enforce other local laws for the protection of the public health and safety.

(2) Nothing in this regulation limits the power of the municipality, county, or the state to adopt any system of permits requiring submission to and approval by the municipality, county, or the state of layout drawings and specifications for work to be performed by contractors before commencement of the work.

(3) The official authorized to issue building or other related permits shall ascertain that the fire protection sprinkler system contractor is duly licensed by requiring evidence of a valid fire protection sprinkler system contractor's license.

(4) This regulation applies to any fire protection sprinkler system contractor performing work for any municipality, county, or the state.

(5) Officials of any municipality, county, or the state are required to determine compliance with this regulation before awarding any contracts for the installation, repair, service, alteration, fabrication, addition, or inspection of a fire protection sprinkler system.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.63A and 18.160 RCW.]

WAC 212-80-35 Suspension or revocation of licenses. (1) The director of fire protection may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke the privilege of a licensed fire protection sprinkler system contractor to engage in the fire protection sprinkler system business or may establish penalties as prescribed by Washington state law for any of the following reasons:

(a) Gross incompetency or gross negligence in the preparation of layout drawings, installation, repair, alteration, maintenance, inspection, service, or addition to fire protection sprinkler systems.

(b) Conviction of a felony.

(c) Fraudulent or dishonest practices while engaging in the fire protection sprinkler systems business.

(d) Use of false evidence or misrepresentation in an application for a license.

(e) Permitting his or her license to be used in connection with the preparation of any layout drawings which have not been prepared by him or her personally, or under his or her supervision, or in violation of this regulation.

(f) Knowingly violating any provisions of this regulation or chapter 18.160 RCW.

(2) The director of fire protection shall revoke the license of a licensed fire protection sprinkler system contractor who engages in the fire protection sprinkler system business while the license is suspended.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.63A and 18.160 RCW.]

WAC 212-12-020 Shellfish—Classification.

The following species are classified as shellfish under RCW 75.08.080 and are subject to the provisions of this title:

- Abalone
- Red abalone
- Pinto abalone
- Mussel
- Blue mussel
- California mussel
- Scallops
- Pacific pink scallop
- Rock scallop
- Spiny scallop
- Weathervane scallop
- Clams
- Bent nose clam
- All other macoma clams
- Butter clam
- Common cockle
- Geoduck
- Horse or Gaper clam
- Mud or soft shell clam
- Manila clam
- Piddock
- Razor clam
- Rock or native little neck clam
- Oysters
- Eastern oyster
- Olympia or native oyster
- Pacific oyster
- Kumamoto oyster
- European oyster
- All other oysters
- Squid
- Pacific Coast squid
- Nail squid
- Flying squid
- All other squid
- Octopus
- Octopus
- Barnacles
- Goose barnacle
- Shrimp
- Coonstripe shrimp
- Coonstripe shrimp
- Ghost or sand shrimp

Title 220 WAC
FISHERIES, DEPARTMENT OF

Chapters
220-12 Food fish and shellfish—Classified.

[1991 WAC Supp—page 666]
Humpy shrimp  
Mud shrimp  
Ocean pink shrimp  
Pink shrimp  
Sidestripe shrimp  
Spot shrimp  
Crab  
Dungeness or Pacific crab  
Red rock crab  
Tanner crab  
Crawfish  
Sea cucumber  
Sea cucumber  
Sea urchin  
Green urchin  
Red urchin  
Purple urchin  

Pacific Ocean beaches posted as a razor clam bed and marked with boundary markers. The detached Willapa Bay Spits that are north of Leadbetter Channel, west of Ellen Sands and south of the Willapa Ship Channel are also defined as “razor clam beds,” as are those portions of the mouths of Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay which contain razor clams.

Chapter 220–20 WAC  
GENERAL PROVISIONS  
WAC  
220–20–010 General provisions—Lawful and unlawful acts—Salmon, other food fish and shellfish. (1) It shall be unlawful to take, fish for, possess or transport for any purpose food fish, shellfish or parts thereof, in or from any of the waters or land over which the state of Washington has jurisdiction, or from the waters of the Pacific Ocean, except at the times, places and in the manners and for the species, quantities, sizes or sexes provided for in the regulations of the department of fisheries.  
(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or under control or custody any food fish or shellfish within the land or water boundaries of the state of Washington, except in those areas which are open to commercial fishing or wherein the possession, control or custody of salmon or other food fish or shellfish for commercial purposes is made lawful under a statute of the state of Washington or the rules and regulations of the director of fisheries, unless otherwise provided.  
(3) It shall be lawful to fish for, possess, process and otherwise deal in food fish and fish offal or scrap for any purpose, provided; that it shall be unlawful in the state of Washington to use any of the following listed species for purposes other than human consumption or fishing bait:  

Pacific halibut  
(Hippoglossus stenolepis)  
Pacific herring  
(Clupea harengus pallasi)  
Salmon  
(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)  
Chinook  
(Oncorhynchus kisutch)  
Coho  
(Oncorhynchus keta)  
Pink  
(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)  
Sockeye  
(Oncorhynchus nerka)  
Masu  
(Oncorhynchus masu)

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for food fish or shellfish while in possession in the field of food

[1991 WAC Supp—page 667]
fish or shellfish that are in violation of the harvest regulations for the area being fished. This regulation does not apply to vessels in transit.

(5) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any commercial food fish or shellfish gear to leave such gear unattended in waters of the state or offshore waters unless said gear is marked with a buoy to which shall be affixed in a visible and legible manner the department of fisheries approved and registered buoy brand provided that:

(a) Buoys affixed to unattended gear must be visible on the surface of the water except during strong tidal flow or extreme weather conditions.

(b) When two or more shellfish pots are attached to a common ground line the number of pots so attached must be clearly labeled on the required buoy.

(c) It shall be unlawful at any time to leave a gill net unattended in the commercial salmon fishery.

(6) It shall be unlawful to place any commercial food fish or shellfish gear in any waters closed to commercial fishing, provided; that this provision shall not apply to reef nets or brush weirs or to gear being tested under supervision of the department of fisheries, provided further that it shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess food fish with any type of commercial fishing gear in the waters of Carr Inlet north of north latitude 47° 20' from August 15 through November 30 except as provided in chapter 220-47 WAC.

(7) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any fishing gear to refuse to submit such gear to inspection in any manner specified by authorized representatives of the department of fisheries.

(8) It shall be unlawful for any person taking or possessing food fish or shellfish taken from any of the waters or beaches of the Columbia River, the state of Washington or the Pacific Ocean for any purpose to fail to submit such food fish or shellfish for inspection by authorized representatives of the department of fisheries.

(9) It shall be unlawful for any person licensed under the fisheries code of Washington to fail to make or return any report required by the department of fisheries relative to the taking, selling, possessing, transporting, processing, freezing and storing of food fish or shellfish whether taken within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington or beyond or on Indian reservations or usual and accustomed Indian fishing grounds.

(10) It shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess or to injure, kill or molest fish in any fishway, fish ladder, fish screen, holding pond, rearing pond, or other fish protective device, or to interfere in any manner with the proper operation of such fish protective devices.

(11) It shall be unlawful to club, gaff, shoot, snag, snare, dip net, harass, spear, stone or otherwise molest, injure, kill or destroy any food fish or shellfish or parts thereof, or for any person to attempt to commit such acts, or to have any fish, shellfish or parts thereof so taken in possession, except as provided for in this subsection:

(a) It shall be lawful to use a dip net, gaff or club in the landing of food fish taken by personal-use angling unless otherwise provided.

(b) It shall be lawful to use a dip net, gaff, or club in the landing of food fish or shellfish taken for commercial purposes, except that it is unlawful to use a fish pew, pitchfork, or any other instrument that will penetrate the body of the food fish or shellfish while sorting commercial catches during the act of discarding those fish that are not going to be retained.

(c) It shall be lawful to use a spear in underwater spear fishing as provided for in WAC 220–56–160.

(d) It shall be lawful to use a spear to take carp as provided for in WAC 220–56–280.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person licensed under chapter 220-56 WAC to possess any shellfish or fish smaller than the lawful minimum size limits. Any such fish either snagged, hooked, netted or gilled must be immediately returned to the water with the least possible injury to the fish or shellfish and it shall be unlawful to allow undersized salmon entangled in commercial nets to pass through a power block or onto a power reel or drum.

(12) It shall be unlawful to take or possess for any purpose any food fish or shellfish smaller than the lawful minimum size limits. Any such fish either snagged, hooked, netted or gilled must be immediately returned to the water with the least possible injury to the fish or shellfish and it shall be unlawful to allow undersized salmon entangled in commercial nets to pass through a power block or onto a power reel or drum.

(13) It shall be unlawful to possess aboard any vessel engaged in commercial fishing or having commercially caught fish aboard, any food fish or shellfish in such condition that its species, length, weight or sex cannot be determined if a species, length, weight, or sex limit is prescribed for said species and it is unlawful to possess food fish or shellfish mutilated in any manner such that the natural length or weight cannot be determined if a length or weight limit is prescribed for said species.

(14) It shall be unlawful in any area to use, operate or carry aboard a commercial fishing vessel a licensed net or combination of such nets, whether fished singly or separately, in excess of the maximum lawful size or length prescribed for a single net in that area, except as otherwise provided for in the rules and regulations of the department of fisheries.

(15) It shall be unlawful for any permit holder to fail to comply with all provisions of any special permit or letter of approval issued to him under the authority of the director of fisheries, or to perform any act not specifically authorized in said document or in the regulations of the director of fisheries.

(16) It shall be unlawful to use, place or cause to be placed in the waters or on the beaches or tidelands of the state any substance or chemical used for control of predators or pests affecting food fish or shellfish or other aquatic marine organisms, without first having obtained a special permit to do so from the director of fisheries.

(17) It shall be unlawful to test commercial fishing gear except as follows:

(a) Bellingham Bay — inside and northerly of a line from Governor’s Point to the south tip of Eliza Island to Point Frances in waters 10 fathoms and deeper.

(b) Boundary Bay — north of a line from Birch Point to Point Roberts and south of the international boundary in waters 10 fathoms and deeper during times not under IPSFC control.

(c) San Juan Channel — within a 1 mile radius of Point Caution during times not under IPSFC control.
(d) Port Angeles -- inside and westerly of a line projected from the east tip of Ediz Hook through buoy C "1" to the mainland.
(e) Port Gardner -- within a 2 mile radius of the entrance to Everett breakwater in waters 10 fathoms and deeper.
(f) Central Puget Sound -- between lines from Meadow Point to Point Monroe and Skiff Point to West Point in waters 50 fathoms and deeper.
(g) East Pass -- between lines from Point Robinson true east to the mainland and from Dash Point to Point Piner in waters 50 fathoms and deeper.
(h) Port Townsend -- westerly of a line from the Coast Guard station in Port Townsend to Walan Point to Kala Point in waters 10 fathoms and deeper.
(i) All tows or sets are limited to 20 minutes exclusive of setting and retrieving time.
(j) All testing is to be accomplished between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

(k) Codends of trawl nets must be left open, all hooks of set line gear must be unbaited, and no lures or baited hooks shall be used with jig or troll gear.
(l) Any and all incidentally caught fish and shellfish must be returned to the waters immediately, and no fish or shellfish are to be retained aboard the vessel at any time during a gear test operation.
(m) It shall be unlawful for any person conducting such gear testing operations to fail to notify the fisheries patrol office in Olympia prior to testing.
(18) It is unlawful for any person or corporation either licensed by the department of fisheries or bringing fish or shellfish into the state to fail to comply with the directions of authorized department personnel related to the collection of sampling data or material from fish or shellfish. It is also unlawful for any such person or corporation to fail to relinquish to the department, upon request, any part of a salmon or other food fish containing coded-wire tags, including but not limited to, the snouts of those salmon that are marked by having clipped adipose fins.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-20-010, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 91-01-023, § 220-20-010, filed 12/10/90; 90-92-002 (Order 88-16), § 220-20-010, filed 12/9/88; 88-10-013 (Order 88-15), § 220-20-010, filed 4/26/88; 85-09-017 (Order 85-20), § 220-20-010, filed 4/9/85; 85-08-023 (Order 85-24), § 220-20-010, filed 4/1/85; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-20-010, filed 3/27/84; 82-15-040 (Order 82-83), § 220-20-010, filed 7/15/82; 82-07-047 (Order 82-19), § 220-20-010, filed 3/18/82; 81-02-053 (Order 81-3), § 220-20-010, filed 1/7/81; 80-10-058 (Order 80-83), § 220-20-010, filed 8/6/80; 80-07-017 (Order 80-45), § 220-20-010, filed 6/11/80; 79-10-013 (Order 79-75), § 220-20-010, filed 9/7/79; Order 77-14, § 220-20-010, filed 4/1/78; Order 76-148, § 220-20-010, filed 12/2/76; Order 1193, § 220-20-010, filed 3/18/73; 1106, § 220-20-010, filed 1/10/74; Order 1057, § 220-20-010, filed 5/22/73; Order 945, § 220-20-010, filed 8/16/71; Order 920, § 220-20-010, filed 5/13/71; Order 817, § 220-20-010, filed 5/29/69; Order 810, § 220-20-010, filed 4/17/69; Order 771-A, § 220-20-010, filed 3/29/68; Order 767, § 1, filed 12/22/67; Order 758, § 3, filed 10/16/67; Order 726, §§ 2, 3, filed 4/24/67; Order 721, § 1, filed 3/9/67; Subsections 1, 2 from Orders 405 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 3 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Subsection 16 from Order 525, filed 5/3/61; Orders 355 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 1 from Orders 407 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsections 19, 27 from Orders 480 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 20 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Orders 483 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 23 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Order 605, § 220-20-010, filed 4/21/64; Order 568, § 220-20-010, filed 3/20/63; Order 543, § 220-20-010, filed 3/20/63; Order 507, § 220-20-010, filed 4/15/60; Order 256, § 220-20-010, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 24 from Order 605, § 220-20-010, filed 4/21/64; Orders 407 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 25 from Orders 449 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsections 28–33 from Orders 456 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 34 from Orders 486 and 256, filed 3/1/60; Subsection 36 from Order 591, § 220-20-010, filed 10/28/63; Subsections 37 and 38 from Order 677, filed 3/31/66; Subsection 39 from Order 672, filed 12/28/63.]

