.742'W) are closed from October 1 through October 15.

(d) 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 easternmost oil dock are closed October 1 through October 31, and March 1 through April 15, of each year.

(e) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in Deer Harbor north of a line projected from Steep Point to Pole Pass are closed October 1 through October 31 and March 1 through April 15.

(f) 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 and west of a line from the green No. 1 buoy at Possession Point northward along the 200-foot depth contour to the Glendale Dock, are closed October 1 through October 15.

(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 Ust-alady Point, thence to Brown Point on the northeast corner of Ust-alady 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.

(o) Those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 22A in East Sound north of a line from the southern point of Judd Bay on the west to Giffin Rocks on the east.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-046, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 07-23-090 (Order 07-285), § 220-52-046, filed 11/20/07, effective 12/21/07; WSR 06-08-064 (Order 06-58), § 220-52-046, filed 3/31/06, effective 5/1/06; WSR 06-01-013 (Order 05-275), § 220-52-046, filed 12/9/05, effective 1/9/06; WSR 01-11-009 (Order 01-74), § 220-52-046, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 99-10-062 (Order 99-59), § 220-52-046, filed 5/3/99, effective 6/3/99; WSR 98-19-012 (Order 98-185), § 220-52-046, filed 9/4/98, effective 10/5/98; WSR 98-05-043, § 220-52-046, filed 2/11/98, effective 3/14/98; WSR 97-08-052 (Order 97-55), § 220-52-046, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-046, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-046, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-046, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 87-05-038 (Order 87-08), § 220-52-046, filed 2/18/87; WSR 85-01-010 (Order 84-214), § 220-52-046, filed 12/7/84; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-046, filed 3/27/84; WSR 83-01-026 (Order 82-221), § 220-52-046, filed 12/8/82; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-046, filed 9/17/80; Order 76-152, § 220-52-046, filed 12/17/76; Order 1179, § 220-52-046, filed 11/19/74; Order 1112, § 220-52-046, filed 4/15/74; Order 1057, § 220-52-046, filed 5/22/73; Order 920, § 220-52-046, filed 5/13/71; Order 807, § 220-52-046, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-040 (2), (3), (4) and (9).]

**WAC 220-52-047 Commercial crab gear—Possession of another's gear and tag tampering. (1) Possession of gear bearing another's crab pot tag or crab buoy tag. It is**

unlawful for any person to possess, use, control, or operate any crab pot bearing a tag identifying the pot as belonging to another person, or any buoy not bearing tags issued by the department to the person possessing them, except:

(a) An alternate operator designated on a primary license may possess and operate crab buoys and crab pots bearing the tags of the license holder.

(b) Persons operating under a valid coastal gear recovery permit issued by the department may possess crab pots or buoys bearing the tags of another license holder, provided the permittee adheres to provisions of the permit.

(2) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.520, 77.15.522, 77.15.750, or 77.70.-500, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

(3) **Pot tag or buoy tag tampering.** It is unlawful for any person to remove, damage, or otherwise tamper with crab buoy or pot tags not issued to that person, except: A person may possess the buoy tags or pot tags of another when the person is operating under a valid coastal gear recovery permit or emergency gear recovery permit issued by the department, and adheres to the permit's provisions.

(4) Violation of subsection (3) of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.180 Unlawful interference with fishing or hunting gear—Penalty.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-047, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-048 Commercial crab fishery—Gear limits—Puget Sound and Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas. (1) Puget Sound licensing district commercial shellfish gear limit.** 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 applies to each license. This subsection does 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 subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

**(2) Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 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.

(a) 10 pots in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25E;

(b) 10 pots in all water 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 Roynier [Rayonier] Dock.

(3) Violation of subsection (2) of this section is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-048, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**WAC 220-52-049 Commercial crab fishery—Gear limits—Coastal. (1) 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 the person's Dungeness crab coastal fishery license or the equivalent Oregon or California Dungeness crab fishery license is assigned a crab pot limit. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(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. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(c) 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. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.530 Unlawful use of a nondesignated vessel—Penalty.

(d) 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. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.540 Unlawful use of a commercial fishery license—Penalty.

**(2) 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 is 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. Violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.520 Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

**(3) 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 is 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 is 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 determines the crab pot limit for that license. A crab pot limit of 300 will be assigned to a license with landings totaling up to 35,999 pounds and a crab pot limit of 500 will be assigned to a license with landings totaling 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.

