16. 2010-2012 SPORTFISH RULE PROPOSALS – RULE BRIEFING

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"GREEN SHEET"

Meeting dates: December 4-5 Commission Meeting

Agenda item #16: 2010-2012 Sportfish Rule Proposals – Public Hearing

Staff Contact: Patricia Michael

Presenter(s): Craig Burley – Fish Management Division Manager

Background:

This year we received a total of 327 proposals for consideration. These proposals were reviewed by recreational fishery advisory groups and department staff. The proposals were divided into two categories during this review for inclusion in the public mailout. Proposals that were supported by the department for further public comment were presented in text format, describing the proposed change and the reason the change is needed. Public proposals that were not supported were put into table format, with a brief description of the proposal and a short rationale as to why staff did not support the proposal. Some public proposals were modified and added to the list of supported proposals; this was also noted in the table. Three additional proposals were added in late September and early October. The proposed list of areas where the Columbia River Endorsement would be required was adjusted in late October.

Policy issue(s) you are bringing to the Commission for consideration:

Establish rules and regulations for the upcoming 2010-12 sportfishing season(s) to ensure conservation of the fish and shellfish resource and provide sustainable recreational fishing opportunities. The rule proposal package (attached) does contain a number of policy issues related to sportfishing changes.

Public involvement process used and what you learned:

WDFW has made a concerted effort to involve the sportfishing public in the regulation development process in three major ways.

1. Inviting the public to submit proposals for rule changes. An information packet with a timeline for the rules process, a proposal form and instructions, and information about other rule change processes was posted on our website and notices were sent to our sportfishing rule development mailing and e-mailing lists. These lists have been developed over several years and include members of the public who have participated in the process before, other regulatory agencies and Tribes, WDFW advisory groups, and anyone who sent in a rule change proposal or requested to be part of this year's process. The same information was also featured in a news release.
2. The public was invited to comment on the proposals in the public mailout (attached). This document was featured in a news release, and placed on the Department's website. Our mailing and e-mail lists were notified as well as our Advisory Groups. Instructions were provided regarding where to send written testimony and where and when the December Commission meeting (where oral testimony will be taken) will occur. The public mailout has been included in your notebook materials.
3. We have also involved our sportfishing advisory groups in the process by inviting them to submit proposals and asking for their comments or concerns. Several of the individual advisory groups have also included sportfishing rule changes as an item on their individual meeting agendas, either to express their views to staff, or to be briefed by staff on the progress of the process at that particular time. We will continue to involve them in this process.
4. This meeting is the public hearing for these proposals .

Action requested:

None at this time. Public testimony will be taken at this meeting. Consideration for adoption will take place at the February 2010 meeting.

Draft motion language:

Not Applicable.

Justification for Commission action:

Not Applicable

Communications Plan:

The public and our advisory groups were notified that the package of proposed changes was available both by e-mail and by postcard referring them to our website or directing them on how to request a paper copy of the package. We issued a news release highlighting a few high-profile changes and directing people on how to find out more. We are in the process of holding 7 public meetings throughout the state to talk to the public and take their comments about the proposed changes. We have recently extended the time for public testimony from early November to December 1, and issued a news release noting this change. All of this information is on the department web site.

Form revised 10/16/2008 – sdy

2010-2012
Sportfishing Rule Change Proposals, Testimony, and Comments from Public Meetings through November 13

Washington Department of FISH and WILDLIFE

NOVEMBER 2009

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Statewide Rules

#1. Anti-Snagging Gear Rule

Proposal: "Anti-snagging rule" means:
Except when fishing with a buoyant lure (with no weights added to the line or lure), or trolling from a vessel or floating device, terminal fishing gear is restricted to a lure or bait with one single point hook. Only single point hooks measuring not more than 3/4 inch from point to shank may be used, and all hooks must be attached to or below the lure or bait. Weights may not be attached below or less than 12 inches above the lure or bait.
Explanation: Anglers have expressed concerns that the current anti-snagging rule does not allow the use of floating gear with treble hooks in areas where the rule is applied. They argue that floating gear is not used to snag fish, and it should be exempted from the rule. The proposal allows anglers who are trolling or who are using a floating lure without weight attached to the line to use treble hooks, while still restricting the use of gear that can be used to snag fish.
Testimony:
I am totally perplexed and I mean totally. Yesterday you told me I could have two single pointed hooks from a floating device. I fish from an anchored boat in the Green River three miles south of the 1st Ave So bridge. Now this e-mail indicates that I can only use two hooks from a floating device if trolling. I am anchored.
Here is your text from 9-9-2009: "If you are fishing from a floating device then you are allowed up to two single point hooks. Hope this helps."
So one more time can I use two single hooks fishing from an anchored boat fishing for pink salmon as noted below. If so, today's e-mail does not seem to allow two hooks. I do now want to be sighted for illegal fishing. Your response will be appreciated and kept on my person while fishing.

This rule as written is FOUL ! 3/8 ounce 1/4 ounce and 1/8 ounce Rooster Tails, Mepps Spinners, Aglia, Blue Fox spinners and the like are hardly snagging equipment ! Especially true if no weight other than the spinners themselves is used.
Millions of these small up until now legal spinners exist in tackle boxes of Washington fishers. These lures sink at a slow 1 foot per second rate and when pulled through the water tend to rise in the water column because of the spinner blades and the hair skirts making them unlikely snagging tackle. If you must criminalize these small lures, buy them from fishermen and retailers existing stock until some manufacturers can redesign their products.
Use the 3/4 inch hook gap measurement as suggested in your proposed rule as the definition for potential snagging equipment. Criminalize use of added weights to spinning equipment with treble hooks.

I have no problem with the proposal. But, if salmon are trouble, if you want to minimize snagging, and if you want to improve survival of released salmon, then limit all gear in all salmon waters to a single hook. Don’t tap dance around the issue. Under the proposed rule if plug-cut herring can only be fished with a single hook (that’s what the verbiage says) then a Flat Fish or Kwik Fish lure should be equipped with no more than one single hook. (I guess we’ll have to figure out how to rig herring or sardines with one hook.)

I can see some problems for rivers. I don’t snag but occasionally it occurs accidentally. I can feel my lure slide over backs of the fish sometimes but if they move immediately, they might get snagged. However, I fully want snaggers to be removed.

This year the anti snagging rule was changed in an area that I have fished for years--The mouth of the White Salmon River. If the intent is for wild steelhead survival the anti-snagging rule will have no effect. I have not witnessed in all of my years fishing this area anyone snagging fish. With floating lures this would be very difficult. Almost all steelhead hooked on artificial lures are caught on flatfish- a floating lure made for a very slow retrieve. Artificial lures cause little mortality to steelhead because they are usually hooked outside of the throat and away from the gills. A few years ago artificial lures were the only method used to catch steelhead there and you saw very few fish dead in the water. Since then bait has taken over and regardless of barbed or barbless you see dead fish every day. In my estimation mortality would be reduced by eliminating bait and most artificial lures even with treble hooks are too large to hook fish deep enough to cause mortality. All streams are required to be fished artificial to reduce mortality on trout, so salmon and steelhead should be similar.

A buoyant or metal lure lowered with a "dropper" weight from a boat moored in flowing water exhibits identical action to the same lure trolled in still water. If fact, the anchored angler in moving water is more restricted in presenting the lure and can only effectively "back troll". He/she also saves fuel and causes less pollution than the trolling angler who has more directions of freedom relative to the flowing water. It thus makes no sense to further limit the angler by requiring only single-point hooks.

I oppose the current language in the “Anti-Snagging Gear Rule.”
Unless I misread the proposal, it would eliminate the use of the most common methods of fishing for spring and fall Chinook in Columbia River — namely “Flatfish,” and “wobblers.”
Bait-wrapped “Flatfish” with one or two treble hooks are fished from an anchored boat (ie: not “trolling”).
The “Flatfish” is on a leader of more than three feet in length (five feet is typical,) from a three-way swivel, above a “lead dropper” of 18” - 30.”
With five or more feet of line between the lead, and a wobbling plug, which is below the lead, I do not believe that snagging is a realistic possibility. The same would be true if a lightweight metal “wobbler” replaced the “Flatfish.”
My personal experience is that the large gap treble hooks on K-13 to K-17 “Kwikfish” cause minimal damage on fish to be released. They’re too big to be swallowed, so the fish is shallowly hooked inside the front of the mouth, or on the snout.
On the other hand, large gap single point hooks, especially when placed on bead chains or chains of split rings from the tail of the lure (as is common,) often are taken deeply, (injuring the gills,) or penetrate the roof of the mouth from the inside, and emerge in or just ahead of the eyes. These injuries are much more likely to be fatal to released fish than the relatively shallow penetrations of the large trebles.
While outlawing snagging, and reducing mortality of released fish are laudable goals, the “Anti-Snagging Gear Rule” as written is a bad idea.
I oppose the current language.

I am writing this letter because I am concerned about the way people are using JIGS to fish in the rivers here in Washington State.
I have lived here in this state for several years and am a avid fishermen. I use Jigs myself to fish. But…I use them under a float, fish will bite them fishing this way, and I have caught fish using Jigs in this way of fishing.
But the reality is…A Jig is a weighted hook that gets cast out, and lit it sink to the bottom, then the person fishing starts jerking it back. You know the results of this way of fishing. More fish are snagged in the belly, or in the side, and when this happens to a hen the eggs are no good because water gets into the egg cavity and ruins the eggs, it’s the same with male salmon. So thousands of

off springs are lots. Don't take my word for this, please contact the fish hatcheries, Marblemount Fish Hatchery for one, and the Fish and Game officers, they will verify this fact.
See what they tell you about the condition of the fish when they come into the hatcheries that have been snagged in the belly, or the sides. IF…the fish lives to make it into the hatchery.
I have talked to them myself, and seen the evidence from jig fishing in this manner. Eight out of ten fishermen are fishing Jigs this way. "Cast, Let Sink, then Start Jerking", and it's called "Legal Snagging."
I have ask some why they fish Jigs like this, and they say: "It's not against the law, it's a legal way to snag a fish." Every year it seems to get worse. One of my friends fishes this way with Jigs and he says, "If you can't beat them, join them." What a sad outlook on sports fishing with Jigs. This type of fishing does more harm than good.
Washington State says it's concerned about the Salmon return, and the Salmon get less and less each year. Should we examine the causes: This type of fishing is a definite "ONE CAUSE!" It defeats what you say your striving for in the return of the Salmon run in our rivers.
Harm is being done daily, and the cost is to the fish. I myself love fishing Salmon, and I hate to see them destroyed in this manner of fishing, just because they type of snagging is called "Legal."
Ask anyone how you fish a Jig..this is the answer you'll get. "CAST….SINK…AND JERK!"
The rules and laws on fishing with a jig needs to be changed to: "UNDER A FLOAT ONLY"…giving the fish a chance. Fish Should Be Protected From…The "CAST..SINK..AND JERK.." method, when using s jig as a lure when fishing.

This rule PREVENTS plunking with a Quickfish, Flatfish, or other brands of similar floating plugs from an anchored boat, as these are equipped with two hooks and are typically fished by wrapping them with a sardine filet and fishing them on a 5 foot leader attached to a swivel which is also connected to a 3 foot dropper, allowing the floating Quickfish to dive down to about a foot off the bottom and wiggle in the current. This is the most popular fishing method on the Columbia, and you can't possibly snag anything with this setup. Quickfish do not run properly with only 1 hook, however, they work just fine with two single siwash hooks run on swivels. Re-write this rule to allow two hooks on floating plugs either plunked from shore or plunked from an anchored boat, you can restrict them to single hooks rather than trebles if you want.

Let some fisherman read the rule before yo post it , Like the anti snagging rule or non bouyant lure , It seems people are confused by the way you write this stuff , Like anti snagging , I understood the non bouyant lure one although I had to read it a few times ,

Comments from Public Meetings:
People at the Yakima meeting asked: Which version of this rule is the right one? Can you use a 3-way swivel with a weight if you are trolling? (Yes). It was noted that someone will always push the rule, whatever it is. It was also noted that there are two issues here – 1) the rule itself and 2) whether you enforce the rule.

Several people at the Mill Creek meeting were still confused by this rule. They wanted to know if a lure that floats off the bottom (in mid-water) is a buoyant lure. We talked about the buoyant lure definition which specifies that the lure must float on the surface, but that did not seem to help answer their questions. One person suggested just banning treble hooks to make it simple. Others wanted pictures or graphics in the pamphlet to illustrate the rule.

As discussed at the Mill creek meeting,lures suspended under a float are bouyed up by the float on the surface, but the lure such as a jig or a lead corkie is not bouyant. The lead corkie keeps the bait from swirling up in the current and at the level of the fish. Because it is painted, it acts also as an

attractor but slides down the line and rests just above the hook and would not be allowed under the proposed rule.
I can't believe that a snagger would have any motivation to use a float. My suggstion is to add at the end of the last sentence in the anti-snagging rule: except when suspended under a float. This would allow the lead cokie, sold commercially, or other weights to be used to present the bait at the level of the fish and also act as an attractor. No snagger would ever use this setup.

This idea of promoting alternative fishing gear to maximize the catch of hatchery fish makes no sense at all. I have been fishing all my life and have never snagged a fish with a plug with two trebles. The commercial guys with there NETS take everything Wild or Not. The anti snagging rule makes no sense either. Fisherman who JIG for Salmon or Steelhead should be checked to make sure they have a Single Hook !!!!
They are the only ones who are snagging. You guys should team up with the CCA. Coastal Conservation Association.

Port Angeles
One person asked: is a lead-head jig a lure? This person wants to add a weight on top of the jig (less than 12" above).
One person would like to see us drop the proposal completely. It is already illegal to snag and we have snagging defined in the pamphlet. We are already required to release all fish not hooked in the mouth or on the head. Just leave it at that.
One person stated that he fishes with a jig and lead less than 12" from it. 97% of the fish he hooks are hooked in the mouth. He watches many people flossing fish – only 10-15% of these fish are hooked in the mouth. Why are we putting forth this rule? What is the purpose of the rule? Floating treble hooks are only used for snagging.
One person stated that we should stop trying to regulate gear and only regulate the actions. You should not just assume that people using one type of gear are trying to snag fish. You should assume that people will act lawfully. He proposes doing away with the anti-snagging rule. Would make it easier for enforcement. They can still cite for the action of snagging.

#2. Buoyant Lure Definition

Proposal: A buoyant lure is defined as a lure that floats on the surface of fresh water when no additional weight is applied to the line or lure, and when not being retrieved by a line.
Explanation: This clarifies what is meant by a buoyant lure in the anti-snagging gear rule definition.
Testimony:

#3. Trolling Definition

Proposal: Trolling is defined as a method of fishing from a vessel or floating device that is underway and under power.
Explanation: This clarifies what is meant by trolling in the anti-snagging gear rule definition.
Testimony:

Legislative Requirements

#4. Definition of Opening Day of Lowland Lake Season

Proposal: Define the opening day of fishing on lowland lakes as the last Saturday in April
Explanation: Substitute House Bill 1778, passed in the 2009 legislative session, states that "d) Except for active duty military personnel serving in any branch of the United States armed forces, the temporary combination fishing license is not valid on game fish species for an eight-consecutive-day period beginning on the opening day of the lowland lake fishing season as defined by rule of the commission." This proposal provides that definition.
Testimony:

#5. Areas Where Columbia River Endorsement is Required

Proposal: Beginning January 1, 2010, in addition to a recreational fishing license, a Columbia River salmon and steelhead endorsement is required for a person fifteen years or older to fish for salmon or steelhead in the following areas:

- Mainstem Columbia River from the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line to Chief Joseph Dam
- Deep River and tributaries
- Grays River and tributaries
- Skamokawa River and tributaries
- Elochoman River and tributaries
- Mill Creek and tributaries
- Abernathy Creek and tributaries
- Germany Creek and tributaries
- Coal Creek and tributaries
- Cowlitz River and tributaries
- Coweeman River and tributaries
- Toutle River and tributaries, including North and South Forks
- Green River and tributaries
- Cispus River and tributaries
- Kalama River and tributaries
- Lewis River and tributaries, including North and East Forks
- Salmon Creek and tributaries
- Washougal River and tributaries
- Hamilton Creek and tributaries
- Rock Creek and tributaries
- Wind River and tributaries
- White Salmon River and tributaries
- Klickitat River and tributaries
- Walla Walla River and the following tributaries:
  - Mill Creek
  - Gardena Creek
  - Pine Creek
  - Mud Creek
  - Dry Creek
- Touchet River and the following tributaries:
  - Coppei Creek
  - Whisky Creek
  - North Fork Touchet
  - Wolf Fork Touchet
  - South Fork Touchet
- Grande Ronde River and the following tributaries:
  - Rattlesnake Creek
  - Cottonwood Creek
  - Cougar Creek
  - Menachee Creek
  - Grouse Creek
  - Wenaha River
- Snake River mainstem – and the following tributaries
  - Palouse River (below the falls)
  - Alkali Flat Creek
  - Alpowa Creek
  - Almota Creek
  - Tenmile Creek
  - Penawawa Creek
  - Wawawai Canyon Creek
  - Couse Creek
  - Asotin Creek
  - North Fork Asotin Creek
- Tucannon River
  - Pataha Creek Tucannon River trib)
- Yakima River
- Crab Creek
- Sand Hollow Creek
- Whiskey Dick
- Skookumchuck
- Quilomene Creek
- Brushy Creek
- Tekison Creek

Trinidad Creek
Tarpiscan Creek
Colockum Creek
Rock Island Creek
Stemilt Creek
Squilchuck Creek
Wenatchee River and tributaries
Swakane Creek
Entiat River and tributaries
Chelan River
Antoine Creek
Methow River and tributaries
Okanogan River and tributaries
Foster Creek

Explanation: Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5421 mandates this endorsement as a pilot program with the goal of increasing recreational selective fishing opportunities on the Columbia River and its tributaries. The endorsement is required in the Columbia River and its tributaries from the Rocky Point-Tongue Point line to Chief Joseph Dam. The Department is charged with creating a list of the tributaries where this stamp is required.

Below is a **revised list** of waters where a Columbia River Endorsement will be required, along with a fishing license, for adult salmon and steelhead anglers on the Columbia River and its tributaries. The date the endorsement will be required has been changed from Jan. 1, 2010, to April 1, 2010.

Mainstem Columbia River from the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line to Chief Joseph Dam
Deep River (Wahkiakum County)
Grays River (Wahkiakum County)
    Grays River, West Fork
    Grays River, East Fork
Skamokawa Creek (Wahkiakum County)
Elochoman River (Wahkiakum County)
Mill Creek (Lewis County)
Abernathy Creek (Cowlitz County)
Germany Creek (Cowlitz County)
Coal Creek (Cowlitz County)
Cowlitz River (Cowlitz County)
    Blue Creek
    Lacamas Creek
    Mill Creek
    Olequa Creek
    Tilton River
    Mayfield Lake
    Riffe Lake
    Lake Scanewa
    Cispus River (Lewis County)

Coweeman River (Cowlitz County)
Toutle River (Cowlitz County)
    Toutle River, North Fork
    Toutle River, South Fork
    Green River (Cowlitz County)
Kalama River (Cowlitz County)
    Gobar Creek
Lewis River (Clark/Cowlitz Counties)

Lewis River, North Fork

Swift Reservoir
Lewis River, East Fork
Cedar Creek
Salmon Creek (Clark County)
Washougal River (Clark County)
Washougal River West (North) Fork
Little Washougal
Camas Slough (Clark County)
Drano Lake (Skamania County)
Hamilton Creek (Skamania County)
Rock Creek (Skamania County)
Wind River (Skamania County)
White Salmon River (Klickitat/Skamania Counties)
Klickitat River (Klickitat County)
Walla Walla River (Walla Walla County)
Mill Creek (Walla Walla County)
Touchet River (Columbia/Walla Walla Counties)
Grande Ronde River (Asotin County)
Snake River mainstem
Palouse River (Whitman County) (below the falls)

Tucannon River (Columbia/Garfield County)
Yakima River (Benton, Yakima, Kittitas Counties)
Wenatchee River (Chelan County)
Icicle River (Chelan County)
Lake Wenatchee (Chelan County)
Entiat River (Chelan County)
Methow River (Okanogan County)
Okanogan River (Okanogan County)
Lake Osoyoos (Okanogan County)
Similkameen River (Okanogan County)Wind River (Skamania County)
White Salmon River (Klickitat/Skamania Counties)
Klickitat River (Klickitat County)
Walla Walla River (Walla Walla County)
Mill Creek (Walla Walla County)
Touchet River (Columbia/Walla Walla Counties)
Grande Ronde River (Asotin County)
Snake River mainstem
Palouse River (Whitman County) (below the falls)

Tucannon River (Columbia/Garfield County)
Yakima River (Benton, Yakima, Kittitas Counties)
Wenatchee River (Chelan County)
Icicle River (Chelan County)
Lake Wenatchee (Chelan County)
Entiat River (Chelan County)
Methow River (Okanogan County)
Okanogan River (Okanogan County)

Lake Osoyoos (Okanogan County)
Similkameen River (Okanogan County)

Testimony:

The Columbia River endorsement is a tax. If it becomes law I will not buy a license.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- While it's yet another user tax, the fish bios working the Columbia need every dollar that they can find and use toward conservation activities.

I support this proposal.

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person in Yakima asked about the Klickitat River and tributaries-WDFW has no hatchery there – it is tribal – why the fee? John Easterbrooks explained the partnership between WDFW and the Tribe There were also questions about whether or not you could fish for trout during a salmon fishery (yes, and you would not need the endorsement if you were clearly fishing for trout other than steelhead).
One person at the Mill Creek meeting noted that the Skookumchuck River should not be on the list – also asked which Green River do you mean?
Vancouver anglers wanted to know if the Columbia River endorsement is an extra fee? It's described as increasing my opportunity. How does it increase my opportunity?

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#6. Two Pole Endorsement

Proposal: Substitute House Bill 1778 allows the Department to sell a two-pole endorsement, and to adopt rules that state where the endorsement is valid. Anglers who purchase the two-pole endorsement may use up to 2 lines while fishing.
Explanation: The Department proposes to allow anglers to use the two-pole endorsement in all lakes statewide, with exclusions based on the criteria listed below:

a. Lakes with ESA-listed species present excluded on a case-by-case basis
b. Lakes connected to anadromous waters during fisheries for anadromous fish
c. Lakes managed for natural trout production
d. Juvenile-only lakes
e. Fly fishing only waters
f. Lakes with selective gear rules and a reduced daily limit for trout

NOTE: The two pole endorsement is not valid on the Columbia or Snake rivers mainstem, except Lake Roosevelt and Rufus Woods Reservoir.

All other rules such as daily limits, and seasons, remain unchanged. Gear rules apply to the tackle on each line (for instance, 3 hooks are allowed in most areas – this would translate to three hooks on each line).
This rule was put in place by emergency rule, beginning August 15, 2009, to allow sale of the two-pole endorsement this summer. The permanent rule would take effect May 1, 2010, along with other proposed rules in this package.
The following lakes are proposed as exceptions – anglers would NOT be allowed to fish with two poles in the lakes listed below. The reason for the exception is listed for each lake.

AMBER LAKE (Spokane Co.)	Selective gear rules
BAYLEY LAKE (Stevens Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
BEAR LAKE (Spokane Co.)	Juvenile anglers
BIG FOUR LAKE (Columbia Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
BROWNS LAKE (Pend Oreille Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
COFFEEPOT LAKE (Lincoln Co.)	Selective gear rules
DAYTON POND (Columbia Co.)	Juvenile anglers
GARFIELD JUVENILE POND (Whitman Co.)	Juvenile anglers
HEADGATE POND (Asotin Co.)	Juvenile anglers
JEFFERSON PARK POND (Walla Walla Co.)	Juvenile anglers
LIONS PARK POND (Walla Walla Co.) (College Place)	Juvenile anglers
LONG LAKE (Ferry Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
LUCKY DUCK POND (Stevens Co.)	Juvenile anglers
MCDOWELL LAKE (Stevens Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
MEDICAL LAKE (Spokane Co.)	Selective gear rules
MUSKEGON LAKE (Pend Oreille Co.)	Selective gear rules
NORTH SILVER LAKE (Spokane Co.)	Selective gear rules
RIGLEY LAKE (Stevens Co.)	Selective gear rules
AENEAS Lake (Okanogan Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
BEDA LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
BIG TWIN LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
BLACK LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	ESA fish species present.
BLACKBIRD ISLAND PD (Chelan Co.)	Juvenile anglers
BLUE LAKE (Okanogan Co.) (near Wannacut Lake)	Selective gear rules
BLUE LAKE (Okanogan Co.)(Sinlahekin Creek)	Selective gear rules
BROOKIES LAKES (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
CAMPBELL LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
CHOPAKA LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
COUGAR LAKE (Okanogan Co.) (Lost River)	ESA fish species present.
DAVIS LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
DRY FALLS LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
DUSTY LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
ELL LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
GREEN LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
GREEN LAKE, LOWER (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
GRIMES LAKE (Douglas Co.)	Selective gear rules
Hidden LAKE (Okanogan Co.) (Lost River)	ESA fish species present.
HOMESTEAD LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
LENICE LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules

LENORE LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
MERRY LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
NUNNALLY LAKE (Grant Co.)	Selective gear rules
PARA-JUVENILE LAKE (Grant/Adams Co.)	Juvenile anglers
PING POND (Grant Co.)	Juvenile anglers
PIT LAKE (Douglas Co.)	Juvenile anglers
QUAIL LAKE (Adams Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
RAT LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Selective gear rules
SILVERNAIL LAKE (Okanogan Co.)	Juvenile anglers
WENATCHEE, LAKE (Chelan Co.)	ESA fish species present.
BUMPING LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Yakima Co.)	ESA fish species present.
CLEAR LAKE (Yakima Co.)	ESA fish species present.
COLUMBIA PARK POND (Benton Co.)	Juvenile anglers
EASTON LAKE (Kittitas Co.)	ESA fish species present.
KACHESS LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Kittitas Co.)	ESA fish species present.
KEECHELUS LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Kittitas Co.)	ESA fish species present.
KIWANIS POND (Kittitas Co.)	Juvenile anglers
LEECH LAKE (Yakima Co.) (White Pass area)	Fly Fishing Only
MUD LAKE (Yakima Co.)	Selective gear rules
MYRON LAKE (Yakima Co.)	Selective gear rules
NANEUM POND (Kittitas Co.)	Juvenile anglers
RIMROCK LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Yakima Co.)	ESA fish species present.
SARGE HUBBARD PARK POND (Yakima Co.)	Juvenile anglers
YAKIMA SPORTSMEN'S PARK PONDS (Yakima Co.)	Juvenile anglers
BAKER LAKE (Whatcom Co.)	ESA fish species present.
DIABLO LAKE (Whatcom Co.)	ESA fish species present.
EBEY LAKE (Snohomish Co.) (Little Lake)	Fly Fishing Only
FORTSON MILL POND #2 (Snohomish Co.)	Juvenile anglers
GISSBURG POND, NORTH (Snohomish Co.)	Juvenile anglers
GORGE LAKE (Whatcom Co.)	ESA fish species present.
GRANITE LAKES (Skagit Co.) (near Marblemount)	Native fish concerns
JENNINGS PARK POND (Snohomish Co.)	Juvenile anglers
MILL POND (King Co.) (Auburn)	Juvenile anglers
MONTE CRISTO LAKE (Snohomish Co.)	ESA fish species present.
NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL POND (Skagit Co.)	Juvenile anglers
OLD FISHING HOLE POND (King Co.) (Kent)	Juvenile anglers
PASS LAKE (Skagit Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
PORTAGE BAY (King Co.)	ESA fish species present.
RATTLESNAKE LAKE (King Co.)	Selective gear rules
RAVENSDALE LAKE (King Co.)	Selective gear rules
ROSS LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Whatcom Co.)	ESA fish species present.
SALMON BAY	ESA fish species present.
SAMMAMISH, LAKE (King Co.)	Potential ESA fish species present.
SPADA LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Snohomish Co.)	Selective gear rules
SQUALICUM LAKE (Whatcom Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
SWANS MILL POND (King Co.)	Same regulation at the creek
UNION, LAKE (King Co.)	ESA fish species present.
VOGLER LAKE (Skagit Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, LAKE (King Co.)	ESA fish species present.

(including Lake Union, Portage Bay, and Salmon Bay) waters east of a north-south line 400' west of the Chittenden Locks to the MontLake Bridge	
WASHINGTON, LAKE (King Co.) including that portion of Sammamish River from 68th Ave. NE Bridge downstream	ESA fish species present.
WHATCOM, LAKE (Whatcom Co.) (See DOH Fish Consumption Advisories, page 32)	Native fish concerns
BLUE LAKE (Cowlitz Co.)	Selective gear rules
CASTLE LAKE (Cowlitz Co.)	Selective gear rules
COLDWATER LAKE (Cowlitz Co.)	Selective gear rules
COWLITZ FALLS RESERVOIR	ESA fish species present.
DRANO LAKE (Skamania Co.) (Little White Salmon River) downstream of markers on point of land downstream and across from Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery and upstream of Hwy. 14 Bridge	ESA fish species present.
FORT BORST PARK POND (Lewis Co.)	Juvenile anglers
LEWIS RIVER POWER CANAL (Cowlitz Co.) and old Lewis River streambed between Swift No.1 Powerhouse and Swift No. 2 Powerhouse	ESA fish species present.
MAYFIELD LAKE (RESERVOIR) (Lewis Co.) from Mayfield Dam to Mossyrock Dam	ESA fish species present.
MERRILL LAKE (Cowlitz Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
PACKWOOD LAKE └ (Lewis Co.)	Selective gear rules
SCANEWA LAKE (Lewis Co.) (Cowlitz Falls Reservoir)	ESA fish species present.
SILVER LAKE (Cowlitz Co.)	ESA fish species present.
SWIFT RESERVOIR (Skamania Co.) from dam to markers approximately mile below Eagle Cliff Bridge	ESA fish species present.
VANCOUVER LAKE (Clark Co.) and all other waters west of Burlington-Northern Railroad from Columbia River drawbridge near Vancouver downstream to Lewis River	ESA fish species present.
WALUPT LAKE └ (Lewis Co.)	Selective gear rules
WILLAME LAKE (Lewis Co.)	Selective gear rules
ALDWELL LAKE (Clallam Co.)	Lake will be gone when dams are removed - 2010
ANDERSON LAKE └ (Jefferson Co.)	Selective gear rules
BEAVER LAKE (Clallam Co.)	Selective gear rules
BRADLEY LAKE (Pierce Co.)	Juvenile anglers
CADY LAKE (Mason Co.)	Fly Fishing Only
CARRIE BLAKE POND (Clallam Co.)	Juvenile anglers
CASES POND (Pacific Co.)	Juvenile anglers
CUSHMAN RESERVOIR (Mason Co.)	ESA fish species present.
DAMON LAKE (Grays Harbor Co.)	Anadromous fish present
DE COURSEY POND (Pierce Co.)	Juvenile anglers
DICKEY LAKE (Clallam Co.)	Anadromous fish present
GIBBS LAKE (Jefferson Co.)	Selective gear rules
HORSESHOE LAKE (Jefferson Co.)	Selective gear rules

KENNEDY CREEK POND (Thurston Co.)	Native fish concerns
KOENEMAN LAKE (Kitsap Co.) (formerly Fern Lake)	Selective gear rules
LINCOLN POND (Clallam Co.)	Juvenile anglers
LONG'S POND (Thurston Co.)	Juvenile anglers
MCLANE CREEK PONDS (Thurston Co.)	Native fish concerns
MIDDLE NEMAH POND (Pacific Co.)	Anadromous fish present
MILL CREEK POND (Grays Harbor Co.)	Juvenile anglers
MOOSES POND (Pacific Co.)	Anadromous fish present
MUNN LAKE (Thurston Co.)	Selective gear rules
OHOP LAKE (Pierce Co.)	Anadromous fish present
OWENS POND (Pacific Co.)	Anadromous fish present
PLEASANT, LAKE (Clallam Co.)	Anadromous fish present
PRICES LAKE (Mason Co.)	Selective gear rules
PROMISED LAND POND (Grays Harbor Co.)	Anadromous fish present
QUIGG LAKE - local name (Grays Harbor Co.) Located at Friends Landing near Montesano.	Anadromous fish present
SHYE LAKE (Grays Harbor Co.)	Anadromous fish present
SOUTH BEND MILL POND (Pacific Co.)	Juvenile anglers
STUMP LAKE (Mason Co.)	Anadromous fish present
SUTHERLAND LAKE (Clallam Co.)	Future anadromy when Elwha dams are removed (2010)
TANWAX LAKE (Pierce Co.)	Anadromous fish present
TEAL LAKE (Jefferson Co.)	Selective gear rules
VANCE CREEK POND #1 (Grays Harbor Co.)	Juvenile anglers
VANCE CREEK POND #2 (Grays Harbor Co.)	Consistency with Pond #1 because of close proximity
WAPATO LAKE (Pierce Co.)	Juvenile anglers
WYNOOCHEE RESERVOIR (Grays Harbor Co.)	Anadromous fish present

Testimony: This is really exciting for most anglers I know. Most would really enjoy seeing us be able to fish for salmon and steelhead with 2 poles per angler!
There are so many "pros" ….verses "cons" in allowing us to do so.
The current 2 pole proposal… Will hardly benefit anyone involved!
Most WA anglers will not purchase this endorsement. Due to the current "lakes" that they can use it.. they don't need 2 poles! And the majority of anglers don't fish these lakes that currently allow a 2 pole licensee. WDFW will miss out on a lot of revenue due to the current proposal. Money is almost no object when it comes to the avid steelhead and salmon angler. Most would pay a pretty penny to do so. And basically WDFW could almost double, or if not more their current revenue in licenses sales by allowing anglers to fish with multiple poles while angling for salmon and steelhead.
The "Pros"
-Anglers will catch more fish.
-Anglers will enjoy fishing a lot more. (if they are catching more fish)
-Anglers will go fishing more often. (if they are catching more fish) and in directly putting more money back into the economy and local communities.
-Anglers might get more involved in their current hatchery programs.
In short… Anglers will be happier! WDFW and are local communities will make more money.
It's a win for all involved! I see no reason for this not to be allowed.
The "CONs"
Other than WA anglers will not purchase NO where near as many of your 2 pole licenses.
WDFW misses out on a lot of money.

Small struggling fishing communities will not bounce back as quick from are current recession!

I think the two pole endorsement is a good idea and will generate additional revenue. It particularly benefits lone anglers when trolling. But you've taken a simple idea and made it incredibly complex and restrictive. As I recall some 145 bodies of water were exempted including the Columbia River system (which probably holds more water than all the other lakes and rivers in Washington combined).
This is typical bureaucratic fence sitting. You want to take credit for doing something without doing something. The provision could be for adult licenses holders only, not juveniles. And I don't think you're going to find many anglers on fly fishing only waters casting or trolling with two fly rods. It's all most of us can do to be proficient with a single rod. The endorsement should apply to all of the Columbia River System.

1. I believe it would be more advantageous to limit the type of fishing someone is engaged in rather than the restricting the waters available to use two poles. People fishing for Salomon or Steelhead are not going to be using the same gear as someone fishing for other types of fish. The same goes for those fishing for Sturgeon. I would suggest that those fishing for Salmon, Steelhead, or Sturgeon be limited to one pole while those fishing for other species be allowed the use of two poles on the entire Columbia River.
2. I believe the restriction in all other rivers and streams be left intact.
3. I feel those fishing with a licensed guide be limited to one pole. Right now a guide will have four or five people with poles in the water. This is an unfair advantage to those not paying to use a guide service. Using two poles would help level the playing field with those using a guide services.
4. I would suggest you make it illegal for anyone fishing with two poles to have in their possession any of the type of fish in the salmon or trout family where fishing for these species is restricted to one pole fishing.

The use of two poles allows for more fishing time. Using one pole that gets hung up with weeds or tangled eliminates the ability of that person to catch any fish. At least with two poles the odds are both won't be in this condition at the same time. It also allows the use of different colors or a different presentation. As long as the daily catch limits remain the same I fail to see the need for the restriction of only using a single fishing pole. Thank you!!

I was one of the people that proposed the 2 pole permit. I suggested it be sold for $15, in the departments great wisdom not only was the price increased to $20 but on top of that taxes and fees were added to bring the price up to $24.75. Can't it just be a flat $20 and taxes and fees be taken out of that? I am doubtful that I, and many other sportsmen, will pay the current price. Also, what is the need for any lakes to be excluded?
If a lake or species is allowed to be fished or caught and retained using one pole why not two? The limits aren't being changed. If anything I would propose decreasing the limit on salmon to be lowered to 3 or 4 per day, who really needs to keep 6 salmon per day? And if the limit were to be decreased maybe the length of the season could be increased. And while on the subject of season length, why is the west side starting so much sooner and ending so much later than the mid Columbia? If the west starts sooner shouldn't it end sooner so more of the late run can make it to the mid areas?
Anyway, like I said I may or may not participate in the program as it is currently setup, I still haven't decided. When the government gets a hold of a good idea it ussually gets screwed up or perverted in some way or other.

I like the two pole endorsement. If done next year, please start it at the beginning of the season.

My father was a very honerable man, abides with our country"s laws, and is honest to a fault. I do my best to follow his example. But.....in today's world, we, and those like us, are becoming an endangered species. I see it every day, people who cheat at everything with impunity. The trend seems to be, "How much can I get away with?" (because the odds of getting caught is miniscule). The point is.....why make rules without the sufficient means to enforce them and/or the penalties enough to be a deterrent? (*I am becoming more of a fan of the Middle East countries where you lose fingers and hands for theivery rather than fines or jail time.)*
That being said, after a phone conversation with your department about how they do not have any plans to increase enforcement (we were talking about the new two pole regulation), that the regulation was only to bring in more revenue.....HOW RIDICULOUS CAN YOU BE? (Sorry, but I say it like it is).
Secondly, the cost of using an additional pole is way out of line for the privilege. Somewhere between $5-$8 would be reasonable. I could support this.
Thirdly, the present cost ($24) is so close to the amount of another freshwater license that one should be entitled to a second limit. I could also support this.
What is next.....endorcements for hooks?
I support the idea of the WDFG only to the point that they can enforce the rules they make. I know it is a novel idea but why not be a leader in our country rather than another laughing stock?

For the upcoming 2010-2011 changes would it be possible to have the 2 pole endorsement available and prorated on the 1 through 5 day license's? Thank you.

I have requested several times to allow fishing people to use two poles in Washington Waters, both fresh and salt.
You have started this in a few selected waters, I am requesting this be open to all waters. The extra fee is acceptable to me, in fact I encourage this. This is a small way to increase the state coffers. Limits should remain, depending on species and their harvest numbers.

Vance Creek Pond #2 in Grays Harbor County, Two pole rule. "consistency with pond #1 because of close proximity." This is unfair to anglers in East Grays Harbor who fish pond # 2 who would like to fish with two poles. This should not be based upon its location to pond #1. Enforcement should be able to see who is fishing what pond and how many poles are used. Anglers deserve that opportunity based on WDFW own criteria.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports.

The proposed rule change allowing the use of two lines/poles in many lakes is strongly endorsed by myself, a 77 year old who has been avidly fishing state waters for 73 of those years.
It will not diminish the quality or quantity of fish population, but will preclude situations when a person, such as myself, openly displays more than one pole in the boat. I've been challenged wrongly twice for this, once when my partner had laid down out of sight and the other unpleasant encounter described below.
About 1990, while vacationing at Conconolly lake with my family I was falsely charged with using 2 lines. I went to court in Okanogan the next day. In court I was quite angry and unloaded on the wildlife officer. A fair minded judge reduced the fine from $90 to $45. Every other aspect of that trip was super, but we never returned to that otherwise delightful place due to the well intentioned actions of one boneheaded wildlife officer. He wasted his time, my family's time and the court's for what? The $45 simply did not cover the expense to all concerned, especially the resort owner and other businesses in town. It still sours me.

I can recall about 6 other lifetime encounters with wildlife enforcement officers which were without exception professional and cordial.
Again, the proposed change will be advantageous to all concerned.

Comments from Public Meetings:
At the Ephrata meeting one person stated that he loved the 2-pole license he had recently purchased. No one had any issues with the list or the criteria used to create it.

At the Spokane meeting, we discussed the 2-pole rule and clarified that it only applies in Lake Roosevelt and Rufus Woods Lake on the Columbia.

At the Yakima meeting one angler asked - if the limit is the same, what does it matter? Why does it cost money?

One person at the Mill Creek meeting asked Why not expand to salt water?

Marine Rules

Salmon and other Marine Fish Rules

#7. Unclassified Marine Fish and Invertebrates

Proposal: This proposal would close all harvest of unclassified marine fish and invertebrates.
Explanation: Unclassified marine invertebrates consist of animals such as starfish, sand dollars, shore crabs and unclassified marine fish are animals such as blennies, tubesnouts and tide pool sculpins. Existing regulations prohibit these animals from being taken in a commercial fishery and limit recreational harvest to two unclassified fish (per species) per day and 10 unclassified invertebrates (lower limits exist for moon snails and nudibranchs) The intent of this regulation is to provide additional conservation benefit to these species. The current harvest is not actively managed or monitored. Eliminating harvest would provide a precautionary approach to management of these species. A second benefit would be improved populations of these animals at public beaches to increase non-consumptive use of these resources through viewing, photography and education.
This proposal would not change regulations regarding the collection of shells. For example if this proposal is enacted, no collection of live moon snails would be allowed but a person could still collect the shells of dead moon snails.
Testimony:
I feel it is excessive and unnecessary to have such a sweeping and absolute ban on collecting any unclassified species. If there is concern that certain parks/public beaches are being excessively impacted-then why don't you just ban collection in these areas(this would be no different then banning certain beaches from clam harvests). A decrease in the limit from 2 per species/10 per day would also be acceptable. But please don't make it illegal for a child to keep one starfish.

The department has stated in explanation that “The current harvest is not actively managed or monitored.” I don’t care for the way the department is willing to close public opportunity for a problem that it doesn’t even know exists. I have seen very few people remove anything for keeps from tide pools and those who would are already limited by the current rules. This rule in not needed. (2 identical e-mails)

I support this proposal.

the suggestion to "Prohibit the harvest of all species of "unclassified" marine fish and invertebrates" sounds like good intentions but is this to suggestion children playing with sand dollars could be fined? wasn't aware this was a problem area and sounds difficult to enforce.

Comments from Public Meetings:

People at the Yakima meeting were unhappy with this rule proposal and wanted to know why they could not harvest a few shore crabs or pile worms for bait. Also would not allow steelhead fishers to dig up ghost shrimp for bait.

Olympia

One person stated that he liked to dig sand shrimp for bait. He knows people that use lots of other things for bait that would not be allowed by this rule. Have we thought about that? Maybe you could exempt things people like to use for bait from the prohibition (worms, sand shrimp, etc.)

Maybe you should be allowed to harvest unclassified invertebrates but not fish.

Is the situation like – there is not really a problem but we're changing anyhow?

Should specify certain species that cannot be taken – need more research. Don't close all harvest. Many species are abundant. It is ridiculous to get a ticket or for a child to get a ticket for retaining one of these animals. There are lots of unintended consequences to this proposal.

Would prefer a different philosophy – don't have rules just to have rules. You want to have rules for a good reason. This is a solution in search of a problem. More rules make more members of the public criminals. The pamphlet is pretty well done for the size of it, but there are still way too many rules. You can inadvertently break the rules. Unless there is really a specific species or ecosystem in need, try to minimize the rules.

One angler stated that the intent of the rule was to avoid past pitfalls, where we find out about a problem too lake. Different ethnic groups have different diets and target different species. We should discourage open harvest unless we know that it is OK.

Sand shrimp harvest should be allowed. There has been a sustained harvest for bait for years and the stocks are OK. If you must have a rule, what about a specific open season?

We have rules on these animals now, not a totally open season. Every year fees are higher and opportunities are less. If there is a conservation problem, OK, otherwise not.

#8. Daily Limit for Other Food Fish

Proposal: For species of food fish for which no daily bag limit has been established, the daily limit would be 2 fish of any species.

Explanation: Under current rules if no daily limit has been established for a species of food fish, there is no limit on the daily take. The proposal would establish a daily limit of two such fish per day with the intent of providing limited harvest opportunity while also providing conservation. Most of the fish affected by this rule change are uncommon in Washington waters and include species such as

bonito, white seabass and barracuda. If large numbers of any of these species were to occur in Washington waters in future years, and the resource would support higher rates of harvest, the department could quickly modify the rules through the emergency rule process to increase harvest rates.

Testimony:

As written, this proposal would apply to albacore, which is a food fish without a bag limit. This was obviously not our intention. If we were to come up with a bag limit for albacore, it would be a much more involved process and it would certainly be larger than 2 fish…

Can you please reword the proposal to read: **"**For species of food fish *other than albacore tuna* for which no daily bag limit has been established, **"**

Mark said he and some other industry members would be coming to the public meeting just to testify on this matter. I told him that I didn't think that would be necessary. I'd like to call him back today and let him know that it was taken care of so he can get the word out.

In 2009, Bluefin Tuna, Yellowtail, Mackerel, and Pacific Pomfret were caught in waters offshore of Washington State. Some of these are more common occurring every summer and some are not common occurrences but arrive here in great numbers during the El Nino years (this year was a mild El Nino). Many of these species are highly prized by fisherman for table fare. Many of these species are at the very far end of their Northern Range and are here due to an unusual warm current. They are not in danger of overfishing. By instituting this 2 fish limit, the department limits opportunity that does not need to be limited. Since salmon opportunities have been low in recent years, many fisherman have taken to fishing offshore waters in greater hopes of more fishing opportunities. Don't take that away with un-needed rules. I am highly dubious that the department would actually raise the limit of any of these species after imposing the limit. I am strongly opposed to this proposal! (2 identical e-mails).

I suggest that Rule #8 be clarified as follows: Proposal: For species of food fish for which no daily bag limit has been established, the daily limit would be two fish of any species. This rule does not apply to albacore tuna.

Current Rule States BOTTOMFISH-" Daily Limit is a total of 15 Bottom fish regardless of species subject to individual limits" ALL OTHER FISH -"Daily Limit 2"

FLOUNDERS: I want to be sure that the state realizes the value of Sand Dabs and small Flounder species as important sport fishing opportunity for recreational fishers and charter operators especially during times of Salmon closure. I would like to see the limit remain at least 10 flounder per person in Puget Sound. I think we can agree the resource is plentiful.

KELP GREENLING AND BLACK SEA BASS: I have seen signs of diversity returning to Puget Sound in the form of Sea Bass and Kelp Greenling starting to show up again. I believe a maximum of 2 fish per person limit is appropriate for these fish in marine areas 7 through 13. I would like to see the numbers continue to increase.

PACIFIC COD AND TOM COD: We have been seeing and incredible rise in the number of small Cod in marine areas 9 and 10 the last three years and especially in 2009. I believe current harvest closures to be beneficial to the Cod. However in the event that Cod become plentiful enough for harvest in the future, it would be best to consider limited Sport fishing harvest as a priority over Commercial harvest.

Pelagic fish such as albacore, tuna, mackerel etc. should be exempt from this rule. No biological reason for a 2 fish daily bag limit.

I would like to propose that a limit be set for Albacore tuna, before they get depleted like a lot of other fish.
WDFW has no legal grounds for setting a sport fishing limit on a H.M.S. like albacore. Sport fishers catch a whopping 3% of the albacore and spend many more $ per fish than commercial fishers

Make an exception for tuna – otherwise the rule is good.

Hello, I am writing to comment on the proposed change on foodfish limits.
If the limit on foodfish is changed to 2 per day, the recreational participation in albacore fishing in this state will be severely affected. Because it is often necessary to travel 20-60 miles offshore to find schools of albacore, a limit of 2 fish per day will make it (in my opinion) not worth the travel and expense to fish for albacore. Please consider leaving albacore out of the proposed change, or take albacore out of the foodfish category, so that the limit will not be lowered to two per day.

Comments from Public Meetings:

One person at the Mill Creek meeting asked if this would apply to albacore tuna. They did not think that it should.

Olympia

Anglers at this meeting all agreed that albacore tuna should be exempted from this rule

One person asked about other pelagic species – when you find them they are usually in small schools – it is uncommon, but you can catch a lot. (bluefin tuna, yellowtail, dorado, bonita, etc.)

One person stated that if they are here in Washington, the whole schools are here – we won't catch all of them.

One person noted that in California the limit for these species is 10 fish. He really feels that there should be no limit here in Washington, but could support the California limit.

Eight people agreed that their first choice would be no limit for these species (status quo), but their second choice would be 10 like in California, and the species should be listed specifically.

Others had never heard of a sea bass or barracuda being caught in Washington.

One person stated that the proposals had been out for a while before someone pointed this one out to him. He thought that the limit on albacore was a bad idea and probably was not intended. But after thinking some more, why limit any of these species? Pacific mackerel is another one. We should look at the individual species or at least species groups. The PFMC governs highly migratory species and has lots of information on these stocks. Maybe more research should have been done before putting this proposal out.

What was the genesis of the rule? Is there an "exterior force" working on it?

Uncommon fish are not necessarily unhealthy. These fish are here today – gone tomorrow – there is not time to file an emergency rule to allow a larger daily limit.

You are trying to develop regulations for fish that are only here once in a blue moon. There might only be 50-60 taken in Washington all year. There are thousands harvested in California. These rules belong in that state, not here.

The intent of the rule is good, but maybe this rule should be withdrawn and re-written. It is too vague – needs more research.

What about a rule like in Oregon where they have a catch-all rule that says there is a combined limit of 25 per day on anything that swims?

#9. Lingcod Rules

Proposal: This proposal would align the lingcod seasons and slot limits for spearfishers with those of anglers in Marine areas 5-11 and 13.

Explanation: The Department received several to alter regulations for lingcod fishing in Puget Sound. These suggestions included changing the daily limit; changing size the limit and adjusting the length of the season. Current regulations differ by gear type: anglers have a 1.5 month season with minimum and maximum size limits while spearfishers have no size limit but only a three week season. The Department is proposing that current regulations for angling remain unchanged. The spearfishing season would be increased to match the angling season and minimum (26 inch) and maximum (40 inch) size limits would be in effect for this gear type. The end result would be identical regulations for angling and spearfishing for lingcod
Under the current rules, approximately 25% of the lingcod harvested are less than 26 inches in length. By eliminating this harvest of small fish, the abundance of larger fish should increase over the next few years which will translate into increased numbers of spawning adult lingcod and increased numbers of lingcod available for harvest in the 26 to 40 inch window of opportunity. The harvest of large (over 40 inch) lingcod will be minimally affected as only 1% of the speared lingcod are over this length.

Testimony:

With regards to the proposed changes to rules for lingcod spearfishing, it isn't practical to impose a size limit on fish caught with spearfishing gear. Anglers can catch and release, spearfishers can't. There isn't really any way to accurately judge the size of a fish while underwater; the effects of darkness, poor visibility, magnification of objects underwater, moving and/or partially obscured fish, and the fact that lingcod are notoriously poor at obeying commands such as "Hold still, I need to measure you before I kill you." make it impossible.

Joking aside, a size limit on spearfishing will encourage bad behavior on the part of some spearfishers and have a negative effect on the fishery. Faced with a size limit enforced with fines, some spearfishers are likely to do a post mortem measurement of their catch while underwater, discard any fish that's too big or too small, and shoot more fish to reach their legal bag limit. If it doesn't come back to the beach with you, it never happened. This will result in more fish killed outside the limits, not fewer. I respectfully propose a hard limit on the number of fish caught by spearfishing, with no size limit, backed up with size guidelines and education on the need to preserve the species, and how only taking fish within the size guidelines will help do that.
The vast majority of spearfishermen are responsible, and will respond positively to such and approach and try to follow the guidelines as best they can given the challenges of the underwater environment.
Lingcod harvesting; If the proposal is to have spear fishing start the same time as sport fishing for lingcod, I'm opposed to that change. The reason being, if a diver is down in a popular lingcod area, that area is off limits to sport fishermen due to the safety concern.

I'm writing to provide comment on a newly proposed rule change that would impose a size restriction on spearfishing. Although I understand the rationale behind a size restriction, there is no practical way to measure fish length under water prior to spearing. Please reject this proposal.

I was reading the proposals and saw that spearfishing for lingcod is proposed to have the same season and limits as hook and line fishing. My fear is that one consequence will be that spearfishermen will shoot a fish then discover it is too small and leave it dead, then go on to shoot

another fish. This increases the mortality rate, but is not discernable by the fisheries dept. because we only see the ones brought back.
If your percentages cited are correct, it could be as much as a 20% increase in spearfishing mortality but look like the same catch rate. I prefer that spearfishermen have to stop fishing after one fish.
BTW, I am a spearfisherman and a former fish biologist.

I have been spearfishing Lincod since 1970.
I think size limits for spearing Ling is a good idea but at least for the first year or two it should be done without penalties. i.e voluntary. It is very difficult to estimate fish size underwater. Divers experience 25% magnification through the diving mask making the fish look larger than actual. Most of the time Ling turn out to be much smaller on the surface than the diver thought before he speared it. I believe most divers would make an honest attempt to stay within the limits. If the speared fish are measured we would have statistics to show how well divers are able to judge size before penalties are imposed.

I'm writing in response to info I've heard that the lingcod rules may be changing. I'm all for the rule change that the seasons be the same as anglers. I've always felt that there was some feeling overall with the regulators that divers get more fish. I might be inclined to think that a divers chances of getting a lingcod may be pretty good, but I would think that there are a lot more anglers than divers out there. Having had my fish checked several time at the dock with dorsal bones taken my impression from the F&G officer was that more fish were caught with rods and reels that divers.
The Department is proposing that current regulations for angling remain unchanged. The spearfishing season would be increased to match the angling season and minimum (26 inch) and maximum (40 inch) size limits would be in effect for this gear type. The end result would be identical regulations for angling and spearfishing for lingcod
I understand your intent and it's a laudable one but like so many good intensions, there's a major bad side.
1) Spear fishing doesn't use a cute little hook that can be safely removed from the tinder little mouth of the undersized fish. We blow a quarter inch hole in one side and out the other. By the time we have the fish under control, it's dead.
2) There is no way to measure a fish until it's under control. You can't swim up to a fish and measure it to make sure it's big enough. Everything looks bigger underwater (physics). That's exactly why so many smaller fish are taken. I can't tell you how many times I heard: "but is was huge in the water."
3) At the risk of a huge fine and lose of his/her fishing gear (including the boat), no spearfisher is going to surface with an undersized/oversized fish. They're going to dump that fish and go after "a legal one" ... and they may shot more than one undersized/oversized fish while looking for "a legal one."
I'm afraid that the result of the new rule would be ... you're going to think the new regulation is working wonderfully because all the fish recorded are going to be between 26 and 40 inches, but what you're not going to see is the number of undersized/oversized fish that were measured underwater, taken off the line, and left on the bottom to rot.
Again, I applaud your good intensions but this is a bad idea. "The end result" would be lots of undersized fish and a few oversized fish being left on the bottom to rot, while the spearfisher goes off the find "a legal one."

I am suggesting and encouraging you to stay with the existing rule: "You shot it, you keep it. One fish, one day."

Totally Agree, I've wondered if they should be able to kill lingcod at all. But you must take out tribes and commercial fishing for these.

I know those individuals proposing this change are well intentioned. However, I believe they are bit ignorant of the realities and difficulties of spearfishing, and of the unintended consequences that would occur should this change take place. The realities and difficulties include-but are not limited too; #1) the significant difficulty judging the size of fish while underwater. All divers know that everything appears magnified underwater. I have become much better at estimating size after spending several hundred hours underwater in Puget Sound. However it is still difficult, and I expect most spear-fishers have less experience, and would therefore be more likely to make mistakes. #2) The visibility in the water during the season(spring), is typically 15 feet or less, making estimates even more difficult. #3) In areas where spearfishing occurs, the fish are not tame like the ones in places like Edmonds Underwater Park, where I suspect the divers crafting this proposal got the idea that it would be easy to measure a fish before shooting it. "Wild" fish frequently move-obviously making size estimation even more difficult.. #4) When they are not moving-they are frequently partially or mostly obscured by rocks or vegetation. These are probably the most significant, but not the only difficulties in judging size. The unintended consequence will be waste. If this passes, then spear fishers will take a tape measure underwater with them. They will measure the dead or dying fish, and if it does not meet the slot limit, will "turn it loose" too the underwater scavengers(as opposed to bringing it up and risking a citation). None of us want to waste any part of this resource. The second part of the propose rule change includes expanding the diving season to match the angling season. I feel from a biology/fish stock point a view this would probably be of minimal impact, as there are probable over a hundred anglers for every spear-fisher. However I believe the current rules were a "political" compromise, involving a shorter season for divers in return for no slot limit. The current rules have been a success. Lingcod populations are up since these rules were put in place. Please just leave them the way they are.

With regards to the slot limit applying to Divers I support this part of the proposal. I have thought that should have been done long ago. HOWEVER HAVING THE SEASON THE SAME FOR DIVERS AND ANGLERS WILL INCREASE GEAR CONFLICT! If Divers must have a longer season then why not extend it at the end of the season, after the hook and line season ends? I would like to propose that any extension of the Lingcod season for divers/ spear fishers be added AFTER the hook and line season ends.

Intro: Who am I? I am a senior citizen, learned to dive when at a late age of 56, in 1995. Today I now have logged 850 + dives. I dive once a week somewhere in Northwest, from Neah Bay to Titlow either with the Boeing Dive Club or Underwater Sports of Federal Way. I am an avid spear fisherman whether I use a spear gun or Hawaiian sling. Probably 70% of my spear fishing is done in south sound. I do endorse your new proposal. If it is approved but there are difficulties in overseeing or managing the divers catch. It is the size, length, which is difficult for us divers. Under water as you know, we divers, see all objects to be larger because of water magnification than they really are. 20 to 25 percent larger and therefore longer. We often spear fish in an environment of poor visibility, always carrying a flash light and spear gun in the other hand. I do not like or shoot larger breeder females. I have shot 30 inch ling but that is not the norm. My ling that I generally bring home are of the 4 to 6 pounds. It is difficult to balance my spear gun and holding flashlight in same hand and take the safety off with the other hand in prep of shooting. And pray the fish does not move and or I get a better look if it is large enough. We have no measuring device like Crabs. Our measuring device is experience only! Does it look bigger or the same as the last one I got two days ago?
My dive partner and I are very excited to see, witness the population growth and more species appear in the Rock fish family. It is amazing. Really cool! They are really coming back nicely.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to give you my thoughts.

It is unclear how 25% of the lingcod harvested are illegal and there is no enforcement response. The homogenization of the spear fishing and rod/reel bag limit, season, and slot sizes is a worthwhile endeavor and I support it.
Serious consideration should be given to increasing the maximum retained size to 48 inches. The increase in abundance of large lingcod is negatively impacting rockfish recovery. Lingcod are the major predators of rockfish and bottom fish, and a major limiting factor. I recommend a max size increase to 48 inches, for all areas.

It will be difficult of diving spear-fishers to measure a ling prior to attempting to spear. Given the severity of the wound to the fish, there is not really a catch-n-release option for a properly speared fish. I'd like to see harvest numbers of spearfishing vs. anglers. I'd assume anglers take more fish. If that is the case, I'd support shorten the angling season.

As proposed, this change appears to “set-up” divers for breaking the law; anglers can catch, measure and release (if needed) any fish, but once a spear impales a fish measure and release are no longer an option. Diving and spear fishing are more like hunting than fishing. The regulation should be left as it is, if additional restrictions are in order consider an annual limit, a tag, or something like that.

Spear fishing for ling cod should read that you can only retain the first ling cod that you spear. You cannot measure the fish before you shoot them! I dive so I have seen what happens to a mistake of shooting an undersize fish. It is a waste of our resources.

Do not change the current rule. Limit spear fishing to the current 3 week season. The explanation that this rule change should increase the abundance of larger fish over the next few years is flawed. I fish for ling cod frequently in Marine Area 13 and my observation of the spear fishing take is contrary to yours. The spear fishers are keeping the larger fish, not the smaller ones. What this rule change will do is increase the abundance of spear fishing over the next few years, and further pressure the ling cod population. Last year was very poor for ling cod in Marine Area 13 and there were more spear fishers than ever. We can ill afford more spear fishing pressure on this resource. Lave the current rule in place, or ban spear fishing entirely, I can see no reason for the proposed rule change other than pressure and lobbying buy the sport diving industry. Spear fishing for ling cod is literally shooting fish in a barrel, let the diver look, but don’t touch. Hook and line fishing at least gives the fish a chance. If you want to make any rule change, limit ling cod fishing to hook and line only, and make the use of circle hooks mandatory.

I support this proposal.

I don’t think it is practical to apply size limitations to lingcod taken by spearfishers. The fish is not going to allow itself to be measured prior to being shot, and the technique of spear and release has not yet been perfected. What are the consequences for the diver who shoots a fish and then discovers it is 25 inches or 37 inches long? This is not the same as catching crabs and releasing the small ones. A speared fish is a dead fish.

Comments from Public Meetings:
Mill Creek
One person at the Mill Creek meeting was concerned with the wording in the mailout that states that only 1% of speared lingcod are over 40” in length. His thinking was that, with no size limit, most people would spear the biggest fish they could. So if very few over 40” were brought in, then there

are not many of these fish left. He stated that we are being reactive rather than proactive. He was in support of the proposal to drop the maximum size from 40” to 36, as the big fish have more eggs. He stated that a 40” fish is 12 years old, and most don’t live past 17 or 18. Saving the big females would provide a huge benefit to the population.

One spearfisherman stated that the idea of a slot limit for divers is not wise. We should leave the rules as they are, with the shorter season for divers, but no slot limit. During the current 3 ½ week season, visibility is usually not more than 10-15 feet and often you cannot see the entire fish. The slot limit for divers encourages wastage, because divers will not keep fish outside the slot that they have mistakenly shot. Those fish die, of course. It is naive to think that this proposal is a good one.

One person noted that he sees lots more lings now than 10-12 years ago.

Another person noted that Florida and California, both states with large population of divers, have some sort of length restrictions on these fishermen.

One person stated that he doesn’t know what the size distribution of the ling cod population looks like – most of the fish he sees harvested by divers are no larger than 26.”
One person stated that 5 years ago there were lots of fish from 30-40” being harvested – now the catch is much smaller fish – it is human nature to take the biggest fish you can.

Port Angeles
One person asked why the different minimum size in the ocean and inside Puget Sound? They should be the same. Why is there a slot limit inside and not outside? What’s good enough for one area is good enough for the rest.

One person noted that the concept of protecting all the large lingcod is flawed if you want to increase stocks of yelloweye and other rockfish. Lingcod grow quickly and are voracious predators. In Florida they found this out with the goliath grouper. These fish grew so fast and ate so much they turned some areas into a “desert.” We should increase the upper end of the slot limit for lings and get the bigger fish out.

Olympia
Slot limit for divers – how do you measure a fish? This is a big problem.

NEW PROPOSAL 9A

Proposal: This proposal would change the upper size of the slot limit for lingcod from 40” to 36”.
Explanation: Currently, in marine Areas 5—11 and 13 only lingcod between 26” and 40” may be retained by anglers, and there is no size limit for spearfishers. The Department has proposed to apply the same slot limit to both anglers and spearfishers. This additional proposal would change the slot limit to 26” to 36” for both groups. This additional change will afford extra protection to female ling cod, because these fish mature later and at a larger size than the males.

Testimony:
Why change the angler upper size limits downward using the rationale that there were no size limits for spearfishers? **How does a spear fisher measure a ling cod before it's speared?** It's hard enough when fishing with hook and line. Leave the 40" limit in place for both types of fishing. In Area 5 the number of younger ling cod (under the min. size limit) is astounding. Your management seems to be working; why use some generalized biological statement to reduce potential catch? Question - I

just noticed that in your response to comments you specifically said that the current size limit is working. Why the change or did I miss something?
If you go with the reduced maximum size - **allow the Ling cod season to run until June 30th to** cover the lull in sport fishing opportunity until salmon fishing starts. I can't believe the extra 2 weeks would have a negative effect on the population especially in Area 5.

1) My qualifications: Over 1630 logged SCUBA dives.
Recreational "professional" certification of Dive Master Completed Instructor training and taught no less than 3 "open water" (beginning) SCUBA classes. I estimate well over 50 (maybe 100) spearfishing dives.
2) It is VERY difficult for a SCUBA diver to accurately estimate the size of a fish before spearing (killing) it. Even with my extensive experience I can misjudge by 3 or 4 inches, especially on the first spearing of the season. According to the rules (it appears to me) the dead fish must be tossed out, and then another may be killed that "might" be legal length. Divers have been limited to 1/2 (approx?) the days of rod/reel fishing in the Puget Sound. It seems to me the size should be cancelled for divers.

I support this proposal.

#10. Rockfish and Bottomfish Rules

Proposal: Due to conservation concerns for rockfish species throughout the state, the Department is proposing several changes to the recreational rules for rockfish.

1) Marine Area 4 (east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line) to 13 – closed to the retention of bottomfish in waters deeper than 20 fathoms (120 ft);
2) Marine Areas 6- 13 – closed to the retention of rockfish;
3) Marine Area 4 (east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line) – daily limit is 10 black and blue rockfish combined. No other species of rockfish may be retainedMarine Area 5 –daily limit is the first black or blue rockfish caught, except west of Slip Point the daily limit is the first three black or blue rockfish caught. No other species of rockfish may be retained~~. Spearfishing for rockfish of any species is not allowed.~~ (see new proposal 10A below)

Explanation: The intent of these proposals is to provide increased protection from harvest for rockfish in Puget Sound. Populations of several species of rockfish have been in decline and the Federal Government has proposed that three species of rockfish be listed under the Endangered Species Act; two species (canary and yelloweye) as threatened and one species (bocaccio) as endangered. Additionally, the anatomy of rockfish causes high rates of mortality for fish which are brought to the surface from depth and released. These fish suffer internal damage and death due to expansion of their air bladder. To provide the needed protection, it is necessary to reduce the number of rockfish retained by anglers and to reduce the number of rockfish brought to the surface from depth and released.
The current daily limit for most species of rockfish during open seasons in Puget Sound is one fish (with a larger daily limit in the west end of Area 5 and no retention of canary or yelloweye rockfish allowed anywhere in Puget Sound).
However despite the low limit, approximately 13,000 rockfish are caught and retained annually by anglers in Puget Sound. The majority of these rockfish are caught by anglers fishing for bottomfish such as lingcod and sole.
The Department is also proposing the prohibition of retention of all bottomfish caught in waters deeper than 120 feet. As with the other proposals it is designed to minimize the capture of rockfish from deep water. Salmon fishing would continue to be allowed in deep water but any bottomfish

caught during deep water fishing would have to be released. Fishing for bottomfish such as lingcod, soles, flounders and greenling would not be allowed in deep water. However opportunities to fish for these species in shallow water (less than 120 feet) would continue
These proposals also represent a stepped approach to the management of rockfish in Puget Sound. This stepped approach allows higher rates of harvest of black and blue rockfish in the far western end of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, a lesser harvest in the area near Sekiu and no harvest in the remainder of the Sound. The stepped approach follows our knowledge of rockfish abundance and biology and allows harvest when appropriate.

Testimony:
Please do keep the pressure on to decrease the rockfish take. It seems to be starting to make a positive difference.

Way behind times. San Juans should be used as a hatchery but you must control commercials. Most of us go to BC.

Your ideas to allow fishing for bottom fish only to 20 fathoms is exactly what is wrong with the fishery.i fished for years off of San Juan Island and saw hundreds of charter boats all fishing in those depths. They took nearly every fish out of shallow water they could get and then the people wonder why there aren't any fish there. you don't have to be a fish biologist to figure that out!! Over fished for years allowed by the dept. of fish and game. We always fished deep water as not many anglers are set up to do that and don't bother with tide or current charts.
Taking fishing away from all because of careless others is not the way. We took daily limits that were allowed, but we fished 3,4,5,600 ft and NEVER had another boat around us. I'm sure i could go back there today and still catch the same number of fish.
Allowing everyone to fish at that depth will keep the populations of fish wiped out period. I saw first hand how that works and they got fished out.

In today's Peninsula Daily News fishing report, I was shocked to read about the Commission's proposal to change the present rockfish regulations.
In my 72 years, I have fished extensively across the North American continent with a major focus on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. My professional background includes marine biology, ecology, sportfishing consultant and fishing lure designer for several tackle manufacturers including Luhr Jensen and Rapala.
I am unaware as to the methods and locations related to the Commission's study on rockfish populations. However, I can take any Commission member out fishing and guarantee them over a hundred rockfish, up to 5-8 pounds, in water less than 60 feet. In many cases, the water is less than 20 feet in the Port Angeles # 6 area. Vertical jigging, and casting, metal jigs (Crippled Herring & Kandlefish) in kelp beds will result in non-stop fishing. The rockfish, many times, became a nuisance while salmon fishing along the kelp in August.
My experience has shown that the black rockfish populations have soared in the middle and western Strait in the last five years. Neah Bay continues to be a rockfish-producing factory and I'm catching rockfish in areas that were previously unproductive near Port Angeles. Beside rockfish, I'm seeing a dramatic resurgence of lingcod and Pacific cod in the past two years. I witnessed 6-8 inch lingcod by the thousands in the 15-foot shallows west of Freshwater Bay in August. Last year's schools of 4-6 inch Pacific cod have now reached 13-15 inches. Vast schools of herring and anchovies are providing abundant feed for our juvenile and mature fish populations which bode well for the reproduction processes of all species.

As a lure designer, a healthy fishery is critical for our financial survival in the corporate world. We spend an inordinate amount of time on the water, not only fishing and testing but also studying the surrounding fishery environment. Devoting the time and knowing where to look can reveal the state of our fisheries that are sometimes easy to miss.
Ironically, in very recent discussions with my peers, I stated that, "the rockfish populations are so strong that I can see an increased limit for black rockfish in the near future".
In closing, at least please keep a status quo on rockfish regs for the mid and western Strait of Juan de Fuca. On a bad day of salmon fishing, or when the wind comes up, a family can still find protective refuge and enjoy the fight of a rockfish or two. That way, the trip is not a total loss and your license revenues won't take a hit from frustrated anglers.

Many first time saltwater anglers and youth anglers get their first saltwater opportunity by catching rockfish or lingcod. I am against closing the rockfish season in areas 6-13 as provide a little bit of opportunity close to metro areas. The low rockfish numbers can be traced to many factors including bottom trawling in the 70's and habitat destruction that it caused, drastically increased seal and sea lion populations, pollution and fishing pressure. The current daily limit is one fish. This limit already means that very few anglers make a trip to target rockfish, but rather catch them incidentally while targeting lingcod. Don't take away this vital opportunity for fishing close to the metro area. The department really needs to focus on new habitat through a series of sunken reef projects that have worked wonderfully in other states. There are many private groups that are willing to help with these projects.
I am also against the 120' depth restriction for flounder, lingcod and greenling in Puget Sound. Many of the best lingcod spots are in deeper water or on shelf edges with depths over 120'. The open season is so short already that the pressure from anglers in water deeper than 120' is minimal. This rule in not needed. (3 identical e-mails)

I often fish for bottomfish out of Bellingham in the San Juans and was dissapointed seeing that it has been proposed that rockfish will not have a season for the next year. In our outings we have found an abundance of copper rockfish as well as greenling and lingcod.
While fishing Point Lawrence(northeast corner of Orca's island), I have found the area that used to be teeming with bottomfish to be pretty fished out. Other places are very well populated and easily produce fish. This weekend there were seals everywhere, 30+ all around us, gobbling fish. I'd say that the seals are easily eating as much fish as fishermen catch.
I would prefer to see a shorter rockfish season with 20m depth limits, while maybe an information page in the new booklet about why and how to release them successfully (my wife is a biologist and has explained me all this).
I disagree that the rockfish are in a great decline, but what has happened is due to the fact that they are not migratory, area's get fished out and then everyone thinks they are gone. It may come down to having rotating closures of bottomfish hotspots which will need to be identified and assessed. Allowing depleted areas a couple years to rebound with a closure, while plentiful areas of fish would be open, provided they are fished less than 20m deep.
I'd be willing to provide more information and study results I have found if you care for them.

This is a very calculated regulation proposal driven by an interest to not impact fisheries, especially the charter boat industry. The proposed rockfish rules do absolutely nothing to preserve and protect rockfish in Neah Bay or along the outer coast down to Westport. The primary depths that all rockfish fishing occurs is inside of 120 feet of water. The REAL ISSUE that needs to be dealt with is harvest limits. We should not continued to side step of the real issues by placing limits on the periphery of the issue and making it look like we did something important. This regulation proposal will protect virtually no fish because very few are caught incidentally by salmon fisherman in waters deeper than

120 feet, and virtually no one fishes for rockfish specifically in water deeper than 120. The majority of rockfish fishing occurs in 50 to 100 feet of water. So this is a regulation that does nothing. Lastly, there are very few rockfish east of the Bonnilla Tatoosh Line to Neah Bay and Sekiu compared to historical levels. So why is the stepped approach allowing additional harvest in the Neah Bay area. This is ridiculous and an insult to the conservation ethic that the commissions for some reason thinks Phil has. You are being slighted. Harvest limits must be reduced significantly.

I support non-retention of rockfish in Areas 6-13
I believe the contiguous Areas 4 and 5 (Items 3 and 4) will create an environment of risk taking. Item 3 should be defined as East of the Bonilla Tatoosh line to Sail Rock, to provide a buffer zone between Area 4 and 5 as is done during salmon season.

A maximum depth restriction of 120 feet during the Area 4, Areas 5-13 lingcod season (6 weeks) should not be imposed and will actually be helpful in enhancing rockfish recovery. The small impact on rockfish, during the lingcod season, will be more than compensated for by removal of large lingcod, the major rockfish predator whose populations are doing well, from a greater area. (see Proposal #8 comments).

The proposed changes in recreational rules for rockfish angling for the 2010 – 2012 fishing seasons are well-intended. ***The proposals do not, however, go far enough in protecting at risk rockfish species***, and they may yield near the current mortality level of 13,000 fish. This is neither acceptable nor sustainable. Please consider the following difficulties.
1. ***Incidental take without retention:*** The Department correctly points out that there are high rates of mortality for rockfish brought to the surface from depth. This means that ***while retention of rockfish in certain areas is not allowed***, ***mortality of rockfish could be nearly as great*** if fishing pressure continues at the current level. As long as anglers can fish for lingcod, sole, flounder, and greenling in Areas 6 – 13, the problem of rockfish take is not adequately addressed.
2. ***Difficulty (impossibility?) of a targeted bottomfish fishery:*** As the Department notes, currently ***most of the estimated 13,000 rockfish taken are caught by anglers fishing for lingcod, sole or other bottomfish*** that will continue to be harvested. How will the proposed changes in rockfish harvest change the actual numbers of rockfish mortality if the majority of anglers who currently catch and retain rockfish aren't targeting them? Nothing in the rule changes addresses this problem.
3. ***Adequacy of the Department's rockfish mortality figures:*** The Department estimates that approximately 13,000 rockfish are caught and retained annually. Even if this estimate is accurate, no figures are given for the mortality of rockfish taken from depth and released. While the 13,000 fish retained annually may be a reasonable estimate, the actual mortality of rockfish is almost certainly well above that figure. How will this situation change with the proposed rockfish retention closures in Areas 6 - 13?
4. ***Age structure in rockfish populations:*** The Department should focus attention on protecting large, older, female rockfish in the several endangered, threatened, and depleted stocks. Some rockfish species, including those recently listed. plus quillback and copper rockfish, can attain impressive life spans, with longevity varying from 50 to 100 years or more. Further, unlike many faunal forms, the older, larger female rockfish become more fecund as they age. They are critical to ensure greater numbers of offspring, and, ultimately, an increase and recovery of the species. ***Nothing in the proposed rule changes protects these females from inadvertent take.***
5. ***Enforcement of the new rules:*** The Department is woefully understaffed in its enforcement capacity. This is ***not*** a reason to forego implementing new rules, which provide increased protection for rockfish. Still, it must be considered in assessing what benefits will accrue from rule changes. In that regard, please consider the following recommendation.

While the Department's intention is to recover a variety of rockfish species, there is no mention in the proposed rule changes of the one management approach that is likely to initiate this process – the creation of multiple Marine Protected Areas closed to all rockfish and bottomfish angling.

We fish for rock fish off of the Northern San Juans and could catch five an hour per person. We feel that the current regulations are strict and sustainable. We do not feel like there is any reason to close this area to rock fish. We live in Bellingham and can barely fish for Ling cod (the season is so weather torn and short), have a slim chance of catching salmon, rock fish are some of the only fish we are able to fish for and catch for a reasonable portion of the an already short and heavily regulated season. Get rid of that...why buy a saltwater license up here?