WAC 220-20-017 Commercial fishing licenses--Application and renewal. (1) The license application deadline for all commercial fishing licenses is December 31 of the licensing year, except the application deadline for Columbia River smelt licenses is January 10 of the licensing year.
(2) Every commercial fishing vessel owner must, as a condition of obtaining a license to fish, offer evidence of ownership. The following is the only acceptable evidence of ownership:
(a) For initial issuance or renewal of a license for a vessel measuring less than 32 feet in length, evidence of ownership may be either current state vessel registration or current United States Coast Guard documentation showing eligibility for fishery. Either is acceptable, except that once documentation is presented, it becomes the only acceptable evidence of ownership, unless the vessel is remeasured and found to be under 5 net tons and no longer eligible for documentation.
(b) For renewal of a license for a vessel with state registration numbers that is 32 feet or greater in length but not more than 36 feet in length, evidence of ownership is current state registration.
(c) For renewal of a license for a documented vessel 32 feet or greater in length, evidence of ownership is current Coast Guard documentation showing eligibility for fishery.
(d) For initial issuance of a license for a vessel 32 feet or greater in length, evidence of ownership is:
(i) Current United States Coast Guard documentation showing eligibility for fishery; or
(ii) Verification from the American Bureau of Shipping showing the vessel is less than five net tons (formal admeasurement), and current state registration; or
(iii) Coast Guard verification that the vessel does not meet the minimum tonnage requirement for documentation (simplified admeasurement), and current state registration.
(e) For renewal of a license for a vessel greater than 36 feet in length, evidence of ownership is:
(i) Current United States Coast Guard documentation showing eligibility for fishery; or
(ii) Verification from the American Bureau of Shipping showing the vessel is less than five net tons (formal admeasurement), and current state registration; or
(iii) Coast Guard verification that the vessel does not meet the minimum tonnage requirement for documentation (simplified admeasurement), and current state registration.

[1991 WAC Supp—page 669]
(f) "Initial issuance" is defined as the first issuance of a commercial fishing license of any type to a vessel. Once any commercial fishing license has been issued to a vessel, additional licensing is not "initial issuance," and evidence of ownership is the same as for license renewal.

(g) "Renewal" is defined as reapplication for a commercial fishing license of any type for a vessel that has held a commercial fishing license of any type since June 30, 1983, and includes additional licensing for a vessel that has held a commercial fishing license since June 30, 1983.

(3) A commercial fishing vessel owner who is required under subsection (2) of this section to present documentation showing eligibility for fishery as evidence of ownership, and is unable to do so, may renew a license in order to transfer the license off of the vessel that is incapable of being so documented. In such a case, evidence of ownership shall be current state registration, and the license renewal application must be accompanied by a license transfer application.

(4) Herring validations – In addition to a commercial fishing license, a herring validation to the license is required to take herring for commercial purposes.

(a) Beginning in 1992, herring validations to commercial fishing licenses are not renewable without renewal of the underlying license.

(b) Herring validations to commercial fishing licenses are transferable to other fishing licenses of the same gear type.

Chapter 220-40 WAC
WILLAPA HARBOR

WAC 220-40-030 Willapa Bay—Seasons and lawful gear—Varieties other than salmon and sturgeon.

220-40-031 Willapa Bay—Seasons and lawful gear—Sturgeon.

WAC 220-40-030 Willapa Bay—Seasons and lawful gear—Varieties other than salmon and sturgeon. (1) It shall be unlawful in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60C to fish for food fish, other than sturgeon and salmon, with purse seine or lampara gear exceeding 900 feet in length or having meshes of less than one-half inch stretch measure, or with drag gear exceeding 700 feet in length or having meshes of less than 4-1/2 inches stretch measure, except as provided in WAC 220-40-030(3). It is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon or sturgeon taken with purse seine, lampara, or drag gear.

(2) It shall be lawful to fish for and possess bottomfish taken for commercial purposes in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60C, at anytime with set line and hand line jig gear.

(3) (a) June 1 through October 31— It shall be lawful to fish for and possess herring, anchovy, candlefish, or pilchards taken for commercial purposes with purse seine or lampara in the waters of Willapa Bay, provided such gear shall not exceed 1,400 feet in length nor contain meshes less than one-half inch stretch measure. All species of fish other than herring, anchovy, candlefish and pilchard taken in operation with such purse seine or lampara gear must be immediately, with care, returned to the water.

(b) February 1 through March 15— Closed to all commercial herring, anchovy, candlefish or pilchard fishing except dip bag net.

(c) It shall be lawful to fish for, take and possess herring, anchovy, candlefish, or pilchards with dip bag net gear at any time in the waters of Willapa Bay.

(4) It shall be lawful to retain for commercial purposes bottomfish taken incidental to any lawful commercial salmon fishery in Willapa Bay Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 2G, 2H, 2J, 2K, and 2M, and it shall be lawful to retain bottomfish taken incidental to any lawful sturgeon fishery in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60C.

(5) It shall be lawful to take, fish for and possess smelt taken with hand dip nets in any of the waters of Willapa Bay except during weekly closed periods extending from 8:00 a.m. Thursday to 8:00 p.m. Saturday.

(6) It shall be lawful to take bottom fish with drag seine in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 60C from March 1 through June 30.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 91-16-070 (Order 91-57), § 220-20-017, filed 8/2/91, effective 9/2/91; 89-13-004 (Order 89-44), § 220-20-017, filed 6/8/89; 86-24-047 (Order 86-191), § 220-20-017, filed 11/26/86.]

[1991 WAC Supp—page 670]
and Catch Reporting Area except it is unlawful to retain white sturgeon taken prior to August 1st.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-40-031, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 90-18-023 (Order 90-77), § 220-40-031, filed 8/24/90, effective 9/24/90; 85-06-033 (Order 85-14), § 220-40-031, filed 3/1/85.]

Chapter 220-44 WAC
COASTAL WATERS—MARINE FISH

WAC 220-44-050 Coastal bottomfish catch limits.

WAC 220-44-050 Coastal bottomfish catch limits. It is unlawful to possess, transport through the waters of the state, or land in any Washington state port bottomfish taken from Coastal Marine Fish—Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 58B, 59A, 59B, 60A, 61, 62, or 63 in excess of the amounts or less than the minimum sizes shown below for the species indicated. All weights are in round pounds:

(1) Widow rockfish (Sebastes entomelas) — 10,000 pounds per vessel trip per calendar week, defined as Wednesday through the following Tuesday except that a fisherman having made a 1991 declaration of intent may make one landing of not more than 20,000 pounds biweekly, defined as Wednesday through the second Tuesday following. There is no limit on the number of landings of less than 3,000 pounds.

(2) Shortbelly rockfish (Sebastes jordani) — no maximum poundage per vessel trip; no minimum size.

(3) Pacific Ocean perch (Sebastes alutus) — No restriction on landing up to 1,000 pounds per vessel trip. Landings above 1,000 pounds allowed only if Pacific Ocean perch represent 20 percent or less of total weight of fish on board. Under no circumstances may a vessel land more than 3,000 pounds of Pacific Ocean perch in any one vessel trip.

(4) All other species of rockfish (includes all Sebastes spp. except Pacific Ocean perch, widow rockfish, shortbelly rockfish and thornyhead or idiot rockfish) — 25,000 pounds of all other species combined per vessel trip per calendar week, defined as Wednesday through the following Tuesday, of which no more than 5,000 pounds may be yellowtail rockfish (Sebastes flavidus), except that a fisherman having made a 1991 declaration of intent may make one landing of no more than 50,000 pounds of all other species combined per vessel trip biweekly, defined as Wednesday through the second Tuesday following, of which no more than 10,000 pounds may be yellowtail rockfish, or two landings of not more than 12,500 pounds of all other species in any one calendar week of which not more than 2,500 pounds in any one landing may be yellowtail rockfish. It is unlawful for any vessel to make other than one landing in excess of 3,000 pounds of other rockfish species in any calendar week, if no declaration to land other species of rockfish twice weekly has been made.

(5) Deepwater complex: Sablefish, Dover sole and thornyhead or idiot rockfish (Sebastolobus spp.) — Fishers are limited to 27,500 pounds of the deepwater complex of which no more than 7,500 pounds can be thornyhead rockfish, per vessel trip, per calendar week, defined as Wednesday through the following Tuesday, except that a fisher having made a 1991 declaration of intent may make either one landing of no more than 55,000 pounds of the deepwater complex of which no more than 15,000 pounds can be thornyhead rockfish, per vessel trip biweekly, defined as Wednesday through the second Tuesday following or two landings of not more than 13,750 pounds of the deepwater complex of which no more than 3,750 pounds can be thornyhead rockfish, in any one calendar week. If no declaration of intent to land twice weekly has been made, then it is unlawful for any vessel to make more than one landing in excess of 4,000 pounds of the deepwater complex except sablefish landings are limited to 1,000 pounds.

The following limits apply to sablefish taken under this subsection.

(a) Trawl vessels — No restrictions on landing up to 1,000 pounds per vessel trip. Landings above 1,000 pounds allowed only if sablefish represent 25 percent or less of the total combined round weight of the deepwater complex on board. To convert sablefish to round weight from dressed weight multiply the dressed weight by 1.6. Sablefish minimum size 22 inches in length, unless dressed in which case minimum size 15.5 inches in length from the anterior insertion of the first dorsal fin to the tip of the tail. Trawl vessels are allowed an incidental sablefish catch less than the minimum size of 1,000 pounds or 25 percent of the total combined round weight of the deepwater complex, but not to exceed 5,000 pounds per trip. This undersize sablefish incidental allowance is inclusive in the trip limit for the deepwater complex.

(b) Nontrawl vessels — No trip limit. Minimum size 22 inches in length, unless dressed, in which case minimum size 15.5 inches in length from the anterior insertion of the first dorsal fin to the tip of the tail. Nontrawl vessels are allowed an incidental catch less than the minimum size of 1,500 pounds round weight per trip. To convert to round weight from dressed weight multiply the dressed weight by 1.6.

(6) 1991 Declarations of intent — A 1991 declaration must be made to make other than one vessel trip per week and land in excess of the minimum amounts as provided for in this section. The new declaration form must be completed as provided for in this subsection, and is binding for a minimum of four weeks after the first Wednesday following the declaration. The 1991 declaration of intent to make other than one vessel trip per week must be mailed or delivered to the Department of Fisheries, 115 General Administration Building, Olympia, WA 98504, and must be received prior to the beginning of such fishing. The declaration of intent must contain the name and address of the fisherman, the name and registration number of the vessel, the date on which such fishing will commence and must be signed and dated by the fisherman. The fisherman may return...
to the one vessel trip per calendar week fishing by filing a declaration of intent to stop fishing other than once weekly with the department in the above manner once the four-week period has passed. The declaration to stop such fishing and begin one vessel trip per calendar week fishing must be received prior to the beginning of the week in which the one vessel trip per calendar week fishing will resume. The date of first landing will determine the beginning of biweekly periodicity. A calendar week is defined as Wednesday through the following Tuesday.