(iii) 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 will be assigned more than one coastal crab pot limit.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-049, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12.]

**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.

(12/19/13)

#### Gear

(3) 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. A by-catch reduction device, also known as a finfish excluder, uses a rigid panel or grate of narrowly spaced bars to guide fish out of an escape hole forward of the panel, generally in the top of the net. An approved by-catch reduction device must meet the following criteria:

(a) The exterior circumference of the rigid panel must fit completely within the interior circumference of the trawl net;

(b) None of the openings between the bars in the rigid panel may exceed 0.75 inches;

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

(d) 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.

(4) 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 as provided by special gear permit as described in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Testing of by-catch reduction devices is allowed by special gear permit only, consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit.

(6) It is unlawful to remove trawl gear from the vessel prior to offloading shrimp without advance notification to WDFW enforcement. To provide advance notification, contact 360-902-2936, and then press zero when the recording begins.

(7) A violation of subsections (3) 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.020, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-04-034 (Order 12-11), § 220-52-050, filed 1/27/12, effective 2/27/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 10-05-059, § 220-52-050, filed 2/11/10, effective 3/14/10; WSR 03-05-060 (Order 03-30), § 220-52-050, filed 2/18/03, effective 3/21/03; WSR 00-17-145 (Order 00-165), § 220-52-050, filed 8/22/00, effective 9/22/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 99-01-154 (Order 98-257), § 220-52-050, filed 12/22/98, effective 1/22/99; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-050, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-050, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-050, filed 11/6/87; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-050, filed 3/27/84; WSR 83-04-025 (Order 83-04), § 220-52-050, filed 1/27/83; WSR 82-03-045 (Order 82-6), § 220-52-050, filed 1/19/82; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-050, filed 9/17/80; WSR 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-050, filed 1/30/79; Order 76-152, § 220-52-050, filed 12/17/76; Order 76-26, § 220-52-050, filed 1:45 p.m., 4/20/76; Order 1242, § 220-52-050, filed 8/7/75, effective 9/16/75; Order 1179, § 220-52-050, filed 11/19/74; Order 1112, § 220-52-050, filed 4/15/74; Order 945, § 220-52-050, filed 8/16/71; Order 807, § 220-52-050, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69; subsections 1, 5, 6 from Orders 414 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 2 from Orders 420 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 3 from Order 525, filed 5/3/61; Orders 414 and 256, filed 3/1/60; subsection 7 from Order 525, filed 5/3/61.]

### 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.

(3) It is unlawful to fish for shrimp for commercial purposes in Puget Sound using trawl gear except during seasons opened by emergency rule and authorized by a permit issued by the director.

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

(i) Maximum beam width in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, 21A, and 22A is 25 feet.

(ii) Maximum beam width in Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 23A, 23B, 23C, 25A, 25B, and 29 is 60 feet.

(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 receiving ticket to satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

(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.

(d) Shrimp Management Area 2E: Waters of Catch Areas 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, and 26A-E (east).

(e) Shrimp Management Area 2W: Waters of Catch Areas 25B, 25C, 25D, and 26A-W (west).

(f) Shrimp Management Area 3: Waters of Catch Areas 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 25A, 25E, and 29.

(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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.020, 77.12.045, 77.12.047 and 50 C.F.R., Parts 223 and 224. WSR 11-07-106 (Order 11-43), § 220-52-051, filed 3/23/11, effective 4/23/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 06-01-013 (Order 05-275), § 220-52-051, filed 12/9/05, effective 1/9/06; WSR 03-05-064 (Order 03-28), § 220-52-051, filed 2/18/03, effective 3/21/03; WSR 02-01-068, § 220-52-051, filed 12/14/01, effective 1/14/02; WSR 01-03-016 (Order 00-271), § 220-52-051, filed 1/5/01, effective 2/5/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 74.08.080 and 1999 c 239. WSR 00-01-124 (Order 99-217), § 220-52-051, filed 12/17/99, effective 1/17/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.28.740 and 75.30.220. WSR 94-07-092 (Order 94-14), § 220-52-051, filed 3/17/94, effective 4/17/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-051, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 91-18-030 (Order 91-73), § 220-52-051, filed 8/28/91, effective 9/28/91; WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-051, filed 11/6/87.]

**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 pot 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 com-

plete 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.020, 77.12.045, and 2011 c 147. WSR 11-21-039 (Order 11-215), § 220-52-052, filed 10/11/11, effective 11/11/11.]