I would like to comment on the proposed changes regarding item #10 rockfish & bottom fish for region 7. I completely agree with the need to protect this fishery and implement rules that will reduce the number of rockfish brought to the surface & retained. Living in Bellingham, I have been able to enjoy this fishery, while respecting the species, habitat, and DFW rules that are in place to protect it. Loosing this recreational opportunity would be very disheartening and would unfortunately punish those that have been tapping into this fantastic fishing opportunity responsibly. I hope that DFW decision makers will consider alternatives to the proposed complete restriction, and implement a rule that conserves the rockfish species, deters activities that stress the population, while allowing responsible anglers to fish for this amazing species.
Unfortunately I have experienced the "dark side" of irresponsible bottom fishing. Just off of Matia Island, I observed a fellow angler drag a rockfish in the water from his boat and ultimately release the dead fish after he decided which ones he and his son were going to keep. This was appalling. My two friends and I went to the floating dead rockfish (gorgeous of course), kept it as our third rockfish, and ended our day fishing. Sadly, I would not be surprised that there are many more examples of negligent bottom fishing occurring in Puget Sound.
I do support the prohibition of fishing in deeper waters (>120'). Bringing rockfish to the surface from deeper waters guarantees damage and death. I assume that this is a large contributor of the 13,000 rockfish caught and retained in Puget Sound. In addition to this prohibition I have listed other restrictions that could be implemented in region 7 to conserve this population-shallower fishing prohibitions (100', 75', 50', ...) -shortened season -season that matches the ling cod opening -restricted days of the week (like crab) -heightened penalties for breaking rules
Please reconsider the proposed rule change that would close rockfish in region 7. I truly enjoy this fishery more than any other in our state and would appreciate the opportunity to continue fishing for rockfish responsibly. Thank you for considering my comments.

I support this regulation. We are not seeing any increase in rockfish under the present fish regulation.

i have been fishing marine area 7 for 20 years...i am disappointed in the size and quality of rock fish lately...i would support a partial closure of rock fish in order to preserve the future fishery...especially if there was a slot limit similar to ling cod AND if the open season for rocks was not at the same time as open season for lings. that way there could be an open season/slot limit of open fishing that did not over lap on the calendar...i am an advocate of catch and release anyways and to have a slot limit of nice big fish and open seasons that did not overlap would give us more opportunities to go fishing for something worthwhile.

This would ELIMINATE halibut fishing in almost all of the Straits and Puget Sound, as almost all of the best water is deeper than 120 feet, unless it is re-written to specifically allow halibut fishing in water deeper than 120 feet. This would be a terrible blow to small boat owners who can't fish in the

ocean, and the communities along the Straits who depend on early halibut seasons for tourist dollars. Re-write to allow halibut fishing at any depth.

Proposed Fishing Restrictions in Puget Sound These appear to be a good start. We need a management plan that will allow some harvest in the future, without depleting the populations to the level that requires closure.I fully support these changes.

I support small rockfish limits in Area 5.

Regarding the subject of bottom fish closures outside a certain depth, specific to certain species, is a joke. A classic example is the wasting of yellow eye and canary species during halibut season. We typically fish at depths of 300-600 ft. This year we hooked about 15-18 beautiful yellow eye and canary cod. I completely understand and agree with trying to protect them but during our extremely shortened halibut season wouldn't it just be better to let us keep the fish? As you know there is no effective way that I am aware of, to get them to be able to swim down after their bladder distends. It is horrible to leave them float. This is great dinner fare, they're going to die anyway, so to stay "legal" we just watch the birds peck at them while they are trapped on the surface. This is a ridiculous solution. I guess if you're going to continue to play hardball and not let us keep them during the few days of the year halibut is open the only option is to close halibut as well.

I am a resident of San Juan county and an avid salt water sport fisherman.
I want to oppose the following proposals for rule changes.
One proposal calls for "prohibiting retention of rockfish in marine areas
6 through 13". I have fished for rockfish in area 7 for over 20 years, and I have not seen a reduction in the rockfish population in areas that I fish - this is based on my ching of rockfish in the same places over these 20 years. I am concerned that a prohibition will simply mean that when I catch a rockfish, which often occurs for example when lingcod fishing - I would have to throw the fish back into the sea - rockfish have swim bladders and are usually dead or near dead when brought to the surface...so I view this proposal of prohibiting retention as a terrific waste of edible fish.

Are Halibut included in the categories of fish which could not be caught in waters 20 fathoms plus Some of the comments seem to indicate they would be included.

I have fished lingcod and rockfish for 20 years in the puget sound. In the last 5 years i have cought more rockfish than greenling which i used to catch about 10 to 1. If you target lings you wont catch rockfish. I also only fish for lings in depths of 140-200 feet and never fish shallower than that. Therfor i do not support the rule changes. Thanks for taking the time to read my comments

These proposals will have a devastating effect on local economies, sport fisherman's confidence in the state, and will not accomplish the goals of your management plan.

I am strenuously opposed to a blanket closing of Rock Fishing. I live on Port Susan Sound & even though I don't fish often, I usually catch one when I try.

My name is Mark Imel and i'm a fishing hobbyist. I didn't grow up fishing, in fact i've only been fishing about the last 6 years or so. However, it is one of the the most spectacular things that me and my son get to do together (he's eight years old). While my wife and daughter like to fish as well, it is my son and i who have really 'caught the fever'.
I'm writing to express my deep concerns over the many proposed fishing restrictions that seem to be coming for 2010. If the bottom fishing restrictions are passed, my son and i will have virtually no

opportunity to fish. I can't tell you how crushed we would both be. I understand the need for conservation, but i'm sure that recreational fishers like my son and i can't possibly be warranting the wholesale banning of fishing that i've been reading in the proposals.
Please take into account the many simple, recreational fishers in Washington like my son and me when you commit the 2010 fishing plans.

I support this proposal.

Comments from Public Meetings"
Mill Creek
One person thought the proposal should state that it does not apply to halibut. Another noted that most bottomfish brought up from 120 feet won't survive being released. Why does it say you can't retain fish from depth rather than you can't fish at 120 feet? What sort of monitoring do we on rockfish? What do we know about their populations?

One person stated that we should allow spearfishing for rockfish in Marine Areas 6-13 because spearfishers can tell rockfish apart and can spear the species that are abundant, like black, yellowtail and coppers.

Port Angeles
One person thought there will be problems implementing #3 and #4 because they propose different daily limits in different adjacent areas. There are problems in these areas now because of the different limits. This person also questioned why Marine Areas 6-13 are closed to the retention of rockfish.

One person stated that he won't buy a license next year if he can't continue to fish for bottomfish. Another asked why we are allowing 10 fish at Sekiu? The limit of one lingcod per day is good, but the 120 foot rule is not – might as well close completely instead.

One person has been told by the Sherriff that in marine areas 4, 5, and 6 about 60% of the anglers are from out of town. Now you want to tell them they can't fish. What will this do to the economy?

One person stated that he knows that these proposals to shut down rockfish and lingcod fisheries have been "in the works" for two years. He has a $50,000 boat –what is he supposed to do with it? WDFW has a huge credibility problem – lots of people think we work for the tribes. All the rockfish in ocean areas are at depths of more than 120 feet. He will go to Canada to fish – licenses are cheaper.

One person stated that the Puget Sound rockfish catch is only 13,000 fish – this is such a small impact. Biologists are trying to micro-manage, and just keep cutting away at fishing opportunity. The public and legislature don't understand. It would be easier if things were consistent. Keep fish over or under a certain size and restrict gear. Should require something like a Shelton Fish Descender to get the fish back down quickly to where they can survive after release.

One person suggested that the 120 foot rule should be removed during the 1.5 month lingcod fishery. Lings have different habitat preferences than other species of concern. They are well-recovered. We can live with a small amount of by-catch of canary and yelloweye rockfish.

One person noted that the swim bladder on a yelloweye with come out when brought up from depth. Florida did a testing program letting the air out with a needle. Have we done studies like this/ if not,

why not? OSU has done work – the best thing is to sink the fish quickly at least to 60 feet – then about 80% will survive.

Olympia
Does the 20 fathom closure include halibut (no).

We're fishing on the bottom for halibut – does it close that totally? (no)

We will be releasing dead rockfish with this rule.

Understand your concerns, but would like to be able to take the kids out in 30-40 feet of water- hate to see that go away.

What happened to our rockfish stocks over time?

One person supported the proposal as written; we have to face the fact that recovery is not happening. A daily limit of even 1 fish is not wise.

Has anyone analyzed the trade-off effect that would occur by limiting all fisheries (including salmon – specifically blackmouth) to 120 feet or less? A lot of rockfish are killed during blackmouth fisheries – they are comingled. Downriggers used in Chinook fisheries cause a lot of hooking mortality when fish are not detected – they are often drug to exhaustion like in the troll fishery. We should look at what amount of increased fishing time we could provide as a trade-off for this rule.

One person stated that he routinely fishes 120-140 feet for blackmouth and has only caught 1 rockfish – ever.

Are there any studies on what depths most people fish for blackmouth?

One person was concerned that if you were fishing in shallow water but in an area of high current you could be pushed out into deeper water – how would this rule be enforceable?

In the ocean they have assigned lat/long points to the 30 fathom line.

There is general acceptance for the 20 fathom rule.

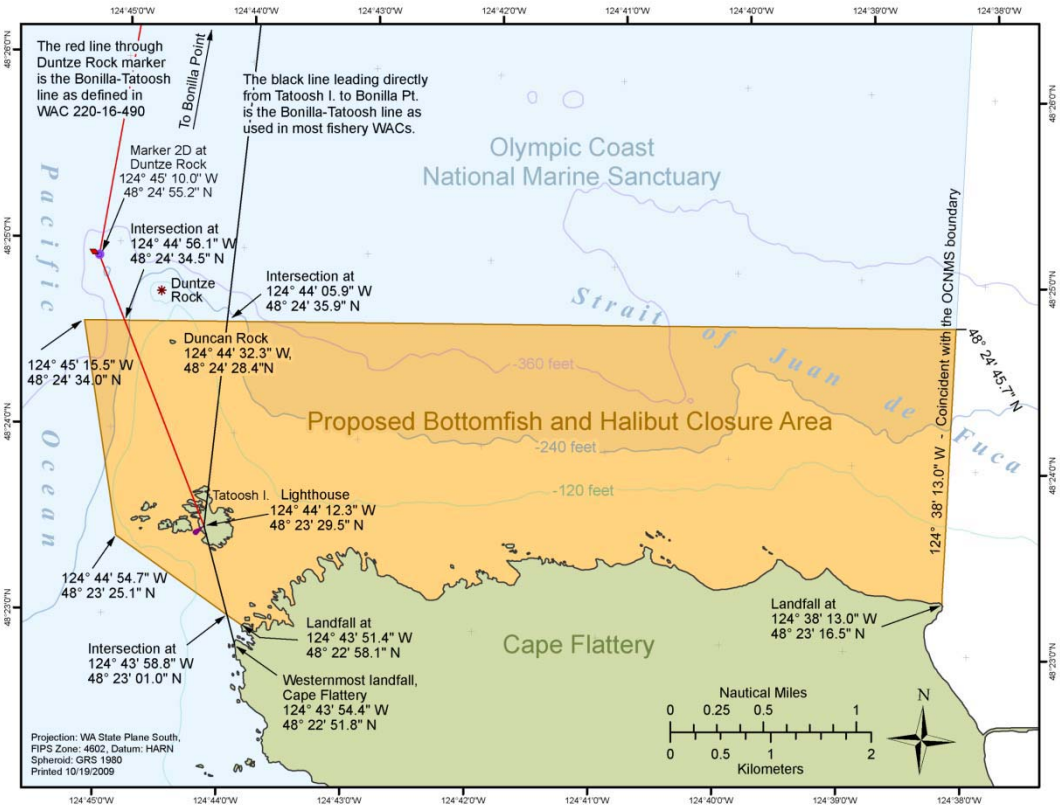
NEW PROPOSAL 10 A

Proposal: Allow spearfishing for rockfish in Marine Area 5.
Explanation: This will make the rules for spearfishers the same as those using hook and line.
Testimony:
I support this proposal.

NEW PROPOSAL 10 B

Proposal: In Marine Area 4 – closed to fishing for halibut and bottomfish in an area defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed: Beginning at 124°38'13.0"W, 48°.23'16.5"N, thence to 124°38'13.0"W, 48°24'45.7"N, thence to 124°45'15.5"W, 48°24'34.0"N, thence to 124°44'54.7"W, 48°23'25.1"N, thence to 124°43'54.4"W, 48°22'51.8"N.

Explanation: The proposed closed area for bottomfish and halibut will provide additional protection for rockfish in the area and provide a viewing opportunity for divers. See map below.



Testimony:
While it is important to protect fish stocks, reduce the catch limit rather than closing the area off. The current limit of 10 Rock Fish is way to high as it is. (Neah Bay bottomfish and halibut closure area)

The proposed closure of the area around Tatoosh does not seem supported by any research.
How would it help the halibut situation. The catch limits are already determined the Pacific Fish Management process.
Many of us learned to fish in the near shore waters around Neah Bay. Closure of this fishery would eliminate that opportunity to teach our children and grandchildren also. Many of us have smaller boats and do not want to be in the open ocean for safety reasons.
Since this would become a closed area, will it also be closed to salmon fishing?
This late proposal seems to be a "land" grab to benefit a very small number of divers and excludes recreational sports fishers.
Also the proposal specifically mentions recreational fishing. What is the effect on commercial fishing.

Lori, hi how's it going, just heard about the proposal for closing Neah bay for bottom fishing. How can something like that be decided by one person, who has a side interest in the closure, ie him being a diver. I have invest a lot of time and money fishing around Wa. It just makes me sick to think that could happen, what's next. If that pasts, I'm not buying my fishing license next year. I'm sorry you're the one who has to recieve these emails, but we need to do something to stop this. Neah Bay is a excellent fishery for being boaters to start fishing the ocean, that's where I started. Once that is gone, the next generation of boaters will suffer, thus the state of washington will suffer too.

Please let me know what else can be done to stop this.

Your late proposal for a Bottomfish and Halibut Closure in Area 4 creates a safety issue for large and small boats and thus the Coast Guard by pushing anglers into unprotected rough waters off Washington coast. Furthermore, the restriction only serves a very small community of recreational divers. The safety of boaters should be important to WDFW when setting regulation.
Additionally, the extreme tides that run through the area make it extremely dangerous for divers.
This proposal should not be passed.

Closing the area off the tip of NW Wa., will sure helps our friends just north of us.

I am highly opposed to the closure of bottom fish off of the shores of Neah Bay to Tatoosh for the following reasons:

- This is a local fishery for me and this community. Haven't we had to give up enough already?
- When specific areas especially one this large and productive are closed, sport fishermen are forced to concentrate in other areas. I do support small spawning ground closures so we have fish for generations to come but this one is one of the last prime fishing areas for bottom fish in our area and you're proposing to close it all. Why not reduce catch limits if protection required or close smaller, less accessible areas.
- The waters you are referring to, provide a "close–in" opportunity to fish when the weather is bad. For those who do live close it is difficult to turn back (use necessary caution) after all of the preparation and money it requires to get out to the Peninsula. I have seen many rescue efforts and can only predict that this revision will create more, especially if forced out further.

Neah Bay Underwater park - Great Idea!

Proposed Closure - Olympic Peninsula for divers
Please reconsider and so not implement this proposal. This would in my opinion provide preferred status upon an elite number of individuals (divers) while impacting thousands of fisherman. This particular area outside of Neah Bay is one of the few areas where anglers can access halibut and rockfish resources in smaller boats. Most of us recreational anglers without large boats cannot access the offshore areas without subjecting ourselves to sometimes dangerous conditions. The current handling of and restrictive fishing days forces anglers to sometimes venture forth when they shouldn't, especially offshore. This particular area is one of the few "havens" available inside the "straits" where they can still fish without subjecting themselves to some of the dangers of fishing offshore in the ocean. ABSOLUTELY SO NOT CONSIDER THIS PROPOSAL.
I have been hunting and fishing in this state since 1959, at the age of 10.

The proposed rule (added October 16, long after the June 1, cut-off date) to close Neah Bay to recreational fishermen is a very very bad idea.
Recreational fishermen frequent this area, especially when the ocean conditions do not permit safe fishing outside.
Divers have been using this area for a long time - why is it necessary to close this area to fishing ?
This closure will place recreational fishers in harms way, have serious impact to local economy of Neah Bay, and likely have negative impact to relations with the Makaw tribe.

Regarding Proposal: "There is a recently added proposal that would close fishing for bottom fish and halibut off the northwestern tip of the Olympic Peninsula. The proposed closure, which would extend 1.5 miles offshore and stretch about 4 miles from Cape Flattery east to Neah Bay, would provide

additional protection for bottom fish and halibut in the area while establishing a world-class destination for divers. "
This is a "bad proposal". Sport fishing will bring a lot more revenue to the depress peninsula economy than sport diving. A good conversation alternative would be to close commercial fishing in the compromised areas (both tribal and non tribal). Sport fishing brings in more dollars per fish to the local economy than commercial fishing. There is a long tradition of sport fishing on the peninsula that we would like to hand down to our children. Reduce the length of the sport angling season but do not close it!

Why Marine Protected Areas (MPA)?
1. ***Significantly reduces incidental take:*** MPA's, clearly delineated and enforced through regulation, would significantly reduce incidental take of endangered, threatened, and depleted rockfish species.
2. ***Protects old, large female fish:*** MPA's will protect the large, old, female rockfish within their boundaries. These fish exhibit high site fidelity, an attribute that makes them especially good candidates for MPA protection. They also are the most critical for reproduction – individuals that move the species toward recovery.
3. ***Ultimately creates increased fishing opportunities:*** In theory, and increasingly in practice, established MPA's have a spill-over effect. As recovery proceeds in the zone, those "excess" fish requiring unoccupied breeding territories move from the MPA to adjacent waters, increasing fishing opportunities there.
4. ***Aids enforcement staff:*** Clearly delineated MPA's will aid Department enforcement staff in ensuring adherence to the rules. Fishing clubs, charter boats, and adjacent upland residents can educate anglers about the purpose of MPA's. While private citizens cannot, nor should they, operate as enforcement staff, they can inform appropriate authorities of violations when geographically protected areas are clear.
5. ***Moves species recovery forward:*** Finally, implementation of an MPA system in Puget Sound makes sense because it is likely to promote the Department's desired objective – the recovery of endangered, threatened, and depleted rockfish stocks.
There undoubtedly are other good reasons for creating Marine Protected Areas to achieve rockfish recovery objectives, but the above are among the most salient. MPA's are a tested concept. They have succeeded elsewhere. It is a management approach for Puget Sound rockfish that should be implemented now.

As an avid supporter of biodiversity, I would like to see an underwater park within the Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary lying within the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It would help to preserve the rich diversity of species within the Straits and Puget Sound.
I support smaller limits on rockfish in area 5.

It has come to my attention that Commissioner Jennings has submitted a rule change proposal well after the June 1 deadline and that his proposal has been included in the major cycle. This proposal and all other proposals that were received after the deadline must be dropped from consideration, that is if you hope to have any public respect in the process.
It is beyond belief that the department can be so flippant with any part of the process and still expect even a modicum of respect from the populace.

I just found out about this proposed 'dive area' at our PSA board meeting last night. Was there not a June deadline for making proposals? The simple question of why this is even being considered given that the commissioner did not follow the stated guidelines for submission should be grounds enough to remove this MPA from consideration.

I am opposed to this MPA given the stated objective of providing a scuba dive site.
If there is evidence of harm being done to the rock fishes in that immediate area, i could not find it on the WDFW web site. Without specific evidence of harm being done to a population of fish, proposing an MPA to provide an exclusive dive site is not reasonable. Will we next set up an MPA for another sub group of area users? My understanding of the usefulness of the MPA concept is to close, to all users, an area to allow fish stocks to recover.

I think the states proposal to close the area west of Neah Bay for bottom fishing is ridiculous. Making it a destination for divers is not going to generate money for the state or for Neah Bay and Sekiu. I have fished the coast for the last 30 years and the only people going up there are going for the fishing. You start closing some of the prime bottom fishing area and most people will go else where. In addition I think the 20 fathom rule inside of area 4 is even more ridiculous. All for the protection of Rockfish. I have never caught a rockfish fishing Halibut at Sekiu in 500ft of water. If you want to protect rockfish close the waters inside 20 fathoms, not outside.

If these fish stocks are being harmed, the WDFW might be able to impact the rock and bottom fish stocks in this immediate area by changing the bag limits, perhaps reduce them by 50%. since the area is already a favored dive site, this MPA makes zero sense.
I would propose cutting the bag limit for all rock and bottom fish in this area by 50% but keeping it open for all users.

I'm emailing you to voice my concerns for the proposed MPA near Neah Bay.
I'm a strict fly fisherman who travels to Neah Bay 10 times a year specifically to fly fish for rockfish and lingcod. It's rare to find such a unique location that holds such an abundance of fish at such a shallow depth to allow for fly fishing for these species. I would be so sad to see this area closed off. While I practice catch and release of my bottomfish I know there is a 10 fish limit currently in MA4. Perhaps there are better solutions for preserving such a fantastic and fertile part of the ocean then restricting all fishing and turning this spot into an MPA. Ie... lowering the limit of fish you can harvest per angler? How about a seasonal closure during spawning periods?
The concept of a MPA has utility in protecting and recovering specific fish stocks. What is being proposed, however, is setting aside an area for a specific group of users. Perhaps the fly fishing community should insist that this area be set aside for the exclusive use of the fly fishing community? To get to the point, I'd like it known that I oppose this proposal.

I am writing to strenuously object to the inclusion of this proposed rule change which is contrary to the timelines established by the Commission for submittal of proposed rule changes.
Failure to have submitted this proposed rule change in a timely manner has resulted in it not being considered during scheduled meetings held around the State for public discussion prior to final comments being submitted.
Furthermore, WDFW has failed to make the presence of this new proposal abundantly clear to the public. The Rule Change page on the website still only refers to the addition of two new proposals as of 24 September. The link to the change proposals does have a reference to a revision made 16 October but does not indicate that new proposals have been added. Finally, the actual rule change seems to be listed under Legislative Requirements rather than giving it a separate proposal number as was done with the 24 September additions.
This proposed rule change is of such magnitude and significance as to warrant its own separate action and EIS.

It is unclear why this is so late – why did it bypass the public process for rule proposals. Also, don't trust MPA's because of the way they were implemented. There is nothing in the Rockfish Plan about

how you develop MPAs. You should identify a reason based on science, identify your goal and steps leading to the goal. Then have periodic reviews and possibly a sunset on an MPA. Where is the science for the closure in this proposal? Put it off to evaluate and have a public process like the other rules. There is a safety concern – 17-18 foot boats will have to go outside the area or concentrate at Seal Rock.

Please put me down against closing part of MA 4 to recreational fisherman.
Also Commercial fishing has devastated the rock fish population over the years because of by catch and habitat destruction. They need to be more stringently regulated along with seal populations looked at before MPA's are on the table. MPA's should be the last ditch effort to solve a problem. No matter how noble man's intentions are we inevitably throw off the balance of nature. Just look at the seal and sea lion populations around Puget Sound now with no end in sight until their food source disappears, which apparently has already started to happen. At least the ghost nets being taken out will give back some habitat and stop the perpetual killing year after year that these nets do.
Please put me down against MPA to save rock fish for now until all problems and solutions have been looked at and fixed. Recreational fishing being used as a scapegoat is only putting a band aid at best on a mortal wound that surgery can't fix. All user groups need to be held accountable and up to now there is a lot of waste going on with commercial fishing that needs to be addressed and fixed.

Hello, I am a diver and fisherman who depends on the ocean for recreation as well as putting meals on the table for my family. I recently stumbled upon a web forum thread which stated that there were plans to close Neah Bay for recreational fishing. There are very few safe places that are protected from the open ocean in Washington where one can fish and dive for food, Neah Bay being one of them. In a state whose waters are already over-regulated, I only ask that the closure of Neah Bay be reconsidered.

Lori, I believe that the proposed inside closure of marine area 4 to hook and line angling would be an extreme measure that would make the accessable portion of marine area 4 off limits to small boat owners to rock fishing , I have used this area to introduce young and inexperienced anglers to fishing because of its wealth of rockfish and comparatively calmer waters , to make it off limits I think would be a grave mistake for Washington state anglers and sports people, Thankyou for your considerations of this input .

Honorable Commissioners,
I oppose the recent addition, Proposed bottom fish and halibut Closure Area.
This is a late submission, should not be given consideration this cycle.

#11. Hook Rules for Salmon in Marine Areas

Proposal: Require single-point barbless hooks when fishing for salmon from the Columbia River jetty and in Willapa Bay (MA 2-1) and the Westport Boat Basin from August 1 – January 31.
Explanation: This proposal would require single-point barbless hooks for all saltwater salmon fisheries, making saltwater salmon hook rules consistent and easy to follow, while allowing easier release of any salmon not retained
Testimony:
I would only hope that the same rules would apply to all, including all Indian Nations, who fish on the Columbia River.

Gee, if it works there why not mandate it for all salmon fishing and eliminate proposed rule #1?

I support this and wish that this rule would apply to the entire Columbia River also, even to Oregonians.

Except Willapa Bay, this it is a catch and kill salmon fishery no release requried, several years ago it used to be barbless and that rule was overturned, I see no reason to go back to barbless on a fishery with a 3 fish limit and no release of wild fish.

This rule should not be applied to Willapa Bay. There are virtually no wild salmon in Willapa Bay due to the large number of hatcheries on the tributaries to the Bay. You manage Willapa Bay as a commercial salmon fishery, and you allow the oyster growers to spray it with pesticides. Why restrict the sport fishery when you allow a complete commercial harvest of all remaining fish each year. Anglers and your Enforcement Officers can figure out the hook rules without needing this change simply for the sake of consistency. It is not any more difficult to release a salmon hooked with a barbed hook if you use a hook out tool. Leave the rules for Willapa Bay as they are, or eliminate commercial fishing in the Bay if the goal is to really protect fish from harvest.

OK, as to the single barbless hook off of the jetty I am against this and any where else in the marine areas. My reasoning is that while the sportsmen make all the sacrifices the rules are not the same for the tribal fisher they can use barbed hooks in marine area 12. So what part of fish in common with, am I missing??? The way I see the sportsmen of this state should bring a law suit against the state for these actions. I fished for three weeks in the canal this summer and only caught one king. This fishery is a disgrace considering I was fishing for silvers and the state continues to allow the tribes to commercial fish this area with the runs continuing to diminish. The silvers had only been in the canal for a week before the tribe had started to commercial fish.

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at the Olympia meeting wonders why we would apply this rule to the Westport Boat Basin? This is a fishery on hatchery fish – you are not releasing anything. Lots of people who won't fish the ocean fish here – the fish already do not bite particularly well. Understand the use of barbless hooks to get a lower release mortality, but don't understand imposing it here.

#12. Hoodsport Hatchery – ADA Fishing Pier

Proposal: This proposal allows persons who permanently use a wheelchair and/or have a designated harvester card to fish from the ADA-accessible site at the Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery, provided such persons follow all applicable rules and regulations of the adjoining waters of Marine Area 12. Designated harvesters may fish from the ADA-accessible site with persons who permanently use a wheelchair and/or have a designated harvester card, if room allows. However, persons who permanently use a wheelchair have priority over others if the ADA-accessible site becomes overcrowded.
Explanation: The ADA accessible fishing pier was constructed in an area that is currently closed to all fishing. This proposal exempts the fishing pier from that closure and specifies licensing requirements for anglers to fish from the pier.
Testimony:

Shellfish Rules

#13. Dungeness Crab Season and Daily Limit

Proposal: This proposal would reduce the daily limit for Dungeness crab in all Puget Sound marine areas from 5 crab to 4. It would also change the days open each week from Wednesday through Saturday to Friday through Monday in Marine Areas 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Explanation: The intent of this rule change is to provide recreational crab opportunity for two consecutive weekend days while maintaining catch allocation objectives. We have received many requests from the public to allow crabbing on both Saturday and Sunday.

Testimony:
Why do commercial and natives get to crab before the sportsman in Puget Sound?

Crab harvesting; Changing the days of the week from Wednesday thru Saturday to Friday thru Monday would not reduce the number of crabs harvested even if the limit is dropped to 4 per day. I have fished for crab weekdays and weekend days... It's a circus on the weekend with lots of irate people at the launchs and drunks on the water. Reduce the limit to 4 crabs, but please leave the days to harvest crab as is. Or if you are forced to include both weekend days, change it to Thursday thru Sunday.

I just received the E-mail regarding the meeting addressing the sport fishing rule changes for the up coming years. I noticed that one of the rules under consideration is changing the crab limit to four and the days to Friday through Monday. I am against this rule. The limit just changed to five in the last couple of years and I see no reason to reduce it again. The crab population at least where I crab seem to be holding their own and this year I have seen some improvement in size and catch numbers. Also please don't change the days to the weekends. I am retired and it is much nicer for me to be able to crab during the week and not fight the crowds on the weekends. If you must change the days may I suggest Thursday through Sunday. That way there are two weekdays in a row along with the weekend. Thank you for your time and allowing comment on these rule changes

Alternate Proposal: Change the days open each week from Wednesday through Saturday to Wednesday through Sunday in Marine Areas 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Also reduce the daily catch limit from 5 crab to 4 crab.
Rationale: The addition of one day and the reduction of daily catch limit results in exactly the same potential number of crab per person each week (5 days x 4 crab = 4 days x 5 crab) In addition it maintains three consecutive days for crabbing without the potential for having my traps stolen. During the last 3 years I have had my traps stolen twice and had my crab removed from my traps many many times. This year I started on Wednesday and took my traps out on Friday night. I did not have a trap stolen or lifted by someone else. Two weekends I had guests coming and left the traps out until Saturday night and both times I came out to find the traps had been lifted, not rebaited, and no remaining crab. I applaud you for opening the season for Saturday and Sunday, however I recommend you consider those of us who want consecutive days of "robber free" fishing. I have spoken with several other crab fishers who have had their traps stolen this year, all on weekends so I know I am not alone in this problem.
By the way, I fish in Birch Bay and can only get out to my traps at high tide.

This seems like a recreation take away to give to the commercials. I think the days open should remain the same. I can possibly relate to 4 but than that protection measure is lost to illegal tribe fishing. We all suffer from their destroying every resourse here, in BC, etc.

We are for changing the crab season to Friday –Monday next year, but we are highly against changing the limit to 4 crabs per day. It is very hard to justify this when we are launching at John Wayne and see the tribe coming in with barrels and barrels of crab than you want to drop the limit more yet!!! We are retired and it would not matter to us about the way the season is now, but can understand the reason to give the folks who don't have the ability to crab on Wed-Friday.

I prefer the current daily limit/days of the week, over the proposed changes.

My understanding is that the proposal for the 2010-2012 is crab Friday through Monday with 4 crabs per day. I could live with this change provided that:
1) That the season in Area 7 is made longer and 2) There is no commercial or tribal crabbing during the sports season.
This year for me personally crabbing was poor with many undersize crabs only in my pot or trap. Our area is over-fished by tribal crabbers including during our short six-week season. Our short season also encourages sports crabbing with lots of intensity.
My better changes I would like to see are: Eliminate over-night crabbing. Restrict sports crabbing to water depth 50 feet and under at any one time. Restrict commercial and tribal crabbing to water 100 feet and over at any one time. The area between 50 and 100 feet would be a reserve area to allow crabs to grow and separate sports and commerical/tribal. With these changes I would like to see sports crabbing year round except during soft shell periods with openings Friday through Monday 4 crabs per day.
I would hope my proposal is taking seriously. My sense in the past sports crabbing suggested changes are largely ignored. Thanks for listening.

Please do not reduce the limit on Dung. Crabs from 5 to 4.
The commercial take on crabs here in Sequim (Dung Bay and Sequim Bay) is so devastating to the crab population that anymore, I only go crabbing during the first few days of the season. When I go any later in the season, I never get my limit, mostly skunked, so I don't go anymore.
If you limit me to only 4 crabs, then during the first 2 or 3 days of the season, you severly limit my catch for the entire season. The natives/commercials just simply bring them in by the garbage can full.
Reducing the limit for the sports fisherman really won't conserve crabs; the commercials will just get them instead of the sportsman.

The proposed Crabbing Allocation for Sport fisherman for next year Stinks

Catch reduction:
No problem with the reduction from 5 to 4
Catch days:
I am in Area 9, in Port Townsend. Everyone and their grandmother come to this area for crabbing and the chinook salmon season. I understand the reasoning behind the proposed shellfish day changes.
Our primary boat launch is the Port of PT marina, which has only one [1] ramp. Second is Fort Worden [one ramp,fee based, and third, is the Monroe St. ramp [1ramp], which is next to the new Northwest Maritime Center Building, and their year-round boat and sculling activities. Alas, this is a local issue, and not a State problem.
When the commercial, native american, and the recreational shellfish "seasons" are overlapped, there is too much pressure on ramp use and no where to park. One can't even get a marina slot due to the demand. Why does the commercial season have to overlap with the recreational season?

Add the salmon fishing season overlap, and there is even a further problems here.

I am totally opposed to a reduction in daily bag limit, 5 to 4 for the following reasons:
Overall recreational quota is not being harvested due to reduced bag limit, 6 to 5 and reduced fishing days.
The over quota catches in Areas 7 and 8, and the increase in crabbing days, can be addressed by increasing the overall recreational quota which was to be proposed by WDF&W and accepted by the Fish &Wildlife Commission, with a commensurate decrease in the non-tribal commercial quota.

What's with you guys? Giving more crab to the commercials seems to have evolved into the never ending story in Washington state. What have you got against the sportsmen who contribute more money in the way of sales tax and sports licenses to the state coffers than all the commercials including the tribes do all together. It went from fishing all year for 6 a day to shortened seasons, 4 days a week and 5 a day, to now proposed 4 crab a day, short seasons, 4 days a week. Thank you. I have lived in 5 western states and you guys are the most unfriendly fish and game people in all of them towards the sports fisherman, and charge the most for the licenses of any. This includes OR, CA, NV, and CO, congratulations on a job well done, I'm sure the commercials love you

I would like to express my opposition to the proposed crabbing regulation which would limit the daily limit from the current 5 per day to 4 per day. Please keep in mind that rule changes in the 1990's have reduced each Washington State Citizens crabbing potential by over 95%!
This looks like a rule proposed by commercial fishing interests. It is certainly another attempt to reduce the number of crab caught by sport fisherman. It would not be a conservation tool because commercial crabbers effectively scoop up all the legal crab each year after and during the sport season.
Fewer crabs per day means you will now need to crab more frequently to obtain the same number of crab per week. More fuel being wasted etc.
I would like to see the days changed to include Sunday.

It seems like there isn't enough crab to go around with the few dates of opportunity for rec. users in area 8-2. Now with the possibility of even lower limits per day after a cut just several years ago is unacceptable. In a highly populated area that likes to catch crab, you should consider giving a lower per cent or closing it to commercials all together. Crabbing a few months in the summer and a few days around Thanksgiving is only a little better than nothing. After a dreary winter it was nice to get out in a boat and catch crab in the spring of the year,years ago.
Sending the commercials to the areas that is now open 7 days a week could be the answer and keep them out of my back yard so I can crab almost year round like I used to be able to do growing up in this area. The commercial crabbers have been pushing the rec crabber out for years by getting more crabs allotted to them, so I don't feel guilty to push back and telling WDFW that the rec. crabbers around Puget Sound want more crabs and more days allotted now!
I was just shocked on the July 1, 2009 in the amount of people that anticipated and participated in the crab opener that began in the middle of the week. The Everett boat ramp parking lot was packed by rec. crabbers all the way through the 4th.This was just one boat ramp and getting and eating crab is part of living in the Northwest culture.
The idea of letting commercials, whether crabbers or fishers in Puget Sound is unrealistic in the future of these resources. Send them to the ocean if they want to make money on a public resource. I don't like them cutting into my quotas which in turn is cutting into my rec time on the salt water because of lost opportunity.

While I support the limit change to 4 per day, I do not support the days open change each week. Moving the days will concentrate more recreational crabbers with other water recreation users on weekends. Kayakers, paddlers, and power boaters would have to deal with more crab buoys on Sundays under the proposal. It will also impact those crabbers who have traditional visited State Parks such as Camano Island and Cama Beach during the mid-week who prefer to avoid the crowds. Given that the Center for Wooden Boats livery at Cama Beach counts on some revenue from mid-week boat and crab pot rentals, a day change could impact them and the service they provide at Cama Beach.

The purpose of this letter is to express my strong opposition to Proposal #13 which would reduce the daily limit and change the season for recreational Dungeness crab harvest in Puget Sound, including Marine Area 6. According to the 2010-2012 Sportfishing Rule Change Proposals pamphlet, this proposal is in response to public requests to open recreational crabbing on both Saturday and Sunday. The reduction in daily limit would be to maintain catch allocation objectives with the added pressure of the full weekend fishery.
This proposal is clearly coming from crabbers outside of Marine Area 6. The East Juan de Fuca Strait marine Area (Area 6) has very low pressure from the sport crab fishery and has not been able to reach allocation objectives since harvest opportunity was reduced several years ago. What is needed in Area 6 is **increased harvest opportunity and increased daily limits**.
My suggestion is to group marine Area 6 with marine Areas 4,5, and 13 for rules purposes. This would give the additional opportunity needed for Area 6 crabbers to reach catch allocation objectives. It would also leave open the possibility of making the proposed changes in other Puget Sound marine areas if that is indeed what is desired.
Any rule change that further reduces the Dungeness Crab sport harvest in Area 6 is unacceptable. If we are not given the opportunity to harvest our quota, the quota will eventually be shifted to other areas with higher pressure and we will see a similar situation to the Spot Shrimp fishery this year. The Area 6 Spot Shrimp fishery was cut short this year even though the effort was very low, as was the catch. It turns out that the Spot Shrimp quota for the entire East Juan De Fuca Strait is now less than 1800 pounds. After a few years of low catch, most of the Area 6 sport quota was quietly redistributed top other marine areas with higher effort and higher catch.
I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule changes and hope that my input will be considered in the rule making process.

I am opposed to the proposed change to the Dungeness Crab sport harvest season and daily limit if it is applied to Marine Area 6. It is clear from the wording of the proposal that supporters of this rule change are from a heavily fished area where sport harvest quotas are regularly reached. The effect of applying the proposed rule change to Marine Area 6, which has relatively low effort, would be to further reduce the sport catch which is already below the WDFW harvest allocation. Marine Area 6 needs increased opportunity and increased daily limits.
I am in favor of grouping Marine area 6 with Marine Areas 4, 5 and 13 for regulatory purposes. This would streamline the rules by grouping Area 6 with the rest of the Strait of Juan De Fuca and give a longer sport season to bring the sport harvest more in line with WDFW allocation targets.
I cannot speak for the crabbers in other marine areas, but I can say with absolute certainty that the proposed reduction in the daily limit does not have any support in Area 6. If the proposal is supported in other marine areas, that's fine, but please make sure to remove Area 6 from the affected areas.
Thank you for considering my comments in the rule making process.

I support the four crab limit. It seems to me that the pressure grows each year. There are a lot of pots lost each year and I doubt that all of them have cotton cords to allow crab to escape.

I have actively participated in the recreational crab harvest in areas 7 and 8-1 for many years. The change to a Wed - Sat opening has had, I feel, a significant positive impact on the viability of the crab fishery. This window spreads the fishing pressure over two days which are not typically active, and two days of typically more intense pressure. To shift to Friday through Monday would be a great mistake, as the fishery would now be subject to three consecutive high-pressure fishing days each week. I do not see how the reduced catch limit would ameliorate this increased pressure. Additionally, it has been my observation that the most careless and flagrant disregard for gear and catch limits comes from those who typically crab on Saturdays, and I am concerned that would apply to the Sunday crowd as well, should the proposed change be enacted. Please strongly consider leaving the existing window and limit regulations unchanged.... they are not currently broken!

The newsletter by WDFW on the winter Puget Sound opening of crab says it all. There are 236,000 Puget Sound summer crab license holders and the recreational crab limits were taken in area 7, 8-1, 8-2, and 11.
This indicates that the recreational crab getters need a larger piece of the pie. The commercial crabbers in these areas are allowed to much. Commercial percentage needs to be cut to allow more crabbing for the not for profit people. You are allowing too many crabs by commercials of a public resource and in doing so not letting recreational crabbers get enough time on the water for crab that has been a traditional custom of ours over the years. We need more time on the water and the same crab limit of 5 since our limit was just cut.
The price of a license is too high if you can't accommodate more time on the water. Commercials need to be moved to other areas to allow more recreation crabbing by the 236,000 crab licence holders that pays license fees that goes to the state and also spend dollars in those communities that helps the economy out. Obviously the commercials have pushed to get too much over the years and it is time now to cut them back or move them out of an area that needs more recreational time of a public resource.

No to this proposed change as presented by Staff!
Staff seeks support saying that the two continuous week-end days has been requested by the public. I am sure that the public has made such a request and, in fact, the public was against the initial establishment of a four day week which did not cover the week-end. I doubt that the public came out offering to cut the daily limit in order to achieve their request to shift to a full week-end. I am certainly not in support of this “give with one hand, take with the other” management approach.
The ongoing underlying issue is one of allocation between over 236,000 Puget Sound Catch Record Card holders (2009) and the approximately 250 non-tribal crabbers holding licenses to crab in Puget Sound. Staff refuses to provide the Commission with alternatives that include shifting allocation saying allocation is a policy issue.
Several years ago at a Commission meeting a Commissioner asked Dr. Koenigs, then Director, how WDFW had established the existing split of the non-tribal portion of available Puget Sound crab as 1/3 to sport and 2/3 to non-tribal commercial crabbers. After a short consultation with his Staff the response was that in the aftermath of the Rafeedie decision WDFW had to quickly come up with a split and it was their best estimate of the historical catch between the two groups.
When sportsmen initiated and lobbied the legislature for what is now the $3.00 CRC in order to obtain good crab catch data the expectation was that such data would be used to support changes to the allocation. Before that program was able to generate valid data the season (both total length and days/week) were reduced as was the daily limit.
Now the CRC is producing sufficient valid data to reliably document how many crab the increasing number of sport crabbers are catching. I believe that the math would show that the 1/3 of the non-tribal catch split between 236,000 Puget Sound sport crabbers would result in about one limit of 5 crab per Puget Sound sport crabber.

So, here we are with Staff supporting a four day a week fishery to include both week-end days but not even suggesting that any resulting increase in total catch (exceeding the current allocation) could be achieved by a shift in the allocation.
That failure to provide alternatives to the Commission is unacceptable and we need to change that paradigm.
I request that the Commission consider the shift to include the whole week-end only in conjunction with a shift in allocation to "pay" for any total increase in sport crab catch.

I understand there is a proposal being considered which would change the regulations for recreational crabbing in Area 7 by altering the allowed fishing days to Friday through Monday, with a reduction in the daily limit to 4 crabs per day.
In speaking to many of my friends who enjoy crab fishing in the summer we are all unanimous in our desire to not see the daily limit reduced from 5 to 4 crab per day.
This proposal stems from the assumption that an additional weekend day of crabbing will substantially increase the recreational catch level and thus exceed our annual allowance. Thus in order to address this possibility a reduction in the daily limit has been felt necessary.
Ideally, the addition of Sunday would be best, while still maintaining the 5 crab limit. Most working families find it very difficult to participate in the fishery when only one weekend day on Saturday is available. I would propose the Commission consider this plan for the 2010 season on a trial basis? However, if that is not a possibility, the status quo would be preferred of Wednesday-Saturday fishing, with the 5 crab daily limit.

I am a recreational crabber on Camano Island, and would like for the crab limit to remain at 5 per day. I have been a responsible catch-card reporter, and do not believe the crab limit should be decreased just because others do not do the same. Is it safe to assume that most non-reporters are not locals? Is it reasonable to penalize the locals for the actions of the visitors? I do not believe so.
Please consider keeping the crab limit at 5 per day.

I do not support the proposed change number 13 effecting future Dungeness crab seasons. The current limit of five crab is marginally adequate as it is. To change the limit to four in order to add Sunday as a legal crabbing day is not a change in the right direction from my perspective. I would like to see a change back to the six crab limit of years ago even if it means losing Wednesday as a legal day.

I absolutely support the change in crabbing from Wed through Sat to Friday through Monday with a daily limit reduction of 5 crabs to 4 crabs. The old period really discriminated against people who work from Monday through Friday to make a living.

As a sportsmen and crabber I ask that you not change our current crab regulation. I am not in favor of opening crabbing up on Sundays as the result will cause sportsmen reduce our limits to 4 crabs per day. This is unacceptable and the current regulations should stay. If the changes go through that will mean we will have to make extra trips out for the same # of crabs.
Unless this is what the Commission wants is to spur the economy along with sportsmen spending more to get the same result... Oh yah that's right the commission does not think the sportsmen contribute to the economy of this state but then again the economic impact of tribal and commercial fishing is 0 next to the sportsmen.

I would propose that sport crabbing in the designated areas be from Thursday through Sunday rather than Friday through Monday. I would like to see the allocation remain at 5 crab daily rather than 4 crab daily if that is possible.

We OPPOSE changing the crabbing days from Wed-Sat to Fri-Mon.
We OPPOSE changing the crab limit from 5 to 4.
If there is more recreational crabbing, which there obviously is, why not reduce the commercial crab quotas??.....Quotas which most recreational crabbers I know, as being "set in stone" by the Commission.

I'm opposed to the Dungeness Crab Season & Daily limit change. I would rather see it left as is. When I crab I only fish one day and then bring my pot in until the next week or longer. To limit my catch to 4 crab is getting close to making a one day crabbing adventure hardly worth the effort. My time is better spent in getting 5 crab in one day verses 8 crab in a two day effort. Please just leave the season and limit as is.

While a have disagreed with many changes in the past, the change to crabbing rules make great sense. Five crab limit, in my opinion, is too much. Having a full weekend just makes more opportunities for us.

I am a resident of San Juan county and an avid salt water sport fisherman.
I want to oppose the following proposals for rule changes.
Changing the harvest schedule for Dungeness crab from Wednesdays through Saturdays to Fridays through Mondays in marine areas 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The proposal also would reduce the daily limit of Dungeness crab in all areas of Puget Sound from five to four, allowing WDFW to provide crabbing opportunities on Saturdays and Sundays without quickly exceeding harvest targets"
I think the current rule of crabbing from Wed. to Sat. is fine and the catch limit of 5 also works...again when the current rule was put in place a several years ago this has resulted in many more legal crabs being caught by myself when I crab in Area 7. I see no need to change a rule when the system is working fine and the crab population seems to be expanding.

Please don't change the crab limits or days. It will not extend the season. Probably would hit the limit of crabs taken earlier. It is hardly worth going out to get 4 crabs. I believe more people will leave their traps set all weekend.. 48 hours. Bummer!!! I like all the other changes I read.

There was no November opening in area 6, and now you propose further restrictions? I oppose the proposed changes! Restrict the commercial and Indian allowances, instead.

This would be a great improvement for weekend fishers, even with the lower limit.

I am highly opposed to the new days of the week and crab limit of 4 crab per day. I can understand the change in days, but the 4 crab limit is a joke and slap in the face to all recreational crabbers. Once that limit is changed to 4, it will never go up again, but the tribes will still get whatever they want. Again the recreational folks take it on the chin. Respectfully, Ron Casscles, Sequim, Puget Sound Anglers, North Olympic Chapter Board Member.

I am a female angler and captain of a 24 ft power boat. I am a sports angler in WA. I oppose proposed changes that would reduce the number of crabs per day that I can keep and take home to feed my family. The reduction to four crabs a day per person, as proposed, would cause me to reconsider whether it is worth all the trouble of launching my boat, buying a license for shellfish, buying gas, having out-of-state guests come and spend their money to share the experience, and on and on ---launch ramp fees, other supplies and equipment -- you can see how it might impact the overall revenue dollars that sport anglers pump into the state's economy just for the crabbing

experience. And over the years we have had to fight hard to just get what we have....why set up more fighting between ourselves and WDFW ?
Furthermore, in our marine area (9) we have always left quota out there in the waters, so there is no severe, urgent need to reduce the number of crabs we keep. We police ourselves well, only keeping legal size males. Everyone we know does the same. While we have fought hard to have weekends included, we should not be penalized for the change in days of the week by having our catch reduced in number. The fishery will not be over-harvested in Marine Area 9 !!
I understand that you wish to cut costs by making rule changes effective for two years instead of one. But if that is the case, then give us a chance for the new days of the week and let it run at 5 crabs a day then see what the effect is. We all know that any detrimental impact on crabs can be recovered quickly and effectively by then making other necessary changes. To implement too many restrictions and changes all at once and then make them for two years is just unfair and discriminates against the sport anglers while allowing tribal and commercial interests to continue to over-harvest and disregard many of your rules on many occasions.
In fact, I believe your proposed crabbing changes would encourage more rule violations, as more people will become desperate to harvest enough crabs for food sustenance for their families. You lack enough enforcement personnel as it is. Please don't implement rules that would encourage more violations and poaching for the next two years.
We moved here to retire so we could enjoy sport angling opportunities. We had no idea that would mean having to fight more and more vigorously every year for sport fishing accessibility and quota rights. By reducing the total number of crabs we can keep as you propose, we all know you are positioning the WDFW to then reduce our overall allocation for sport crabbers. Please don't do this to us. In these hard economic times we need crab to add to our food stores, and the state needs the revenue (millions of dollars) that sport fishermen provide. Please don't just try to run us over with your rules, thinking we won't fight it all the way to the Governor's office and the ballots in the next election. It's just not fair to the little guy. We vote, and we pump millions of dollars into Washington's coffers every year.

Ok, so I support the crabbing rule change, and I support prohibiting wild steelhead retention on all rivers untill numbers improve.

The idea of limiting you to four Dungeness per day is stupid. A lot of us folks from Eastern Washington only make it over to the West side once a year. You already cut the limit down to five from six. What's next three a day? How about limiting everyone to say thirty per year and then your done. That sounds better to me.

Please note, that I'm not in favor of reducing the crab limit from 5 to 4. Also, I would favor keeping the crabbing days as is (Wednesday - Saturday).

I understand that you are considering changing the recreational crab fishing rules to limit fishing from Friday through Monday and bag limits to four(4). I am amazed that you overlook the catches taken by the local Indial tribes and commercial crab fishermen and concentrate your efforts on further penalizing the recreational fishermen who you know take only a small percentage of the yearly harvest. I highly encourage you to rethink your position on this issue before moving ahead with such a controversial decision that will affect so many of your constituents.

Dungeness Crab limit change from 5 to 4. This is a 20% reduction in catch limit. If studies suggest this drastic cut is needed for the conservation of dungeness crabs, I fully support this measure IF AND ONLY IF all other catch limits on dungeness crabs are reduced by the same percentage - this includes commercial and native catch quotas/targets. Doing so "across the board" will possibly

ensure prolonged fishing opportunities of this species. WDFW would gain great respect if they would tackle such political issues!

#13, Crab, I don't know who did the math on this but based on the increased boating/fishing activity I see on the Sound Friday thru Monday I don't see how a reduction of one crab per day equals the same harvest/length season as the currnet days and limits. Unless the goal is to make it so uncomfortable and unsafe to go out that most sane boaters/fishermen will just stay home. I think you should leave the days and harvest limits as they currently are.

I am also apposed to changing the crabbing days. If it is open on Sundays there will be too much pressure on what few crab survive the commercial season.

I am willing to accept all the proposals I saw listed, however, I would like to see one of them modified. Could the days for harvesting crab be changed to Thursday thru Sunday instead of Friday thru Monday? My reason for the request is to allow people who can crab during the week to have two days in a row to get away and enjoy it without fighting the crowds on a weekend or traveling twice to get out for one weekday at a time.

Do not apply the 4 crab limit to area 13 where crabbing is open 7 days per week, and the crab are abundant. Leave the rule as it is, or consider a gear restriction on Sunday like ring traps only. Restricting the harvest from 5 to 4 is ridiculous. You already reduced it from 6 to 5. What's next, one crab per day? If you want to look at allocation objectives look at what the tribal commercial crabbers are taking because you have no idea what that is. Twice I have filed Public Disclosure Requests with your agency to obtain this information and I never got it. Either you do not have it, or you are breaking the Public Disclosure Rule. Until you really know who is taking what (and are willing to disclose it to the public) leave the rule alone!

Currently the crab season allows those of us who have week days off the opportunity to go crabbing (in my case I have Tuesday and Wednesday off). This season still allows people with weekends off to crab on Saturdays. The proposed season would give people with weekends off two days to crab while eliminating the opportunity for those of us with weekdays (Wednesday and Thursday) off. I don't see where this would result in any more licenses being purchased as those with Saturdays off generally have Sunday as well. On the other hand those of us with weekdays off would not purchase a crab license since we would have no opportunity to fish.

The allowing of allowing of crab fishing Friday-Monday probably makes sense for the working public. However lowering the limit to four crab is unacceptable!
If the purpose of lowering the limit is to keep the number of crab in the area higher, it is a failure before you begin! The only way to raise or maintain the number of crab in Puget Sound is to limit the tribal fishery take.
I personally watched tribal boats fish the Ruston Way area of area 11 in April and May of 2008, they fished an ungodly amount of pots. I cannot imagine how many crab they took. But I can tell you that when I fished the same area beginning July 1-July 4 there few crab left. It took four days with two pots to get five legal crab. Many females and under size crab and lots missing their claws. I put my pots away for the year rather than waste my fuel and time.
The Ruston Way area had been productive for a number of years prior to the tribal fishery moving into the area. WDWF needs to negotiate a reasonable take for the tribes. Allowing the tribes to fish an area out is unacceptable! There should also be a means for sportsmen to be aware of the tribal seasons and who to call when tribal boats are fishing illegally.

Additionally four crab will not feed many families! I fish because I enjoy doing so and share my catch with family, what you are proposing will cause me to quit fishing for crab in Washington. Therefore no more license fees, gas tax on fuel, sales tax on gear purchased.
Please address the problem over fishing buy the tribes.

I support this proposal.

I am concerned with recent developments in the Dungeness Crab fishery. I believe this is the first year in history that the crab fishery is closed for the winter in Area 6 where I live. That is the traditional season where locals would appear along the beach in carrying wash tubs, lanterns, and garden tools. They could wander the tide flats in the dead of night and "rake" crab. On a minus tide in late October or November you may see 50 lanterns shining along the shoreline. I remember my Grandfather bringing home crab he collected in the same fashion over 40 years ago. It is one of the most interesting and entertaining sport fisheries I have had the opportunity to enjoy. The direction the crab season is going, I can see that event may never occur again.
When WDFW began to intensively manage the crab fishery approx. 4 years ago the season was open for pots 9 months a year, 7 days a week, 6 crab per person. It was open all year for ring nets and raking. When management increased WDFW stated that the crab fishery was healthy but there were concerns regarding an apparent increase in crabbing and the general lack of knowledge about crab numbers. Four years later, a quota has been implemented and the fishery is open for 3 months, 4 days a week, 5 crab per person with only one weekend day per week. Approximately 270 days reduced to 90 with over 75 weekend days reduced to around 15 (for pots). That is an alarming cut to the season. What did you learn about the population that initiated that blow? The current proposal would change the opener to include 2 consecutive weekend days with a further reduction in daily limit to 4. The quota will be reached so quickly that we will never see a winter fishery again. I can see a day in the not so distant future where there will be only a couple of weekends open for crabbing during the year just like Hood Canal Shrimp and Razor Clams. When those fisheries open, it is a complete circus. Tens of thousands of people show up and pound the resource for a couple of days. Please don't do this to crabbing. I cannot believe forcing the entire harvest into these brief periods benefits the resource. Massive harvests every year at the same time must have a negative effect on population trends. I'm sure it simplifies enforcement but managing a resource to ease the policing of regulations is fundamentally flawed.
I propose something completely different. Treat crab like Steelhead. Produce ONE punch card for crab fishers. Only allow people to catch the number of crab "punches" on that card. Only allow one card per year, a personal allocation. With a little refining the personal allocation could be modified to bring harvests into the total that WDFW has determined to be "healthy" for the resource. This would allow people to harvest crab throughout the year, at a time of their choosing. It spreads the harvest among people in a more equal fashion. You may also find people are far more selective in the crab they choose and the number they take per day. It would reduce the urge to completely fill your limit every day or take soft shelled crab. I honestly believe this is a better way to manage the crab resource and a more palatable way to reduce a growing harvest.

I definitely agree with the crab fishing suggestion to change to Friday - Monday. This years Wed-Sat dates had seriously impacted my availability to crab and appeared to favor the non-working demographic.

I like the proposed crab schedule change, could hardly go out this year as have Sat Sun Mon off. Wish the commercial crabbers didn't get as many, could not catch dungeness off of Cornet Bay docks like before.

It appears again that it's the same old story here for the Sport fishermen. Cut back the limits and change the days. I am speaking of the proposed changes for the Crab fishing. We sport fishers have been paying an extra $3, and for what? I have read that less than a majority of catch cards were returned. So on that basis how can you folks suggest we need to reduce the catcher.
I had hoped with a new director things might change here in the right direction for sport fishermen. But it appears it is the same old thing. Cut back, Cut back. I hear nothing about reducing the commercial catches or lengths of the season for these folks. I am assuming that the WDFD is still in the pocket of the Commercials and Indians. It sucks. The Sportsmen by all accounts I have read put back into the state coffers through licenses, taxes and spending on boats, gear, tackle, rentals and all other things used to fish more than the commercial guys. So why do you continue to favor them? Cut them back or buy them out to reduce the amount of crabs caught.
Your department has been steadily reducing the opportunities for Sport fishermen in this state for years. Oregon doesn't seem to be having such a problem. They have large catch limits and a smaller size limit. I think someone from your department needs to take a look at what they are doing and how they are managing their crabs and quit favoring the commercials here in Washington.
If your goal is to drive the Sports Fishermen out you are well on the way. I am seriously considering a trip or two to Oregon waters for my crabs. I can spend my money there just a well as in Washington and it seems they certainly are more sympathetic to the desires of the Sportsman.

I would like to complain about the proposal to cut limits on Puget Sound crabs. If you want to cut crabs cut the Commercials (Indians) limits. Sportsmen generate more money than any others. No one is keeping track of the tribe except the tribe. Areas 10-11-12-13 are being overly fished by Commercials (Indians). Tribes.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on sport fishing rules changes currently under consideration. A am a retired sergeant from the WDFW Enforcement program. I retired from WDFW Enforcement in June 2003. During the last two and one half years of employment I supervised the North Puget Sound Marine Detachment out of LaConner. Prior to that, I served as a Fish and Wildlife Officer in Snohomish County. I have had a great deal of experience with enforcement of crab fishing regulations. I am also an avid sport crabber and have fished Marine Areas 8-1 and 8-2 for many years.
I predict that lowering the Dungeness crab limit from the current five to a limit of four will result in an increase in the number of people over-limiting in this fishery. There has been a dramatic **decrease** in the number of marine fishery enforcement personnel in past years, while the number of sport crabbers has increased. With fewer enforcement contacts people tend to stretch the rules more. How many times have we heard fishers and hunters say, "They keep giving us less and charging usmore." Sports groups supported the Puget Sound Crab Enhancement fee and they are not happy about losing more. What did these funds accomplish?
Changing the harvest days will very likely increase the Dungeness crab harvest by putting more boats on the water on Friday through Sunday. You will have more people taking three-day weekends, resulting in increased effort and harvest rates will increase! The current Wednesday through Saturday season has been working just fine.
I would like to suggest some changes to the crab and shrimp regulations that would allow maintaining the current limits and season. Based on my enforcement experience and observations as a sport crab fisher, shoreline residents of Puget Sound are some of the worst violators we have. They set gear on the morning of the opening day of the week and it stays in the water and fishes until the end of the closing day. They run the gear every few hours during this time period and retain any crab they choose, whether legal or not. They have little or no fear of being checked by enforcement personnel. They frequently do not record their crab catch. This fact can be corroborated with current

enforcement personnel. There is a simple solution to the problem: daily fishing hours for crab and shrimp. I would suggest a regulation that allows fishing crab and shrimp from 7AM to 9PM daily during the open season. Such a reg would decrease theft and over-limits and hopefully extend seasons.
Without increased marine fishery enforcement, no new regulations, including reducing the daily catch limit will reduce overall seasonal harvests. It is important to remember that there was once an entire agency enforcing marine fishery regulations. Thanks again for the opportunity to comment.

I wish to comment about a change in recreational crabbing. My wife and I travel from East Wenatchee to Puget Sound twice each summer to do some crabbing. I support the idea of changing the open days for crabbing as well as a reduction in the daily limit. However, rather than being open Fri-Mon, we'd rather have the opportunity to set pots be Thur-Sun with a reduced daily limit to 4 males. Thanks for your consideration.

Shelf fish regulation changes - I totally disagree with the limit changes for the normal sport fishermen shell fisherman, over the years the dept has taken away more and more of our fishing seasons and limits washington state need to take a look at how other states run their fish and game depts,

Comments from Public meetings:
Mill Creek
One person gave some historical perspective of his 50 years of crabbing in the state, beginning with the season being open year-round and no license required. Now there are lots of time and area closures, including certain days of the week, and a reduction in the daily limit from 6 to 5. We are constantly chipping away at the recreational fishery for crab in Puget Sound. We should terminate all non-tribal commercial crabbing in Puget Sound. The sport fishery brought in $44 million in 2006, and the commercial fishery only $244,000. If the daily limit goes down to 4, this person and many others will just buy their crabs from the Indians – it is much cheaper when you consider gas, launch fees, bait, etc.

Another person at said the rules are too complicated and you should fish in British Columbia. Another noted concern over gas prices for a reduced daily limit of crab. He would rather give up a day of fishing and keep the higher daily limit.

One person wanted to know how to get the allocation of crab between sport and commercial changed. Why are commercial seasons set to open before the sport seasons?

One person asked about a 3-day-a week season, with both weekend days. He wanted to know if all the legal-sixed males are taken each year, and if this is OK for the population.

One person asked about an annual limit of, say, 40 crab – you could put them on a punchcard, and talk them all in one day if you wanted to.

Port Angeles
One person from the Crab Advisory Group opposed the proposal, as did most of those present at the meeting. He stated that two years ago, advisors asked for crabbing on the weekend. There was no talk about a reduction in the daily limit. He remembers the daily limit set at 24, then 12, 6, and now 5. There is no reason for the proposed reduction to 4. The males taken are surplus. This proposal is an attempt by Rich Childers to take care of the allocation problem between sport and commercial

crabbers. This decision should belong to the Commission. None of the crab management areas south of Everett have reached their quotas in recent years.

Another Advisor stated that he remembers changes in the past to the quota and the split between commercial and sport crabbers. The question asked was "how many crab are needed for a sport fishery 8 months a year, 7 days a week?" It was about 40% of the catch, so 60% went to the commercial fishery. Then the sport seasons began to get shorter. The allocation was supposed to be revisited and adjusted – not set in stone. It hasn't been revisited or adjusted in 10 years.
One person stated that they were told they needed better catch numbers before the allocations would be adjusted. He has been part of the effort to work on that, but still no one will talk about changing the allocation. He stated that he will not support any changes in the sport fishery until the allocation issue is addressed. He wants that issue addressed first. He wants Rich Childers to go to the Commission and address this issue. He stated that the vote on this proposal in the advisory group was 12-2 against (not 11-3 as stated in the notes that were given to me), and given that lack of support, the proposal should never have been added to the proposal package.

One person has been heavily involved in the performance audit for the CRCs. His numbers, taken from our website, show that the sport catch has gone down from 20% in 2003 to 16% in 2006, while the commercial allocation (non-tribal) has gone up from 30% to 34%. Recreational crabbers are not catching their quotas. He wants an official answer to who "owns" this proposal. (We explained that the proposal went through several levels of review, ultimately being given the Ok from the director, before going out). He says he refuse to take a 20% reduction in sport catch. One of the Crab Advisors noted that the change in the proportion caught by recreational crabbers was actually due to the "clean-up" fishery done by commercial crabbers once it was evident that recreational crabbers did not get their quota; i.e., there was no intentional re-allocation done by WDFW.

It was noted that the $10 fee for not turning in your CRC is expected to generate $1,400,000, which should only be spent on improving crab catch accounting. We should do models first, then re-allocate fairly with the commercials. He has been pushing and will continue to push the performance audit on this issue – three years is too long for it to go on. He has an e-mail list of 150 people that he shares information with. All the money collected from this fee should be refunded.

Another person agreed with all of the above comments. In the proposal it states that we have had "many requests from the public to allow crabbing on both Saturday and Sunday." How many requests? Five years ago catch counting and allocation were in sad shape – everyone agreed. Some thought the recreational catch was grossly underestimated; some thought it was grossly overestimated. Recreational fishers and tribes both wanted accurate counts and backed the surcharge for this reason. Things have gotten better, and most agree the numbers are "pretty good." Two years ago the daily limit was reduced to 5, and we were able to keep the winter season – this has worked well. Now another "major surgery" is proposed on the regulations, and the "patient" is not sick. Keep the rules we have unless proved otherwise.

One person noted that the recreational crabbers have not caught their quota south of Everett in the last few years. This proposal should go forward with no change in the daily limit, and the season should be left open past January 2.

One person wants the 4% imbalance in commercial/sport allocation returned. Or, make the commercial crabbers pay for the share of the recreational allocation they take.

It depends on how you ask the question – everyone would like to crab on Sunday - the drop in the daily limit was never discussed. Why can't we have a different daily limit in different areas?

One person stated that we hare harvesting legal-sized male crab that have bred at least twice before reaching legal size. We are harvesting the surplus. We could go out every day for 6 months and if we are still harvesting 6 ¼" males it doesn't matter. We have made it a 'derby fishery" where everyone has to fish the same days of the week. Sometimes it is dangerous to get your pots out on Saturday night. Availability of time for people to crab is key – should be open 24/7 with a daily limit of 4 crab. One person said that fisheries management is an oxymoron. Recreational fishing is one thing, fishing for food is another. You can't eat 4 crab per person per day. He would like to see a daily limit of 2, open all year except during the molt. There would be less mortality if you outlawed pots and just used rings – this would really be recreation al fishing.

One person stated that not all areas need to have the same rules.

One person noted an item on ABC told people the best place to go crabbing for your vacation was Nehalem Bay Oregon.

One person noted that fishing for crab on Sunday is very important because some folks have to work on Saturdays.

One person stated that license sellers need more instruction about the crab catch record cards – you do not have to buy one. Automatically selling one to everyone skews the data and is wrong.

Olympia
One person expressed support, grudgingly. Since we went away from being open 7 days a week, his primary gripe has been the Sunday closure. It's difficult to travel somewhere for the weekend, set your pot Saturday morning and pull it the same afternoon. Having the whole weekend is a real benefit. But don't set the daily limit below 4 or it is not worth the effort. Also need to address the allocation issue with the Commission. This person wan upset because he caught only one crab on the opener – pots had gone in earlier and he felt they had taken all the crab.

#14. Daily Limit for Rock Scallops

Proposal: This proposal would change the daily limit for rock scallops from 12 to 6.
Explanation: Rock scallops are a popular shellfish harvested by recreational divers. Rock scallops are a slow growing species with limited habitat in Washington waters. The department does not have the capacity to regularly monitor either the harvest or the abundance of this species. The proposed decrease to the daily bag limit is intended to decrease the risk of overexploitation while still maintaining an opportunity for recreational harvest. Any commercial changes? Sport season should open before commercial.
Testimony:

#15. DNR-85 and South Dougall Point Beaches

Proposal: This proposal re-opens both of these beaches to the recreational harvest of clams and oysters year-round.
Explanation: These two public beaches have been closed due to pollution, but Washington Department of Health has notified our agency that the beaches are no longer polluted and can be re-opened year-round for recreational clam and oyster harvest.
Testimony:

#16. Oakland Bay Oyster Reserve

Proposal: Open all public tidelands in the Oakland Bay Oyster Reserve to recreational clam and oyster harvest year-round except for Dikes 7-17 (which are currently closed and will remain closed, with signage marking the dike boundaries).

Explanation: There is no biological or management reason to keep the other public tidelands within the Oakland Bay Oyster Reserve closed to public harvest, except in the case of Dikes 7-17, which have been closed to sport harvest since the early 1990s, and are currently managed by agreement as a "single-entity" tideland under Squaxin Tribe management. These dikes would remain closed under this rule change, and would be posted with signs.

Testimony:

#17. Potlatch East and Cushman (Saltwater) Park

Proposal: Delete Potlatch East and Cushman (Saltwater) Park from the beach list.
Explanation: Both these former public beaches are now in private ownership. WDFW rules are only applicable to publicly-owned tidelands.
Testimony:

#18. Scientific Name of Native Littleneck Clam

Proposal: In list of classified shellfish, change scientific name of native little neck clam to *Leukoma staminea* (was formerly *Protothaca staminea).*
Explanation: The scientific (Latin) name for the genus of this clam species has been officially changed.
Testimony:

#19. Clam and Oyster Beach Seasons

Proposals for season changes on clam and oyster beaches based on harvest and recruitment are not available at this time because current seasons are still under way and harvest numbers are not complete. These proposals will be available later this winter, and will be placed on the Department's web site at that time.
Testimony:

#20. Standardizing Clam and Oyster Seasons

Proposal: Make recreational oyster seasons the same as the clam seasons on nine public beaches (Pitt Island, Ala Spit, Cama Beach State Park, Camano Island State Park, Kayak Point County Park, Purdy Spit County Park, Dungeness Spit/National Wildlife Refuge, Spencer Spit State Park and Brown Point DNR 57-B). The first six will be closed to oyster harvest, Dungeness will be open May 15-Sept. 30, Spencer Spit will be open March 1 – July 31, and Brown Point will be open year-round.
Explanation: Pitt Island, Cama Beach State Park, Camano Island State Park, Kayak Point County Park and Purdy Spit County Park have all been closed to clamming for several years, but are open for oysters year-round. There is very little oyster resource present on these beaches, and this inconsistency with the clam season causes confusion among the public as well as enforcement problems. Spencer Spit, Ala Spit, and Dungeness Spit have limited (or closed) clam seasons most years, but year-long oyster seasons. Again, this is inconsistent with the clam season, causing

confusion among the public and enforcement problems. Brown Point (DNR 57-B) oyster resources can be opened year-round for consistency with the existing year-round clam season.
Testimony:

#21. Silverdale County Park Name Change

Proposal: Change the name of “Silverdale County Park” to “Silverdale Waterfront Park.” This beach is located in Dyes Inlet.
Explanation: The official name for this Kitsap County Park is “Silverdale Waterfront Park.” The name change in the rules and Fishing pamphlet will make the names consistent with the county’s signage, web pages and other publications.
Testimony:

#22. Crayfish Harvest

Proposal: This proposal would allow the harvest of non-native northern crayfish (*Orconectes virilis*) and Louisiana redclaw crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) as part of the daily limit of crayfish. All rules currently in place for crayfish (gear rules, season, minimum size, no females with eggs or young etc.) would also apply to these species. The daily limit would be 10 lbs in the shell of all crayfish species combined.
Explanation: Currently, only the native *Pacifastacus* species of crawfish are permitted in recreational harvests. Harvest of Northern Crayfish and Louisiana redclaw crayfish is not currently allowed. These two species have established themselves in lakes and streams in Washington State. Northern crayfish appear to be the predominant species in the Columbia River reservoirs of Lake Roosevelt and Lake Rufus Woods, and have spread to become the predominant species throughout the Columbia Basin Project waters. They appear to be the sole crawfish species in Moses Lake and Crab Creek, and have been found in at least 3 lakes in western Washington. Louisiana redclaw crayfish are known to be established in at least 10 lakes and ponds in western Washington (17% of sampled lakes per Larson and Olden 2008). Allowing harvest of the two species will help to remove these non-native species, while retaining current seasons and size limits provides protection for native species.
Testimony:
I am writing this email to show my support for the 2010 -2012 Sportsfishing Rule Change Proposal "Rule #22 Crayfish Harvest". Seeing through various studies by the DFW it has been determined that the native Pacifastacus crayfish is no longer the predominant species or is even non-existence in Moses Lake and Crab Creek it only makes common sense to allow for the harvest of the existing species, Northern Crayfish or Louisiana Red Claw Crayfish. Adopting Rule #22, as written, will make fishing for theses non-natives legal and provide another fishing opportunity for the residents and visitors to the area.

I am writing in support of 2010-2012 Sportfishing Rule Change Proposals, specifically Rule Number 22: Crawfish harvest. Currently the two non-native species appear to be the sole crawfish species in Moses Lake and Crab Creek.
Allowing harvest of the two species will help to remove these non-native species, while retaining current seasons and size limits provides protection for native species.
At the present time it seems lowering a crawfish trap into Moses Lake and Crab Creek is illegal, because there are no apparent native crawfish species in these waters. Adopting Rule Number 22, as written, will make fishing for the non-natives legal, provide another fishing opportunity for the citizens and visitors in the area and help to remove the non-native species from these waters.

Comments from Public Meetings:
The eight attendees were at the meeting in support of this proposal. They all fished for crayfish in the Moses Lake area and were interested in being able to retain crayfish they caught with the confidence that they were legal to keep. Discussion on the crayfish proposal centered around questions like "why did it take you so long to allow harvest of these species? Can you tell the native and invasive species apart? Why not go with "no daily limit" for the invasive species? They noted that bass and walleye eat the crayfish; and mink, seagulls and even beavers are attracted to their traps.

Anglers at the Yakima meeting had questions about the rule making it unlawful to fish with live game fish and why that is important and about this proposal to allow harvest of invasive species of crayfish, and the reasons why these animals are on the "prohibited species" list.

Freshwater Rules

#23. Stream Strategy for Puget Sound and Straits

With various fish populations across the State being listed under the Endangered Species Act, (most recently Puget Sound steelhead), a more conservative approach to the regulation of fishing in rivers, streams, and beaver ponds is essential and requires the WDFW to provide as much protection as possible for all life stages of these populations, in particular for rearing juveniles. The difficulty is how to provide protection for these stocks of fish while also offering reasonable recreational opportunity. Currently the standard stream rule opens rivers, streams and beaver ponds to fishing for game fish from the 1st Saturday in June – October 31st, with an 8" minimum size, 2 fish / day limit. Consequently much of the juvenile rearing habitat for resident trout and Dolly Varden and anadromous salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and Bull Trout is currently open for fishing. As a result, these juvenile salmonids are at risk of being incidentally caught and may not survive being handled and released, especially if bait is used.

A more conservative management strategy to protect these stocks under consideration by the WDFW is to close all rivers, streams, and beaver ponds to fishing except as listed in the Fishing in Washington Rules Pamphlet. Rivers, streams and beaver ponds listed in the pamphlet as open to fishing will be identified for areas where stocks are robust and can support fishing pressure and in areas where reasonable recreational opportunity exists. The primary goal is to protect stocks at certain times of the year and in areas where they are most susceptible to mortality that may be associated with recreational angling. At this time, we are proposing to implement this strategy only in streams that drain into Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. If this strategy is adopted and proves successful, the rest of the state would follow suit during the next regulation change cycle in two years.

The tables in Appendix 1 present all of the fishing opportunity that will be available in the Puget Sound and Strait of Juan de Fuca drainages. Areas open to fisheries are presented by river system unless the waters drain directly to salt water. (If these proposals are adopted there will also be an alphabetical list of open areas placed in the fishing pamphlet). All salmon seasons listed are *last year's* seasons and are subject to change. Since the basic rule in these areas would be "closed unless listed" there are "closed waters" areas that will no longer be highlighted. We are still working on how these would be displayed in the pamphlet. Some of these closed areas are still listed in the tables to clarify the intent of the proposals. The last column in each table is a letter listing, from A-G.

These are the reasons for the proposed changes. Rules that remain unchanged will not have a letter in this column. Descriptions of the A-G listings are shown in the table below.

	STREAM STRATEGY		
	Steelhead Status	**Trout Rules**	**Fishing/Conservation**
A	Resident fish zone	8" minimum size, daily limit 2, bait allowed.	Fishing: resident fish opportunities usually above anadromous zone, hatchery steelhead may be available Conservation: allows most resident trout to spawn once before harvest
B	Resident fish zone/resident fish concerns	8" minimum size, daily limit 2 fish, selective gear rules.	Fishing: resident fish opportunities usually above anadromous zone, hatchery steelhead may be available Conservation: allows most resident trout to spawn once before harvest, reduces catch-and-release mortality associated with use of bait
C	Status good or anadromous fish juvenile presence low	14" minimum size, daily limit 2, bait allowed.	Fishing: resident trout, sea-run cutthroat, salmon, hatchery steelhead Conservation: 14" minimum size protects overwintering steelhead, allows resident trout and sea-run cutthroat to spawn once before retention.
D	Status good or anadromous fish juvenile presence low	14" minimum size, daily limit 2, selective gear rules.	Fishing: resident trout, sea-run cutthroat, salmon, hatchery steelhead Conservation: selective gear rules reduces the catch&release mortality associated with use of bait. 14" minimum size protects overwintering steelhead , allows resident trout and sea-run cutthroat to spawn once before retention.
E	bad	Selective gear rules and catch&release, except ,may retain 2 hatchery steelhead	Fishing: opportunity for harvest of hatchery steelhead, often includes catch&release opportunity for sea-run cutthroat and wild steelhead. Conservation: selective gear rules reduces the catch&release mortality associated with the use of bait. Protection provided for all trout life history stages.
F	bad	Catch&release, selective gear rules	Fishing: no hatchery steelhead present, catch&release opportunity for trout, which may include wild steelhead. Conservation: selective gear rules reduces the C&R mortality associated with the use of bait. Protection provided for all trout life history stages.
G	very bad	CLOSED WATERS	No fishing for any species. Protection provided for all life history stages.

Testimony:
YES, education.