(7) It is unlawful during unloading of the catch and prior to its being weighed or leaving the unloading facility to intermix with any other species a species or category of bottomfish having a vessel trip limit.

(8) For purposes of this section, a vessel trip is defined as having occurred upon the initiation of transfer of catch from the fishing vessel, and all fish aboard the vessel are considered part of the vessel trip limit at the initiation of transfer of catch.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080, 91-18-024 (Order 91-72), § 220-47-304, filed 8/27/91, effective 9/27/91; 90-13-025 (Order 90-49), § 220-47-304, filed 6/11/90, effective 7/12/90; Order 988, § 220-47-304, filed 4/28/72.]

WAC 220-47-307 Closed areas—Puget Sound salmon. It is unlawful at any time, unless otherwise provided, to take, fish for, or possess salmon taken for commercial purposes with any type of gear from the following portions of Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas:

Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6B, and 6C – The Strait of Juan de Fuca Preserve as defined in WAC 220-47-266.

Area 6D – That portion within 1,000 feet of each mouth of the Dungeness River.

Area 7 – The San Juan Island Preserve as defined in WAC 220-47-262.

Area 7A – The Drayton Harbor Preserve as defined in WAC 220-47-252.

Area 7B – That portion south and east of a line from William Point on Samish Island to Saddlebag Island to the southeastern tip of Guemes Island, and that portion northerly of the railroad trestle in Chuckanut Bay.

Area 7C – That portion southeasterly of a line projected from the mouth of Oyster Creek 23° true to a fishing boundary marker on Samish Island.

Area 8 – That portion of Skagit Bay easterly of a line projected from Brown Point on Camano Island to a white monument on the easterly point of Ika Island, thence across the Skagit River to the terminus of the jetty with McGlenn Island.

Area 8A – Those waters easterly of a line projected from Mission Point to Buoy C1, excluding the waters of Area 8D, thence through the green light at the entrance jetty of the Snohomish River and across the mouth of the Snohomish River to landfall on the eastern shore, and those waters northerly of a line from Camano Head to the northern boundary of Area 8D.

Area 9 – Those waters lying inside and westerly of a line projected from the Point No Point light to Sierra Echo buoy thence to Forbes Landing wharf, east of Hansville.
Area 10 - Those waters inside and easterly of a line projected from Meadow Point to West Point and that portion of Port Madison northwest of a line from the Agate Pass entrance light to the light on the end of the Indianola dock.

Area 10E - Those waters of Liberty Bay north of a line projected due east from the southernmost Keyport dock, those waters of Dyes Inlet north of the Manette Bridge, and those waters of Sinclair Inlet southwest of a line projected true east from the Bremerton ferry terminal.

Area 11 - Those waters northerly of a line projected true west from the light at the mouth of Gig Harbor and those waters south of a line from Browns Point to the northernmost point of land on Point Defiance.

Area 12 - Those waters inside and easterly of a line projected from Lone Rock to the navigation light off Big Beef Creek, thence southerly to the tip of the outermost northern headland of Little Beef Creek.

Area 12A - Those waters north of a line projected from Fisherman's Point on the Bolton Peninsula to the boat haven at Quilcene and those waters north of a line projected due east from Broad Spit.

Area 12B - Those waters within 1/4 mile of the mouths of the Dosewallips, Dukabush, and Hamma Hamma rivers.

Areas 12, 12A, and 12B - Additional chinook seasonal closure: Those waters north and east of a line projected from Tektu Point to Triton Head.

Area 12C - Those waters within 1,000 feet of the western shore between the dock at Glen Ayr R.V. Park and the Hoodport marina dock and those waters south of a line projected from the Cushman Powerhouse to the public boat ramp at Union.

Areas 12, 12B, 12C, and 12D - Additional coho and chum seasonal closure: Those waters of Area 12 south and west of a line projected 94 degrees true from Hazel Point to the light on the opposite shore, bounded on the west by the Area 12/12B boundary line, and those waters of Areas 12B, 12C, and 12D south of a line projected from Tektu Point to Triton Head.

Area 13A - Those waters of Burley Lagoon north of State Route 302, those waters within 1,000 feet of the outer oyster stakes off Minter Creek Bay including all waters of Minter Creek Bay, those waters westerly of a line drawn due north from Thompson Spit at the mouth of Glen Cove, and those waters within 1/4 mile of Green Point.

### WAC 220-47-310 Puget Sound net seasons—Time

During the openings provided for in this chapter, all times stated are Pacific Standard Time from January 1 through the first Saturday in April and from the last Sunday in October through December 31, and Pacific Daylight Time from the first Sunday in April to the last Saturday in October.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-18-024 (Order 91-72), § 220-47-310, filed 8/27/91, effective 9/27/91.]

### WAC 220-47-311 Purse seine—Open periods

During 1991, it is unlawful to take, fish for or possess salmon taken with purse seine gear for commercial purposes from Puget Sound except in the following designated Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas during the periods provided for hereinafter in each respective Management and Catch Reporting Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6D:</td>
<td>5AM 9/22</td>
<td>4PM 10/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,7A:</td>
<td>5AM</td>
<td>8PM 10/28</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:</td>
<td>5AM</td>
<td>9PM 8/27</td>
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<tr>
<td>9A:</td>
<td>5AM 9/16</td>
<td>4PM 9/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,11:</td>
<td>5AM</td>
<td>8PM 10/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,12B:</td>
<td>5AM</td>
<td>8PM 11/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12A:</td>
<td>5AM 9/3</td>
<td>4PM 9/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other saltwater and freshwater areas - closed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-18-024 (Order 91-72), § 220-47-310, filed 8/27/91, effective 9/27/91.]

[1991 WAC Supp—page 673]
WAC 220-47-319 Special purse seine mesh size. It shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess salmon taken with purse seine gear in Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 6B, 6D, 8, 8A, 8D, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 13, 13A, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, 13I, 13J and 13K unless said purse seine gear is constructed so that the first 100 meshes below theolkhine that are within 75 fathoms of the bunt, excluding the bunt, are of a size not less than 5 inches stretch measure.


WAC 220-47-401 Reef net open periods. During 1991, it is unlawful to take, fish for or possess salmon taken with reef net gear for commercial purposes in Puget Sound except in the following designated Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas, during the periods provided for hereinafter in each respective area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:</td>
<td>5AM - 9PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>7,7A:</td>
<td>5AM - 9PM</td>
<td>10/7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5AM - 9PM</td>
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<td>10/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5AM - 9PM</td>
<td>10/17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other saltwater and freshwater areas - closed.


WAC 220-47-411 Gill net—Open periods. During 1991, it is unlawful to take, fish for or possess salmon taken with gill net gear for commercial purposes from Puget Sound except in the following designated Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas during the seasons provided for hereinafter in each respective fishing area:

[1991 WAC Supp—page 674]
beam trawls or otter trawls having mesh size in the codend section less than 4 1/2 inches in waters of Puget Sound, unless otherwise provided.

(b) It is lawful to use or operate pelagic trawl gear having mesh size in the codend section of not less than 3 inches while fishing for Pacific whiting during the seasons provided in WAC 220-48-017 (1) and (2).

(2) Chafing gear.

(a) For bottom trawls, chafing gear must have a minimum mesh size of 15 inches unless only the bottom one-half (underside) of the codend is covered by chafing gear.

(b) For roller trawls and pelagic trawls chafing gear covering the upper one-half (top side) of the codend must have a minimum mesh size of 6.0 inches.

(3) Roller trawl. It is unlawful to use a roller trawl equipped with rollers, bobbins, or cookie discs (excluding wing tip bobbins) greater than 4 inches in diameter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-13-051 (Order 91-39), § 220-48-015, filed 6/14/91, effective 7/15/91; 87-04-003 (Order 87-03), § 220-48-011, filed 1/22/87; 85-08-023 (Order 85-24), § 220-48-011, filed 4/1/85; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-48-015, filed 3/27/84; 83-24-024 (Order 83-200), § 220-48-011, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 82-14-056 (Order 82-72), § 220-48-011, filed 7/1/82.]

WAC 220-48-015 Beam trawl and bottom trawl--Seasons. (1) It is lawful to fish for and possess bottomfish taken with bottom trawl and beam trawl gear in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 20A, 20B, 21A, 22A, 22B, 23A, 23B, 23C, 25A, 25B, and 29 the entire year with the following exceptions:

(a) Those waters of Area 20A east of a line projected from Point Whitehorn to Sandy Point are closed the entire year.

(b) Those waters of Area 20A within an area bounded by lines from Lilly Point to Birch Point and from the southwest corner of Point Roberts to Point Whitehorn to where these two lines are intersected by a line south from Kwomais Point in British Columbia and a line from Lilly Point to the north Alden Bank buoy are closed April 15 through May 31.

(c) Those areas of Area 20A within an area bounded by lines from Lilly Point to Birch Point and Lilly Point to the north Alden Bank buoy to where those lines are intersected by a line projected approximately 230 degrees south from Birch Point to Alden Point on Patos Island are closed June 1 through June 30.

(d) All of Area 25A is closed February 1 through April 15 of each year, and those waters of Area 25A lying southerly and westerly of a line projected from Kwapot Point to Gibson Spit (Sequim Bay) are closed the entire year.

(2) It is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess bottomfish taken with bottom trawl or beam trawl gear in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 25E except on Monday through Thursday from December 1 through February 14 with the following exception: Those waters of Area 25E lying southerly of a line projected from Mill Point due east to the opposite shore, are closed the entire year.


(4) It is unlawful to operate bottom trawl or beam trawl in waters less than 60 feet in depth in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 25A, 25B, or 25E, and it is unlawful to operate bottom trawl or beam trawl in waters less than 30 feet deep in all other waters of Puget Sound east of the mouth of the Sekiu River.

WAC 220-48-017 Pelagic trawl--Seasons. It is unlawful to take, fish for and possess bottomfish taken with pelagic trawl gear except in the Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas and during the times as follows:

(1) Area 24C south of a line projected due west from the flashing red light northwest of Lowell Point – Open Monday through Thursday, October 1 through January 14 unless otherwise provided.

(2) Area 26A – Open Monday through Thursday, October 1 through January 14.

(3) Areas 24B, that portion of 24C south of a line projected due west from the flashing red light northwest of Lowell Point, and 26A – Open Monday and Wednesday, January 15 until the in-season quota is taken but not beyond May 15 in any case.

(4) Areas 20A and 20B – Open February 16 through April 15.

(5) In any area at any time so designated by a permit issued by the director of the department of fisheries.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-13-051 (Order 91-39), § 220-48-015, filed 6/14/91, effective 7/15/91; 87-04-003 (Order 87-03), § 220-48-015, filed 1/22/87; 85-08-023 (Order 85-24), § 220-48-015, filed 4/1/85; 84-08-014 (Order 84-24), § 220-48-015, filed 3/27/84; 83-24-024 (Order 83-200), § 220-48-015, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; 83-04-025 (Order 83-04), § 220-48-015, filed 1/27/83; 82-24-080 (Order 82-2155), § 220-48-015, filed 12/1/82, effective 1/1/83; 82-14-056 (Order 82-72), § 220-48-015, filed 7/1/82.]

WAC 220-48-029 Set net--Dogfish--Seasons. It is lawful to take, fish for and possess dogfish and other species of bottomfish, except halibut, salmon and shellfish, taken with dogfish set net gear for commercial purposes in the following Puget Sound Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas during the seasons designated below:

(1) Areas 20A and 20B – November 1 through June 15.

(2) Area 21A – March 1 through June 15.

(3) Areas 21B, 22A, 22B, 23A, and 23B – Closed all year.

(4) Areas 23C and 23D – Open all year.


[1991 WAC Supp—page 675]
(6) Area 24C – Open all year, except those waters south of a line projected due east of East Point on Whidbey Island are closed all year.

(7) Areas 25A, 25B and that portion of Area 25C west of a line from Twin Spits to the Port Gamble Millstack – Open all year.

(8) Area 25D and that portion of 25C east of line from Twin Spits to the Port Gamble Millstack – Closed all year.

(9) Area 25E – Closed all year except by permit issued by the director.

(10) Area 26A – Open all year, except those waters southerly and westerly of a line between the ferry dock at Mukilteo and the ferry dock at Clinton are closed all times.

(11) Area 26B – Open all year except those waters provided for in WAC 220-20-020(4) (Shilshole Bay) are closed at all times and those waters west of a line from Point Jefferson to Point Monroe are closed from January 1 to April 15. Those waters west of a line projected 178 degrees true from the end of the Indianola dock to the landfall on the south shore of Port Madison are closed at all times.