### WAC 220-52-060 Commercial crawfish fishery. (1)

Licensing: A shellfish pot fishery license is required to operate the gear provided for in this section. An application for a shellfish pot fishery license is available at the offices of the department, by calling the WDFW license division at 360-902-2500, or on the department web site at [www.wdfw.wa.gov](http://www.wdfw.wa.gov).

(2) Commercial crawfish season: The first Monday in May through October 31, except: In Washington waters of the Columbia River downstream from the mouth of the Walla Walla River, it is permissible to take crawfish from April 1 through October 31.

(3) Commercial crawfish size and sex restrictions:

(a) Crawfish must be 3-1/4 inches or more in length from the tip of the rostrum (nose) to the tip of the tail.

(b) 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. Fishers 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.

(4) Commercial crawfish gear, fishing areas, and pot number restrictions:

(a) It is unlawful to take crawfish for commercial purposes with gear other than shellfish pots.

(b) The department determines the maximum number of pots permitted in any given body of water. Once the permitted maximum number of pots for any given body of water is reached, no further permits may be issued for that area. Permits are issued on a first-come, first-served basis consistent with all other regulations concerning issuance of commercial crawfish harvest permits.

(c) It is unlawful for a person to fish more than 400 pots at one time in the commercial crawfish fishery.

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

#### **Clallam**

Anderson Lake  
Crescent Lake

#### **Clark**

Battleground Lake

#### **Cowlitz**

Merrill Lake

#### **Grant**

Deep Lake  
Potholes Res.  
Coulee Lake  
Soap Lakes  
Sun Lakes

#### **Grays Harbor**

Sylvia Lake

#### **Island**

Cranberry Lake

#### **Jefferson**

Anderson Lake

#### **King**

Cedar Lake  
Elbow Lake  
Green Lake  
Green River  
Margaret Lake  
Sammamish Lake  
Sammamish River  
Sammamish Slough  
Walsh Lake

#### **Kittitas**

Easton Lake

#### **Klickitat**

Horsethief Lake  
Roland Lake

#### **Lewis**

Mineral Lake

#### **Okanogan**

Alta Lake  
Buffalo Lake  
Campbell Lake  
Conconully Lake  
Conconully Res.  
Crawfish Lake  
Omak Lake  
Osoyoos Lake  
Pearrygin Lake

#### **Pacific**

Middle Nemah River  
North Nemah River  
Smith Creek

#### **Pend Oreille**

Browns Lake (on Brown Cr)  
Calispell Lake  
Cooks Lake  
Conklin Lake  
Davis Lake  
Half Moon Lake  
Mystic Lake  
No Name Lake  
Shearer Lake  
Vanee Lake

#### **Pierce**

Clear Lake  
Spanaway Lake  
Steilacoom Lake  
Wapato Lake

#### **Skagit**

Beaver Lake  
Caskey Lake  
Cranberry Lake  
Everett Lake  
Minkler Lake  
Pass Lake  
Sixteen Lake  
Whistle Lake