Although it sounds like a good deal I firmly believe these are small band aides on a large deepening wound which is we have less and less fish getting to the spawning grounds so there is numerous and surplus amounts of juveniles to ensure adequate escapement regardless of environmental conditions and the negligible impact that sport fisherman have on these small fish. Although saving each penny is important (i.e., each small regulation change), we must at sometime realize that we must save in bigger chunks and that starts with getting more fish to the spawning grounds and developing more innovative approaches with local communities to have large broodstocking programs like the Snyder Creek program on the Sol Duc River that the department has frowned on so long. This also includes setting some rivers aside for hatchery production so we can have a strong revenue stream that can help fund wild fish restoration programs. The larger rivers with dams and relatively few spawning tributaries are a prime candidate for this type of program. To change to the philospophy will require a cultural change in the department. Strategic planning is a way to start with citizen strong involvement. WE should support these changes but on the condition there is much more that needs to be done.

.I object to this proposed change as it makes the rules just that much more difficult to interpret. It seems that managing and restricting recreational fishers is taking precedence over any control of commercial fishers.

I support this concept but it needs to go further. “Trout” in all waters with anadromous steelhead are genetically identical to these steelhead and are essential for providing broodstock in years when ocean or other conditions cause low returns of anadromous fish. So close all fishing in anadromous waters, period, unless they can be opened for hatchery salmon or steelhead or for C&R of wild fish. Then restrict hook size, a minimum size of #2 single point barbless for lures and #2/0 single point barbless for bait, to reduce the chance of a smolt or “trout” getting fatally hooked. If people want to fish for “trout” they can do so in non-anadromous waters.

Please seriously consider:
1) The Skykomish River be open for hatchery steelhead retention with Selective Fishery regulations and wild steelhead release in the area 2000' above and below the Reiter Ponds Hatchery outlet until April 30 of each year. This will allow anglers opportunity with very minimal impact on wild steelhead and to harvest surplus hatchery steelhead that could adversely affect native populations.
2) The North Fork of Stillaguamish River be open under Fly Fishing Only regulations from Feb 16 - May 30 of each year with wild steelhead release. This will allow fly fishing anglers opportunity with very minimal impact on wild steelhead and to harvest surplus hatchery steelhead that could adversely affect native populations.

I would like to see the rule changed on the Green River from 1st ave S upstream to old hwy 99/tukw intl blv From "Aug 22 to Aug 31 night closure, only one single point hook may be used" to "Aug 22 to Aug 31 night closure and anit snagging rules apply"
For this reason, the rules change on what type of hooks you can use several times as you move upstream on the green river, this is very confusing. Why not use the anti snagging rule on all sections of the green river, instead of 1 single point hook, then anti snagging rule, then 1 single point hook. This is very annoying and unnecessary, the anti snagging rule should apply to all sections and not change. Remember this river is a heavily harvested river with tons of tribal gillnets on it, any excuse for gear rules on sportsmen in the name of fish conservation on this river cannot be taken seriously. Simply the rules so it is consistent and easy to understand, and allow the sportsmen to harvest our meager share on the 3 gill net free days a week we get.

Should not try and "cookie cut" with this proposal outside of Puget Sound. WDFW has a lack of resources to prove what has a good fish population or not on the countless number of fishable beaver ponds and small streams to impose this regulation. This will unfairly limit opportunity for fish-able populations of fish. Allow this rule for Puget Sound and the Straits only.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Though there are way too many considerations in a single rules change

I support this proposal.

As you may know, the Sunset Falls fishway on the South Fork Skykomish River is a trap and haul facility. Fish trapped at the falls at River Mile 51.5 are trucked above Canyon and Eagle Falls and released at River Mile 55.4 (several 100 yards below the confluence of Barclay Creek and the South Fork Skykomish River). The current sport fishing regulations has provided a 600’ closure downstream of Sunset Falls which is appropriate. However, no closure has been applied to the area where fish are released. Often times, these fish are disoriented when released and can be easily

snagged in and around the release site. I suggest that as a rule change that the area from the confluence of Barclay Creek downstream to Eagle Falls be closed to sport fishing from July 1st through December 31st for all species.

Comments from Public meetings:

Mill Creek

One person thought that, in general, this proposal is replete with omissions, errors, and inconsistencies. Case in point – Skagit spreadsheet says category E in several places, which includes selective gear rules, but selective gear rules do not show up in the text. How does the public know what is being proposed so that they can make intelligent comments? This proposal should be tabled until it can be fully developed. Then send out a final package for the public to look at and comment on. Another thing that is not clear in the proposal package is what about tributaries to tributaries? If the tributaries to the Skagit are closed in a certain section, what about the tributaries to the Skagit tributaries? What is out intent? Current rules banning fishing from boats in several sections of the Green/Duwamish River are not in spreadsheets, yet we have said "no" to the proposal to remove these rules in the back section of the document. Why are there no letter justifications on this spreadsheet?

One person asked: Why close Skokomish near Reiter ponds on Feb 15?

Port Angeles

Why are stocks going downhill? Not from us catching too many fish. Habitat issues need addressing.

One person asked about tributaries to the Dungeness not listed on the spreadsheet – would they be closed?

One person commented that he put in several proposals to close various areas on the Green River. Several were incorporated into the stream strategy tables, but some were not. Upstream of Friday Creek Tacoma Utilities Water Division is releasing radio-tagged salmon – these fish should not be harvested – would this area be open to salmon (no).
Tacoma Water also surveyed landowners that would be affected by their proposals and contacted sportfishing groups. Three landowners responded to the proposal to close the Green River to fishing between the pipeline bridge and the Headworks Dam – two in favor and one against. (See Appendix 3 for cover letter and response forms). Trout unlimited and Puget Sound Anglers were neutral on the proposals.

Olympia

Green River closure around water pipeline is a good one.

#24. Freshwater Fish not Classified as Food Fish or Game Fish

Proposal: This proposal would close the harvest of freshwater fish not classified as food fish or game fish.

Explanation: This proposal provides protection of unclassified freshwater fish species from overharvest and also would eliminate the ability of an angler to fish in a body of water without a fishing license.

Testimony:

This is a unwarranted rule. No know quantity of unclassified food or game fish is being harvested. Instead rewrite this rule as anyone who fishes in Washington waters needs a license regardless of targeted species. This proposal will also conflict with Northern Pike Minnow Sports reward fishery.

Comments from Public Meetings:

One person at the Mill Creek meeting stated that if we are concerned about people fishing for exotics, this does not do that.
Another person at Mill Creek thought that the proposalshould say that you need a fishing license to fish - period.

#25. Wild Steelhead Retention Seasons

Proposal: This proposal would change the beginning date for wild steelhead retention seasons on coastal streams from December 1 to February 16 – end dates of these fisheries would not be affected.

Explanation: Moving the starting date of the wild steelhead retention date forward to the middle of February is needed in order to protect the early portion of the run. Run timing is one of the important diversity traits of wild steelhead that helps maintain their total annual abundance and distribution. In the past, these early runs were large and known to migrate higher in the watershed during early high flows and occupy spawning areas not often accessed by later running fish.

Testimony:

Support. This regulation will provide some protection to the most depressed part of our wild winter steelhead runs. Not on ly do these early timed stocks provide important diversity, they were a significant part of the total run size historically and in some cases the largest segment of the total winter steelhead population. This is an important regulation change that combined with the upcoming hatchery reforms may offer hope in giving future anglers larger and more diverse runs of wild steelhead than we see today.

It makes no sense to look that far ahead and guess at what the future holds for this resource. We need to have a ONE year agreement maximum so that all the information available to us can be examined with a intelligent decision fair to all sides.

I am thankful that the commission is concerned with the depleted returns of wild steelhead. That being said I know that this proposal is backwards. There is many many reasons that the early returns of the wild steelhead on the Olympic Peninsula are stronger than the later returns. The main reason is that the river conditions between the month of December through February are much higher flows with more opportunity for escapement. During these months we have more flooding events and conditions that make it difficult or impossible for the tribe to net and the sportsman to fish therefor higher of number of fish escape. After February the weather generally gets better and the fish have less water and more visibility therefor more fish are caught and killed. I would compare it to hunting deer in dense fog, when the water get lower and clearer the fish have no where to hide.
Please don't take this email a negative view on the conservation of the wild steelhead but rather tweak it to save the fish that are in real jeopardy.
I can tell you first hand that the later fish have been hit hard and have been depleted at an alarming rate, and something needs to be done ASAP.
Again thank you for your work, I hope that you will consider this email with an open mind.
This is another example to try and save a handful of fish instead of doing the right thing which is to restrict the harvest of all wild steelhead and mandate that the tribes cut back significantly on their

harvest and netting schedules. We must get more fish escaping to spawn and quit managing on the basis of how many can we squeeze out of the harvest. This reg may save a few hundred fish but we are thousands in debt based on looking at historical escapement capacity of individual **rivers and not by basin**.

Very few people will argue the fact that wild steelhead should be protected. Problem is equity and fairness. If there is enough evidence to further restrict the harvest of wild steelhead there is absolutely enough evidence to significantly reduce tribal harvest of wild fish. I believe sport fisherman have changed their mentality immensely and are ready to save these fish but our co-managers show no conservation ethic.
The Quinault Tribe on the lower Chehalis River, Quileute Tribe on the Quileute, Sol Duc and Bogachield Rivers as well as tribes on the northern rivers have consistently netted 5 days a week during the winter steelhead runs (December through April). The days the nets are in the rivers are rarely staggered nor are the schedules managed based on weather and river conditions which significantly impact fish movements and subsequent escapement upriver.
It did not used to be this way prior to this last director who was guided by the current director. The current director negotiated changes that have devastated these runs – now we again must take the high road and be further restricted. Management used to be on a quota system where fish were actually counted. Harvest was not solely based on manipulated computer models. I agree with this reg change but it must go farther. We want wild steelhead protected but not at the expense of giving the tribes more and more. It must be fair and the foregone opportunity must be dealt with. In all reality there is no opportunity to be forgone because these wild populations if looked at on a river by river, run by run are in peril.

I strongly support this proposal. The early run is severely degraded and the few that are left should go on upstream.

I support this change but this is lost opportunity to sports fisherman, therefore the tribes should reduce netting during the same time period, as in one less day a week of nets in the water. We are co managers so if sports fisherman lose opportunity, then tribes lose opportunity to harvest as well. Please confirm if the tribes will reduce netting during the same time period, if they do not then this change should not take place.

However, I think that it does not make any sense at all to close rivers a month early for the retention of hatchery steelhead. If anything, the selective harvest of hatchery steelhead will help the wild fish thrive. I think it will actually harm the wild fish to let them be overrrun by hatchery fish.
I think that allowing these fish to be slaughtered in the not-so-selective gillnets is probably not good for their numbers, though.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- This is the first serious proposal to allow wild steelhead to fill the niche of early season anadromy. In essence, a great plan to increase temporal diversity in the wild steelhead runs.

The first comment is for the Quilcene River The daily limit is 4 COHO and it reads as follows:
QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.)from Rodgers St. to electric weir at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery
SALMON Aug. 16-Oct. 31 Min. size 12". Daily limit 4 COHO only. Only fish hooked inside
My comment is that you should probably specify/clarify the final sentence. "...Inside What?"(inside the mouth)

Comments from Public Meetings:

Mill Creek

Three people spoke in support of this proposal. One noted that if we extend the closure of the retention season, we should require barbless hooks so the wild fish can be released more easily.

Another person stated that we are to be commended for our conservation of wild steelhead – he hates to lose the opportunity but support sthe closure of retention through Feb 15 – and actually would be OK with extending it to the end of February.

Port Angeles

One person stated that he agreed with proposal to protect the early part of the run, but to would still allow catch-and-release mortality – why not just close the fishery during this time period?

#26. Tiger Muskie Rules

Proposal: This proposal would make it unlawful to use bait while fishing for tiger muskies.
Explanation: Because of the 50" minimum size limit, the tiger muskie fishery is primarily a catch-and-release fishery. Some anglers are concerned about the potential loss of released fish from hooking mortality if bait becomes a common method of fishing for tiger muskie. The use of bait while fishing for northern pike and muskellunge is popular in the Midwest states. The definition of bait includes the use of scent and/or flavor on any terminal lure.
Testimony:
I am a Tiger Musky fisherman here in this state. I for one AM NOT in favor of any additional rules concerning this fishery. I think there are way too many rules already and this new one would even be harder to enforce than the 50" limit that was passed 2 years ago. I will say that I am in favor of a no "live bait" rule for fishing the species.I will also say that I do fish for bass in this state too. I do use plastic artificial tubes, worms, grubs and such. Some do have artificial scents such as garlic and or salt added to them. I have in the past caught muskies mistakenly on these same types of lures. They will pretty much hit anything that is thrown their way. Only on their terms though..lol. And salt is a mineral so it probably even fall into the category of a scented/scent bait.
So please, if you just want to make it a "artifcial lure only" rule, I'd be ok with that. But adding scents to the equation would be very complex and complicated and hard to enforce. Just my opinion.

I am against banning the use of scents when tiger musky fishing. It's an unenforceable rule if it gets passed. Most fishermen on the water will be guilty because most bass/walleye and many musky fishermen use scents regularly and just having them in the boat while fishing on a musky lake would make the person guilty whether or not they were in use at the time.We have enough rules as it is and many of them are unenforceable.
I could support an artificial lure only rule but then again, could it be enforced? Many bass fishermen use large swimbaits for trophy largemouth fishing. These same fishermen could use dead bait legally on many of Washington's musky lakes while bass fishing. They'd be technically guilty simply because muskies are in that lake.
Like I said: Not enforceable. The WDFW does not need another rule to add to the fishing pamphlet and we(fishermen) do not need another rule to decifer or depend on a confused enforcement officer to decifer possibly different that we have.

There has been some concern about not being able to use scents and flavors while fishing for Tiger Muskie. I believe the issue could be resolved by making changes as I have outlined below. If this cannot be corrected I would still support the proposal to ban bait for Tiger Muskie.

Proposal: This proposal would make it unlawful to use bait while fishing for tiger muskies.
Explanation: Because of the 50" minimum size limit, the tiger muskie fishery is primarily a catch-and release fishery. Some anglers are concerned about the potential loss of released fish from hooking mortality if bait becomes a common method of fishing for tiger muskie. The use of bait while fishing for northern pike and muskellunge is popular in the Midwest states. The definition of bait does not includes the use of scent and/or flavor on any terminal lure while fishing for Tiger Muskie.

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at the Mill Creek meeting stated that he was Ok with this proposal.

Sturgeon

#27. Lower Columbia River Sturgeon Rules Above and Below Wauna

Proposal: This proposal allows for adoption of rules for the 2010 white sturgeon fishery in the Columbia River from Bonneville Dam downstream to the overhead powerline crossing of the Columbia River from Cathlamet, Washington to Wauna, Oregon approximately 40 miles upstream from the mouth (commonly referred to as the Wauna powerlines), and from the powerlines downstream to the mouth.
Opening and closing dates for the retention fishery and the specific days of the week that white sturgeon retention are allowed are contingent upon the annual fall-time resource inventory updates and negotiations with the state of Oregon and will be decided at a Joint State Hearing in December or January, and added to the 2010-2011 Sportfishing Rule Proposal package for recommendation to the Commission.
Explanation: Sturgeon in the lower Columbia River and tributaries downstream from Bonneville Dam are managed under the 3-year sturgeon management agreements between Washington and Oregon. Sturgeon population status, fishing seasons, and regulations are reviewed prior to each year of the 3-year agreement. Columbia River Joint State Hearings are held at the end of each year to set following-year seasons and regulations to keep sturgeon harvest within annual guidelines as defined in the Joint State Accord on Columbia River Sturgeon Fishery Management. These rules also maintain concurrent regulations between Washington and Oregon.
Testimony:

#28. Columbia River Sturgeon Rules - Bonneville to McNary Dam

Proposal: This proposal is designed to increase the period that retention of white sturgeon is allowed in the three Columbia River reservoirs between Bonneville and McNary dams.
Explanation: White sturgeon harvest in the three reservoirs between Bonneville and McNary dams is managed using annual pool-specific harvest guidelines based on resource inventories updated every three years. The current guidelines of 300 fish for The Dalles Pool and 165 fish for John Day Pool have resulted in short retention seasons of 2.5 to 3.5 months the past two years. Anglers have expressed frustration with the early closures and would like fisheries to last into the warmer summer months if possible.

The existing season structure allows retention 7-days per week starting January 1 and lasts until each harvest guideline is reached. Possible alternatives include starting the retention fishery later in the year, limiting retention to fewer days each week, or a combination of both.

Region 3 and 5 staff, along with staff from ODFW, will convene a public meeting this fall to solicit input from local anglers on potential fishery options.
Testimony:

Comments from Public Meetings:
Anglers at the Yakima meeting would like to see a split season so they don't have to fish when it is really cold weather. One angler had serious questions about the catch estimates. He stated that the estimates kept going up last year even when no boats were out because of high winds. We explained that the estimates are a combination of creel surveys and boat counts, and that they change each week based on these two factors.

#29. Upper Columbia River and Lower Snake River Sturgeon Seasons

Proposal: 1) The Columbia River: from McNary Dam to Priest Rapids Dam is currently open to retention of sturgeon year-round. This proposal would limit sturgeon retention in this part of the river to February 1 - July 31; EXCEPT open to retention February 1 – April 30 from the trolley cableway 2.5 miles downstream from Priest Rapids Dam to Priest Rapids Dam. 2) The Snake River: from its mouth to Ice Harbor Dam is currently open to retention of sturgeon year-round. This proposal would limit sturgeon retention in this area of the Snake River to February 1 - July 31; EXCEPT open to retention February 1 – April 30 from the downstream end of Goose Island to Ice Harbor Dam (1.5 miles).

Explanation: White sturgeon harvest in all Columbia River reservoirs downstream of McNary Dam, and in the lower river below Bonneville Dam, is managed on a quota system to prevent over-harvest and maintain healthy populations. All upper Columbia R. reservoirs above Priest Rapids Dam are closed to the retention of sturgeon due to low legal-size adult abundance and/or poor juvenile recruitment from natural spawning. McNary Reservoir (i.e. Lake Wallula) and the lower Snake River reservoirs remain open year-round for retention and are not monitored in-season for harvest. Only fall "Young-of-the-Year" (YOY) juvenile surveys are presently conducted in Lake Wallula to assess natural reproduction/juvenile recruitment. These annual surveys indicate that young sturgeon recruit to the population during most years, but in relatively low numbers. Natural production was particularly strong during 1997-99 (high flow years) in some of the reservoirs, but reservoir conditions have not been suitable to produce large recruitments since that time. In 2007 and 2008, WDFW creel staff increased efforts to record incidental catch/harvest of sturgeon associated with the fall Chinook fishery. Consequently, we estimated that 46 percent of the total sturgeon harvest in Lake Wallula occurs during the Hanford Reach fall Chinook fishery from Aug. 16 – Oct. 22

Based on the limited information from the YOY surveys in Lake Wallula, the apparent decline in recruitment to legal size based on Catch Record Card-reported harvest, and the incidental catch and harvest of white sturgeon during the fall Chinook fishery, we are proposing the sturgeon harvest fishery in the Columbia R. between McNary Dam and Priest Rapids Dam be shortened from year-round to a 6-month season. Retention of legal sturgeon would be open from February 1 to July 31, but be restricted to "catch and release only" from August 1 to January 31. A more restrictive 3-month harvest season (Feb. 1 – Apr. 30) is proposed for a "sturgeon spawning sanctuary" area extending 2.5 miles downstream from Priest Rapids Dam. . All sturgeon fishing would be closed in the spawning sanctuary during the May 1 – July 31 spawning season, but would be re-open for "catch and release only" from August 1 to January 31. This addresses a conservation need for "oversize" broodstock sturgeon staging just downstream from the dam to spawn in the spring. These rare and valuable brood fish require increased protection from adverse impacts resulting from excess handling in the recreational fishery, including stress induced reproductive failure and mortality.
We also propose a similar reduction in the retention season in the Snake R. from the mouth to Ice Harbor Dam be shortened from year-round to a 6-month season. Retention of legal sturgeon would be open from February 1 to July 31, but be restricted to "catch and release only" from August 1 to January 31. A more restrictive 3-month harvest season (Feb. 1 – Apr. 30) is proposed for a "sturgeon spawning sanctuary" area extending from Ice Harbor Dam downstream 1.5 miles to the downstream

end of Goose Island. All sturgeon fishing would be closed in the spawning sanctuary during the May 1 – July 31 spawning season, but would be re-open for "catch and release only" from August 1 to January 31. This addresses a conservation need for "oversize" broodstock sturgeon staging in the spring to spawn in the Ice Harbor Dam tailwater area.
These reductions in the "retention season" would reduce the overall harvest roughly 50%, while still allowing the fishery to be open during some of the months that generate the highest effort (May-September). Prohibiting sturgeon retention during the fall Chinook fishery would reduce legal size harvest. It may also help reduce illegal retention of sub-legal or over-size fish during the fall Chinook fishery by making enforcement easier when angler effort for salmon is very high.
Testimony:
I think our sturgeon resource would benefit greatly from reducing the annual limits in all areas on the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam to 2 or 3 fish annually. I also think it would be advisable to create a sanctuary area below Priest Rapids Dam, like the areas below McNary and John Day dams. From what the area biologist tells me there should be "NO Keeping of Sturgeon on the Snake River due to poor spawning success and few juvenile fish in the system. This should be a 5 to 10 year moratorium until either reproduction improves or WDFW begins to plant juvenile fish regularly. I do not fish the Snake River with clients for this reason.

I am also in favor of the proposed harvest restrictions for sturgeon above McNary dam to Priest Rapids dam.

Comments from Public Meetings:
At the Yakima meeting, we talked about closing the sanctuary areas completely during the spawning season, similar to those in the lower river, instead of allowing a catch-and-release fishery in these areas, as originally proposed. People at this meeting agreed with this strategy.

#30. Shad as Sturgeon Bait

Proposal: This proposal would make it unlawful to use shad as bait while fishing for sturgeon.
Explanation: The intent of this proposal is to provide additional protection for adult broodstock white sturgeon. The key to sustaining a healthy lower Columbia River white sturgeon population is to protect and maintain an adequate broodstock population to ensure continued productivity for long-term sustainability of the entire population. Harvest management is focused on maintaining and protecting the broodstock population through a number of regulatory measures, including harvestable size limits and fishing sanctuaries. Adult white sturgeon congregate in the Columbia River downstream from most of the dams, especially from late spring through the summer. Many of these fish are broodstock sized adults that move to these areas to spawn. The timing of these concentrations coincides with the American shad run. Sturgeon feed on shad and anglers have learned to use whole shad as bait in targeting over legal-size fish to catch and release. Large adult sturgeon inhale whole shade and often end up getting hooked so far down the throat that the hook cannot be removed. Staff conducting weekly surveys for dead sturgeon found that up to 40% of oversize sturgeon carcasses contained hooks in the gut.
Previously enacted conservation measures, including the 2006 expansion of the May-July no-sturgeon-fishing spawning sanctuary downstream from Bonneville Dam 6 miles to Navigation Marker 85, have contributed to an apparent decline in mortality, as borne out by a reduction in the number of carcasses observed during surveys since 2006. However, over 25% of carcasses continue to contain hooks.
Incidental handle of broodstock sized sturgeon does occur in fisheries targeting legal-sized fish through-out the year. However, the use of whole shad is a method that is specifically targeting broodstock sized fish during a biological sensitive time period and is not associated with fishing aimed

at the harvestable component of the population. This method of exclusively targeting large broodstock sized sturgeon is especially popular with guides that widely advertise over-sized target fishing trips in late spring and early summer.
The lower Columbia white sturgeon population has likely experienced reduced productivity in recent years due to significant loss of sturgeon (including large adults) to predation by Steller and California sea lions. The magnitude of this additional impact to the broodstock population is unknown. However, it would be prudent to err on the side of caution in managing for sustainability of a viable broodstock population. A prohibition on shad as bait would reduce impacts to broodstock by eliminating a fishing method that is exclusively focused on handling over-sized sturgeon. Sport fishery opportunity can be maintained as focused on legal-sized fish with over-sized as incidental handle as opposed to an advertised exploitable resource.

Testimony:

I support but needs to go farther, why not just prohibit sturgeon fishing entirely in the areas where oversize fish congregate below Bonneville during the shad run. There is more than enough effort during the rest of the year to take the quota of any harvestable size fish, so a couple month shutdown at this time shouldn't be a big deal.

Comments from Public Meetings:

Although the anglers present at the Yakima meeting all agreed with the need to protect oversized sturgeon, they would still like to use small pieces of shad as bait. They see the problem as guides who take out inexperienced fishers to specifically target these fish. They allow them to totally swallow the bait, and end up leaving hooks in the guts of the large fish. The consensus at the meeting was that if the sturgeon sanctuaries in Proposal #29 are implemented, the rule to make it unlawful to fish for sturgeon with shad would be unnecessary. They also pointed out that if shad is banned, anglers will find another large bait to use for the large fish (rainbows from Safeway?).

Vancouver

One person stated that the Vancouver Wildlife League does not support an oversize fishery. It should be eliminated. Fishing on spawning fish is bad. He has seen dead fish with several hooks all over them. The fishery should be eliminated. Period.

One person asked; Shad – are you going to take away our smelt next? I don't use shad but the oversize fishery should be closed from I-5 up.

Another fisherman noted: Shad – the only reason there is an oversize fishery is guide pressure.

One angler stated: I think fishing with barbless hooks and shad is okay. It doesn't hurt the fish. Netting is not right though. You have too many limits on us. You are taking too much away. It's not fair.

Another noted: I don't use the whole shad. Cut up and use a fillet size to target legal sturgeon. Lots of us fish this way. The proposal is totally incorrect.

One person asked - Sturgeon – you're going to tell a sturgeon when he can and can't eat a shad? Shad,, nightcrawlers, smelt all catch oversized sturgeon. Fishing isn't a sport anymore. I need a lawyer for the regulations. Don't understand the regs. It's getting to the point we don't know what is going on. And input isn't going where it should go.
I want to know what's going on. I'm getting disgusted with it. Our input will not get where it needs to go. Does this info go to the people who made up the regs? We are hassled so much. Enforcement

would rather hassle sportsmen and take gear than go after gill netters. It's time for WDFW to buy up licenses from gill netters instead of putting the money into something else.

Freshwater Gear Rules

#31. Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead– Single-Point Barbless Hooks

Proposal: This proposal would retain the anti-snagging rule but would also require anglers to use single-pointed barbless hooks (regardless of gear type) when fishing for salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River from the mouth (Buoy 10) to McNary Dam.
Explanation: Neither the current anti-snagging rule, in effect for anglers fishing for salmon or steelhead in the Columbia River from Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam, nor the proposed revision of the anti-snagging rule require the use of barbless hooks, and both rules also allow the use of multiple-point hooks in some instances. This proposal would require single point barbless hooks whenever fishing for salmon or steelhead in the Columbia River, from the mouth to McNary Dam, allowing easier release of any fish not retained.
Testimony:
Why use barbless hooks at all? More fish die from being released, that it makes more sense to just make them part of the catch limits.

Good idea. Again, mandate it for all salmon fishing and eliminate proposed rule #1. It's effective and simple.

I fished lodges at Rivers Inlet twice and Prince Rupert once and was required to use barbless hooks with no negetive results. I have fished the mouth of the Cowlitz for years and keep telling friends I wish those rules were in force here. I was pleased to see that subject is going to be considered soon. Please push hard for that end result. I have seen too many bleeding fish released. What a waste. Those trebble hooks are worse yet and should never been used. It seems like a no brainer. Thank you and good luck with that effort.

Agree

Salmon catches do not substantiate the need to restrict the Columbia River angler to barb-less hooks. I may be a lousy fisherman but have only caught one salmon in two seasons and lost that when it spit the barbed hook. Looking around on a typical day I don't exactly see salmon jumping into the other boats.

I am against requiring the single point barbless hook in the Columbia. I have released many fish "carefully" with trebles as long as the gills are not involved and a single hook has as much of a chance to injure the gill. A blood vessel in the mouth is also not immune to a barbless hook. A very small percentage of fish are mortally injured by sport methods. Ban gill nets! The real killers.

I've been fishing the Columbia River for over 50 years and the single hook proposal is just another dumb thing the non fishing people have come up with. The gillnetters are the PROBLEM and my dad never lived to see them out of there and it's looking bad for me too! We sport fisherman keep getting jerked around and I hope my grand kids will get to fish with treble hooks, if they choose so!

Please put me on the list against barbless single hooks for both salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River.

It will make it impossible to keep steelhead on the hooks and get them close enough to the boat to release or keep. As it is we only hang on to one in five on trouble hooks. If they are released properly, they will usually survive.
If any thing, people need to be taught how to release fish. I have seen un-clipped fish caught, netted and brought into the boat, fumbled around with in the boat then thrown back into the water, with out any regard to the survival of the fish. If this is still done with the use of barbless hooks, you will have the same bad results.
If you want to save fish, get the nets out of the river. Netting cleans the river out when ever they go in and throwing back a fish after they have been caught in a gill net will probably not survive, not even with the revival tanks. I am sure they turn loose steel head with a fin, right?
If we go to barbless hooks, we will save fish allright, we will save them for the gill netters as they will get a larger share of the quota allotted to the non indian fishery.

I would like to address the current rule change proposal requiring single point barbless hooks for salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River up to McNary Dam. In addition, the decision to change the definition of the anti-snagging rule.
I have been an avid salmon and steelhead angler for over 30 years. First I would like to convey my opinion on the anti-snagging rule that is currently in effect on the Columbia River. I started fishing the Columbia and Drano Lake in the early 1980's and have spent hundreds of hours trolling and jigging for salmon. My question is why have an anti-snagging rule at all? We anglers spend grueling hours a day jigging. The salmon are attracted to the jig and either strike it or attempt to hit it. Sometimes they miss and get snagged.
If they are hooked in front of the gill plate they are legal. If they miss and get snagged behind the gill plate they are illegal. The limit is still two salmon no matter what. It should not matter where they are hooked.
Try explaining to a 14 year old angler who has been fishing since 4 a.m. that they must release a 20 pound salmon because it is foul hooked. That is probably the only fish they have caught and jigging is not easy! It sucks. They ask me why the nets across the river kill all salmon and steelhead while we have to release this one salmon.
I know the rules for commercial and tribal fisherman are different. Sport anglers have a limit of 2 salmon or steelhead. It should not matter where they get hooked. On a good day I will hook and release over 20 salmon to get my limit of 2 legal fish. This battle has a negative impact on the fishery as a whole. The fish now pass the dam, commercial and tribal fisheries and then get hooked by sport anglers which stressed them more. If we could keep the first 2 fish hooked, it would solve these problems. There really is no difference in the number of fish I snag whether I use single, double or treble hooks because the fish are attracted to the jig and try to hit it.
The WDFW enforcement department would gain hours of free time that could be used to catch real poachers instead of spending the time watching us jig. Really- they watch us from the hill every year. We are not the people they should be targeting, we are just an easy target. I get checked once or twice a year and the fish police are just looking for some reason to write a ticket. The young men with me wonder why they are so rude. The WDFW needs to focus on real criminals and leave us sports anglers to catch our 2 fish no matter where they are hooked.
My other point is why barbless hooks at all? The studies I remember have shown no difference in survival rates with barbed versus barbless hooks. Unless there are some new scientific studies showing an adverse impact to the fisheries it makes no sense at all from a sports fisherman's point of view.
Please do not make it harder for the sport fisherman to put fish on the table. I use the salmon I catch to supplement my food budget in these hard times. All barbless hooks do is make it harder to net a fish.

I want to voice my strong support for the new fishing regulations for the Columbia and Snake river Salmon/Steelhead fishery that will require barbless, single hooks to be used. This is a long overdo and need regulation that will protect native steelhead. The use of barbed treble hooks is ridiculous when we are trying to protect native stocks. Again, excellent decision that I strongly support.

So the new proposals concerning Columbia River Fishery are being considered by Oregon??
Last I was aware the Columbia was a Co managed fishery.
Does this mean that WDFW will be applying new regulations without ODFW input or will the river be managed by each Fishery with respect to each state border?
Maybe its time Washington sports fishermen not buy a license for a couple of years and see how long the WDFW can make it without revenues.

This proposal is inconsistent with the wording of the anti-snagging rule which permits use of multi-point hooks when fishing from a floating device.

Do Not Adopt. The stated purpose of the rules is to facilitate the release of fish that will not be retained. The solution to the problem is not to limit the tackle used by anglers but to eliminate the need to release fish entirely. Remove all net fishing from the Columbia and you have solved 98% of all issues regarding Columbia River salmon and steelhead survival. Hence, there is no need to modify fishing regulations.

Vancouver Wildlife does not support this proposed rule change. What is the purpose of the proposal? This change will not reduce the number of wild or endangered species killed in the fishery. Quotas are established by the various wildlife agencies both federal and state. When these predetermined numbers are met, the fishery is terminated. Everyone, over time, has adjusted to this reality. Also, it is the sport persons fishery. How the fish are harvested and how quickly should be the priority of those participating in the activity.
It is the policy or both Oregon and Washington to have concurrent regulations. To our knowledge, Oregon had no intention of imposing this proposal on the fishers in that state.
Many of our members have invested considerable amounts of money on their fishing equipment including the lures they use. Retooling would be expensive to some.
Again, we urge the Commission to not pass this regulation into law.
Thank you for your consideration.
Larry Snyder, President Vancouver Wildlife

1) I am opposed to the requirement to use single point barbless hooks in the Columbia River.
2) the rule proposal is inconsistent with regulations from Oregon, which will cause confusion and enforcement issues on the Columbia river.
3) there is no selective fishing requirement for coho salmon above the Hood River bridge, or for fall chinook in the Columbia river. As such it makes no sense to force anglers to use less effective gear when the fish aren't going to be released anyways.
4) Plugs equipped with treble hooks are rarely, if ever, taken deeply into the throat by salmon or steelhead. If barbless hooks are required, I'd like the option of using barbless treble hooks. Allow this option on floating lures only if necessary.
I used single point barbless hooks in the ocean while salmon fishing and they are significantly less effective than a barbed hook. If the need for single point barbless hooks is that great, why isn't Oregon requiring them as well?

I am not alone in being 100% against the mandated use of only a single point barbless hook for Salmon on the Columbia. Lets address the real issue with the gillnets by-catch.

Get some checking done on the guys with the recovery boxes that don`t work and in use. cut soak time. and get some observers on the boats and then if they refuse, jerk their license, and then talk Barbless hooks.to me. Also get out of bed with Oregon fisheries and get them to post their catch numbers. You can get more info out of the pentagon.

I am in favor of barbless single point hooks on the lower river.

I am writing in regard to the proposed single point barbless hook recommendation from the mouth of the Columbia River to McNary Dam.
This proposal is nothing more than another 'Feel Good' regulation to make us think we're doing something for the fish. These silly Feel Good regulations only serve to pull our attention away from the real issues impacting our fish such as commercial in-river harvest, and over-harvest. I don't know how your agency can even put a proposal like this together while at the same time turn a blind eye to commercial fishing. Your asking a fisherman with a single hook on the end of a fishing line to bend down a tiny barb while at the same time allowing commerical harvest to continue? If fish are so important that sport fisherman need to bend down barbs then get rid of the nets.

This is an unnecessary rule change that will not improve survival of released fish.
There have been studies showing that there is no increased survival of fish hooked and released with barbless hooks compared to barbed hooks and treble hooks. The Toman study is one of those that focused strictly on salmon. I've heard of other studies that indicated fish caught with barbless hooks experienced higher mortality than those caught with barbed hooks.
This rule will also create an economic hardship on sportfishers in the Columbia River. I have spent many hundreds of dollars on spinners, kwikfish, flatfish, wiggle warts, Brad's Wigglers, Simons, Clanceys and assorted other lures in dozens of color combinations. All have barbed hooks and almost all of these have treble hooks with barbs. Replacing these lures would cost me nearly a thousand dollars. Modifying the lures I already own would cost me about $200 and a lot of time.
This rule will create an unnecessary economic hardship on tackle manufacturers and on retailers who make and sell lures with barbed hooks and treble hooks. Their inventory of lures with barbed hooks would become worthless overnight.
The sportfishers already go the extra mile and are required to release fish that are legal for gillnetters to capture and kill. Sportfishers must release unclipped coho salmon that are perfectly legal for gillnetters to keep, kill and sell. For other fish like unclipped Spring Chinook and steelhead Sportfishers are required to keep unclipped wild fish in the water while unhooking and releasing them, but gillnetters remove them from the water for a considerable time during which the fish struggles for oxygen and is subjected to rough handling as the gillnetter wrestles the fish loose, all the while attempting to avoid damaging his net (nevermind damaging the fish).
Here's an idea for you to help make it easier for gillnetters to release the unclipped fish they catch (and PLEASE make them release ALL unclipped coho).
Fish in daylight using non-monofilament nets manufactured with cotton twine in 24 inch square mesh.

I am a longtime fisherman on the Lower Columbia and Cowlitz River and I wanted to comment on the single point barbless rule that the WDFW was thinking about putting in place. I have caught and released hundreds of salmon and steelhead in my 20 years on these waterways with barbed hooks. I can tell you from an honest anglers experience that not a single fish that I have intended to release has been harmed because of a tiny barb. What that tiny barb does ensure is that people with a minimal amount of fishing experience have a better opportunity or odds in putting that fish in the boat or on the bank. You won't be penalizing the experienced fisherman, but you will be penalizing the young and inexperienced, hurting their chances of landing the fish they have sometimes waited hours

to hook, which will keep a lot of them from wanting to continue fishing in the future. That's where this rule is really going to hurt your department. You are going to keep a lot of young people from wanting to take up or continue fishing, which is going to hurt your bottom line in lost license sales. This coincides with lost revenue for local town businesses in the form of hotels, gas, and groceries for the fishermen.
I hope that you consider not putting this idea into affect. The amount of fish that this proposal might save is going to cost your department and many thousands of people down the road. I would hope that your department, if you are concerned about fish stocks, would consider taking a harder stand against the drift fisheries on the Columbia River and seal populations, that are two of the main culprits plaguing our fish runs.
I appreciate your time in this matter and I hope this letter in some way sways you to not put this proposal into action, as you will only be penalizing your department in the long run.

Hopefully this will make sense.
Item #31, this regards the proposed single point barbless hook ideal. I lived in oregon when they tried this for steelhead---after a few years they discarded the idea. I can understand the rule idea when you apply it to people who jig for salmon-would be good. I use lures that float and the ideal stinks---it makes no sense. However, if you really want to put it to a test, apply the rule below Bonneville Dam to the mouth. This area most likely kills more wild fish because they get to fish for them more than we do once they start over the dams.
Any change like this needs to be coordinated with Oregon, as most of us that live in the Gorge fish both sides of the river for steelhead/salmon---it makes no sense to have two different rules to fish for salmon or steelhead depending on where you fish in the Columbia.

Now we're talking, I support, and make sure you go after the Oregonians who fish the Columbia with barbed hooks also!

I am really opposed to this proposed rule change:
You allow commercial gill net fishing below Bonneville with a false premise that they can release will fish unharmed. Give me a break. Then the Indians a allowed to gill net above Bonneville and keep everything. Please! If this rule is enacted I am seriously considering giving up fishing. You guys are really screwing the sports fishermen!

My name is Bob Stroup and I am a member of the Icicle Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited and on the advisory committee for Steelhead and Cutthroat in the state of Washington.
I am very much in favor of this proposed change dealing with the use of barbless hooks for salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River from the mouth of the river to McNary Dam. I would also hope that you consider making this rule for the complete Columbia River Basin including the Snake River in Washington State. Our organization along with others who are interested in selective fishery regulations on our rivers are in favor of single-barbless hooks that decrease the mortality factor on select fish.
We need to encourage the sports merchandise industry to display selective fishery gear for the public to purchase when fishing under select fishery regulations. It is clear to us who fish that many people who fish are not familiar with what is legal and what is not. Most people are not into reading the regulations even though it is their responsibility. Better communication through the media and from the sports merchandizing industry would sure help in assuring the survival of these fish.

After this years robust hatchery return, this rule makes it more difficult to remove hatchery fish that are a greater danger to native salmon and steelhead than barbed hooks are. If you are going to allow non-selective gill netting in that same stretch of river, WDFW has no business restricting sport

fishermans gear. This rule will hurt native salmon and steelhead by allowing more hatchery fish to not be harvested. I do not support this change and the dept should not enact it.

Barbless Hooks - I find this to be the most ludicrous idea that I have seen in my seventy five years of fishing. For the past four years, I have not a keeper in my boat and you wish to eliminate all sport fishing for the sportsman. I am sure that the Willamette River will not have barbless hooks and the sporting good shops are ready to sell and eliminate all the tackle that we have for a price. Those of us on fixed income will suffer the most.
NO NO NO NO NO to barbless hooks

I don't believe this will help. why does dfw regulate clipped or not clipped fish to the fisherman, but not commercial nets or Indian nets? This is a bad law for the fisherman as it is for wild fish (not clipped) or clipped fish. Regulate the number of fish not if a fish is wild or not wild and save more fish.

First you want to charge us extra to fish in the Columbia River and now you are preposing we change our gear to barbless hooks. Let's not even get me started on hunting regulations! What is happening to this department and their regulations on the recreational fisher, focus on the Commercial fishing and maybe we can conserve our salmon and steelhead. If you truly want my comments I say no barbless hooks, fishing in WA state is becoming unaffordable to the average person, it will become a rich mans sport.

Hello- I usually don't give much input into the making of rules but I would like to give my humble opinion. It seems that in the Columbia Gorge area of the Columbia River that the fishery is being overmanaged. I see the WDFG is proposing to use barbless hooks for salmon to facilitate release of wild salmon- usually coho at the mouth of the Wind River and White Salmon River. Why are we realeasing these fish anyway? There is an abudance of fish that stray into these areas and then they end up at one of the Hatcheries where they have too many fish and are given to Native Americans or sold for dogfood. Why not allow at least one unclipped coho per day so the fisherman can keep something. Many fished for days releasing 10-15 fish before catching a hatchery(clipped fin) silver. Let's be reasonable- all these fisherman want is to be able to keep a few fish per season. Many of my friends only keep 7 or 8 fish a year anyway but they would like to be able to keep one that was of premium quality(bright) rather than have to wait until they get up the river further and enter the Klickitat in a dark condition. I say reduce the limit perday or per season but allow some of these beautiful fish to be retained. I am for management and conservation ,but not to just allow them to go to some hatchery surplus and die anyway- with no benefit to anyone! To me when a hatchery receives it's quota those surplus fish should be allowed to be fished for when they are in a prime condition. Just my thoughts---

What studies have been done to show that changing to single barbless hooks will result in fewer fish mortality? I have seen fish hooked mortally both ways. Treble hooks don't usually get buried as deep in the mouth as a single hook. Singles are much more likely to get into the gill of the fish then a treble. Trebles are very hard to swallow. I do believe that barbless would make the fish easier to release but I am not so sure the single is an improvement.
Why do we pretend to be concerned about easier release of wild fish when we have completely unselective harvest methods being employed by nets in the Columbia. You are asking one group to not remove fish from the water to unhook them, use single barbless hooks and then the fish swims upriver into a net. Requiring single barbless hooks is like hiding in a garbage can when a nuclear bomb is being dropped. It is not going to change the outcome it just makes us feel better that we are doing something while these fish are being devastated in the river and the ocean by nets.

This is absolutely absurd to even be considering this proposal and is a slap in the face to the sport fishing public that spends their time on the Columbia River.
It also goes against current thinking that taking more hatchery fish out of the river is a good thing. Why would you want to make it harder for sport fishers to harvest hatchery fish? Aren't we still concerned about hatchery fish spawning with wild fish and also straying to other rivers?
Sport fishermen aren't just looking for sport fishing opportunity, they want opportunity with the likelihood of hooking and landing the fish. You are significantly decreasing the amount of landed fish when you throw barbless hooks into the equation.
Why is it that over and over again the sport fishing public is made to justify themselves for wanting increased opportunity while at the same time the Gillnet fleet goes in and has no qualms about directly targeting and killing wild Coho in the fall, netting and releasing sturgeon in 70+ degree water, back door sales of spring Chinook all up and down the river that don't make it onto a fish ticket and the list goes on and on.
And now to top it all off you want sport fishers to use barbless hooks? You've got to be kidding right?

I am definitely opposed to this rule. As a sportsfisherwoman, the feeling I am getting from the WDFW is more and more opportunity is being taken away and yet more and more rules are being added. I feel like at this point we are over-regulated. I didn't buy a WA fishing license this year until October and the reason was because I had an Oregon license that would allow me access to the Columbia River. This possible rule is just another example of why I will hold off as long as possible to buying a WA license. I do not feel this department is supportive of the sportsfishermen.
Of all the harvesting methods out there, hook and line has the lowest mortality. It would make more sense to me to get the gillnetters of the river, you'd save a lot more fish with that and you'd gain a lot more respect and support from folks buying licenses. I may get out for two or three spring Chinook trips all season, I would like to have the best possibility possible to land one of these beautiful fish. They are hard enough to catch as it is, why make it harder by requiring a barbless hook? What studies have been shown to show that barbless hooks would decrease mortality? Does it really matter when a sea lion just snatches up the tired fish and gobbles it down anyways? Or that the same fish swims into a gillnet later on that evening? I just feel that in light of all the things working against wild fish, barbed hooks are pretty low on the list.

If your polans are to replace 3 prong and barbed hooks with barbless hooks, DON'T! It's a senseless endeaver and it would make less ense to restrict only fishing in the Colub\mbia River and not include the Willamette River.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports.

I support this proposal.

no on barbless hooks hard enogh ta catch any now

My Comment – Have you ever participated in a fishery where you have to use single piont barbless hooks? Its REALLY tough to hook and land fish! This will greatly decrese the success of our trips and thus decreasing my bookings in the future. Work more on improving commercial fishing gear so that the impacts they create on wild fish stocks are reduced.

It is my opinion and "Written Public Comment on the Proposed sport fishing rule changes for 2010,

The "Require the use of single-point, barbless hooks for salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River from the mouth of the river to McNary Dam. Requiring the use of single-point, barbless hooks would make it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained." Is a "ludicrous" and "Malicious" attempt by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to decrease the harvest number caught and retained by licensed legal fishermen along this designated and specific stretch of water. Why else would this be proposed for just a "portion" of the Columbia from the mouth to the McNary Dam and not all waters and all species? Clearly this is NOT an attempt to "make it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained.", but an excuse to limit catch and retention along this designated and specific stretch of river. If the WDFW was concerned with "making it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained." They would either enact it statewide as a "General Rule" or they would manage the fishery so that there was less need for "un-retained" fish being caught, i.e., concurrent seasons for both steelhead and salmon.

I have fished for over 40 years and the mortality rate of fish caught and release with multiple hooks and barbed hooks is "INSIGNIFICANT" to the amount of "incidental" fish caught and killed by the Native American Nets along the lower and middle stretch of the Columbia river, yet we do not see such "Ludicrous and Malicious" attempts by WDFW to challenge either the Federal Government and/or the Native Americans to limit the use of nets to harvest massive amounts of steelhead, salmon and sturgeon for the sale/profit by these select Native American groups/families/co-ops under the pretense of "subsistence" or "ceremonial" and laughingly enough "treaty-rights". **Where is the WDFW's concern for the "fish that cannot be retained" when it comes to being caught in these nets?**

This single barbless hook strategy was adopted for a short measure of time by the WDFW this past fishing season (2009) in an attempt to see if it would solicit a large amount of negative public comment; and is now trying to be implemented under the false pretense of "making it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained," and in a limited area so that it can later be expanded to larger areas. The attempt to hold these rule changes to smaller areas in an attempt to limit the amount of "Public Comment and Public Outrage" at these types of heavy handed rule changes with such ridiculous excuses such as "barbless hooks would make it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained." What type of "Arthritic Senior Citizens, or physically handicapped or challenged individuasl" do you think are out there fishing for Steelhead and Salmon, that they need "barbless hooks to make it easier for them (anglers), to release fish?...**Do you have any kind of supportive information from the Medical community to support the statement "barbless hooks would make it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained? Or was this just some "wild statement" thought up by an over zealous newly promoted administrator or physically challenged staff member that's had trouble removing a treble hook from a fish's mouth in the past?**

Furthermore it's my Public Opinion, that WDFW continues to be administered by individuals that have no idea of how to "effectively manage a natural resource", let alone manage fishing regulations or conduct effective public input meetings or public comment periods.

The "**Knot head**" that came up with the proposed rule change ;" **Require the use of single-point, barbless hooks for salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River from the mouth of the river to McNary Dam. Requiring the use of single-point, barbless hooks would make it easier for anglers to release fish that cannot be retained"** and their supervisor, should be "**horse whipped, tar and feathered and rode out of the state on a rail**". **What a pack of "Chowderheads", in charge of managing our fish and game, "tsk tsk"……"shame"…….at the very least you could have come up with a better excuse than that pile of literary garbage**.

And members of government agencies continue to wonder why citizens despise government and the people that comprise these types of agencies?.....Yes, that means you pack of "Chowderheads!"

I may support this reg at some point, but ONLY when gillnets are eliminated as a method for commercial fishing. Once commercial fishers have changed to a selective method technique for harvest, then I am willing to talk about this. Until then, there is no way this reg for single point barbless can be supported.

In regard to your proposed change on the Columbia River to single-point don;t feel it is necessary to change Kwikfish to single-point hooks.
They are a buoyant lure and the change would greatly effect their performance.

Comments from Public Meetings:

Yakima
One person meeting stated that he didn't mind this proposal, but allowing jigging to continue makes no sense. People will jig even with single barbless hooks, and hook salmon in the belly, for instance – then release them when enforcement officers are around – this creates a huge amount of hooking mortality. Especially bad near the mouth of the Klickitat – have notified the local enforcement officer. Huge rafts of boats drift downstream with 4-5 lines per boat jigging. Jigging should be completely abolished.

Another noted that all the proposals are limiting hook and line anglers on the Columbia– what about commercials? Tangle nets are a negative way to fish.

It was noted that barbless hooks don't work for steelhead – they jump a lot and barbless hooks would mean the loss of many of these fish. The question came up as to why the proposal stops at McNary Dam – Hanford Reach fish are listed. And what about Drano Lake and other dip-in fisheries – this proposal does not require barbless hooks in these areas One angler thought we should try this specifically for the spring Chinook seasons. Others noted that it gets expensive changing out your gear for different rules all the time. One angler asked "what is the mortality rate for wild fish in gillnets?"

Mill Creek
One angler stated that summer and fall Chinook fisheries allow you to keep marked or unmarked fish, and asked "what is the purpose of the rule for these fisheries?" He stated that it would be OK for selective fisheries, but not for these fisheries.

Another supported the proposal. He noted that you may encounter ESA listed fish of another species that need to be released.

One person noted that treble hooks are nasty.

Vancouver
One angler read a position statement from the Southwest Washington Chapter of CCA (See Appendix 3 for full text). He stated that barbless hooks are not a significant way to reduce mortality of steelhead and salmon in the river. This is another ploy to scare anglers in to believing it's a problem. Gill netting causes more mortality than hooking. He has personally witnessed gill netting sessions where there were dead fish floating even a day after.

The President of the Vancouver Wildlife League asked if there has ever been or is there now a study of mortality rates between treble and barbless hooks? If so what was the finding? VWL are opposed to #31. Disagree with it completely. What is its purpose? Is it a feel good thing because of endangered species or that this might prolong a season for a few days?

He stated that it is our responsibility to determine the numbers that sport and commercial can go after. When the numbers are reached we are up the river. Trebles are not an issue. It's our fishery. Would like to fish how we think best.
When steel shot was first implemented, if we had lead shot and got caught then we would be busted. So if tackle boxes have even one treble hook, will a person be busted for illegally fishing on the Columbia River? Some people have thousands of dollars in fishing gear that all have trebles. Will they all have to be converted? How will it be enforced? He doesn't see how this can occur. How many more restrictions? Our seasons are reduced, we are imposed with additional money to fish on the Columbia River, now this pops up. It's not a good proposal. Who proposed it? Where did it come from? An environmental group? Department staff that believe it's an issue? A guide proposal so they can have a few more days to fish?

Another person wanted to know - Who brought this proposal up?

Another stated - "I classify this as stupidity."

Another angler stated "I have lots of gear in my tackle box. All my gear has treble hooks. The gear is manufactured to work in the water a certain way with treble hooks. Single hooks will affect how they work in the water. Was the proposal submitted by someone who doesn't fish?"

One person stated that there is no snagging in the main river. No reason to have treble hooks removed from the main river. Snagging happens by accident only.

Another angler said that this is a blunt instrument that will wipe out bank fishing. It's difficult to get fish one fish in three hours, now we're not going to have a chance. Before we are going to tell guys they are out of luck, who is going to benefit from this?

Another commented that he fishes the East Fork Lewis River, it's impossible to get a fish into the bank using barbless. Fishing the Columba is going to be the same way. Trebles do not snag on the Columbia.

Another angler stated: Barbless – you want to take away the trebles but you want us to catch the hatchery fish. Now you put the cuffs on us. Does this make sense? Does the government listen to us? Does this input do any good? You want us to take hatchery fish out and you take our tools away. What are we supposed to do?

One person wanted to know: Is this rule being share with Oregon? Do we just go buy an Oregon license and fish trebles?

One person commented: I am overloaded with fishing gear over the last 35 years. I have more money invested in gear than in my first house. Changing hooks is too much.

Another angler said: I went on a fishing trip back east and caught steelhead and salmon in abundance in the 21", 23" but not the 24", 26" or 28". They had been sorted by size. Only small fish got through. Because of the nets we are only going to have smaller fish if this sorting process continues to take place – both with tribal and commercial.
Nets destroy the reproduction of larger fish. Who is breeding? How many? Where? Need to wise up in general management of the Columbia. Barbless is minutia. Need to think bigger. You miss the big issue. Need distribution of all sizes of fish from Idaho to Cathlamet or we won't have viable numbers of any species.

One angler thought we should postpone the barbless proposal until a conclusion is reached on the alternative gear study.

Another angler noted that the Columbia River isn't a snagging river. About the only place is Tanner Creek on the Oregon side. On the local rivers I agree 100%.

One person asked why McNary is the cut off? Is the proposal (#31) tribal influenced? Why only go to McNary?

One person noted that on the back of the proposal docoument the names of those submitting proposals and why they were not accepted is shown but the ones in front don't list who proposed them. Anglers particularly wanted to know the person behind this proposal.

Another person wanted to know: Do these people fish? Do they just get out of college and don't fish?

Another person noted that the barbless hooks lose a lot of fish. They are running at the boat and you lose them. The day after gill nets – there are a lot of dead fish floating everywhere. But the focus is on the sportsmen hurting the fish, not the commercials.

One person said: I'd like to quote a biologist who is still working for the Department. "Sportsmen are an ineffective way of harvesting fish". I'd like to thank you guys for being here and putting up with us.

#32. Lead-Tackle on Lakes Where Loons Breed

Proposal: This proposal would make it unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than one half ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 ½" in the following freshwater lakes: Ferry Lake, Swan Lake, and Long Lake (Ferry County), Pierre Lake (Stevens County), Big Meadow Lake, Yocum Lake and South Skookum Lake (Pend Oreille County), Lost Lake, Blue Lake and Bonaparte Lake (Okanogan County), Calligan Lake, Hancock Lake (King County), and Lake Hozomeen (Whatcom County).
Explanation: Common loons are currently state listed as a sensitive species with significant questions as to the species' population status. Washington has both breeding populations and wintering populations of common loons. Ingestion of small lead fishing gear has been identified as one of the major causes of loon mortality in WA. Lead toxicosis from fishing tackle was responsible for mortalities in 39% of common loon carcasses recovered in Washington from 1996-2008 (Poleschook & Gumm 2008). Over the past few years, an increasing number of manufacturers have begun offering for sale lead-free sinkers and jigs. This is an incremental step in reducing the availability of lead to loons and the proposal is restricted to lakes in Washington where we have documented common loon breeding.
Testimony:
Do you plan to put up signs telling the Loons, Herons, Swans, etc. which lakes are safe for them to use and which are not? Just prohibiting lead sinkers on breeding lakes does not make any sense. The ban must be Statewide on <u>all</u> water bodies to be of any effect. Loons and other wildlife use of water bodies are not restricted to just Loon breeding lakes. The lead ban must apply to <u>all</u> bodies of water in Washington. To do otherwise would be down right Loony!
The minimum allowable size for lead sinkers should be greater than 1 ounce and greater than 1 inch. This is what all the peer reviewed research shows. To do less than this is bad science and not supported by the research. Please provide the research supporting your decision to set the ban at 1/2 ounce.

How will the State enforce the lead sinker ban on selected lakes? Do you think fishermen will clean out their creels and tackle boxes to fish at different lakes? An outright ban on lead sinkers less than an ounce and less than an inch is the only way to halt the lead poisoning of wildlife.
The State should ban the sale of all lead sinkers less than an ounce and less than an inch. There are many non-toxic, comparably priced alternatives to lead sinkers.
You have not addressed the problem with lead exposure to children. Lead has been linked to human health problems, including brain damage, mental retardation, behavior problems, anemia, liver and kidney damage, hearing loss, hyperactivity, developmental delays, other physical and mental problems, and in extreme cases, death. Lower IQ scores, slower, development, and more attention problems have been observed in children exposed lead.
Thank you for your consideration of my comments banning the recreational use of lead.

I terribly diagree with the lead weight ban. He is some interesting information concerning the lead weights that are refferenced in an article from the Canadian Provincial Parks lead weight ban:
This year's fishing season could be the last time Canadian anglers are allowed to use those ubiquitous lead fishing sinkers. That's because the federal government is proposing to ban lead tackle and force fishermen to find more expensive alternatives. But even non-anglers should be concerned with how and why the government is making this decision.
The circumstances surrounding the proposed lead-sinker ban reveal that whimsy and fabrication have replaced science in setting environmental policies. The government and the environmental group that has spearheaded this crusade, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), claim the move is necessary to save Canadian loons from lead poisoning. Yet the actual evidence suggests the size and danger of the lead-sinker issue has been grotesquely exaggerated. And if the Liberals are prepared to pervert scientific evidence in order to justify new laws for picayune issues such as fishing tackle, what does this suggest for bigger and more significant policies?
Now urban folk might require a bit of background on the lead debate. In 1991, the U.S. banned lead shotgun pellets because of evidence that they found their way into lakes and rivers and were then ingested by water birds, causing lead poisoning in loons. Canada followed suit in 1997 with its own ban on lead shot.
But success on lead shot prompted a broader and bolder agenda, one that appears to be part lead hysteria and part antifishing campaign. Today the WWF and the federal government's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) argue that if banning lead shot makes sense, then it must also make sense to ban lead fishing tackle, since those small sinkers could get snagged or lost and end up on lake bottoms as well.
The WWF and CWS even came up with a catchy factoid — they claim 500 tonnes of lead sinkers are deposited in Canadian waterways annually. "That's the equivalent weight of dropping 500 cars into our lakes, rivers and streams each year," said former Environment Minister David Anderson last year in announcing the proposal to ban lead sinkers. And this is where policy parts ways with logic and science.
There's a fundamental difference between firing a shotgun shell over water and watching the pellets fall into the lake, and fishing with a sinker. Shotgun pellets are not designed to be reused. Sinkers are. In fact there is no reason why a careful fisherman couldn't use a handful of sinkers his entire life. That famous 500-tonne figure — and the image of an endless parade of cars being driven off piers into our lakes — assumes that every fisherman in Canada manages to lose his entire collection of sinkers at the end of every season. Selling a sinker is, in the government's mind, the same as ramming it down the throat of an unsuspecting loon.
Then there is the fact that a sizeable portion, perhaps even a majority by weight, of lead sinkers sold in Canada are not the tiny bits of metal you squeeze on your line, but what are called downrigger balls. These are fiveto 10-pound weights used for trolling for Great Lake salmon and other deep-

water fish. And if there are loons out there swallowing 10-pound balls of lead, the environment has bigger problems than sinker ingestion.
But of course all this is just speculation. If there really is a credible danger to waterbirds from lead sinkers, then there should be a scientific process to determine the extent of the havoc being wreaked. In fact, ingestion of lead sinkers has been studied extensively on both sides of the border. When environmentalists first began moving against lead sinkers, the U.S. National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisc., was asked to study the issue. Scientists there examined 2,240 individual waterbirds over four years and found only 23 birds (including 11 loons) that had lead sinkers in their stomachs. A larger study in Illinois found one bird out of 16,651 was carrying a lead sinker. As a result of these findings, the U.S. government abandoned plans for a nation-wide lead-sinker ban.
Canadian research reveals the same basic level of lead-sinker mortality north of the border. Between 1964 and 1999, the CWS was able to identify 71 birds and one turtle that had died from swallowing lead sinkers. A more recent study shows much the same thing. A 2003 CWS publication says: "An average of six cases of wildlife mortality from sinker ingestion have been documented annually in Canada between 1987 and 1998." Six dead birds. Per year. It's not exactly a bird holocaust out there. Now this might be compared with the thousands of loons that have died over the past three years on Lake Erie due to botulism. Or the fact that virtually the entire loon nesting habitat was wiped out in 2004 on Lake of the Woods when the water table rose precipitously. Or that the North American loon population is estimated at 700,000 birds.
Six dead birds nationwide due to lead sinker ingestion is insignificant to the point of amusing. Or it would be, if not for the fact that the federal government has seen fit to ignore its own scientific evidence when making policy. Brochures from Environment Canada call lead-sinker ingestion "the leading cause of death reported in adult common loons." The WWF for its part has claimed that the lead-based loonie death toll "could be as high as 30,000 birds per year" in Ontario alone. It is pure fantasy.
This winter, Environment Minister Stephane Dion claimed to hold a consultation on the lead-sinker debate. But with his department working hand in glove (or worm on hook) with the WWF and a ban already unveiled as the preferred policy of the government, the fishing community is bracing for an inevitable end to lead sinkers some time this year.

Lack of evidence that lead fishing weights were the cause of death.

Recommend that lead sinkers one ounce or less and lures or jigs w inches or less be banned statewide. This would also include lead core line, keel trolling weights, and weighted flies.
Other states have adopted bans on smaller-sized gear and are now looking to change to a larger size. This rule would be easy to enforce, being applied statewide.
Lead toxicosis is the leading cause of death for common loons, primarily from ingesting fish with attached line and lead tackle, secondarily from mistakenly picking up lead sinkers to use as grit. Washington's common loon population is declining. There are many alternatives to lead fishing tackle currently available.

Read this, and linked articals, and learn the truth, then eliminate the LIES about needing a ban on fishing lead; http://www.wafish.com/group/bassfishing/forum/topics/proposed-lead-ban-for-select (See Appendix 3 for posting)
The info source of this report is false and made up to pull the wool over those in higher office; http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/status/commloon/fnlloon.pdf (Washington State Status Report for the Common Loon STATE OF WASHINGTON February 2000)
Info in this artical proves a lead ban is not needed and the envionmentalists are LYING AGAIN! ; http://www.mwf.mb.ca/mwf/pdfs/sinkers.pdf (See Appendix 3 for article)

The main reason for this lead ban is the peta type people who want to ban fishing, and hunting, altogether and they are trying to do it one step at a time. 5 or 6 loons in 10 years and ban lead? One of the dumbest ideas in the history of the WDFW. Yes I sent this info to the Washington State Governor.
I would like to add my comment on the proposed lead ban on lakes with loons. I have reviewed the reports and data submitted by the fisheries and wildlife biologists. While I highly applaud their work and dedication, I can not back a proposal with such incomplete science. There is truly no concrete findings that associate the supposed lead toxicity to fishing tackle and related gear. Myself and others will be attending public meetings to ensure that all of our comments are heard and to bring some more complete science to the table. Once again I am pleased that the department is working hard to protect our wildlife, but this is simply not substantiated nor merit worthy.
I am also sending letters to my state representatives regarding this proposal.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports - We don't see this impacting any fly fishing opportunities. We also love the cry of the loon, so we may be a bit biased.

I support this proposal.

I am the owner and operator of a fishing community in washington state www.wafish.com
I disagree with the proposed led ban for a number of reasons. Please take the effects of the local economy and fishing community into consideration with the ridiculous accusations by the proposers.

This letter is to serve as my offical Testimony In regards to the Possible Lead Ban Proposal , I ask you to consider the following .
This data claims they have found 9 loons that have died from lead toxicosis.
This is only 9 loons in 13 years! Hardly statistically significant.
Nowhere is there anything but anecdotal evidence that any of these birds actually died from the lead toxicosis; they were merely found dead and assumed it was from the lead because lead sinkers were found with the carcass. What was the lead level in the blood, and was it above the minimum that causes death? Were there other complications or underlying health conditions that actually caused the death? How many of these loons may have died of natural causes like other diseases before the lead toxicosis caused death?
Nowhere does this document state how many loons die each year in Washington State of natural causes, old age, predation, disease, loss of habitat, nest destruction, poor water quality, environmental changes, etc. Instead, this document claims lead toxicosis and fishing tackle is the primary cause of deaths. This information alone, presented as evidence of how significant a lead ban would be to improving populations, is reason enough to ignore the report as not being scientific or significant.
Again, less than one bird per year has been found with "suspected" lead toxicosis.
Yet when you look at the references and others you will find that populations of loons has been steadily declining for many years, and primarily due to the loss of suitable breeding habitat. Loons are documented to not being tolerant of human activity, especially of building of homes near breeding grounds. One could make a more reasoned argument that the very people who watch loons are more responsible for their population decline than those who use lead fishing sinkers.
Do you really believe that a total ban on lead will result in increasing loon populations?
This report also slips in other snippets to support its position of totally banning lead by stating that lead sinkers also harm other waterfowl, yet it ignores that many waterfowl populations are steadily increasing in numbers without a lead fishing tackle ban. Most reasonable scientists would state that the key to wildlife is "habitat". Organizations like Ducks Unlimited get it; they provide breeding habitat and duck populations have increased (despite lead sinkers). The Loonies should do the same and

buy prime Loon breeding habitat; they could start by selling their homes on the lakefronts of the waters where they watch the loons.
I am a member of the Puyallup HawgHunters Bass club , each year we always provide Conservation efforts across the state (Our way of taking care of the land & water) .
I ask you to take the points that i have outlined into consideration please ! THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION .

I am a University of Washinton business student and I would like to voice my opinion on the matter of the proposed lead ban. I am an avid outdoorsman and primarily take part in recreational fishing particularly for bass. I can understand the vitality of monitoring the Loon population of Washington. Also as a Ducks Unlimited member I have taken part in several projects to maintain waterfowl habitat. I feel like the science behind this matter and the facts are what we really need to look at.
The provided documentation states that they studied 9 dead Loons that they say died of Lead Toxicosis. Some questions I have are; What was the lead level in the blood of those Loons, and was it high enough to causes mortality? Were there other complications or underlying health conditions that actually caused the death besides the ingestion of Lead? How many of these Loons may have died of natural causes like other diseases before the Lead Toxicosis caused their unfortunate death? Another question I have is how many Loons have died in total in the past year? I have no doubt that there were more deaths than 9. Was Lead Toxicosis the leading cause of mortality in Loons in Washington, or is it just the easiest thing to ban? There is no doubt that there are ways to increase the population of waterfowl species and it is not banning lead fishing tackle. Many studies have proved that the best way to increse numbers is to provide crucial habitat and particulary habitat fit for! nesting.
Another thing I fear from watching the WA Fish and Wildlife Commision hearing video is that if this does get passed then there will be an undeniable flooding of uninformed people saying "there are Loons on this lake why isn't it on the list there are Loons on this reservoir they shouldn't allow lead there either", and clearly by the way Ginger expressed her interest in adding Lake Wenatchee to "the list" just because the Commisioner at the meeting said he lives there and sees them frequently. What are the Commisioner's qualifications to say that the Loons are nesting there and that there is a Lead problem at that particular lake? He also mentions an Eagle killing a male loon that was supposed to be trying to mate on Lake Wenatchee, so I am curious to know if Ginger would be for adding an Eagle hunting season to the 2010-2012 proposal because they are responsible for at least 1 Loon Death that we know of.
I am not trying to be hostile I just want to know that there is truely investigation being put into the scientific findings and research that has gone into this matter. Banning Lead fishing tackle is something that the proposers of this ban say will not impact anglers in a negative fashion, but if there is true deep research and investigation done to evaluate this claim you will find that the availability of tungsten sinkers and tackle is very small, and tungsten lures and sinkers are nearly 5x more costly than lead.

The only thing that I would note, as a lake resident, is that we see Common Loons on Eloika Lake during the spring and fall, and sometimes a pair that "lingers" long enough that one suspects they could be nesting. That said, I think there are many more lakes that should fall in to this proposal prohibiting lead fishing products. The Common Loon is an amazing sight on our lake and an amazing sound to hear...I hope we can try to give them a brighter tomorrow.

Regarding the following proposal: Prohibit anglers from using lead weights weighing less than half an ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1.5 inches while fishing at 13 lakes where common loons breed. The intent of the proposal is to protect common loons from ingesting small lead fishing gear lost by anglers – a major cause of loon mortality in Washington.

I support this proposal. However, I am concerned that the proposal does not go far enough. I live on a lake in NE Washington State where Common Loons spend weeks every year, primarly on their migration in spring and late fall. We have witnessed the Loons attempts to nest here as well. Loons can ingest lead weights anywhere. Therefore I would encourage the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to expand this proposal in the near future to include all lakes. Thank you for your time and consideration.

In regards to the WDFW's recommendation to ban the use of lead fishing tackle in Washington State, I have the following things for the agency to consider: Not only does the recommendation fail to pass the scientific data test, it also fails the common sense test. The document that proposes this ban is an emotionally based document, fraught with flaws.
Some things to consider:
This data claims they have found 9 loons that have died from lead toxicosis. This is only 9 loons in 13 years! Hardly statistically significant. Nowhere is there anything but anecdotal evidence that any of these birds actually died from the lead toxicosis; they were merely found dead and assumed it was from the lead because lead sinkers were found with the carcass. What was the lead level in the blood, and was it above the minimum that causes death? Were there other complications or underlying health conditions that actually caused the death? How many of these loons may have died of natural causes like other diseases before the lead toxicosis caused death?
Nowhere does this document state how many loons die each year in Washington State of natural causes, old age, predation, disease, loss of habitat, nest destruction, poor water quality, environmental changes, etc. Instead, this document claims lead toxicosis and fishing tackle is the primary cause of deaths. This information alone, presented as evidence of how significant a lead ban would be to improving populations, is reason enough to ignore the report as not being scientific or significant.
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Yet when you look at the references and others you will find that populations of loons has been steadily declining for many years, and primarily due to the loss of suitable breeding habitat. Loons are documented to not being tolerant of human activity, especially of building of homes near breeding grounds. One could make a more reasoned argument that the very people who watch loons are more responsible for their population decline than those who use lead fishing sinkers.
Does anyone really believe that a total ban on lead will result in increasing loon populations?
This report also slips in other snippets to support its position of totally banning lead by stating that lead sinkers also harm other waterfowl, yet it ignores that many waterfowl populations are steadily increasing in numbers without a lead fishing tackle ban. Most reasonable scientists would state that the key to wildlife is "habitat". Organizations like Ducks Unlimited get it; they provide breeding habitat and duck populations have increased (despite lead sinkers). The Loonies should do the same and buy prime Loon breeding habitat; they could start by selling their homes on the lakefronts of the waters where they watch the loons.
Make no mistake; this document advocates a complete ban in Washington State. It specifically states that a partial ban will not work, yet the rule change is for a partial ban. If your "study" states a full ban is the goal and is necessary, then we can certainly expect that this year's partial ban will blossom into a full ban next year.
The study cites documents that make the outlandish claim that lead alternatives only add $5 per angler per year in additional cost, and that is a small price to pay if it so much as saves a single life. This, again, is a lame and dangerous position that is not rooted in reality. I know that a single lead dropshot weight costs $0.30 each, yet a tungsten version (if you can find one) costs $1.30 each! A single tungsten bullet sinker for flipping costs more than $5 each. Tungsten spinnerbaits cost $18. Very few tungsten football or flipping jigs even exist.
Worse yet, tungsten weights and jigs are all made overseas, using tremendous amounts of energy

and creating extremely large carbon footprints, and have other implications concerning loss of US jobs.
Anglers have provided more than $5 billion to fishery conservation (through excise taxes paid on equipment purchases), and recreational fishing generates a $125 billion annual economy in America. This revenue will be lost when a lead ban is imposed, and I think more loons will be lost without the ability to fund biologists. This report to the Commission fails to mention these contributions made by the angling community, or the potential impact this new policy could have on the future of sport fishing in Washington. Make no mistake, incremental steps that limit fishing and hunting opportunity have a direct result in the available revenue streams that pay for habitat and biologists. Bird watcher's pay no license fees, or Federal Excise Tax, and hence do not generate the funds that anglers and hunters generate.
This proposal to ban lead by one outdoor user group (Loon watchers) at the expense of a much larger user group (anglers) is the most toxic problem WDFW and the public are facing. Hopefully more reasonable minds will prevail.

Comments from Public Meetings:
The proposal to restrict the use of lead fishing gear in lakes where loons nest was discussed at the Spokane meeting. Ginger Gumm and Daniel Poleschook Jr. have been collecting data lead toxicity from fishing gear in loons and other waterbirds in Washington since 1996. They submitted a proposal to restrict the use of lead fishing gear and have been working with our Wildlife folks on these issues. They are hoping to be able to make a presentation to the Fish and Wildlife Commission at their November meeting when sportfishing rules are presented. Their recommendation is to modify the current proposal and limit sinkers to one inch or less in diameter, because this would be much easier to enforce than the current proposal for a weight restriction. Artificial lures two inches or less in length should also be restricted, and lead core line, keel trolling weights, weighted flies and other gear containing lead should be restricted on all Washington waters. Daniel and Ginger feel that the expansion of the current proposal is warranted by their findings that loons are present throughout the state year-round, during different stages of their lives (breeding, nesting, migrating, over-wintering). They pointed out that Colorado, Montana and Wisconsin are considering similar rules. Other states that have surveyed anglers have found that most are aware of the problems with lead and know that there are alternatives available, but will not change their use of lead unless required to by law. (See Attachment 3 for further details).

At Mill Creek, one person stated that this was proposed for trumpeter swans as well as loons. They have been dying for lead poisoning in urban lakes. This person also wanted to learn about the different user groups that fish with lead gear in lakes. She had pamphlets to pass out about lead, and would like to see a gear exchange (anglers turn in lead gear and get alternative gear back). She wants to change the proposal to apply statewide and to include sinkers 1” or less lures 2” or less, and also include jigs, lead core line, flies with lead, keel trolling weights, etc. She stated that we are losing grebes and ducks as well. The proposal is not restrictive enough.

Region 1

#33. Mill Creek (Walla Walla Co)

Proposal: Closed waters from 400 ft below Gose Street Bridge to Bennington Dam.
Explanation: The portion from Roosevelt St upstream to Bennington Dam is a flood control channel with a series of weirs. Fish become stranded in the pool below each of the weirs and the lower portion of this reach dewaters. Water temperatures become marginal or critical for ESA listed salmonids. Fish are very vulnerable because of the isolation within pools below weirs. WDFW is

working with the USACE and others to improve habitat conditions but to help protect ESA listed fish and improve their survival in poor habitat conditions the fishery should be terminated.
Testimony:

#34. Sherman Creek (Ferry Co)

Proposal: Change from December 1 – August 31 season to standard stream season (1st Saturday in June through October 31)
Explanation: Originally, protection was sought for returning kokanee broodstock collection. The kokanee hatchery program was not successful, partly because the water was too cold. With the discontinuation of this program, the stream should revert to the statewide stream season.
Testimony:

#35. Dayton Pond (Columbia Co)

Proposal: Allow anglers with reduced fee licenses or Designated Harvester Cards to fish the Dayton Juvenile Pond along with juveniles.

Explanation: Some individuals from the public have made this request because it provides easy fishing access within town.
Testimony:
No. This is a kid's fishing pond. Do not allow adults to fish there.

#36. Lake Roosevelt Kokanee Limit

Proposal: Change the kokanee daily limit from 2 fish to 6, no more than 2 with intact adipose fins.
Explanation: Hatchery fish are available for harvest. This will allow anglers to harvest a larger number of these fish, while still limiting the harvest of wild fish to a maximum of 2.
Testimony:

Comments from Public Meetings:
At the Spokane meeting, it was clarified that this will continue to be a bonus limit, in addition to the normal 5 trout daily limit. We talked about mark rates for the hatchery fish. The large fish planted in May at about 10 fish to the pound are essentially 100% adipose clipped. They will be 14" by August, and attractive to anglers. Fry plants are otolith marked, not clipped, so anglers would not be able to identify these.

Region 2

#37. Bonaparte Creek (Okanogan Co)

Proposal: add a CLOSED WATERS section to Bonaparte Creek from the mouth to the falls one mile upstream. Retain standard stream season and daily limits.

Explanation: Juvenile and adult steelhead rear and spawn within the proposed closure area and represent the highest density of steelhead usage within the Okanogan River basin.
Testimony:

#38. Columbia Basin Hatchery Creek (Grant Co)

Proposal: Remove the 8" minimum size for trout in the section open only to juveniles and anglers with a reduced fee license or designated harvester card. Retain daily limit of 3 trout.
Explanation: No minimum size is warranted or advised on this put-and-take fishery from the hatchery outflow to the confluence with Rocky Coulee Wasteway. No significant natural production occurs. Most fish are caught with bait, so the mortality on released fish is high.
Testimony:
Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at Mill Creek asked why are we not proposing a year-round closure like we do in many other areas with bull trout?