(12) Area 26C – Open April 16 through December 31, except those waters north of a line projected true east of Point Bolin and those waters west of a line projected 178 degrees true from the end of the Indianola dock to the landfall on the south shore of Port Madison are closed at all times.

(13) Area 26D – Open all year, except Quartermaster Harbor and those waters south of lines projected from Dash Point to Point Piner on Maury Island and from Point Dalco true west to the Kitsap Peninsula are closed all year.

(14) Areas 27A, 27B, and 27C – Open all year.

(15) Area 28A – Open all year, except those waters north of a line projected true east of Fox Point on Fox Island, and east of a line projected due north from the northwest tip of Fox Island are closed all year.

(16) Areas 28B, 28C, and 28D – Open all year except those waters provided for in WAC 220-20-010(6) (upper Carr Inlet).

(17) Area 29 – Open all year.

Chapter 220-49 WAC

PUGET SOUND COMMERCIAL BAIT FISH

WAC 220-49-056 Smelt fishing—Seasons.

WAC 220-49-063 Spawn on kelp permits—Applications.

WAC 220-49-056 Smelt fishing—Seasons. It shall be unlawful during any open season to take, fish for or possess smelt for commercial purposes in Puget Sound except during the following seasons:

(1) Area 21A – July 1 to April 14.
(2) Area 22B – December 1 to April 14.
(5) Areas 26C, 27B, 27C, 28B, 28C, and 28D – October 1 to April 14 except those waters within 200 feet of shore adjacent to department property at Ross Point in Area 26C are closed to commercial smelt harvest.
(6) Area 28A – September 1 to April 14.
(7) All other areas open the entire year.

WAC 220-49-063 Spawn on kelp permits—Applications. (1) Any herring fisher holding a herring validation under RCW 75.30.140 may participate in an auction for spawn on kelp permits. Proof of current validation must be presented before entering the auction. No more than one permit will be awarded to each validation holder.

(2) The department shall offer spawn on kelp permits under the following conditions:
(a) The department shall establish a minimum acceptable bid for each permit.
(b) Permits shall be offered by open and sealed bidding at auction. The permit will be awarded to the bidder with the highest bid.
(c) Each permit shall be auctioned separately. Sealed bids will be opened immediately after the open bidding and the permit will be awarded to the bidder with the highest bid. The successful bidder for a permit must submit a certified check equal to the minimum acceptable bid prior to or at the conclusion of the bidding as a down payment on the winning bid price. If the winning bidder fails to submit a check the permit will be awarded to the next highest bidder submitting such check.
(d) Bidding by proxy is allowed, provided the proxy holder has a power of attorney for the herring validation holder represented.
(e) The successful bidder for a permit is required to sign and return to the department a copy of the spawn on kelp permit within 10 days after the award of a permit together with the balance of the bid amount. Failure to return the permit and bid balance will invalidate the award of the permit and result in forfeiture of the deposit. In such case the permit shall be offered to the other bidders in descending order of their bid amount.
(f) If the permit fails to be sold as described in (c) or (e) of this subsection, the permit may be offered to any person possessing a herring validation who offers the largest amount within a specified time period.
(g) The department may revoke the permit for non-compliance with the terms of the permit. In case of permit revocation, the bid amount shall be retained by the department.

[1991 WAC Supp—page 676]
Chapter 220-52 WAC

WAC 220-52-020 Clams—Puget Sound—Seasons and areas. (1) It shall be unlawful to take, dig for or possess clams, cockles, borers, and mussels, not including geoduck clams, taken for commercial purposes from the tidelands of registered aquaculture farms in Puget Sound except during the following seasons:

(a) Those tidelands lying west of the tip of Dungeness Spit from November 1 through March 31.

(b) Elsewhere on Puget Sound the entire year.

(2) It shall be unlawful to take, dig for or possess clams, cockles, borers and mussels except razor clams taken for commercial purposes from the tidelands of the state of Washington except from registered aquaculture farms or by permit issued by the director.

WAC 220-52-030 Clams—Coastal—Seasons and areas. (1) 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.

(2) It shall be unlawful to take, dig for or possess razor clams taken for commercial purposes from Washington waters except as provided for in subsection (3) of this section or during commercial razor clam seasons opened by emergency rule.

(3) It shall be lawful to possess razor clams for commercial purposes for use within the state of Washington that are lawfully taken from within the boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation.

WAC 220-52-040 Crabfishery—Lawful and unlawful. (1) It is unlawful for any vessel geared or equipped with commercial net fishing gear to have aboard any quantity of crab while fishing with said gear or having commercially caught food fish or other species of shellfish aboard.

(2) Unless otherwise provided, it is unlawful to set, maintain, or operate any baited or unbaited shellfish pots or ring nets for taking crabs, for commercial purposes, in any area at any time when it is unlawful to take or fish for crabs for commercial purposes therein.

(3) It is unlawful to have in the water any baited or unbaited shellfish pots or ring nets for taking crabs for commercial purposes, in any area at any time when it is unlawful to take or fish for crabs for commercial purposes therein:

That following the close of a commercial crab season, permission may be granted by the director on a case-by-case basis for fishermen to recover shellfish pots that have become irretrievable due to extreme weather conditions. Fishermen must apply to fisheries patrol for such permission within twenty-four hours prior to the close of season.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to take, or possess for commercial purposes female Dungeness crabs, or male Dungeness crabs measuring less than 6-1/4 inches, caliper measurement, across the back immediately in front of the tips.

(5) It is unlawful for any person to take or fish for crabs for commercial purposes in the Puget Sound licensing district with more than 100 shellfish pots or ring nets in the aggregate, and it shall be unlawful for any group of persons using the same vessel to take or fish for crabs for commercial purposes in Puget Sound with more than 100 shellfish pots or ring nets in the aggregate within the waters of Dungeness Bay lying west of a line projected from the new Dungeness Light southward to the outermost end of the abandoned dock at the Three Crabs Restaurant on the southern shore of Dungeness Bay.

(6) It is unlawful for any fisher or wholesale dealer or buyer to land or purchase Dungeness crab taken from Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, Columbia River, Washington coastal or adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean during the first thirty days following the opening of a coastal crab season from any vessel which has not been issued a Washington crab vessel inspection certificate. The certificate will be issued to vessels made available for inspection in a Washington coastal port and properly licensed for commercial crab fishing if no Dungeness crabs are aboard. Inspections will be performed by authorized department of fisheries personnel
not earlier than twelve hours prior to the opening of the coastal crab season and during the following thirty-day period.

(7) It is unlawful for any licensed fisher to fish for or possess Dungeness crab taken for commercial purposes with shellfish pot gear from Puget Sound waters unless the fisher has on his/her person a current Puget Sound crab pot/buoy brand certificate. The certificate shall contain space for: Vessel name; name of vessel operator(s); buoy brand(s) to be used; number of pots to be fished; Puget Sound endorsement number. The certificate may be obtained at a time and place specified by the director prior to the season opening upon inspection of all pots and buoys to be fished. Inspected gear must meet the requirements of legal gear as defined in WAC 220-20-010 and 220-52-043 in order to be certified. It is unlawful for a fisher to have aboard the fishing vessel or in the water more pots than the number shown on the certificate or to have buoys aboard the vessel with numbers other than those shown on the certificate. Upon inspection of gear, the certificate may be amended during the fishing season.

(8) It is unlawful for any person to take or possess for commercial purposes red rock crabs in the Puget Sound licensing district without having first obtained a license and permit to fish for red rock crabs for commercial purposes authorized by the director of the department of fisheries. The permit must accompany the fisher at all times while fishing for red rock crabs for commercial purposes and must be made available for inspection by any authorized representative of the department of fisheries.

(9) It is unlawful to take or possess Tanner crab taken for commercial purposes from Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 58B, 59, or 60A without having in possession a permit issued by the director authorizing fishing activity for Tanner crab.

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

It is unlawful to fish for or possess Dungeness crabs taken for commercial purposes except during the lawful open seasons and areas as follows:

(1) All Puget Sound Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas except 25C, 27A, 27B, 27C, 28A, 28B, 28C, and 28D – open October 1 through April 15, provided that it is unlawful to set any crab gear prior to 9:00 a.m. on the opening day of the season.

(2) Coastal, Pacific Ocean, Grays Harbor, Willapa Harbor and Columbia River waters – open December 1 through September 15 except that it is lawful to set baited crab gear beginning at 8:00 a.m. November 27.

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

It is unlawful to fish for or possess shrimp taken for commercial purposes from Puget Sound except as provided for in this section:

(1) SHRIMP DISTRICTS: The following areas are defined as shrimp fishing districts:

(a) Shrimp District 1 – (Protection Island, Discovery Bay) Waters south of a line from McCurdy Island Point to the Quimper Peninsula to the northern tip of Protection Island then to Rocky Point on the Miller Peninsula and all waters of Discovery Bay.

(b) Shrimp District 2 – (Griffin Bay) Waters south of a line projected true east–west through Turn Rock Light from San Juan Island to Lopez Island and north of a line projected true east from Cattle Point on San Juan Island to Lopez Island.

(c) Shrimp District 3 – (Port Angeles) Waters inside Ediz Hook west of a line from the tip of Ediz Hook to the ITT Rayonier Dock.

(d) Shrimp District 4 – (Sequim Bay) Waters of Sequim Bay south of a line projected true west from Travis Spit on the Miller Peninsula.

(e) Shrimp District 5 – (Hood Canal) Waters south of the Hood Canal Floating Bridge.

(f) Shrimp District 6 – (Carr Inlet) Waters of Carr Inlet north of a line projected from Penrose Point to Green Point.

(2) TRAWL GEAR:

(a) SEASONS – All waters of Puget Sound are open to trawl gear April 15 through October 15 except closed in:

(i) Shrimp Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

(ii) Waters south of the Narrows Bridge.

(iii) Waters closed to trawl fishing in WAC 220-49-015.

(b) GEAR RESTRICTIONS – Otter trawl gear may not be used.

(3) SHELLFISH POT GEAR:

(a) SEASONS – All waters of Puget Sound are open to shellfish pot gear April 16 through October 15 except:

(i) Open in Shrimp Districts 1, 2, and 3 from May 16 through September 15.

(ii) Closed in Shrimp Districts 4, 5, and 6 unless opened by emergency regulation.

(b) GEAR RESTRICTIONS –

(i) In all areas, maximum 100 pots per fisherman, except:
(A) Maximum 75 pots per fisherman in Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 28B.
(B) Maximum 50 pots per fisherman in Shrimp Districts 1, 2, and 5.
(C) Maximum 10 pots per fisherman in Shrimp District 3.

(ii) In all shrimp districts:
(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.

(iii) In Shrimp Districts 2 and 5:
(A) The entire top, bottom, and sides of the pot, except entrance tunnels, must be constructed of mesh material having a minimum mesh of such size that a 7/8 inch square peg can pass through without changing the shape of the opening.
(B) All entrance tunnels must open into the pot from the sides.
(C) The sum of the maximum widths of all entrance tunnels must not exceed one-half of the perimeter of the bottom of the pot.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-18-030 (Order 91-73), § 220--52-051, filed 8/28/91, effective 9/28/91; 87-23-006 (Order 87-187), § 220--52-051, filed 11/6/87.]

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

(1) General crawfish provisions:
(a) Crawfish may not be taken for commercial purposes with gear other than shellfish pots and no person may fish more than 400 pots.
(b) The open season for commercial crawfish fishing is first Monday in May through October 31, except in Washington waters of the Columbia River downstream from the mouth of the Walla Walla River crawfish may be taken from April 1 through October 31.
(c) The minimum commercial crawfish size is 3–1/4 inches in length from the tip of the rostrum (nose) to the tip of the tail and all undersize crawfish and female crawfish with eggs or young attached to the abdomen must be immediately returned unharmed to the waters from which taken. Fishermen must sort and return illegal crawfish to the waters from which taken immediately after the crawfish are removed from the shellfish pot and prior to lifting additional pots from the water.
(d) Fishermen may not discard into any water of the state any crawfish bait.
(e) Crawfish fishing is not allowed within 1/4 mile of the shoreline of developed parks.
(f) The provisions of this section do not apply to the commercial culture of crawfish at a registered aquatic farm.