#### **Skamania**

Goose Lake  
Mosquito Lake  
South Prairie Lake  
Stump (Tunnel) Lake

#### **Snohomish**

Ballinger Lake  
Chaplain Lake

			Name of Lake, River, or Slough	County	Max. Pots Allowed
Flowing Lake			Copalis River	Grays Harbor, etc.	100
Goodwin Lake			Cowlitz River	Clark, Cowlitz, etc.	100
Ki Lake			Curlew Lake	Ferry	200
Martha Lake			Cushman Lake #1	Clark	100
Pass Lake			Deep River	Wahkiakum	100
Roesiger Lake			Deschutes River	Thurston	100
Serene Lake			Diablo Lake	Whatcom	200
Shoecraft Lake			Drano Lake	Skamania	100
Silver Lake			Elochoman River	Wahkiakum	100
Stevens Lake			Erie Lake	Skagit	100
Stickney Lake			Evergreen Reservoir	Grant	100
Storm Lake			Fisher Island Slough	Cowlitz	100
<b>Thurston</b>			Goose Lake (upper)	Grant	100
Deep Lake			Grays River	Pacific	100
Hicks Lake			Harts Lake	Pierce	100
Long Lake			Hoquiam River	Grays Harbor	100
Patterson Lake			Humptulips River	Grays Harbor	100
Summit Lake			John's River	Grays Harbor	100
Ward Lake			Kapowsin Lake	Pierce	200
<b>Whatcom</b>			Kalama River	Cowlitz, etc.	100
Budd Lake			Klickitat	Klickitat	100
Bug Lake			Lackamas Lake (Res.)	Clark	100
Caine Lake			Lake River	Clark	100
Fishtrap Creek			Lawrence Lake	Thurston	100
Johnson Creek			Lenore Lake	Grant	200
Padden Lake			Lewis River	Clark/Cowlitz	100
Toad or Emerald Lake			Loomis Lake	Pacific	100
			Mayfield Lake	Lewis	200
			McIntosh Lake	Thurston	100
			McMurray Lake	Skagit	100
			Merwin Lake	Clark/Cowlitz	200
			Moses Lake	Grant	200
			Naselle River	Pacific, etc.	100
			Nisqually River	Pierce, etc.	100
			Nooksack River	Whatcom	100
			North River	Grays Harbor	100
			Palmer Lake	Okanogan	100
			Patterson Lake (Res.)	Okanogan	100
			Portage Bay	King	100
			Rattlesnake Lake	King	100
			Ross Lake (Res.)	Whatcom	200
			Salmon Lake	Okanogan	100
			Satsop River	Grays Harbor	100
			Shannon Lake (Res.)	Skagit	200
			Sidley Lake	Okanogan	100
			Silver Lake	Pierce	100
			Silver Lake	Cowlitz	200
			Skagit River	Skagit/Whatcom	200
			Skamokawa River	Wahkiakum	100
			Snake River	Franklin/Walla Walla	200
Name of Lake, River, or Slough	County	Max. Pots Allowed			
Alder Lake (Res.)	Pierce/Thurston	200			
Aldwell Lake (Res.)	Clallam	100			
Alkali Lake	Grant	100			
Bachelor Slough	Clark	100			
Baker Lake	Whatcom	200			
Banks Lake	Grant	200			
Big Lake	Skagit	200			
Black Lake	Thurston	200			
Blue Lake	Grant	200			
Bonaparte Lake	Okanogan	100			
Buckmire Slough	Clark	100			
Camas Slough	Clark	100			
Campbell Lake	Skagit	100			
Cassidy Lake	Snohomish	100			
Cavanaugh Lake	Skagit	200			
Chehalis River	Lewis/Grays Harbor	100			
Chelan Lake	Chelan	200			
Clear Lake	Skagit	100			
Coal Creek Slough	Cowlitz	100			
Columbia River	Clark, Cowlitz, etc.	200			

(e) It is unlawful to fish for crawfish within 1/4 mile of the shoreline of developed parks.

(f) It is permissible for an individual fisherman to fish for crawfish for commercial use in the waters set out below with up to the number of pots shown.



Name of Lake, River, or Slough	County	Max. Pots Allowed
Snohomish River	Snohomish	100
St. Clair Lake	Thurston	100
Swift Lake (Res.)	Skamania	200
Terrell Lake	Whatcom	100
Toutle River	Cowlitz	100
Union Lake	King	200
Vancouver Lake	Clark	200
Warden Lake	Grant	100
Washington Lake	King	200
Washougal River	Clark/Skamania	100
Whitestone Lake	Okanogan	100
Willapa River	Pacific	100
Wiser Lake	Whatcom	100
Wind River	Cowlitz	100
Wishkah River	Grays Harbor	100
Woodland Slough	Clark	100
Wynoochee River	Grays Harbor	100
Yakima River	Kittitas	100
Yale Lake (Res.)	Clark/Cowlitz	200

(g) Commercial crawfish harvest permits will be issued to limit the number of crawfish pots permissible per fisherman per body of water in suitable crawfish harvest sites not listed in subsections (4)(d) and (e) of this section as follows:

- (i) Under 20 acres - No commercial harvest.
- (ii) 20 acres to 100 acres - 50 pots.
- (iii) 101 acres to 400 acres - 100 pots.
- (iv) Over 400 acres - 200 pots.

(h) Permits may be issued only in waters where fishing will not conflict with high density residential or recreational areas. No permit will be issued where developed parks encompass more than 1/2 of the water shoreline.

(5) It is unlawful to discard any crawfish bait into the waters of the state.

(6) This section does not apply to the commercial culture of crawfish at a registered aquatic farm.