#39. Icicle River (Chelan Co)

Proposal: This proposal would close the season on the Icicle River above the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery rack on September 15 rather than October 31.
Explanation: This proposal will provide added protection (in addition to the selective gear rule which is already in place) to the ESA-listed bull trout that have been observed spawning in the Icicle River.
Testimony:
This stream is the only open moving water in Chelan County unless the Wenatchee River is open for steelhead, which rarely happens. It is also readily accessible because of its proximity to the USFS road.
I have fly fished this river for years and feel it is my home waters. I practice catch and release with barbless hooks, and in fact only fish with dry flies. I am protective of this gorgeous stream. Of course, over time, I have seen more and more pressure on the stream, but frankly, mostly fly fishermen seeking a few quiet hours while their significant other is roaming Leavenworth. I have rarely seen bait or gear fishermen on this stream.
While I am very aware of the Wild Fish Conservancy's surveys seeking the existence of bull trout, I have never seen an endangered trout in this stream. Which is not to say they may not be there. However, the fishing season on this stream realistically starts in min-July because of the massive run-off from the Stewart Range. While in-stream flows decline in the sections from the USFW hatchery to the confluence with the Wenatchee (mostly as a result of irrigation) and perhaps because of the hydrologic continuity issues with wells, the main portion of the icicle remains quite hydrated throughout the summer and fall. If you reduce the fishing season by a month and a half, there will only be, realistically, a month and a half of a season on the river. (3rd week of July to September 15). I have years of journals which can substantiate this.
Among fly fisherpeople there has been an ongoing discussion on WDFW's management targeting only anadromous species. It's as if trout (except bull trout) do not exist. In the Icicle River, rather than manage a single species it may behoove WDFW to take a more ecosystem approach, looking at restricting takes on the irrigation(thus boosting in-stream flows), pressuring Chelan County on it's building permit conditions along the river, and working with the USFS on the location of the roag=d replacement above the Ida Creek Campground.
For those of us who fish only for trout on moving water, the fishing experiences in Chelan are almost nil (other than the Icicle the nearest open rivers are at least a two hour drive). I am beginning to think that I should just save my license dollars and spend them in Montana, Idaho, or Wyoming, rather than buy a license to fish for such a short time.
Perhaps before a rule change is made, there should be more study, after all the surveys by WFC have just begun (as well as an independent study done by WDFW). And in the meantime modify the rule for catch and release only, barbless hooks. Also increased posting about bull trout in the campgrounds along Icicle Creek would be helpful.

I understand the WFC I s a powerful lobby to WDFW, but I hope you are able to consider “local” voice in this rule change.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Proteciton of spawning bull trout in Icicle Creek

#40. Methow River

Proposal: From County Road 1535 (lower Burma Rd) to Weeman Bridge – add maximum hook size #10 (1/4” gap point to shank) to the catch-and-release fisheries for all game fish. (No change to winter whitefish fishery).
Explanation: Anglers have been targeting steelhead during the trout fishery, which under permit 1554, had to be closed in 2008 early due to approaching steelhead take limits. The small hook size is intended to cut down on this activity and allow the fishery to remain open.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Designed to reduce incidental kill of steelhead during the C&R season.

Comments from Public Meetings:
At the Mill Creek meeting, the President of Steelhead Trout club provided written comments and a board with examples of different types of gear. (See Appendix 3 for written comments and picture of board). The proposal to limit anglers to #10 size hooks in the Methow is alarming. Selective gear rules are already in place. The proposal would eliminate the use of traditional streamer flies, normal size trout lures and larger than size 10 dry flies. Limiting the hook size during the entire season may well increase the impact on salmon and steelhead smolts. Larger hook sizes actually decrease the chance of hooking these small fish. There is an enforcement issue with anglers targeting steelhead in the last few days of September. Hook restrictions could be considered for that time period for anglers targeting steelhead, but the proposal as stated is not necessary and could actually be harmful.

Another angler at Mill Creek stated that he currently uses larger hooks in areas where smolts are present to avoid catching them.

#41. Buzzard Lake (Okanogan Co)

Proposal: Last Saturday in April – Oct 31 season. Trout daily limit 1. All species: selective gear rules
Explanation: The proposed rules are intended to produce a quality trout fishery.
Testimony:
I strongly support proposed rule changes #41 Buzzard Lake, #45 Cougar Lakes, #46 Desert Lakes, #74 Merrill Lake and especially #88 Munn & Susan Lakes. I support any increase in opportunities to add selective gear lakes opportunities.

#42. Lake Chelan Lake Trout Rules

Proposal: Open the northern portion of the lake year round to the harvest of lake trout.
Explanation: The proposed regulation change is primarily designed to assist with controlling numbers of lake trout and to be consistent with lake trout regulations in the southern portion of the lake. It will also be consistent with the proposed year-round season for landlocked salmon. Anglers fishing for salmon will frequently catch lake trout.
Testimony:

#43. Lake Chelan Salmon Rules

Proposal: Open both the northern and southern portions of the lake to salmon fishing (under landlocked salmon rules) year-round with a daily limit of one salmon and a minimum size of 15".
Explanation: Efforts to provide a salmon fishery based on triploid summer Chinook stocking have been successful. Triploid salmon stocked specifically for recreational fishing fish now exist in numbers sufficient to open a year-round fishery. This rule is currently in effect by emergency regulation.
Testimony:

#44. Cougar Lake (Okanogan Co) Pasayten Wilderness Area

Proposal: add selective gear rules to Cougar Lake.
Explanation: Selective gear rules will help protect larger bull trout that contribute to the downstream population within the Lost River drainage by reducing hook and release mortality. This also makes the rules concurrent with current Black Lake (Pasayten Wilderness Area) to protect bull trout spawning in Lake Creek.
Testimony:

#45. Cougar Lake (Okanogan Co) near Winthrop

Proposal: Add a catch-and release season with selective gear rules April 1- August 31, before the current retention fishery.
Explanation: This would provide additional opportunity, while at the same time providing the current fall/winter catch and keep trout season in Cougar Lake. A regulation similar to Davis, Campbell, Rat, and Green lakes would make for some consistency as well as providing another catch-and-release area. Harvest is usually not enough to impact the spring and summer trout fisheries, since we supplement with additional hatchery trout. Winter harvest is fairly low most years.
Testimony:
I strongly support proposed rule changes #41 Buzzard Lake, #45 Cougar Lakes, #46 Desert Lakes, #74 Merrill Lake and especially #88 Munn & Susan Lakes. I support any increase in opportunities to add selective gear lakes opportunities.

#46. Desert Lakes (Grant Co) Rules

Proposal: Change the rules for Harris, Sedge, Tern, and Dune lakes (Grant Co) from statewide rules to selective gear rules for all species and a daily limit of one trout.
Explanation: Rehabilitation is planned for fall 2009, and thereafter the waters will return to trout fisheries (this rule, if adopted, would not take effect until May 1, 2010). Selective gear rules would be consistent w/ nearby Beda Lake. The demand for quality waters is high and these walk-in fisheries would be prime candidates as they currently have no other angler-type following.
Testimony:
I strongly support proposed rule changes #41 Buzzard Lake, #45 Cougar Lakes, #46 Desert Lakes, #74 Merrill Lake and especially #88 Munn & Susan Lakes. I support any increase in opportunities to add selective gear lakes opportunities.
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports-- Would change the rules to selective gear and a daily limit to 1 trout

#47. Enchantment Park Pond (Chelan Co)

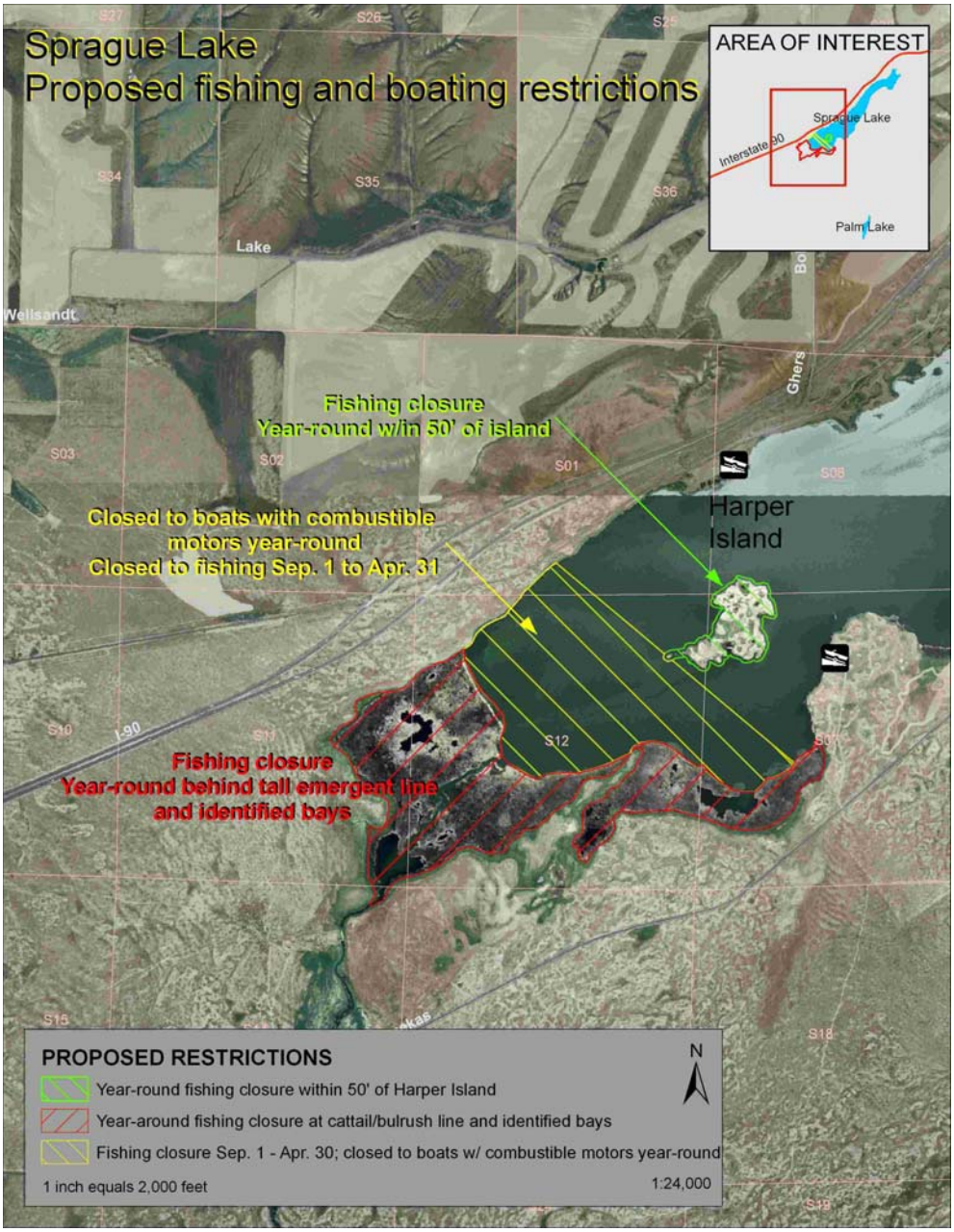
Proposal: Change the name of Enchantment Park Pond to Blackbird Island Pond and change-fishing season from year-round, to July 1 – September 30. Retain "juvenile only" designation.
Explanation: The original Enchantment Park Pond, now named Blackbird Island Pond, has been reconstructed for use as both a hatchery steelhead acclimation pond and juvenile angler pond. From mid March until June 31 the pond will be used for steelhead acclimation. After all steelhead have left the pond, WDFW will stock trout to provide angling opportunity for juvenile anglers (less than 15 years of age). During the month of October any remaining trout will be removed and the ponds will be readied for the next batch of steelhead in the spring.
Testimony:

#48. Fish Lake (Chelan Co)

Proposal: Add a daily limit of 25 perch (currently no daily limit for perch).
Explanation: Historically, anglers enjoyed excellent perch fishing throughout the year at Fish Lake. In recent years anglers have expressed concerns about declining harvest opportunities for perch. The WDFW Warm Water Team surveyed the lake in 2001. The results of this study suggested that perch numbers may have declined due to a combination of factors: 1) competition for forage between young of the year perch and the abundantly stocked hatchery trout fingerlings; 2) predation of young perch by hatchery stocked catchable size trout; 3) disease; and 4) over-harvest. The proposed rule change is recommended to control over-harvest.
Testimony:

#49. Rufus Woods Lake

Proposal: On the waters of Rufus Woods Lake or within Designated Fishing Areas, which are located and marked as such on the Colville Reservation shoreline, either a Tribal permit or State License is required. A State License is still required when fishing from the Douglas County shoreline. Year-round season. Trout (includes kokanee) – daily limit 2. Other game fish – statewide rules. Any trout caught using bait must be included as part of daily limit. Only uninjured fish caught using artificial lures or flies with single barbless hooks may be released. Closed to fishing for sturgeon.
Explanation: These rules are necessary to conform to Colville Tribal regulations for boundary waters, and will allow for better enforcement of rules, reduced hook and release mortality, and enhanced cooperation between Colville Tribal and WDFW personnel.
Testimony:
On the few times we have been in that area of Rufus Wood Lake, I have never seen any markers designating Tribal Shoreline. But then we're almost always fishing other portions of the lake for Walleye.



#50. Sprague Lake

Proposal: CLOSED WATERS - Year-round: those waters of Cow Creek, the marsh at the SW end of the lake from the lakeside edge of the reeds to Danekas Rd, the small bay at the SE end of the lake, and those waters within 50' of Harper Island. All waters SW of the SW tip of Harper Island are open to fishing from boats with non-combustible motors only. Sept. 1-April 31: those waters SW of the SW tip of Harper Island closed to fishing. (Figure 1) Note: Closed waters and boat motor restrictions will be indicated by sign and displayed at the public boat launches.

Explanation: The proposed rule change is needed to reduce negative impacts associated with recreational disturbance to breeding waterbirds (particularly grebes and terns) and staging migratory waterfowl (particularly small Canada geese). The Western grebe is a state candidate for listing and populations have been plummeting in recent years. Declines of Western Grebes have been documented on their wintering grounds, particularly in the Puget Sound region where the Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Project (PSAMP) and Washington Sea Grant Program have reported 71–95% declines in abundance indices since the 1990s (Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team 2009). Sprague Lake is an important breeding area for this species.

Figure 1 – Proposed Restrictions

Testimony:

Region 3

#51. Middle Fork Ahtanum Creek (Yakima Co)

Proposal: This proposal would add a CLOSED WATERS section - in the Middle Fork Ahtanum Creek from the A2000 Rd. Bridge at Tree Phones Campground downstream to the A2000 spur road bridge in NE Section 34 (about 3.5 miles).
Explanation: The closed area will protect spawning and rearing bull trout. This rule will establish a long-term conservation zone for protection of this federally listed (ESA) "threatened" species. Resident-type bull trout are struggling to survive in the Ahtanum Cr. basin and need full protection from any indirect (non-targeted) fishing mortality in the primary spawning and rearing area.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Proposes a sanctuary zone for bull trout and other spawning species

#52. Bachelor Creek(Yakima Co)

Proposal: This creek currently has a year-round season and a 5-trout daily limit with no minimum size. This proposal would return Bachelor Creek to the normal stream season (1st Saturday in June – October 31) and normal stream rules for trout (two fish daily limit, minimum size 8").
Explanation: The liberal trout rules, which are geared to lakes, ponds and reservoirs where hatchery fish are stocked, were put in place when WDFW stocked Bachelor Creek. Since stocking stopped, these rules are no longer appropriate for a waterbody that relies on wild trout natural production to support a fishery. The standard season for creeks (1st Sat. in June – Oct. 31) for all species, and the 2 trout daily limit, 8" min. size, are appropriate.
Testimony:

#53. Benton County Rivers, Streams, and Beaver Ponds

Proposal: Benton County rivers, streams, and beaver ponds are currently open year-round. This proposal would return these waters to the statewide standard season of the first Saturday in June – October 31.
Explanation: These creeks (Snipes, Spring, Corral and Amon Cr.) support wild resident trout, some steelhead spawning and rearing, and have wild juvenile fall Chinook and coho salmon rearing in the lower reaches. ESA-listed steelhead parr and smolts deserve protection from late fall/early spring fishing mortality provided by delaying the opening of the season until after the smolts have migrated to the Yakima River. The resident trout fishery in these creeks is supported solely by natural production and wild females need an opportunity to spawn once before being subjected to harvest.
Testimony:
Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at the Yakima meeting noted that this should not include the Columbia and Yakima rivers. (Correct – it does not)

#54. Wide Hollow Creek (Yakima Co)

Proposal: This creek currently has a 5-trout daily limit with no minimum size. This proposal would return Wide Hollow Creek to the normal stream rules for trout (two fish daily limit, minimum size 8"). It would also designate Wide Hollow Creek as a "juvenile only" water.

Explanation: WDFW no longer stocks hatchery trout into Wide Hollow Cr. (last stocked in 2005---primarily to benefit juvenile anglers).The liberal trout species rules, which are geared to lakes, ponds

and reservoirs where hatchery fish are still stocked, are no longer appropriate for a waterbody that relies on wild trout natural production to support a fishery.

Wide Hollow Cr. is a small, urban stream that flows from West Valley through the City of Yakima and City of Union Gap before entering the Yakima River. It flows through two public parks and the backyards of many private residences, affording youth anglers an opportunity to learn to fish without having to travel out-of-town. In many ways it is similar to Mercer Cr. and Wilson Cr. within the Ellensburg city limits, which have long been designated for "juvenile anglers only". Wide Hollow Cr. is a prime candidate for this same designation.

Testimony:

#55. Powerline Lake (Franklin Co)

Proposal: Change trout daily limit from 5 fish to 2.

Explanation: Powerline Lake (50 acres) has recently replaced Railroad Pond as WDFW's Franklin County "quality trout lake" after public access to Railroad Pond was lost. WDFW began stocking triploid rainbow trout in Powerline Lake in 2007. The triploid rainbows appear to survive well and have provided a good fishery throughout the year. Because the number of triploids that can be stocked annually is limited, the statewide standard 5 trout daily limit is excessive and can lead to rapid depletion of the population. No other trout (i.e. standard hatchery "catchables") are stocked during the year. Trout fry are not stocked because Powerline Lake is managed as a "mixed stock" lake, which also supports warmwater fisheries for largemouth bass, black crappie and yellow perch. To spread out distribution of the triploid trout harvest among anglers and to provide for fall fishing opportunity and/or carryovers into the following year, we propose to reduce the daily trout limit to two fish.

Testimony:

#56. Wenas Lake

Proposal: return to the standard trout daily limit of 5. (current rule sets a limit of 2 brown trout within the 5 trout daily limit).

Explanation: WDFW no longer stocks hatchery trout (rainbow or brown trout) into Wenas Lake. The special rule limiting the take of brown trout is not longer needed.

Testimony:

Region 4

NOTE: The majority of the proposals for changes to stream fisheries in Region 4 are found in the stream strategy spreadsheets.

Wild Steelhead Protection

The following proposals for earlier closing dates on the Nooksack River and forks, Pilchuck Creek, Pilchuck River, Raging River, Skykomish River, Snohomish River, Snoqualmie River, and Stillaguamish River are all intended to provide more protection for wild steelhead present in these rivers. Most hatchery steelhead will have cleared these areas by the middle of February, so anglers are fishing for wild fish (catch-and-release) until the end of the month under current rules. These proposals are included in the spreadsheets for the proposed new stream strategy, and are also in line with the Statewide Steelhead Management Plan's Recreational Fishery Management Guidelines.

Testimony:

The rule changes proposed below for the Snohomish system (#57-64) have gone to far, there is a small window of availability of anglers actually being able to fish for Wild Steelhead. The catch-n-release season has already been take away from us 7-8 years ago and since it is not listed in the rules any more we will never get that back. Our season seems to be shrinking more every year and we can't do anything about it.
I believe the best choice for a change in this system would be to allow retention of hatchery steelhead until Jan 31st and make the season from Feb 1 until the end of Feb. a catch & release season.
If you are really concerned about protecting the wild steelhead you should ban all bait for the period of Jan 1st through the end of Feb., I am sure this would do a lot more to protect wild steelhead.
Another solution would be to not allow any fishing out of a motorized boat for the period of Jan 1 to end of Feb., the side drifters are putting up the big numbers and also hook many wild fish in hatchery fish areas. It is very difficult to catch hatchery steelhead in most areas of the river except for in from of the Reiter Ponds Hatchery unless you can cover a lot water in a motorized boat.
I am against these changes and would like the river to stay the same. You have to understand that people who target wild steelhead on this system know how to handle fish well. I am sure my response won't go anywhere to stop the changes, they never do. Last year I asked to not allow retention of Hatchery Steelheadd during the catch & release season the Skagit because it attracts the wrong type of fisherman.

Proposed Rule changes #57 thru #65 will reduce our fishing season by an additional 13 to 14 days. The WDFW has already reduced the river season by up to 6 days by starting the season on the first Saturday instead of the 1st of the month. This amounts to a loss of 20 fishing days on our local rivers. The original loss at the beginning of the season was so fishers who couldn't get out until Saturday would have an equal chance, this is ridiculous. Anybody who wants to fish the opening day could take off from work to fish it. This proposed closure amounts to a loss of over 7% of our season. As a guide this amounts to a pay cut and as an avid angler it unacceptable. When are we sportsmen and women ever going to get back any of our seasons that have been taken away? I oppose these rule changes

I very much object to the removal of two weeks of steelhead fishing by closing the rivers listed in proposed rules 57 through 64. After a long dark winter, walking the river towards the end of February, as the days are just starting to get reasonably long, is a yearly rite I cherish.
Seems to me the WDFW just constantly takes away from the sportsman. It is very disheartening.

This is another example to try and save a handful of fish instead of doing the right thing which is to restrict the harvest of all wild steelhead and mandate that the tribes cut back significantly on their harvest and netting schedules. We must get more fish escaping to spawn and quit managing on the basis of how many can we squeeze out of the harvest. This reg may save a few hundred fish but we are thousands in debt based on looking at historical escapement capacity of individual **rivers and not by basin**.

Very few people will argue the fact that wild steelhead should be protected. Problem is equity and fairness. If there is enough evidence to further restrict the harvest of wild steelhead there is absolutely enough evidence to significantly reduce tribal harvest of wild fish. I believe sport fisherman have changed their mentality immensely and are ready to save these fish but our co-managers show no conservation ethic.
The Quinault Tribe on the lower Chehalis River, Quileute Tribe on the Quileute, Sol Duc and Bogachield Rivers as well as tribes on the northern rivers have consistently netted 5 days a week during the winter steelhead runs (December through April). The days the nets are in the rivers are

rarely staggered nor are the schedules managed based on weather and river conditions which significantly impact fish movements and subsequent escapement upriver.

It did not used to be this way prior to this last director who was guided by the current director. The current director negotiated changes that have devastated these runs – now we again must take the high road and be further restricted. Management used to be on a quota system where fish were actually counted. Harvest was not solely based on manipulated computer models. I agree with this reg change but it must go farther. We want wild steelhead protected but not at the expense of giving the tribes more and more. It must be fair and the foregone opportunity must be dealt with. In all reality there is no opportunity to be forgone because these wild populations if looked at on a river by river, run by run are in peril.

When I started Steelheading, the season ran through March. Then to protect the wild steelhead March was changed to catch and release only. Then once again to protect the wild steelhead March was taken away completely. Now the proposal is to take away another two weeks of the Steelhead season. Throughout all of this our license fees have continued to increase. At what point does the "punish the sportsman" end. We have continued to support our sport despite diminished opportunity and higher costs and our reward is further diminished opportunity and even higher costs. Enough already.

Closing many of our Puget Sound river one month to two weeks early for steelhead retention (closing the rivers entirely to fishing)
My Comment – We already have no Seattle area river fishing available to us in March, April, and May, where will I take my guided fishing trips? I will loose many bookings, the bookings that I do retain we will travel to the coastal rivers and support their economy, and also put much more pressure on the steelhead over there.

Lori Preuss, I am in grave distress at some of the new proposals for upcoming sportfishing seasons. I have been a fisherman in the rivers of Washington State since I was old enough to hold a fishing rod. Fishing is a tremendous part of who I am and who my children will be. We keep telling ourselves that we preserving our wildlife resources but I'm not quite so sure about that.
Approximately 20+ years ago, I fished the North Fork of the Tolt River with my Father. There were so many Steelhead in that spot we couldnt see the bottom of the river. As I got older I imagined what it would be like to take my son to that special place. It never happened. The State closed that portion of the River for an undetermined amount of time but speculated that it would once again re-open when the fish numbers increased. To this date it is still closed.
I fished the Skagit River with a good friend of mine this year. We anticipated a great season as the weather was good and the water was in great shape. As the month of April passed we were having little success and the thought of no fish saddened us both. I continously asked myself "What has happened to our fisheries?" Is it poor fish management? Are the waters polluted so bad the fish are dying at sea? Or what? Fortunatley the fish arrived late and we were able to catch and release a few beautiful Wild Stelhead.
With the thousands of fisherman paying fees to fish, including shell fish, the money should be there. I volunteered as a youth rearing fish in the Sultan area we were extremely successfull. What are the reasons that we dont have as many hatcheries or why arent we raising more fish? I know what it is, its money. It costs money to employ the people to run the hatcheries it costs money to buy the supplies needed to run the hatcheries and so on.
I completely agree with preserving our Wild Steelhead and I support the catch and release of these fish. But I do not agree with cutting our seasons shorter than they are. Is taking 2 weeks away going

to solve our problems, I think not. I believe the answers ly within our management practices, not with rearing fish and regulating fisherman but with effectively and efficiently managing money.
We pay to raise hatchery Steelhead and in doing so I believe we have the right to fish for them. If the State continues to restrict our time on the river we are taking away from our children the things that gave us the desire to become who we are.

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person from Mill Creek addressed proposals #60-64, stating that he hates to lose the last 2 weeks of the season, especially on the Stillaguamish. Water conditions are bad until the end of the season – the last 2 weeks are the best time. He has heard that it is hard to survey the SF because of the dirty water. The package is confusing to him because there are more early closures listed on the spreadsheets than there in the proposal package.

#57. Nooksack River, NF,SF,MF (Whatcom Co)

Proposal: This proposal would close the fisheries in the Nooksack River, including the North Fork, Middle Fork and South Fork on February 15 rather than the current February 28.
Testimony:

I have just reviewed the Proposal for the Sportfishing Rule Changes for Region 4. I am adamantly opposed to the closing of the Nooksack River on February 15th. From the information I have obtained on the Departments Web Site, the current status of the Wild Steelhead on Nooksack River is listed as "Unknown". The 2002 SaSI Status is also listed as "Unknown". I do not understand how the state can make any sort of decision about a stock without knowing the health of the stock to begin with?
I will not be able to attend the meeting on October 6th at the Mill Creek Office but would like to submit my concerns relating to the proposal for a February 15th closing. Therefore, I would appreciate all available data from the department that indicates the need for an earlier closing date for the Nooksack River. My personal experience is the February Wild Run of Steelhead continues to get stronger and stronger. I do not understand the need to take away a catch and release fishery that has a positive impact in the community and a very limited impact to the fishery itself? Even NOAA Fisheries states, "They did not find fisheries to present significant risk to wild steelhead".

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#58. Pilchuck Creek (Snohomish Co)

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries in Pilchuck Creek from the mouth to the Highway. 9 Bridge on February 15 rather than the current February 28.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15.

I support this proposal.

#59. Pilchuck River (Snohomish Co)

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries in the Pilchuck River from the mouth to 500' downstream of the Snohomish city diversion dam February 15 rather than the current February 28.

Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#60. Raging River

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries on the Raging River on February 15 rather than the current February 28.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#61. Skykomish River

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries on the Skykomish River from the mouth to the mouth of the Wallace River on February 15 rather than the current February 28.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#62. Snohomish River

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries on the Snohomish River on February 15 rather than the current February 28.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#63. Snoqualmie River

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries on the Snoqualmie River from the mouth to the boat launch at Plumb on February 15 rather than the current February 28.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#64. Stillaguamish River

Proposal: This proposal would close fisheries on the Stillaguamish River from Marine Drive to the Forks on February 15 rather than the current February 28.

Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#65. Skagit River

Proposal: This proposal would make three changes in the Skagit River fishing rules:1) from the mouth to Highway 536, the selective gear rules would be put into place February 15 rather than the current March 1; 2) the retention fishery in all sections of the river from Highway 536 to the Cascade River currently close March 15. This proposal would close these fisheries on February 15. The catch-and-release fisheries from the Dalles Bridge to the Cascade would then begin February 16 instead of the current March 16; 3) From Highway 536 to the Dalles Bridge, a fishery would be added (February 16 – March 31, selective gear rules and catch and release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained. Lawful to fish from a floating device equipped with a motor, but not while under power.)
Explanation: the February 15 closure of the retention fisheries and earlier application of selective gear rules provide protection for wild stocks (see proposals above). The additional catch-and-release fishery (except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained) can be offered because of the other measures put in place to protect wild fish.
Testimony:
The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Provides additional protection for wild steelhead by moving the conclusion of the season from Feb 28 to Feb 15

I support this proposal.

#66. Green/Duwamish River Wild Steelhead

Proposal: This proposal would close the retention of wild steelhead on the Green/Duwamish River.
Explanation: An exception to the statewide wild retention regulation was initially made for the Green because there were substantial numbers of unmarked non-native summer-run steelhead in the Green River. In recent years, catches of unmarked summer-run steelhead have declined substantially.
Testimony:
Long overdue. All wild steelhead statewide should be released until the population shows a significant rebound.

Ok, so I support the crabbing rule change, and I support prohibiting wild steelhead retention on all rivers untill numbers improve.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Closes the River to retention of wild steelhead

I support this proposal.

#67. Beaver Lake (King Co)

Proposal: Change trout daily limit to 5 fish, no more than 2 over 15”.
Explanation: This proposal is intended to spread out the catch of jumbo trout that are planted in Beaver Lake each November, making the fishery last longer into the winter.

Testimony:
As an avid fisherman of multiple species I have become keenly aware of the reductions of fish stocking over the last few years. One of the areas hard hit in this is the Triploid Trout stockings. In an effort to reduce hogging and extend availability of "trips" to more people in a longer duration of time after stocking and lake openers I would like to propose a restriction on retention of these fish. Some lakes like Fish Lake in Chelan County already have a restriction like this in place. It is assumed that the intent of the DFW is not for a few dozen people to hit a body of water hard immediately following an opening and take home 5 11/2 to 4 lb fish a day until in a very short time the trips have been for the most part been fished out. This is an issue because these fish seem more aggressive than their non-sterile counterparts. I have witnessed on several occasions over the years at different lakes on opening days where there may be 9000 fish planted with perhaps only 800 being trips but more than ½ the fish taken are trips. This does not include any culling. So my proposal is to mirror the Fish Lake rule for rainbow trout which is "daily limit 5- no more than 2 over 15" may be retained.
This proposal is intended for small to mid-size lakes where planter bows are the standard catch. This rule should probably not extend to larger lakes or those lakes with a very strong bio-mass which makes standard planters or fry grow big and fast. So probably in most cases this rule would be more appropriate for West side lakes. I would think that the biologists should help determine where this rule would most suitably apply.
I first formulated this proposal for the Beaver Lake fishery on the Issaquah Plateau (King County) because of the special trout planting that has been going on there for many years now. The display fish at the Issaquah Hatchery (all trips 2-6 lbs) are dumped in that lake in late fall and there is usually 1-2 thousand of them. The lake becomes a zoo immediately following the stocking but the fishery is usually done in about three weeks because so many people get greedy and fill up freezers with 5 of these big fat fish every day. This fishery could theoretically last until the end of December if we had a 2 over 15 rule to limit this fish grab and many more people could share in the catch for a much longer time.
Even if my proposal for a large sweeping change in many lakes in our state is not adopted, please very seriously consider applying it to Beaver Lake due to the special nature of this fishery and the fact that it is really the only great trout opportunity in the Pugetropolis area especially in the Oct-Nov period. Thank You for this consideration.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Reduces retention of stocked trout to two over 15 inches.

#68. Blackman's Lake (Snohomish Co)

Proposal: This proposal would change the daily limit for trout in Blackman's Lake from 5 to 3.
Explanation: The Snohomish Sportsman's club spends thousands of dollars annually stocking Blackman's with triploid trout. A reduction in the bag limit would ensure that the sport fishing community would get the maximum benefit from these fish. Many of the triploids planted weigh several pounds, and provide a satisfactory fishing experience at 3 fish. Blackman's offers three public fishing docks which are utilized by juvenile fishermen and anglers with disabilities. The reduced daily limit would offer anglers a better chance at catching triploids by spreading out the catch.
Testimony:

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Reduced daily retention from 5 to 3 fish. Increases opportunity while reducing harvest of triploids.

#69. Monte Cristo Lake (Snohomish Co)

Proposal: This proposal would set the season for Monte Cristo Lake as the first Saturday in June – Aug 31st, and catch-and-release for all species, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.
Explanation: This body of water is essentially a wide pool in the South Fork of the Sauk River. Current rules allow trout harvest in this pool through October, inconsistent with the intent of other regulations on the South Fork Sauk. Regulations were changed on the South Fork Sauk River above Elliot Creek in 1995 to protect Bull Trout, and changed again in 2007 to catch and release, selective gear rules, but this "lake" was not included in the change. This change will make the regulations consistent in the South Fork Sauk River above Elliot Creek.
Testimony:

#70. Rattlesnake Lake (King Co)

Proposal: This proposal would change the season on Rattlesnake Lake from the last Saturday in April to October 31 to open year round. The selective gear rules restriction would apply, and the fishery would become catch-and-release for all species.
Explanation: We received several public proposals to make Rattlesnake Lake a catch-and-release fishery, and open to fishing year-round. Some proposals were for a fly-fishing-only lake. We are proposing to retain the selective gear rules restriction, but change to catch-and-release and open year-round.
Testimony:
I would like to see Rattlesnake Lake open all year around (ideally fly fishing only) but with the selective gear regulations if we have to go that route. My concern would be that some people will use bait during the quieter months when few people would realize that they are doing that.

I would like to use the occasion of this email to indicate my support for this proposal.
In fact, I would really be in favor of fly fishing and catch and release only. However, even making it year round and selective gear, catch and release would, in my opinion, enhance the fishery. (2 identical e-mails)

I understand that WDFW is considering changing the season on this lake to year-round, catch and release only. I would love to see this happen. It would be great to have a lake like this so close to the Seattle area. I would love to see the same thing happen to Lake Langlois.

I am voicing my support of the proposed rule change to keep Rattlesnake Lake open year-round and a selective gear, catch & release fishery.

I support the change for Rattlesnake Lake to become a year round catch and release fishery with selective gear rules. I think having such lakes in each general area is a very important move. Although there may be other lakes better suited due to insect availability for sustaining the fish population I support this move for Ratlesnake Lake of King County.

This is to voice my support of the proposed rule change to keep Rattlesnake Lake open year-round and managed as a selective gear, catch & release fishery. This change will be much appreciated by the many Seattle-area anglers for whom relative few such opportunities are available within a reasonable drive.

Please cast my preference in favor of making the All Year/ Catch and Release Ruling a reality. More rivers and lakes should be made this way.

Changing the rule to year round, selective gear, catch and release fishery makes sense for Rattlesnake lake. It will improve the quality of fishing and make enforcement of the rules easier. There are plenty of "put and take" lakes available in King county for those anglers who want to bring home a limit of 10" stocked trout.

This is a great idea!

I enthusiastically support the proposed Rattlesnake Lake regulation change, which would make it open year-around, would retain the selective gear rules, but would make it catch-and-release for all species.
Having fished Rattlesnake Lake and (in the process) observed other anglers for many years, I would say that two categories of anglers predominate the fishing there.
The 1st category is those anglers, who fish from a floating device throughout the lake, or fish from the beach at or near the picnic area on the north end of the lake. Generally, those anglers don't engage an illegal methods, and most often, they release any trout they catch. So, most in that category would not be negatively impacted by the proposed rule change, and would likely appreciate the opportunity for year-around fishing.
The 2nd category is those anglers who fish from the shore at remote locations around the lake, but usually below the visitor center. Most often, those anglers do employ illegal methods (i.e., use bait), and they usually retain everything they catch, whether or not it exceeds the current 5-fish limit. Unfortunately, the vast majority of the anglers are also unlikely to be negatively impacted by the proposed rule change, as they would undoubtedly just continue with their illegal fishing activity.
In any event, if there is anything you can do to help get the proposed Rattlesnake Lake regulation change implemented, it would be most sincerely appreciated

I think having a year round season on Rattlesnake Lake with catch and release would be a wonderful opportunity for some really excellent fishing in the area. We lack quality fishing on the West side of the mountains.

I am very much in support of the proposed rule change to keep Rattlesnake Lake open year-round and managed as a selective gear, catch & release fishery. With all the many catch-and-keep lakes available around in the King County region, having a relatively close by C&R managed lake would be a fantastic option.
If there's any room to push for planting fry plants instead of the triploid program (if the lake has enough biomass to support such a program), I'd also be very much in favor of that.

Rattlesnake lake is a favorite lake of mine where I currently catch and release. Opening year round would provide a great spot for me and many other anglers to practice their craft in the dead of winter close to Seattle.

This is to voice my support of the proposed rule change to keep Rattlesnake Lake open year-round and managed as a selective gear, catch & release fishery. This change will be much appreciated by the many Snoqualmie anglers for whom relative few such opportunities are available.

This is to voice my support of the proposed rule change to keep Rattlesnake Lake open year-round and managed as a selective gear, catch & release fishery. This change will be much appreciated by the many Seattle-area anglers for whom relative few such opportunities are available within a reasonable drive.

I support this change, hopefully bigger trout will be had, You could make the limit 1 fish over 14in in case a bad bleeder is hooked.

I support the Rattlesnake Lake Proposal.

I support proposal to retain selective gear rules, but change to catch and release with year-round season. It would be great to have a catch and release fishery so close to major Puget Sound population.

I'm writing to let you know that I strongly support Rule Change #70, making Rattlesnake Lake in King County a Selective Rule, Catch & Release Year-Round fishing lake.

This is to voice my support of the proposed rule change to keep Rattlesnake Lake open year-round and managed as a selective gear, catch & release fishery. This change will be much appreciated by the many Seattle-area anglers for whom relative few such opportunities are available within a reasonable drive.

I support this proposal in making Rattlesnake a year round catch and release lake.

I strongly support the conversion of Rattlesnake Lake in North Bend to a year-round, catch-and-release fishery. Those of us in the Western Washington area have far too few opportunities and locations for fishing lakes regulated soley for the practice of catch-and-release activity . Please consider this proposal seriously, thank you.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Changes to selective gear rules and keeps the lake open year round

As a lifelong resident in Washington State and current resident of North Bend, I strongly support the proposal to convert Rattlesnake Lake to a year round catch and release fishery. It appears that it may both save money and elevate that fishery into one of the very few C & R lakes on the Westside. These are two extremely laudable goals.
Thank you for giving this proposal considerable attention.

As an avid fisherman and fan of Rattlesnake lake, I urge you to consider making the lake a selective, year round catch and release lake.
We see far too many poachers using illegal means to catch fish and something must be done to maintain the integrity of this fine outdoor recreational facility.

I wish to lend my support for catch and release on Rattle Snake lk.

I fish Rattlesnake often....I SUPPORT THE PROPOSED CHANGES!
I fully support the rule chnages proposed for Rattlesnake Lake.

Region 5

#71. Green River (Cowlitz Co)

Proposal: This proposal opens the area above Miners Creek to a catch-and-release fishery with selective gear rules.
Explanation: This proposal would create a fishery within the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, while providing recreational opportunity in a key recreation area adjacent to Green River Horse Camp and the Green River Trail.
Testimony:

#72. Wind River and Drano Lake Anti-Snagging Rule

Proposal: This proposal would remove the anti-snagging rule from the Wind River from mouth (boundary line/markers) to the Burlington-Northern Railroad Bridge and Drano Lake from the Hwy. 14 Bridge to markers on points of land downstream and across from the Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery during the spring Chinook fishery (March 16 through June 30.)
Explanation: The Fish and Wildlife Commission recently adopted the replacement of the non-buoyant lure restriction with the anti-snagging rule. Under permanent regulations, both Wind River and Drano Lake had the non-buoyant lure restrictions, which would have become the anti-snagging rule.
During the recent North of Falcon process, the department proposed a test to remove the upcoming anti-snagging rule during the spring Chinook fishery in some areas. Floating lures are commonly trolled in these locations and the new anti-snagging rule would have required anglers to replace them with single pointed hooks.
Based upon public response at the North of Falcon process, the department moved forward with the test. Snagging did not become a problem this spring; therefore the department is proposing to permanently remove the anti-snagging rule during the spring Chinook fishery in these areas.
The anti-snagging rule will still be in place on May 1 on the Wind River from the Burlington-Northern Railroad Bridge upstream. Spring Chinook are susceptible to snagging in the river itself, and during the fall salmon fisheries at Wind River and Drano Lake.
Testimony:
Floating lures should be permitted for use, year around when fishing in Drano-to apply the rule only for Spring fish does not make any sense.....in addition, you need to add the White Salmon to this. It does not get the pressure of Drano but we still fish it in the fall for salmon.
Note, you need to look at your current anti-snagging rule and make sure that it includes the current changes - that permit floating lures when fishing for salmon or steelhead.

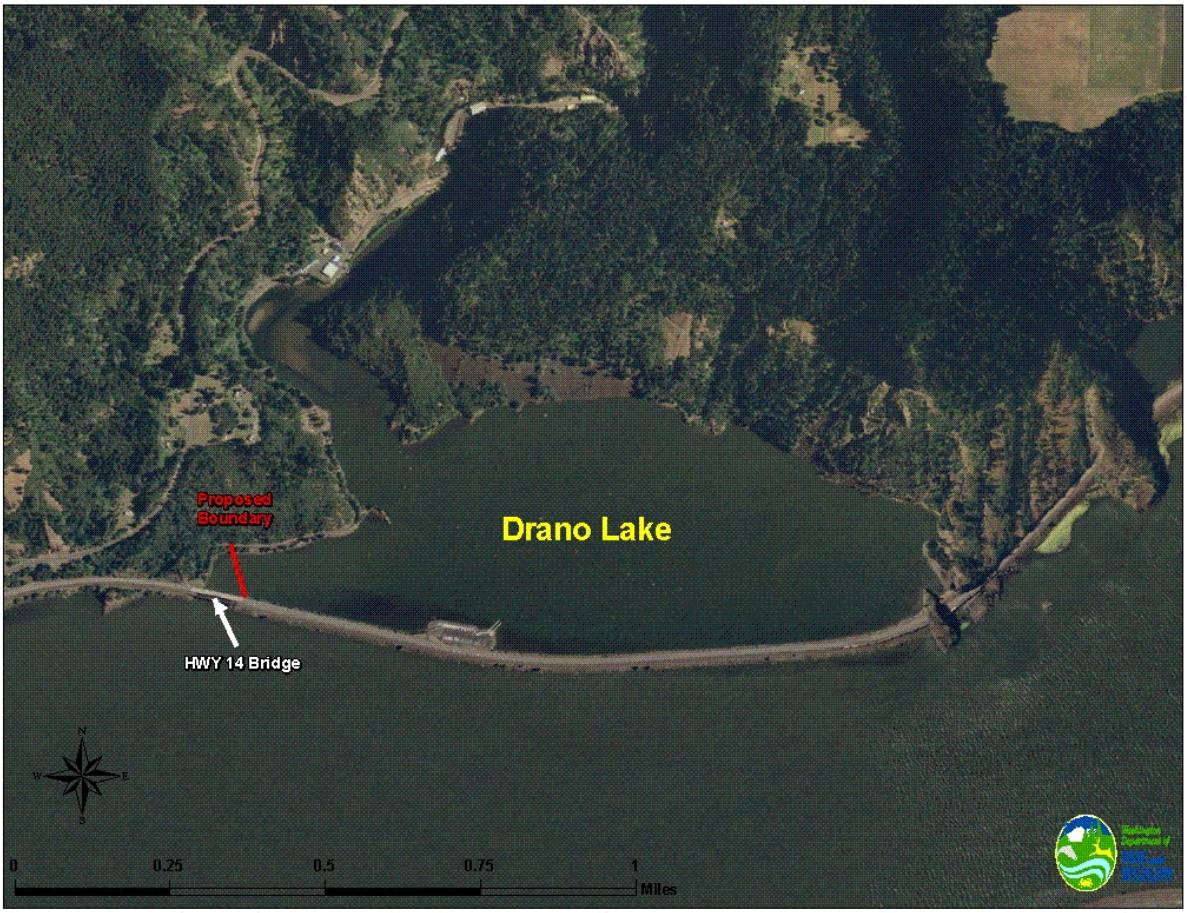
Adopt

Nobody needs to use barbed hooks or trebles, barbless single hooks work just fine on floating lures fished in Drano or anywhere else, there are wild fish that dip into Drano and these need to be released unharmed. Make the rule the same as all other areas of the Columbia. BTW, why are Oregonians and Oregon guides allowed to fish for spring Chinook with Oregon licenses on Drano Lake, which is obviously not the Columbia River and is upstream of Washington SR 14?

Comments from Public Meetings:
One angler in Vancouver expressed support for the proposal and stated that there is no snagging on the Wind River.

#73. Drano Lake Bank Fishery

Proposal: The area around the outlet of Drano Lake (west of a line projected from the eastern most pillar of the Highway 14 Bridge to a posted marker on the north shore) will be limited to bank fishing only from April 16 through June 30. (Figure 2).



Explanation: Over the last several seasons, the department has received numerous concerns about bank and boat interactions near the outlet of Drano Lake during spring Chinook fisheries. Bank fishing is limited in the lake and the outlet is a popular and productive area for both bank and boat anglers. In spring 2008, the department opened the adjacent mainstem Columbia to bank fishing only to provide additional opportunity and reduce conflicts just inside the lake. That effort had only minimal success because of limited access and prevalent windy conditions.

During the recent North of Falcon process, the department proposed a test to reduce the bank and boat conflicts by limiting the immediate area near the outlet of Drano Lake to bank fishing only during the spring Chinook fishery. This was done by emergency rule. A similar bank fishing area at the mouth of the White Salmon River has been successful in reducing bank and boat conflicts. Based upon public response during this test, the department decided to propose making this rule permanent.

NOTE: The remainder of Drano Lake will remain open to fishing from boats and the bank. The bank-only area will be in place only during the spring Chinook fishery. The adjacent mainstem Columbia from Bonneville Dam to the Tower Island power lines (located about 6 miles below The Dalles Dam) remains open to fishing for hatchery salmon, hatchery steelhead, and shad from the bank through April.

Testimony:

Figure 2 - Proposed Bank Fishing Area

Do Not Adopt. The rule being proposed is designed to eliminate conflict between bank anglers and boat anglers. The staff has incorrectly identified the problem. The problem is caused by allowing anglers to fish in an area where fish are UNNATUARLLY CONCENTRATED. Unnatural concentrations of all wildlife causes problems. SOLUTION: Close subject area to ALL fishing with a restriction that would require all anglers to give fish a "safety zone". All anglers would then be able to fish the non-restricted portion of the lake in the manner desired.

This worked pretty well last year and would be ok along the line that was in place last year, except that bank fishing should be PROHIBITED from the east bank where boats have to turn around, and limited only to the west bank. It is dangerous for people to be casting right into boats just feet away from them, and it is stupid to allow people to plunk right there where you have no choice but to run over their line with your prop. Also, arrest a few of the idiots on the west bank for assault who persist in casting their lures over the line on a windy day and hitting boats that are over the boundary line.

#74. Merrill Lake (Cowlitz Co)

Proposal: This proposal would add a catch-and-release rule to the fly-fishing-only rules in Merrill Lake.
Explanation: Merrill Lake is a fly-fishing-only lake. It has been stocked with triploid trout, and most fishermen currently practice catch-and-release at this lake. Catch-and-release may also help to curtail some of the poaching going on.
Testimony:
I am for catch and release required at Merrill Lake. I have witnessed (and reported) numerous poachers and campers fishing with bait and lures killing fish both in and outside the slots limit. This lake is in danger. Planting Triploids only advertised to the poachers (who follow plant schedules) that big trout are available for the taking.

I strongly support proposed rule changes #41 Buzzard Lake, #45 Cougar Lakes, #46 Desert Lakes, #74 Merrill Lake and especially #88 Munn & Susan Lakes. I support any increase in opportunities to add selective gear lakes opportunities.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Currently fly-fishing only, would add catch-and-release regulations as well

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at the Vancouver meeting stated that the catch and release of fish at Merrill would decrease poaching.

One person in Vancouver said that Merrill is a first class fishing lake. The parking lot was full – never seen so many people. Catch and release is a good idea.

#75. Spirit Lake (Cowlitz Co)

Proposal: Open by limited-entry drawing, Saturdays only June 15 - October 31. Catch-and-release and selective gear rules. Fishing from a floating device or from designated bank areas only.
Explanation: This fishery is contingent on the U.S. Forest Service allowing public access. The Department has requested that U.S Forest Service allows access for this limited fishery that would provide anglers with a special fishing opportunity on a population of large trout, and is hopeful that an agreement can be reached.
Testimony:

Fishing at Spirit Lake should be allowed but controlled. Exploitation by elite groups and overpressure by general access should be avoided. Equal access drawing are ok as long as it is fair to all and not just an overpriced fund raiser.

182 Postcards and 12 e-mails received – most from the Portland area stating:
I am writing to comment on the proposed sport fishing rule change Region 5 #75 Spirit Lake. I am deeply concerned by the proposal to open this highly unique national treasure to recreational fishing. The purpose of the Mount St. Helens Monument where Spirit Lake is located is to ensure that "the environment is left to respond naturally to the disturbance." Maintaining natural ecological succession in at least some areas at Mount St. Helens will assure that this unique natural laboratory will continue to support high value scientific study. The lake is also extremely unsafe because of the large amount and movement of logs and debris. The proposal seems particularly problematic when one considers that Coldwater Lake – located just a few miles from Spirit Lake – is open to fishing and underutilized. Opening Spirit Lake to fishing would benefit a few anglers without adequately protecting the fragile ecosystem as declared in the Monument Act. We ask that the commission not include freshwater rule Region 5 #75 Spirit Lake in the final sport fishing rules. Thank you.

I am writing to comment on the proposed sport fishing rule change Region 5 #75 Spirit Lake. I spend a great deal of time at Mt.St. Helens and I fully obey the restricted area signs when I hike on the Harmony Falls Trail. As tempting as it is to continue walking along the lakeshore, I do not do it, respecting the fragility and pristine nature of what is basically a new lake. I am deeply concerned by the proposal to open this highly unique national treasure to recreational fishing. The purpose of the Mt. St. Helens Monument where Spirit Lake is located is to ensure that "the environment is left to respond naturally to the disturbance." Maintaining natural ecological succession in at least some areas at Mount St. Helens will assure that this unique natural laboratory will continue to support high value scientific study. The lake is also extremely unsafe because of the large amount and movement of logs and debris. The proposal seems particularly ridiculous when one considers that Coldwater Lake – located just a few miles from Spirit Lake – is open to fishing and is underutilized. Further, Coldwater has many miles of isolated shoreline accessible from a trail running its entire length, so no anglers can honestly claim they do not have quiet options for fishing there. It makes no sense to open up Spirit Lake to fishing when Coldwater is already available, and as you know, the fish are thriving there, with many large catches happening every year.
Finally, the small parking lot at Harmony Falls Trailhead is not adequate to serve a fishing populace and a hiking populace, nor is the small shoreline access area big enough. Returning plants and habitats would inevitably be trampled, and trash and fishing line would end up on the shore and in the lake (sorry, but not all anglers are ethical about "pack it out." as your enforcement people are well aware from WDFW access sites throughout the state). The idea that every lake has to be stocked and every lake with fish must be fished is patently ridiculous, particularly in an area like the Volcanic Monument, specifically set aside by Congress to preserve a landscape and succession process unique in North America.
Opening Spirit Lake to fishing would benefit a few anglers without adequately protecting the fragile ecosystem for all other publics as declared in the Monument Act. We ask that the commission not include freshwater rule Region 5 #75 Spirit Lake in the final sport fishing rules.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Changes to limited entry drawing, C&R only and selective gear.

There are so many things wrong with allowing fishing at Spirit Lake. This is a very rare place, with decades of scientific research and millions of dollars in research grants dedicated to studying the long term impact of volcanic activity. To allow fishing would be risking the shoreline to unneccessary

erosion, risking the lake to the introduction of invasive species, and the land around it to further erosion by anglers seeking other ways to the lake. And how would you enforce the law, to keep out unauthorized fishing? Are you going to have a forest ranger there all the time? Where would the money for that come from? There was a rare opportunity to study a brand-new lake, formed when the mountain erupted in 1980, but as a compromise to anglers, Coldwater Lake was given up to fishing. Isn't that enough?
The Pumice Plain would be impacted, the lake itself would be impacted, and who would gain? A few fishermen would get some trophy fish, at everyone else's expense.
Please, don't allow fishing at Spirit Lake.

Comments from Public meetings:
Vancouver
One person stated that Spirit Lake is long overdue to have public access to it. There is access through the Harmony Falls Trail 224. There are good fish; it's time to open it. He asked that we change the wording in the second sentence describing the fishery to read 'banks' plural in case the Forest Service wants to add more area.

The President of Clark-Skamania Fly fishers stated that his club has been involved with this proposal for seven years. WDFW has been involved with negotiations the last four. The Forest Service approach is to dig their heels in and use stall tactics. CSF is out of patience and energy. Poachers at Spirit Lake have asked CSF to stop this process so their private fishing is protected. They are requesting an answer immediately in writing [to the proposal handed out] and for you to take a stronger stance. (See Appendix 3 for document)

One person stated: "Spirit Lake – want to see it open. Period. No restrictions."

#76. Swift Reservoir (Skamania Co)

Proposal: This proposal would extend the end date of the fishery in Swift Reservoir from October 31 to November 30.
Explanation: In the past, the department planted the reservoir annually with 800,000 fingerling rainbow trout. We closed the water after October to reduce handling of these small fish. Several years ago we changed the program to 60,000 catchable sized rainbow trout, planted in the spring before the opener. We have found that these fish have created an additional excellent fall fishery. They have attained additional growth and are providing a high catch rate.
In 2008 the opener of the reservoir was delayed until Memorial Day weekend due to a heavy snowpack and a very low water level. Because of the late opener the season was extended by emergency regulation through November. Anglers found this additional month of fall fishing to be excellent.
Testimony:
I believe Swift Res. should remain open through Nov. The fishery in this lake has changed and it would provide a late opportunity for low pressure fishing. I fished it during the trial year 2007 and fish were more active.

My name is Jerry Sauer, a homeowner, avid sportsman, and active in various local organizations such as Fish First, Swift Community Action Team (SCAT), as well as a Skamania County Fire Commissioner for the Swift Reservoir area. While these may not be totally the opinion of all the groups above, I feel comfortable relaying that the overall community of Swift would like to see the

Reservoir open all year round, not just until the end of November. Our area has such a small window to fish that any extra opportunity would be good for both the kids as well as adults that become restless during our long winters and our wet springs. There would not be a noticeable catch that would reduce the spring fishery, and with the reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper Lewis River starting next year there will be a surplus of food sources for bull trout. Opening Swift year round would also make it the same regulations of the lower reservoirs, Yale and Merwin. These lakes have a huge advantage over Swift due to less fluctuation of water levels that we deal with at Swift. Our boats that are moored are usually asked to leave by Pacificorp around Labor Day due to power generation requirements. Please consider these comments when establishing your regulations for the 2010-2012 seasons.

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at the Vancouver meeting stated that Swift Reservoir was open last year during the month of November and the fishing was great. It is a good proposal.

#77. Yale Reservoir (Cowlitz Co)

Proposal: This proposal would add landlocked salmon rules to Yale Reservoir.
Explanation: Landlocked Chinook are present in Yale Reservoir. This will allow anglers to harvest them as part of their daily limit of five trout (kokanee limit remains separate).
Testimony:

Region 6

NOTE: The majority of the proposals for changes to stream fisheries in Region 6 are found in the stream strategy spreadsheets.

#78. Hoko River Wild Steelhead (Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would remove the special rule allowing anglers to harvest wild steelhead from the Hoko River.
Explanation: Though escapements to the Hoko River are not yet consistently under the goal of 400, the last two years have been illustrating a trend of declining abundance. Removing wild retention in the Hoko will not result in large savings - sport catch of wild steelhead has also dropped off in recent years, averaging less than 12 fish over the past 4 years. However, this is again an indication of a reduced return of wild steelhead to a small river system, indicating the need for a more cautious management approach.
The small plants of early timed hatchery steelhead into nearby streams in the Strait (Pysht, Clallam, and Lyre) are being terminated by WDFW. The reduced opportunity on hatchery stocks in the area may focus greater fishing pressure on the Hoko wild stock in the future.
Testimony:
Support. Closing wild steelhead retention on the Hoko River is a good compromise between closing the rivers or allowing angling. With the lower escapement it is important to reduce our impacts. I hope the department keeps a close eye on this stream and works to increase escapement of wild stocks. I also wanted to note that in my opinion the planting of steelhead smolts with no collection facilities on the Pysht or other Strait of Juan de Fuca streams should not be resumed in the future, regardless of whether future budgets can support the plants.

Intense habitat degradation. I support this proposal.

Freshwater - western Straits of Juan de Fuca - the elimination of hatchery steelhead smolt releases into the Lyre, Pysht and Clallam Rivers unfairly penalizes NOP sport fishermen and residents. It will also increase pressure on native steelhead in those very systems. People will fish. The reported hatchery savings of $6K is a joke. I realize that this may be outside the scope of the proposed changes but since you are rationalizing the rule change based on the elimination of hatchery outplants I believe it is appropriate. **Can't we make this rule change contingent on restoring the hatchery outplants?**
I can't believe that you can call 2 years of data a "declining trend" in the Hoko especially when escapement goals are being met. And 4 years in the Pysht when the sport caught total averages 4 fish annually? Is it possible that the reported small catch of natives in the Pysht and Hoko is due to sport fishermen releasing wild steelhead, not a reduced abundance?
While it's hard to argue with a ban on wild steelhead retention, you state very plainly that this saving will not be significant given the small numbers of caught wild steelhead in the Hoko and Pysht.
Again, the loss of the hatchery outplants in the Lyre, Clallam and Pysht Rivers unfairly reduces sport fishing opportunities for NOP residents west of the Elwha River , to the Hoko and west end rivers 60 miles away. This is a real economic blow to people on fixed or limited incomes in travel costs.

I support the change of regulations for the Hoko and Pysht rivers. The wild steelhead stocks should NOT be killed.

I support no Kill on wild steelhead on Hoko and Pysht and Clallam rivers.

Ok, so I support the crabbing rule change, and I support prohibiting wild steelhead retention on all rivers untill numbers improve.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Bans retention of wild steelhead

I support this proposal.

#79. Minter Creek Night Closure (Mason Co)

Proposal: This proposal would add a night closure to Minter Creek during the salmon fishery taking place from the mouth to the fishing boundary markers about 50' downstream of the hatchery rack from November 1 through December 31.
Explanation: This proposal was requested by our enforcement officers who state that: "Poaching at this little creek is very prolific."
Testimony:

#80. Pysht River Wild Steelhead (Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would remove the special rule allowing anglers to harvest wild steelhead from the Pysht River.
Explanation: In the 21 years prior to 2005, escapement of steelhead to the Pysht in the index areas monitored never failed to meet or exceed the escapement goal of 200. Escapements to these index areas since 2005 (the last four years of data), have all been under the escapement goal. Removing wild retention in the Pysht will not result in large savings - sport catch of wild steelhead has dropped off in recent years, averaging only 4 fish over the past 4 years. However, this is again an indication of a reduced return of an already small stock, and the need for a more cautious management approach.

The small plant of early timed hatchery steelhead into the Pysht River (10,000 smolts) is being terminated by WDFW as a cost saving measure, along with the steelhead plants into the Clallam and Lyre rivers. The reduced opportunity on hatchery stocks in the area may focus greater fishing pressure on the wild stocks in the near future, at a time when they are struggling.
Testimony:
Support. Closing wild steelhead retention on the Pysht River is a good compromise between closing the rivers or allowing angling. With the lower escapement it is important to reduce our impacts. I hope the department keeps a close eye on this stream and works to increase escapement of wild stocks. I also wanted to note that in my opinion the planting of steelhead smolts with no collection facilities on the Pysht or other Strait of Juan de Fuca streams should not be resumed in the future, regardless of whether future budgets can support the plants.

I support this proposal. Intense habitat degradation.

Freshwater - western Straits of Juan de Fuca - the elimination of hatchery steelhead smolt releases into the Lyre, Pysht and Clallam Rivers unfairly penalizes NOP sport fishermen and residents. It will also increase pressure on native steelhead in those very systems. People will fish. The reported hatchery savings of $6K is a joke. I realize that this may be outside the scope of the proposed changes but since you are rationalizing the rule change based on the elimination of hatchery outplants I believe it is appropriate. **Can't we make this rule change contingent on restoring the hatchery outplants?**
I can't believe that you can call 2 years of data a "declining trend" in the Hoko especially when escapement goals are being met. And 4 years in the Pysht when the sport caught total averages 4 fish annually? Is it possible that the reported small catch of natives in the Pysht and Hoko is due to sport fishermen releasing wild steelhead, not a reduced abundance?
While it's hard to argue with a ban on wild steelhead retention, you state very plainly that this saving will not be significant given the small numbers of caught wild steelhead in the Hoko and Pysht. Again, the loss of the hatchery outplants in the Lyre, Clallam and Pysht Rivers unfairly reduces sport fishing opportunities for NOP residents west of the Elwha River , to the Hoko and west end rivers 60 miles away. This is a real economic blow to people on fixed or limited incomes in travel costs.

I support the change of regulations for the Hoko and Pysht rivers. The wild steelhead stocks should NOT be killed.

I support no Kill on wild steelhead on Hoko and Pysht and Clallam rivers.

Ok, so I support the crabbing rule change, and I support prohibiting wild steelhead retention on all rivers untill numbers improve.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Bans retention of wild steelhead

I support this proposal.

#81. Gray Wolf River (Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would make the fishery on the Gray Wolf River from the bridge one mile above Dungeness Forks Campground to the Olympic National Park boundary catch-and-release with selective gear rules.

Explanation: This change was put in place this summer by emergency rule for protection of summer steelhead stocks recently listed as "threatened" under ESA. This proposal would make the change a permanent rule. It is also included in the spreadsheets for the proposed new stream strategy.
Testimony:
This beautiful canyon river, a good deal of it in the Buckhorn Wilderness, and some in the ONP. This will help the summer runs (never numerous) bull trout and resident rainbows.
Comments from Public Meetings:
Port Angeles
One person thought campers and back-packers may want a trout for dinner – will need to add enforcement to see that this rule is followed if adopted. This person questioned whether or not there are any truly wild early fish out there? Haven't we planted Skamania stock in the Gray Wolf?

One angler noted that 60 years ago, when he started fishing, there were early run fish. He stated that recent habitat changes are the problem. In the last 7 years, there have been floods that destroyed a lot of habitat in the area. We should consider the condition of the habitat when setting stream seasons – climate changes too.

Protection for Coastal Steelhead Stocks

The following changes to the Bogachiel, South Fork Calawah, Hoh, and Sol Duc rivers are intended to provide an additional measure of protection to steelhead stocks in these streams. Although coastal stocks were not listed under ESA as those in Puget Sound were, we propose to take a more conservative approach to the management of these stocks as well.
Testimony:
Support. The additional protection these regulations will provide to juvenile steelhead, trout, and salmon is a positive step. The only thing I might add to these regulations, or any catch and release fishery is that anglers may keep fin-clipped fish of any size. Residualized hatchery smolts have negative impacts on wild fish and there should be some mechanism to remove these fish from the rivers.

Blanket statement for all the West end Peninsula streams:
All these streams are but a shadow of what they used to be. I have 63 years experience fishing these streams.
The badly degraded habitat is from logging and floods. The floods have increased dramatically in the last decade. The sophisticated modern gear, the almost total use of boats, the many problems caused by the use of Chambers Creek hatchery stock, and the stubborn use of the policy of MSY indicate very strongly to me that if we are to save the wild winter steelhead, we need to change a lot of things. I fully understand the difficulty of this, but I trust that you will start down a different path for this two year cycle.

#82. Bogachiel River(Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would add selective gear rules on the Bogachiel River from the Highway 101 Bridge to the Olympic National Park boundary from the 1st Saturday in June through November 30.
Testimony:
I strongly support this.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Adds selective gear rules during summer steelhead season

#83. South Fork Calawah River(Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would add selective gear rules on the South Fork Calawah River from the 1st Saturday in June through November 30.

Testimony:

I strongly support this.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports Support -- Adds selective gear rules during summer steelhead season

#84. Hoh River(Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would make the fishery on the Hoh River from the Highway 101 Bridge to the Olympic National Park boundary selective gear rules and catch-and-release except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Testimony:

This is very much needed on the Hoh River, probably the most degraded habitat of the west end streams.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Adds selective gear rules, C&R, with removal of up to 2 hatchery fish per day

#85. Sol Duc River(Clallam Co)

Proposal: This proposal would make the fishery on the Sol Duc River from the Highway 101 Bridge downstream of Snider Creek to the Olympic National Park boundary catch-and-release with selective gear rules except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Testimony:

I strongly support this.

The Conservation Committee of the Washington Fly Fishing Club supports -- Adds selective gear rules, C&R, with removal of up to 2 hatchery fish per day

#86. Alder Lake Kokanee (Thurston Co)

Proposal: Change the trout daily limit on Alder Lake to: kokanee not included in daily limit. Kokanee daily limit 10. The daily limit for other species of trout would remain at 5.

Explanation: As part of a mitigation program, kokanee are stocked into Alder Lake. The bonus limit seeks to increase interest and participation.

Testimony:

Great idea, I support!

#87. Capitol Lake (Thurston Co)

Proposal: This proposal opens Capitol Lake year-round. The rules would include catch and release for trout with selective gear rules for all species except that anglers may use bait and barbless hooks while fishing for salmon Sept. 1st -Oct 15th.

Explanation: Capital Lake was historically stocked with catchable trout annually but the practice was discontinued in the 1990's. Waters upstream from the lake are managed as a quality catch-and-

release fishery. The current rules for the lake are inconsistent with management objectives in the Deschutes River. Catch and release mortality (associated with bait and barbed hooks) of sub legal fish may be limiting the recruitment of larger fish to the quality fishery. The addition of selective gear rules should lessen this mortality considerably.

Testimony:

I urge the commission to pass proposals # 87 & 88.
Cutthroat trout are currently protected in Puget Sound and upriver of Capitol Lake, to the fishes' great benefit. Capitol Lake was formerly stocked with hatchery fish, but since this no longer occurs, it is inappropriate to allow harvest of protected population in this area.

I would like to voice support for the proposed changes #87 and #88. The proposal to apply catch and release/ selective gear regulations to Capitol Lake make perfect sense in light of the catch and release/selective gear regulations for the Deschutes River. I fish the Deschutes often and these changes should improve that fishery.

I support and encourage the adoption of rule # 87 and 88. I caught and released fish on Munn lake during the trial period Mar 1, 09 thru opening day about 6 times. Every day out, I saw and talked with many fishers who enjoyed catch and release. There are no quality lakes in Thurston county or near by. In the past, I fished Cady Lake in Mason county many times for quality fish as there were no local catch and release lakes. Many times over the years, I driven to Eastern Washington to fish the quality lakes. Making Munn lake a selective gear fisheries will allow many fishers who already practice catch and release a local lake to enjoy.

I endorse the adoption of Rules 87 and 88.

I support and encourage the adoption of rule # 87 and #88. There are many fishers who enjoy catch and release. There are no quality lakes in Thurston County or near by. I have fished Cady Lake in Mason county many times for quality fish. Every year I drive to Eastern Washington to fish the quality lakes there at a good expense and use of gas. Making Munn Lake a selective gear fisheries will allow many fishers who already practice catch and release a local lake to enjoy our favorite pastime.

I support proposed rules #87, 88 and 89 related to Capitol Lake, Munn & Susan Lakes and South Sound Lakes.

The email is being sent to your office to voice my support for the following proposed rule changes to the WDFW: #87: Changing Capitol Lake to a selective fisheries – catch and release

I support both sport fishing proposals # 87 (Capitol Lake) & #88 (Munn Lake and Lake Susan).
I am especially supportive of making Munn Lake and Lake Susan a year round catch and release selective gear fishery. I had the pleasure of fishing Munn Lake during this years special pre lowland lakes opener many times and had a great time. High catch rates continued much longer than in a normal put and take fishery. No surprise -fish caught and kept aren't around to be enjoyed on future trips. I personally get a lot more satisfaction with the experience of catching fish than with the fish eating experience. I would much rather have months of good fishing, i.e., high catch rates, than a few weeks of good fishing and the opportunity of keeping those fish. Clearly, WDFW does not have the budget to maintain good catch rates throughout the season through multiple stockings. Catch and release is a good option. One which I would hope the Commission would consider for additional area lakes.

#88. Munn and Susan Lakes (Thurston Co)

Proposal: This proposal would open Munn and Susan lakes to a year-round catch-and-release fishery with selective gear rules.
Explanation: There is currently no year-round selective fishing opportunity on lowland lakes in South Puget Sound (Pierce or Thurston Co.). Creel surveys conducted this year indicated that substantially more anglers participated in the catch-and-release fishery than during the harvest season. Additionally, several of the local fly fishing clubs verbally agreed to purchase fish to be stocked into the lake at various times during the year.
Testimony:
I urge the commission to pass proposals # 87 & 88.
Please convert Munn Lake to quality fishing as described in the proposal. I have the commitment of a number of local fly fishing clubs to provide stewards to Munn Lake to discourage poaching, remove litter, and provide resources to ensure continued quality stocking of the lakes.

I strongly support proposed rule changes #41 Buzzard Lake, #45 Cougar Lakes, #46 Desert Lakes, #74 Merrill Lake and especially #88 Munn & Susan Lakes. I support any increase in opportunities to add selective gear lakes opportunities.

I would also like to voice support for proposed change # 88 which would apply to Munn and Susan Lakes catch and release/selective gear regulations. Our area lacks quality lake fishing opportunities and this proposal would help remedy that deficiency. I believe that the public would make extensive use of the quality fishing opportunity and provide strong support for it.

I support and encourage the adoption of rule # 87 and 88. I caught and released fish on Munn lake during the trial period Mar 1, 09 thru opening day about 6 times. Every day out, I saw and talked with many fishers who enjoyed catch and release. There are no quality lakes in Thurston county or near by. In the past, I fished Cady Lake in Mason county many times for quality fish as there were no local catch and release lakes. Many times over the years, I driven to Eastern Washington to fish the quality lakes. Making Munn lake a selective gear fisheries will allow many fishers who already practice catch and release a local lake to enjoy.

I endorse the adoption of Rules 87 and 88. In speaking with a number of fishers who have fished Munn Lake during the trial period, all have had positive comments about the proposed rules cited above. The addition of the lake as a catch and release lake a local lake to enjoy. Normally we travel to other counties to fish. This will be a welcome addition.

I support and encourage the adoption of rule # 87 and #88. There are many fishers who enjoy catch and release. There are no quality lakes in Thurston County or near by. I have fished Cady Lake in Mason county many times for quality fish. Every year I drive to Eastern Washington to fish the quality lakes there at a good expense and use of gas. Making Munn Lake a selective gear fisheries will allow many fishers who already practice catch and release a local lake to enjoy our favorite pastime.

I support proposed rules #87, 88 and 89 related to Capitol Lake, Munn & Susan Lakes and South Sound Lakes.

The email is being sent to your office to voice my support for the following proposed rule changes to the WDFW: #88: Changing Munn Lake in Thurston Co. to a selective fisheries – catch and release year around

I support this proposal to the 2010-2012 Sportfishing Rule Change Proposals as long as the selective gear still includes unscented lures with one single-point, barbless hook.
I fished Munn Lake several times this March/April when open to selective gear only and found this very rewarding. I think the idea to have this lake a year-round catch-and-release fishery is outstanding.

I support both sport fishing proposals # 87 (Capitol Lake) & #88 (Munn Lake and Lake Susan).
I am especially supportive of making Munn Lake and Lake Susan a year round catch and release selective gear fishery. I had the pleasure of fishing Munn Lake during this years special pre lowland lakes opener many times and had a great time. High catch rates continued much longer than in a normal put and take fishery. No surprise -fish caught and kept aren't around to be enjoyed on future trips. I personally get a lot more satisfaction with the experience of catching fish than with the fish eating experience. I would much rather have months of good fishing, i.e., high catch rates, than a few weeks of good fishing and the opportunity of keeping those fish. Clearly, WDFW does not have the budget to maintain good catch rates throughout the season through multiple stockings. Catch and release is a good option. One which I would hope the Commission would consider for additional area lakes.

A friend of mine notified me of a possible rule change affecting Munn and Susan Lakes in Thurston County. The initiative is to support these lakes as year round catch and release fisheries with selective gear rules in effect on a year round basis. I know a few members of nearby clubs committed to share some of the stocking and area maintenance, as my local club does with Teal Lake in Jefferson County. I strongly support this rule change.

Just a note to voice my position in favor of as many selective gear only (and C&R) waters in the state as can be allowed.
In this case Munn Lake in Thurston County (but I hope to see many more rivers, creeks and lakes go this way in the near future).

I support the Munn Lake Proposal.

I would like to lend my support to making Munn & Susan Lakes a year round, C & R fishery with selective rules. Thurston County needs to have quality fisheries and making these lakes selective gear would certainly help.
Please do what you can to have these lakes included on the list of year round, C & R, selective.

This email is in regard to the Munn Lake C&R proposal. I would strongly support Munn Lake as a C&R fishery. It would be a fantastic resource in the south sound area. Thank you for your time.

I am in favor of making Munn Lake a year round catch and release lake.

This is a much needed opportunity for those of us in the south sound.

I would like to voice my support for the conversion of Munn and Susan Lakes from their present state to year-round, catch and release, selective gear lakes. This would offer more fishing opportunity west of the mountains and south of the major metro areas. Time on the water is what it is all about.

I stand in clear support for a quality fishery in the South Sound. I fished Munn last year a number of times (fly fishing, C&R) and found it a wonderful spring option. It would be especially wonderful to have it as a fall option as well. You would have my regular participation. It is an interesting place and seems to grow quite nice fish. Leaving those fish to grow would provide considerable enjoyment and local legend. As a South Sound resident, I have few quality waters from which to choose without a considerable drive. Munn is an attractive choice.

I support proposal #88, which would open Munn and Susan lakes to a year-round catch-and-release fishery with selective gear rules. I believe there should be more C&R selective-gear-rules lakes in Washington, as such lakes provide a better fishing experience for many anglers.

I support opening Munn and Susan lakes to a year-round catch-and- release fishery with selective geat rules.

Please know that as an avid fly fisher, I am in total support of the proposal to make lakes Munn and Susan selective gear fisheries—single barbless hooks, artificial lures, and no edible baits.
The fisheries resource is far too valuable to allow "catch and kill" programs. I would also support this same legislation for other lakes around the state, and in particular on the west side.
Please contact me if there is anything I can do to support these proposals and ensure their adoption!

I support the Munn Lake change to year round catch and release. I belong to a local fly club and will do all I can to make this happen.

I support opening Munn and Susan Lakes to year round, catch and release only fishing.

I support this proposal to the 2010-2012 Sportfishing Rule Change Proposals as long as the selective gear still includes unsencented lures with one single-point, barbless hook.I fished Munn Lake several times this March/April when open to selective gear only and found this very rewarding. I think the idea to have this lake a year-round catch-and-release fishery is outstanding.

I wish to voice my support of making Munn Lake (Thurston Co) a year-round catch-and-release fishery with selective gear rules.

The proposal to change Munn Lake to year-round, catch-and-release, selective fishery is a fabulous idea. I participated in the early catch-and-release season last spring and saw the tremendous potential in this lake for this type of fishery. There were up to a dozen flyfishers accessing the lake on the days that I was fishing. As we have seen with Pass Lake, a catch-and-release selective gear fishery can be a tremendous recreational boon. Munn Lake is an excellent choice. It is near a major urbanized area and yet half of the shore is undeveloped. Access is available via a good boat ramp, but limited largely to this one location (excepting property owners. Shore-based poaching should not be a major problem. There are abundant nearby lakes that are available for individuals who wish to catch and keep hatchery trout.

I strongly support the WDFW proposal to open Munn and Susan lakes (in Thruston County) to a year-round catch-and-release fishery with selective gear rules. There are currently no year-round selective fishing opportunities on lowland lakes in South Puget Sound (Pierce or Thurston Co.). I believe significantly more anglers will participate in a catch-and-release fishery than the current harvest fishery. I believe the increased participation will also benefit nearby restaurants and sporting good stores.

Just a quick note to say I definitely favor implementation of the selective fishery rule change (#88) proposed for Munn Lake.