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

CLALLAM
Anderson Lake
Crescent Lake

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

[1991 WAC Supp—page 679]
### 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
- Flowing Lake
- Goodwin Lake
- Ki Lake
- Martha Lake
- Pass Lake
- Roesiger Lake
- Serene Lake
- Shoecraft Lake
- Silver Lake
- Stevens Lake
- Stickney Lake
- Storm Lake

### THURSTON
- Deep Lake
- Hicks Lake
- Long Lake
- Patterson Lake
- Summit Lake
- Ward Lake

### WHATCOM
- Budd Lake
- Bug Lake
- Caine Lake
- Fishtrap Creek
- Johnson Creek
- Padden Lake
- Toad or Emerald Lake

### Crawfish Fishing Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Lake, River, or Slough</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Max. Pots Allowed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alder Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Pierce/Thurston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aldwell Lake (Res.)</td>
<td>Clallam</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Patterson Lake (Res.)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Lake, River, or Slough</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Max. Pots Allowed</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Yale Lake (Res.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

(a) Under 20 acres - no commercial harvest.
(b) 20 acres to 100 acres - 50 pots.
(c) 101 acres to 400 acres - 100 pots.
(d) Over 400 acres - 200 pots.
(e) Permits will be issued only in waters where fishing will not conflict with high density residential or recreational areas, and no permit will be issued where developed parks encompass more than one-half of the water shoreline.
(f) The department of fisheries shall fix the maximum number of pots that can be permitted in any given body of water. Once the permitted maximum number of pots for any given body of water has been reached, no further permits will be issued. Permits will be issued on a first-come, first-serve basis consistent with all other regulations concerning issuance of commercial crawfish harvest permits.

WAC 220-52-069 Scallopfishery. (1) It is lawful at any time to take or fish for scallops for commercial purposes in coastal waters with otter trawl or beam trawl or scallop dredge gear. Minimum and maximum size for trawl gear are concurrent with sizes used in coastal shrimp fishing, see WAC 220-52-054. Scallop dredge gear may not exceed fifteen feet in width nor have a ring size of less than three inches inside diameter except as authorized under a permit issued by the director.

(2) It is lawful at any time to take or fish for scallops for commercial purposes in Puget Sound waters with scallop dredge gear not exceeding fifteen feet in width or having a ring size of not less than three inches inside diameter. It is lawful to take and possess scallops taken incidental to bottomfish trawl fishing as authorized under chapter 220-48 WAC. The taking of scallops with trawl gear at times or of size other than those authorized under chapter 220-48 WAC, with scallop dredge gear of a size other than that provided for in this section, or by shellfish diver gear is prohibited except as authorized under permit issued by the director.

(3) It is unlawful at any time to take or possess rock scallops taken for commercial purposes from Puget Sound unless a person has first obtained a rock scallop brood stock permit issued by the department. The permit will specify location, time, and quantity of rock scallops that can be taken for brood stock or culture purposes.

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

(1) Sea cucumber districts:

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

(i) San Juan Channel and Upright Channel within the following lines: North of a line from Cattle Point on San Juan Island to Davis Point on Lopez Island and 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.

(ii) Haro Strait north of a line projected east–west one-half mile south of Eagle Point on San Juan Island and south of a line projected east–west one-quarter mile north of Lime Kiln Light on San Juan Island.

(iii) Within one-quarter mile of Green Point on Spieden Island.

(iv) Within one-quarter mile of Gull Reef, located between Spieden Island and Johns Island.

(c) Sea Cucumber District 3 is defined as those waters of Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, 26A, 26B, 26C, and 26D.

(d) Sea Cucumber District 4 is defined as those waters of Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 27A, 27B, 27C, 28A, 28B, 28C, and 28D.

(2) Sea cucumber areas and seasons:

(a) District 1 open May 1 through October 31, 1991.

(b) District 2 open May 1 through October 31, 1992.

(c) District 3 open May 1 through October 31, 1993 except Marine Fish Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area 26C is closed to the harvest of sea cucumbers after August 31, 1993.

(d) District 4 open May 1 through October 31, 1994.

(e) Other areas and times as authorized by permit issued by the director.

(f) During the seasons provided for in this subsection, harvest is restricted to Monday through Wednesday May 1 through May 14, Monday through Thursday May 15 through June 30, and Monday through Friday thereafter. Divers may not take sea cucumbers from one-half hour before official sunset to official sunrise or 6:00 a.m., whichever is later.

(3) Shellfish diver gear:

(a) [Divers must have a permit issued by the director to take sea cucumbers for commercial purposes.]

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

[(b) Only one diver from each harvesting vessel is allowed in the water at any one time during the sea cucumber harvest operation or when commercial quantities of sea cucumbers are aboard.]

(c) Divers may not fish for or possess geoduck clams during commercial sea cucumber harvesting operations, or possess geoduck clams on a vessel that has sea cucumbers on board.

(4) Trawl gear:

(a) Trawl gear is limited to that gear and those times authorized under chapter 220–48 WAC, or otherwise as authorized by a permit issued by the director.

(b) Up to one hundred pounds of sea cucumbers may be taken without regard to other species aboard, but landings of more than one hundred pounds are lawful only if sea cucumbers represent no more than twenty percent of the total weight of fish on board. No trawl vessel may land more than two hundred fifty pounds of sea cucumbers in any one vessel trip except as authorized by permit issued by the director.


Reviser’s note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules, and deems ineffectual changes not filed by the agency in this manner. The bracketed material in the above section does not appear to conform to the statutory requirement.
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.

(2) Sea urchin areas, seasons, species, and sizes:

(a) District 1 is open November 1, 1991, through March 1, 1992, Monday through Wednesday only, and is open March 2, 1992, through April 15, 1992, Monday and Tuesday only, to harvest of red sea urchins between 4.0 and 5.5 inches in size.

(b) District 4 is open November 1, 1991, through April 15, 1992, Monday through Wednesday only, to harvest of red sea urchins between 3.75 and 5.25 inches in size.

(c) Otherwise as authorized by a permit issued by the director.

d) All sizes in this subsection are shell diameter exclusive of the spines.

(3) Shellfish diver gear:

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

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

(c) Green and purple sea urchins may not be taken.

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

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

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

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

(h) [Only one diver from each harvesting vessel is allowed in the water at any one time during the sea urchin harvesting operation or when commercial quantities of sea urchins are aboard.

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


Reviser’s note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules, and deems ineffectual changes not filed by the agency in this manner. The bracketed material in the above section does not appear to conform to the statutory requirement.

WAC 220-52-075 Shellfish harvest logs. It is unlawful for any vessel operator engaged in commercial crawfish, sea cucumber, sea urchin, scallop, shrimp, squid, octopus, or 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 fisheries. The harvest log must be kept aboard the vessel while the vessel is engaged in harvest or has crawfish, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, shrimp, squid, octopus, scallops, clams, or sand shrimp aboard. The vessel operator must submit the harvest logs for inspection upon request by authorized department of fisheries representatives. The department's copies of the completed harvest log must be submitted to the department for each calendar month in which fishing activity occurs. State copies must be received within ten days following any calendar month in which fishing activity occurred, except that commercial sea cucumber harvest logs must be received for each month of the season provided for in WAC 220-52-072 regardless of whether harvest activity occurred during the month, and all shellfish harvesters must submit a log that must be received by the tenth day following the termination of commercial fishing activity showing that shellfish harvest has terminated for the year.

(1) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp or crawfish with shellfish pot or ring net gear must record the vessel Washington department of fisheries boat registration number, number of pots or ring nets pulled, date pulled, soak time, and gear location before leaving the catch area where taken, and weights must be recorded upon landing or sale. In addition, vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp in Puget Sound Marine Fish—Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Areas 27A, 27B, or 27C (Hood Canal) must record the total number of pots they have in the water and the total number of buoys attached to those pots, and the department's copies of the completed harvest log must be submitted weekly, postmarked no later than Friday and showing harvest activity for the period Thursday of the week previous to submission through Wednesday of the week the harvest log is submitted.

(2) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of shrimp with beam trawl or shrimp trawl gear must record the vessel identity, date, location, duration and estimated weight of shrimp caught for each tow before leaving the catch area where taken.

(3) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of sea urchins or sea cucumbers must record the vessel identity, date, location, and the approximate number of sea urchins or sea cucumbers before leaving the catch area where taken and the exact weight must be recorded upon landing or sale.

(4) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of clams with mechanical digging devices must record the vessel identity, location, and date of harvest before the end of each day's fishing and the weights by clam species must be recorded upon landing or sale.

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(5) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of scallops with dredge or trawl gear must record the vessel identity, date, location, and duration of harvest and estimated weight of scallops caught for each tow before leaving the catch area where taken.

(6) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of squid, except when taken incidental to any other lawful fishery, must record before leaving the Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area where taken, the vessel WDF boat registration number, gear type, catch area, starting and ending time of fishing, and numbers of other species caught and returned. Weights of squid must be recorded on landing or sale.

(7) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of octopus, except when taken incidental to any other lawful fishery, must record before leaving the Marine Fish–Shellfish Management and Catch Reporting Area where taken, the vessel WDF boat registration number, gear type and amount, catch area and hours fished. Weights of octopus must be recorded on landing or sale.

(8) Vessel operators engaged in commercial harvest of sand shrimp, except when taken incidental to any other lawful fishery, must record 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), total number of sand shrimp sold (dozens), and the name of the sand shrimp buyer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-55-055, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 88-03-002 (Order 88-03), § 220-55-065, filed 3/20/88; 86-09-066 (Order 86-16), § 220-55-065, filed 4/21/87; 80-13-064 (Order 80-123), § 220-55-065, filed 9/17/80; 79-09-021 (Order 79-58), § 220-55-065, filed 8/10/79.]

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

(1) The angler possesses the appropriate license stamp for the fishery in which the angler is participating, if a license stamp is required. A license stamp, issued by the department, is required to be affixed to the recreational license form of the angler if it is an annual license stamp, or in the angler’s possession if it is a stamp for a two consecutive day personal use license and the angler can offer proof of identification equivalent to that of a personal use license form. Absent such proof, the stamp must be affixed to a personal use license form.

(2) The catch record card number, if required, is written in ink across the face of the stamp.

(3) For two consecutive day licenses, the validation date is legibly written on the face of the stamp.

If the validation date is illegible or altered, or if the stamp affixed to the recreational license form has been mutilated, the catch record card is invalid. The department will not replace a lost or mutilated stamp.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-55-070, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), § 220-55-070, filed 3/20/89; 88-05-002 (Order 88-03), § 220-55-070, filed 2/4/88; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-55-070, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-105-010.]

WAC 220-55-075 Salmon and sturgeon license stamps. Salmon and sturgeon license stamps shall be issued by the department of fisheries. These stamps are not valid unless affixed to a recreational license form.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-55-070, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), § 220-55-070, filed 3/20/89; 88-05-002 (Order 88-03), § 220-55-070, filed 2/4/88; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-55-070, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-105-015.]

WAC 220-55-080 Validation date. On a two consecutive day personal use license, the validation date shall be the first day on which an angler may fish for or possess foodfish.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-55-080, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 88-05-002 (Order 88-03), § 220-55-080, filed 2/4/88; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-55-080, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-105-020.]

WAC 220-55-086 Two-consecutive-day personal use license. A two–consecutive–day personal use license shall be a stamp issued by the department of fisheries.
In addition to a personal use license, an angler must possess a catch record card, if required, appropriate for the species being fished for.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-55-086, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 90-03-068 (Order 90-05), § 220-55-086, filed 1/19/90, effective 2/19/90; 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), § 220-55-086, filed 3/20/89.]

WAC 220-55-125 Duties of a recreational license dealer. A license dealer shall, at the time of sale of a two consecutive day personal use license, write the validation date in ink on the face of the stamp, and it shall be unlawful to fail to do so.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-55-125, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), § 220-55-125, filed 3/20/89; 88-05-002 (Order 88-03), § 220-55-125, filed 2/4/88; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-55-125, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-105-055.]

Chapter 220-56 WAC PERSONAL-USE FISHERY

WAC

220-56-100 Definitions—Personal use.
220-56-105 River mouth definitions.
220-56-115 Angling—Lawful and unlawful acts.
220-56-125 Bag limits.
220-56-175 Salmon, sturgeon, and halibut catch record cards.
220-56-180 Bag limit codes.
220-56-185 Marine area codes.
220-56-190 Saltwater seasons and bag limits—Salmon.
220-56-205 Hook regulations—Freshwater salmon angling.
220-56-240 Bag limits—Other food fish.
220-56-250 Lingcod—Areas and seasons.
220-56-282 Sturgeon—Lawful gear.
220-56-350 Hardshell clams, cockles, mussels—Areas and seasons.
220-56-380 Oysters—Areas and seasons.

WAC 220-56-100 Definitions—Personal use. (1) "Personal-use possession" and "daily bag limits" are defined as the numbers or pounds of food fish or shellfish which may be taken in a single day or held in possession at one time, unless otherwise provided.

(2) A "single hook" is defined as a hook having a single point or barb; a "double hook" as a hook having two points or barbs on a common shank; and a "treble hook" as a hook having three points or barbs on a common shank.