(7) It is unlawful to fish for or possess crawfish taken for commercial purposes in violation of this section. Violation of this section is punishable under RCW 77.15.500, 77.15.520, 77.15.522, or 77.15.540, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 12-23-016 (Order 12-267), § 220-52-060, filed 11/9/12, effective 12/10/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-060, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-060, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-060, filed 11/6/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080 and 75.58.040. WSR 86-19-043 (Order 86-102), § 220-52-060, filed 9/12/86. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-060, filed 9/17/80; WSR 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-060, filed 1/30/79; Order 76-26, § 220-52-060, filed 1:45 p.m., 4/20/76; Order 945, § 220-52-060, filed 8/16/71; Order 807, § 220-52-060, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69; subsections 1-7, Orders 414 and 256, filed 3/1/60.]

**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 for commercial purposes except as authorized by permit issued by the director for display or scientific purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 01-02-057 (Order 00-262), § 220-52-063, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-063, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-063, filed 7/8/87; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-063, filed 3/27/84; WSR 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 incidentally 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. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-066, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-066, filed 3/27/84; WSR 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.020, 77.12.045, 77.12.047, and 50 C.F.R. Part 660.306. WSR 10-03-087 (Order 10-03), § 220-52-068, filed 1/19/10, effective 2/19/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 00-17-145 (Order 00-165), § 220-52-068, filed 8/22/00, effective 9/22/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-068, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-068, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93.]

**WAC 220-52-069 Commercial scallop fishery—Puget Sound.** (1) Licensing and permits:

(a) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess scallops with shellfish dive gear without a valid shellfish dive fishery

license. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.500, Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

(b) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess rock or weathervane scallops for commercial purposes from Puget Sound unless a person first obtains a valid scallop brood stock collection permit issued by the department. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.500, violation of commercial fishing without a license—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

(c) It is unlawful to harvest scallops for brood stock or culture purposes in a manner that violates scallop brood stock collection permit provisions. Scallop brood stock collection permit provisions include, but are not limited to, the location, date and time restrictions on harvest, and the species and quantity of scallops the permit holder may take for brood stock or culture purposes. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.750, Unlawful use of a department permit—Penalty.

**(2) Harvest areas and seasons.**

(a) It is unlawful to take or possess pink or spiny scallops for commercial purposes, except during open scallop harvest seasons from open shellfish management areas as provided by emergency rule.

(b) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess scallops from the closed waters in Sea Urchin Districts 1, 2, 5, and 7 as defined in WAC 220-52-073.

(c) It is unlawful to fish for or take pink or spiny scallops from official sunset through 5:59 a.m. the following morning.

(3) A violation of subsection (2) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

(4) **Size limits:** It is unlawful to take or possess pink or spiny scallops less than 2 inches in length, measured from the hinge to the outer margin of the shell. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**(5) Shellfish dive gear and harvest vessel restrictions:**

(a) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess pink or spiny scallops by any means other than by hand with shellfish dive gear. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(b) It is unlawful to operate a vessel engaged in scallop harvest operations unless the vessel registration number assigned by the department is properly displayed as provided by department rule. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.540, Unlawful use of a commercial fishery license—Penalty.

(c) It is unlawful for more than one diver from a harvest vessel to be in the water at any one time during pink or spiny scallop harvest operations or when commercial quantities of pink or spiny scallops are on board the vessel. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(d) It is unlawful for a vessel engaged in the harvest of pink or spiny scallops to have through-hull fittings for water discharge hoses to be below the surface of the water. Through-hull fittings above the water line must be visible at all times. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(e) It is unlawful to possess a single hose or combination of hoses capable of measuring longer than thirty feet or water jet nozzles onboard a vessel engaged in the commercial pink or spiny scallop fishery. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(6) **Possession restrictions:** It is unlawful to possess geoduck clams during pink or spiny scallop harvest operations, or possess geoduck clams on a vessel that has pink or spiny scallops on board. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 14-02-016 (Order 13-305), § 220-52-069, filed 12/19/13, effective 1/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.020, 77.12.045, 77.12.047 and 50 C.F.R., Parts 223 and 224. WSR 11-07-108 (Order 11-42), § 220-52-069, filed 3/23/11, effective 4/23/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 00-17-108 (Order 00-153), § 220-52-069, filed 8/16/00, effective 9/16/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-069, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-069, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-069, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-069, filed 7/8/87; WSR 86-08-056 (Order 86-14), § 220-52-069, filed 3/28/86; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-069, filed 3/27/84; WSR 82-03-045 (Order 82-6), § 220-52-069, filed 1/19/82; Order 807, § 220-52-069, filed 1/2/69, effective 2/1/69. Formerly WAC 220-52-060(7).]