Just wanted to say, I support efforts to provide catch and release with selective gear regulations for a few west side lakes. I have been an avid fly fisherman since I was 12, enjoying C&R where ever I travel. These lakes will provide opportunity for me and others to teach our children and grand kids, conservation and respect for fish and wildlife.

I support the proposal to make Munn Lake a year-round catch and release fishery.

The Executive Board of the Olympia Chapter of Trout Unlimited supports rule change 88 to opem Munn Lake to a year-round catch and release fishery with selective gear rules.

I am writing to voice my support of the proposed rule change that makes Munn and Susan lakes in Thurston County year-round, selective gear, Catch-and-Release fisheries. Lets do it! I'm all for it!

I just want to say that I am in full support of changing Munn and Susan lakes to selective fishery catch and release year round.

I heartily support the proposed rules change to make Munn Lake a selective fishery.

I support the rule change proposal to make Munn Lake in Thurston County a Selective Gear, Catch & Release-only fishing lake.

I am writing in support of Munn Lake as a catch and release fishery. It would be wonderful to have a year round catch and release fishery in the South Sound. Currently I travel up to Whidby Island at Lone lake for this privilage. With so many lakes in the area I do not see this as being a big impact on the harvest.

I support making Munn Lake a selective fishery, Thanks.

Regarding the Munn Lake year round proposal, I am generally in favor, but do worry about the lack of a kill aspect for even a short period of time. I live next door to the lake and have for some time now taken my young kids over for the fishing opportunity. Last years early opener was awesome and it was great to explain why they could not keep the fish for dinner. I said we would keep some fish when the general opener occurred, and that is what I fear will be lost. While I would like to see it open year round, I am not in favor of a 12 month catch and release. Is there an option that allows for a few weeks of catch and keep?
I throughly enjoy catch and release fishing, but I also enjoy letting my kids choose to keep a fish, when legal, for dinner. It allows me the opportunity to teach my kids how to properly clean and cook fish.

I am in full support of turning Munn Lake and Susan Lake into year round Selective Gear Rules lakes. We are in desperate need of such lakes in the lower Puget Sound region. Please pass on my support of this effort.
Larry W. Gibbs - Member of:
Puget Sound Flyfishers Club in Tacoma and newsletter editor of same. Alpine Fly Fishers club on Puyallup and President of that club and newsletter editor as well. Board member

of the Washington State Council Federation of Fly Fishers and their Auction Coordinator. Life member of the Federation of Fly Fishers and their Auction Coordinator.Member of five fly fishing website groups.

#89. South Sound Lakes (Pierce, Mason, Kitsap Jefferson, and Thurston Co)

Proposal: This proposal would change the trout limit in American, Clear, Carney, Crescent, Kapowsin, Ohop, Rapjohn, Silver, Spanaway, Steilcoom and Tanwax lakes in Pierce County; Aldrich, Benson, Clara, Devereaux, Hatchery, Haven, Howell, Isabella, Island, Kokanee, Lost, Maggie, Nahwatzel, Panhandle, Phillips, Robbins, Spencer, Tee, Tiger, Trails End, Twin, Wood, and Wooten lakes in Mason County; Buck, Horseshoe, Island, Kitsap, Mission, Panther, Wildcat, and Wye lakes in Kitsap County; Leland, Ludlow, Sandy Shore, Silent, and Tarboo lakes in Jefferson County; and **.:** Summit, Clear, Ward, Long, Pattison, Hicks, Deep, McIntosh, Black, St. Clair, and Lawrence lakes in Thurston County to: daily limit 5, no more than 2 over 14" may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.
Explanation: In response to angler requests for larger fish, WDFW's Eells Springs Hatchery will begin producing additional jumbo (>14") rainbow trout in 2010. In order for the overall cost and hatchery space required to remain the same, fewer catchable (8-10") rainbow trout will be produced. The intent of the proposal is to provide a quality fishing experience, spread out the harvest of the jumbo (>14") rainbow trout across more anglers, and possibly result in less high-grading (and potential release mortality). The minimum size is not necessary for kokanee because they are planted as fry and enter the fishery as a group that are all much the same size.
Testimony:

I support proposed rules #87, 88 and 89 related to Capitol Lake, Munn & Susan Lakes and South Sound Lakes.

Shouldn't this say "…no maximum size for kokanee." instead of "…no minimum size…" if the intent is to apply this rule only to oversize hatchery reared rainbow? The way it is written it looks like you can't keep more than 2 kokes over 14 inches either.

#90. Stump Lake (Mason Co)

Proposal: This proposal would make the trout daily limit in Stump Lake 5, with no more than two fish over 15".
Explanation: The reduced daily limit for 2 fish over 15" from a total daily limit of 5 fish is intended to extend the time these fish are available for harvest.
Testimony:

#91. Lake Symington (Kitsap Co)

Proposal: This proposal will add a season from the 1st Saturday in June through Oct 31 to Lake Symington, with selective gear rules for all species, and catch-and-release for trout.

Explanation: Lake Symington and Big Beef Creek above Lake Symington provide spawning and rearing habitat for ESA-listed wild steelhead. The lake is not currently stocked with any hatchery-reared trout. In addition, Big Beef Creek is one of four study streams in the Hood Canal Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW) project. The IMW project, conducted by WDFW, is a long-term study

that compares salmonid survival before and after restoration. Survey and trapping data are collected annually on Big Beef Creek. Harvest of wild salmonids will affect study outcomes and data quality.
Testimony:

#92. Tarboo Lake (Jefferson Co)

Proposal: This proposal would give Tarboo Lake the standard "Opening Day" season of the last Saturday in April through October 31 and remove the landlocked salmon rules.
Explanation: The salmon season was originally implemented because we intended to release surplus coho adults from Quilcene National Fish Hatchery into the lake to provide a fishery. However, due to potential health risks to fish in Tarboo Creek, these releases will not take place. The proposal would return the season to Last Saturday in April – Oct. 31, consistent with other Opening Day lowland lakes in the area.
Testimony:

Housekeeping

#93. Housekeeping Change to Selective Gear Rules Definition

Proposal: This proposal would remove the restriction of fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine from the definition of selective gear rules. All other provisions would remain unchanged. The internal combustion restriction would be added separately to areas where it is currently in force.
Explanation: The selective gear rules definition was developed to include a suite of restrictions that were put in place where to provide a "quality fishing" experience in our fisheries for game fish. However, selective gear rules are now also being used to reduce impacts on non-target species. The restriction on the use of bait, requirement for knotless nets, and requirement for single-point barbless hooks, are all tools that we use to increase the survival of released fish. If this proposal is adopted, areas that currently have the selective gear rule will keep the restriction on fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine.
Testimony:
This proposal is internally inconsistent. One place it says the rules about using devices with internal combustion engines will be removed and elsewhere it says the rules will be retained; which is it?

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person at the Yakima meeting asked why do some places say selective gear rules and no fishing with internal combustion motors while others do not? We explained about the changing uses of selective gear rules and why the motor restriction was separated out in the above proposal.

#94. References to "Disability License"

Proposal: Remove WAC and pamphlet references to "Disability License" and replace them with "reduced fee license or designated harvester card."
Explanation: There is no such thing as a "Disability License." The intent of these rules is to allow anglers who have a reduced fee license or those who have a designated harvester card to be able to

fish in the designated areas, and allow these anglers to fish with a hand-operated gate on a dip net while fishing for forage fish.
Testimony:

#95. Marine Area 8-2 Description

Proposal: Update the reference to the light referenced in the boundary description to refer to light #4 in Camano Island.

Explanation: This is not a change to the boundary; just an update to make sure the correct light is referenced. The correct description of the boundary should read: Area 8-2 (Port Susan and Port Gardner): East of a line from the East Point Light on Whidbey Island to the Saratoga Pass Light #4 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.

Testimony:

#96. Housekeeping Change to Oyster Rules

Proposal: This proposal will remove conflicting language from the rules and make it clear that oysters must be shucked before they are removed from the intertidal zone and the shells replaced on the tidelands at the approximate tide level from which they were taken.
Explanation: Prior to 1998, our sport fishing rules required that all oysters harvested on public tidelands by sport harvesters be shucked. In May 1, 1998, this was changed, and we began requiring harvesters to shuck in Hood Canal (south of Tala Point) and the Pacific coast, but not to shuck in Puget Sound. Suffice it to say this change was very confusing for harvesters and Enforcement, and on May 1, 2002, the F&W Commission (at Fish Program's recommendation) returned to the old "shuck oysters everywhere" rule. This change was effected on May 1, 2002. The rule defining daily limits for shellfish now correctly reads: (5) Oysters: 18 oysters, shucked and the shells left on the beach. However, the old language requiring shucking only in certain areas of the state was also contained in another rule, and due to an oversight the language in that second rule was not deleted in 2002. This proposal will fix this oversight, and retain the rule that requires shucking oysters before their removal from all public tidelands.
Testimony:

#97. Snoqualmie River Housekeeping Proposal

Proposal: Currently, there is a catch-and-release season from November 1 – May 31 in the Snoqualmie River from the Falls upstream, including the North and South Forks. This proposal would change the end date of that fishery to the Friday before the first Saturday in June, to match up with the beginning of the retention fishery on the first Saturday in June.
Explanation: This is a housekeeping change to match the end of the catch-and-release season with the beginning of the retention season.
Testimony:

Eastside Salmon Proposals

Rules for salmon fisheries are adopted through the North of Falcon (PFMC) process. Including these salmon regulation proposals in the major regulation public comment/review process will extend/expand public input for consideration in the North of Falcon process. So we welcome your comments on these proposals and appreciate your review, and will pass all comments on to the North of Falcon process, where these and other rules will be evaluated and considered for adoption early next year.

#98. Yakima River Fall Salmon Rules

Proposal: This proposal would close the fishery for salmon in the Yakima River (from Hwy. 223 Bridge at Granger to 400 feet below Sunnyside Dam) from September 1 through October 22.
Explanation: This section is managed jointly by WDFW and the Yakama Nation and will be managed annually with fisheries opened based on abundance of returning fall salmon.
Testimony:

#99. Snake River Fall Salmon Rules

Proposal: This proposal would remove the night closure in the Snake River during April 24-June 15, from Texas Rapids boat launch upstream to the Corps of Engineers boat launch approximately 1 mile upstream of Little Goose Dam for all species **except** salmon.
Explanation: The night closure for all species associated with the salmon fishery conflicts with catfish and other angling that normally occurs at night. Fishing for catfish at night is a very common practice in the Snake River, and elsewhere. Salmon fishing could include a night closure, but only for salmon fishing, not for other species.
Testimony:
No. Do not allow nightfishing for other species. It will only encourage poaching. The recent incident of poaching by Lyons Ferry Hatchery just underscores that this would be a bad idea.

#100. Columbia River Salmon "Angler's Choice"

Proposal: This proposal would change the daily limit in the salmon fishery in the Columbia River from Priest Rapids Dam to Rocky Reach Dam AND From Rocky Reach Dam to Wells Dam July 1 – Oct 15. All other rules for these fisheries would remain unchanged. The daily limit would be 1 wild or 3 hatchery (marked) adult salmon plus 3 wild or hatchery jacks. So the limit becomes the angler's choice for adult salmon - A). **one wild** (adipose fin present) adult: **OR** B) **three hatchery** (adipose fin clipped) adults may be retained. With either choice, up to three jacks (hatchery or wild) may be retained. Coho and sockeye must be released. Anglers may not continue to fish for salmon after the adult portion of the daily limit has been retained.
Explanation: While there are adequate wild summer Chinook for a fishery, there is arguably an over-escapement of hatchery fish. This regulation is intended to encourage anglers to target the hatchery Chinook.
Testimony:
I guess it's a good move, if it's based on sound science.

#101. Upper Columbia River Salmon "Angler's Choice"

Proposal: This proposal would change the daily limit in the salmon fishery in the Columbia River from Wells Dam to the Hwy 17 bridge at Bridgeport -July 1 – Aug 31, and from Hwy 173 bridge at Brewster to Hwy 17 bridge at Bridgeport September 1 – October 15. All other rules for these fisheries would remain unchanged. The daily limit would be 1 wild or 3 hatchery (marked) adult salmon plus 3 wild or hatchery jacks. So the limit becomes the angler's choice for adult salmon - A). **one wild** (adipose fin present) adult: **OR** B) **three hatchery** (adipose fin clipped) adults may be retained. With either

choice, up to three jacks (hatchery or wild) may be retained. Coho and sockeye must be released. Anglers may not continue to fish for salmon after the adult portion of the daily limit has been retained.
Explanation: While there are adequate wild summer Chinook for a fishery, there is arguably an over-escapement of hatchery fish. This regulation is intended to encourage anglers to target the hatchery Chinook.
Testimony:
I guess it's a good move, if it's based on sound science.

Comments from Public Meetings:
One person from the Mill Creek meeting stated that the Colvilles tested purse seines for selective harvest of Chinook and sockeye. Since then the numbers of hatchery Chinook retained by sport fishers have gone down while wild retention is up (because tribes are now releasing wild fish). Odds of catching 3 hatchery Chinook are very low. Leave the rules as they are – allow 2 fish wild or hatchery or one wild with 2 additional hatchery fish.

#102. Okanogan River Summer Chinook "Angler's Choice"

Proposal: This proposal would add a salmon fishery in the Okanogan River upstream from the Hwy 97 Bridge upstream of the mouth July 1 – Sept 15, with a minimum size of 12". The daily limit would be 1 wild or 3 hatchery (marked) adult salmon plus 3 wild or hatchery jacks. So the limit becomes the angler's choice for adult salmon - A). **one wild** (adipose fin present) adult: **OR** B) **three hatchery** (adipose fin clipped) adults may be retained. With either choice, up to three jacks (hatchery or wild) may be retained. Coho and sockeye must be released. Anglers may not continue to fish for salmon after the adult portion of the daily limit has been retained. A night closure and the anti-snagging rule would be in effect for all species.
Explanation: This proposal will encourage the release of wild fish, while still allowing some harvest of summer Chinook that move into the tributaries early, but due to warmer summer water temperatures, die before spawning. Permit 1554 with NOAA Fisheries allows for tributary harvest of summer Chinook above Wells Dam.
Testimony:
I guess it's a good move, if it's based on sound science.

#103. Similkameen River Summer Chinook "Angler's Choice"

Proposal: This proposal would add a salmon fishery from the mouth to Enloe Dam July 1 – Sept 15, with a minimum size of 12". The daily limit would be 1 wild or 3 hatchery (marked) adult salmon plus 3 wild or hatchery jacks. So the limit becomes the angler's choice for adult salmon - A). **one wild** (adipose fin present) adult: **OR** B) **three hatchery** (adipose fin clipped) adults may be retained. With either choice, up to three jacks (hatchery or wild) may be retained. Coho and sockeye must be released. Anglers may not continue to fish for salmon after the adult portion of the daily limit has been retained. A night closure and the anti-snagging rule would be in effect for all species.

Explanation: This proposal will encourage the release of wild fish, while still allowing some harvest of summer Chinook that move into the tributaries early, but due to warmer summer water temperatures, die before spawning. Permit 1554 with NOAA Fisheries allows for tributary harvest of summer Chinook above Wells Dam.

Testimony:
I guess it's a good move, if it's based on sound science.

Appendix 1 –
Stream Strategy Tables

See attached Spreadsheets

FRASER TRIBUTARIES ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
JOHNSON CREEK (Whatcom Co.) from NP Railroad tracks to Lawson St. footbridge in Sumas	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
Silesia Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
Chiliwack River, including all tribs	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A

WHATCOM COUNTY INDEPENDENTS ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
DAKOTA CREEK (Whatcom Co.)from mouth to Giles Rd. Bridge	Mouth is defined as a line from outermost headland on south bank to the house at 1285 Runge Ave., Blaine, WA (¼ mile downstream of Blaine Rd. Bridge).			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	B
	SALMON	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2.	
California Creek (Whatcom County)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	B
Terrell Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	B
Squalicum Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	B
WHATCOM CREEK (Whatcom Co.) from mouth to yellow markers below foot bridge below Dupont St. in Bellingham	The mouth is defined by a line from the flashing light at the southwest end of the Port of Bellingham North Terminal to the southernmost point of the dike surrounding the Georgia Pacific treatment pond. ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Dec. 31: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 2 adults may be retained.	
	Anglers fishing lawfully, within 50 yards of the Bellingham Technical College Hatchery Collection Tube, and on the hatchery side of the creek, that hook and land CHUM, may remove them from the water and immediately place them unharmed into the Hatchery Collection Tube.			
From foot bridge below Dupont St.in Bellingham to stone bridge at Whatcom Falls Park	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Dec. 31: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
from stone bridge at Whatcom Falls Park to Lake Whatcom	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old). ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Oct. 31: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	Last Sat. in Apr.-Oct. 31	No min. size. Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Last Sat. in Apr.-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	

Closed waters removed/deleted from regulations

Whatcom Creek	CLOSED WATERS - from Woburn St. Bridge to the stone bridge at Whatcom Falls Park.

NOOKSACK WATERSHED

ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
NOOKSACK RIVER (Whatcom Co.) from Lummi Indian reservation boundary to yellow marker at the FFA high school barn in Deming	ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	B
	SALMON	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release PINK, wild CHINOOK, and wild COHO.	
Silver, Ten Mile, Bertrand, Anderson, Smith Creeks (Whatcom Co)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	
FISHTRAP CREEK (Whatcom Co.) from Koh Rd. to Bender Rd. from yellow marker at the FFA high school barn in Deming to confluence of North and South Forks	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).			
	All Game Fish	June 1-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	TROUT	Oct. 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Oct. 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Oct. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release PINK, CHINOOK, and wild COHO.	
NOOKSACK RIVER, NORTH FORK (Whatcom Co.) from mouth to Maple Creek	ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule. Nov. 1-Feb. 28: motors prohibited.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	B
	SALMON	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release PINK, CHINOOK, and wild COHO.	
Racehorse Creek, Kendall Creek above hatchery grounds, Maple Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	
NOOKSACK RIVER, NORTH FORK (Whatcom Co)From Maple Creek to Nooksack Falls	ALL SPECIES - Nov. 1-Feb. 15: motors prohibited.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	B
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
Canyon Cr, from Canyon Creek Rd Br. Upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
NOOKSACK RIVER upstream of Nooksack Falls Including all tributaries	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
NOOKSACK RIVER, MIDDLE FORK (Whatcom Co.) Mouth to City of Bellingham diversion Dam	ALL SPECIES - Nov. 1-Feb. 15: motors prohibited.			C
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	A
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
NOOKSACK RIVER, MIDDLE FORK, from diversion dam upstream, including all tributaries	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
NOOKSACK RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Skagit/Whatcom Co.) from mouth to Saxon Rd. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Nov. 30: night closure. First Sat. in June-Feb. 15: Selective gear rules,			E
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules.	B
	SALMON	Oct. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release PINK, CHINOOK, and wild COHO.	
Hutchinson Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	
NOOKSACK RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Skagit/Whatcom Co.) from Saxon Rd. Bridge upstream	CLOSED WATERS - from Skookum Creek upstream.ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Nov. 30: night closure.			E
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules.	
	SALMON	Oct. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release PINK, CHINOOK, and wild COHO.	

SAMISH WATERSHED ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
SAMISH RIVER (Skagit/Whatcom Co.) from mouth (Samish Island/ Bayview-Edison Rd. Bridge) to Thomas Rd. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Dec. 31: night closure, anti-snagging rule, and stationary gear restriction.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Dec 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Dec 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	July 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release wild COHO.	
	All Species	Jan 1- March 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	E
SAMISH RIVER from Thomas Rd. Bridge to I-5 Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Dec. 31: night closure, anti-snagging rule, and stationary gear restriction.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Dec 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Dec 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	E
	SALMON	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Release wild COHO.	
	All Species	Jan 1- March 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	
SAMISH RIVER from I-5 Bridge to Hickson Bridge	CLOSED WATERS - from Old Hwy. 99 Bridge to WDFW salmon rack.ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Dec. 31: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			B
	All Species	First Sat. in June-Mar. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	B
Friday, Silver, Thomas Creeks	All Species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	B
SAMISH RIVER From Hickson Bridge upstream	All Species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	B

SKAGIT WATERSHED ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
SKAGIT RIVER (Skagit/Whatcom Co.) from mouth to Hwy 536 at Mt. Vernon (Memorial Hwy Bridge)	The mouth is defined by a line projected from terminus of the jetty with McGlinn Island to the white monument on east end of Ika			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	Year-round	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	Year-round	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Year-round	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	July 9-Aug. 9	Open noon Thursdays through Sundays ONLY. Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 CHINOOK only. Only 1 adult may be retained.	
	SALMON	Aug. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and CHUM.	
FISHER SLOUGH/Hill Ditch, Mouth to I-5 Bridge (Skagit Co.) -830	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SKAGIT RIVER from Hwy. 536 at Mt. Vernon (Memorial Hwy. Bridge) to mouth of Gilligan Creek	ALL SPECIES - July 1-Nov. 30: night closure. Aug 16-Nov 30: anti-snagging rule.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	E
	Other Game Fish	June 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	All Game Fish	Feb 16- March 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules except lawful to fish from a floating device except not while under power.	
	SALMON	July 9-Aug. 9	Open noon Thursdays through Sundays ONLY. Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 CHINOOK only. Only 1 adult may be retained.	B
	SALMON	Aug. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and CHUM.	B
Nookachamps Creek and all tributaries	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	B
Hansen Creek and all tributaries	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
Jones Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
SKAGIT RIVER from mouth of Gilligan Creek to the Dalles Bridge at Concrete	ALL SPECIES - July 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	E
	Other Game Fish	June 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
	All Game Fish	Feb 16- March 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules except lawful to fish from a floating device except not while under power.	
	SALMON	Aug. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and CHUM.	
SKAGIT RIVER from the Dalles Bridge at Concrete to Hwy. 530 Bridge at Rockport	CLOSED WATERS - June 1-Aug. 31: closed between a line projected across the thread of the river 200' above the east bank of the Baker River and a line projected across the thread of the river 200' below the west bank of the Baker River. ALL SPECIES - July 1-Nov.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	E
	Other Game Fish	June 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	All Game Fish	Feb 16- March 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules except lawful to fish from a floating device except not while under power.	B
	SALMON	Sept. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and CHUM.	
Jackman Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
SKAGIT RIVER from the Hwy. 530 Bridge at Rockport to Cascade River	ALL SPECIES - June 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	E
	Other Game Fish	June 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	All Game Fish	Feb 16- March 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules except lawful to fish from a floating device except not while under power.	
	SALMON	June 1-July 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 4 hatchery CHINOOK only. Up to 2 adults may be retained.	B
	SALMON	Sept. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and CHUM.	E
Illabot, Rocky, Bacus, Olson Creeks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
SKAGIT RIVER from Cascade River to Gorge powerhouse at Newhalem	ALL SPECIES - Selective gear rules			E
	All Game Fish	June 1-Mar. 15	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	A

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
Diosud, Bacon, Alma,Thorton, Goodell, Newhalem, Ladder Creeks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules.	A
SKAGIT RIVER Gorge Dam upstream to Ross Dam	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
All tributaries, except Stetattle Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
STETATTLE CREEK (Whatcom Co.) above mouth of Bucket Creek (about 1 1/2mile	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
ROSS LAKE TRIBUTARY STREAMS (Whatcom Co.) from one mile upstream of Ross Lake to headwaters (except Ruby Creek and Big Beaver Creek)	TROUT	July 1-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	Other Game Fish	July 1-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
Big Beaver Creek (Ross Lk trubuutary) from 1/4 mile upstream of Ross Lake to headwaters	All Game Fish	July 1 - Oct 31	Catch-and-release and selective gear rules.	F
Ruby Creek (Ross Lk tributary)	Closed Waters			
BAKER RIVER (Skagit Co.) from mouth to Hwy. 20 Bridge at Concrete -824	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
BAKER RIVER from fish barrier dam to headwaters and all tributaries except Channel Creek	All species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
Channel Creek	All species	First Sat. in June-Sept. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SAUK RIVER (Skagit/Snohomish Co.) from mouth to Darrington Bridge (828)	ALL Species - selective gear rules.			E
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Apr. 30	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
Hilt, White, Dan's Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
SAUK RIVER from Darrington Bridge to Whitechuck River (828)	ALL Species - selective gear rules.			A
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
Clear Creek above Asbestos Creek Falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SAUK RIVER from Whitechuck River upstream including NORTH FORK and SOUTH FORK to Elliott Creek (828)	ALL Species - selective gear rules.			B
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
Falls, Sloan, Cadet, Elliot Creeks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release, Selective Gear rules	
SAUK RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Snohomish Co.) above Elliott Creek -828	ALL Species - selective gear rules.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
SUIATTLE RIVER (Skagit Co.)	Dolly Varden/bull trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 20". May be retained as part the TROUT daily limit. Selective Gear rules	
	All Other TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 8". Daily limit 2.	B
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	B
Big Creek (above TeePee falls), Grade, Tenas, All, Straight, Buck (above Buck Creek Campground), Lime, Downey, Sulphur, Milk, Canyon Creeks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	
WHITECHUCK RIVER (Snohomish Co.)	All Species - Selective Gear Rules			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 8". Daily limit 2.	B
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
Pugh, Owl, Camp Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	
CASCADE RIVER (Skagit Co.) from mouth to Rockport-Cascade Rd. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - June 1-July 15 and Sept. 16-Nov. 30: anti-snagging rule and night closure.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-July 15	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1-July 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	June 1-July 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	June 1-July 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 4 hatchery CHINOOK only. Up to 2 may be adults.	B
	SALMON	Sept. 16-Nov. 30	Min. size 12". Daily limit 4 COHO only.	
Jordan Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear rules	E
CASCADE RIVER from Rockport -Cascade Rd. Bridge upstream (826) Including forks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules.	
Boulder, Marble, Found, Kindy Creeks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	

Closed waters removed/deleted from regulations

BARNABY SLOUGH (Skagit Co.)	CLOSED WATERS	
Skagit River, from Cascade River to Gorge Dam	CLOSED WATERS	- from Gorge Powerhouse at Newhalem to Gorge Dam.
STETATTLE CREEK (Whatcom Co.)	CLOSED WATERS	- from mouth to Bucket Creek (about 1½ miles upstream).

STILLAGUAMISH WATERSHED				
ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER (Snohomish Co.) and all sloughs downstream of Marine Drive (south of Stanwood)	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	Year-round	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Year-round	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER from Marine Drive upstream to forks	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure. June 1-Nov. 30: selective gear rules, except motors allowed.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Nov. 30	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
	TROUT	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
PILCHUCK CREEK (Snohomish Co.) (Stillaguamish system) from mouth to Hwy. 9 Bridge	ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Nov. 30: selective gear rules.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
PILCHUCK CREEK From Hwy. 9 Bridge to Pilchuck Falls	All species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective Gear Rules	C
PICHUCK CREEK From Pilchuck Falls upstream including all tributaries	All species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, NORTH FORK (Snohomish Co.) from mouth to Swede Heaven Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule. Fishing from any floating device prohibited upstream of the Hwy.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Nov. 30	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Fly fishing only.	
	TROUT	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Dec. 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
Boulder R, from mouth to Boulder Falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	E
Boulder R, from Boulder Falls upstream	All species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, NORTH FORK Swede Heaven Bridge to N.Fork falls (approx. one mile upstream of Cascade Creek)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
Squire Creek	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, NORTH FORK Upstream of Falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Snohomish Co.) from mouth to 400' below Granite Falls fishway outlet.874	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
CANYON CREEK (Snohomish Co.) (South Fork Stillaguamish) (866)	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained.	
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, SOUTH FORK from Mt. Loop Hwy. Bridge (above Granite Falls)	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Nov. 30	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	

Closed waters removed/deleted from regulations

Marine Drive upstream to forks	CLOSED WATERS - from water control structure/barrier dam (downstream of I-5) downstream 200'.
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Snohomish Co.) from mouth to Mt. Loop Hwy. Bridge (above Granite Falls)	CLOSED WATERS - from 400' below fishway outlet upstream to Mt. Loop Hwy. Bridge (above Granite Falls).
DEER CREEK and LITTLE DEER CREEK (Skagit/Snohomish Co.) (tributaries to North Fork Stillaguamish)	CLOSED WATERS
HARVEY CREEK (Snohomish Co.)	CLOSED WATERS
PORTAGE CREEK (Snohomish Co.)	CLOSED WATERS

SNOHOMISH WATERSHED

ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
SNOHOMISH RIVER (Snohomish Co.) from mouth (Burlington-Northern railroad bridges) (including all channels, sloughs, and interconnected waterways) upstream to confluence of the Skykomish and Snoqualmie rivers (all channels) (850)	ALL SPECIES - August 1- November 30:night closure and anti-snagging rule			C
	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Min size 20". May be retained as part of the TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
	SALMON	Aug 16 - Dec 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, pl;us 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
	STURGEON	year-round	Min. size 38" fork length. Max. size 54" fork length. Daily limit 1. Mar. 1-May. 31: Release all STURGEON upstream of Hwy. 2 Bridge.	
PILCHUCK RIVER (Snohomish Co.) from mouth to 500' downstream of the Snohomish city diversion dam (840)	ALL SPECIES - fishing from any floating device prohibited.			C
	TROUT	Dec 1 - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Dec 1 - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SKYKOMISH RIVER (Snohomish Co.) mouth to Lewis St. Bridge in Monroe (844)	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule. Nov. 1-Feb. 15: fishing from any floating device prohibited from boat ramp below Lewis St. Bridge at Monroe to 2,500' downstream.			
	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	June 1 - Feb 15.	Min size 20". May be retained as part of the TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1 - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	June 1 - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Aug 16 - Dec 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, pl;us 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
SKYKOMISH RIVER - Lewis Street Bridge in Monroe to Wallace River (844)	ALL SPECIES - June 1 - November 31 - night closure and anti-snagging rule			C
	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	June 1 - Feb 15.	Min size 20". May be retained as part of the TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1 - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	June 1 - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	June 1 - July 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 hatchery CHINOOK only.	
	SALMON	Sept 1 - Dec 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, pl;us 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
SULTAN RIVER (Snohomish Co.) from mouth to 400' downstream of diversion dam (river mile 9.7) (854)	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	June 1 - Feb 15.	Min size 20". May be retained as part of the TROUT daily limit.	C
	All Other TROUT	June 1 - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	June 1 - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SULTAN RIVER- from diversion dam upstream	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
WALLACE RIVER (Snohomish Co.) from mouth	ALL SPECIES - Nov. 1-Feb. 28: fishing from any floating device prohibited.			

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
(farthest downstream railroad bridge) to 363rd Ave. SE/Reece Rd. (Dike Road) (860)	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	First Sat in June - Feb 28	Min size 20". May be retained as part of the TROUT daily limit.	C
	All Other TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Sept 1 - Nov 30	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 COHO only.	
WALLACE RIVER - from 363rd Ave. SE/Reece Rd. (Dike Road) to 200' upstream of water intake of salmon hatchery. (860)	ALL SPECIES - Nov. 1-Feb. 28: fishing from any floating device prohibited.			
	Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	First Sat in June - Feb 28	Min size 20". May be retained as part of the TROUT daily limit.	C
	All Other TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Sept 1 - Nov 30	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 COHO only.	
WALLACE RIVER - from 200' upstream of water intake of salmon hatchery to Wallace Falls (860)	ALL SPECIES - Nov. 1-Feb. 28: fishing from any floating device prohibited.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	C
	All Other TROUT	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
WALLACE RIVER - from Wallace Falls upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SKYKOMISH River from Wallace River to 1,000' downstream of Reiter Ponds outlet (844)	ALL SPECIES - June 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	C
	All Other TROUT	June 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	June 1-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
SKYKOMISH RIVER (Snohomish Co) from 1,000' downstream of Reiter Ponds outlet to 1,500' upstream of Reiter Ponds outlet (844)	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule. Aug. 1-Feb. 28: fishing from any floating device prohibited in the area			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	Aug. 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	C
	All Other TROUT	Aug. 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Aug. 1-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Sept 1- Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
SKYKOMISH RIVER (Snohomish Co) from 1,500' upstream of Reiter Ponds outlet to confluence of North and south Fork (844)	ALL SPECIES - June 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	Dolly Varden/bull trout	June 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 20". May be retained as part of TROUT daily limit.	
	All Other TROUT	June 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	June 1-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
	SALMON	Sept 1- Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK.	
SKYKOMISH RIVER, NORTH FORK (Snohomish Co.) from mouth to 1,000' downstream of Bear Falls (846)	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 15	Selective gear rules and catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained.	C
from Deer Falls (about 1/4 mile upstream of Goblin Creek) upstream (846)	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SKYKOMISH RIVER, SOUTH FORK (King/Snohomish Co.) from mouth to 600' downstream of the Sunset Falls Fishway (848)	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit	C
SKYKOMISH RIVER - from Sunset Falls upstream (848)	TROUT	First Sat in June - Nov 30	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Nov 30	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	C
	WHITEFISH	Dec 1 - Feb 28	No min. size. Daily limit 15 WHITEFISH only.	
All tributaries to the SOUTH FORK SKYKOMISH RIVER upstream of Sunset Falls	TROUT	First Sat in June - Nov 30	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Nov 30	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
TYE RIVER (King Co.) continuation of SOUTH FORK SKYKOMISH RIVER beginning from Foss River upstream to Alpine Falls	TROUT	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	D
	WHITEFISH	Nov 1 - Feb 28	No min. size. Daily limit 15 WHITEFISH only.	
TYE RIVER - from Alpine Falls upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
All tributaries to the TYE RIVER upstream of Foss River	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	A
SNOQUALMIE RIVER (King Co.) from mouth to boat ramp at Plumb access	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 1-Nov. 30: night closure. June 1-Nov. 30: selective gear rules, except motors allowed.			
	TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
	SALMON	Sept 1- Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and PINK.	
SNOQUALMIE RIVER (King Co.) from boat ramp at Plumb access to Snoqualmie Falls (852)	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 1-Nov. 30: night closure. June 1-Nov. 30: selective gear rules, except motors allowed. Nov. 1- Feb. 28: fishing from any			
	TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 28.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 28.	Statewide min. size/daily limit	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
	SALMON	Sept 1- Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2, plus 2 additional PINK. Release CHINOOK and PINK.	
TOLT RIVER (King Co.) from mouth to USGS trolley cable near confluence of North and South forks (858)	All SPECIES - First Sat. in June- Nov. 30: selective gear rules.			
	TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
TOLT RIVER, NORTH FORK (King Co.) from falls upstream in Section 26	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Catch-and-release and selective gear rules.	C
TOLT RIVER, SOUTH FORK (King Co.) from dam upstream (858)	TROUT	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Min. size 10". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
RAGING RIVER (King Co.) from mouth to Hwy. 18 Bridge (3 miles upstream from Preston) (842)	TROUT	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Feb 15.	Statewide min. size/daily limit	C
RAGING RIVER - from Hwy. 18 Bridge (3 miles upstream from Preston) upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
TOKUL CREEK (King Co.) from mouth to Fish Hatchery Rd. Bridge (856)	ALL SPECIES - anti-snagging rule. Closed daily from 5:00 p.m.-7:00 a.m.			
	TROUT	Dec 1. - Feb 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Dec 1. - Feb 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
TOKUL CREEK (King Co.) from Fish Hatchery R. Bridge to posted cable boundary marker (approximately 400' downstream of the hatchery	ALL SPECIES - anti-snagging rule. Closed daily from 5:00 p.m.-7:00 a.m.			
	TROUT	Jan. 15 - Feb 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Jan. 15 - Feb 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
SNOQUALMIE RIVER (King Co) from Snoqualmie Falls upstream including North and South forks	TROUT	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Min. size 10". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	A
BOXLEY CREEK (King Co.) (SF Snoqualmie River) from falls (located approximately river mile 0.9) upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	A
COAL CREEK (King Co.) (near Snoqualmie) from mouth to Hwy I-90	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old)			
	TROUT	Last Sat in April - Oct 31	No min size. Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Last Sat in April - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	A
COAL CREEK (King Co.) (near Snoqualmie) from Hwy I-90 upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
KIMBALL CREEK (King Co.) (near Snoqualmie)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old)			
	TROUT	Last Sat in April - Oct 31	No min size. Daily limit 2.	A

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
	Other Game Fish	Last Sat in April - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
All tributaries to Snoqualmie River upstream of Snoqualmie Falls including North and South Forks, except Tate and Sunday creeks	All Game Fish	First Sat in June - Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit	A
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River from mouth upstream including all tributaries except Pratt and Taylor rivers (852)	All Game Fish	year-round	Catch-and-release and selective gear rules.	F
PRATT RIVER (King Co.) (tributary to Middle Fork Snoqualmie)	All Game Fish	year-round	Catch-and-release and selective gear rules.	F
TAYLOR RIVER (King Co.) (tributary to Middle Fork Snoqualmie)	All Game Fish	year-round	Catch-and-release and selective gear rules.	F

LAKE WASHINGTON TRIBUTARIES

ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES
BIG BEAR CREEK (Snohomish/King Co.) (tributary of Sammamish River)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
CEDAR RIVER (King Co.) from mouth to Cedar Falls	CLOSED WATERS - from Landsburg Rd. Bridge (river mile 21.5) to Cedar Falls.all species - selective gear rules and night closure.		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Release TROUT.
COAL CREEK (King Co.) Lake Washington tributary	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
KELSEY CREEK (King Co.) (including Mercer Slough) (tributary of Lake	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
LITTLE BEAR CREEK (Snohomish/King Co.) (tributary of Sammamish River)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
MAY CREEK (King Co.) (tributary of Lake Washington)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
NORTH CREEK (Snohomish/King Co.) (tributary of Sammamish River)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
PIPERS CREEK (King Co.) (Carkeek Creek)	CLOSED WATERS - from mouth upstream, and all tributaries.		
ROCK CREEK (King Co.) Cedar River tributary below Landsburg Dam	CLOSED WATERS		
SAMMAMISH RIVER (SLOUGH)	ALL Species - selective gear rules.		
	TROUT	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release.
	Other Game Fish	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
SWAMP CREEK (Snohomish/King Co.) (tributary to Sammamish River)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
THORNTON CREEK (King Co.) (tributary to Lake Washington)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).		
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.

GREEN/DUWAMISH RIVER

ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES
DUWAMISH RIVER (King Co.)	See Green River (King County)		
GREEN (DUWAMISH) RIVER (King Co.) downstream of 1st Ave. South Bridge	See Marine Area 10 Rules		
GREEN RIVER from 1st Ave. South Bridge to Old Hwy. 99/Tukwila Intl. Blvd.	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 22-Aug. 31: night closure, only 1 single-point hook may be used, hook must measure ½ inch or less Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed July 1-July 31 and Aug. 22-Nov. 30. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page 31.		
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-July 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-July 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	TROUT	Aug. 22-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	Aug. 22-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	SALMON	Aug. 22-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adult COHO and CHUM (combined) may be retained. Release CHINOOK.
from Old Hwy. 99/Tukwila Intl. Blvd. to I-405	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule. Nov. 1-Feb. 15: fishing from any floating device prohibited. Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed July 1-July 31 and Sept. 1-Nov. 30. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page 31.		
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-July 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-July 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	TROUT	Sept. 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	Sept. 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	SALMON	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adult COHO and CHUM (combined) may be retained. Only 1 CHINOOK may be retained.
from I-405 to S. 277th Bridge in Auburn	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 1-Sept. 30: night closure, only 1 single-point hook may be used, hook must measure ½ inch or less Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed July 1-July 31 and Sept. 1-Nov. 30. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page 31.		
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-July 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-July 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	TROUT	Sept. 1-Feb. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES
	Other Game Fish	Sept. 1-Feb. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	SALMON	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adult COHO and CHUM (combined) may be retained. Release CHINOOK.
from the S. 277th Bridge to Auburn-Black Diamond Rd. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 16-Oct.15: night closure, only 1 single-point hook may be used, hook must measure ½ inch or less Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed July 1-Aug. 15 and Sept. 16-Nov. 30. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page		
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Aug. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	TROUT	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	SALMON	Sept. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adult COHO and CHUM (combined) may be retained. Release CHINOOK.
from the Auburn-Black Diamond Rd. Bridge to the water pipeline walk bridge (1/2 mile downstream of Tacoma Headworks Dam)	CLOSED WATERS - within 150' of the Palmer Ponds outlet rack and within 150' of the mouth of Keta (Crisp) Creek. ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure and anti-snagging rule. Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed July 1-Nov. 30. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page 31.		
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
	SALMON	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adult COHO and CHUM (combined) may be retained. Release CHINOOK.
from the water pipeline walk bridge (1/2 mile downstream of Tacoma Headworks Dam) to Friday Creek	CLOSED WATERS		
from Friday Creek upstream including all tributaries	All species	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.
SOOS CREEK (King Co.) mouth to hatchery rack	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.

PUYALLUP RIVER WATERSHED ALL RIVERS , STREAMS and BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	**SPECIES**	**SEASON**	**ADDITIONAL RULES**	**STREAM STRATEGY**
PUYALLUP RIVER (Pierce Co) from 11th St. Bridge to City of Puyallup Outfall structure across the river from the junction of Freeman Rd. and N. Levee Rd.	ALL SPECIES Aug 16 - Nov 30: night closure, anti-snagging rule, and barbless hooks required			
	TROUT	Open concurrently with salmon fishery, closed Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	D
	Other Game Fish	Open concurrently with salmon fishery, closed Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
	SALMON	Aug 16 - Aug 22	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 4 adults may be retained, of which only 2 may be any conbination of Chinook, COHO, and CHUM. Release wild adult CHINOOK.	
	SALMON	Aug 24 - Dec 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 4 adults may be retained, of which only 2 may be any conbination of Chinook, COHO, and CHUM. Release wild adult CHINOOK.	
PUYALLUP RIVER (Pierce Co) from City of Puyallup Outfall structure across the river from the junction of Freeman Rd. and N. Levee Rd. to Carbon River.	ALL SPECIES Aug 16 - Nov 30: night closure, anti-snagging rule, and barbless hooks required			
	TROUT	Open concurrently with salmon fishery, closed Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	D
	Other Game Fish	Open concurrently with salmon fishery, closed Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
	SALMON	Aug 16 - Dec 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 4 adults may be retained, of which only 2 may be any conbination of Chinook, COHO, and CHUM. Release wild CHINOOK.	
WHITE (STUCK) RIVER (Pierce Co) from mouth to R St. Bridge in Auburn	ALL SPECIES Oct 1 - Nov 30: night time closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	All Game Fish	Oct 1-Oct 31	Catch and release, Fly Fishing only.	D
	TROUT	Nov 1-Feb 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.SGR	
	Other Game Fish	Nov 1-Feb 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
WHITE (STUCK) RIVER (Pierce Co) from R St. Bridge to Hwy. 410 Bridge at Buckley	ALL SPECIES Oct 1 - Oct 31: night time closure and anti-snagging rule.			D
	TROUT	Oct 1-Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective Gear Rules	
	Other Game Fish	Oct 1-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
WHITE (STUCK) RIVER (Pierce Co) from Weyerhaeuser 6000 Rd. Bridge (Bridge Camp) upstream	ALL SPECIES Oct 1 - Oct 31: night time closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	All Game Fish	July 1-Oct 31	Catch and Release, Selective Gear Rules	D
	Whitefish	Nov 1-Jan 31	No min. size. Daily limit 15 WHITEFISH only, Whitefish gear rules.	
BOISE CREEK (King Co) from Highway 410 crossing upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
RED CREEK (King Co)	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
SCATTER CREEK (King Co) from Highway 410 crossing upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
LYLE CREEK (Clearwater River tributary) (Pierce Co)	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
GREENWATER RIVER (King/Pierce Co) from mouth to Greenwater lakes	Whitefish	Nov 1-Jan 31	No min. size. Daily limit 15 WHITEFISH only, Whitefish gear rules.	
GREENWATER RIVER (King/Pierce Co)from Greenwater lakes upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
PYRAMID CREEK (King Co) from Forest Service Rd. 7000 upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
PUYALLUP RIVER (Pierce Co) from Carbon River upstream	All Game Fish	Sept 1-Feb 28	Catch and release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	
FISKE and FOX CREEKS (Pierce Co) from Fisk Rd. E upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
KINGS CREEK (Pierce Co) from mouth upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
CARBON RIVER(Pierce Co) from mouth to Voights Creek	ALL SPECIES Sept 1 - Nov 30: night closure, anti-snagging rule, and barbless hooks required.			
	TROUT	Sept 1-Nov 30	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Sept 1-Nov 30	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
	All Game Fish	Dec 1-Feb 28	Catch and release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	E
	SALMON	Sept 1-Nov. 30	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 4 adults may be retained. Up to 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook. Release wild adult CHINOOK and CHUM.	
CARBON RIVER (Pierce Co) from Voights Creek to Hwy 162 Bridge	All Game Fish	Nov 1-Feb 28	Catch and release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules	E
VOIGHTS CREEK (Pierce Co) from falls under power line upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
SOUTH PRAIRIE CREEK (Pierce Co) from City of Buckley diversion dam upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
WILKESON CREEK (Pierce Co) from confluence with Gale Creek upstream.	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
GALE CREEK(Pierce Co) from confluence with Wilkeson Creek upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
BEAVER AND NEW POND CREEKS (Pierce Co)	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
EVANS CREEK (Pierce Co) (Carbon River tributary) from Carbon River-Fairfax Rd. upstream	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
CAYADA CREEK (Pierce Co) (Carbon River tributary)	All Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A

NISQUALLY RIVER WATERSHED ALL RIVERS , STREAMS and BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	Stream Strategy
NISQUALLY RIVER (Pierce Co.) from mouth to the military tank crossing bridge (located one mile upstream of mouth of Muck Creek)	TROUT	July 1-Nov. 30	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	July 1-Nov. 30	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	July 1-Jan. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adults may be retained, of which only 2 may be any combination of PINK, COHO and CHUM. Release wild adult CHINOOK.	
NISQUALLY RIVER (Pierce Co.) from the military tank crossing bridge (located one mile upstream of mouth of Muck Creek) to 400' below LaGrande Powerhouse	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Oct. 31: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			E
	All Game Fish	July 1-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules.	
Tanwax Creek (Thurston Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	E
Ohop Creek (Pierce Co.)	All Game Fish	July 1-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective gear rules.	F
NISQUALLY RIVER (Pierce Co.) From Alder Reservoir upstream	Trout	July 1-Oct. 31	Min. size 8". Daily limit 2, selective gear rules.	B
	Other Game Fish	July 1-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
Mineral Creek (Lewis Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	
Little Nisqually River	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 10". Daily limit 2, selective gear rules.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	
MCALLISTER CREEK (Thurston Co.)	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	C
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
Eaton Creek (Thurston Co). Lake St. Clair Tributary.	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	B

DEEP SOUTH SOUND STREAMS

ALL RIVERS , STREAMS and BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
Woodland Creek (Thurston Co)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Woodard Creek (Thuston Co)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Percival Creek (Thurston Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Black Lake Ditch (Thurston Co.) From the confluence with Percival Creek upsteam to Black Lake.	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
DESCHUTES RIVER (Thurston Co.) From the Old Hwy. 99 Bridge on Capitol Blvd. in Tumwater upstream to the Henderson Blvd. Bridge near Pioneer Park (728)	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 15	Catch and release. Selective gear rules. Bait allowed Sept 1-Oct. 15th.	
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules. Bait Allowed Sept 1-Oct 15th.	F
	SALMON	July 1-Oct. 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 2 adults may be retained. Release COHO. Selective gear rules except bait allowed Sept 1-Oct 15th.	
DESCHUTES RIVER (Thurston Co.) from the Henderson Blvd. Bridge near Pioneer Park upstream	TROUT	Year-round	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	
	Other Game Fish	Year-round	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules.	F
	SALMON	July 1-Oct. 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 2 adults may be retained. Release wild coho. Selective gear rules.	
McLane Creek (Thurston Co.)	August 2 - October 31 - night closure.			
	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
Perry Creek (Thruston Co.) from mouth to falls	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Schneider Creek (Thurston Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Kennedy Creek (Thurston Co.) from mouth (500 yards east of the northbound Hwy. 101 Bridge) to northbound Hwy. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Oct 1 - Dec 31: night closure and anti-snagging rule.			
	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
	SALMON	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 2 adults may be retained. Release wild coho. Selective gear rules.	
Kennedy Creek (Thurston Co.)From mouth, upsteam to the Kennedy Creek Falls (RM 2.3).	ALL SPECIES - Oct 1 - Dec 31: night closure.			
	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Kennedy Creek (Thurston Co.) from fall upstream	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 8". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	B
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
Skookum Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
MILL CREEK (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
SHELTON CREEK (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Goldsborough Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
Johns Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Cranberry Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Deer Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Malaney Creek (Masom Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Uncle John Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Campbell Creek (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Sherwood (Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Coulter Creek (Kitsap/Mason Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
Rocky Creek (Pierce/Kitsap Co.)	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	

EAST KITSAP INDEPENDENT STREAMS

ALL RIVERS , STREAMS and BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
CHAMBERS CREEK from mouth (Burlington Northern RR Bridge) to markers 400' below the Boise-Cascade Dam (near West Tacoma Mill)	Marine Area 13 rules apply downstream of the Burlington Northern RR Bridge. ALL SPECIES - night closure and anti-snagging rule			C
	TROUT	July 1-Nov 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	July 1-Nov 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit	
	SALMON	July 1-Nov 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 2 adults may be retained. Release wild COHO.	
CHAMBERS CREEK from Boise-Cascade Dam to Steilacoom Lake	ALL SPECIES - night closure and anti-snagging rule.			E
	TROUT	July 1-Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	
	Other Game Fish	July 1-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules	
CLOVER CREEK from Steilacoom Lake upstream and all tributaries	All Game Fish	July 1-Oct 31	Statewide min.size/daily limit.	A
MINTER CREEK from mouth to hatchery rack	Salmon	Nov 1-Dec 31	Min size 12". Daily limit 4 CHUM only. Open only from mouth to fishing boundary markers located approximately 50' downstream of hatchery rack. Night closure.	
NORTH KITSAP STREAMS (Illahee, Steele, Little Scandia, Big Scandia Dogfish, Groves, and Eglon creeks, and all streams on Bainbridge Island)	TROUT	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	E
	Other Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
DYES INLET FRESHWATER STREAMS (Baker, Clear, and Kitsap creeks)	TROUT	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	E
	Other Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
EAST KITSAP FRESHWATER STREAMS (Olalla, Crescent, Blackjack, and Salmonberry creeks)	TROUT	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	E
	Other Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	
BURLEY CREEK	TROUT	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules	E

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
	Other Game Fish	1st Sat in June-Oct 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules	

HOOD CANAL WATERSHED ALL RIVERS , STREAMS and BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS				
WATERBODY	**SPECIES**	**SEASON**	**ADDITIONAL RULES**	**STREAM STRATEGY**
Anderson Creek (Kitsap Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
BEAVER PONDS In Kitsap Co and ponds in Mason Co. on Tahuya Peninsula west of	TROUT	Last Sat. in Apr-Oct. 31	No. min. size. Daily limit 2.	- -
	Other Game Fish	Last Sat. in Apr-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	- -
BEAVER PONDS In Kitsap Co and Mason Co. east of Hwy 3	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	No. min. size. Daily limit 2.	- -
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	- -
BIG BEEF CREEK (Kitsap Co.) from Seabeck Hwy. Bridge to Lake Symington	CLOSED WATERS - Aug. 1-Aug. 31: within 100' of the Seabeck Hwy. NW Big Beef Creek Bridge.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
BIG BEEF CREEK (Kitsap Co.) from Lake Symington upstream	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
	All other game fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide minimum size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	- -
Big Mission Creek (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
DEWATTO RIVER (Mason Co.) from mouth to Dewatto-Holly Rd. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 16-Oct. 31: night closure.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
	SALMON	Sept. 16-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 COHO only. Selective gear rules.	- -
DEWATTO RIVER (Mason Co.) from Dewatto-Holly Rd. Bridge upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
Donovan Creek (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
DOSEWALLIPS RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from mouth to Hwy. 101 Bridge	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
	SALMON	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 CHUM only.	- -
DOSEWALLIPS RIVER (Jefferson Co.) From Hwy. 101 Bridge to to the Olympic National Park boundary about ¾ mile downstream of falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
Rocky Brook Creek (Jefferson Co.) From mouth 1000' upstream to falls	Closed Waters			
Rocky Brook Creek (Jefferson Co.) from falls upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	**A**
DUCKABUSH RIVER (Jefferson Co.)from mouth to Mason Co. PUD #1 overhead	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	**F**
	SALMON	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 CHUM only.	- -

WATERBODY	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
DUCKABUSH RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from Mason Co. PUD #1 overhead electrical distribution line to to the Olympic National Park boundary	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
Fulton Creek (Mason Co.)mouth to falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
Fulton Creek (Mason Co.) upstream of falls at river mile 0.8	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Gamble Creek (Kitsap Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
HAMMA HAMMA RIVER (Mason Co.) from mouth to 400' below falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
HAMMA HAMMA RIVER (Mason Co.) from falls upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Jefferson, Lena and Washington creeks (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Jorsted Creek (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
LILLIWAUP RIVER (Mason Co.) from mouth to 200' below falls	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
LILLIWAUP RIVER (Mason Co.) from falls upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Little Mission Creek (Mason Co.) from falls upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June - Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
LITTLE QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from mouth to the Little Quilcene River Bridge on Penny Creek Rd.	CLOSED WATERS - Sept. 1-Oct. 31: mouth to Hwy. 101 Bridge.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
LITTLE QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from Little Quilcene River Bridge on Penny Creek Rd. upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Leland, Ripley, and Howe creeks (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
Ludlow Creek (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F

WATERBODY	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from mouth to Rodgers St.	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 15	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.)from Rodgers St. to electric weir at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery	WDFW access easement is from Hwy. 101 Bridge downstream approximately 1 mile on north side of river only. CLOSED WATERS - from Hwy. 101 Bridge to electric weir at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery.ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Aug. 15: selective gear rules. Aug. 16-Oct. 31: night closure and only 1 single-point barbless hook may be used.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release.	F
	SALMON	Aug. 16-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 4 COHO only. Only fish hooked inside	- -
QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from electric weir at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery to upper boundary of Falls View Campground	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
QUILCENE RIVER (Jefferson Co.) from upper boundary of Falls View Campground upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Penny Creek (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Rendsland Creek (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
Shine Creek (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
SKOKOMISH RIVER (Mason Co.) from mouth to Hwy. 101 Bridge	ALL SPECIES - Aug. 1-Nov. 30: night closure, anti-snagging rule, and barbless hooks required. Aug. 1-Dec. 15: terminal gear (hooks, weights, lures, or baits) and line must not be within 25' of tribal gillnets. All Game Fish First Sat. in June-July 31 Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules in effect except fishing from a motorized vessel. SALMON Aug. 1-Sept. 30 Min. size 12". Daily			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-July 31	Catch-and-release.	F
	All Game Fish	Oct. 1-Dec. 15	Catch-and-release.	F
	SALMON	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	Min. size 12". Daily limit1. Release CHUM	- -
	SALMON	Oct. 1-Dec. 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6. Up to 4 adults may be retained. Release CHINOOK. Oct. 1-Oct. 15: release CHUM	- -
SKOKOMISH RIVER (Mason Co.) from Hwy. 101 Bridge to forks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
PURDY CREEK (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-July 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
SKOKOMISH RIVER, NORTH FORK (Mason Co.) from mouth to lower dam	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F

WATERBODY	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
SKOKOMISH RIVER, NORTH FORK (Mason Co.) North Fork above Lake Cushman to Olympic National Park boundary	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
SKOKOMISH RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Mason Co.) from mouth to LeBar Creek	CLOSED WATERS from LeBar Creek to Rule Creek.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and release. Selective gear rules.	F
SKOKOMISH RIVER, SOUTH FORK (Mason Co.) from Rule Creek upstream	Trout	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 12", daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/limit. Selective gear rules.	- -
LeBar Creek (Mason Co.) upstream of falls at river mile 1	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Cedar and Pine creeks (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Church Creek (Mason Co.) upstream of bridge	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Minimum size 8", daily limit 2.	A
Stimson Creek (Mason Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
TAHUYA RIVER (Mason Co.) from mouth to marker approximately 1 mile above North Shore Rd. Bridge	ALL SPECIES - First Sat. in June-Oct. 31: selective gear rules. Sept. 16-Oct. 31: night closure.			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release.	F
	SALMON	Sept. 16-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2 COHO only.	
TAHUYA RIVER (Mason Co.) from marker approximately 1 mile above North Shore Rd. Bridge to Belfair-Tahuya Rd. Bridge	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
TAHUYA RIVER (Mason Co.) from Belfair-Tahuya Rd. Bridge upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
Tarboo Creek (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
Thorndyke Creek (Jefferson Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
UNION RIVER (Mason Co.) from mouth to North Shore Rd. Bridge	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 15	Catch-and-release.	- -
	STURGEON	First Sat. in June-Aug. 15	Min. size 38" fork length. Max. size 54" fork length. Daily limit 1.	
UNION RIVER (Mason Co.) from North Shore Rd. Bridge to the lower bridge on the Old Belfair Hwy.	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 15	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
UNION RIVER (Mason Co.) from lower bridge on the Old Belfair Hwy. upstream	CLOSED WATERS - from watershed boundary upstream (including all tributaries).			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
ALL RIVERS, STREAMS AND BEAVER PONDS NOT LISTED BELOW ARE CLOSED WATERS

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
CHIMACUM CREEK (Jefferson Co.) from mouth to Ness's Corner Rd.	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
from Ness's Corner Rd. upstream, including all forks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
JIMMYCOMELATELY CREEK (Clallam Co.) from mouth to confluence with East Fork	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Aug. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
from confluence with East Fork upstream, including East Fork	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
DUNGENESS RIVER (Clallam Co.) (738) from mouth to hatchery intake pipe at river mile 11.3	TROUT	Oct. 16-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Oct. 16-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Oct. 16-Dec. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 4 COHO only.	
from the hatchery intake pipe at river mile 11.3 to the forks at Dungeness Forks	TROUT	Oct. 16-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Oct. 16-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
from the forks at Dungeness Campground to Gold Creek	CLOSED WATERS.			
from Gold Creek upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
GRAY WOLF RIVER (Clallam Co.) from mouth at Dungeness Forks Campground upstream to bridge at river mile 1.	CLOSED WATERS.			
from bridge at river mile 1 upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and Release. Selective gear rules.	F
MCDONALD CREEK (Clallam Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and Release. Selective gear rules.	F
SIEBERT CREEK (Clallam Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and Release. Selective gear rules.	F
MORSE CREEK (Clallam Co.)-782 from mouth to Port Angeles Dam	TROUT	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
from Port Angeles Dam upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	A
PEABODY CREEK (Clallam Co.)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min.size/daily limit	
VALLEY CREEK (Clallam Co.)	Juvenile anglers only (under 15 years old).			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min.size/daily limit	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
ELWHA RIVER (Clallam Co.) -742from mouth to Aldwell Lake Dam	CLOSED WATERS - from 200' downstream of the south spillway on Aldwell Lake Dam to Aldwell Dam. ALL SPECIES - fishing from any floating device prohibited.			C
	TROUT	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	
	Other Game Fish	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
	SALMON	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Min. size 12". Daily limit 6 COHO only. Up to 4 adults may be retained.	
from Lake Aldwell upstream including all tributaries except Indian Creek up to the Olympic National Park boundary	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Selective Gear Rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective Gear Rules.	
INDIAN CREEK (Clallam Co.from mouth to first Hwy. 101 crossing) (trib. to Elwha River)	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Min. size 12". Daily limit 2. Selective gear rules.	D
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Statewide min. size/daily limit. Selective gear rules.	
SALT CREEK (Clallam Co.) -814from mouth to bridge on Highway 112	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
	All Game Fish	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules.	E
LYRE RIVER (Clallam Co.) (768)from mouth to falls near river mile 3	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
from falls near river mile 3 upstream	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
EAST TWIN RIVER (Clallam Co.) -740	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
WEST TWIN RIVER (Clallam Co.) -882	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
DEEP CREEK (Clallam Co.) -726	All Game Fish	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Selective Gear Rules.	E
PYSHT RIVER (Clallam Co.) 810	~~Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed Dec. 1-Feb. 28. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page 31.~~			
	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
	TROUT	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
CLALLAM RIVER (Clallam Co.) -718	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
	TROUT	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	

WATER	SPECIES	SEASON	ADDITIONAL RULES	STREAM STRATEGY
HOKO RIVER (Clallam Co.) -752from mouth to cement bridge on Lake Ozette Hwy. (upper Hoko Bridge)	ALL SPECIES - Sept. 1-Oct. 31: fly fishing only.~~Wild STEELHEAD retention allowed Dec. 1-Mar. 15. See Wild STEELHEAD RETENTION RULES, page 31.~~			
	TROUT	First Sat. in June-Mar. 15	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Mar. 15	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
HOKO RIVER - from upper Hoko Bridge to Ellis Creek Bridge (river mile 18.5)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Mar. 31	Catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery STEELHEAD may be retained. Fly fishing only.	E
LITTLE HOKO RIVER (Clallam Co.)	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
SEKIU RIVER (Clallam Co.)(818) from mouth to forks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch-and-release. Selective gear rules.	F
	TROUT	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Min. size 14". Daily limit 2.	C
	Other Game Fish	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28	Statewide min. size/daily limit.	
SEKIU RIVER from mouth to forks	All Game Fish	First Sat. in June-Oct. 31	Catch and Release. Selective Gear Rules.	F

Appendix 2 –
Propopsals Not Supported or Modified by Staff

APPENDIX 2

Proposals Not Supported or Modified by Staff

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
Pamphlet Issues/Not Proposals			
5	John Farrar	Dedicate the Skagit system to wild fish only. No release of hatchery fish.	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
13	Tracy Kim	Ban all gillnetting on rivers in WA. Also require hatchery fish to be 100% clipped and increase the hatchery allowance to 4 fish.	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
17	Scott Hughes	Remove "no fishing" signage from N shore of Silver Lake (Spokane Co) along West Medical Lake/4 lakes road.	This is a county ordinance.
18	Jon Quackenbush	Change access hours on Green River below Palmer Hatchery to closed during "hours of darkness" instead of closing at 5 pm.	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
38	John Armstrong	Don't manage by e-reg.	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
40		Columbia River salmon - require the net fishermen to sell some of their catch locally, or remove the nets from the river.	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
43	Dick Rogers	Add a handicapped access to the Dayton JV Pond.	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
64	Diana Pafford	Stop the gill netting on the Columbia River	Not a sportfishing rule proposal.
151	Bill Mandell	Clarify rule on short term licenses 1st 8 days of lowland lake season to: This license is NOT valid for the 8-day period beginning the last Saturday in April in the lakes that open the last Saturday of April, unless you are active duty resident military personnel.	Pamphlet issue - no rule change needed.
186	Judy Davidson	Regs are hard to understand - look at other states with successful books or have an e-reg notification list. Would volunteer to review and revise the regs. WA is missing the boat because there are not many guides for visitors to charter.	This proposal contains pamphlet issues, and issues outside the sport rule process. Anglers go to wdfw.wa.gov/lists to subscribe to the regulation update list.
Marine Rules-general			
61	Eric Iwamoto	Single Point barbless "J" hooks or barbed circle hooks in MA 5-13.	No-Barbless hooks required now - allowing barbed circle hooks would be confusing because there are many different types of circle hooks.
159	Teresa Fortino	From Titlow Beach north to the Tacoma Narrows Bridge set up a protected area from excessive and illegal shellfish had seaweed (and other marine life) harvesting.	No- not needed and would impact existing fisheries.
Salmon-Marine			

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
12	David Neault	From Olele Point to Foulweather Bluff line south to Hood Canal Bridge - open August 1-15, daily limit 2 (or more) hatchery coho only within 100 yards of the shoreline.	Will forward to North of Falcon process
71	Henry Altenburg	MA 10 - open mark-selective fishery for salmon in Feb and March.	Will forward to North of Falcon process
Marine Fish - We received many proposals with different ideas on ways to protect rockfish and ling cod, (seasons, size limits, area restrictions, etc.) and addressing other issues such as the different rules for spearfishers and anglers who fish for ling cod. WDFW is has developed several proposals to address these issues - see the Marine Fish section at the beginnng of this document.			
3	Dennis de Guzman	Change "all other fish" language in pamphlet to "all unclassified fish"	See front section of this document for a WDFW proposal is to close harvest of unclassified fish and invertebrates - will also address the issue of classified food fish that currently have no daily limit.
8	Hank Bloomfield	North of Ayock Pt, or Cummings Point, or Triton Head in Hood Canal, allow: 1)squid fishing year round or close during breeding and rearing season - limit one a day or more if possible, 2)flounder fishing year round - daily limit one or three or more if possible, 3)rockfish fishing - if needed limit to coppers or black sea bass, even if just during the summer with a daily limit of one fish, 4) one ling cod a year with a limited season (one month, Mondays and Thursdays only for instance) could include barbless hook requirements for all if necessary	No-north canal is providing a recruitment source of the southern canal. We are continuing to evaluate data on this issue.
23	Mark Nihart	Ling cod limits (2 fish per day) same for divers and hook and line.	No - limits are proposed to be the same, but will remain at one fish.
24	Mark Nihart	Ling cod punch card with a limit of 12 lingcod per person.	No- controlled by season length and size limit, not necessary now.
100	Curt Kraemer	Ling cod size limits MA 7-13 a slot min size 26", max size 35", daily limit 1.	No - we think the current slot limit is the correct one - lingcod poplations are doing well.
109	Larry Anderson	Ling cod - legal to retain inside the 30 fathom line during halibut fishery in MA 2.	Marine Areas 1-4 are managed by Pacific Fisheries Management Council - will forward to that process.
131	Gary Krein	MA 5-13, change ling cod slot limit to 26-36".	No - we think the current slot limit is the correct one - lingcod poplations are doing well.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
134	Carl Nyman	MA 5-13, change ling cod slot limit to 26-36".	No - we think the current slot limit is the correct one - lingcod poplations are doing well.
138	Jeff Skocelas	MA 5-13, change ling cod slot limit to 26-36".	No - we think the current slot limit is the correct one - lingcod poplations are doing well.
187	Tom Sawin	MA2 - when halibut fishing is open allow lingcod to be kept outside 30 fathoms as incidental catch.	Marine Areas 1-4 are managed by Pacific Fisheries Management Council - will forward to that process.
Shellfish			
32	Dave Sisson	Allow divers to harvest shrimp at night during pot seasons	No-At the request of the diver constituents rules were adopted in 2004 to allow diving for shrimp in area 8-2 only. Divers interested in promoting this fishery type participated in several advisory board meetings and requested rules be adopted for area 8-2 only. Staff supported the rule change based on the limited area and time that the fishery would be allowed to operate. WDFW would not be able to adequately monitor and assess the catch for this fishery if it were expanded to other marine areas.
68	Jerry Hamman	Dungeness crab - open MA 6-12 seven days a week with a reduced daily limit.	No-Opening the crab fishery seven days per week as proposed would require reducing the daily limit to a level that would not provide for a quality recreational fishery. As a means to provide more weekend crabbing opportunity WDFW has submitted a proposal to include Sunday crab opportunity and reduce the daily limit to 4 crab.
150	Jon "Pete" Rittmueller	Dungeness Crab - MA 7. Open 7 days/week year-round with appropriate gear restriction.	No-This rule change proposal is unrealistic and if adopted would prohibit fishery managers from managing the marine area 7 recreational fishery within the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Commission Puget Sound crab policy.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
Columbia River			
45	Robert Reeves Sr	For Columbia R tributaries above Bonneville Dam, change anti-snagging rule back to NBL.	No- addressed last year through public process - too soon to change, but see proposed rule to require single barbless hooks for all salmon fisheries.
Warmwater Fish			
69	Charles Colvin	Lake Roosevelt and Spokane R - walleye min size 16" and one over 22".	No-FDR walleye are not in need of more protection. Walleye size limit rules have been progressively liberalized over past decade, because population is underutilized in Lk Roosevelt /Spokane River.
75	James Tanner	Lake Roosevelt, Spokane R. Columbia R should all have statewide rules for walleye i.e. 16" min size, one over 22", daily limit 5.	No-FDR walleye are not in need of more protection. Walleye size limit rules have been progressively liberalized over past decade, because population is underutilized in Lk Roosevelt /Spokane River.
85	Lucas Noerenberg	Daily Limits for panfish. 15 crappie, 15 perch, and 30 sunfish unless other restrictions are already in place	No - this is done on a -by case basis, not as a blanket rule
132	David Curdie	Palmer Lake - Catch-and-release for bass during the spawning period (May 1 - June 15).	No-Bass stocks are maintaining themselves under current rules. Catch and release still leaves nests unguarded, and is already a common practice among bass anglers.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
133	David Curdie	Statewide bass daily limit - change to a combination of 10 per day (LM and SM)	No- During the last rule change, the WDFW Commission adopted the current statewide bass regulation, based on data indicating that the previous 12-17” statewide slot limit bass regulation works well for largemouth bass, but is inappropriate for smallmouth bass. Largemouth bass are sensitive to overharvest and under your regulation proposal anglers could keep up to 10 largemouth bass. A more liberal regulation was adopted for smallmouth bass that focuses harvest on the smaller size classes (less than 14”). The no more than one fish over 14” bag limit ensures that quality size and spawning fish remain in the lakes.
215	Ron Beardemphl	Columbia and Snake Rivers - no minimum size or daily limit for largemouth and smallmouth bass and walleye.	No-These waters already have no minimum size limit and the daily limits for bass were recently increased.
Sturgeon			

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
47	Mike Hammond	Raffle for oversized sturgeon.	No - oversize sturgeon are the broodstock that support the entire lower Columbia River white sturgeon population, and protection of this broodstock is WDFW's highest priority. Over the last several decades WDFW, in conjunction with ODFW, has implemented many actions aimed at protecting oversize white sturgeon, and the current health of the lower Columbia River white sturgeon population is an indication of our success in this area. Instituting a maximum size limits and closing fishing during spawning times are two such actions. Establishing a raffle targeting the same oversize fish that we are trying to protect would be inconsistent with our management strategy and actions.
Steelhead			
6	Jeff Brazda	Abolish fish handling rule for steelhead, or allow photos to be taken by WA licensed guides, over water only, not inside the boat, (but fish may be out of the water) no hands inside the gill plate, fish held parallel to the water, no dead fish.	No - current handling rule seems to be working well, and should apply to all anglers.
25	Jim Karlson	Barbless hooks for steelhead.	No - barbless hooks are a tool we use on a case-by-case basis.
28	Sam Wright	Olympic Penn Wild SH - 36" max size.	No-current management and annual limit provide adequate wild fish protection
136	Richard Hunt	Would like to see the number of wild steelhead harvested cut by 50% from the 2008 harvest level would control the number of fish harvested by a permit and hard tag system payed for by a $15 fee to enter a lottery for the permits and tags.	No - we do not have the legislative authority to charge for lottery.
Wild steelhead release year-round, statewide			

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
1	Colton Rossi	No retention of wild steelhead statewide	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
4	Jack Cook	No kill all wild steelhead statewide. Selective gear rules on waters at times when steelhead are present. Limit hatchery fish introduction to a few rivers like the Cowlitz.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis. Working on Steelhead Management Plans to identify areas where hatchery fish will not be introduced.
11	Cody Reich	C&R for wild SH, statewide. State should develop on-line training for how to handle, care for and release wild steelhead for a small fee. Have to pass the class to fish certain rivers.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
15	Stephen Mull	No harvest of wild steelhead, statewide.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
19	Jon Quackenbush	Release all native steelhead statewide.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
35	Jim Karlson	Wild steelhead catch-and-release only statewide. Barbless hooks required when targeting steelhead.	No - APS shows significant support for wild fish harvest (scientific survey). Will still evaluate on a case-by-case basis. Requiring barbless hooks for only one species is very hard to enforce, so will impose on a case-by-case basis to all species.
39	James Blankenship	No retention of wild steelhead statewide. Impose "selective fishing" for commercial and tribal fishing.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
49	Jack Berryman	No kill of wild steelhead in all state waters.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
54	Christopher Ringlee	Wild steelhead release STWD	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
89	Pete Soverel, President, Wild Salmon Rivers	Wild SH Release statewide, year-round	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
92	Robert Young	Wild SH release, no exceptions.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
101	Dan Page	Wild steelhead release STWD.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
105	Jeff Johnson	Wild SH release statewide, year-round.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
107	Maggie McGillravy	Wild SH release statewide.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
122	Jim McRoberts	Wild SH Release, statewide, year-round.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
144	Rich Simms, President Wild Steelhead Coalition	Wild steelhead release statewide.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
157	Kurt Sherwood	No retention of wild steelhead statewide.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
188	Dan Page	Wild steelhead release statewide, year-round.	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
211	Les Johnson	Wild steelhead release year-round	No - Angler Preference Survey (scientific survey) shows significant support for wild fish harvest . Will still evaluate run strength on a case-by-case basis.
Wild steelhead release December 1 - February 15			
102	Wild SH Coalition - Rich Simms and Dick Burge.	No wild steelhead retention December 1- February 15. Barbless hooks required during this time period.	Yes, with modofication - season limitation proposed, but not barbless hooks.
158	Kurt Sherwood	No retention of wild steelhead Dec 15 - Feb 15, barbless hooks required during this period.	Yes, with modofication - season limitation proposed, but not barbless hooks.
190	Dan Page	No wild steelhead retention December 1- February 15. Barbless hooks required during this time period.	Yes, with modofication - season limitation proposed, but not barbless hooks.