(3) A "lure" is defined as any object made of animal, vegetable or mineral materials which has attached thereto one or more hooks and is used as bait while angling for food fish.

(4) The term "processed" as it applies in this chapter is defined as food fish or shellfish which have been processed by heat for human consumption as kippered, smoked, or canned fish and is exclusive of iced, frozen, or salted fish.

(5) The term "fresh fish" is defined as salmon or other food fish which has not been processed by heat for human consumption and is exclusive of iced, frozen, or salted fish except that fresh fish provided in WAC 220-56-180 shall not include frozen.

(6) "Hook and line" or "angling" shall be identical in meaning and, except as provided in WAC 220-56-115, shall be defined as the use of not more than one line with one lure in the act of fishing for personal use and not for sale or barter, to be attached to a pole held in hand while landing fish, or the use of a hand-operated line without rod or reel, to which may be attached not more than one lure. When fishing for bottomfish, "angling" and "jigging" shall be identical in meaning.

(7) The term "snag or snagging" is defined as any method of taking or attempting to take food fish with one or more hooks in such a manner that the fish does not take the hook or hooks voluntarily in its mouth.

(8) The term "underwater spearfishing" is defined as any method of taking or attempting to take food fish by using any object or objects to impale or hook fish while the fisherman is swimming or floating in the water.

(9) The term "bow and arrow fishing" is defined as any method of taking, or attempting to take, food fish by the use of an arrow equipped with a barbed head and a line attached, and propelled by a bow, as in the sport of archery, while the fisherman is above the surface of the water.

(10) The term "natural bait," unless otherwise provided, is defined as a lure consisting of an animal or part of an animal with one single hook.

(11) The term "freshwater area" means, for purposes of this chapter:

(a) Within any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond.

(b) On the bank or within 10 yards of any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond.

(c) On or within any boat launch, ramp, or parking facility associated with any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond.

(12) The term "Bonilla-Tatoosh Line" is defined as a line projected from the most westerly point on Cape Flattery to the Tatoosh Island Light then to Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island.

(13) The term "Buoy 10 Line" is defined as a true north-south line projected through Buoy 10 near the mouth of the Columbia River.

(14) The term "Buoy 10 Fishery" is defined as a fishery between the down stream side of the Megler-Astoria Bridge and the Buoy 10 Line.

(15) The term "Channel Marker 13 Line" is defined as a true north-south line through Grays Harbor Channel Marker 13.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-56-100, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 86-09-020 (Order 86-08), § 220-56-100, filed 4/9/86; 85-09-017 (Order 85-20), § 220-56-100, filed 4/9/85; 82-13-040 (Order 82-61), § 220-56-100, filed 6/9/82; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-56-100, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80.]

WAC 220-56-105 River mouth definitions. When pertaining to food fish angling, unless otherwise defined, any reference to the mouths of rivers or streams shall be construed to include those waters of any river or stream including sloughs and tributaries upstream and inside of a line projected between the outermost uplands at the mouth. The term "outermost upland" shall be construed

[1991 WAC Supp—page 685]
to mean those lands not covered by water during an ordinary high tide. The following river mouths are hereby otherwise defined:

Abernathy Creek – Highway 4 Bridge.
Bear River – Highway 101 Bridge.
Bone River – Highway 101 Bridge.
Chehalis River – U.P. Railway Bridge in Aberdeen.
Chinook River – The tide gates at the Highway 101 Bridge.
Cowlitz River – A line projected across the river between two fishing boundary markers set on each bank of the river approximately one-half mile downstream from the lowermost railroad bridge crossing the Cowlitz River.
Dakota Creek – A line from the outermost headland of the south bank to a house at 1285 Runge Avenue, Blaine, Washington, approximately one-quarter mile downstream from the Blaine Road Bridge.
Duwamish River – First Avenue South Bridge.
Elk River – Highway 105 Bridge.
Entiat River – Highway 97 Bridge.
Germany Creek – Highway 4 Bridge.
Hoquiam River – Highway 101 Bridge.
Hemptmall River – Mouth of Jessie Slough.
Johs River – Highway 105 Bridge.
Kennedy Creek – An arc 500 yards east of the midpoint of the northbound Highway 101 Bridge.
Lake Washington Ship Canal – Line 400 feet below the fish ladder at the Chittenden Locks.
Lewis River – A straight line running from a marker on Austin Point south across the Lewis River to a marker on the opposite shore.
Methow River – Highway 97 Bridge.
Mill Creek – Highway 4 Bridge.
Naselle River – Highway 101 Bridge.
Northemah River – Line from markers approximately one-half mile below the Highway 101 Bridge.
Niawakum River – Highway 101 Bridge.
North River – Highway 105 Bridge.
Palix River – Highway 101 Bridge.
Puyallup River – 11th Street Bridge.
Samish River – The Samish Island Bridge (Bayview–Edison Road).
Sammamish River – Kenmore Highway Bridge.
Skagit River – A line projected from the terminus of the jetty with McGlinn Island to the white monument on the easterly end of Ika Island, then to a white monument on the westerly end of Craft Island, then to a white monument near the corner of the levee on the westerly side of Dry Slough, and then to a white monument on the easterly side of Tom Moore Slough.
Skamokawa Creek – Highway 4 Bridge.
Skookum Creek – A line 400 yards below the old railroad bridge.
Snohomish River – Burlington Northern Railway Bridges crossing main river and sloughs.
Southemah River – Lynn Point 117 degrees true to the opposite shore.
Tucannon River – State Highway 261 Bridge.
Wallace River – The furthest downstream railroad bridge.
Washougal River – A straight line from the Crown Zellerbach pumpinghouse southeasterly across the Washougal River to the east end of the Highway 14 Bridge near the upper end of Lady Island.
Whatcom Creek – A line projected approximately 14 degrees true from the flashing light at the southerly end of the Port of Bellingham North Terminal to the southerly end of the dike surrounding the Georgia Pacific treatment pond.
White Salmon River – Highway 14 Bridge.
Little White Salmon River – At boundary markers on river bank downstream from the federal salmon hatchery.
Willapa River – Highway 101 Bridge.
Yakima River – Highway 240 Bridge.


WAC 220-56-115 Angling—Lawful and unlawful acts. (1) It is unlawful for any person to use more than one line with one lure at any one time while angling for food fish for personal use except:

(a) It is lawful to use two natural baits per line while angling in freshwater.
(b) It is lawful to use two lures per line while angling in marine waters for food fish other than salmon or baitfish.
(c) A second line using baitfish jigger gear is lawful while angling in the Strait of Juan de Fuca east of the mouth of the Sekiu river, Georgia Strait, the San Juan Islands, and Puget Sound.
(d) It is lawful to use two lines (two rods) to fish for salmon in Catch Record Card Areas 10, 11 and 13, and lawful to use a third line using baitfish jigger gear in these areas.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to take, fish for or possess food fish taken for personal use by any means other than angling with a line attached to a pole held in hand while landing the fish or with a hand-operated line without rod or reel except as follows:

(a) It is lawful to leave the pole in a pole holder while playing or landing the fish if the pole is capable of being readily removed from the pole holder.
(b) It is lawful to use an electric power-operated reel designed for sport fishing attached to a pole.

(c) It is lawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use with hand lines (lines not attached to a handheld pole) except use of hand lines is unlawful in those waters west of the mouth of the Sekiu River, the Pacific Ocean, Washington waters at the mouth of the Columbia River west of a line projected true north and south through Buoy 10, Grays Harbor, and Willapa Bay.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person while angling for food fish to fail to keep his angling gear under his direct and immediate physical control.


WAC 220-56-128 Food fish fishing—Closed areas. It is unlawful to fish for or possess food fish taken from the following areas during the times indicated.

(1) It is unlawful at all times to fish for or possess food fish taken for personal use in waters lying within one mile below any fish rack, fishway, dam or other artificial or natural obstruction, either temporary or permanent, unless otherwise provided.

(2) Waters of Budd Inlet at Olympia south of the Fourth Avenue Bridge are closed at all times, and all contiguous waters lying between the Fourth Avenue Bridge and a line from the northwesterly corner of the Bayview Market Building to a point 100 yards north of the railroad bridge located on the western side of the inlet opposite the Bayview Market Building are closed during the period July 16 through October 31.

(3) The waters of Percival Cove are closed at all times.

(4) Those waters of Hood Canal within a radius of one hundred feet from the confluence of Finch Creek with tidewater adjacent to the Hood Canal Salmon Hatchery are closed December 1 through October 31. Those waters within 50 feet of the confluence are closed from November 1 through November 30.

(5) Waters within a radius of 100 yards from the Enetai Hatchery Outfall Creek where it enters saltwater are closed at all times.

(6) Those waters of Sinclair Inlet inside a line fifty yards from the pierhead line of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton are closed at all times.

(7) Those waters of Hood Canal within 100 feet of the Seabeck Highway Bridge over Big Beef Creek are closed August 1 through November 30.

(8) In Shilshole Bay waters east of the Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge are closed to salmon angling. For food fish other than salmon, those waters easterly of the Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge are closed June 1 through September 30. During the period October 1 through May 31 it is lawful to fish for food fish other than salmon up to the mouth of the Lake Washington Ship Canal.

(9) Those waters of the Chinkook River upstream from tide gate at the Highway 101 Bridge are closed at all times.

(10) Those waters of the Columbia River between the Vernita Bridge and the Hanford power line crossing (wooden towers at S24, T13N, R27E) are closed October 23 through June 15.

(11) Those waters of the Columbia River between the upstream line of Bonneville Dam to a point 600 feet below the fish ladder at the new Bonneville Dam powerhouse are closed at all times.

(12) Waters of the Lake Washington Ship Canal west of a north-south line 400 feet east of the eastern end of the north wing wall of Chittenden Locks to the mouth of the Lake Washington Ship Canal are closed to food fish angling at all times.

(13) Waters of Catch Record Card Area 10 west of a line from Point Monroe to Indianola and east of a line from Point Bolin to Battle Point are closed to food fish angling from January 1 through March 31.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-56-128, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 90-06-026, § 220-56-128, filed 2/28/90, effective 3/31/90; 89-07-060 (Order 89-12), § 220-56-128, filed 3/16/89; 88-10-012 (Order 88-14), § 220-56-128, filed 4/26/88; 85-09-017 (Order 85-20), § 220-56-128, filed 4/9/85; 82-07-047 (Order 82-19), § 220-56-128, filed 3/18/82; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-56-128, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-56-065.]

WAC 220-56-175 Salmon, sturgeon, and halibut catch record cards. It is unlawful for any person to fail to comply with the catch record requirements, as provided for in this section:

(1) In order to fish for or possess for personal use anadromous salmon, Columbia River, Grays Harbor, or Willapa Bay sturgeon (including sturgeon taken from any tributary), or halibut taken from Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13, a fisherman must obtain and have in his possession the appropriate catch record card (also referred to as punch card in chapter 75.25 RCW) as described in WAC 220-69-237, 220-69-238, and 220-69-239 except for commercially caught salmon retained for personal use as provided for in WAC 220-56-016 and commercially caught sturgeon retained for personal use as provided for in WAC 220-20-021.

(2) Any angler, when obtaining a catch record card shall completely, accurately, and legibly complete all personal identification information in ink on the catch record card prior to detaching the catch record card from the underlying copy of the catch record card.

(3) Immediately upon catching and possessing a salmon, sturgeon or halibut, the angler shall enter in the appropriate space the place, date of catch, species (catch type), and, for sturgeon, length.

(4) Every person possessing a catch record card shall by January 31 of the year following the year printed on the card return such card to the department of fisheries.

[1991 WAC Supp—page 687]
(5) Any person possessing a catch record card shall, upon demand of any law enforcement officer or authorized fisheries department employee, exhibit said card to such officer or employee for inspection.

(6) A catch record shall not be transferred, borrowed, altered, or loaned to another person.

[WAC 220-56-175, file 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 90-06-026, § 220-56-175, filed 2/28/90, effective 3/31/90; 89-07-071 (Order 89-05), § 220-56-175, filed 3/20/89; 88-05-002 (Order 88-03), § 220-56-175, filed 2/4/88, 85-11-020 (Order 85-43), § 220-56-175, filed 5/10/85; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-56-175, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80. Formerly WAC 220-56-023.]

WAC 220-56-180 Bag limit codes. (1) Code A: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit in any one day is six salmon not less than 12 inches in length, not more than two of these six salmon may be any combination of the following:

- Chinook over 24 inches in length
- Coho over 20 inches in length
- Pink, chum or sockeye over 12 inches in length
- Atlantic salmon (no minimum length).