**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 for a permittee to retain goose barnacles.

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

**WAC 220-52-071 Commercial sea cucumber fishery.**

(1) **Licensing:** It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess sea cucumbers with shellfish dive gear without a valid shellfish dive fishery license. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.500, Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty.

**(2) Harvest areas and seasons:**

(a) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess sea cucumbers for commercial purposes, except during open sea cucumber harvest seasons and from open sea cucumber districts as provided by emergency rule.

(b) It is unlawful to fish for or take sea cucumbers from official sunset to 5:59 a.m. the following morning.

(c) A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty.

**(3) Sea cucumber districts defined:**

(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:

(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.

(b) Sea Cucumber District 2 is defined as the waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 23A, 23C, 23D, 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, and 29.

(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.

**(4) Shellfish dive gear and harvest vessel restrictions:**

(a) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess sea cucumbers taken for commercial purposes by any means other than by hand with shellfish dive gear. A violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(b) It is unlawful to operate a vessel engaged in commercial sea cucumber harvest operations unless the vessel registration number assigned by the department is properly displayed on the vessel as provided by department rule. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.540, Unlawful use of a commercial fishery license.

(c) It is unlawful for more than one diver from a harvest vessel to be in the water at any one time during sea cucumber harvest operations or when commercial quantities of sea cucumbers are aboard, except that two divers from a harvest vessel may be in the water at one time if the vessel is designated on two sea cucumber dive fishery licenses. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under

RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(d) It is unlawful for a vessel engaged in the harvest of sea cucumbers to have through-hull fittings for water discharge hoses below the surface of the water. Through-hull fittings above the water line must be visible at all times. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(e) It is unlawful to possess a single hose or combination of hoses capable of measuring longer than thirty feet or water jet nozzles onboard a vessel engaged in the commercial sea cucumber fishery. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

**(5) Possession restrictions:** It is unlawful to possess geoduck clams during commercial sea cucumber harvest operations, or possess geoduck clams on a vessel that has sea cucumbers on board. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 14-02-016 (Order 13-305), § 220-52-071, filed 12/19/13, effective 1/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 03-16-098 (Order 03-177), § 220-52-071, filed 8/6/03, effective 9/6/03; WSR 02-17-016 (Order 02-186), § 220-52-071, filed 8/9/02, effective 9/9/02; WSR 01-07-021 (Order 01-40), § 220-52-071, filed 3/14/01, effective 4/14/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 00-03-042 (Order 00-07), § 220-52-071, filed 1/13/00, effective 2/13/00; WSR 99-17-068 (Order 99-126), § 220-52-071, filed 8/13/99, effective 9/13/99; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-071, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-071, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 91-18-030 (Order 91-73), § 220-52-071, filed 8/28/91, effective 9/28/91; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-071, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-071, filed 11/6/87; WSR 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-071, filed 7/8/87; WSR 87-02-013 (Order 86-199), § 220-52-071, filed 12/30/86; WSR 81-11-006 (Order 81-31), § 220-52-071, filed 5/11/81; WSR 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 Commercial sea urchin fisheries.**

**(1) Licensing:** It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess sea urchins for commercial purposes with shellfish dive gear without a valid shellfish dive fishery license. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.500, Commercial fishing without a license—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

**(2) Harvest areas, seasons, and size restrictions:**

(a) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess sea urchins for commercial purposes except during open sea urchin harvest seasons, from open sea urchin districts, and within the size restrictions as set by emergency rule.

(b) It is unlawful to fish for or take sea urchins from official sunset through 5:59 a.m. the following morning.

(c) It is unlawful to harvest or possess sea urchins taken from less than ten feet below mean lower low water.

(d) It is unlawful to process sea urchins aboard the harvest vessel.

(e) It is unlawful to take sea urchins for commercial use for purposes other than human consumption.

(3) A violation of subsection (2) of this section is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

**(4) Sea urchin districts defined:**

(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 Limestone Point 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 Limestone Point 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 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.

(c) Sea Urchin District 3 (Port Angeles) is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 23C east of a line projected true north from Low Point, along 123°49'30" W. longitude, and Area 23D.