Wild Salmonid Management Areas - We received many proposals (listed below) to designate certain areas as Wild Salmonid Management Areas. Requirements for these areas include principally no hatchery outplanting. Fishing regulations then are adopted to reflect a management strategy geared toward wild fish, such as catch-and-release and selective gear rules with retention of hatchery steelhead allowed. We want to acknowledge up front that <u>this process only deals with changing sportfishing rules - no formal designation of Wild Salmonid Management Areas occurs through this process alone.</u> Sportfishing rules, however, can be changed to reflect greater emphasis toward protection of wild fish and there are areas where we would propose changing the sport rules to those suggested below, or some modification thereof. The comments in the right-hand column ONLY address the sportfishing rule part of these proposals. The department will continue to work toward formal identification of Wild Salmonid Areas, gene banks, etc. through regional Steelhead Management Plans. The WDFW Commission is considering adoption of a policy that includes establishing Wild Salmonid Management Zones. The current DRAFT policy requires us to coordinate with co-managers before finalizing a network of *single-species* gene bank areas with *self-sustaining* populations of the designated species, and no hatchery releases. Some of the areas proposed below do not yet meet these draft criteria.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
91	Pete Soverel, President, Wild Salmon Rivers	Establish wild salmonid management zones encompassing entire watersheds in each region. Submit nominations to the Commission for approval in early 2010.	No- will pursue Wild Salmonid Management Zones on a single-species basis in concert with Commission's hatchery reform policy.
114	James "Chris" Grieve	Deer Creek(Stillaguamish watershed) - designate as a Wild Salmonid Management Area.	Current regulation achieves conservation needs. Deer Creek is already closed to fishing and has no hatchery releases.
115	James "Chris" Grieve	NF Skykomish - Catch-and-release and selective gear rules, up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Designate as a Wild Salmonid Management Area.	Yes with modification. Department proposal in stream strategy spreadsheet adds these rules to the area from the mouth to 1000 ft below Bear Falls.
116	James "Chris" Grieve	Pilchuck River - Catch-and-release and selective gear rules, up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Designate as a Wild Salmonid Management Area.	No for now- WDFW proposal to close season early (Feb 15) to enhance protection of wild fish. Hatchery releases were discontinued in 2009. We will re-evaluate during the next major rule change cycle.
118	James "Chris" Grieve	SF Stillaguamish River above Granite Falls - Catch-and-release and selective gear rules, up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Designate as a Wild Salmonid Management Area.	No - hatchery releases continue, but there is a WDFW proposal to apply these sport rules to Canyon Creek in the stream strategy spreadsheets.
140	Richard Burge, VP, Wild SH Coalition	Hoh River from 101 Br to Olympic National Park - C&R for wild steelhead and rainbow trout, except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept. Selective gear rules for all trout and steelhead. A hook size of 2/0 or larger is required for all salmon fisheries.	No- regulations or gear specific to a species difficult to enforce. However, see response to 198.
191	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Bogachiel River Hwy 101 Br to Olympic Nat Park boundary: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	Yes as modified: apply regulations currently in place December-April (selective gear rules) to the June-November timeframe.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
192	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Calawah River Hwy from confluence of North and South Forks to Olympic Nat Park boundary: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	Yes as modified: on the SF Calawah apply regulations currently in place December-April (selective gear rules) to the June-November timeframe.
193	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly	Carbon River from the confluence with the Puyallup to its headwaters: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	Yes as modified: Mouth to Voight's Creek - selective gear rules and catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained December 1 - last day of February. Voight's Creek - Hwy 162 Bridge - catch-and-release and selective gear rules July 1 - August 15 and December 1- February 28.
194	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Deer Creek, tributary to the North Fork Stillaguamish River in the Stillaguamish watershed: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No - current regulation is more conservative.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
195	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Elwha River Hwy 101 Br to Olympic Nat Park boundary: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	Dam removal coming 2011- will wait until re-introduction before changing rules.
196	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Entiat River and tributaries: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day (if ever opened to fishing). Designate as a WSMA.	Not by permanent rule, although proposal reflects what would be adopted if fishery was opened by emergency rule.
197	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Goodman Creek mouth to Olympic Nat Park boundary: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No - Smolt releases will occur in 2010 and 2011. ONP rules are already consistent with this proposal.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
198	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Hoh River Hwy 101 Br to Olympic Nat Park boundary: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	Yes, but may be modified during salmon season.
199	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Hoko River from bridge above Tribal hatchery to Olympic Nat Park boundary: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No - this proposal would liberalize current rules for these waters.
201	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Mashel River from the confluence with the Nisqually to its headwaters: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	These rules are already in place.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
202	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	North Fork Skykomish River: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	Yes as modified - area to include only NF Skykomish River from the mouth to 100 feet below Deer Falls.
203	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Pilchuck River in the Snohomish River basin: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No for now- WDFW proposal to close season early (Feb 15) to enhance conservation of wild fish. Discontinued hatchery releases in 2009. We will consider additional conservation measures in the next major rule change cycle.
204	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Samish River from Puget Sound to its headwaters: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No for now. Hatchery releases are ongoing.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
205	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Snoqualmie River and its tributaries from the mouth to Snoqualmie Falls: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No, winter steelhead are still being released. WDFW proposal to close season early (Feb 15) in lower river to enhance conservation of wild fish.
206	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	South Fork of the Stillaguamish River above Granite Falls: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No - but WDFW has proposed to apply these sport rules to Canyon Creek.
207	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	South Prairie Creek from the confluence with the Puyallup to its headwaters: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day. Designate as a WSMA.	No - current regulation is more conservative.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
209	Rich Simms, Wild Steelhead Coalition/Bill McMilan and Kurt Beardslee, Wild Fish Conservancy/Mark Taylor, Trout Unlimited/Bill Redman, Federation of Fly Fishers.	Wenatchee River and tributaries: Catch and release and selective gear rules except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be kept per day if a fishery is ever opened. Designate as a WSMA.	No for now- this regulation would be adopted through emergency rule. Hatchery releases continue for supplementation purposes.
Stream Strategies			
21	Jim Ledbetter	Open beaver ponds year-round. There should be a definition of what a beaver pond is.	No- can't open year-round statewide (concerns for resident trout and juvenile anadromous fish). Could open Memorial Day weekend on a case-by-case basis. Don't have a workable definition, although we have tried to come up with one.
27	Sam Wright	Open all non-anadromous streams Sat before Memorial Day. Delay anadromous trout streams to 2nd Sat in June. Delay Free Fishing Weekend one week.	No-we will open on a case-by-case basis for Memorial Day weekend. No additional change for stream opener.
26	Sam Wright	STWD trout season - closed unless open. An alternative is to drop the 8" minimum size but keep the stream season as is for hatchery fish and EBT.	Yes to closed unless open, but modified to include only the Straits and Puget Sound drainages at this time.
30	Sam Wright	Add selective gear rules to 1) any stream trout fishery with a minimum size limit, or where bull trout or salmon cannot be retained or 2) at least one of the following salmonid populations is present: ESA-listed or unlisted populations of juvenile steelhead; ESA-listed bull trout populations; juvenile sea-run cutthroat trout populations; immature resident rainbow and cutthroat trout; ESA-listed and unlisted juvenile Chinook; salmon populations with a significant amount of yearling production; and EAS-listed and unlisted juvenile coho salmon populations.	No as a blanket rule - we will identify opportunities and specify where SGR is needed on a case-by-case basis - see stream strategy proposals.
31	Sam Wright	Trout rules in all small and medium sized independent tributaries to Puget Sound should be : catch-and-release or closed to trout fishing.	No as a blanket rule - will apply on a case-by-case consistent with closed unless open strategy.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
93	Robert Young	C&R only for rainbow trout and juvenile steelhead; selective gear rules for all trout.	No - not as a blanket rule, but selective gear rules will be applied on a case-by-case basis.
117	James "Chris" Grieve	All rivers that contain anadromous fish - selective fishery, release all rainbows, keep existing size and daily limits for other species.	No -this is prohibited by current legislative rule.
143	Wild Steelhead Coalition: Rich Simms President, and Richard Burge, Conservation VP	Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula anadromous rivers and their tributaries except river sections above barriers and rivers such as the Cedar River that are functionally extinct of wild steelhead and have been determined best managed for wild trout fisheries: C&R only for rainbow trout. Selective gear rules for all trout fisheries. Minimum hook sixe (such as 2/0) for adult salmon and steelhead fisheries.	No as a blanket rule - we will identify opportunities and specify where catch-and-release or selective gear rules are needed on a case-by-case basis - see stream strategy proposals.
162	Kurt Sherwood	Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula anadromous rivers - C&R and SGR for rainbow trout and juvenile steelhead.	No - not as a blanket rule, but selective gear rules will be applied on a case-by-case basis.
189	Dan Page	Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula - catch-and-release only for rainbow trout and juvenile steelhead. Selective gear only for all trout.	No - not as a blanket rule, but selective gear rules will be applied on a case-by-case basis.
213	Les Johnson	Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula anadromous rivers - catch-and-release only for rainbow trout and juvenile steelhead. Selective gear only for all trout.	No - not as a blanket rule, but selective gear rules will be applied on a case-by-case basis.
Other Trout Rules			
76	Thomas Quinn	No retention fisheries for DV/bull trout, statewide.	No- will continue to provide opportunity on a case-by-case basis where populations are healthy.
90	Pete Soverel, President, Wild Salmon Rivers	Wild cutthroat/char release, statewide, year-round.	No- will continue to provide opportunity on a case-by-case basis where populations are healthy.
149	Dale Dennis	Remove searun cutthroat from the term trout and make a separate category defined as "Coastal Cutthroat Trout" in rivers and selective gear rules and catch and release year-round.	No-14" minimum size is put in place to protect sea-run cutthroat in many areas. Will add selective gear rules and catch-and-release on a case-by-case basis consistent with stream strategy. Retention is already unlawful in salt water.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
179	Josh Zarling	Sea-run cutthroat - C&R only.	No-14" minimum size is put in place to protect sea-run cutthroat in many areas. Will add selective gear rules and catch-and-release on a case-by-case basis consistent with stream strategy. Retention is already unlawful in salt water.
Opening Day for Streams			
52	Tom Nordin	Change STWD opening day for streams to last Saturday in May	No but will apply to selected streams on a case-by-case basis
62	Ian Malcom	Return opening day of stream season to June 1	No- rule was set by the Commission last year.
94	Jarod Barbee	Move opening day for streams back to June 1 instead of the 1st Saturday in June.	No- rule was set by the Commission last year.
99	Mike Guardipee	Move opening day for streams back to June 1 instead of the 1st Saturday in June.	No- rule was set by the Commission last year.
Two-Rod Proposals			
2	Raymond Paul	Allow 2 poles statewide with a $10-$15 fee.	Yes with modification - limited to most lakes.
16	Reg Morgan	Allow 2 rods in Banks Lake while ice fishing, holes no more than 50 feet apart. Three single hooks/jigs per rod.	May fish in Banks Lake if 2-pole endorsement is purchased. No to special rules for ice fishers.
33	Chris Turvey	When salmon and steelhead fishing, let the boat have an extra rod.	No-rule will apply to anyone fishing on a lake.
36	Tom Hall	Allow 2 rods in fresh and salt water fisheries for a fee.	Yes with modification - limited to most lakes.
41	Dave Kirkham	For saltwater salmon fishing, allow one rod for the boat and one rod per fisherman.	No-rule will only apply in lakes.
42	Kathy	Pay an extra $5 fee for a second rod.	Yes for seniors, others $20.
46	Mike Hammond	Allow anglers to use 2 rods for salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon.	No-rule will only apply in lakes.
58	Rolen Wegner	Allow 2 rods statewide for $5 fee	Yes for seniors, others $20.
60	Don Rommel	Two poles for salmon fishers fishing alone in Puget Sound, lakes Washington, Wenatchee and Chelan.	No-rule will only apply in lakes.
97	Bill Osborn	Extra license for 2nd rod - $20-$25 for salmon, steelhead, and trout, in coastal waters, rivers and lakes yr-round.	Yes with modification - limited to most lakes.
156	David Nieman	Use 2 poles STWD for a fee.	Yes with modification - limited to most lakes.
Lead Tackle			

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
125	Virginia Gumm and Daniel Poleschook Jr.	Ban the use of lead sinkers 1 oz of less in weight and lead jig 1.5 inches or less in length at common loon territorial waterbodies/or as recommended by WDWF and including Lake Pateros and Lake Wallula.	Yes with modification - see proposal in front section of document.
126	Chuck Lennox, Chair, WDFW Wildlife Diversity Advisory Council	Ban the use of lead sinkers 1 oz of less in weight and lead jig 1.5 inches or less in length at common loon territorial waterbodies/or as recommended by WDWF.	Yes with modification - see proposal in front section of document.
210	William Grant	Switch to a lead alternative for our lakes and oceans.	No, too broad, but see proposal to limit lead use on specific lakes..
Region 1			
59	Jenny Richardson	Allow bait (suckers and other live bait) in Spokane River from Green Street to the Idaho state line	No - the upper Spokane River is a catch-and-release fishery, which precludes the use of bait.
72	Paul Sheilds	Liberty Lake (Spokane Co)- have regular "opening day" season instead of early opener (Mar 1)	No - rule was adopted during last rule change session- too soon to change.
74	Allan Thonney	Open Dry Creek (Walla Walla Co) to fishing	No- this creek is closed because it is a nursery area.
Region 2			
14	Lawrence Hill	Methow River - develop a split season for steelhead - close from Mid -December to mid-February, then leave open through March.	No; so few anglers fishing the Methow during December and January, that impacts are minimal.
50	Chuck Christenson	Allow chumming in Palmer Lake (Okanogan Co)	No. Kokanee are easy to catch in Palmer.
51	Chuck Christenson	Increase kokanee limit to 10 on Palmer Lake, (Okanogan Co)	No, not at this time. Need to decide whether Palmer needed as egg bank for our kokanee program.
57	Michael Pattan	Open Lake Lenore (Grant Co) for ice fishing Dec1- Jan 31, barbless hooks, no bait, artificial lures, C&R only.	No. Hooking mortality likely to be high; would encourage poaching.
82	Stephen Cushing	Beda Lake (Grant Co) C&R only	No. Most anglers do not keep fish, but should be allowed to do so if a fish is mortally injured.
86	Dave Mack	Lenice, Nunnally, Merry lakes -C&R only for trout.	See above answer. Catch and Release does not stop poaching.
87	John Crandall - Wild Fish Conservancy	Lost River (Okanogan Co)- no harvest of DV/BT and SGR added Monument Creek - outlet of Cougar Lake	No- need to complete survey first- before we change bull trout address tribs in stream strategy
146	Nick Gayeski - Wild Fish Conservancy	Icicle Creek (entire creek) - season first Sat in June to first Sat in September after Labor Day.	Yes with modification of season - open area already has selective gear rules.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
147	Nick Gayeski - Wild Fish Conservancy	Icicle River - upstream from Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery rack to the mouth of Leland Creek: trout (except brook trout) selective fishing regulations, C&R.	Selective gear rules are already in place - especially with the shortened season suggested above, catch-and-release is not necessary at this time.
Region 3			
37	Terry Sheely	Leech Lake (Yakima Co) make this lake C&R with a one fish daily limit	No-harvest of brook trout is encouraged by 5 fish daily limit, but only one over 14"
Region 4			
34	Chas Wade	Lower Cascade River - allow retention of steelhead during the salmon fishery (June-Sept).	This rule already is in place.
127	Russ Osenbach	Close Cascade River to fishing for steelhead Dec 1-31.	No - this is a fishery for hatchery steelhead.
108	John Farrar	Cedar River - mouth to Cedar Falls - C&R except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained, SGR.	No-no public access, no steelhead there confirmed by snorkel surveys-no reason to close to retention of other species
78	Jeffrey Crow	Green River drop ban on fishing from a boat from Hwy 99 to Auburn Nov 1- Feb 15.	No-Proposals similar to these were submitted during the last major rule change cycle and were not supported by staff because of concerns that the use of boats in this area would result in increased impacts on wild steelhead. Returns of these fish have been declining in recent years to record low numbers. November-February is prior to the spawning time of wild winter steelhead on the Green. We are proposaing to drop the rule that currently allows a very limited harvest of these fish. Catch of hatchery
88	Henry Boynton	Green River (King Co) allow fishing from a boat Nov 1-Feb 15 from Hwy 99 to the logjam in Auburn.	
110	Joseph Madrano	Green River - (King Co) allow fishing from a floating device Nov 1 - Feb 15.	
123	Frank Urabeck	Green River (King Co) allow fishing from a boat Nov 1-Feb 15 from 1st Ave S Bridge to Auburn-Black Diamond Rd Bridge.	
124	Rob Larsen	Green River (King Co) allow fishing from a boat Nov 1-Feb 15 from 1st Ave S Bridge to Auburn-Black Diamond Rd Bridge.	
153	Donald Payne	Green River (King Co) allow fishing from a boat Nov 1-Feb 15 from Hwy 99 to the logjam in Auburn.	
154	Cliff Kuppinger	Allow fishing from a boat on the Green-Duwamish River Dec 1- Feb 15.	
155	Carl Carver	Green-Duwamish River - Nov 1- Feb 15; allow fishing form a boat.	
160	Steven Bagley	Allow fishing from a boat on the Green-Duwamish River Dec 1- Feb 15.	

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
161	Al Senyohl, President - Steelhead Trout Club of WA	Green River (King Co) allow fishing from a boat Nov 1-Feb 15 from Hwy 99 to the logjam in Auburn.	steelhead would also likely increase. In recent years have had difficulty collecting adequate hatchery broodstock. - coupled with reduced hatchery releases, (60% for winters and 40% for summers) in 2010 this would make it even more difficult. There is already good bank access in this area with several parks and pedestrian bridges.
164	Greg Volkhardt - Tacoma Utilities Water Division	Green River - prohibit fishing from the Tacoma watershed boundary marker to the pipeline bridge (1 mile) September 1 - February 28.	No. There are many areas with high densities of Chinook spawning in the lower river that are open during this time. If there is a poaching or harassment problem, we will address it appropriately.
166	Greg Volkhardt - Tacoma Utilities Water Division	Green River - Eagle Gorge (Howard Hanson Reservoir) close to fishing year-round.	No - There are no biological reasons to close the reservoir to fishing and many other reservoirs in municipal watersheds (Cedar/Chester Morse) that are technically open for fishing but access is prohibited.
130	Russ Osenbach	North Fork Nooksack River - Closed to fishing December 1-31.	No - If we need to close to meet hatchery escapement , we will use an emergency rule.
128	Russ Osenbach	Samish River - Dec 1 - March 15, add selective gear rules.	Yes with modifications - see Samish River proposal in front section.
98	John Farrar	Skagit R C&R season - from Hwy 536 at Mt Vernon to Cascade R - extend the current C&R season to this area; Dec 1 - April 30.	No- too great an impact to wild steelhead from this much more time in the fishery
103	Jeff Johnson	Skykomish River and both forks- no bait allowed June 1 - November 30.	No - but see proposal for selective gear rules and catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained in thelower NF Skykomish in stream strategy section .
104	Jeff Johnson	Skykomish River and both forks- single barbless hooks required June 1 - November 30.	No - but see proposal for selective gear rules and catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained in thelower NF Skykomish in stream strategy section .

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
137	John Farrar	Skykomish R - reinstate C&R season from mouth to Wallace River March 1 - April 30: (catch-and-release except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained, selective gear rules, except lawful to fish from a floating device equipped with a motor, but not while under power.	No. We're not in support of a C&R fishery during the wild steelhead run while the wild winter population appears to be at such a low level. Future C&R fisheries in this time period may be available when consistent with Steelhead Watershed Plans that are currently under development.
120	David Beckenbaugh	Snoqualmie R below Snoqualmie Falls: delete selective gear rules June-November 30.	No- the selective gear rule was put in place to protect listed summer steelhead from fishing mortality.
181	Matt Smith	I would love to see all forks of the Snoqualmie be C&R only and open year-round.	No. WDFW is currently conducting research on trout resources in the forks, and any regulation changes in this area will be based on the findings of these studies.
121	David Beckenbaugh	Tokul Creek - change opening day	No. Existing regulation was developed by enforcement and hatchery staff recently, and seems to be working.
182	Margaret Jones and David Eriksen	Rattlesnake Lake (King Co) open year-round C&R only but in the middle of the summer keep the current regulations.	Yes with modification - season open year-round.
184	Anthony Hoyt	I proposal that Rattlesnake Lake near North Bend be made a catch and release lake and be opened year round for fly-fishing only.	Yes with modification - selective gear rules instead of fly fishing only.
111	Steven Russell	Vogler Lake (Skagit Co) close during July and August - retain C&R.	No - WDFW Commission moved away from the "split season" concept several years ago.
Region 5			
77	Brian Stowell	When lower Columbia is closed to fishing it should only apply to boat fishermen.	No - Sport fishing regulations for the Columbia River are adopted in conjunction with the Columbia River Compact process to ensure consistent regulations between the states of Washington and Oregon. WDFW will not move this proposal through our statewide process, but we will forward your proposal to WDFW's representative to the Compact. This will ensure consistent regulations for both states regarding Columbia River sport fisheries

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
95	Darcy Mitchem	Open Green R (Cowlitz Co) above 2800 bridge or above the falls to the retention of EBT. Could be C&R and SGR for cutthroat.	Yes with modification of area and catch and release for all trout.
106	Jarrod Black	Kalama R - Sept 1- Oct 31 - delete night closure during FFO season below hatchery intake.	This appears to be an enforcement issue rather than a regulation problem. Rescinding the night closure would allow the current illegal activity to continue. In fact, because it would be legal to fish at night it would make enforcement of snagging even more difficult than it already is. This regulation was instituted recently in response to what was becoming a disorderly fishery. WDFW's intention is to maintain this as an orderly fishery and we believe that rescinding the night closure will be contrary to that goal. Your concerns about this fishery will be forwarded on to the enforcement division.
20	Doug Miller	Klickitat and White Salmon rivers - release trout 18-24" in length.	Condit Dam is in place at this time; therefore, this regulation is premature. WDFW will want to observe the impact of the removal of Condit Dam on the distribution of both resident trout and anadromous steelhead prior to implementing any major regulation changes. This proposal should be resubmitted in 2011 when at the next major regulation cycle will occur. By this time the dam should be removed and it would be more appropriate for WDFW to evaluate this proposal.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
63	Jim Brown	Extend boat restriction in Drano Lake	**Drano Lake Portion of Proposal -** Several proposals have been received regarding the boat restriction regulation for Drano Lake, with each regulation varying slightly from the other regulations. Feedback from last years regulations has generally been positive so we will be proposing a similar regulation again this year. We will not be incorporating your request to expand the area to the west corner of the boat ramp based on the positive results of last years regulation.
63B	Jim Brown	Make a statewide rule that says that boaters may come no closer than 20-25 yards to a shore fisherman.	**Statewide Portion of Proposal -** There are many places in the State of Washington where boat and bank anglers fish in close proximity. In most cases these fisheries are conducted in an orderly manner. There are however a few occasions, such as Drano Lake, where this boat and bank anglers create a disorderly fishery. In these situations we are able to adopt regulations that address the issue in that specific location. The statewide rule you proposed and would reduce access of boat anglers to productive fishing locations unnecessarily.
65	Jim Brown	Drano Lake bank fishing only area open Mondays, Wednesdays and Sundays for bank fishing only, open to boat fishers other days of the week.	No, but see proposal for bank fishing-only area.
84	Stephen Cushing	Goose Lake (Skamania Co) add no internal combustion engines.	No - Forest Service already has this rule in place.
83	Stephen Cushing	Spirit Lake - open to fishing SGR, one trout under 20"	Yes., with modification. See proposal in front section of document.
119	Denny Way - Clark-Skamania Flyfishers	Open Spirit Lake June 15 (or when FS opens visitor recreation) to October 31. One weekend day per week, 10 anglers per day with 2 or more fishing hosts.	Yes., with modification. See proposal in front section of document.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
139	Toutle Valley Community Assoc - Darcy Mitchem, Recreation Chair	Spirit Lake - open to fishing for trout, selective gear rules, one fish over 16", participation by drawing.	Yes., with modification. See proposal in front section of document.
216	Clark-Skamania Flyfishers	Spirit Lake open to fishing June 15 of to coincide with visitor center - October 13. 1 weekend day/week, 10 anglers per day. Lottery or drawing for spots. Selective gear rules, float tubes only, no motors or from selected bank areas.	Yes, with modification. See proposal in front section of document.
Region 6			
70	Henry Altenburg	Gorst Creek - closed waters from mouth to rearing facility.	Yes - currently closed from the lower bridge upstream - as part of our stream strategy proposal, we would propose closing Gorst Creek entirely.
9	Matt Heil	Make Olympic Penn SH fisheries C&R IF the tribes agree to reduce their harvest of Wild SH	No- anglers should have the opportunity to harvest fish from strong runs if they desire.
10	Matt Heil	Hoh River March 1- April allow hatchery Chinook harvest.	North of Falcon reg - will be forwarded to that process.
55	Christopher Ringlee	Hoh River SGR - mouth to FFO section near Park March 1- April 15- selective gear rules	No- retention of both wild and hatchery steelhead is allowed in the lower river, so the use of bait is appropriate.
56	Christopher Ringlee	Hoh River mouth to Park boundary - allow use of bait until the end of February, then SGR.	No- selective gear rules is the appropriate gear for the catch-and-release of wild fish in these areas.
129	Russ Osenbach	Hoh River - Dec 1 - April 30: selective gear rules and C&R on wild steelhead.	No- we require wild steelhead release in the upper river. The lower river open to wild steelhead harvest based on pre-season forecasts -we will look at a longer season based on each year's forecast.
141	Richard Burge, VP, Wild SH Coalition	Hoh River - extend fishing season for steelhead to April 30 from Morgan's Crossing to the Pacific Ocean.	No - we will look at a longer season based on each year's forecast.
145	John Kelly	Allow 2 wild steelhead/winter for both the Hoh and Quillayute rivers.	No - escapements have been low - not the right time to liberalize this rule.

#	Proposed By	Proposal	Justification
214	James Schmitz	Hoh River - year-round catch-and-release only for wild steelhead.	No- anglers should have the opportunity to harvest fish if they desire.
217	Phil Tucker	Hoh and Quillayute rivers - allow yearly limit of 2 wild steelhead.	No - escapements have been low - not the right time to liberalize this rule.
7	Matt Nixon	MF and WF Satsop open for steelhead C&R with SGR through March.	No- only made escapement in 5 of the last 10 years - not the time to extend the fishery.
67	Jack Nixon	Tahuya River - close river to salmon fishing.	Closing the salmon fishery would be a North of Falcon reg. We have met with local enforcement officers and agreed to establish a night closure to address this issue.
66	Jack Burkhalter	Prohibit fishing from a floating device on the Willapa River from the mouth of Mill Creek to the Burkhalter Bridge on Camp One Road. Petition attached.	No - Staff from Fish Management and Enforcement recently met with landowners in the area. There have been no other major complaints from other landowners along the Willapa River. Staff were unable to locate a suitable exit point for boats/floating devices, at a reasonable distance from roads near the river, and above Mr. Burkhalters' property. This prevents a compromise to allow fishing from boats from Fork Creek downstream to some point above Mr. Burkhalter's land. Also creating a "hole" in the area where boat fishing would be allowed makes the rule harder to enforce. Also, this rule was put in place just last year and needs more time before another change is considered.
73	Ron McNeal Kitsap Fly Anglers	Three Fingers Pond and Holland Pond - FFO and C&R for all trout, single barbless hooks.	yes as modified - selective gear rules for all species and catch-and-release fro trout.
53	Elise Rowe	Wye Lake (Kitsap Co) no internal combustion engines	No- we do not adopt rules such as speed limits, motor restrictions, etc. that are promulgated by other entities.

Testimony on Proposals Not Supported:
It seems that many, if not most, of these proposals from the sport fishing public were dismissed without appropriate consideration. Many of the proposals were dismissed because they are "Not a sportfishing proposal." while many of them are or at least impact sport fisherman. The Department's own publications point out that the sport fishermen have a much larger impact on the economy of Washington than any other aspect of fishing. Protecting and preserving this basis of the Washington economy needs to be considered as these rules are considered and adopted.

Proposal 45 (Changing anti-snagging rule back to NBL on Columbia River tribs above Bonneville)
The reason for rejecting this proposal is questionable; the anti-snagging rule has already been changed since it was put in place. Why could it not be changed back to what folks already understood? The reason provided is incomplete, or wrong, too; barbless, single hooks are only proposed for the Columbia River downstream of McNary Dam.

Testimony received on the public proposals to allow fishing from boats on several sections of the Green River November 1 – February 15 that were not supported by staff: **(Proposals 78, 88, 110, 123, 124, 153, 154, 155, 160, 161)**
Two different form letters (the same as the ones received at the Mill Creek meeting) described below – were also received by mail as testimony. See Appendix 3 for copies of these letters. one letter (6 copies – Form Letter #3) requests opening the Green River to fishing form a boat in the winter, and one letter (8 copies Form Letter #2) recommends opening the Green River to fishing from a floating device in the winter and notes that a closure of January 15 would protect wild fish.

We received one letter requesting opening the Green River to boat fishing until January 15.

I have attached a revised request to extend the Green river boating season for 45 days to Jan 15th to provide increased angling for Coho,Chum,and hatchery Steelhead.This updates the data on rack count at the Soos creek hatchery to include 2008-2009.This year they collected 82 fish as compared to a goal of 60 fish,which was a low count due to the worst flood in the Green river valley in 48 years since Howard Hanson dam was constructed.
In the second attachment I have included the trapped data from Soos creek for the last 3 years showing that in all recent years enough Steelhead have been collected to meet broodstock needs.The use of boats for fishing would not result in a high take of these hatchery fish because the return rate recently is low and pressure would be expected to be low.Most of the boat fishers would be targeting late-running Coho and Chum in the period from Nov1st to December.As noted in the attachment,in a normal year such as 2007-2008, 221 fish were trapped,far in excess of needs.
Also noted is the Tribes catch of only one wild Steelhead in 2008-2009 when they terminated their fishery early,by Jan 15th.In earlier years,they fished through January and the wild harvest was 84 fish in 2006-2007 so it would not be advisible to increase pressure on the wild fish via boat fishing after Jan 15th .
We think we have made changes that resolve the WDF&W department concerns. Please notify me of your decision on this request by October 22nd.
Hal Boynton representing
The Green river Steelhead Club ,the Steelhead Trout Club of Washington,the Save Our Fish Chapterf the Puget Sound Anglers,and the 38 individuals who submitted signed letters at the Mill Creek meeting.

Request WDF&W Extend the Boat Fishing Season to Include Fishing for Coho,Chum,and Hatchery Steelhead

Proposals were made by individuals and members of the Green River Steelhead Club,the Save our Fish Chapter of Puget Sound Anglers,and the Steelhead Trout Club of Washington to extend the Green River Boat fishing which is open in the summer to the period from Nov1 to Feb 28th. .This was amended to terminate boat fishing on Jan 15th to protect declining wild Steelhead..These proposals were made to increase the opportunity to fish for surplus hatchery Coho,Chum,and surplus hatchery Steelhead in an area where bank access has been severely reduced due to invasive blackberries,private property,and streamside vegetation planted by King County to improve fish habitat.These fishing clubs have worked with the city of Auburn which has provided boat launch at 2nd St,and a takout at the Auburn golf course.
The WDF&W department rejected this proposal due to the impact to wild Steelhead which have been declining in recent years and also because of the fear that hatchery broodstock needs would not be met.
Very few wild Steelhead are in the river before Jan 15th as evidenced by the Tribal catch of only one wild fish in this period last year when they terminated their fishery in early January.In previous years their fishery went through January and there was a harvest of 84 wild Steelhead in 2006-2007.
This reason is not valid with the change from Feb 28th to Jan 15th closure of boat fishing.
The hatchery broodstock needs have been exceeded at Soos creek in the past 5 years and last year,the hatchery collected 82 hatchery winter Steelhead when they only needed 60 to meet broodstock needs even after the trap blew out due to the worst flood in 48 years.The hatchery manager supports the opening of the river to boats because there was a surplus of 16,000 Coho above broodstock needs and most years the hatchery has surplus Steelhead and they expend large amounts of manpower collecting these surplus fish which are in excess of foodbank needs. (See attached hatchery rack counts).
The rack count data does not support the argument that hatchery brood stock needs will not be met if boat fishing is allowed.
For the above reasons and because the anglers strongly support boat fishing as evidenced by the letters you have received,we request that WDF&W support this amended proposal.
Hal Boynton representing
The Steelhead Trout Club of Washington,Green River Steelhead Club,and Save our Fish Chapter of the Puget Sound Anglers and the 38 individuals who have submitted personal letters

We also received a copy of this letter signed by the Secretary of the Green River Steelhead Trout Club See Appendix 3 for additional data and letter from Auburn Mayor sent with this letter

Comments from Public Meetings:
Several comments were made at the Mill Creek on the public proposals to allow fishing from boats on several sections of the Green River November 1 – February 15 that were not supported by staff:
(Proposals 78, 88, 110, 123, 124, 153, 154, 155, 160, 161)
This is the only river in Puget Sound with this restriction. It began in the past when there were lots of guides on the river, causing conflicts with bank anglers. This river is no longer popular with guides. The problem now is many more private property owners along the banks, and the loss of some easements that allowed angler access. HSRG says we should remove hatchery fish from the river – allowing fishing from boats in these areas would increase the effectiveness of angling. There are very few productive fishing areas where you could anchor your boat, get out, and fish from the bank. Fishermen around the Green River support the proposal. They put in time volunteering on many projects. There are excess hatchery coho, chum and steelhead available in this area. The claims that we don't get enough hatchery fish back are not true. The Muckleshoots netted the river during this time period and only caught one wild fish.
Three form letters were provided encouraging opening the river to fishing from a boat. (See Appendix 3 for copies of the letters)

One letter (22 signatures) requests opening the Green River to boat fishing until January 15. (ammendment to some of the original proposals). A cover letter notes strong angler support for this amended proposal in the Steelhead Trout Club of Washington, the Green River Steelhead Club, and the Save our Fish Chapter of Puget Sound Anglers. (See Appendix 3 for a copy of the entire letter – Green River form letter #1).
One letter (8 signatures) requests opening the Green River to fishing form a boat in the winter. (See Appendix 3 for a copy of the entire letter – Green River form letter #3).
One letter (6 signatures) recommends opening the Green River to fishing from a floating device in the winter and notes that a closure of January 15 would protect wild fish. (See Appendix 3 for a copy of the entire letter – Green River form letter #2).
You are proposing shortening the season on other river systems to February 15 – the Green already closes then. There is no enforcement problem with boats on the river in the summer – why is the winter any different?
One person stated that the city of Auburn put in a take out. You could amend the proposal to only allow boats until January 15 to protect wild fish. Anglers want to harvest coho- (there were 16,000 excess fish at Soos Creek), also chum. The will of the public is clear that they want to fish from boats in this area. Early winter fish are all hatchery fish. Wild winter broodstock are no longer collected.
Letter submitted supporting amended proposal (Jan 15 end date) and stating that banc access has been severely reduced. Auburn has provided a launch at 2nd street and a take out at the gold course. Hatchery brood stock numbers for 2007-8 were provided, along with a draft historical data base. A letter from the Mayor of Auburn was attached, stating that they will open the gate at 2nd street to allow access and that they allow take out at a natural boat rams along the Green River road.
The Steelhead Trout Club President spoke in support of the proposal and provided a letter to that effect. The amended proposal (January 15 end date) would protect wild fish and increase opportunity on hatchery coho, chum and steelhead when few wild fish are in the river. The Steelhead Trout Club supports the amended proposal.
The Vice President of the Steelhead Trout club agreed with above comments. He also supports the ammended proposal.

Proposal 76 Proposal to close harvest of Dolly Varden/bull trout statewide that was not supported – At the Mill Creek meeting, the author of this proposal noted that there is a strong conservation theme in the package even for unregulated species. He was stunned that the proposal to protect ESA-listed Dolly Varden/bull trout was not supported. Anglers are allowed to keep 2 of these fish over 20" long in several areas. Catch-and-release only for these fish would simplify the rules and make enforcement easier too. It is a principle of biology to protect the core of a population as well as the periphery. Encouraging anglers to harvest an ESA-listed species brings disrespect to the Department. His proposal was endorsed by a number of well-respected scientists and anglers. It makes no sense to shove it to a corner.
Another person at Mill Creek noted that bull trout are listed throughout the state. It is irresponsible to keep the retention fishery open even though some small populations are healthy. These fish could help with the recovery of other populations that are not healthy. For instance, Skagit fish have been shown to stray to other systems – this could help colonize areas that have small or no populations of bull trout.
Testimony on Proposal #76
To the Commission:
I am taking this opportunity to write to you as part of the process of proposing changes to the Washington recreational fishing regulations. Before getting to my proposal, let me state emphatically how much I appreciate the opportunity to participate in the regulatory process. I thank and praise all the WDFW staff involved, as they have been extremely helpful and courteous in all our interactions.

I propose that all recreational fishing for bull trout and Dolly Varden (henceforth, in this letter, "char") in Washington be on a catch and release basis. The current regulations allow retention of two char per day over 20 inches in length on several of the major rivers (e.g., the Skagit River) but they are closed to retention in salt water, and are also closed to retention in some rivers, including some tributaries of rivers that are open (e.g., the Sauk River). My proposal carries five benefits and essentially no drawbacks.

First, the proposal will simplify the regulations. Many anglers are puzzled by the incredible complexity of the current regulations, with variation in size limits, bag limits, permitted gear, stipulations about boat use, times of the year, and precise definitions of the areas that are open and closed. It is difficult to adhere to the regulations without considerable knowledge of the area in which one tries to fish. In some rivers the regulations explicitly refer to char but in others they do not, only referring to salmon, trout, and "other game fish". The definition of "game fish" in the regulations includes Dolly Varden and bull trout, so are they open in those rivers or not? I am honestly not certain. My proposal would not resolve all the regulatory complexities but, at least with respect to char, it would be a step in the right direction. "Catch a char? Let it go." It would be as simple as that. The complexity of the current regulations arose out of necessity in many cases, and simplification alone is not a powerful argument for change. However, I think everyone would agree that simpler is better, all other things being equal.

Second, the proposal will simplify enforcement. At present, an angler can catch a char illegally in the Sauk River and then move to fish in the Skagit River. If checked by an enforcement officer, the angler could claim that the fish was caught in the Skagit and there would be no argument. Under the proposed rule change, possession of any char would be a violation. I do not know how often such situations arise, but all other things being equal, this is also a step in the right direction.

Third, the proposal provides a greater likelihood of catching a "trophy" sized fish, with no loss of fishing opportunity, and no change in regulations regarding legal gear. At present, one can retain two char each day over 20 inches during much of the year in the Skagit, Skykomish and Snohomish rivers, for example. Retention of these larger fish diminishes the opportunity to catch (or entertain the realistic hope of catching) very large fish. Many anglers are especially interested in catching a large fish, and the proposed change would address this desire, though very large fish will probably not dominate the catch even if there is no retention.

Fourth, the proposal works towards the conservation of the species. At present, all "distinct population segments" of bull trout in Washington are listed as "Threatened" under the United States Endangered Species Act. It is, on the face of it, startling that the regulations explicitly allow retention of two large, breeding individuals per day in several rivers. I have had lengthy and lively discussions on this subject with retired WDFW biologist Curt Kraemer, widely recognized for his knowledge of this species, and with James Uehara, WDFW Native Resident Fish and Invertebrate Program Manager. Their arguments, briefly summarized, are more or less as follows. In rivers with weak populations, closure has not increased char abundance, and the opportunity to retain bull trout in other rivers (e.g., the Skagit) does not seem to have depleted the populations. Therefore, the current regulations seem to meet basic conservation needs and this is the mandate of the department. While this may be so (I do not have access to any survey data and I do not dispute the ability of the biologists to do their jobs), the science of conservation biology has been conducted on many depleted species and the lessons can be applied here. When species exist as metapopulations, as bull trout seem to do in Puget Sound, the persistence of the metapopulation depends on the strength of the core populations because the weak or peripheral ones rely on gene flow and numerical rescue from the core. Thus if the metapopulation (i.e., distinct population segment or DPS, in ESA terminology) is in jeopardy, it is especially important to keep the core as strong as possible. The fact that the Skagit River bull trout population may be able to withstand some level of harvest does not mean that this is in the best interest of the conservation of the species in Puget Sound. After all, it is the whole DPS that is listed, not just one river or another. In addition to the numerical value of a large population in the core

areas, there is also scientific literature that shows an increase in life history diversity as density increases, and this diversity is important for the stability and resilience of the population. All things considered, allowing retention of the largest fish (with the greatest breeding potential) does not seem consistent with the "precautionary principle" that should guide our management of listed species.
In addition to these scientific arguments for eliminating retention in recreational fisheries for this ESA-listed species, there is also a simple, practical argument. If the Sauk River population is not strong enough to support retention, the bull trout (presumably anadromous, given their body size) in that river become vulnerable as soon as they enter the Skagit River on their way to Puget Sound. They are vulnerable again when they return from Puget Sound on their way back to the Sauk River. Should they then enter the Suiattle River they are again subject to harvest from June through October. Ultrasonic tracking by Ed Connor (Seattle City Light) and Fred Goetz (US Army Corps of Engineers and UW School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences) reveals the movements of bull trout within the Skagit River system, and in Puget Sound. How are we protecting these migratory fish with this patchwork of open and closed areas?
With all catch and release fishing, there is some handling mortality. However, Mr. Kraemer commented that char are resistant to such mortality, compared to the more "fragile" rainbow and cutthroat trout. This toughness, he indicated, makes char especially well suited to catch and release regulations.
Fifth, the proposal has great symbolic value. We are in the 21st century, and the prevailing paradigm for the world, the nation, and our state is sustainability. We must learn how to manage our land, water, air, and other natural resources for the long term. We have the responsibility to give our children and future generations a region with fish, wildlife, and other benefits that we now enjoy. Given the increasing demands from the public that we step up and acknowledge this responsibility, why not make the simple but important symbolic step and protect this species? Char are fully native and entirely wild in our state. We have a new director of WDFW, and what better way to show the department's stance in favor of conservation than to protect this listed species from retention in sport fisheries?
Why not adopt this proposal? Is there a huge well-spring of resistance among the angling community to this proposal? I cannot say for sure but frankly I doubt it. I quickly got support from some of the best known fisheries scientists in the state, from professional guides, clubs, staff in fishing shops, and many anglers. I had people that I had never met or even heard of e-mailing me asking to be included in the proposal. I find it hard to believe that the ears of the commission will be deafened by howls of protest from fishermen demanding their right to eat bull trout. Thus there is essentially no drawback to adopting this proposal, and five good reasons why you should do so.
But WDFW biologists did not support the proposal. Will it undermine the biologists if the commission decides to adopt this proposal? On the face of it this might seem to be the case but closer analysis reveals that it is both the right and the duty of the commission to weigh factors beyond those considered by the biologists. The philosophy and stance of the agency when confronted by broad societal issues are beyond the purview of regional staff but they are most certainly within the purview of the commission. Just as there is no disrespect when the United States Supreme Court over-rules a decision by a lower court, there is no disrespect to the agency staff when the commission sees fit to support a proposal such as this for reasons that go beyond the mandate of the staff. As a citizen of the state, a parent, a recreational angler, and a natural resource professional with over 30 years experience working on salmon and trout behavior, ecology, and conservation, I ask you to carefully consider this proposal, and take a substantive and symbolic stand for the conservation of this species in our state.

Proposals 1, 4, 11, 15, 19, 35, 39, 49, 54, 89, 92, 101, 105, 107, 122, 144, 157, 188, 211 -Proposals that were not supported for wild steelhead release year-round. The number of rivers where you may harvest wild fish has been steadily decreasing. Use of the precautionary principle is in order.

Proposal #66
Please do not allow boats on the Willapa River in Pacific County, above the Monoham Farm. The river is too small for boats. Spawning areas will be ruined. There was a large area available to bank fishermen on the Burkhalter Farm, until WDFW allowed boats last year. Presently that area is not available to bank fishermen. That area was very popular for many years. The owner of that property allowed access to his land along the river. He will again if boats are not allowed.
There are other larger rivers available to boaters. In Pacific County North River which is very difficult for bank fishermen to fish. There are only a few places that a fisherman can fish on that river. There are several other large rivers for boaters in nearby counties. I was born and raised in Raymond and have had many happy fishing trips on the Willapa River. Now I live in Tumwater but still make fishing trips to the Willapa River as well as other rivers in that county. I wish you well in your deliberations and hope you will consider my concern.

In the past floating devices were prohibited from us on the Willapa River for the purpose of fishing. Last year the rules were changed to allow such activity which I disagree with. I discussed this issue with the regional biologist and enforcement officer requesting that an emergency rule be pass to prohibit the use of floating devices for the purpose of fishing on the Willa[a River. The rule was not change because they did not believe it was an emergency. They said through normal annual review it would be brought up. In the propose 2010 and 2011 rule review no change was proposed by the Fish and Wildlife.

I request that the rules for fishing from floating devices be prohibited on the Willapa River from the confluence with Trap Creek to Camp One Bridge located near the Camp One grange Hall.
The Willapa is too small to allow fishing from floating devices and is in direct conflict with the bank fisherman in such a small space. This year where has been conflicts between boat fisherman and bank fishermen on the lower river. Rocks have been thrown at the boat fishermen because they have parked their boats in the fishing holes that are accessible by the bank fisherman.
It is also my opinion that the few native fish that are present (which is varying few) can be harassed by the boat fisherman who has access to the total river in process of catching and releasing while the fish are on their spanning beds. Bank fisherman does not have this access to the total river due to brush and debris that is present in the river.
Thank you for considering my request to prohibit fishing from floating devises on the Willapa River.

I am writing to voice my opposition to the rule change allowing sports fishing from floating devices on the Willapa River. I request that the rules for fishing from floating devices be changed to prohibit such activity on the Willapa River from the confluence with Trap Creek to Camp One Bridge located near the Camp One Grange Hall.
The river is accessible from the bank in many locations, floating devices are not necessary to fish the river.The Willapa River is too small to allow fishing from floating devices and is in direct conflict with bank fisherman in such a small space. I have heard several accounts of arguments between boat fishermen and bank fishermen on the lower river. Boat fisherman have parked their boats in the fishing holes accessible by the bank fisherman, causing disputes and conflict where there should be none. Showing the river is too small to accommodate both activities.

Also it is my opinion, and others, that the few native fish that are present can be harassed by the boat fisherman who have access to the total river. A bank fisherman does not have this access to the total river due to brush and debris that is present along the banks.
Thank You for considering my request to prohibit fishing from floating devices on the Willapa River.

In the past, floating devices on the Willapa River was prohibited for the purpose of fishing. I understand the rules were changed to allow such activity on the Willapa which I disagree.
In my estimation the Willapa River is too small to allow such activity and that the native fish that are present (few0 can be harassed by boat fishing while on their spawning beds. Bank fisherman do not have access to the total river, due to brush and debri that is in the river.
I request that the rules for fishing from a floating device be prohibited on the Willapa River from the confluence with Trap Creek to Camp One Bridge located near the Camp One Hall.

Proposal #67
I was VERY disappointed to see that my proposal to close the Tahuya River to salmon fishing was not enacted (Region 6 - Proposal #67).
In your reply, you stated that closing the river to night fishing addressed my proposal. Night fishing has NOTHING to do with my proposal.
As you know, the activity on the Skokomish river this year was an embarrassment to the State. Over the last few years, the same fishing crowd visits the Tahuya river as evidenced by snagging salmon and littering the river bank with trash and human waste.
The river has been open to taking of silver salmon (1-mile upstream from the mouth) for many years - Sept 16 - Oct 31. The river is just a trickle during this period and the salmon don't stand a chance. Most of the salmon that enter the river end up in one deep spot in the river called "The Snagging Hole". This year, on a weekend day, between 40 and 100 people were in the hole snagging fish. Triple hook is the lure of choice, but some use a snagging technique called "flossing". Many of the locals will not go near that spot as it make them sick to see dads teach their sons how to snag fish. A sentry is often posted to look out for the game warden. This is during the day and has nothing to do with night fishing.
Over the last three years I personally told your wildlife agents of the activity -they are well aware of what is going on. This year (2009) your Agent told me he had written a number of citations, but they could not be on the river at all times.
I am extremely concerned that this run of wild coho will soon be lost. Hundreds of salmon were snagged this year. There is no hatchery on the river to keep the run going. In addition, many Summer chum (just reestablished) were snagged as they school up in the same hole. Does it make sense to put taxpayer dollars into reestablishing Summer chums that are snagged when they reach the spawning beds?
Taylor Shellfish beds are also in danger as the human waste could contaminate their beds off the Tahuya. There are NO porta-potties on the river. I believe the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group would also support the closure.
Please reconsider my proposal before its too late. This river could be a model for the State Fisheries if properly managed.

Testimony on Other Issues

I am writing to submit my comments for consideration during review and update of the 2010-2011 Washington state fishing regulations. If it is at all possible, could the regulations be written so that the common person could understand what is legal or illegal per the specific river that is being fished. It

would be so much easier if a person upon seeing "selective gear rules" didn't have to locate in a separate section of the rule book to determine what is legal or illegal for that said river. For instance, some rivers listed in the regulations call for selective gear rules which upon review state that a single point barbless hook must be used, and some rivers listed state it right right up front on the river. For example the Stillaguamish river vs the Green (Duwamish) river, the Stillaguamish river calls for selective gear rules which requires refering to a different section of the book and having to review several rules to determine what type of hook can be used, whereas, the Green (Duwamish) river states in its discription that single point barbless hooks are required.
By having these separate pages with multiple discriptions leads to mis-interpretation and confusion by many anglers. This mis-interpretation led to an encounter with myself and my two young sons this past weekend. We were fishing for pink salmon and using sand shrimp for bait which reading the regulations for the particular river we were on was legal. Another fisherman on a pontoon boat was floating by and saw that I was using sand shrimp and stated that it was illegal and that a game warden was in the area and writing tickets. I stated that I had read the regulations and felt that it wasn't illegal, but since he had put doubt in my mind as to the legality of what I was doing, I pulled in my sons and my gear and stopped fishing. I then called and consulted a friend of mine who went to the DFW website to review the rules and he determined that we were not doing anything wrong, but still I was not at ease. I have since read and re-read the regulations for use of bait and to the best of my interpretation cannot determine that I was doing anything illegal. Unfortunatly, the mis-interpretation of the passing fisherman ruined a wonderful experience that my sons were having by seeing fish jumping in front of them and the excitement of them stating that if they had had their gear in the water they were positive they would have caught that fish. Coming from my nine year old son, that was priceless.
So as you can see, the way the rules are currently writted leads to considerable confusion and mis-interpretion of the rules. Since I have never had and will never have any intention of knowingly breaking any rules when I fish, if I can't determine what is legal or illegal by the written word of the Washington DFW, I will not put myself or my sons at risk of breaking the rules and subjecting ourselves to possible fines and legal action thus removing three people from the active roles of Washington state outdoorsman and thus taking away our freedom to enjoy the outdoors in Washington state.
Thank you for your time and consideration.

Proposal submitted to allow one sea-run cutthroat to be retained per day in Marine Area 13 year-round. Reason for change: fairness for all fishermen – now only freshwater fishermen get to keep them. Juveniles especially need to be able to bring their catch home.

something should be done to prevent killing so many unclipped coho.why can't rules say the first 2 coho caught is the limit instead of only clipped fish.this year i caught approx. 10 coho to get one clipped fish.i know a lot of big coho was killed this year because of this.

Finally, this season's chinook salmon fishery was outstanding for us. Our two man best day, on the fore-mentioned metal jigs, were approximately 80 chinook (only one native) and 20 pink salmon…all along our revered kelp beds. The state's superb job of reviving our salmon runs is sincerely appreciated by all!

How much longer is the little guy have to give up on fishing the pacific northwest is the only area left in the us that still has gillnetting we the fishing public can't keep giving back every tome

there is a change in rules it's The little Guy That pays The tribes get there quotes and they should. They were here before us. But the gillnets must go Get the gillnetters out of the rivers and see the great returns.
This email is to address two very important points. I think that it goes without being said that I don't feel the commission made the right decision in hiring the new director, in fact it would be my belief that a worse choice could not be made as far as the sportsman goes.
That being said I would like to see a performance detail from the commission stating what exactly they want and expect from the director as far as job performance. If he is going to be our leader for using that term loosely, it is time for him to start to work with the sportsman for the inland rivers. That did not happen in his last duties. I had the opportunity to speak to him by phone a couple years ago and he was far from attentive to my concerns about the tribe netting the chehalis river all the way through the month of April 4-5 days a week, killing mostly native steelhead. Which leads me to my first point. We as a state cannot agree to a 5-10 year agreement with the tribe in the management of Salmon and Steelhead. How do we know the conditions of which the returning fish spawned or the outflow for the smolts to migrate,or the ocean conditions in which they will spend 2-3 years.

My comment refers to the many rules and regulation changes that we must try to keep up and follow. The past few years of just trying to comply within the law is becoming almost impossible. There are too (many rules and weekly changes) that we cannot keep up or comply with. I find that this is becoming too much of a challenge! I am losing interest in hunting and fishing because of over regulation in this state. Can't you find a way to make it easier to comply without so many weekly and daily changes. I am considering of hunting and fishing in other states. I have thought that there are to many in your department with the authority to make change? If so, there should be someone that can stop this so we can get on to hunting and fishing without the worry of breaking your way over zealous rules. Thank's, Please consider!

Why don't you save the state taxpayers a lot of money and anglers a lot of frustration by either opening or closing whole rivers.
Example: Humptulips River: Open Oct. 1 - Oct. 15 1 Salmon per day.
1) With this system you could fire about 30 reg. writers whose sole purpose seems to be to confuse and frustrate people.
I even heard one of the experts on radio talk about getting fined because the regulations were so confusing.
2) With this system you could save printing costs
3) With this system you could regulate the fishing just as or possibly more effectively than is currently happening.
Right now, I defy anyone including you to be able to adequately interpret the regulations.
I've called our local Fish & Wildlife people about some of the regs, and they didn't understand them.

FIRST OF ALL, THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A NATIVE SALMON. State of Washing has been in the hatchery business since some time in 1890.
Now to the hatchery salmon that are caught in the ocean. If the fin has not been cut, it is called a wild salmon. Since the hatcheries don't have the personal to do this job only about thirty percent are c lipped. Now those returning to the hatchery, the hatchery only will take a few of them and then SELL THEM ON THE MARKET. A lot of them are sold for cat and dog food, but end up on the market as smoked salmon
If the Dept of Wildlife could get their act together, there could be a lot more fish in the ocean for all to catch.
State of Washing use to know as the state where you could catch salmon, today it is far from it. The commercial fishermen could make a living, today it is a joke. I believe this is what the Starte really

wants is to do away with the commercial fisherman, they sure don't help him out. to me as well as many others, the Dept of Wildlife and Fishery is nothing but a big joke
The only dept, rather man that is doing anything is Dan Ayers the man that works the clam season on the coast

Thank you for allowing input from the public regarding the future for fishing in Washington state. Something is seriously wrong with the salmon fishing in our state. I have lived here all my life and been fishing since I was in grade school, I'm now 57. I have lots of great memories over the years. However I have noticed a drastic change in the coho fishing in areas 6, 9, 10 and 12 in the past two years. I've been retired the last 2-1/2 years and have been fishing a lot more than ever before. However, I have not caught a coho (native or hatchery) in the last 2 years. My fishing friends have had similar results. I'm sure you would agree my zero cohos per year hasn't had a negative effect on the runs.
I only hope you have the power and courage to fix the problem by putting pressure on those who are destroying the runs of cohos.

I would like to request the committee to consider moving the line father north than Ayock Point in Hood Canal, when you open for Chinook salmon fishing; preferable all of Hood Canal, at the same time.

Where do I start. There is nothing that makes any sence when it comes to fishing regs. In relation to gillnet regulations. We can only fish with one pole – salmon etc. The gillnets well they are restricted to what? 300 or 400 ft or whatever the boat can hold? We 5 sturgeon per year – them 7 (the latest) per day per boat! And anymore you can't hardly catch 5 shakers. The gillnets always go in before sport fishermen get a chance at anything! Springer count is always too high, then based on that high estimate the gillnetters get first pick – OH! Don't forget they get to use the "Honor system. I could go on and on – Here's one you can't fish for shad and steelhead at the same time. Or springers and squaw fish at the same time.- Good news for you as an Oregon Res. I truly believe that Wash. Cares and realizes the economic value of the sport fishermen, but you're killing us. I buy a Wash. Lic. To help Wash. Economy – (believe it or not). You should see the # of boats the opening day of June salmon season – the see how few the SECOND day PM. The gillnets were in the week before! Now go to the airport and see how many OR. And Wash. People go to Alaska to catch fish – people the world over could be coming here! Well, anyway, want more info call me. Semper Fi.

I would like to express my concern to your board whom make the decisions regarding fishing regulations.
I would like you to consider eliminating the fishing nets that are now allowed to be used To catch fish in Puget Sound. I believe that Puget Sound should be left for recreational Fishermen on ly. Commercial fishermen have the whole ocean, and with the decline in the catch records of both commercial and recreational fishermen, I believe that would be The most fair response, while we try to build up our fish populations. I'm not wild about Barbless hooks either, but can live with them if we can keep the huge nets out of the Inland waters. After the commercial fishermen return from Alaska, they then take on the Chum salmon.
I support your regulations, and I have no problem with two fish limits, but let's keep the Commercial fishermen out of the straits and Puget Sound.

Require all hatchery released coho and Chinook smolts (state and tribal) to be fin clipped, since so much of the marine sport fishing opportunity depends on clipped fish retention.

Is there a way to encourage the no kill of searun cutthroat trout in freshwater?

I was just reading some of the proposed rule changes for the 2010 – 2012 sport fishing season. I frustrates me to see proposals that only effect sport fishers. I have seen firsthand the waste that goes on in the commercial fishing industry and have to wonder, why punish the people that pay the lion's share of the bill? I paid $172 last year for my annual licenses and permits to go fishing or crabbing on three or four different occasions and hunting for two or three weekends. I have been paying these fees every year for over 25 years. It is an extremely rare occasion that I come home with my full limits. I can assure you that neither I nor the people I go fishing with are depleting fish & shellfish resources. I can also assure you that increased fees and decreased opportunities will be the reason I no longer spend my hard earned dollars on licenses in this state. I would suggest that rather than shortening or closing seasons altogether, put a yearly limit on the number of a given species that any one person can harvest. That way people like me that have to work for a living have the same opportunities as other more fortunate individuals that can fish whenever they want to.

Isn't it about time we give alittle back to our senior citizens that have been buying hunting and fishing licenses all their lives. How about free licenses for those 65 years of age and older. It would sure look like the state is trying to help out those who are probably on fixed incomes. And the state government image could use a little boost.

I have to start off by saying please give me the courtesy of reading this in its entirety. If any of this angers you I'm sorry it's just my opinion.
I just finished reading the WDFW News Release, "WDFW accepting comments through Dec. 1 on 2010-12 sportfishing rule proposals". More than a hundred proposals? You've got to be kidding. I can't really say that I'm surprised. As it stands now I feel like I need to hire an attorney to interpret the fishing regulations prior to fishing. They have become way too convoluted. Some rules I have to read multiple times to try to get an understanding of the rule and even then I am not 100% sure. I have emailed both the WDFW and the ODFW the same question regarding annual limits for sturgeon and have gotten back different answers. So I guess you guys are just as confused with your rules as I am. If the goal of all these rules and regulations are to confuse and frustrate the average angler, congratulations you win. If the goal is conservation, sorry you've probably already lost that battle. It's just another case of too little too late. The salmon and sturgeon are doomed; it's just a matter of time. All you have to do is look at the dam counts, the ten year averages just keep going down. And why on earth would you increase the sturgeon catch days because there was a surplus of quota? I don't feel that the WDFW or the ODFW have any idea of how many sturgeon there are, you only know what the fish checkers count. I have been on hundreds of sturgeon trips and have never been checked. At least with the salmon you can get a close count of how many fish make it through the dams.
I am so tired of going out on multiple trips, not catching anything and listening to the "old timers" next to me who say, "I remember when we would catch fish every time we came out.". Something drastic needs to be done and done soon. How about just closing all fishing in all areas for 10-20 years for both recreational and commercial fishing to let all species recuperate? If not, just throwing out all of the rules, catch all of the fish and then we can just remember when....., cause really why put off the inevitable?

I would like to see the state change our fishing pamphlet to be more like Canada's. It is good for 2 years and durable and sized right. Also our fishing licenses and punch cards could all be on one sheet off paper that does not require a suite case to pack them in.

Allow chinook retention in the Snohomish / Skykomish system for fin clipped hatchery fish, up to the Wallace river.

The dept of Game keeps using the word Native. There is no such fish. Since the late 1800's, we have had hatchery fish and they also interbreed. Not all hatchery raised fish end up at the hatchery, but go on up stream and breed there. Most of our steelhead are of a trans plant fish so not native in many so call steelhead streams, same goes for our salmon.
Just when does the fishery dept plan to start using the sportsmen as well as the comercial fees and start using the hatcheries as planned from the start. Look at the hatcheries and look at all the empty trays that are there. I still can remember when those trays were full of young fish, then came the idea, if we don't raise as many fish and can up the user fees, we'll be able to have more money for salaries and other things. StATE OF wA. SHOULD LOOK AT THE HATCHERY PROGRAM THAT aLASKA has.

We are a 30yr plus Fishing & Hunting club in Whatcom county and have been involved with rules & regulations with the Dept all thru those years including habitat projects, collections of fish & data, and helping of transporting & planting of warm water fish per WDFW permitted systems.
One of our favorite bass fishing waters is Lake Whatcom.
Lake Whatcom is currently under the April opener primarily set during the time period when trout only waters were managed.
The small mouth bass fishing on this lake has become statewide famous with tournaments being held monthly by all different clubs in the state including ours.
We are aware that the rules & regulations are now being addressed for the next 3yr package. We would like to see the opener for bass & the warmwater fishery changed to a Jan 1 opener, thereby allowing more recreational time in our local area. We realize there is a Kokanee fishery that is popular and a cutthroat fishery that has been protected and the normal April opener was set for those many years ago. Recreational hours on that lake has changed these last few years dramatically, whereby we feel an earlier opener for bass is now in order and would help the community utilize a time period during a dead time of year for anglers.
We feel that enforcement issues of this are workable since the warmwater fishery is quite distinctly different in appearance from that of the cold water fishery. Our State river system regulations presently allow fishing of one different species from another, during different time periods, with different catch limits, and those are involved within their own anadramous category.
Thank you for your dedication of time to our fishing & wildlife resources, and please let us know if this can be accomplished.

Retention of any wild steelhead, chinook, and coho salmon in all bodies of water in washington should be prohibited no matter what the run size is expected to be. Retention of hatchery fish open all year long. If washington is expecting a huge run of fish don't raise the retention limit. ie 2009 pink salmon run. All rivers can handle more fish then any run we are going to get.
Area 7 fishing rules this year are great. The December January fishing for hatchery salmon was a long time coming. The only thing I would change is there should be no retention of wild salmon at any time of year. Also the lingcod fishery should be open during salmon season. To many boaters are going out and targeting lingcod and it feels to me that the number of lingcod have gone done drastically in Area 7 ever since the may fishery was started.
Somehow I don't know how. Try to make commercial tribal fishing illegal on washington rivers.

why don't you start by reducing or eliminating the indians neting the rivers, that is where most of the fish are going. Most of the fish are waisted by them, they sit in the beds of their trucks rotting while they try and sell them to unsusspecting buyers. The problem is not the sport fishermen it is the nets.

I realize that we all trying to make things better for wild fish. However in my opinion we focused on scraps… The number of fish caught be sport fishers is small in the first place. The number of those that are wild and need to be released smaller yet. Those fish who die because of a barbed hook tiny "scraps" of the whole. We can focus on topics like this and ignore the elephant in the room. Or we can address issues that really would make a difference. Remove all non-discriminate gill-nets for the river both commercial and tribal, **use the Colville Indian purse seine model**. They choosing to lead the way in selective fishing in the Columbia with selective netting. The fish that are caught in gill nets are both wild and hatchery and most all die. Both wild and hatchery, both targeted species and by-catch are all just as dead. Second the non-native sea lions that make their live bunching both wild and hatchery fish need to be stopped. I fish barbed hook as I hook very few fish a year with the limited amount of time I have to fish. I enjoy eating a fish now and then, and my family is happy to see one come home when I have spend time away. All wild fish I catch are respected and released quickly. The barb rarely plays a significant part in few moments I spent with a wild fish. However I am should that the barb has played a role in keeping the hook in place while playing the fish and has made My few trips are year more successful.
Thank you in advance for your consideration in this matter.

a) Single barbless hooks in selective fisheries. no closer than 4" from the shank of lead hook to the eye of trailing hook.
Rational: Trailing hook damage to vital organs such as tongue, eye and gill arch.
B) Banned use of bait in selective wild ocean fisheries.
C) Banned use of double hooks in selective wild ocean fisheries
Rational for B & C: Wild salmon / hatchery salmon retention in actively feeding ocean coho.
Prohibitive high hooking mortality of wild stocks.

Why don't you just put a total ban on all fishing in WASHINGTON for 5-10 years .Then you can quit nit picking the sportsman, fire 90 persent of fish and game because you will not need them.We are in a budget crisis by the way if you have not heard.We pay your salary with fee's and taxes from fuel to go fishing. Now you take more rights away add more rule's.This is what you do for me the tax payer I have had enough .If this is such a problem shut all fishing down .I will sell all my fishing gear that was bought and paid taxes on in washington and my boat that I pay taxes on every year in washington because your Idea's all suck.

Are you crazy, why don't you just close fishing down completly !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Print the regulations book and then limit the number of rule changes to a few. Its very difficult to know what's legal and what's not, when there are rule changes put out seemingly every week. There are still many people that don't have access to these online changes that seem to never stop flowing.
I am on the email list, and I still can't keep it straight. Every time I go out, I actually hope I dont get anything because then I'll wonder if I am legal or not.

Everytime there is a rule change it comes on the backs of the sports fishers. What is being done for the commerical fishing reductions. If the crabbers do not get their quota you let them crab until they get or exceed their quota.
Salmon netters kill a large amount of by-catch that they are not susposed to keep. Also they keep wild along with clipped salmon while the fishers on get to keep the clipped ones.

I would hope that restrictions on sport fishing always be the last means for conservation. Commercial and native fisheries should always be the first focus of restricted catch limits.

3. I hope that WDFW continues to produce the "Fishing Prospects" reference for freshwater fishermen.

4. Although significant progress has been made in the sport fishing licenses, I would hope that WDFW finds a better solution for printing licenses and access permits. Carrying a "bundle" of paper slips, catch cards, tags,... is troublesome. The waterproof aspects are appreciated, but the heat sensitive paper always turns color or even black. Window clings might be an option for access permits.

As the cost licenses increasing to the point that they have now reached. Almost no season on the sound or limited as to what you can catch. For many of us who grew up fishing, and hunting in this state, hoping to give that same opportunity to our children. A lot of us, do not fish or hunt for pleasure or trophies but to put food on our tables. Many of our income levels are at or in many cases below the poverty level. Your increasing our licensing fees every year as you have been doing, only causes many people to either for go fishing or hunting, or I am sure there are those who poach fish for no reason other than to put a meal on the family table. If you want to do something that would carry real meaning, how about finding a way to provide fishing and hunting licenses at lower fees based on income levels. This would accomplish a couple of things.
1. Lower fees would lead to less poaching
2. More people buying licenses would increase revenue.
3. More people out there fishing and hunting means more eyes to catch those who are always going to poach.
I grew up here in Port Orchard from the time I was able to use a .25 cent drop line and small crabs for bait to catch piling perch to help feed our single parent house hold. Because we were able to fish, and hunt we always had meat for dinner. Now days it is sad to say this in no longer possible, yes there are many causes as to what has caused the problems to our fisheries. None of which have been caused by the sports fisherman. The greatest damage to our wild runs are and always have been the hatcheries, a few years ago I read an article that stated such. I man came up with a low impact and low cost alternative to the hatcheries. Yet he received no support from the state. The next one that has an impact is the failing septic systems. As well as waste plants who every rainy season have over flows of untreated waste into the sound as well. Then you have commercial fishing up next, the tribes I know have their rights by treaty, but they are commercial fishing, which was not part of the treaty and never was intended for it to be that. Keeping all commercial fishing out of the Hood Canal, and Puget Sound we would see a lot of these problems solved. How about for once take a look at how much the sports fishing industry used to contribute to the states coffers and what it does now, I am sure you would be able to see the drop in all areas over the years. If you would take a look at the fees for licensing and find a way to make my proposal work I feel you would see a drastic increase in the future and a decrease in poaching as well. Thank you for reading this email and feel free to respond to me if you can.

303 N. Webster Lane
Lilliwaup, 98555
October 16, 2009

To: WDFW Rules Coordinator.
Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find my proposal for inclusion into the 2011 and 2012 Rules Adoption Process. This input parallels my proposal form request for 2008 and 2009 copy enclosed. This basically opens the bottom fish fishery from the Triton Cove State Park and launch ramp to the Hood Canal floating bridge.

I find it difficult to understand the bottom fish closure in area 12. Area 12 has probably the cleanest water in all Puget Sound and the northern portion good oxygen supplies and is the only area in the state ith a bottom fish closure. The Washington Department of Health reported in 2008 that area 12 water was at it's peak condition so assumed we would have an opening in 2009.

Following are some adverse conditions in our area and statewide from this closure Being a very popular recreational and retirement area,we have many kids here during the summer months. My children and grandchildren cut their teeth on fishing in Hood Canal, learning the phases of gear set-up, setting the hook, care and cleaning of their fish, and their responsibilities in being able to support and maintain this gift. I now have 14 great grandchildren that I haven't taken fishing. It is hard to explain that we can't go fishing when they ask. I have many neighbors with the same problem. In addition, the state is missing much income from this closure Most of my friends do not buy fishing licenses, my wife included, with the shellfish license being all they can use. Friends in the south canal buy few licenses, even tho' they have a summer fishery in salmon. The summer salmon fishery appeals to a small number with only a small troll area, Quilcene Bay, Ayock point and south, and a September opening for Coho, after the summer vacation time. The fisheries at the Hoodsport hatchery, the mouth of the Quilcene river and the Skokomish river do not appeal to the locals and no place to start your grandkids on the joys of fishing. The winter salmon season is the only reason for a fishing license but many neighbors are south for the winter, it's too cold for fishing or the grandkids are in school. I would suggest you run a comparison on the number of fishing licenses sold in Mason and Jefferson counties with the number of shellfish licenses sold in these counties. The feelings I get from my neighbors is that the number would shock you. Add the out of state licenses for shellfish only and I would estimate a 30 to 40 thousand dollar loss in license income.

The bottom fish closure was effective in early 2004. based on the oxygen supply problems centered around Twanoh State Park. In addition, we had a state representative much in favor of making Hood Canal a marine sanctuary because of it's beauty. He called it Hood Fjord, the only fjord in the United States. He had some support from a few WDFW personnel also. On page 2 of appendix A of the current rules pamphlet I see a request for opening a bottom fish fishery in Hood Canal by a Mr. Bloomfield The reason for rejection was the matter of closing the entire canal to develop a surplus in the north areas in case of another fish kill in the south end. These surplus fish would migrate to the south end to restore the balance. This theory started in 2007 having no other reasons to open the north end for bottom fish. I wrote two letters at this time showing why this theory wouldn't work. My letters were based on Alaska's attempt to improve the bottom fish population (mostly ling cod) off Sitka. An area was selected for closure in the center of their bottom fishing areas. After some years went by without improvement in their fishing areas, divers found the closed area glutted with cod but very happy in their life style. The only thing that would cause a movement would be a lack of food seemed the only conclusion, they felt secure in their lifetime home. I would surmise that any surplus developed in the upper reaches of Hood Canal would continue on north to deep and cold water rather than migrating to the shallow lower canal. The fish now living in the lower Hood Canal have adapted to their surroundings and are probably spawning and repopulating their area. This area probably has a good population currently with little or no fish kills in the last years. It should be noted that the north Hood Canal has never had a fish kill.

I have been writing many letters over the last years concerning this closure. In an answer to a letter to Rep. William Eickmeyer dated May 31, 2006, "We are monitoring and testing the entire canal,. The studies will not be completed (in part) for another year. Once the science base is established, we will begin some action plans and you will be given that information."

An answer to a letter to Greg Bargman dated Feb. 7, 2007, "It is our intent to protect the aquatic life in the canal until the problem of dissolved oxygen can be corrected. To do so will require that fishing be restricted at least in the water south of Pleasant Harbor. While the waters to do the north of that point could be opened, I recommend against that. I would like to use the fish life in the northern portion of the canal as insurance in case the oxygen levels in the Canal get worse and fish kills become more frequentand more severe. We may need to reserve the fish in the northern part of the canal to help replenish the southern part. For these reasons, I do not foresee the parts of the Canal south of Pleasant Harbor open to fishing in the near future."

An answer to a letter to WDFW dated March 3, 2008 by Lew Atkins."As you suggest, the waters north of Pleasant Harbor do not seem to have the same problems as the waters farther south. We are now investigating the movement and distribution of fish within the Canal throughout the year. The results of these surveys are encouraging, and indeed it may be possible to reopen certain types of fishing in the northern portion of the Canal. However, we wish to have confidence that allowing harvest in the northern portion will not impair the rebuilding of populations in the southern portion. While we are not currently in a position to make decisions, we intend to work throughout the summer of 2008 and possibly make a recommendation to the Fish and Wildlife Commission regarding reopening part of the Canal in 2009."

This seems to be properly timed for opening the northern portion of the Canal. The State Health has good reports, we have had no recent fish kills the residents would be happy with a reopening and the State can use the extra money!

Sincerely,

William Aker

Washington Department of FISH and WILDLIFE

State of Washington
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fish Program

Proposal Number (WDFW use)

2008-2009 Sportfishing Rule Proposal Form

To propose a sportfishing rule, please fill out this form completely - one proposal or idea per form, please! Feel free to make copies of this form or share it with friends. *Rule proposals need to reach us by June 1, 2007, to be included in this year's process.*

Name: WILLIAM AKER Phone#: 360 877 5563

Mailing Address: 303 N. WEBSTER LANE, LILLIWAUP 98555 E-mail address: BNHAKER2@HCTC.COM

May we contact you by e-mail in the future? Yes X No ____

1. Current rule you would like to change: CLOSURE OF ENTIRE HOOD CANAL AREA 12 FOR BOTTOM FISH.
2. Your proposed rule:
   a. Species affected: BOTTOM FISH - SAME RESTRICTIONS AS AREAS 1-13
   b. Geographic areas affected: AREA NORTH OF TRITON COVE STATE PARK TO BRIDGE
   c. Time of year in effect: SAME AS AREAS 1-13
   d. Other details: SEE ATTACHMENTS.
3. Why this change is needed: TO ALLOW FISHING ACCESS TO 30-35 MILES OF HOOD CANAL, AREA NOT AFFECTED BY LOW DISSOLVED OXYGEN OR POLLUTION.
4. Public or Agency Involvement:
   a. Names of individuals or groups with whom you have discussed this change: (A) TRITON HEAD COMMUNITY GROUP, (B) GREG BARGMAN (C) REP WILLIAM EICKMEYER.
   b. Describe their support or concerns: GROUP A IS VERY ANXIOUS TO HAVE AN AVAILABLE FISHERY B & C BOTH AGAINST ANY OPENINGS - ~~SEE ATTACHMENTS~~.

Please mail completed form(s) to: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sportfishing Rules Committee, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501-1091

Or FAX to: (360) 902-2944

Or e-mail to: sportfishing@dfw.wa.gov

This file may be downloaded and printed from our Web site: www.wa.gov/dfw/fish

ALSO HAVE 100% SUPPORT BY FOLLOWING:
TRITON COVE ESTATES COMMUNITY CLUB
OLYMPIC CANAL TRACTS BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SEYMOUR ESTATES BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADDED TO UPDATE INTERESTED PARTIES

Dear Sir:
Page 19 of your Sport Fishing Rules emphasizes taking juveniles fishing. You give a free license up to 15 years old, give free fishing weekends and encourage teaching a friend or neighbor how to fish. I agree 100%, however you should exclude area 12, Hood Canal.
I have submitted my reasoning for opening bottomfish in the Canal in a prior letter to you but also feel our salmon seasons are in need of revisions also if we are going to teach or introduce fishing to our upcoming generations.
Living on Hood Canal for many years, I taught my children and grandchildren how to fish, care for your catch and most importantly, what a blessing we have in our state with our fishing opportunities. I now have 14 great grandchildren and have not taken one of them fishing With bottom fish closed, the only option is the summer salmon fishery as follows: Starting at the north end of the Canal, our first summer fishery is the Quilcene. This fishery is comprised by the upriver section which is partially controlled by the WDFW and private ownership availaby for a $50 permit. The lower river below the river mouth has been channeled into a short section along the mouth of the little Quilcene causing much crowding with the drastically shortened fishing area. Quilcene Bay does get a small troll fishery for Coho but is a long drive to launch. This is a spot however for some training opportunities. The Canal from the bridge to Auock Point is closed for the rest of the summer with a September opening for Coho only with no other species. The species south of Ayock point can be taken which causes some question, however, the September opening is too late for training as that is the end of school vacation. Not a teaching time. South of Ayock Point has a troll fishery starting in July but this is a 10 mile run to good fishing area from the Triton Cove launch ramp. This area is good for teaching but too time consuming for a yard full of kids waiting a turn. The salmon fishery in the lower canal leaves only the Hoosport hatchery and the mouth of the Skok river. These are basically a cast and jerk fishery (hopefully hooked around the mouth)., and usually crowded. These places are not a place to introduce salmon fishing to a new fisherman.
Hood Canal gets a very adequate supply of hatchery kings. The Canal should be open for this fishery with emphasis on releasing and non fin clipped fish. This seems to work well in the straits and other areas of Puget Sound. The existing dividing line for the Canal came from the attempt to build up the wild King run in the mid Canal rivers. The Hamma Hamma river was included in the mid Canal rivers but has never had a Kind salmon run. The attempts done by the private hatchery sponsors had proved that the river will not support a run. The fish spawned at this Hamma Hamma hatchery over the past few years are transported to Hoodsport and fin clipped and released with other hatchery fish. Moving the current boundary line from Ayock point to Hood Point would still protect the Duckabush run and allow another 15 miles of fishing with lots of room and a good area for teaching. This area is also served by two state launch ramps, something badly needed in the current south Canal fishery. Fish caught in this area would be in much better condition than those caught in the Hoodsport hatchery or a river mouth. The winter blackmough fishery would be a great training time but again is a winter fishery.
Opening more of the Canal to the sumer king fishery would also be a great financial boost to the state and/or the WDFW in the sale of fishing licenses. With the bottom fish being closed and the salmon fishing being marginal as a sport fishery, many of my friends and neighbors buy only shellfish licenses (including my wife). Many go south for the winter and the full timers fisd it a little too cold for winter fishing which is your best Canal fishery.
The Hood Point to Ayock point opening would give an uncrowded area and readily accessible for Jefferson, Kitsap and Mason counties. The release of any unmarked fish would give the wild kings complete protection. I personally feel that no wild fish would be in this area.
Your opening of this area would be greatly appreciated!!!

Tough decisions... I'm sure everyone would agree something must be done to stop the rapid decline in various species of fish and crab. I personally notice an incredible decline in coho salmon in areas

6, 9 and 12 where I fished for the last 25 years. Since I didn't catch one coho this year or last, I don't feel I am causing the shortage. I wonder how many cohos the commercial and native American fishermen caught last year and this year... Wherever the problem lies, I hope your department can fix it.

1 Make the halibut season a quota system so we can fish when ocean conditions are safer and families can plan outings. This could be implemented with quota catch cards and card readers carried by the fish counters.
2 Let's stop killing un-clipped Coho in the ocean. Let us use the brains that God gave us, and keep as part of our limit those fish that are gill hooked and are going to die .

I would like to add one more proposal to help solve the Puget Sound Shrimping problem.
Move the last (should be two licensed non-tribal) commercial shrimpers into the San Juan region MA 7 with the other 17 non tribal shrimpers. This will open up the Puget Sound Metropolitan area to the recreational shrimpers in the lower sound from MA 6-13, thus making it easier to manage. This would solve a huge problem for our shellfish managers.
Sorry for the late request but I think this could make a huge difference in our seasons.
Thank you
Ron Garner
Puget Sound Anglers
State Board Vice President
Puget Sound Anglers
Sno-King President.

I am glad to see that you are accepting comments on the proposed rule changes for 2010-2012. I would like to comment on the retention of Wild Steelhead in washington, especially the Olympic Peninsula Rivers. In the effort to keep this species of fish from becoming extinct I would think that it would be in our best interest to NOT ALLOW ANY RETENTION OF WILD STEELHEAD. These fish have a hard enough time reaching their spawning grounds and then possibly returning to sea. Once they are gone then they are gone. The sport-fishery should demonstrate honorable ethics and release all wild steelhead throughout the state, especially on the Olympic Peninsula Rivers, until their populations recover to exceptional numbers.
Thank you for taking the time and consideration of my opinion and I hope WDFW doesn't contribute to the extinction of one of Washington's greatest game fish.