(2) Code C: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit in any one day is six chinook and coho salmon in the aggregate not less than 12 inches in length or more than the following:

- 24 inches in length for chinook; 20 inches in length for coho.

(3) Code D: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit in any one day is six salmon including Atlantic salmon not less than 12 inches in length not more than two of which may be sockeye salmon; all chinook salmon greater than 24 inches in length and all coho salmon greater than 20 inches in length must be released.

(4) Code F: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit in any one day is two salmon including Atlantic salmon provided that:

- Chinook salmon must be not less than 24 inches in length, coho salmon must be not less than 16 inches, but there is no minimum size on other salmon.
- During the period April 16 through June 15 in waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca between the mouth of the Sekiu River and a line from the most westerly point on Cape Flattery to the Tatoosh Island Light then to Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island, it is unlawful to take and retain chinook salmon greater than 30 inches in length.

(5) Code G: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit is four salmon including Atlantic salmon, not more than two of which may be chinook salmon and the minimum size for chinook salmon is 22 inches in length.

(6) Code H: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit in any one day is three salmon including Atlantic salmon provided that:

- Chinook salmon must be not less than 22 inches in length, but there is no minimum size for other salmon.
- During the period April 16 through June 15 in Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, and 7, it is unlawful to retain or possess chinook salmon greater than 30 inches in length.

- In contiguous marine waters of Puget Sound east of the mouth of the Sekiu River, no more than two of the three salmon daily bag limit may be chinook, except the daily bag limit in Catch Record Card Area 12 is three salmon of any species.

- During the period July 1 through September 30 the daily bag limit is 2 salmon of any species in Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, 7, 8–1, 8–2, and 9.

(7) Code I: In waters having this code designation, the bag limit, size restrictions, and opening and closing dates are the same as those for gamefish as regulated under Title 77 RCW by the Washington wildlife commission. Salmon angling catch record card is not required, but a gamefish license is required to take, fish for or possess gamefish.

(8) The possession limit in all waters regulated under Bag Limits A, C, D, F, G, H, and special bag limits shall not exceed the equivalent of two daily bag limits of fresh salmon, and additional salmon may be possessed in frozen or processed form. The possession limit in waters regulated under Bag Limit I is the same as the possession limit for gamefish as regulated under Title 77 RCW by the Washington wildlife commission.


WAC 220-56-185 Marine area codes. The term "marine area code numbers" is defined as the catch area for the salmon catch record card. The following is a list of the catch areas:

(1) Area 1 (Ilwaco): West of the Megler–Astoria Bridge – north to Leadbetter Point. Effective January 1, 1989, Area 1 includes only waters west of the Buoy 10 Line and north to Leadbetter Point.

(2)(a) Area 2 (Westport–Ocean Shores): From Leadbetter Point north to the Queets River, Area 2 excludes waters of Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor.

(b) Area 2-1: Willapa Bay east of a line from Leadbetter Point to Willapa Channel Marker 8 (Buoy 8) then to the westerly most landfall on Cape Shoolwater.

(c) Area 2-2: Grays Harbor east of a line from the outermost end of the north jetty to the outermost exposed end of the south jetty.

(3) Area 3 (La Push): From the Queets River north to Cape Alava.

(4) Area 4 (Neah Bay): From Cape Alava north and inside Juan de Fuca Strait to the Sekiu River.

(5) Area 5 (Sekiu and Pillar Point): From mouth of Sekiu River east to Low Point, mouth of the Lyre River.

[1993 WAC Supp—page 688]
(6) Area 6 (East Juan de Fuca Strait): From Low Point east to the Partridge Point–Point Wilson line north to the line from Trial Island (near Victoria, B.C.) – Navigation Buoy BW "R" – Smith Island – the most northeasterly of the Lawson Reef lighted buoys (RB1 QK Fl Bll) – Northwest Island – the Initiative 77 marker on Fidalgo Island.

(7) Area 7 (San Juan Islands): All marine waters north of the line described under Area 6 to the United States–Canadian boundary.

(8)(a) Area 8 (Deception Pass, Hope and Camano Islands): Line projected from West Point on Whidbey Island to Reservation Head on Fidalgo Island, south of the Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge at the north end of Swinomish Slough, north of the Highway 532 Bridge between Camano Island and the mainland, and westerly of a line from the East Point Light on Whidbey Island to the Saratoga Pass Light #2 on Camano Island (Fl red 4 sec.).

(b) Area 8–1 (Deception Pass and Hope Island): East of a line projected from West Point on Whidbey Island to Reservation Head on Fidalgo Island, south of the Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge at the north end of Swinomish Slough, north of the Highway 532 Bridge between Camano Island and the mainland, and westerly of a line from the East Point Light on Whidbey Island to the Saratoga Pass Light #2 on Camano Island (Fl red 4 sec.) and north of a line from the south tip of Possession Point 110 degrees true to a shipwreck on the opposite shore.

(9) Area 9 (Admiralty Inlet): All waters inside and south of the Partridge Point–Point Wilson Line and a line projected from the southerly tip of Possession Point 110 degrees true to a shipwreck on the opposite shore and northerly of the Hood Canal Bridge and the Apple Cove Point–Edwards Point Line.

(10) Area 10 (Seattle–Bremerton): From the Apple Cove Point–Edwards Point Line to a line projected true east–west through the northern tip of Vashon Island.

(11) Area 11 (Tacoma–Vashon Island): From the northern tip of Vashon Island to the Tacoma Narrows Bridge.

(12) Area 12 (Hood Canal): All contiguous waters south of the Hood Canal Bridge and adjacent waters north of the Hood Canal Bridge when fishing from the pontoon beneath the bridge.

(13) Area 13 (South Puget Sound): All contiguous waters south of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge.

[WAC 220–56–190 Saltwater seasons and bag limits—Salmon. It shall be unlawful to take, fish for or possess salmon taken by angling for personal use except from the following areas, during the seasons, in the quantities, sizes and for the species designated in this section and as defined in the bag limit codes in WAC 220–56–180:

(1) Puget Sound:
(a) Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, 7, 8–1, 8–2, 9, and 12 – Bag Limit H – open the entire year.
(b) Catch Record Card Areas 10, 11, and 13 – Bag Limit G – open the entire year.
(c) In the above waters there are specified closures as provided for in WAC 220–56–128, 220–56–130, and 220–56–195.

(2) Strait of Juan de Fuca from the mouth of the Sekiu River to the Bonilla–Tatoosh Line – Bag Limit F except during the period April 16 through June 15 maximum size limit of 30 inches on chinook salmon if the waters described in this subsection are open – open concurrently with the ocean, and these waters will remain open through October 31 or until the ocean salmon quota for any species is taken.

(3) Pacific Ocean coastal waters: All waters west of a line from Tatoosh Island Light to Bonilla Point, Pacific Ocean, and Washington waters at the mouth of the Columbia River west of a line projected true north and south through Buoy 10 – Bag Limit F – when opened by emergency regulation.

(4) Grays Harbor (Catch Record Card Area 2–2) (a) Open to salmon angling coincidentally with the season, bag limit, size, and gear restrictions in adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean (Catch Record Card Area 2). Lawful to fish from the bank only of the north and south jetties 7 days per week when the recreational season is in progress in adjacent ocean waters, (b) Bag Limit A – August 16 through January 31: Waters of Catch Record Card Area 2–2 east of the Channel Marker 13 Line.

(5) Willapa Bay (Catch Record Card Area 2–1) (a) Open to salmon angling coincidentally with the season, bag limit, size, and gear restrictions in adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean (Catch Record Card Area 2), (b) Bag Limit A – August 16 through January 31.

[WAC 220–56–205 Hook regulations—Freshwater salmon angling. It is unlawful to fish for or to possess salmon taken for personal use from freshwater unless the hooks used meet the requirements of this section:

(1) Nonbuoyant lures are defined as lures that do not have enough buoyancy to float in freshwater. Nonbuoyant lures other than natural bait lures must have no more than one single hook and that hook must not exceed 3/4 inch from point to shank except nonbuoyant lures used in the Columbia River downstream from Bonneville Dam may have treble hooks. Nonbuoyant natural bait lures may have up to two single hooks not exceeding 3/4 inch from point to shank.

[1991 WAC Supp—page 689]
(2) Buoyant lures are defined as lures that have enough buoyancy to float in freshwater and may have any number of hooks.

(3) No leads, weights or sinkers may be attached below or less than 12 inches above a lure.

(4) All hooks must be attached within three inches of the bait or lure.

WAC 220-56-235 Possession limits—Bottomfish. It is unlawful, unless otherwise provided, for any one person to take in any one day more than the following quantities of bottomfish for personal use. The possession limit at any one time shall not exceed the equivalent of two daily bag limits of fresh bottomfish. Additional bottomfish may be possessed in a frozen or processed form.

1. Coastal (Punch Card Areas 1 through 4):
   a. Lingcod:
      i. 3 fish in Punch Card Areas 1 through 3 and Area 4 west of a line projected from the most westerly point on Cape Flattery to the Tatoosh Island light, thence to Bonilla Point;
      ii. 2 fish in Punch Card Area 4 east of a line projected from the most westerly point on Cape Flattery to the Tatoosh Island light, thence to Bonilla Point.
   b. Rockfish - 15 fish.
   c. Surfperch (excluding shiner perch) - 15 fish.
   d. All other species - no limit.

2. Puget Sound:
   a. East of the mouth of the Sekiu River and west and north of a line from Point Partridge to Point Wilson and west of a line between west point on Whidbey Island and Reservation Head on Fidalgo Island. (Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 7) - 15 fish in the aggregate of all species and species groups of bottomfish, which may include no more than:
      - Rockfish 10 fish
      - Surfperch 10 fish
      - Pacific cod 15 fish
      - Pollock 15 fish
      - Flatfish (except halibut) 15 fish
      - Lingcod 2 fish (1 fish if by spear fishing)
   b. All contiguous marine waters east and south of a line from Point Partridge to Point Wilson and east of a line projected from West Point on Whidbey Island to Reservation Head on Fidalgo Island (Catch Record Card Areas 8–1 through 13) - 15 fish in the aggregate of all species and species groups of bottomfish, which may include no more than:
      - Rockfish 5 fish
      - Surfperch 10 fish
      - Pacific cod 2 fish
      - Pollock 5 fish
      - Flatfish (except halibut) 15 fish
      - Lingcod 1 fish

   (c) It is unlawful to possess lingcod less than 22 inches in length taken by angling.

   (d) The daily bag limit taken by spear fishing may include no more than one lingcod. There is no size restriction on the one lingcod allowed in the daily bag limit if taken by spear fishing.

WAC 220-56-240 Bag limits—Other food fish. It is unlawful for any one person to fish for or possess in any one day more than the following quantities and sizes of food fish taken for personal use:

1. Sturgeon:
   a. 1 fish not less than 48 inches nor more than 66 inches in length in the Columbia River and tributaries upstream from the Dalles Dam to the United States/Canada border and those waters of the Snake River and tributaries from its mouth upstream to the powerline crossing below Highway 12 Bridge at Clarkston.
   b. Except as provided for in subsection (1)(a) of this section, the state-wide daily limit for sturgeon is two fish in total, with the following size restrictions:
      i. Minimum size is 40 inches in length;
      ii. Maximum size is 72 inches in length;
      iii. Not more than one of the two fish may be less than 48 inches in length; and
      iv. Not more than one of the two fish may equal or exceed 48 inches in length.
   c. The possession limit is two daily bag limits of fresh sturgeon. Additional sturgeon may be possessed in a frozen or processed form.

2. Smelt: 20 pounds. The daily bag limit and the possession limit are the same. It is unlawful for any person to possess more than 20 pounds of smelt at any time.

3. Herring: 20 pounds fresh. Additional herring may be possessed in a frozen or processed form.

4. All other food fish not otherwise provided for in this chapter: No limit.
WAC 220-56-250 Lingcod—Areas and seasons. It
is unlawful to take, fish for or possess lingcod for personal use except during the seasons and within the areas herein provided:

(1) Coastal area (a) Catch Record Card Areas 1 through 3 – open the entire year, (b) Catch Record Card Area 4 – April 16 through November 30.

(2) Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, and 7 – April 16 through November 30.

(3) Catch Record Card Areas 8 through 13 – April 16 through May 31.

WAC 220-56-282 Sturgeon—Lawful gear. It is unlawful to fish for sturgeon with other than natural bait and barbless hooks, and it is unlawful to use more than two single barbless hooks per natural bait, or to use more than two natural baits.