(d) Sea Urchin District 4 (Sekiu) is defined as those waters of Marine Fish-Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 23C west of a line projected true north from Low Point, along 123°49'30" W. longitude, and those waters of Area 29 east of a line projected 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 land-fall directly below the Veteran's Home in Annapolis.

**(5) Shellfish dive gear and harvest vessel restrictions:**

(a) It is unlawful to fish for, take, or possess sea urchins by any means other than with hand held tools that do not penetrate the shell.

(b) It is unlawful for more than one diver from a harvest vessel to be in the water at any one time during sea urchin harvest operations or when commercial quantities of sea urchins are onboard, except that two divers may be in the water if the harvest vessel is designated on two sea urchin dive fishery licenses.

(c) It is unlawful for a vessel engaged in the harvest of sea urchins to have through-hull fittings for water discharge hoses below the surface of the water. Through-hull fittings above the water line must be visible at all times. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(d) It is unlawful to possess a single hose or combination of hoses capable of measuring longer than thirty feet or water jet nozzles onboard a vessel engaged in the commercial sea urchin fishery. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.520, Commercial fishing—Unlawful gear or methods—Penalty.

(e) It is unlawful to operate a vessel engaged in sea urchin harvest operations unless the vessel registration number assigned by the department is properly displayed as provided by department rule. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 77.15.540, Unlawful use of a commercial fishery license—Penalty.

**(6) Possession restrictions:** It is unlawful to possess geoduck clams during commercial sea urchin harvest operations, or possess geoduck clams on a vessel that has sea urchins onboard. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor or class C felony punishable under RCW 77.15.550, Violation of commercial fishing area or time—Penalty, depending on the circumstances of the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.013, 77.04.055, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047. WSR 14-02-016 (Order 13-305), § 220-52-073, filed 12/19/13, effective 1/19/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 77.12.047. WSR 08-15-127 (Order 08-180), § 220-52-073, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08; WSR 04-17-096 (Order 04-210), § 220-52-073, filed 8/17/04, effective 9/17/04; WSR 02-17-016 (Order 02-186), § 220-52-073, filed 8/9/02, effective 9/9/02; WSR 01-07-021 (Order 01-40), § 220-52-073, filed 3/14/01, effective 4/14/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 00-03-042 (Order 00-07), § 220-52-073, filed 1/13/00, effective 2/13/00; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-52-073, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 91-22-064 (Order 91-132), § 220-52-073, filed 11/1/91, effective 12/2/91; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-073, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220-52-073, filed 11/6/87; WSR 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-073, filed 7/8/87; WSR 86-20-028 (Order 86-123), § 220-52-073, filed 9/23/86; WSR 85-01-010 (Order 84-214), § 220-52-073, filed 12/7/84; WSR 83-04-025 (Order 83-04), § 220-52-073, filed 1/27/83; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-073, filed 9/17/80; WSR 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.

(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 onto 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. WSR 07-21-083 (Order 07-256), § 220-52-075, filed 10/17/07, effective 11/17/07; WSR 03-05-064 (Order 03-28), § 220-52-075, filed 2/18/03, effective 3/21/03; WSR 01-02-061 (Order 00-267), § 220-52-075, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01; WSR 01-02-057 (Order 00-262), § 220-52-075, filed 12/29/00, effective 1/29/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. WSR 00-05-054 (Order 00-17), § 220-52-075, filed 2/14/00, effective 3/16/00; WSR 97-08-052 (Order 97-55), § 220-52-075, filed 3/31/97, effective 5/1/97; WSR 94-12-009 (Order 94-23), § 220-

52-075, filed 5/19/94, effective 6/19/94; WSR 93-15-051, § 220-52-075, filed 7/14/93, effective 8/14/93; WSR 91-10-024 (Order 91-22), § 220-52-075, filed 4/23/91, effective 5/24/91; WSR 87-15-022 (Order 87-69), § 220-52-075, filed 7/8/87; WSR 87-02-013 (Order 86-199), § 220-52-075, filed 12/30/86; WSR 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-52-075, filed 3/27/84; WSR 83-09-014 (Order 83-24), § 220-52-075, filed 4/12/83; WSR 82-03-045 (Order 82-6), § 220-52-075, filed 1/19/82; WSR 81-11-006 (Order 81-31), § 220-52-075, filed 5/11/81; WSR 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-52-075, filed 9/17/80; WSR 79-12-039 (Order 79-129), § 220-52-075, filed 11/20/79; WSR 79-02-053 (Order 79-6), § 220-52-075, filed 1/30/79.]