Lori, I have 2 questions or thoughts on the fishing rules. (A) I enjoyed freshwater fishing years ago but have not purchased a fishing license for over 30 years. The reason being is I don't believe I should have to read through hundreds of pages of rules annually to simply fish just a few days a year. Why can't the rule be limited to (1) the number of fish (regardless of specie), (2) the number of hooks and poles, (3) all barbless hooks, and (4) identify or limit the bait. Why does it matter in which county, which body of water, which fish, etc. etc. Do you get my point? Why can't the rules be simplified. My second point is (B). I like to camp when I travel throughout the country. I rarely stay in a state longer than 3 days. It is cumbersome and some times nearlt imposssible to try and find a licensed dealer to purchase a fishing license. My idea is"why can't I just add add 1$ - 2$ per night stay in a washington or other campground to the camping fee to cover my fishing experience?" My fishing would be limited to maybe 1 hour per day in each camping venue. My goal is to make this a nation wide or at least abutting states agreement for short term users to enjoy fishing. I refer you to the "Kiss principle" "Keep it simple _____".

If u get rid of the nets , all of them the fish will come back on ther own

Eliminating nets in the Puget Sound is the solution. You folks just don't want to see it.

There are two other issues that you and I have discussed in the past that I would like to see be added to the proposal..

1) Requirement and verification of a USCG operators license for anyone who applies for a fishing guides license and intends to use a motor boat.
2) Requirement and verification of liability insurance for all applicant fishing guides. Anglers using Washington fishing guides who are participating in fishery that WDFW promotes should be protected! Not to mention that the quality of the guide trips that these anglers go on will be much higher because only the proffessional guides will carry insurance.

I have lived in Washington for about 30 years, and I used to enjoy going fishing with my friends for a week or so every year. Now, not so much.
My friends and I have been increasingly aware of the decline in decent fishing in both the ocean and fresh water. All of us have discussed this quite a bit -- especially when we have a line in the water and are waiting for some kind of bite. These moments seem to become much longer and more frequent in recent years.
Each year, we find that the restrictions on fishing in Washington increase, grow more convoluted and hard to interpret. We are told that these restrictions are effected because of the decline in the numbers of fish. Yet, despite the tightening of fishing restrictions on the sport fishermen, the numbers of fish continue to decline. The problem is evidently not in the sport fishing venue. Overfishing in the ocean and nets strung across the mouths of our rivers are the culprits. Perhaps Washington and other Pacific Northwest states should ask the Federal government to take action where these states have no jurisdiction. My friends and I are tired of spending good money for lousy fishing opportunities, and we are currently planning on taking our annual fishing trip elsewhere, probably outside of Washington.
I speak almost daily with other folks who like to fish, and we all appear to be of the mind that the answer may be a total ban salmon fishing for a couple of years -- commercial interests, Native Americans, and the sport fishermen -- to allow the fish stocks to repopulate. Let the fish reach the rivers, and then let them get upstream to spawn. We understand that this would create an economic hardship for some, but in the long run, it would be a definite boon for everybody and for the fish.

thank you for considering my comments..... retired a couple of years ago and fortunately I was able to do a LOT of salmon fishing this year..... thus, my comments are first hand and deserve some honest consideration.....
I believe the most stupid rule the department ever conceived was the release of non-clipped salmon..... I tossed-back at least a dozen salmon this year.....many were bleeding badly------- all had been touched and fish scales were left in the net.
Simply I don't believe the crap your department spits out about the overall survival rate for released fish..... obvious your department doesn't do much fishing.... I feel terrible about "wasting an injured fish.....
If you think I'm off beat, come to Illwaco and talk to the charter boat captains-------- interview the sport fishing crowd as they return from a day out..... .
Come on folks,,, your loosing our support,,,,,,,come and talk to us or better yet, try a of day of fishing and releasing bleeding fish.....please return a comment..... I want to know if anyone really reads our comments.....

The second comment is somewhat personal but I feel like it may be of interest. Because of family and work responsibilities, I don't have the time to spend fishing as I once did. I am able to fish areas of the Satsop because of special access rights which I pay for. It was quite discouraging to see that no wild COHO are able to be kept after September 15. Not even one. The run of wild COHO are what people enjoy about this river. A thought might be to allow a single fish every other year at the very least?

If I were to make recommendations out of the ordinary, they would be the following:

Get serious about enforcement!

- I fished the Puyallup this year and noticed way too many anglers not tag their cards, noticed that none had cards, and snagging was rampant. These actions made me ashamed to be an angler.
- Fine people fishing illegal, take their equipment and sell it. All proceeds go to enhancement funds.

Enforce litter control

- The amount of garbage that people leave at rivers is unacceptable. Fines need to be assessed and proceeds go to fund enhancement.

I could go on for awhile but that is not what you are requesting. My main point with enhancement funding is because of what I have noticed. Salmon enhancement it great but I think it is motivated by commercial and tribal fishing. They have lobbyists which will help pass legislation to help their causes. Sportfishing has no lobbyists and they seem to be overlooked. Unfortunately they pay good money in a difficult economy only to support the commercial and tribal fisheries which are both motivated by net dollars.

Finally, catching a steelhead somewhere besides the Cowlitz would be nice. It may also lead to better overall fishing since catching fish everywhere would spread the wealth and big fisheries would receive less pressure.

Also, jack harvest regulations should be consistent for simplicity: This fall on the Snake, you could tag wild fall Chinook jacks. Yet we have never been allowed to tag wild spring Chinook jacks. Make the rules consistent.

Appendix 3 –

Additional Information

APPENDIX 3 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are additional information provided on Sportfishing Rule Proposals.

Proposals 78, 88, 110, 123, 124, 153, 154, 155, 160, 161:
Additional information received on the public proposals to allow fishing from boats on several sections of the Green River November 1 – February 15 that were not supported by staff:

Soos Creek/Palmer Hatchery data:
Steelhead Historical Data
Hatchery Winter steelhead data
Hatchery Coho data
Letter from Mayor of Auburn
Green River Letter from Steelhead Trout Club
Cover letter for form letters
Form letters received on the Green River issue
Green River Form Letter #1
Green River Form Letter #2
Green River Form Letter #3

Year	Hatchery	Stock	Rack Coun	Adults Needed for brood in 2009	Comments
2008-2009					
	Soos	Win Sh-H	82	60	Rack blew out in worst flood in 48 years and Steelhead collection was low but
		Win Sh-M	0	0	met the broodstock needs
		Win Sh-W	3	0	No wild broodstock program instituted this year because of declining wild run
		Coho	Incomplete		
	Palmer	Win Sh-H	10		
2007-2008	Soos	Win SH-H	212		
		Win Sh-M	53		Returning wild broodstock hatcher ry SH-none used for future brood
		Win Sh-W	29		Captured by hook and line by WDF&W,sports and Tribe for future broddstock
		Coho	18353		for integrated hatchery program
	Palmer	in Sh-H	27		
2006-2007	Soos	Win SH-H	151		
		Win Sh-M	12		Returning wild broodstock Hatchery SH
		Win Sh-W	38		Hook and line-captured wild SH used for future brood for integrated
		Coho	17447		hatchery program
	Palmer	Win Sh-H	42		

Steelhead Historical Database

WDFW Fish Mgmt HQ, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia 98501, (360) 902-2520/2817

Puget Sound DPS
Green River MU
Green (Duwamish) River Winter-run Steelhead

DRAFT HARVEST NUMBERS - SOME NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN AGREE TO BY THE MUCKLESHOOT TRIBE

WRIA 09.0001

WDFW District 12, 12410 138th St Ct E, Puyallup 98374, (253) 840-4563

King County

Smolt release values taken from ARMS/RMPC and WDFW hatchery release data

Example: Hatchery smolt release

Revised: 09/10/09

Values taken from WDFW CRC data

1May-30Apr Return	Sport Harvest (1Nov-30Apr)			Tribal Harvest (1Nov-30Apr)			Escapement						Total Runsize			Broodstock	Smolt ~May Release	Comments	Total
Year (N)	Hatchery	Wild	H&W Total	Hatchery	Wild	H&W Total	Hatchery	Wild Escapement to Basin	Adults above Howard Hanson Dam	Wild Broodstock	Total Wild Return	H&W Total	Hatchery	Wild	H&W Total	to Kota	Return N+2		Harvest
1960/61																	70,395	EG=2,000	
1961/62			9,420														69,650	Releases into the Green/D System began in 1933	
1962/63			8,801														54,440	Wild river entry: E Dec - M May	
1963/64			10,491														99,851	Wild spawn: E Mar - M Jun	
1964/65			7,911														54,780	Data includes Soos Creek harvest	
1965/66			11,790														72,702		
1966/67			9,172														79,839	Both segregated and integrated hatchery programs	
1967/68			11,405														86,377		
1968/69			9,715														85,442		
1969/70			4,862														177,672		
1970/71			11,028														111,521		
1971/72			8,481														113,223		
1972/73			5,156														127,025		
1973/74			6,339			3,562											153,419	Fly fishing designated area upstream	9,901
1974/75			4,326			7,361											75,058		11,867
1975/76			1,489			6,190											50,342		7,679
1976/77	1,650	261	1,911			3,493											181,008		5,404
1977/78	5,411	789	6,200	3,280	1,210	4,490	647	1,077				1,924	9,538	3,076	12,614		200,956		10,690
1978/79	5,322	307	5,629	4,039	662	4,701	341	1,385				1,726	9,702	2,354	12,056		156,325		10,330
1979/80	6,796	492	7,288	4,225	409	4,634	259	1,566				1,845	11,280	2,487	13,767		232,464		11,922
1980/81	4,916	597	5,513	3,764	699	4,463	502	1,083				1,585	9,182	2,379	11,561		161,623		9,976
1981/82	1,805	489	2,294	3,257	399	3,656	365	2,121				2,486	5,427	3,009	8,436		187,597		5,950
1982/83	2,273	658	2,931	2,473	324	2,797	531	1,526	0	20	1,556	2,087	5,277	2,508	7,815	30	162,674	Begin WSR Feb 28th	5,728
1983/84	3,056	66	3,122	3,712	315	4,027	766	2,168	0	20	2,208	2,973	7,533	2,569	10,122	20	161,010	Kata broodstock included in escapement, not harvest	7,149
1984/85	6,914	306	7,220	5,631	448	6,079	1,874	2,296	0	42	2,338	4,002	14,219	3,046	17,301	42	221,008	WSR	13,299
1985/86	4,839	568	5,407	6,349	118	6,467	487	2,778	0	36	2,814	3,311	11,685	3,464	15,185	36	275,546	WSR	11,874
1986/87	4,191	802	4,993	6,036	500	6,536	158	1,566	0	34	1,719	1,877	10,340	2,987	13,211	34	244,183	1-1-87 start gear restrictions	11,529
1987/88	1,745	556	2,301	4,826	340	5,166	178	2,376	0	47	2,425	2,603	6,749	3,274	10,070	47	140,035		7,467
1988/89	1,411	882	2,293	1,183	188	1,371	199	1,916	0	20	1,936	2,135	2,793	2,986	5,799	20	183,366		3,664
1989/90	1,580	1,094	2,674	1,099	207	1,306	222	1,464	0	37	1,523	1,743	2,901	2,786	5,723	37	230,274		3,980
1990/91	923	155	1,078	849	251	1,100	130	944	0	19	963	1,093	1,902	1,350	3,271	19	225,841		2,178
1991/92	1,187	116	1,303	1,642	186	1,828	168	1,993	24	41	1,993	2,151	3,000	2,170	5,282	41	212,392	1992 SaSSI stock status Healthy	3,131
1992/93	1,057	127	1,184	993	131	1,124	149	1,702	20	36	1,757	1,851	2,199	1,960	4,159	35	137,193		2,308
1993/94	783	79	862	504	143	647	110	1,782	39	51	1,872	1,892	1,397	2,004	3,401	51	197,354		1,509
1994/95	1,631	110	1,741	598	30	628	230	2,198	102	48	2,346	2,428	2,459	2,338	4,797	46	231,213		2,369
1995/96	752	70	822	948	94	1,042	104	2,500	153	38	2,691	2,604	1,804	2,664	4,468	58	239,794		1,864
1996/97	800	127	927	299	176	475	113	1,892	7	39	1,938	1,995	1,212	2,185	3,397	39	210,889	Begin WSR Feb 1st	1,402
1997/98	584	48	632	41	6	47	82	2,294	13	41	2,403	2,366	707	2,338	3,045	41	209,791		879
1998/99	608	184	792	826	167	993	88	2,480	54	42	2,614	2,568	1,522	2,831	4,353	40	233,158		1,785
1999/00	324	222	546	235	288	523	46	1,694	11	49	1,754	1,740	605	2,204	2,809	49	224,395		1,069
2000/01	390	122	512	490	270	760	54	1,402	0	38	1,440	1,456	934	1,794	2,728	38	290,292		1,272
2001/02	932	122	1,054	748	137	885	132	1,066	0	46	1,112	1,200	1,812	1,327	3,139	44	237,718	2002 SaSI stock status Depressed	1,939
2002/03	264	12	276	179	48	227	33	1,639	0	38	1,672	1,848	476	1,675	2,151	58	192,183	Begin WSR Dec 1st	503
2003/04	311	8	319	184	10	194	41	2,359	0	40	2,399	2,400	536	2,377	2,913	40	189,432	Broodstock program moved to Soos Creek Hatchery	513
2004/05	233	11	244		69			1,298	0	20	1,318			1,378		20	102,295	EG agreed to be 2,020	
2005/06	381	4	385		71			1,955	0	20	1,975			2,030		20	278,418		
2006/07	411	0	411	149	84			1,452	0	21	1,473			1,536		21	243,246		
2007/08	419	12	431		19			643	0	21	664			863		21			
2008/09					1			294	0	0	310					0			

Sport Harvest: Began 12-month CRC recording in 1982. CRC recorded harvest before 1974/75 had a 0.6 bias correction factor (P. Hahn, WDFW)

Hatchery Escapement: 5 years (1983/84 through 1987/88) were estimated by aerial counts of pre-March 15 redds. All years after 1987-88 are calculated by applying the 1983/84 -1987/88 average sport hatchery exploitation rate (0.8765) to the sport hatchery catch with the following formula: Escapement = (H Sport Catch/ 0.8765) - Hatchery Sport Catch

STEELHEAD WINTER

Facility	Stock	Bo	Total Trapped Adults	Total Trapped Jacks	Eggtake	Eggtake Goal	Released to stream Adults	Released to stream Jacks	Trapped less released Adults	Trapped less released Jacks
Puget Sound Region										
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River	H	159	0	253,000	190,000	0	0	159	0
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River	H	159	0	217,500	250,000	0	0	159	0
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River	H	133	0	227,500	225,000	0	0	133	0
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Snohomish River	H	578	3	849,000	600,000	0	0	578	3
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Lake Washington	W	1	0	0	NA	1	0	0	0
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Green River	H	212	0	356,000	35,000	3	0	209	0
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Green River	M	53	0	0	NA	53	0	0	0
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Green River	W	29	0	21,000	NA	16	0	13	0
PALMER HATCHERY	Green River	H	27	0	32,000	300,000	0	0	27	0
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River	H	23	0	40,000	250,000	0	0	23	0
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	White River	W	24	0	44,000	60,000	0	0	24	0
GARRISON HATCHERY	Chambers Creek	W	1	0	0	NA	1	0	0	0
DUNGENESS HATCHERY	Dungeness River	H	4	0	5,000	12,000	0	0	4	0
Total Puget Sound Region			**1,403**	**3**	**2,045,000**	**1,922,000**	**74**	**0**	**1,329**	**3**
Coastal Region										
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Bogachiel River	H	24	0	0	NA	0	0	24	0

COHO NA

Facility	Stock	Bo	Total Trapped Adults	Total Trapped Jacks	Eggtake	Eggtake Goal	Released to stream Adults	Released to stream Jacks	Trapped less released Adults	Trapped less released Jacks
Puget Sound Region										
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River	H	1,478	0	670,000	550,000	739	0	739	0
SAMISH HATCHERY	Samish	M	1,297	131	0	NA	1,297	131	0	0
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River	H	8,677	39	484,500	650,000	21	0	8,656	39
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River	W	236	0	0	NA	63	0	173	0
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River	M	7,216	12	4,461,454	4,500,000	215	0	7,001	12
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHRY	George Adams	H	6,371	565	344,600	345,000	0	0	6,371	565
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Hood Canal	U	4	0	0	NA	0	0	4	0
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek	H	3,272	203	1,317,000	1,500,000	91	0	3,181	203
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River	W	3	0	0	NA	3	0	0	0
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek	M	18,353	356	2,024,000	1,925,000	2,211	107	16,142	249
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Voight Creek	H	8,763	148	1,312,000	1,400,000	1,885	4	6,878	144
GARRISON HATCHERY	Chambers Creek	M	75	0	0	NA	75	0	0	0
MINTER HATCHERY	Minter Creek	M	16,787	486	1,623,900	1,400,000	1,834	32	14,953	454
DUNGENESS HATCHERY	Dungeness River	H	1,544	12	573,000	627,800	0	0	1,544	12
DUNGENESS HATCHERY	Dungeness River	W	76	0	0	NA	76	0	0	0
Total Puget Sound Region			**74,152**	**1,952**	**12,810,454**	**12,897,800**	**8,510**	**274**	**65,642**	**1,678**

CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON

Peter B. Lewis, Mayor

25 West Main Street * Auburn WA 98001-4998 * www.auburnwa.gov * 253-931-3000

August 27, 2009

Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission
600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Phil Anderson
Interim Director
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Re: Fishing Access to the Green River

To Whom It May Concern:

Per the City of Auburn's approved Shoreline Master Program (SMP), the City promotes the preservation and expansion of recreational opportunities along the Green and White Rivers along with the other SMP goals of public access, best possible shoreline land use, conservation and preservation of natural shoreline resources, historical/cultural protection and restoration, potential flood hazard reduction, and critical area protection.

In order to provide increased recreational boat access to the Green River, the City of Auburn will open the existing gate at the eastern end of 2nd Street SE allowing fishing boats to access the river at the existing, natural put-in site at the end of this street. This access will be allowed until funding and permits are secured for construction of Phase 2B of the Fenster Levee setback project, at which time a permanent boat ramp location will be evaluated.

The City currently allows boats to "take-out" at a natural boat ramp on City property located north of Isaac Evans Park along Green River Road. The City will continue to look into constructing a permanent ramp at this site.

Sincerely,

Peter B. Lewis
Mayor

PL/KM/bh
CORR09-305

cc: Jim Scott, Assistant Director, Fish Program, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Heather Bartlett, Anadromous Fish Manager, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Robert Leland, Steelhead Manager, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Patricia Michael, Rules Coordinator, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Don Payne, Green River Steelheaders
Hal Boynton, Puget Sound Chapter Save Our Fish

Steelhead Trout Club of Washington

Al Senyohl, President
6333 Lake Washington Blvd. N.E. #304
Kirkland, WA 98033
425-822-5967

Dan Miller, Vice President
9247 - 12th Ave. S.W.
Seattle, WA 98016
206-715-0497

SEATTLE CHAPTER, INC.

Tom Wallace, Secretary
11737 12th Ave. N.E.
Seattle, WA 98125
206-290-1151

Ed Conroy, Treasurer
W. 600 Lakeside Drive
Shelton, WA 98584
360-482-6113

WDFW Rules Committee

Boat fishing on the Green River

The Steelhead Trout Club of Washington is in support of the proposed rule change to "Extend the Boat Fishing Season" to include Fishing for Coho, Chum & Hatchery Steelhead on the Green River.

The amended proposal would terminate boat fishing on January 15th to protect declining wild Steelhead stocks. This proposal is made to increase the opportunity to fish for surplus hatchery Coho, Chum and hatchery Steelhead in an area of the river where there is limited bank access due to heavy streamside vegetation growth and the development of commercial & private property along the river.

Few if any wild Steelhead are in the river before mid January and brood stock needs for the Soos Creek hatchery have exceeded their goals for the past 5 years. The rack count data at the hatchery does not support the argument that hatchery brood stock needs will not be met if there is boat fishing on this section of the river.

The Steelhead Trout Club has discussed this rule change proposal at length and joins the Green River Steelhead Club and the Save Our Fish Chapter of the Puget Sound Anglers in support of this rule change.

Al Senyohl, President, Steelhead Trout Club of Washington
Email – alsenyohl@aol.com / cell - 425 941-1148

Request WDF&W Extend the Boat Fishing Season to Include Fishing for Coho,Chum,and Hatchery Steelhead

Proposals were made by individuals and members of the Green River Steelhead Club,the Save our Fish Chapter of Puget Sound Anglers,and the Steelhead Trout Club of Washington to extend the Green River Boat fishing which is open in the summer to the period from Nov1 to Feb 28th. .This was amended to terminate boat fishing on Jan 15th to protect declining wild Steelhead..These proposals were made to increase the opportunity to fish for surplus hatchery Coho,Chum,and surplus hatchery Steelhead in an area where bank access has been severely reduced due to invasive blackberries,private property,and streamside vegetation planted by King County to improve fish habitat.These fishing clubs have worked with the city of Auburn which has provided boat launch at 2nd St,and a takout at the Auburn golf course.

The WDF&W department rejected this proposal due to the impact to wild Steelhead which have been declining in recent years and also because of the fear that hatchery broodstock needs would not be met.

Very few wild Steelhead are in the river before Jan 15th as evidenced by the Tribal catch of only one wild fish in this period last year when they terminated their fishery in early January.In previous years their fishery went through January and there was a harvest of 84 wild Steelhead in 2006-2007.

This reason is not valid with the change from Feb 28th to Jan 15th closure of boat fishing.

The hatchery broodstock needs have been exceeded at Soos creek in the past 5 years and last year,the hatchery collected 82 hatchery winter Steelhead when they only needed 60 to meet broodstock needs even after the trap blew out due to the worst flood in 48 years.The hatchery manager supports the opening of the river to boats because there was a surplus of 16,000 Coho above broodstock needs and most years the hatchery has surplus Steelhead and they expend large amounts of manpower collecting these surplus fish which are in excess of foodbank needs. (See attached hatchery rack counts).

The rack count data does not support the argument that hatchery brood stock needs will not be met if boat fishing is allowed.

For the above reasons and because the anglers strongly support boat fishing as evidenced by the letters you have received,we request that WDF&W support this amended proposal.

Hal Boynton representing
The Steelhead Trout Club of Washington,Green River Steelhead Club,and Save our Fish Chapter of the Puget Sound Anglers and the 38 individuals who have submitted personal letters

To:

Annette Hoffman Ph.D.
Region 4 Fish Program Manager
16018 Mill Creek,Washington,98012-1541

I request that you approve opening the Green river to boat fishing until Jan 15th to provide increased angling opportunity for Coho,Chum and hatchery winter Steelhead,River access has been limited in recent years by private property , streamside vegetation planted to improve fish habitat,and invasive blackberries.

This would be an amendment to a proposal made by my fishing club to open the river until the winter closure on Feb 28th,the amendment to protect declining wild winter Steelhead.

Additional benefits .would be to harvest excess hatchery winter Steelhead to meet the guidelines of HSRG.

Broodstock collection needs for the winter Steelhead program have been met in recent years at Soos creek and the closure of Palmer will have no impact on this proposal.

The city of Auburn has installed a boat launch at 2nd St. and a takout at the Golf course to encourage boat fishing and river recreation on the Green river.

We have been working to get this fishing opportunity for many years and hope that you can provide this change in rules.

2812 SW 330th street
Federal Way Wa.
98023

Board of Directors
Puget sound Anglers &
Steelhead trout Club

September 22, 2009

Dr. Annette Hoffman
Region 4 Fish Program Manager
16018 Mill Creek Blvd.
Mill Creek, WA 98012-1541

To Whom It May Concern,

I encourage the WDFW to allow fishing from a floating device in the winter on King County's Green River. This would improve the harvest of hatchery fish and is in agreement with the stated goals and implementation policies of the HSRG to remove as many hatchery steelhead as possible from wild spawning beds. Opening the river to boat angling would also provide more angler access to the river's chum and coho.

If the Department is concerned about the impact of hooking mortality on wild winter steelhead, a closure date of January 15 would still protect wild fish from interception while maximizing harvest of hatchery steelhead.

The City of Auburn supports increased boater access to the Green and is in the process of constructing a new boat ramp, assuming all liability concerns for its use.

Sincerely,

Ben Williams
9711 161st Ave E.
Bonney Lake WA 98391

September 22, 2009

Dr. Annette Hoffman
Region 4 Fish Program Manager
16018 Mill Creek Blvd.
Mill Creek, WA 98012-1541

To Whom It May Concern,

Please change the regulations to allow fishing from a boat on the Green River in the winter. There is very little bank access on the Green for fishermen who don't own a boat. It's the only river in the Puget Sound Region with this restriction.

Sincerely,

Carl R Carmer
18912 SE 318th Pl
Auburn, WA 98092

Proposals 163, 164:
Cover letter from Tacoma Water on Green River proposed closures
Landowner comment 1 on Green River proposed closures
Landowner comment 2 on Green River proposed closures
Landowner comment 3 on Green River proposed closures

TACOMA WATER

3628 South 35th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98409-3192

TACOMA PUBLIC UTILITIES

October 13, 2009

Lori Preuss
WDFW Rules Coordinator
600 Capitol Way N
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

RE: Stream Strategy Table for the Green/Duwamish

Dear Ms. Preuss:

Tacoma Public Utilities Water Division submitted a number of rule change proposals for the 2010-2012 sport-fishing seasons that affected fishing opportunity on the Green River in King County. As part of our outreach effort to gather feedback on our proposals, we mailed an information packet out to nine riverfront property owners that were directly affected by at least one of our proposals. WDFW is currently seeking public comment on those proposals it deems to have merit under the rule change process. Tacoma Water's Proposal #1, which would close fishing from the pipeline bridge to the Headworks Dam on the Green River is currently recommended for adoption by WDFW and described in the stream strategy table for the Green/Duwamish. Although the lands on both sides of the reach affected by this proposal are owned by Tacoma Water, I am attaching those responses received from our mailings regarding Proposal #1. Please include these in your review.

Additionally, we contacted representatives of the South King County Chapter of Puget Sound Anglers (Rob Larsen, Frank Urabeck, and Joe Slepski) and Trout Unlimited (Dana Smith). These groups verbally indicated they were neutral to the proposals at the time they were submitted and would reserve their comments for your review process.

The Stream Strategy Table for the Green/Duwamish also closes the river to sport harvest upstream to the mouth of Friday Creek. Tacoma Water is the principal riverfront property owner along this reach and is highly supportive of this proposed change in the regulations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Greg Volkhardt

Greg Volkhardt
Environmental Programs Manager

GV:nd

Adjacent Landowner Comments about Tacoma Water's Proposal #1 to Close a Portion of the Green River to Recreational Fishing

Name: Dennis Hoffer
Date: 5-22-09
Parcel #: 909? Hoffers

Please place a checkmark by the statement that best describes your opinion about this proposal

___ *I fully support Tacoma Water's proposal to close the section of the Green River between the pipeline bridge and the Headworks Dam to recreational fishing.*

___ *I might support the proposal if restructured based upon my comments below.*

✓ *I don't support this proposal for the reasons listed below.*

Your Comments: Being the only full Time resident inside Tacoma's new gate, I do watch The river closely. This inTire river sysTem is already posTed. Tacoma's gate & fence being posTed already keeps 90% of fisher man ouT. No one fishs beyond The pipeline To The head works dam. So why are The rafTers allowed To floaT over Chinook spawning grounds? RafTers & Kayakers come Through here by The 100s, in The fall, if you enforce Tresspass To fisher man, Then enforce Trespass To rafTers, whom chase The salmon ouT of Their redds.

Dennis W Hoffer
360 886 2631

RECEIVED
JUN 05 2009
WATER SUPERINTENDENT

Adjacent Landowner Comments about Tacoma Water's Proposal #1 to Close a Portion of the Green River to Recreational Fishing

Name: STEPHEN J. GRADDON
Date: 6-4-2009
Parcel #: 132107-9036

Please place a checkmark by the statement that best describes your opinion about this proposal

(X) *I fully support Tacoma Water's proposal to close the section of the Green River between the pipeline bridge and the Headworks Dam to recreational fishing.*

___ *I might support the proposal if restructured based upon my comments below.*

___ *I don't support this proposal for the reasons listed below.*

Your Comments: None

Adjacent Landowner Comments about Tacoma Water's Proposal #1 to Close a Portion of the Green River to Recreational Fishing

Name: MARK TITIBO - WDNR
Date: 4-25-09
Parcel #:

Please place a checkmark by the statement that best describes your opinion about this proposal

X *I fully support Tacoma Water's proposal to close the section of the Green River between the pipeline bridge and the Headworks Dam to recreational fishing.*

___ *I might support the proposal if restructured based upon my comments below.*

___ *I don't support this proposal for the reasons listed below.*

Your Comments:

THE DNR SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSAL AS IT RELATES TO ACCESS FROM STATE TRUST LANDS. IT DEFERS ALL DECISION MAKING RELATING TO FISHING SEASONS TO WDFW AND LOCAL TRIBES

Proposal 31: Columbia River single point barbless hooks - CCA position letter

Position Statement

Barbless Hooks- It is my belief, with over 50 years fishing the from the bank and in boats, fishing with barbless hooks will not significantly reduce the mortality of wild Salmon or Steelhead in the Columbia River. The percent of mortality by sport fishing Salmon or Steelhead in the Main Stem Columbia River is extremely small. This is another ploy to scare the general public into believing this barbed hook issue is a major disaster such as "the sky is falling". Gillnets, which are a Non-selective fishery, contribute to an extremely high mortality of all fish stocks in the Main Stem Columbia River. I have personaly witnessed large numbers of dead fish floating in the Main Stem Columia River immediately following a Gillnet Fishery. Bryan Irwin (Exec. Dir. Coastal Conservation Assoc. Pacific NOrthwest), Quote "Gillnets are incapable of live release of wild salmon in fall fisheries and are harvesting the same wild fish the recreational anglers gladly release". I do believe it is to early to implement a major sport fishing tackle change when non-selective commercial fishing remains in the lower Columbia river.

Keith W. Isaacson
C.C.A. Southwest Washington Chapter.

Proposal 32. Lead Tackle on Lakes Where Loons Breed

Executive Summary
Recommendation to Ban the Use of Lead Fishing Tackle in Washington

Daniel Poleschook, Jr. and Virginia R. Gumm
Poleschook@msn.com, ggloon@msn.com
BioDiversity Research Institute, Loon Lake Loon Association, WDFW Wildlife Diversity Advisory Council

Recommendation

"No person shall use lead weights or sinkers (1-ounce or less), artificial lures or jigs (2-inches and less along the longest axis, measurement includes the hook), lead-core line, keel trolling weights, weighted flies, or any fishing gear lighter and shorter than these limits for the purposes of fishing in any Washington State waters (salt and fresh) which have any content of lead within."

Note: Additional definitions of the recommendation and supporting data are included in the previously distributed 23-page primary Recommendation document.

Recommendation Optimization

The Recommendation as written has been optimized for the following:

1. It provides protection in all of Washington's waters on a year-round basis. Science from common loon research in the primary Recommendation document indicates that is necessary to protect common loons and up to 123 other waterbird and raptor species (osprey, bald eagle and others) that are susceptible, on a year-round basis throughout Washington, from lead toxicosis from lead fishing tackle.
2. The Recommendation is worded to lessen the likelihood of requiring additional or corrective legislation, based upon experience from agencies and workers on similar legislation that has been written in other states to ban the use of lead fishing tackle.
3. The Recommendation as worded has enhanced enforceability, as it is clear in its ban on the use of lead fishing tackle, clear in the types and size of lead fishing tackle to be banned, and clear that the ban would be in force all year and throughout Washington.

Science Determinations

1. The primary Recommendation document summarized research by the authors conducted in Washington 1996-2009 that used the common loon as the indicator species of the health status of aquatic habitat. Data within the primary Recommendation document indicate the leading cause of death (n = 9/23 = 39%; 1996-2008) of all known common loon mortalities in Washington is lead toxicosis, primarily from ingesting fish with attached line and lead fishing tackle, and secondarily from mistakenly selecting lost lead sinkers for grit.
2. Other primary Recommendation document survey data, corroborated by WDFW survey data by Nysewander, et al, (see primary Recommendation document for references) indicates the common loon has rapidly declining population densities in much of its former prime winter range in near-shore habitat, throughout greater Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia. Many other waterbird species of that region are also demonstrating similar rapid population declines.
3. Other primary Recommendation document documentation indicates the breeding range of the common loon is contracting northward at a rate of 15 miles / year in western North America. This is caused by higher-than-natural mortality rates induced by increasing anthropogenic stressors, the largest of which in Washington is death from lead toxicosis.
4. Reduction of common loon lead toxicosis mortalities would have a positive effect on slowing the demonstrated northward contraction of the breeding range and declining winter population densities of the common loon in Washington.

Alternatives to Lead Fishing Tackle

At least 33 fishing tackle manufacturers market lead-free alternatives. Some have switched to exclusive manufacturing of lead-free fishing tackle. Several are using education to promote the benefits of lead-free alternatives. Spokespersons from some of these manufacturers indicate there is adequate supply capability of lead-free fishing tackle.

Precedence and Success of Banning Lead Fishing Tackle Elsewhere

Several other states and other countries have banned the sale and/or the use of and/or the possession of lead fishing tackle. New Hampshire has reported a significant reduction in the number of common loon mortalities from lead toxicosis in their post-ban era after 1998. Because of initial insufficiencies and non-optimization of recommendation wording, coverage area, coverage period, and tackle specificity, similar legislation has had to be re-done in several other states, and needs to be re-written in others.

Implementation Timeline of Recommendation Legislation

Several scenarios can be envisioned whereby the existing stock of lead fishing tackle could be bought back or exchanged for lead-free alternatives during a period of implementation of the Recommendation.

Cooperative Agencies of this Recommendation

Audubon Washington and various local Chapters
BioDiversity Research Institute and International Center for Loon Conservation, David C. Evers, Executive Director
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Virgil Seymour, Director of Natural Resources. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation is presently considering changes to ban the use and sale of lead fishing tackle and to designate the common loon as "Endangered" on the Colville Reservation.
Loon Lake Loon Association, Joan Easley, President
Northeast Loon Study Working Group, David C. Evers, Working Group Chair
United States Forest Service, Colville National Forest, Washington, James McGowan, Wildlife Biologist
Washington Trumpeter Swan Working Group, Martha Jordan, Chair

Recommendation to Ban the Use of Lead Fishing Tackle in Washington

Submitted to Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission
November 2009

Daniel Poleschook, Jr. and Virginia R. Gumm

A territorial pair of common loons awaits the start of nesting amid the beauty of a foggy morning at Swan Lake, Washington.

By Daniel Poleschook, Jr.[1] and Virginia R. Gumm

Adjunct Field Scientists, BioDiversity Research Institute, Gorham, ME
Co-Chairs, Education and Research, Loon Lake Loon Association, Loon Lake, WA
Members, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife Diversity Advisory Council
[1]Corresponding author: Poleschook@msn.com

Introduction

Long-term observations (1996-2009), data collection and mortality determinations of common loons *(Gavia immer)* and other waterbirds in Washington compiled as documents in *Common Loon Reference Records* (Poleschook and Gumm 2008) provide conclusive evidence of the toxicity of lead fishing tackle and the high frequency of mortalities it causes. Common loons are an important aquatic indicator species (Strong 1990) in northern North America and Washington because they reside for about six months each year in both fresh and salt water, they are a long-lived, high-trophic, piscivorous species, they are easy to identify, and because the species has high public appeal. A significant number have been banded in Washington since 1995 (68: 23 adults and 45 juveniles, Document 2.1), and have been providing an abundance of scientific data. Washington is unique in its year-round distribution of having common loons throughout the State on salt and fresh water, and to include summer, winter and juvenile-maturation ranges:

Table 1. Yearly Distribution of Common Loons in Washington

Range/ Season	Maps	Common Loon Distribution in Washington
Breeding/ Summer	2 & 6	Adults: Small populations (<50) of adult non-breeding common loons and 13 breeding pairs (2008) are in Washington during the summer. Breeding pairs utilize peripheral and outlier breeding range as shown on Maps 2 and 6.
Summer	5	Juveniles: Small populations (<100) of maturing juveniles are present in Washington during the summer. Their distribution is variable but similar to the adult winter range shown on Map 5.
Migration/ Migration-staging	3 4	Adults, fledglings and maturing juveniles use various migration routes (Map 3) and migration-staging waterbodies (Map 4).
Winter/ Juvenile-maturation	5	Larger populations of adults plus maturing juveniles winter on salt water in Puget Sound, Strait of Georgia, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and along the Pacific Ocean coastline, and on adjacent open fresh-water lakes (Map 5). The 11 reservoirs of the Columbia River, open tributary rivers and adjacent lakes are also utilized during the winter by both adults and maturing juveniles.

Note: Images, charts and maps used herein are shown below. Documents referred to are from *Washington Common Loon Reference Records* (Poleschook and Gumm 2008) previously distributed to biologists and wildlife managers of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Commissioners of the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Recommendation

The recommendation is made to ban the use of lead fishing tackle in Washington, as:

No person shall use lead weights or sinkers (1-ounce or less), artificial lures or jigs (2-inches and less along the longest axis, measurement includes the hook), lead-core line, keel trolling weights, weighted flies, or any fishing gear lighter and shorter than these limits for the purposes of fishing in any Washington State waters (salt and fresh) which have any content of lead within.

Leaded tackle is defined as follows:

A. "Lead weights and sinkers" means any lead device designed to be attached to fishing line for the purpose of sinking the line, the lead portion of which is one ounce or less. Sinker category includes trolling sinkers, split-shot sinkers, bass-casting sinkers, worm weights, and many other shapes of fishing gear used to weight fishing lines.

B. "Lead jig" means any lead weighted fishing hook that measures two inches and less along its longest axis, measurements include the hook. Lead jigs, or jig heads are defined as lead weights of a variety of shapes that have been cast around a hook shaft.

Basis for Recommendation

Empirical data from documents compiled in *Washington Common Loon Reference Records* (Poleschook and Gumm 2008) and other data provide scientific support for the recommendation and its components. These data appear below in the following category headings:

I. Support of Recommendation from Washington common loon mortality data
II. Support of Recommendation to include ban on all various types of lead fishing tackle
III. Support of Recommendation to include all Washington waters in a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle from common loon range and migration maps
IV. Support of Recommendation based on population decline of the common loon in Washington and western North America

I. Support of Recommendation from Washington common loon mortality data

A. Fishing-related mortalities are more common than other mortalities: Twenty-seven common loon carcasses have been collected in Washington since 1996. Twenty-three of those have known causes of death (Map 1; Documents 5.0, 5.1, 5.2 and 11.0). Fishing-related mortalities account for 13/23 = 57% of all known common loon mortalities (Chart 1) in Washington.

Chart 1. Categories of common loon mortalities in Washington 1996-2008 (n = 23) with known causes of death.

Fishing-related common loon mortalities (Chart 2) include:

1. Lead toxicosis = 9/13 = 69%
2. Fishing net entanglement = 2/13 = 15%
3. Fishhook puncture = 1/13 = 8%
4. Heavy metals (excluding lead) = 1/13 = 8%

Chart 2. Categories of fishing-related common loon mortalities in Washington 1996-2008 (n = 13).

Common loon mortalities not related to fishing (n = 10) include:

1. Trauma = 7/10 = 70%
2. Emaciation/parasites = 2/10 = 20%
3. Elevated mercury = 1/10 = 10%

B. Lead toxicosis has the highest frequency of cause of death in all known Washington common loon mortalities: Lead toxicosis from various forms of lead fishing tackle is the leading cause of death of fishing-related common loon mortalities as 9/13 = 69% (Chart 2), and also for all known causes of death of common loon mortalities as 9/23 = 39% (Chart 3).

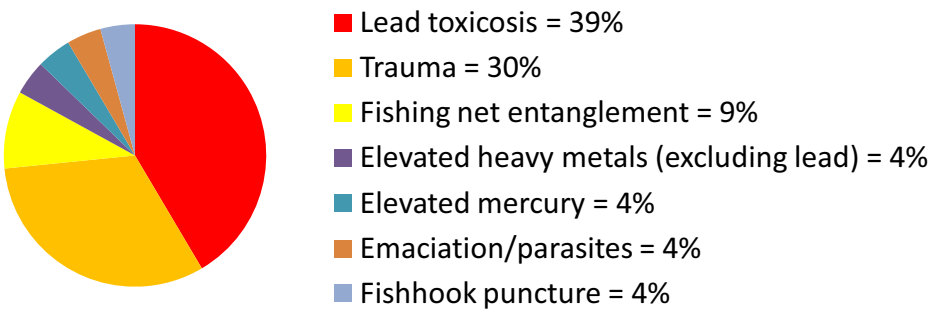


Chart 3. Causes of death of common loon mortalities in Washington 1996-2008 (n = 23).

Common loons ingest lead fishing tackle mainly by taking hooked fish on a live or broken line, and to a lesser amount by mistakenly selecting lost lead sinkers for grit to aid digestion. Images 1 – 12, below, provide poignant illustration from Washington of how adult, juvenile and chick loons ingest lead and the resulting mortalities.

Eliminating lead toxicosis mortalities, which are almost exclusively caused by lead fishing tackle, would reduce known common loon mortalities in Washington up to 39% (Chart 3), while also significantly reducing other waterbird mortalities. No other waterbird conservation action would provide greater benefit in Washington. Reducing common loon mortalities by this amount would have a positive effect on slowing the rate of northward contraction of the breeding range of the common loon in Washington and western North America (Maps 2 and 6) by reducing the rate of long-term population decline of breeding and wintering common loons.

New Hampshire enacted legislation to ban the use of lead fishing tackle in 1998. A comparison of pre-ban and post-ban gizzard contents of common loon mortalities there indicates a significant drop in the percentage of common loon mortalities due to lead toxicosis (Vogel 2005).

C. Lead toxicosis common loon mortalities occur in all habitat ranges and therefore occur on all Washington waters: The nine known Washington lead toxicosis common loon mortalities were recovered or found as follows:

4/9 = 44% were on winter/juvenile-maturation range, Chart 4, Maps 1 and 5, Document 5.1 mortality #'s: 5, 13, 20 and 21.

3/9 = 33% were on migration/migration-staging, Chart 4, Maps 1, 3 and 4, Document 5.1 mortality #'s: 3 and 6.

2/9 = 22% were on breeding territories/summer range, Chart 4, Maps 1 and 2, Document 5.1 mortality #'s: 7 and 26.

Chart 4. Ranges of known common loon lead toxicosis mortalities in Washington 1996-2008 (n = 9).

These data indicate that a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle limited to common loon breeding waterbodies would reduce the exposure to lead for a small number of common loons (about 13 breeding pairs annually, Map 2; Documents 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 9.0), for only part of the year, and provide virtually no benefit to a much larger population of common loons and other waterbirds throughout the year and throughout the remainder of Washington.

II. Support of Recommendation to include ban on all various types of lead fishing tackle

A. The following lead objects have been recovered from the gizzards of common loons in Washington: sinkers up to 1.78 cm = 0.70 inch (Image 3), weights, jigs, split-shot and lead-based line (Documents 5.0 and 5.1).

B. From work by Sidor, et al, (2003), and Pokras, et al, (2009), at Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine Wildlife Clinic, of 522 common loon carcasses that were examined from New England, 118 had ingested lead objects with the following frequency: sinkers 48%, jigs 19%, split shot 12%, shotgun pellets and bullets 11%, other lead 8%, and unknown lead 2%.

C. David C. Evers, Executive Director of BioDiversity Research Institute, stated (2007): "Lead poisoning from the ingestion of lead fishing tackle has been identified as a significant cause of common loon mortality throughout eastern Canada and the United States."

D. All of the types of fishing tackle mentioned above have non-lead alternatives that are becoming increasingly more available and more moderately priced. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (2009) maintains a list of 33 companies that offer lead-free tackle. Many leading fishing tackle companies are now joining in this conservation effort, not only by offering lead-free tackle alternatives, but also by supporting the lead-free conservation effort through education. Some of these companies now offer exclusively lead-free fishing tackle.

E. A sizeable percentage of people fishing that we have given on-location education about the toxicity of lead fishing tackle have indicated that they would purchase lead-free fishing tackle in the future. Many others agree that the use of lead fishing tackle is harmful to wildlife and the environment, but state they will not change to lead-free alternatives until there is an actual ban on the use of lead fishing tackle.

III. Support of Recommendation to include all Washington waters in a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle from common loon range and migration maps

A. Common loons in Washington winter on salt water in Puget Sound, the Strait of Georgia, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and along the Pacific coastline, and in fresh water on the 11 reservoirs of the Columbia River, and in favorable winters on portions of the Okanogan River, Snake River and Pend Oreille River, and on various open lakes (Map 5, winter/juvenile-maturation range). See Document 7.0 for a complete listing and information of 28 common loon wintering waterbodies in Washington.

B. Only a small percentage of Washington common loon juveniles that were hatched and banded in Washington survive their first two or three years on their juvenile-maturation range (8 of 37 = 22%; Documents 6.0 and 8.0; Map 5) to return to their natal lake region to attempt to develop a breeding territory (a low-dispersal trait that nearly all surviving and maturing common loons demonstrate). Only one common loon chick, banded in Washington at Masonry Pool near Chester Morse Lake (Documents 2.1, 3.0, 3.1, 3.4 and 7.0), has survived and established a breeding territory (at Calligan Lake, 2007; Document 3.0). These factors indicate an unknown but high proportion of common loon mortality occurs in winter/juvenile-maturation range (Map 5), and loons and other waterbirds in these areas need protection from lead fishing tackle.

C. Common loons migrate throughout Washington State (Map 3). The use of specific migration-staging waterbodies (Map 4; Document 7.0) varies from year to year. Chart 4 shows the percentage of recovered common loon mortalities that have occurred on migration. This is an additional reason to provide protection to common loons with a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle on all waterbodies throughout Washington.

If a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle is placed only on common loon breeding lakes, of which there were 13 in 2008, 33 during 1979-2008, and 41 during 1881-2008 (Document 3.4), lead exposure will not be reduced in other ranges shown on Map 3, Map 4, Map 5 and Map 6.

IV. Support of Recommendation based on population decline of the common loon in Washington and western North America

There is a demonstrable long-term population decline of breeding common loons in Washington and throughout western North America (Map 6). Document 9.0 (Poleschook and Gumm 2008) shows how this population decline has caused the inexorable northward contraction of the southern limit of the breeding range of the common loon from northern California in the 1970's to northern Washington presently. This distance of 450 miles in 30 years represents an average contraction rate of 15 miles northward each year. Loss of habitat and higher-than-natural mortality rates, the largest single cause of which is lead toxicosis from lead fishing tackle, and other stressors are responsible for this northward contraction of the breeding range of the common loon.

There is also demonstrable population decline of the common loon in the heart of its winter range in northwestern Washington (Map 5). The most highly regarded, accurate and long-term

winter population surveys of all bird species in North America comes from annual Audubon Christmas Bird Counts conducted by thousands of advanced birders. Data acquired during 1985-2008 by the members of the Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society, provided by Bob Boekelheide (2009), Director of the Dungeness River Audubon Center, indicates a 94% reduction in winter common loon observations during that period at the Sequim-Dungeness, Washington area along the eastern end of the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Map 5). These data were standardized to counts per observer hour on repeated boat transects. The chart below shows the dramatic decline, which has the linear mathematical expression of y = -0.0603x + 1.4673, and a high correlation factor of R^2 = 0.8122.

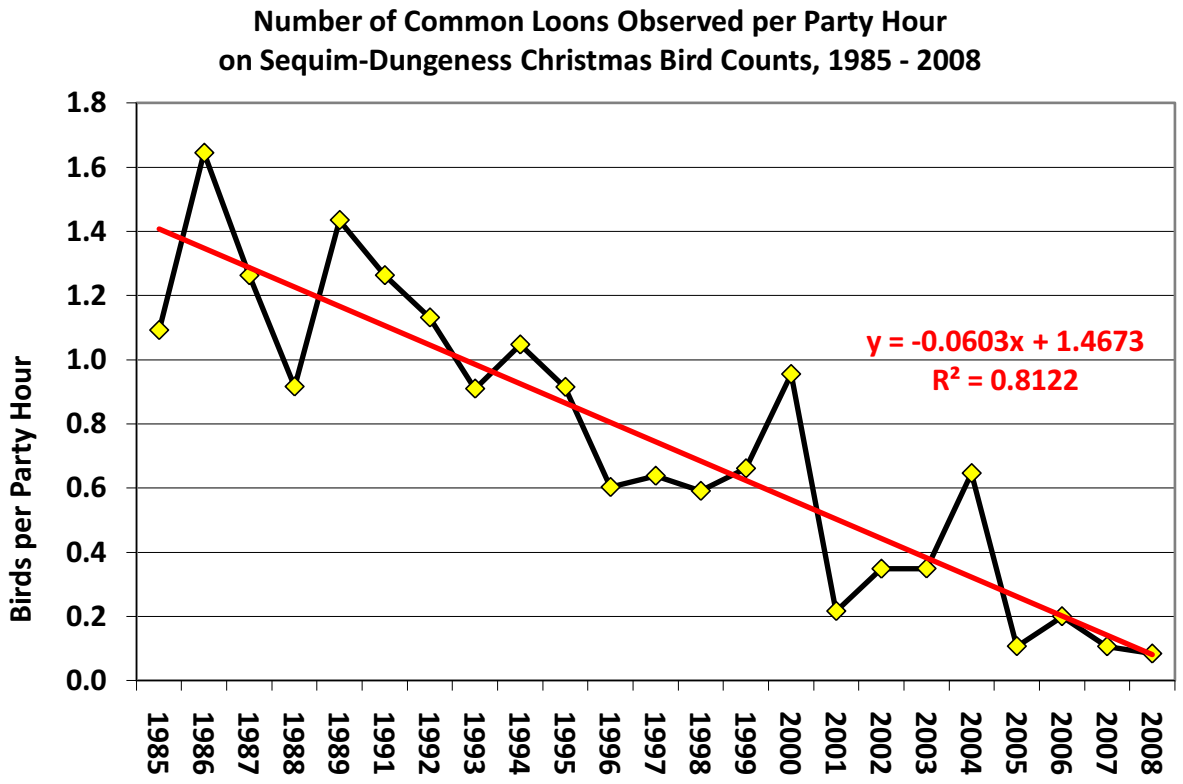
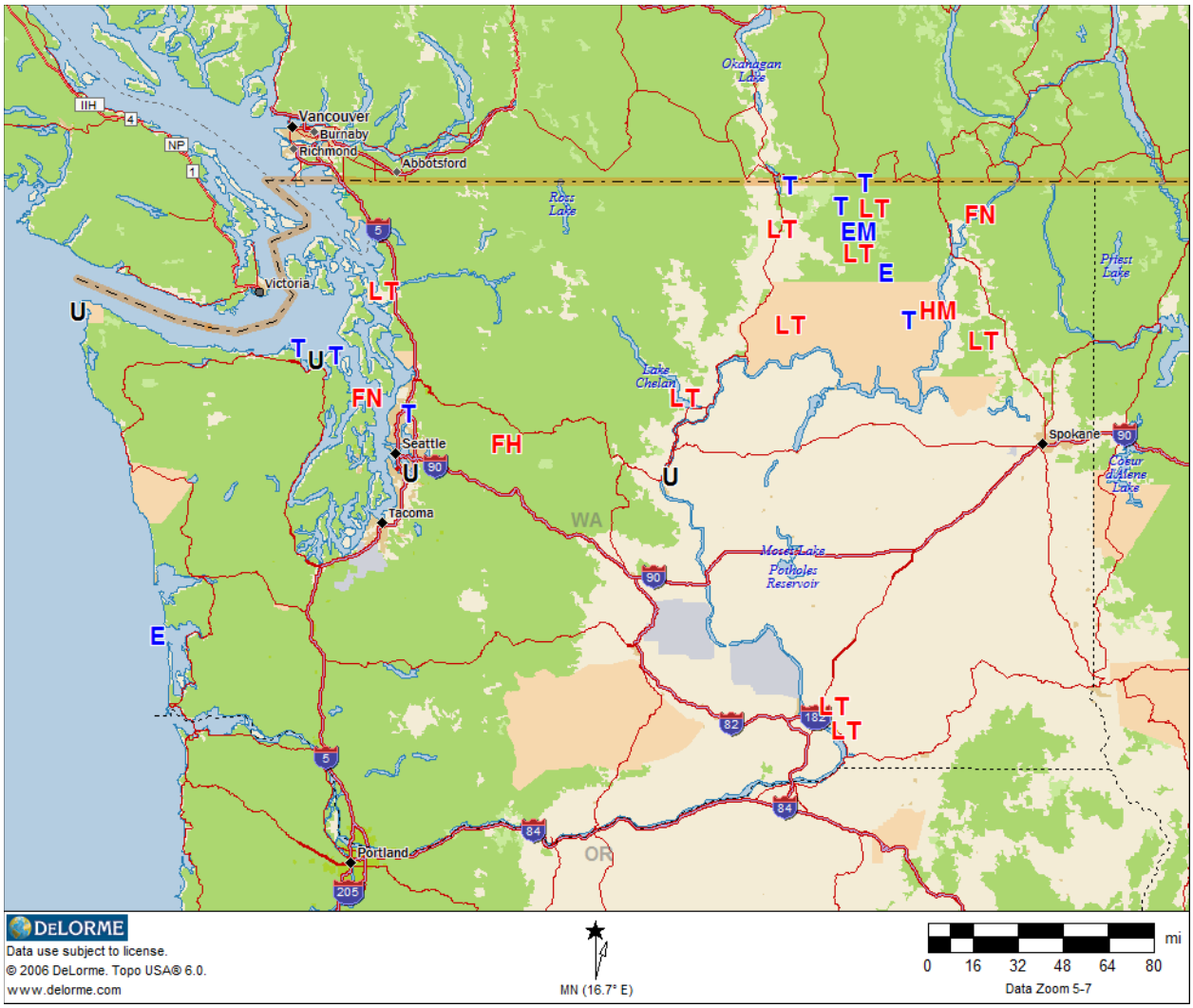


Chart 5. Number of common loons observed per party hour on repeated boat transects of the Sequim-Dungeness (Washington) Christmas Bird Count, 1985-2008 (Boekelheide 2009).

Corroborative data from the same source (Boekelheide 2009) and during the same period also shows red-throated loons, horned grebes, red-necked grebes and western grebes to have very similar winter survey declines. Highly disturbing is the indication that the trend of these declines appears to be linear regression rather than logarithmic, indicating potential extirpation.

The leading reasons for this dramatic decline in population density of common loons and other waterbird species are presently not well understood. However, data in this Recommendation show the leading mortality cause of death is known for common loons throughout Washington: lead toxicosis.



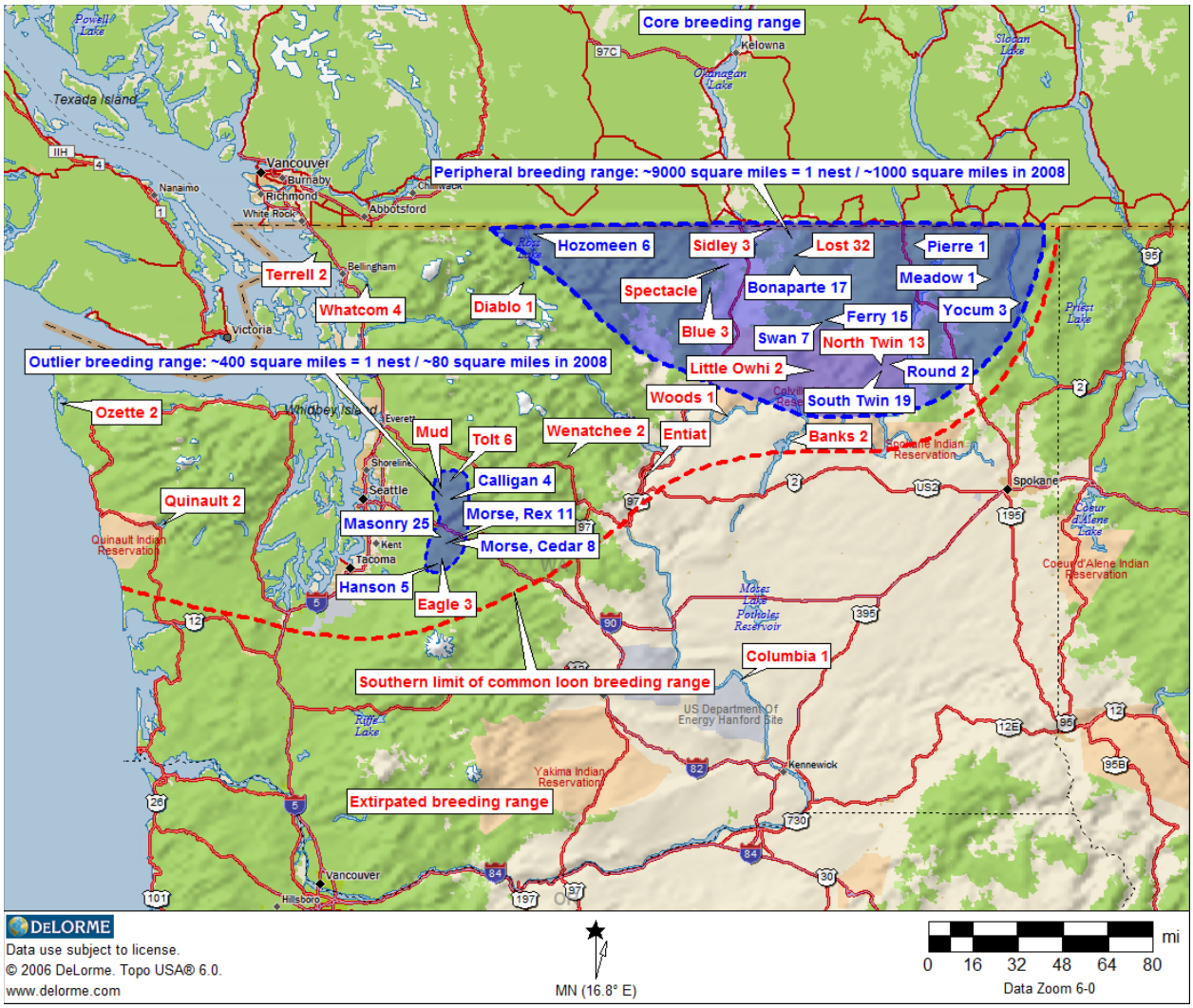
Map 1. Location of 23 known and 4 unknown (causes of death) common loon mortalities in Washington 1996-2008.

<u>Known causes of death (see Documents 5.0 and 5.1 for additional information)</u>

<u>Fishing-related = 13/23 known = 57%</u>
LT = Lead Toxicosis = 9/23 known = 39%
FN = Fishing Net entrapment = 2/23 known = 9%
FH = Fishing Hook puncture = 1/23 known = 4%
HM = Heavy Metal levels (excluding lead) = 1/23 known = 4%

<u>Non-fishing-related= 10/23 known = 43%</u>
T = Trauma = 7/23 known = 30%
E =Emaciation/parasites = 2/23 known = 9%
EM = Elevated Mercury = 1/23 known = 4%

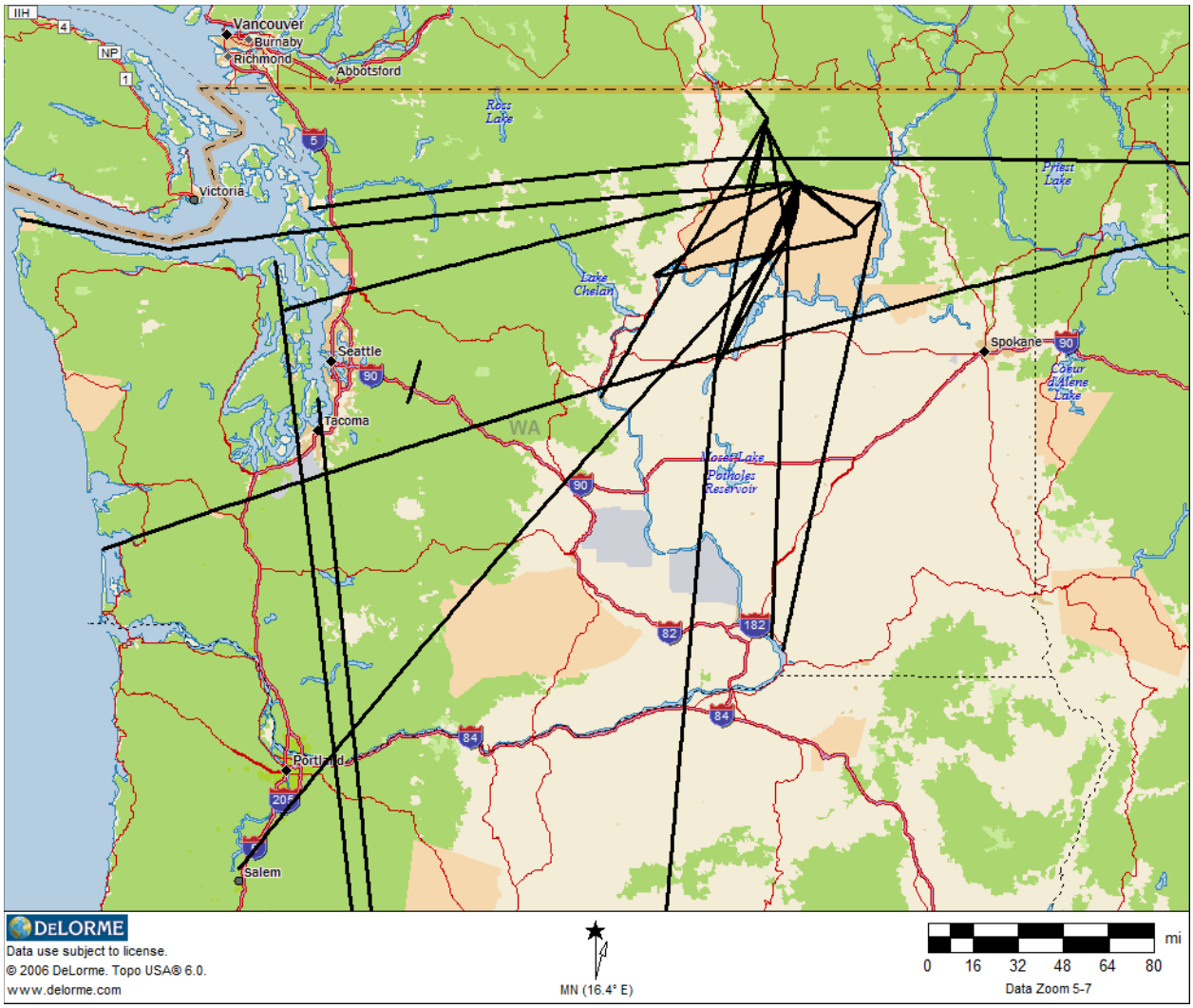
<u>U = Unknown = 4/27 total = 15%</u>



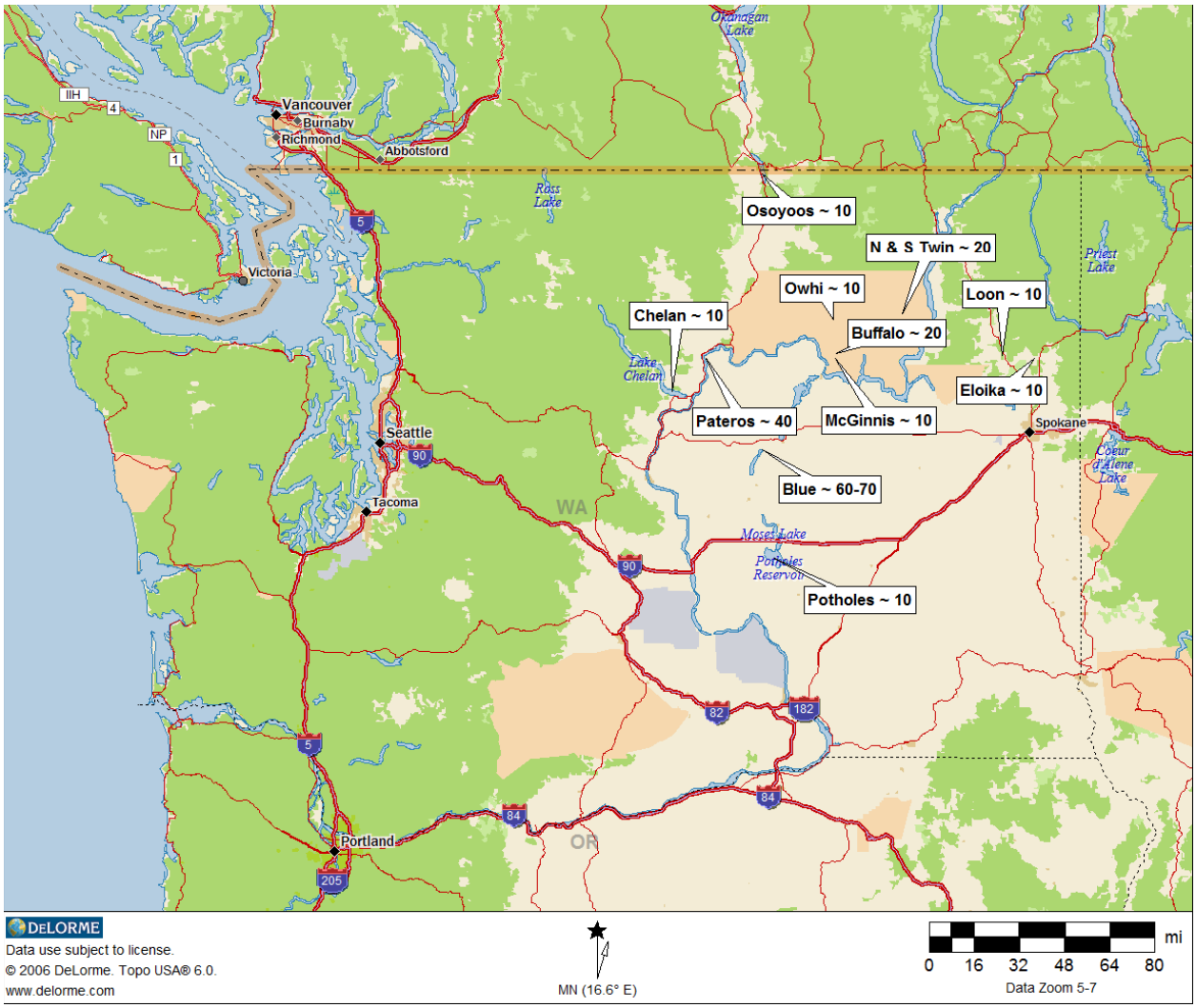
Map 2. Breeding/summer range of the common loon in Washington 1979-2008.
Thirty-three common loon breeding territories with numbers of young are known and mapped for Washington 1979-2008 (Documents 3.0, 3.1 and 9.0). A total of 207 young were produced in 30 years in these territories, averaging 6.9 young/year. Blue waterbody names with numbers of young 1979-2008 are territories that were active in 2008. Red waterbody names with numbers of young 1979-2008 are territories where at least one nest was located in the period, but inactive in 2008. Actual breeding locations vary in successive years. The red-dashed line indicates the generalized statewide southern limit of the common loon breeding range from records of nesting territories during 1979-2008 (Documents 3.0. and 3.1.).

If a ban on lead fishing tackle is placed only on common loon breeding lakes, of which there were 13 in 2008, 33 known during 1979-2008, and 41 known during 1881-2008 (Document 3.4), lead exposure to common loons and other waterbirds will not be reduced in other ranges shown on Map 3, Map 4, Map 5 and Map 6.

Adapted from Figure 2 in Document 9.0. *Northward Contraction of the Breeding Range of the Common Loon in Western North America* (Poleschook and Gumm 2008).

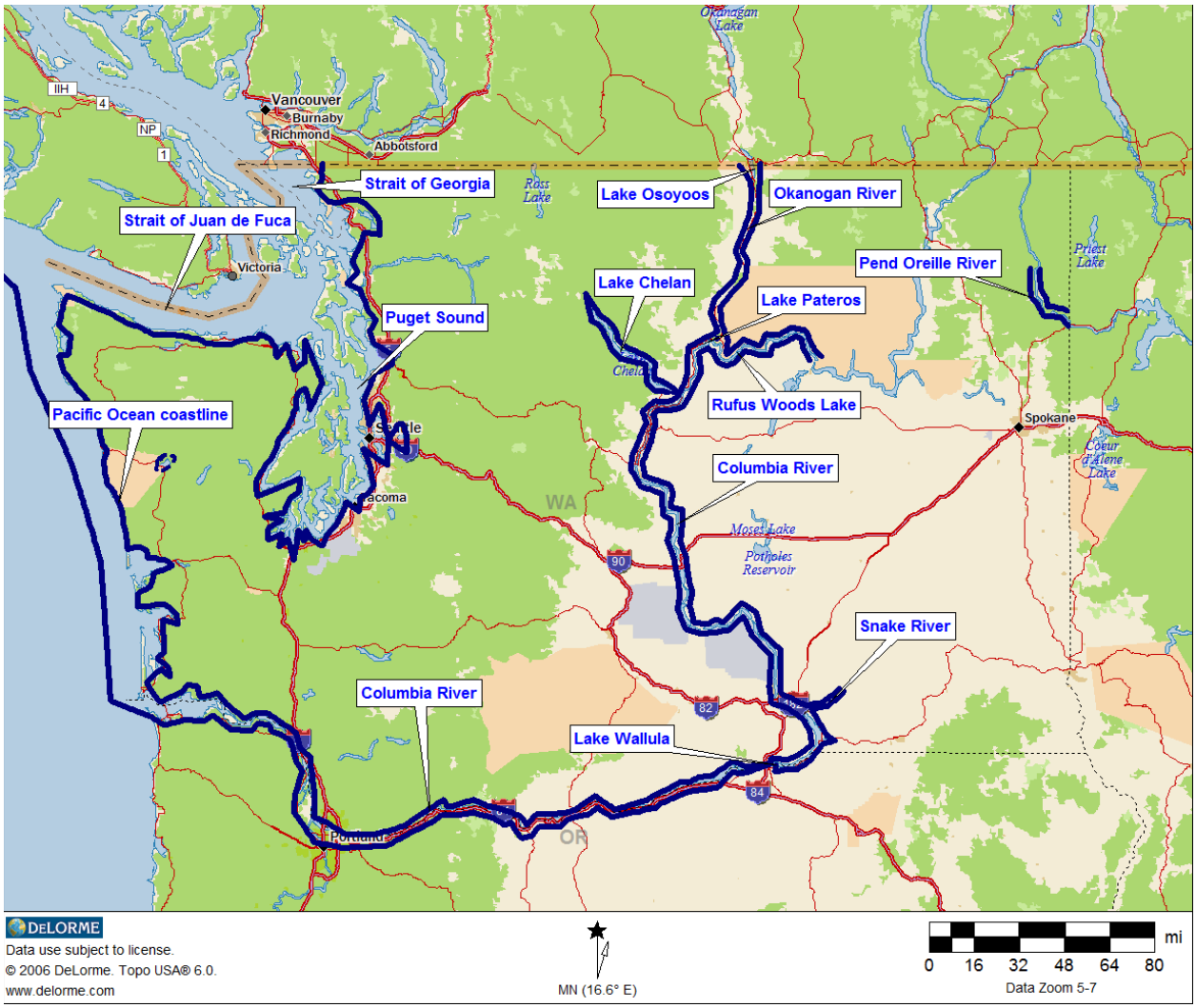


Map 3. Washington banded common loon migration and movements 1996-2008.
These lines show individual Washington banded common loon migrations and movements. They mainly indicate fall migration of territorial adults and fledglings from northeast Washington toward migration-staging waterbodies (Map 4), and toward winter/juvenile-maturation range (Map 5) on the west, southwest and south that remains ice-free. See Documents 6.0 and 6.1 for detailed information and a spreadsheet list of the migration and movements shown, GPS location coordinates and the direction of travel. These migrations and movements represent net travel, in some cases over substantial time, and may or may not indicate the actual flight paths. Not all movements are visible at this scale where there are multiple lines between points. The lines shown represent a total of 22 individual banded common loons on 41 known migrations and movements from re-observations and photography by the authors 1996-2008. The lines that depart to and arrive from the south off the map connect with Morro Bay, California (see map Document 6.3) where winter common loon banding is done by Darwin Long, IV. Two origins were in northwestern Montana (Document 5.1, mortality #'s 9 and 13). None of the above information would be known without an intensive banding program conducted yearly by biologists and field scientists of BioDiversity Research Institute. The lack of indicated movement of Washington common loons to and from British Columbia is an artifact, caused mainly by the lack of study of the common loon in British Columbia, where core wintering and breeding range exists. Adapted from Document 6.2 *Washington Common Loon Migration and Movements*.



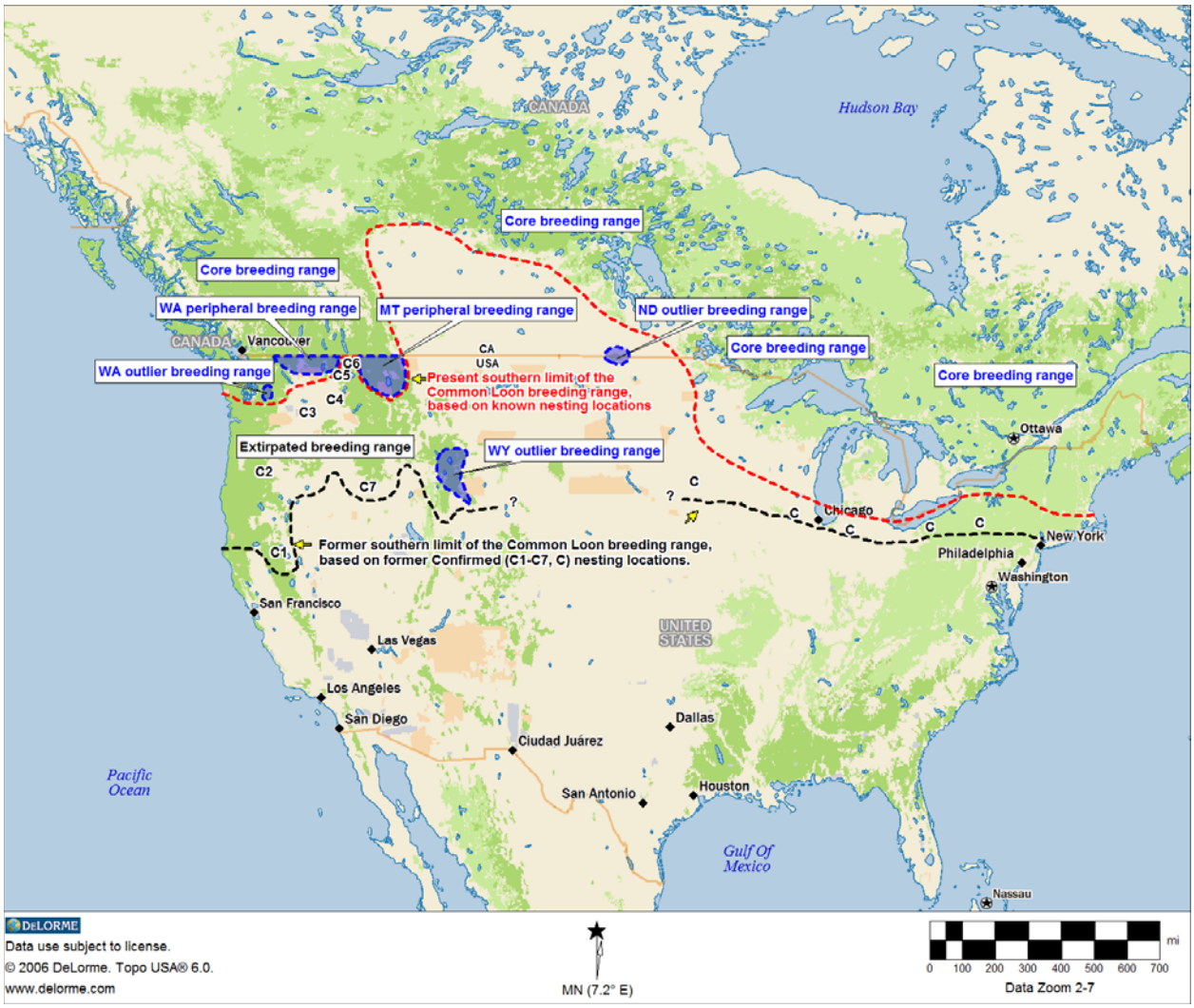
Map 4. Principal common loon migration-staging waterbodies in Washington.
Hundreds of common loons congregate in eastern Washington during migration as they utilize traditional migration-staging waterbodies for a few weeks, the most prominent of which are shown above, indicating typical numbers during peak migration. Many additional waterbodies (not shown) are also utilized by smaller numbers. Migration-staging waterbodies provide a suitable abundance of fish and crayfish for the loons as they rest and socialize in loose rafts. This is followed by later migration in the fall toward winter/juvenile-maturation range (Map 5), or in the spring toward breeding territories and summer range in northeast Washington (Map 2), in northwest Montana, likely in British Columbia and Alberta, and possibly in Wyoming, Saskatchewan and Manitoba (Map 6; Figure 1 of Document 9.0). See Document 7.0 for a complete list and notes of known common loon migration and migration-staging waterbodies (n = 52) in Washington.