WAC 220-56-350 Hardshell clams, cockles, mussels—Areas and seasons. (1) It is lawful to take, dig for and possess clams, cockles, borers and mussels taken for personal use on Puget Sound the entire year except that it is unlawful to take, dig for or possess such shellfish taken for personal use:

(a) West of the tip of Dungeness Spit from April 1 through October 31.

(b) Garrison Bay: All state-owned and federally-owned tidelands of Guiss Island and those tidelands south of a boundary marker located approximately 1,010 yards southerly of Bell Point are closed to clam digging the entire year. Those tidelands north of the above-described boundary marker are open to harvest the entire year.

(c) Saltwater State Park—All state-owned tidelands at Saltwater State Park shall be closed to the personal use harvest of all species of clams from June 16 through December 31.

(d) Twanoh State Park—All state-owned tidelands at Twanoh State Park shall be closed to the personal use harvest of all species of clams April 16, 1991, through April 15, 1992.

(e) Kayak Point County Park—All county-owned tidelands at Kayak Point County Park are closed except county tidelands north of the county fishing pier are open January 1 to June 15 of even-numbered years and county tidelands south of the pier are open January 1 to June 15 of odd-numbered years.

(f) Point Whitney—All state-owned tidelands at Point Whitney are closed to clam digging July 16 through April 15.

(g) All state-owned tidelands at Camano Island State Park are closed to clam digging Sunday through Friday of each week.

(h) Eagle Creek—All state-owned tidelands at Eagle Creek are closed to clam digging July 1 through April 15.

(i) Port Townsend Ship Canal—The state-owned tidelands along the east shore of the canal between Port Townsend Bay and Oak Bay are closed to clam digging through April 15, 1992.

(j) Sequim Bay State Park—All tidelands at Sequim Bay State Park south of the boat ramp are closed to clam digging through April 15, 1992.

(k) Puget Sound state oyster reserves are closed to clam digging the entire year except the following areas are open for personal use clam harvest:

(i) Oakland Bay—The state-owned oyster reserve tidelands on the channel of the northwest shore of the Bayshore Peninsula between department markers.

(ii) Case Inlet—The state-owned oyster reserve tidelands on the east side of North Bay at the north end of the inlet.

(2) It is lawful to take, dig for and possess clams, cockles, borers, and mussels, not including razor clams, taken for personal use in Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor the entire year, except from state oyster reserves, which are closed to clam digging the entire year.

(3) It is lawful to take, dig for and possess clams, cockles, borers, and mussels, not including razor clams taken for personal use from the Pacific Ocean beaches from November 1 through March 31.

WAC 220-56-380 Oysters—Areas and seasons. (1) It is unlawful to take oysters for any purpose from state oyster reserves without written permission of the director of fisheries.

(2) It is unlawful to take or possess oysters for personal use from public tidelands from July 16 through September 15. In addition, it is unlawful to take or possess oysters taken from the following areas except during the periods indicated:

(a) Hood Canal south of a line from Misery Point to Quatsap Point – October 1 through June 30.

(b) Bywater Bay State Tidelands – May 16 through July 15.

(c) Point Whitney – Closed April 16, 1991, through April 15, 1992.

(d) Kitsap Memorial State Park – May 16 through June 15.

(e) Scenic Beach State Park – April 16 through May 15.

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(f) Department of fisheries tidelands at Hoodspor Salmon Hatchery — closed year round.

g) Eagle Creek — April 1 through April 30.


(3) It is unlawful to pick or take oysters for personal use from waters measuring more than two feet in depth at the time of removal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-56-380, filed 2/28/90, effective 3/1/90; 89-07-060 (Order 89-12), § 220-56-380, filed 3/16/89; 88-10-012 and 88-10-013 (Orders 88-14 and 88-15), § 220-56-380, filed 4/26/88; 87-09-066 (Order 87-16), § 220-56-380, filed 4/21/87; 86-09-020 (Order 86-08), § 220-56-380, filed 4/9/86; 84-09-026 (Order 84-22), § 220-56-380, filed 4/11/84; 82-13-040 (Order 82-61), § 220-56-380, filed 6/9/82; 82-07-047 (Order 82-19), § 220-56-380, filed 3/16/89; 82-05-027 (Order 82-13), § 220-57-210, filed 2/17/81, effective 4/1/81; 79-02-052 (Order 79-7), § 220-57-210, filed 1/30/79, effective 4/1/79; Order 76-14, § 220-57-210, filed 3/15/76, effective 5/1/76. Formerly WAC 220-57-026.]

**WAC 220-57-265**

**Hamma Hamma River.** Closed to salmon angling the entire year.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-14-047 (Order 91-41), § 220-57-265, filed 6/27/91, effective 7/28/91; 89-07-060 (Order 89-12), § 220-57-265, filed 3/16/89; 82-13-040 (Order 82-61), § 220-57-265, filed 6/9/82; 81-05-027 (Order 81-13), § 220-57-210, filed 2/17/81, effective 4/1/81; 79-02-052 (Order 79-7), § 220-57-210, filed 1/30/79, effective 4/1/79; Order 76-14, § 220-57-210, filed 3/15/76, effective 5/1/76. Formerly WAC 220-57-039.]

**WAC 220-57-290**

**Icicle River.** Special Bag Limit: Two salmon per day, minimum size 12 inches — May 16 through June 30: Downstream from a point 400 feet below Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery to fishing boundary markers at the mouth of the Icicle River.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-57-290, filed 2/28/90, effective 3/1/90; 89-07-060 (Order 89-12), § 220-57-290, filed 4/21/87; 86-09-020 (Order 86-08), § 220-57-290, filed 4/9/86; 83-07-043 (Order 83-16), § 220-57-290, filed 3/17/83; 80-03-064 (Order 80-12), § 220-57-290, filed 2/27/80, effective 4/1/80; 79-02-052 (Order 79-7), § 220-57-290, filed 1/30/79, effective 4/1/79; 78-03-004 (Order 78-8), § 220-57-290, filed 2/21/78, effective 4/1/78; 77-3, § 220-57-290, filed 1/28/77, effective 3/1/77; Order 76-14, § 220-57-290, filed 3/15/76, effective 5/1/76. Formerly WAC 220-57-044.]

**WAC 220-57-313**

**Kennedy Creek.** Special Bag Limit — 2 adult salmon — October 1 through November 30: Downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge to mouth. Barbless hooks only.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-57-313, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91.]

**WAC 220-57-340**

**Nemah River.** (1) Middle Nemah, Bag Limit A — July 1 through January 31: Downstream from the department of natural resources bridge on the Middle Nemah A Line Road.

(2) North Nemah — Bag Limit A — October 1 through January 31: Downstream from lower bridge on dead end Lower Nemah Road to the mouth.

(3) South Nemah — Bag Limit A — July 1 through January 31: Downstream from the confluence of the Middle Nemah to the mouth.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-57-340, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91.]

**WAC 220-57-385**

**Quillayute River.** Bag Limit A — May 1 through November 30: Downstream from the confluence of the Soleduck and Bogachiel rivers including Olympic National Park waters.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 75.08.080. 91-08-054 (Order 91-13), § 220-57-385, filed 4/2/91, effective 5/3/91; 89-07-060 (Order 89-12), § 220-57-385, filed 3/16/89; 88-10-013 (Order 88-15), § 220-57-385, filed 6/26/88; 87-09-066 (Order 87-16), § 220-57-385, filed 4/21/87; 85-09-048 (Order 85-33), § 220-57-385, filed 4/16/85;
WAC 220-57-425 Skagit River. (1) Bag Limit A—July 1 through December 31: Downstream from the mouth of the Cascade River to Gilligan Creek. Chinook salmon greater than 24 inches in length must be released immediately. During the period July, August, and September, not more than one of the adult salmon may be a coho salmon. After September, all coho salmon greater than 20 inches in length must be released. During the period August 1 through September 15, up to six pink salmon allowed in the six salmon daily bag limit.

(2) Bag Limit A—July 1 through December 31: Downstream from Gilligan Creek. Not more than one of the adult salmon may be a chinook salmon. During the period July, August, and September, not more than one of the adult salmon may be a coho salmon. After September, all coho salmon greater than 20 inches in length must be released. During the period August 1 through September 15, up to six pink salmon allowed in the six salmon daily bag limit.

WAC 220-57-430 Skokomish River. Special Daily Bag Limit of two chinook salmon not less than 12 inches in length. All chinook salmon less than 12 inches in length and all other species of salmon must be released immediately—July 1 through September 15: Downstream from the mouth of Vance Creek. Terminal gear on the Skokomish River is limited to one bait or lure with one single-pointed hook only, measuring no more than 1/2 inch from point to shank.

WAC 220-57-460 Soleduck River. Bag Limit A—May 1 through November 30: Downstream from the concrete pump station at the Soleduck Hatchery.

Chapter 220-57A WAC
FRESH WATER LAKES

WAC 220-57A-035 Chelan Lake (Chelan County).

WAC 220-57A-035 Chelan Lake (Chelan County). Special Bag Limit 2 chinook salmon per day, minimum size 15 inches.

Chapter 220-69 WAC
FISH RECEIVING TICKETS—WEIGHT DELIVERY SHEETS

WAC 220-69-260 Distribution of copies of cannery and troll fish receiving ticket.

220-69-262 Distribution of copies of marine and utility fish receiving ticket.

220-69-264 Distribution of copies of treaty Indian fish receiving tickets.

220-69-26401 Distribution of copies of shellfish receiving ticket.

WAC 220-69-260 Distribution of copies of cannery and troll fish receiving ticket. State of Washington cannery and troll fish receiving tickets shall be made out in quintuplicate (five copies) at the time of landing. Upon completion of the fish receiving ticket the copies shall be distributed as follows:

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(1) The dealer copy #1 (white) shall be retained by receiver for their use.

(2) The state copies #1 and #2 (green and pink) shall be mailed to the department of fisheries. It is required that the state copies be received by the department no later than the sixth working day after the day the ticket was completed by the original receiver.

(3) Dealer copy #2 (yellow) shall be retained by receiver for their use.

(4) Fisherman copy (gold) shall be retained by the deliverer for their use.

WAC 220-69-262 Distribution of copies of marine and utility fish receiving ticket. State of Washington marine and utility fish receiving tickets shall be made out in quadruplicate (four copies) at the time of landing. Upon completion of the fish receiving ticket, the copies shall be distributed as follows:

(1) The dealer copy #1 (white) shall be retained by receiver for their use.

(2) The state copy (green) shall be mailed to the department of fisheries. It is required that the state copy be received by the department no later than the sixth working day after the day the ticket was completed by the original receiver.

(3) The dealer copy #2 (yellow) shall be retained by receiver for their use.

(4) The fisherman copy (gold) shall be retained by the deliverer for their use.

(5) The fisherman copy (gold) shall be retained by the deliverer for their use.

WAC 220-69-264 Distribution of copies of treaty Indian fish receiving tickets. State of Washington treaty Indian fish receiving tickets shall be made out in quintuplicate (five copies) at the time of landing. Upon completion of the treaty Indian fish receiving ticket, the copies shall be distributed as follows:

(1) The dealer copy #1 (white) shall be retained by receiver for their use.

(2) The state copies #1 and #2 (green and pink) shall be mailed to the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, P.O. Box 5247, Lacey, Washington 98503. It is required that the state copy and game copy be received by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission no later than the sixth working day after the day the ticket was completed by the original receiver.

(3) The tribal copy (yellow) shall be mailed with the state and game copies to the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, P.O. Box 5247, Lacey, Washington 98503:

Provided, That upon written agreement received by the department of fisheries from a specific tribe and buyer indicating the desire to transmit the tribe's copy directly to the fisherman's tribe, then that one copy may be so disposed.

(4) The fisherman copy (gold) shall be retained by the deliverer for their use.

WAC 220-69-26401 Distribution of copies of shellfish receiving ticket. State of Washington shellfish receiving tickets shall be made out in quintuplicate (five copies) at the time of landing. Upon completion of the shellfish receiving ticket, the copies shall be distributed as follows:

(1) The dealer copy #1 (white) shall be retained by receiver of their use.

(2) The state copy #1 (green) shall be mailed to the department of fisheries. It is required that the state copy be received by the department no later than the sixth working day after the day the ticket was completed by the original receiver.

(3) The state copy #2 (pink) shall be mailed with state copy #1 (green) to the department of fisheries.

(4) The dealer copy #2 shall be retained by the receiver for their use.

(5) The fisherman copy (gold) shall be retained by the deliverer for their use.


Title 222 WAC
FOREST PRACTICES BOARD

Chapters
222-16 Definitions.
222-20 Application and notification procedures.
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Chapter 222-16 WAC
DEFINITIONS

WAC
222-16-010 General definitions.*
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222-16-060 Lands with a likelihood of future conversion.

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