Because common loons utilize many waterbodies for migration and migration-staging each year, there is a strong argument for a recommended ban on the use of lead fishing tackle to be statewide.



Map 5. Common loon adult winter and juvenile-maturation range in Washington. The largest population of common loons in Washington is during the winter. Common loon population densities increase in the winter in the waterbodies contained and highlighted in blue. Nearly all fresh-water breeding territory waterbodies (Map 2) are ice-covered in the winter, precluding loon occupancy. However, the use of the inland parts of the Columbia River for common loon winter and juvenile-maturation range from Lake Wallula to Rufus Woods Lake is increasing. The use of the indicated fresh waterbodies in north-central and northeast Washington in winter is variable, dependent on weather severity. This map represents typical winter/juvenile-maturation range distribution in an average year. See Document 7.0 for a complete list and notes of common loon winter/juvenile-maturation waterbodies in Washington (n = 52).

Common loons need protection from lead fishing tackle in all winter and juvenile-maturation range throughout Washington.



Map 6. Northward contraction of the breeding range of the common loon in North America. The approximate historical (circa 1850) former southern limit of the common loon breeding range (generalized black dashed line) in North America is shown based on former confirmed nesting locations (C1-C7 on the west, and five black letter C's on the east). The present generalized southern limit of the common loon breeding range (red dashed line) is defined by nesting surveys and records in various states and provinces north of the line; see Documents 3.0 and 3.1 for the Washington portion. Common loon breeding has been extirpated in approximately 300,000 square miles in the west, and 150,000 square miles in the east, in regions between the two lines, including large regions of formerly suitable nesting habitat (clear, fresh-water forested and prairie areas) in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. The distance between former common loon breeding locations in California in the late 1970's (C1) to the current southern limit of common loon breeding in Washington is 450 miles (all across formerly suitable nesting habitat). That amount of northward contraction of the common loon breeding range in 30 years represents a rate of 15 miles/year. The former southern breeding range limit between southern Wyoming and southern Iowa is unknown (queried medial ends of the black dashed line), but was connected in some way before settlement. The small common loon breeding populations shown in western Washington (WA), northwestern Wyoming (WY), and northern North Dakota (ND) are outlier breeding ranges. Other outlier common loon breeding ranges likely exist in north-central and eastern states. Slightly larger common loon breeding populations of north-central to northeastern Washington (WA) and northwestern Montana (MT) are peripheral breeding ranges. Core common loon breeding range is indicated in Canadian provinces and north-central and northeastern states. Dark green and light green shading indicated on the map represents coniferous and hardwood forest distribution, respectively. All common loon nesting was south of the present southern limit (red dashed line) of the common loon breeding range during the glacial maxima 15,000 to 12,000 ya. This map is adapted from Figure 1 of Document 9.0 *Northward Contraction of the Common Loon Breeding Range in Western North America* (Poleschook and Gumm 2008). The common loon breeding range limits and confirming nesting locations in central and eastern states (C's) and provinces are from McIntyre (1988).

Map 6 demonstrates long-term population decline and extirpation of breeding common loons in vast areas of North America including Washington. Lead toxicosis from the use of lead fishing tackle has been shown to be the largest cause of death of common loons in Washington and elsewhere. Therefore, if lead toxicosis mortalities are reduced by a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle, the northward contraction of the common loon breeding range in Washington would be slowed, halted or reversed.

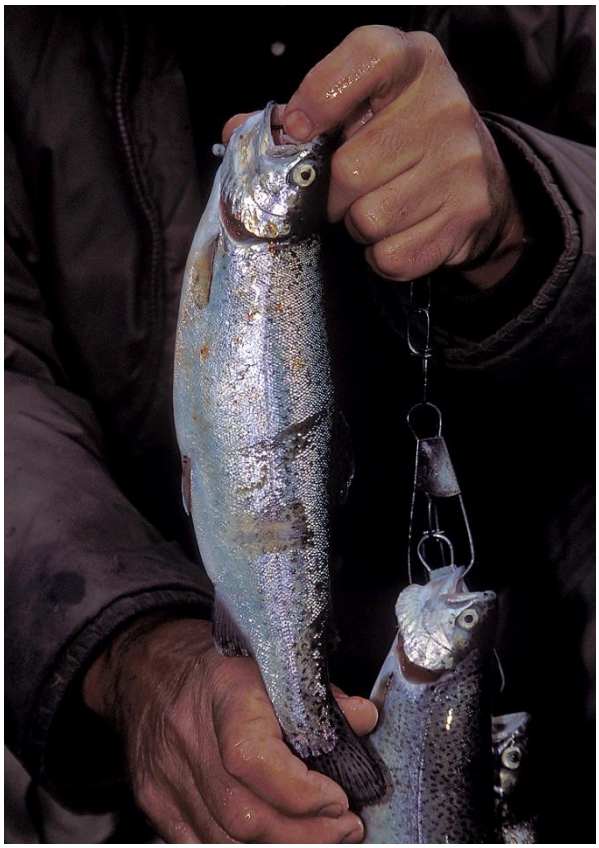


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Image 1. The grab marks on the sides of this trout indicate where the territorial male common loon at Ferry Lake, Washington attempted to take the fish as it was being reeled-in. The man fishing stated: "That loon hit it real hard." Fish on line are easier for loons to capture. When loons ingest fish on-line, there is high likelihood of also swallowing lead fishing tackle, which will cause lead toxicosis.

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Image 2. Another example is shown of grab marks, made on this fish by the edges of the bill of the common loon that attempted to take it while it was being reeled-in. The fisher indicated there was a sudden hard pull on the line while he was bringing-in the fish.

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Image 3. Common loons acquire lead mainly by ingesting fish on an active or broken line (above) with lead tackle, and to a lesser amount by mistakenly selecting lead sinkers for grit. As little as one lead sinker will kill a waterbird from lead toxicosis.

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Image 4. This adult common loon has swallowed a fish with broken line and tackle. It is impossible from this image and the field observation that was made to ascertain if the bird ingested lead. Survival or death will make the determination.

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Image 5. This juvenile yellow-billed loon was observed and photographed March 9, 2009 at Rufus Woods Lake on the Columbia River. The rare bird ingested a fish with broken line which is visible on the left of the lower part of the neck and trailing over the back. Note the close-up below for an enhanced view of the line.

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Image 6. A close-up of the above image shows the trailing fishing line as indicated by the arrows. The line passes behind the neck as it continues upward to the gape of the bill (not visible in this image, but observed and photographed on other images).

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Image 7. This six-week common loon chick has ingested a fish with a broken fishing line as indicated by the arrow. Adult common loons are unaware of the hazard when they provide fish with hooks, other tackle and line to their young.

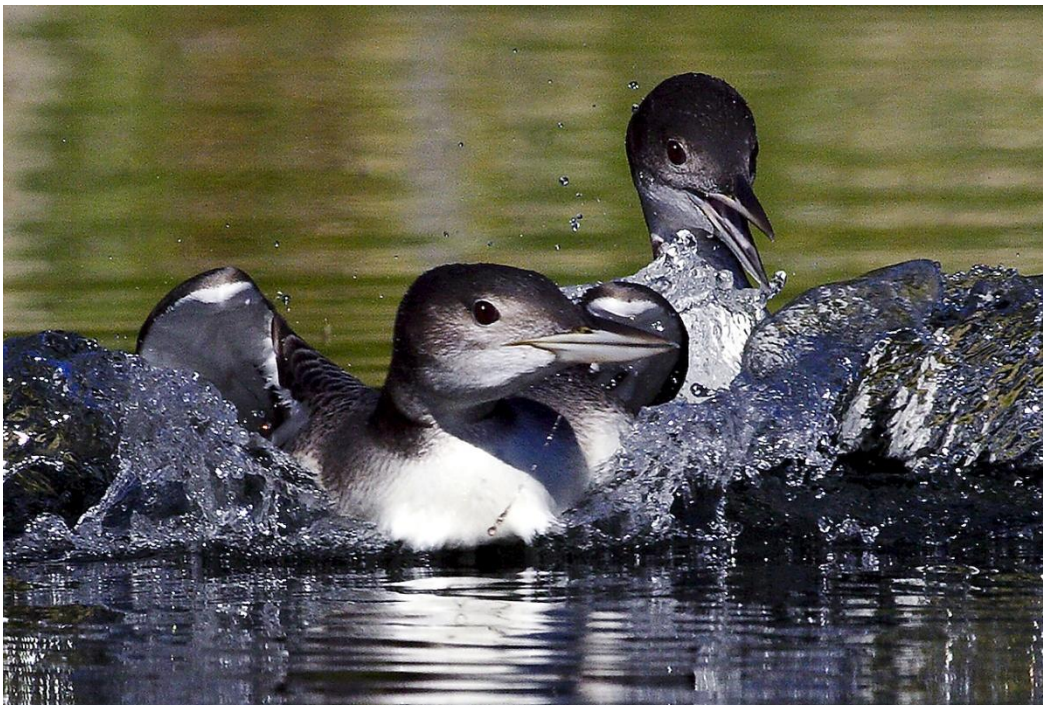

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Image 8. This 11-week common loon chick has ingested a fish with a broken fishing line. It is shown struggling to rid itself of the complication. Its sibling observes from behind.

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Image 9. This adult common loon expired from lead toxicosis on the shoreline of Lake Chelan, Washington (Document 5.1, mortality #5). Four lead sinkers were found in its gizzard (Images 10 and 11). More common loons die in Washington from lead toxicosis from ingesting lead fishing tackle than from any other cause. Many other waterbirds also succumb yearly to lead toxicosis.

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Image 10. X-ray imagery of the above common loon that died from lead toxicosis (Image 9) reveals four lead fishing sinkers (bright spots on X-ray) in its gizzard, two highly abraded (see Image 11).

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Image 11. The gizzard contents are shown of the common loon of Images 9 and 10 that expired from ingesting a fish with line and lead sinkers attached. Note the 20 pebbles on the three upper rows (average length = 1.00 cm = 0.39 inch) that were selected as grit to aid digestion. Note on the fourth row, the four lead sinkers, one oval (length = 1.78 cm = 0.70 inch), one spherical (diameter = 0.75 cm = 0.29 inch), and two smaller ones that were heavily abraded (center). Note also the two segments of the fishing line with a portion of a knot still visible. The loon's gizzard ground the two highly abraded lead sinkers (center of fourth row) releasing lead and causing death by lead toxicosis. Scale in centimeters.

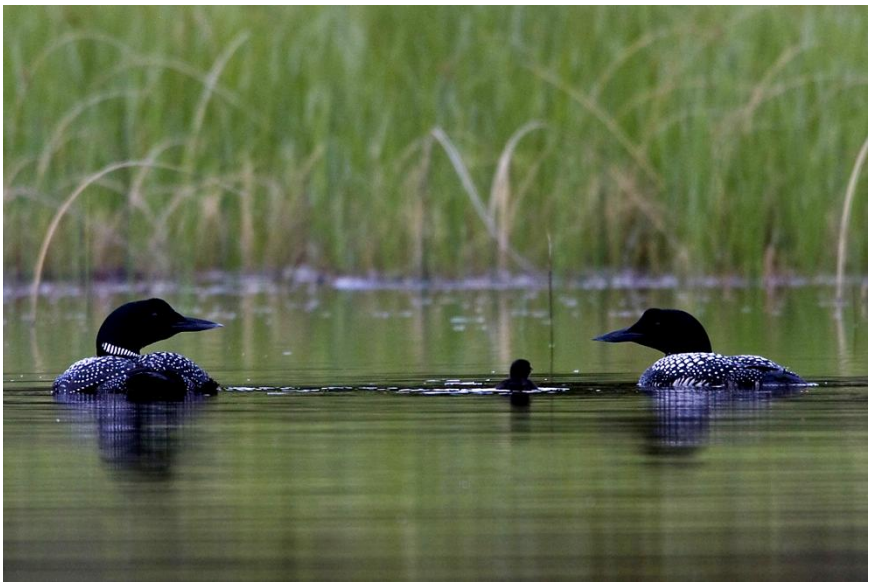

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Image 12. The common loon family outcome at Lost Lake, Washington in 2003: The male (left) perished from lead toxicosis (Document 5.1, mortality #7), and the less protected chick was predated by a bald eagle a few days later.

Summary

Independent and corroborative sources of data indicate the breeding range of common loons in Washington is in northward contraction and winter populations of this valuable aquatic indicator species are in rapid decline. Both indicate a higher-than-natural rate of mortality. Necropsies performed on common loon mortalities in Washington 1996-2008 provide data to indicate lead toxicosis from lead fishing tackle to be the largest single category of common loon mortality. Breeding/summer, migration/migration-staging, winter/juvenile-maturation range maps, documentation of the contraction of the breeding range of the common loon in Washington and standardized surveys showing steep population decline on winter/juvenile-maturation range indicate the need for a ban on the use of lead fishing tackle to be statewide. The scientific data used in this recommendation have been gathered over a long time period, they were acquired throughout Washington and they agree closely with other larger volumes of similar research done in other states. No other collection of scientific data, to our knowledge, is as relevant to address the problems associated with the anthropogenic distribution of lead into the Washington aquatic environment from using lead fishing tackle. From these indications and determinations we draw one conclusion: A ban on the use of lead fishing tackle in Washington needs to be made quickly, and it needs to be made statewide.

Importance of this Recommendation

Banning the use of lead fishing tackle will be controversial, but, at the same time, highly beneficial to many waterbirds (many of which are in steep population decline), the environment in general, and to the health of the general public. Stressors on wildlife, mainly from anthropogenic activities, such as loss of habitat, environmental contamination (including lead), aquatic recreation and global warming are increasing. No other Washington legislation has the potential for providing as much help to waterbirds. Bans on the use of lead fishing tackle in other states have been successful (Vogel 2005). Banning lead from fishing tackle will likely be the single most beneficial piece of legislation enacted by the present members of the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission. We challenge the Commissioners to provide a legacy for the future. Many citizens of Washington will be appreciative of the passage of this recommendation. Thank you.

Education and Press Releases

The authors have been presenting education programs on the behavior, status and conservation, and ecology of the common loon since 1996 to various groups including: North American Loon Fund, elementary schools, over 25 Audubon Society groups, the Colville Federated Tribes Council (11/3/2009), and to wildlife managers of the United States Forest Service and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Several scientific articles in magazines and journals have featured our common loon images, including *BioScience*, *Journal* of Wildlife *Management* and *National Geographic Magazine*, and the book *The Call of the Loon* (Evers and Taylor 2006) featured our images exclusively. The article *Summary of Status and Conservation of the Common Loon in Washington* was published by Wetland Ventures 8(3) May 2006. Several newspaper articles and television interviews have carried our common loon conservation message and used our data and images.

Cooperative Agencies

Audubon Washington and various local Chapters
BioDiversity Research Institute and International Center for Loon Conservation, David C. Evers, Executive Director
Loon Lake Loon Association, Joan Easley, President
Northeast Loon Study Working Group, David C. Evers, Working Group Chair
United States Forest Service, Colville National Forest
Washington Trumpeter Swan Working Group, Martha Jordan, Chair

Document Review

This document has been reviewed by the following prominent common loon and other waterbird scientists:
Dana Base, District 1 Wildlife Biologist, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bob Boekelheide, Director, Dungeness River Audubon Center, Sequim, WA
David C. Evers, PhD, Executive Director of BioDiversity Research Institute, Executive Director of International Center for Loon Conservation, Gorham, ME; Working Group Chair of Northeast Loon Study Working Group
Jeff Fair, Director, Fairwinds Wildlife Service, Palmer, AK
Joe Gaydos, SeaDoc Society, Eastsound, WA
Chris Hammond, Wildlife Biologist, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Martha Jordan, Chair, Washington Trumpeter Swan Working Group of The Trumpeter Swan Society
Russell Link, District 12 Wildlife Biologist, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Darwin Long, IV, Biologist, BioDiversity Research Institute, Gorham, ME
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Harry Vogel, Senior Biologist, Loon Preservation Committee, Moultonborough, NH

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11.0. Lead Fishing Tackle Facts and Legislation
By Daniel Poleschook, Jr. and Virginia R. Gumm

A. Basis for determining waterbird mortalities related to lead fishing tackle

1. Worked on common loon and other waterbird conservation in Washington since 1996.
2. Conducted projects, wrote reports and presented findings and recommendations to the National Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Loon Lake Loon Association, BioDiversity Research Institute, Colville Federated Tribes and 25 Audubon Societies.
3. Assisted with nearly all common loon banding in Washington since it began in 1995.
4. Arranged for Mark Pokras, Tufts University, one of the world's most prominent lead-toxicosis authorities, to present to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (2007) and Washington Department of Ecology (2007).
5. Wrote content and illustrated the pamphlet "Get the Lead Out of Washington—Promote Responsible Fishing," which is supported and sponsored by the National Forest Service.
6. Assisted with nearly all Washington common loon necropsies to determine cause of mortality.
7. Wrote *Washington Common Loon Reference Records* (this compilation), containing 49 documents and articles of research, observations and records of the common loon in Washington 1881-2008.
8. Made a formal recommendation to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to up-list the protection status of the common loon from "Sensitive" to "Endangered" (Document 15.0).

B. Our determinations about lead fishing tackle

1. Lead toxicosis from fishing tackle is responsible for 39% of common loon mortalities (n = 9/23 known) in Washington (Documents 5.0, 5.1, 5.2 and 28.0). This is likely similar for other waterbirds. Since these mortality rates due to lead are as high in Washington as in other common loon states, Washington common loons need the same ban on the use of lead fishing tackle other states are providing or are considering to provide.
2. The number of common loon mortalities from lead toxicosis we recover is small compared to the actual total.
3. Common loons ingest lead mainly by taking fish on live or broken lines with lead fishing tackle attached, and secondarily by mistakenly choosing lost lead fishing tackle on the bottom for grit.
4. Lead toxicosis and loss of habitat are large contributors to the contraction of the common loon breeding range in the western United States to be moving northward, from northern California to northern Washington, at an average of 15 miles per year since the late 1970's (Document 9.0).
5. Only one piece of lead fishing tackle or lead shot can kill a waterbird. It will take up to 10-14 days and be a horrible death.

C. Determinations relating lead fishing tackle and waterbird population declines

1. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service states that 1.6 to 2.4 million waterbirds die from lead toxicosis in the United States per year, or about 4400 to 6500 per day. Lead toxicosis is either the largest or one of the largest contributors to the rapid population decline of many waterbird species.
2. Audubon Christmas Bird Count surveys conducted by the Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society during 1985-2008, standardized to observations per party hour and repeated boat transects, indicate a 94% reduction in common loon observations in winter habitat in the Sequim-Dungeness, Washington area in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Similar reductions are also seen for red-throated loons, western grebes, horned grebes and red-necked grebes in the same surveys (Boekelheide 2009).
3. Since lead toxicosis, almost exclusively caused by lead fishing tackle, has been identified as the largest cause of death in recovered common loon mortalities in Washington (n = 9/23 = 39%; Poleschook and Gumm 2008) and in New England (n = 118/522 = 23%; Pokras, et al. 2009), lead toxicosis is highly implicated as the largest contributor to the rapid population declines of waterbird species.

D. Timeline of lead fishing tackle legislation

1987. Lead sinkers (28.35 g or one ounce or less) are banned in Great Britain.
1994. United States Environmental Protection Agency proposes a nationwide ban on lead sinkers.
1995. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service banned the use of lead sinkers Yellowstone National Park and in National Wildlife Refuges where there are reasonable likelihoods of adverse impacts on trumpeter swans and common loons.
1997. Environment Canada and Parks Canada prohibit possession of lead sinkers and jigs (50 g or less) in National Wildlife Areas and National Parks.
2000. New Hampshire bans the use of all lead sinkers weighing one ounce or less and jigs less than one inch along the longest axis in freshwater lakes and ponds.
2000. Massachusetts fisheries and Wildlife Board prohibits the use of all lead sinkers on Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs, the common loon primary habitat in the state.
2001. California requires a toxicity warning on lead sinker sales.
2002. Maine bans sales of lead sinkers weighing half an ounce or less.
2002. Denmark prohibits import and marketing of lead products for fishing.
2003. Minnesota introduces a bill in the Minnesota Senate prohibiting the sale and use of lead sinkers.
2004. New York bans the use of lead sinkers weighing half an ounce or less.
2006. New Hampshire bans the sales and use of lead sinkers one ounce or less and lead jigs one inch or less in all lakes and rivers.
2006. Vermont bans the sale of lead sinkers less than half an ounce, and use of these sinkers as of 2007.
2009. Massachusetts passed bans on the use of lead fishing tackle less than one ounce in weight.

E. Outcomes of bans on lead fishing tackle legislation in other states

New Hampshire banned the use of all lead sinkers weighing one ounce or less and jigs less than one inch along the longest axis in freshwater lakes and ponds. New Hampshire has determined a 39% reduction of common loon mortalities due to lead toxicosis from pre-ban (1988-1999) and post-ban (2000-2008) analyses, based upon lead toxicosis mortalities/1000 common loons (Vogel 2005 and Vogel et al. 2009). No other state or country has made or published the results of bans on lead fishing tackle.

Minnesota decided about 10 years ago to attempt to lessen the complications of using lead fishing tackle by education alone, without legislation. Amanda Baribeau, Source and Toxicity Reduction Specialist, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, states, “Most of the fishing tackle sold in Minnesota is still made of lead.”

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RECOMMENDATION TO BAN USE OF LEAD FISHING TACKLE IN WASHINGTON AND DEFINITION OF LEAD SINKERS, WEIGHTS, AND JIGS for WDFW #32 SPORTSFISHING RULE CHANGE II

By: Daniel Poleschook,Jr and Virginia Gumm
BioDiversity Research Institute and Loon Lake Loon Association

October 20, 2009

"The lead problem in the Unites States can be expressed in a simple statement: lead is potentially toxic wherever it is found, and it is found everywhere." (1998 Report to Congress, Toxic Substance and Disease Registry)

"Given what we know about the toxicity of lead to loons, humans, and a wide variety of other species, every effort should be made to utilize non-toxic alternatives and minimize the introduction of lead into the Environment." (Pokras et al. 2009 *Lead Objects Ingested by Common Loons in New England*).

RECOMMENDATION:

No person shall use lead weights, sinkers (one ounce or less), artificial lures, jigs (two inches and less along its longest axis, measurement includes the hook), lead-core line, keel trolling weights, weighted flies, or any other fishing gear for the purposes of fishing in any Washington State inland water which has any content of lead within. The leaded gear is defined as follows:

(A) "Lead jig" means any lead weighted fishing hook that measures two inches and less along its longest axis, measurements include the hook. (Lead jigs, or jig heads, are defined as lead weights of a variety of shapes that have been cast around a hook shaft.)

(B) "Lead sinker and weights" means any lead device designed to be attached to fishing line for the purpose of sinking the line, the lead portion of which is one ounce or less. (Sinker category includes trolling sinkers, split-shot sinkers, bass-casting sinkers, worm weights, and many other shapes of fishing gear used to weight fishing lines.)

The primary goal of this proposal is for restricting use of lead on common loon territorial nesting lakes, including the wintering/maturation areas of the common loon; or on all Washington waters. This would provide continuity of protection for the territorial pairs and juveniles on all freshwater lakes, rivers, including saltwater areas, and also provide protection for many other piscivorous-eating birds, birds of prey, and birds/mammals known to have expired from lead toxicosis.

1. LEAD FACT SHEET FINDINGS

(A) A review of available literature and research indicates that lead sinkers and jigs pose a significant hazard to waterbirds (especially the common loon) that mistakenly ingest lead sinkers and jigs and experience lead poisoning.

(B) Lead is a toxic metal known to cause many health problems in waterbirds, increasing susceptibility to disease, predation, and infection. A single sinker can cause death within two weeks.

(C) Lead has been linked to human health problems, including brain damage, mental retardation, behavior problems, anemia, liver and kidney damage, hearing loss, hyperactivity, developmental delays, other physical and mental problems and, in extreme cases, death. Lower IQ scores, slower development, and more attention problems have been observed in children exposed to lead.

(D) Lead sinkers are small and easily swallowed, posing a toxic hazard to children. Furthermore, many anglers make their own sinkers or make sinkers in their home for sale to others. If proper precautions are not used, lead vapors and dust can impact anyone within the household.

(E) Effective and comparably-priced alternatives to lead sinkers and jigs exist and it would be irresponsible to continue to allow the use of toxic products and their deposition in our waters (State Environmental Resource Center, Madison, Wisconsin).

2. LEAD FACTS SINKERS AND WEIGHTS:

(A) EPA stated in 1994: It is estimated that approximately 2,500 metric tons of lead, zinc, and brass sinkers (over 98 percent of the volume represented by lead), and estimated 480 million sinkers are manufactured each year in the United States.

(B) 2,700 metric tons of leads fishing weights are produced every year—primarily to replace lost weights. Lead split shot accounts for 50% of the United States sinker market (Audubon Society—Waterbird Conservation Study).

(C) Studies in the United States indicate that an average of one sinker is lost every 6 hours fishing (North American Journal of Fisheries Management 26: 206-212, 2006).

(D) Nearly 3 million pounds (1500 tons) of lead sinkers and jigs are deposited accidentally in United States' waters every year (North American Journal of Fisheries Management 26: 206-212, 2006).

(E) According to studies by Tufts University, over the last 30 years, lead poisoning accounts for up to 57% of adult loon deaths (State of NH, Fish and Game Dept).

3. LEAD'S EFFECT ON WILDLIFE

(A) Lead poisoning is well-documented in all dabbling ducks, loons, geese, swans, grebes, eagles, vultures, condors, other birds of prey, all species of waterfowl, cranes, parrots, woodcock, mourning doves, songbirds, woodpeckers, herons, flamingos, pelicans, gulls, squirrels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, turtles, crocodiles, iguanas, many species of fish, and even humans. (Pokras, M. 2008. Lead Legislation Fact Sheet for Massachusetts Senate Bill 455).

(B) Domestic animals, cattle, dogs, cats, and including humans, children, have also inadvertently and/or intentionally swallowed lead sinkers with resultant lead toxicosis and even death (Pokras and

Chafel. 1992. Loons and Lead Poisoning Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine).

(B) Lead poisoning symptoms/effects include death, inability to feed normally, disorientation, altered behavior, moderate to severe gastrointestinal distress, increased susceptibility to disease, trauma, and predation, secondary poisoning of predators and scavengers (like bald eagles) (Pokras, M. 2008. Lead Legislation Fact Sheet for Massachusetts Senate Bill 455).

(C) Lead has been estimated to kill between 1.5 and 2.5 million migratory waterfowl in North America annually (Lead Legislation Fact Sheet for Massachusetts Senate Bill 455).

(D) In eastern North America, lead poisoning from lead sinker and jig ingestion is the leading cause of Common Loon mortality in their breeding areas, killing more loons than trauma, disease, entanglement in fishing line, or gunshot wounds (Lead Legislation Fact Sheet for Massachusetts Senate Bill 455).

(E) A single dose of 0.01059 ounces (0.3g) can kill an adult loon. Most sinkers and jigs weigh between 0.01765 ounces (0.5g) and 0.5295 ounces (15g) (Lead Legislation Fact Sheet for Massachusetts Senate Bill 455).

(F) **The source of ingested lead by the Common Loon and other piscivorous waterbirds is from ingestion of fish with broken fishing line and attached gear, or taking fish and fishing tackle actively from anglers, or fishing gear picked up from lake bottoms. Because of the grinding action of the gizzard and the presence of small stones against which the fishing gear is abraded, it is suspected that measured sizes are somewhat smaller at necropsy than at the time they were first ingested by loons** (Pokras, M. et al. 2009 Lead Objects Ingested by Common Loons in New England).

(C) Necropsies of *Gavia immer* (Common Loon) in New England recovered ingested lead and non-lead foreign objects from gastrointestinal tracts. Carcasses collected between 1987 and 2000 reveal that a great deal of loon mortality on lakes in New England is attributable to ingestion of lead objects. In this study, 522 carcasses were examined to inspect the types, sizes, and masses of 222 objects responsible for lead toxicosis. Most ingested lead objects were less than 2.5 cm long and weighed less than 25 g. Information on objects ingested by loons may help in development of non-toxic alternatives.

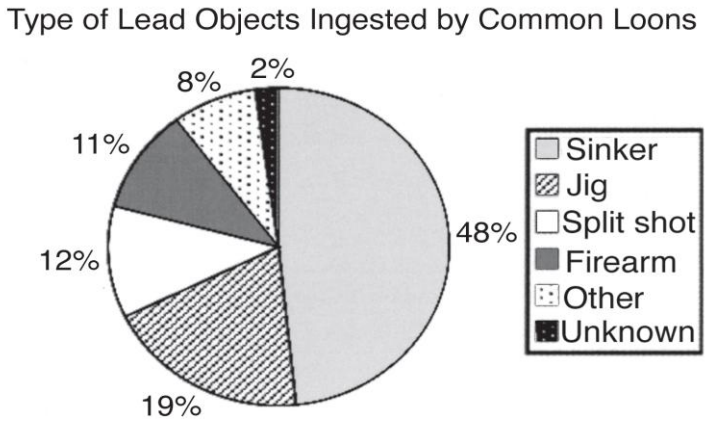

Figure1. Data on 222 lead objects collected from 1989 through 2000 at Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine. The "Other" category includes other Pb fishing gear (lead wire, etc.). "Unknown" includes Pg fragments and objects too deformed to identify. The "Firearm" category includes shotgun pellets and bullets. (Pokras, et al. 2009 Lead objects ingested by common loons in New England).

(D) According to studies by Tufts University, over the last 30 years, lead poisoning accounts for up to 57% of adult loon deaths (State of New Hampshire, Fish and Game Department).

(E) Lead poisoning from fishing gear causes about half the mortalities in breeding and wintering adult Common Loons, removing otherwise healthy breeding loons from the population (Pokras, M. 2008. Lead Legislation Fact Sheet for Massachusetts Senate Bill 455).

(F) Of 650 bald eagles treated by the University of Minnesota's Raptor Center between 1980 and 1999--181bald eagles had lead poisoning—25% of the bald eagles admitted to the center annually (Raptor Center at the University of Minnesota).

(G) Over 25 species of birds are affected by lead poisoning with up to 31% of endangered Trumpeter Swans being killed by lead poisoning (Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative).

(H) 1991-2008 Bald and Golden Eagle Pacific N.W. Region U.S. lead toxicosis research study involving WDFW, WSU College of Veterinary Medicine per Dr.Eric Stauber, WSU., states that 47% of bald eagles and 64 % of golden eagles tested had blood lead levels considered to be toxic by current standards.

4. LEAD'S EFFECT ON WASHINGTON'S COMMON LOONS

(A) 23 expired Common Loons, from 1995-2008, were collected and necropsied to determine cause of death. All contents from the gastrointestinal tracts were photographed or collected to determine sizes of fishing-related gear along with determining food contents, if any, indicating chronic or acute cause of death. Lead from fishing and other foreign objects were noted and documented. Sinkers up to one inch (including a "slinky" of sinkers about four to five inches long and two inches wide), split shot, egg-shaped weights, one inch and less, jigs, lures, fishing line fragments, along with one leaded fishing line the size of a small ball, partially digested hooks, various sized rocks and other foreign objects that were not lead, but were other metals/plastics used for fishing tackle. Most gizzard contents contained more than just one lead sinker/weight and also contained related fishing gear, such as; fragments of monofilament fishing line, hooks, swivels, and/or other related fishing objects. Necropsies, along with x-rays, were conducted by WSU pathologists, BRI biologists, other veterinarians in Washington, including consultations/review of findings with Dr. Mark Pokras, Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine.

(A) Fishing-related mortalities of 23 expired Common Loons collected from 1995-2008, account for 13/23 = 57% of all known mortalities, and is the leading cause of death.

(B) Lead toxicosis from ingestion of lead fishing tackle is determined to be = 9/23 = 39% .

(C) Other fishing-related mortalities include:
1.) fishing net entanglement = 2/13 =15%
2.) fish hook puncture = 1/13 =8%
3.) heavy metal/plastics non-lead =1/13 =8%

(D) Known Common Loon mortalities from lead toxicosis occurred in both freshwater and saltwater habitat territories as indicated by location:

1.) "Summer territory" or breeding/nesting territory on freshwater inland lakes =2/9 = 22%
2.) Migration to and from "Summer/Winter territory" freshwater/saltwater = 2/9 = 22%
3.) "Maturation/Winter territory" (juvenile/sub-adult) freshwater/saltwater =1/9 = 11%
4.) "Winter territory" (inland rivers/lakes plus Puget Sound/Pacific Ocean) or freshwater/saltwater = 4/9 =44%

(E) Common Loon fledglings/juveniles/sub-adults remain in the "Maturation/Winter territory", which is either the freshwater/saltwater habitat, up to their third year of age--when they then return inland to their natal lake region.

(E) As indicated by the above data, Common Loon lead toxicosis mortalities have occurred on both freshwater and saltwater, year round, and affects all loons on both bodies of water and during all seasons or year round. .

(F) Lead toxicosis mortalities of Washington's Common Loons, and reduced productivity as a result, are limiting factors for its loon population. Therefore, in order to protect Washington's Common Loons (and other aquatic birds) from lead toxicosis and resultant death, the use of non-toxic fishing tackle needs to be implemented in all waters and year round.

5. KNOWN RESULTS OF LEAD BAN LEGISLATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(A) "Lead poisoning resulting from the ingestion of Pb (lead) fishing tackle has been identified as a significant cause of Common Loon mortality throughout eastern Canada and the United States."
Evers, D.C. 2007. *Status assessment and conservation plan for the Common Loon (Gavia immer) in North America* BRI Report 2007-20. U.S.F.W.S Hadley, MA.

(B) "Because of the apparent recent success of restricting Pb (lead) sinker use in New Hampshire and neighboring states and lower loon mortality related to Pb ingestion of sinkers from the reservoir of Pb tackle lying on lake bottoms along with pebbles to aid in digestion, might not be as prevalent as once thought." (Evers 2007)

(C) "The timing of Pb deaths and the presence of associated tackle in the gizzard suggest that a significant proportion of Pg (lead) ingesting is recently introduced into lake systems." (Evers 2007)

(D) "The Vermont legislation banned the use and sale of sinkers **only 1/2 ounce or less** and has been in effect since 2007. We have picked up close to 60 loons since 1989 (most of these since the late 1990's). 21 have died from lead plus another 8 from "other" fishing gear. …and at least 2 lead deaths last year, 2008. … monitoring over 7 loons this summer caught up in fishing line, several with lures/hooks in the side of the bill. Loons definitely taking anglers active lines. "
Eric Hanson, Conservation Biologist, Vermont Loon Recover Project

(E) Montana is working on a position statement in support of lead-free fishing alternatives for our Montana Common Loon Working Group. Laura Holmquist, USFS

(F) New Hampshire, Loon Preservation Committee 2008 Season Report, Harry Vogel, Senior Biologist. **LPC 2008 Season Report** includes:

1.) In 1998, the N.H. Legislature passed a bill to restrict the use of lead fishing sinkers of one ounce or less and lead-headed jugs less than an inch in total length, including hook, in lakes and ponds. This Legislation took effect in 2000. The Legislature passed a follow-up bill in 2004 to restrict the use of the same lead sinkers and lead-headed jigs in all freshwater (including rivers) beginning in 2005, and the sale of these sinkers and jigs beginning in 2006.

2.) 2008 Mortality results: LPC field staff collected 18 loon carcasses: 14 adults and 4 chicks. In 2008, 44% or (7/16) of adult mortalities were due to lead poisoning.

3.) Pre-and Post-ban Lead Mortality Rates: The difference in means between pre-ban and post-ban lead mortality rates showed a significant drop after the 1998 legislation was implemented. The difference between pre-ban and post-ban lead mortality rates was significant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Between 1988 and 1999, from 54 lead mortalities, 37 gizzards contained only lead sinkers; 17 had either sinkers with other fishing tackle with no sinkers, representing 31.5% (SE =6.4) of all sampled gizzards. Between 2000 and 2008, 16 lead mortalities had 6 gizzards with only lead sinkers and 10 gizzards containing fishing gear with other lead tackle, representing 68.5% (SE + 12.5) of necropsied lead mortalities.

4.) The timing of mortality from ingested lead tackle suggests that loons are ingesting sinkers and jigs from current fishing activity rather than from the reservoir of lead sinkers and jigs on lake bottoms. A comparison between pre-and post-ban gizzard contents provided corroboration and further suggests that lead sinkers currently cause a smaller portion of loon lead mortalities than prior to N.H. Legislation enacted in 1998. A larger set of loon mortality necropsies performed on northeastern United States loons at Tufts University School of veterinary Medicine shows a similar switch in prevalence from lead sinkers to other lead-based fishing gear (Mark Pokras, personal communication). Harry Vogel, LPC

5.) Studies of banded loons reveal an 86% reduction in nesting potential in a loon territory the year after the death of the female of a territorial pair and a 42% reduction after the death of the male (David Evers, personal communication). Mortality and reduced productivity as a result of lead sinkers and jigs are clearly limiting factors for New Hampshire's loon population. Harry Vogel, LPC

E-mail from Harry Vogel, Senior Biologist, LPC …"while you are banning lead tackle, ban lead-headed jigs AT LEAST TWO INCHES OR LESS (measured with the hook attached). See mortality rates in New Hampshire in 2008 Season Report."

(G) Pers. Comm. per Dr. Marcus Pokras, Tufts Cummings School of Vet. Medicine: "The lead ban legislation use and/or sale in New England States, indicates an 80% increased protection for the Common Loon, but not entirely! 100% of all fishing gear, (one-inch and less and/or one-ounce and less) including lead jigs (two inches and less), measured from the hook, is recommended. A reduced number of lead sinkers available due to lead legislation is now being replaced with continued mortalities of the l loon from taking other fishing tackle, such as the lead-headed jigs and lures. So ban 100% of all fishing gear including split-shot, fly fishing lead heads, buzz baits, weights, etc."

(H) "WI and MN have been doing education for about 10 years and most of the fishing tackle sold is still made of lead." The proportion of lead poisoning among loon fatalities in Wisconsin (25%) is comparable to that observed in Canada (26%–30%) but is slightly lower than that of breeding loons in the New England states (44%–52%). Our findings suggest that lead exposure is a major mortality factor

for loons in Wisconsin. **Amanda Baribeau,** Source and Toxicity Reduction Specialist, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency phone number: (651-757-2211)

6.) LEAD BAN UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES

- **1987** Lead sinkers (28.35g or less) are banned in Great Britain.
- **1994** EPA proposes nationwide ban of lead sinkers.
- **1995** Fish and Wildlife Service bans use of lead sinkers in National Wildlife Refuges where there is reasonable likelihood of an adverse impact on trumpeter swans or common loons. These include Red Rock Lakes NWR in Lima, Montana, National Elk NWR in Jackson, Wyoming, Seney NWR in Seney, Michigan as well as Yellowstone National Park.
- **1997** Environment Canada and Parks Canada prohibit possession of lead sinkers and jigs (50 g or less) in National Wildlife Areas and National Parks.
- **2000** New Hampshire bans use of all lead sinkers weighing 1 ounce or less and jigs less than 1 inch along longest axis in freshwater lakes and ponds (voted 1998).
- **2000** Massachusetts Fisheries & Wildlife Board prohibits the use of all lead sinkers in Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs, the loons' primary habitat in the state.
- **2001** California requires toxicity warning on lead sinker sales: “This product contains lead, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects and other reproductive harm.”
- **2002** Maine bans all sales of lead sinkers weighing half an ounce or less (voted 2001).
- **2002** Denmark prohibits import and marketing of most products containing lead in 2000 with lead products for fishing specifically banned in 2002.
- **2003** Minnesota a bill prohibiting both the sale and use of lead sinkers was introduced in the Minnesota Senate in January of 2003. Bans being considered in Michigan also.
- **2004** New York bans the use of lead sinkers weighing half an ounce or less (voted 2002).
- **2005** New Hampshire bans the use of lead sinkers (one ounce or less) and lead jigs (less than one inch) in any freshwater (rivers were excluded from previous 2000 legislation). The sale of these sinkers is banned as of January 2006 (voted 2004).
- **2006** Vermont bans the sale of lead sinkers less than half an ounce, and use of these sinkers as of 2007 (voted 2004).
- **2008** California and Arizona have lead bans in areas protecting the California Condor.

- **2009** Massachusetts recently passed lead fishing regulation and bans use of: Lead Jig means any lead-weighted hook which has a mass of less than one ounce. Lead Sinker or Lead Weight means any sinker or weight made from lead and which has a mass of less than one ounce."

Other countries:

- **1987** Lead sinkers (28.35g or less) are banned in Great Britain.

- In Canadian national parks and national wildlife areas, it is illegal to use lead fishing sinkers and jigs weighing less than 50 grams, a ban that went into effect in 1997. In 2002, the Canadian House of Commons debated proposed legislation to expand the restrictions of lead tackle use across the country. In February 2004, Environment Canada—the federal agency in Canada responsible for environmental protection issues—announced its intent to pursue actions to prohibit the import, manufacture, and sale of lead sinkers and jigs. Fishing Lead-free: A Regulatory Proposal
  In Ontario, Quetico Provincial Park officials are proposing to restrict the use of lead sinkers and tackle as part of the Quetico Fisheries Stewardship Plan (4.3Mb). While no restrictions are currently in place, visitors are encouraged to use lead-free tackle. Park officials are pursuing a regulation change under the Provincial Parks Act to ban the use of lead in sinkers and tackle.
- In Australia, leaders have colorfully debated whether to restrict the use of lead fishing tackle. In October 2005, the New South Wales Legislative Council (state senate) discussed Canada's proposed restrictions and members of Parliament sparred over the severity of the issue.
- In Denmark, companies are now prohibited from importing and marketing any product containing lead. Prohibitions for both sport and commercial fishing equipment were effective December 2002.
- New Zealand has recent lead legislation.

LEAD SHOT LEGISLATION:

- **1991** Lead shot banned in waterfowl hunting in all 50 states (enacted in 1986 for phased implementation by 1991).

- **1999** Lead shot banned in waterfowl hunting in Canada. (Pokras, M. Tufts CSVM)

7.) WASHINGTON'S COMMON LOON FACTS

(A) "In Washington, recent monitoring indicates that while the western part of the state is on the verge of losing its breeding population, the number of territorial pairs in eastern Washington is increasing. While Washington has a poorly substantiated historical record of breeding, nesting records exist for both sides of the Cascade Mountains (Richardson et al. 2000). Urban development near Seattle and Tacoma has displaced breeding pairs from several lakes, but protection of shoreline habitat around several municipal water supply reservoirs supported at least five territorial pairs during the 1990s. This success may have been temporary, since only three pairs remained in 2006 (D. Paige, pers. com.). In northeastern Washington, a single and very successful breeding pair in the Okanogan highlands was first located in 1985. Since then, the number of loon pairs has slowly grown to seven (D. Poleschook and G. Gumm, pers. com.). In summary, Washington's breeding population has rebounded from severe lows in

the early and mid 1900s to 14 territorial pairs in 2006." (Evers, D. C. 2007. Status assessment and conservation plan for the Common Loon (Gavia immer) in North America. BRI Report 2007-20. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, MA)

(B) 2009 Washington Common Loon's breeding population of 14 territorial pairs produced 14 chicks with 10 surviving to fledge (Poleschook, Jr. and Gumm, 2009).

(C) The Common Loon is a classic example of a K-selected species; it is long-lived and has a relatively low lifetime reproductive performance. Because of the loon's top trophic-level position, high visibility to people, limited dispersal ability and relatively slow replacement rate, it is widely used as an "indicator species" for aquatic integrity. The Common Loon serves that role for a variety of persistent bioaccumulative toxins including Hg (mercury) in the U.S. and Canada. (Evers, D.C. 2007).

(D) Loons Hg (mercury) body burdens are well-established as providing an approach for measuring both biological Hg hotspots and tracking the impacts of temporal changes in
Hg deposition. Evers et al. 2007 (Adverse effects from environmental mercury loads on breeding common loons).

(D) Loons are slow at recolonizing new areas. The average first-breeding-year age for a Common Loon is six years; and it can range from four to 11 years. (Evers, D.C. 2007)

(E) Washington common loon chicks/juveniles remain on the winter territory (freshwater and/or saltwater) and return to the natal lake region at three years of age. Only one banded chick from the west side of Washington returned to take a territory; and, (in 2009), only one banded chick from the east side of the state has been noted to have survived since banding began in 1995.

(E) The primary goal of this proposal is for restricting use of lead on common loon territorial nesting lakes, including the wintering/maturation areas of the common loon; and/or on all Washington waters. This would provide continuity of protection for the territorial pairs and juveniles on all freshwater lakes, rivers, and to include the saltwater areas and also provide protection for many other fish-eating birds, birds of prey, and mammals.

8.) HUMAN HEALTH EXPOSURE TO LEAD –Environmental Defense Fund 1994

In 1994, the U.S. EPA published, in the Federal Register, a proposed rule under the *Toxic Substances Control Act* to prohibit the manufacture, processing, and sale, within the United States, of sinkers containing lead, zinc, or brass that are 2.54 cm (1 inch) or less in any dimension (U.S. EPA 1994). The regulation as initially drafted was not enacted, because many states and angling groups, including the American Sportfishing Association, argued that there was insufficient evidence to warrant a national ban on lead fishing sinkers. The American Sportfishing Association, among others, recommended that regional measures be taken to address this issue — specifically, that the U.S. EPA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluate the extent of the problem nationwide, promulgate regulations in areas where there was evidence of a threat, pursue regulations in National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges where a problem has been documented, and initiate educational programs to inform people about the dangers associated with improper in-home production of these products.

During the discussion of the U.S. EPA's proposal to ban lead fishing sinkers and jigs, the Environmental Defense Fund suggested that there was a potential risk to human health from the exposure to lead fumes during home manufacturing of sinkers and from lead ingestion as a result of biting split shot sinkers to crimp them onto fishing lines (U.S. EPA 1994). It was estimated that 875 tonnes of lead may be used annually in the home production of fishing weights in the United States. In the United States, over 40 cases of lead toxicosis in humans as a result of home production and use of lead sinkers have occurred in New York, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Iowa. In New York state, seven cases of high lead exposure from sinker production were reported between 1988 and 1993. Blood lead levels in all seven individuals exceeded 25 µg/dL, with three individuals having blood lead levels exceeding 60 µg/dL, a level that typically causes noticeable symptoms of lead poisoning in adults (U.S. EPA 1994). Three small children in New Hampshire were exposed in a home where lead sinkers were made and had blood lead concentrations ranging between 27 and 53 µg/dL. Adult family members producing the lead sinkers and cleaning the work areas also had elevated blood lead concentrations. Following transfer of home ownership, the subsequent family's three children also experienced high lead exposure, with blood lead levels ranging between 29 and 42 µg/dL (U.S. EPA 1994). In North Carolina, an outdoor cauldron where lead was melted for sinker production resulted in severe contamination (450 000 µg/g) of soils in the area. U.S. EPA guidelines recommend that children not be allowed access to areas with soil lead levels exceeding 2000 µg/g. Soil lead levels in this instance were more than 200 times the allowable level, and lead levels in dust on outdoor patio areas around the home where the pot was situated were roughly 50 times the level allowed following lead paint abatement. At least 26 children and adults were exposed to lead at this sinker production site (U.S. EPA 1994). In Iowa, two children were found to have elevated blood lead levels associated with biting lead split shot to attach it to fishing line (New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game 1998). In the published medical literature, one case of lead poisoning from sinker ingestion was reported in an 8-year-old child from Ohio. The boy had an elevated blood lead level of 2.6 µmol/L (~54 µg/dL) following ingestion of 20–25 lead sinkers (Mowad et al. 1998). Following removal of the sinkers and chelation therapy, blood lead levels returned to normal. (2005 Canadian Wildlife Services ***Lead fishing sinkers and jigs in Canada: Review of their use patterns and toxic impacts on wildlife).***

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National and International Resources (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency)

- Tufts University's School of Veterinary Medicine conducted an ongoing study of loon mortality, in which they name lead fishing gear as a danger to waterbirds.
- Michigan's Department of Natural Resources has posted information on lead poisoning of waterbirds and waterfowl.
- The Canadian Wildlife Service has introductory information on loons.
- Environment Canada has posted resources as part of their Fish Lead Free education efforts.
- Adirondack Cooperative Loon Program offers information on lead and loons, and ran a lead sinker exchange program in New York (Summer 2003).
- The New York Department of Conservation hosts a Common Loons and Lead Fishing Weights web page.
- Canadian wildlife rehabilitation expert Kit Chubb shares her experiences and perspective in caring for lead-poisoned loons in her column Studies of 32 lead-poisoned Common Loons (March 2005).
- Washington state Department of Fish and Wildlife published Fish and Wildlife Issues Related to the Use of Lead Fishing Gear (December 2006).

Scientific research and published studies

Citations of scientific studies on lead fishing gear ingestion in common loons. (Sorted by publishing date.)

- Goddard, Leonard, Stang, Wingate, Rattner, Franson, and Sheffield. May 2008. Management Concerns about Known and Potential Impacts of Lead Use in Shooting and Fishing Activities (4Mb); Fisheries Vol. 33, # 5 (American Fisheries Society).
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Lead-free alternatives: Manufacturers and retailers (MN PCA)

Non-lead fishing tackle is not a novelty product. Ask for it at retailers and shops, and visit these tackle web sites. We maintain this list of 33 companies offering lead-free tackle—weights of all shapes and sizes that are made without toxic lead. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, at 651-757-2211 or 800-657-3864 toll free.

Bass Pro Shops | www.basspro-shops.com
Search their web site for "XPS" and "Excalibur" weights (tungsten), "Ultra Steel 2000," and "Sticky Weight" tungsten putty, "Lake Fork" tungsten jigs, Gremlin Green "bismuth worm sinkers," and "Safe-Sink" densified plastic worm weights.

Big Ten Tackle | www.bigtentackle.com
An online source for ceramic and steel sinkers.

BossTin | www.bosstin.com
Fishing weights made of tin, including split shot, stylers, swivel sinkers, and a variety of egg and bullet sinkers.

Bullet Weights | www.bulletweights.com
Alternative terminal tackle products. "Ultra Steel" sinkers and interchangeable jigs; tin split shot; tungsten bullet and screw-in weights.

Cabela's | www.cabelas.com
This retailer carries many brands of "non-toxic fishing weights" in their online catalog.

Conquistador Tackle Company | www.conquistadortackle.com
The Conquest tungsten bullet slip weight is available in seven different sizes.

Double Necker Rigs | www.doublenecker.com
Fishing rig made from recycled beverage bottles. Use as a bobber or a weight.

Dr. Drop tungsten composite sinkers | http://drdropsinkers.com
Tungsten composite sinkers use exclusive "friction grip" allowing for fast attachment and retrieval. New for 2006, a "click and slide" weight, as well as traditional bullet and bell sinkers in several weights.

Eagle Claw Fishing Tackle | www.eagleclawclassic.com
Colorado retailer's online catalog includes non-toxic removable split-shot made of tin, and a variety of steel sinkers (bass-casting, egg, and rubber core).

First Mate Lures, Inc. | www.firstmatelures.com
Online retailer of non-toxic tackle made from a bismuth/tin alloy. Jigs, drop shots, bottom bouncers, and slip sinkers, available in a variety of styles and sizes.

Fiskas Wolfram Jigs | www.yourbobbersdown.com
Tungsten jig heads in a variety of sizes, shapes, and colors. Available at many retailers throughout the U.S. and Canada; made in Sweden.

Flambeau Outdoors | www.flambeauoutdoors.com/fishing.asp
"Safe-Sink" worm weights and jig heads are made from a proprietary nontoxic plastic material with tungsten that promises the same specific gravity as lead, so the weights are the same size.

Green Tackle | www.greentackle.com
Custom-made unpainted round jig heads made from a bismuth-tin alloy. Green Tackle is also an online retailer of "environmentally friendly" tackle, including lead-free and biodegradable options.

Islander Lures | www.islanderlures.com
Ice fishing and crappie jigs made of tin.

Jackfish Lures | www.jackfishlures.com
Jigs and sinkers made of bismuth.

JC Manufacturing | www.planer-board.com
Cast-iron downrigger weights in 4, 6, 8, and 10-pound sizes. The torpedo-style weights are covered with a soft plastic which makes them easy on your boat.

Kanji International | www.tacklewarehouse.com/catpage-KANJI.html
Tungsten drop-shot weights are more dense than lead, up to 50% smaller than their lead cousins of same weight. The smaller weight is marketed as more sensitive for detecting subtle bites in deep-dropshot fishing.

Keitech | http://keitech.co.jp/english/
Tungsten-composite bass jigs and round head jigs.

Lead Free Jig Heads | www.leadfreejigheads.com
Online retailer of tin/bismuth alloy sinkers and jigs in a variety of styles.

Lindy Fishing Tackle | www.lindyfishingtackle.com
The Techni-Glo Rattl'n Flyer Spoon is made from a tin/pewter alloy with a brass rattle. Eco-Safe E-Z Tube Weights are made of a tin/pewter alloy, and available in four weight sizes, with and without rattles.

Loon Outdoors | www.loonoutdoors.com/sinkets.html
The "Deep Soft Weight" (1 oz.) is made from tungsten.

Lucky Strike Bait Works Ltd. | www.luckystrikebaitworks.com
Jigs, jig heads, sinkers, and split-shot made from nontoxic bisumth and tin.

Northland Fishing Tackle | www.northlandtackle.com
The "Nature Jig" is 100% lead free, cast from a nontoxic bismuth/tin alloy.

Pallatrax USA | http://pallatraxusa.com
Weights in the Stonze System are made from naturally occurring stones. Available in a range of sizes and colors, in swivel and in-line versions.

Penetrater Weights | www.penetraterweights.com
Tungsten steel bullet-style worm weights available in a variety of colors.

PJ's Finesse Baits | www.ejigs.com
Non-toxic tackle made from bismuth: Maribou jigs, Barbless Woolly Buggers, Eggboos, and Wormaboos.

Recycled Fish | www.recycledfish.org/safekit
All new for 2009! The SAFE Angling Kit has everything you need to catch fish, and do so as a steward of lakes and streams. Packed with name-brand gear--non-lead weights, biodegradable molded lures, circle and cam-action hooks--these kits are ready to go. Great for the novice or a seasoned angler making the switch to non-toxic weights and baits. Visit the web site for participating retail locations.

River2Sea | www.river2seausa.com
California-based manufacturer of non-toxic tungsten sinkers and bismuth/tin alloy buzzbaits and spinnerbaits.

Rocky Ledge Bass Tackle | www.rockyledge.com
Spinnerbaits, buzzbaits, and jigs made from pewter.

Salamander Sinkers | www.salamandersinkers.com
Steel sinkers with a new, patent-pending design for terminal tackle. Nontoxic, snag-resistant, and weight-adjustable.

South Bend | www.south-bend.com
Eco Weights are made from highly pressurized iron oxide, and come in many weights and styles: worm weights, egg sinkers, and bank sinkers. Also makes steel removable split-shot sinkers.

Tacklesmith | www.tacklesmith.com
Wisconsin-based online retailer of lead-free sinkers and jigs made from a variety of non-toxic metals.

Yakima Bait Co. | www.yakimabait.com
The Hildebrant® product line includes many spinnerbaits made from molded bismuth or tin.

Suppliers to tackle manufacturers

Du-Co Ceramics | www.du-co.com
Jigs and sinkers made from ceramic. Call Nick Norante for product information or becoming a distributor.

Ecomass Technologies | www.ecomass.com
Ecomass is a non-toxic polymer-metal composite with the same density as lead which can be molded into fishing weights and lures. Used in lead-free fishing tackle lines from Flambeau Outdoors and Bass Pro Shops.

RTP Company | www.rtpcompany.com
Manufactures lead-free "high gravity compounds" for terminal tackle and ammunition manufacturers.

Handling Lead Safely

Health Notes—Many anglers use lead to make home-made tackle, including sinkers, jigs, and lures. While these hobbyists enjoy their craft and the money it saves, some may not be aware of the health hazards associated with melting, grinding, and cutting lead when unsafe practices are used.

The fumes given off by melting lead and the dust created by cutting and grinding it can be easily spread throughout the home. This can pose health risks for children who can ingest lead by putting contaminated objects or hands in their mouths, or for adults who can inhale fumes or accidentally ingest lead by not washing their hands before they eat, smoke, or chew gum.

Lead can cause a variety of health problems. Children are especially vulnerable because they are still growing and their bodies are not able to get rid of the lead they absorb. Also, pregnant woman are at high risk because they can transfer lead to their unborn baby. If you feel you or your family may have been placed at risk you might consult a physician about getting a blood test.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency offers several suggestions for anglers:

- Set up your shop in a building that is detached from your house. Do not handle or use lead within the common living spaces in your home.
- Keep children and their toys out of work areas. Children under the age of six, particularly those who are crawling or are just starting to walk, are especially at risk.
- Wash your hands before you leave the shop. You should also shower and change clothing, especially shoes, which can carry lead dust, before entering a home.
- Work in a well-ventilated area. A fume hood with a micron filter can greatly reduce airborne exposure to lead fume and dust.
- Wear a respirator mask with a high-efficiency filter. Health professionals suggest using a "HEPA" cartridge filter or a NIOSH-approved N-95 or better mask. These masks are inexpensive and can be found in hardware stores or on the Web. If you have asthma or another lung condition, check with your doctor to see if you can safely wear a respirator.
- Keep your work area clean. Clean the floors and walls with a wet mop and household soap or detergent and water to reduce the amount of lead dust. Never use a broom to dry sweep. ■

Dr. Jim Blando

Some Environmental Public Health Background Information on Lead Fishing Weights and Washington State

Human Health

We don't know how much lead exposure occurs from the use of fishing weights. Children have been known to bite or swallow the weights. Also, people can be exposed after handling the weights if they eat, drink, smoke, or touch their hands to their mouths without washing them first.

The Washington State Lead Chemical Action Plan

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0907008.html

The Lead Chemical Action Plan (CAP) was developed by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) with the help of the Department of Health (DOH), other agencies, and representatives of numerous interests across the state. The purpose of a CAP is to identify the dangers of lead, detail where this substance can be found in our environment and recommend ways to reduce its harm. Although CAPs are developed in accordance with the PBT rule (WAC 173-333), the recommendations in the Lead CAP do not have the force of a new law or regulation.

One of the goals of the Lead CAP is to reduce or eliminate threats to human health and the environment from consumer products that are a source of lead exposure. This is based on the finding that an important way to reduce lead exposures in the long term is to eliminate its use in new products and use less toxic alternatives when available.

The following recommendation related to fishing tackle was included in the Lead CAP:

Recommendation #12- Ecology should work with stakeholders to reduce the use of lead in products where non-lead alternatives are available.

Lead is used in different products for different reasons, therefore, each product and its uses should be considered individually. Ideally, Ecology would work with the appropriate stakeholders for each product on voluntary steps to prevent exposures. Because lead is found in so many products, Ecology recommends focusing on the largest uses where safer alternatives are available. These products include lead shot, fishing weights and wheel weights.

Ecology should work with WDFW, shooters, hunters, fishers, industry representatives and other stakeholders to promote non-toxic alternatives to lead ammunition and fishing tackle and reduce releases without negatively affecting hunting, shooting, or fishing. Some ammunition and fishing tackle are released into the environment during the intended use. Different uses and different types of ammunition and fishing tackle should be dealt with in individual ways. Ecology recommends collaborating with users on workable solutions to reduce exposures. Voluntary steps should be taken to prevent effects on wildlife and the creation of hazardous sites without new laws. Ecology should support WDFW in their efforts to determine where non-toxic shot or other types of non-toxic ammunition should be used.

One of the stakeholders involved with the development of the Lead CAP was Paul Ronald, representing Puget Sound Anglers.

Information in the Lead CAP about Lead Sinker Use and Its Impact on Wildlife

WDFW reported on possible environmental effects from lead fishing gear (Michael 2006). Many different species of birds, reptiles, and small mammals are known to have died from ingesting lead, but birds seem to be the most susceptible to lead poisoning. Lead poisoning from ingested fishing gear has been documented in many species, including the laughing gull, herring gull, whistling swan, mute swan, trumpeter swan, American black ducks, wood ducks, redheads, scaups, scoters, Canada Geese, great blue heron, snowy egret, white ibis, common merganser, red-breasted merganser, double-crested cormorant, green heron, while and brown pelicans, painted turtle, and snapping turtle (Scheuhammer et al. 2003). Loons are the birds most likely to ingest lead fishing tackle, and one lead sinker or lead jig can kill a loon (Michael 2006).

Lead fishing tackle can be a significant source of lead, especially in popular fishing areas. Smaller pieces (less than an inch or an ounce) are most dangerous to waterfowl that accidentally ingest them and then die of lead poisoning. Loons are particularly affected by small lead fishing tackle, including loons in Washington State. People can also be exposed when they handle lead fishing tackle, especially when combined with eating, drinking and smoking. There are many non-lead alternatives available. Some states restrict the use or sale of lead fishing weights. Also there are lead-free fishing areas, such as in Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park where use of lead fishing tackle is prohibited.

Fishing Weights

An estimated 48 to 80 tons of fishing weights are lost annually in Washington. The first estimate, shown in Table IV-8, from Sheuhammer used USEPA estimates for the amount of money spent on fishing weights, while the second estimate used USEPA estimates for number of sinkers produced (Scheuhammer et al. 2003). It is assumed that the number of weights purchased is equivalent to the number of weights lost. The EPA estimate is only for lead sinkers smaller than 2 cm (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1994). The Ecology estimate is based on the number of fishing licenses in Washington and estimates 30% are fly fishermen, and each angler loses 4 ounces of lead per year.

Table IV-8 Lead fishing weights **Study**	**U.S. Weights Sold/Lost Annually (Metric Tons)**	**Basis Of Estimate**	**Washington State Weights Lost Annually (Metric Tons)**
Canadian Wildlife Service, 2003 Sheuhammer *Lead Fishing sinkers and jigs in Canada: Review of their use patterns and toxic impacts on wildlife.*	3977	$87.5 million / $0.022/g	80
Canadian Wildlife Service, 2003 Sheuhammer *Lead Fishing sinkers and jigs in Canada: Review of their use patterns and toxic impacts on wildlife.*	2600	480 million sinkers * 5.4 g/sinker	52
EPA, 1994. Lead fishing sinkers; response to citizens' petition and proposed ban: proposed rule.	2385	450 mil. sinkers *· 5.3g/sinker	48
Nussman, M 1994. US sport fishing industry's position paper in lead fishing sinkers.	2700	Report unavailable	54
Ecology		550,858 anglers * 4 ounces	63

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Proposed Lead Ban for select Washington Lakes---Guys we had better get involved!!!

- Posted by Gary Stiles on November 4, 2009 at 2:56pm in Bass Fishing
- Back to Bass Fishing Discussions

To all,
WDFW is proposing a lead ban on select lakes in our state. The proposal reads as follows:
"This proposal would make it unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than one half ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches in the following freshwater lakes:
Ferry Lake, Swan Lake and Long Lake (Ferry County), Pierre Lake (Stevens County), Big Meadow Lake, Yocum Lake and South Skookum Lake (Pend Oreillie County), Lost Lake, Blue Lake and Bonaparte Lake (Okanogan County), Calligan Lake, Hancock Lake (King County) and Lake Hozomeen (Whatcom County)."
Explanation:
"Common loons are currently state listed as a sensitive species with significant questions as to the species population status. Washington has both breeding populations and wintering populations of common loons. Ingestion of small lead fishing gear has been identified as on the major causes of loon mortality in WA. Lead toxicosis from fishing tackle was responsible for mortalities in 39% of common loon carcasses recovered in Washington from 1996-2008. Over the past few years, an increasing number of manufactures have begun offering for sale lead-free sinkers and jigs. this is an incremental step in reducing the availability of lead to loons and the proposal is restricted to lake in Washington where we have documented common loon breeding."
Testimony can be sent to:
Lori.Preuss@dfw.wa.gov, by fax to 360 902-2155 (Attention: WDFW Rules Coordinator) or by regular mail to the WDFFW rules Coordinator at 600 Capital Way N, Olympia Wa 98504 Must be received by December 1.

My gut tells me that this proposal, if adopted, could be expanded in the future to encompass a larger geographic area than what is currently proposed. Further I have concerns as to what a "Lead Jig" actually is? Would this include spinner baits, chatter baits, on and on? Also, is the science complete? Lots of questions. At any rate, discuss it among yourselves and feel free to offer constructive guidance to the folks at WDFW. One other note, the WDFW Fisheries Dept. did not propose this. It was actually proposed by the bio's in the game department.
Also, apologies for my typo's I will try to type slower next post.

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Replies to This Discussion

Permalink Reply by Tom Edwards on November 4, 2009 at 3:05pm
quote;

39% of common loon carcasses

Now just what is the acual number of birds?

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Shawn O'Connell on November 4, 2009 at 3:10pm
Thanks for the info Gary. We need one of our good writers on here to type up a form email that we can all send to this email adress.

I would love for them to make available their research and findings on this. It definitely seems like a scewed percentage to me and I'm also guessing that we will find it is incomplete and probably not representative as a whole.

There is not a lot of time to respond to this. Looks like they will be trying to push this through quietly.

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by WCCT on November 4, 2009 at 3:27pm
Thanks for the heads up Gary. I agree that this is only a stepping stone for the environmentalists to ban lead completely.

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by AARON373V on November 4, 2009 at 4:24pm
Great question. If 7 are dead, and 3 of those are becuase of lead, then this is stupid. If it's 100 plus birds, then maybe it's worth considering.

I have two thoughts here. 1st, it feels like it is targeting us and I want to be defensive about it. I don't fish any of those lakes, but I am sure it's only a matter of time before others fall under the umbrella. 2nd, what was it, about 10-15 years ago that lead shot over water for bird hunting was banned? Well, the sport adapted. We can do the same.

Tom Edwards said:

> quote;
>
> 39% of common loon carcasses
>
> Now just what is the acual number of birds?

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Marc Marcantonio on November 4, 2009 at 5:40pm
What part of "this is an incremental step in reducing the availability of lead to loons" would cause anyone to doubt their goal is to ban lead like in the New England states?

As a biologist I have studied and written 2 papers about lead toxicity to waterfowl. This doesn't make me an expert, but it does give me some scientific experience to have some knowledge on the subject. I also manufacture lead sinkers, and I tried to manufacture lead substitute sinkers. I am also a fisherman with some experience on how suitable lead substitutes are. Having been on the Inland Fish Policy Advisory Group for 10 years, I saw this come up once before and luckily get dropped. I established the above for the sole purpose of pointing out that I have given this subject a tremendous amount of thought, so my comments come from careful consideration and not biased emotion.

Let me state up front that there are incidents in which lead toxicity is a problem, but I will need to see the WDFW's data and analysis before I believe a problem exists in Washington.

As several mentioned above, we all need to see the study that is referenced, and we need to carefully consider both the data and the conclusions. If you ask for the study, the State has to provide it under the Freedom of Information law.

Remember, loons are migratory. Even if loons have been found dead with lead toxicity, it doesn't mean the lead was ingested in Washington state unless there is evidence of that. Usually this occurs in waterfowl when feeding on mud flats where gravel is unavailable

to waterfowl, but where lead shot has fallen during waterfowl hunting activities. Sure, there are some mud flats in Washington, but not many, and not where the ban is being proposed. Use the common sense test here; if an angler loses a 1/4 oz lead sinker on one of these proposed lakes, what is the likelihood of a migratory loon finding and eating it? Our lakes have no shortage of gravel/pebbles, and of a size that a loon would prefer over a 1/4 oz size...and it would be easier to find a needle in a haystack since at least a needle looks different than a piece of hay.

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This is a slippery slope that needs to be recognized for the first step that it truly is. Why only Loons? Why not all birds including ducks, geese, doves, etc.? It is all about incrementalism. Loons are mystical creatures, that everyone will agree should be protected. So it is an easy sell to the public, and the law gets passed. Then comes the next argument, that if it protects loons to ban lead in their breeding lakes, then it would protect ducks and geese in their habitats too.

Please be sure to educate these "well-intentioned" but ill-informed rule proposers where and how all of these lead substitutes are manufactured. They are sold as environmentally friendly, when the opposite is true. The production of Tungsten sinkers involves extremely intense heat that wastes energy on an enormous scale, and for what? A fishing sinker! Ever wonder why these lead substitutes are made in China? I suppose it makes sense to pollute the air, ground and water in China but not in the USA? Or waste their energy sources? With very little research it is easy to see that Tungsten and other lead substitutes are NOT environmentally friendly. And we know they are not cost effective. Please pass this on to WDFW.

Gary is right, we all need to act to protect our interests. Insist on the science and insist that any new law accomplishes the targeted purpose, and no more.

The proponents of lead bans pull out all the stops, especially the scare tactics. Much of their claims are completely false, so don't be quick to accept them. Lead is a natural element, and very stable. It does not poison anything until specific unusual conditions exist that allow it to be dissolved where it can be toxic. There are still lead water pipes in use by water companies, and these pose no threat unless acidic conditions or electrolysis conditions exist.

In conclusion, please see this as the threat to your lifestyle that it really is. It is a conspiracy aided unwittingly by well-intentioned but foolish individuals whose salaries you pay with your taxes and license fees. Get involved or suffer the consequences.

P.S. I have made my comments known, and will continue to do so, but they fall on deaf ears because my arguments are dismissed since I manufacture lead fishing sinkers. Don't wait, your ox is being gored right now!

ciao,
Marc

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Jake "The Snake" Anderson on November 4, 2009 at 6:29pm
Wow....great post Marc. Eye opening and enlightening.

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Jon Sessler on November 4, 2009 at 8:33pm
Great post Marc,

This is exactly what we have talked about with the Animal Rightists on this site before. They attack on all fronts and the incrementalism you speak of is real. They also infiltrate and work from within. Remember the post about the plastic worm in the trout? Where did that joker go? If he would have gained any traction, you can bet it wouldn't have stopped there. They will also try to divide and conquer by piting one group against another, and then pick off each group separately.

Remember when they outlawed bear baiting, and hunting with hounds in this state? Many sportsmen, fishermen included, didn't care and didn't get involved. Shortly thereafter, they made trapping, with any body gripping trap a FELONY!! That includes mice, rats, and moles. Don't believe me? The letter of the law makes no distinction between trapping a rat, or trapping a coyote. Again the sportsmen were not united. Now it's our turn in the barrel. My guess is the fly-fishermen won't care, because it doesn't affect them, and the hunters won't care because it doesn't affect them, and the trappers won't care because it doesn't affect them, and the hound hunters won't care because it doesn't affect them, and the bear baiters won't care because it doesn't affect them.

It's time to get involved, contact your State Reps, and the WDFW, and don't expect the other guy to do it, because he won't you need to. GUESS WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY BEEN DIVIDED, LET'S NOT BE CONQUERED.

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Ben Hanes on November 4, 2009 at 8:47pm
Who the heck do we contact? What do we say???

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Jon Sessler on November 4, 2009 at 8:51pm
You contact the people in Gary's post, and you contact your elected officials, and get them onboard.

You say what you believe....

Ben Hanes said:

> Who the heck do we contact? What do we say???

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Jordan Doucet on November 4, 2009 at 9:13pm
I nominate Marc....

Nice post Marc, very enlightening.

Marc Marcantonio said:

> What part of "this is an incremental step in reducing the availability of lead to loons" would cause anyone to doubt their goal is to ban lead like in the New England states?
>
> As a biologist I have studied and written 2 papers about lead toxicity to waterfowl. This doesn't make me an expert, but it does give me some scientific experience to have some knowledge on the subject. I also manufacture lead sinkers, and I tried to manufacture lead substitute sinkers. I am also a fisherman with some experience on how suitable lead substitutes are. Having been on the Inland Fish Policy Advisory Group for 10 years, I saw this come up once before and luckily get dropped. I established the above for the sole purpose of pointing out that I have given this subject a tremendous amount of thought, so my comments come from careful consideration and not biased emotion.
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> Let me state up front that there are incidents in which lead toxicity is a problem, but I will need to see the WDFW's data and analysis before I believe a problem exists in Washington.
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> As several mentioned above, we all need to see the study that is referenced, and we need to carefully consider both the data and the conclusions. If you ask for the study, the State has to provide it under the Freedom of Information law.
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ciao,
Marc

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Marc Marcantonio on November 4, 2009 at 9:54pm

Jordan, I wish I could have more of an impact on this situation. I helped get it shelved several years ago, but when I bring up the subject now WDFW ignores my experience as an angler, my training and experience as a fisheries biologist with an additional degree in ecology, and they point to the fact that I manufacture QuickDrops and therefore I am biased and not to be trusted.

You should see the information that is being used to justify this ban; junk science and emotional based misinformation that they trust won't be questioned by reasonable people. They use words like "this loon is suspected to have succumbed to lead toxicosis but the body was dragged off by predators so an autopsy could not be performed". They say things like half of all deaths in Washington are the result of lead toxicosis, but then you realize when reading the information that they are talking about half of the bodies they recovered (4 in one "study" they cite); ask exactly what the population of loons are in the State of Washington, and how many die of other causes like old age, habitat loss, disease, predation, etc. These aren't included when they cite "half of the deaths are from lead toxicosis". This is the misinformation we have to challenge to put the problem in proper perspective.

Ask for the study, then question the data and analysis. Ask how many loons are in Washington (the real loons are the people who push this junk), and ask how many are confirmed dead from lead toxicosis.

Google studies on this and you will see they come from the Audubon folks, and their goal is a complete ban on all lead fishing equipment. They say in some of these studies that lead alternatives will only cost an angler an average of $5 more per year!!! How is that for credible infomation. A QuickDrop cost $0.30 for one, a Kanji Tunsten teardrop costs $1.30 for one!

Or simply send your comments and concerns to the person Gary identified in his message, and to your legislators and the fisheries commission. Even if you only say you are not in favor of the ban, you will have helped.

ciao,
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Jordan Doucet said:

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Nice post Marc, very enlightening.

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Marc

► Reply to This

Permalink Reply by Jordan Doucet on November 4, 2009 at 10:06pm

National Post
Saturday June 18, 2005

By Peter Shawn Taylor

This year's fishing season could be the last time Canadian anglers are allowed to use those ubiquitous lead fishing sinkers. That's because the federal government is proposing to ban lead tackle and force fishermen to find more expensive alternatives. But even non-anglers should be concerned with how and why the government is making this decision.

The circumstances surrounding the proposed lead-sinker ban reveal that whimsy and fabrication have replaced science in setting environmental policies. The government and the environmental group that has spearheaded this crusade, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), claim the move is necessary to save Canadian loons from lead poisoning. Yet the actual evidence suggests the size and danger of the lead-sinker issue has been grotesquely exaggerated. And if the Liberals are prepared to pervert scientific evidence in order to justify new laws for picayune issues such as fishing tackle, what does this suggest for bigger and more significant policies?

Now urban folk might require a bit of background on the lead debate. In 1991, the U.S. banned lead shotgun pellets because of evidence that they found their way into lakes and rivers and were then ingested by water birds, causing lead poisoning in loons. Canada followed suit in 1997 with its own ban on lead shot.

But success on lead shot prompted a broader and bolder agenda, one that appears to be part lead hysteria and part antifishing campaign. Today the WWF and the federal government's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) argue that if banning lead shot makes sense, then it must also make sense to ban lead fishing tackle, since those small sinkers could get snagged or lost and end up on lake bottoms as well.

The WWF and CWS even came up with a catchy factoid — they claim 500 tonnes of lead sinkers are deposited in Canadian waterways annually. "That's the equivalent weight of dropping 500 cars into our lakes, rivers and streams each year," said former Environment Minister David Anderson last year in announcing the proposal to ban lead sinkers. And this is where policy parts ways with logic and science.

There's a fundamental difference between firing a shotgun shell over water and watching the pellets fall into the lake, and fishing with a sinker. Shotgun pellets are not designed to be reused. Sinkers are. In fact there is no reason why a careful fisherman couldn't use a handful of sinkers his entire life. That famous 500-tonne figure — and the image of an endless parade of cars being driven off piers into our lakes — assumes that every fisherman in Canada manages to lose his entire collection of sinkers at the end of every season. Selling a sinker is, in the government's mind, the same as ramming it down the throat of an unsuspecting loon.

Then there is the fact that a sizeable portion, perhaps even a majority by weight, of lead sinkers sold in Canada are not the tiny bits of metal you squeeze on your line, but what are called downrigger balls. These are fiveto 10-pound weights used for trolling for Great Lake salmon and other deep-water fish. And if there are loons out there swallowing 10-pound balls of lead, the environment has bigger problems than sinker ingestion.

But of course all this is just speculation. If there really is a credible danger to waterbirds from lead sinkers, then there should be a scientific process to determine the extent of the havoc being wreaked.

In fact, ingestion of lead sinkers has been studied extensively on both sides of the border. When environmentalists first began moving against lead sinkers, the U.S. National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisc., was asked to study the issue. Scientists there examined 2,240 individual waterbirds over four years and found only 23 birds (including 11 loons) that had lead sinkers in their stomachs. A larger study in Illinois found one bird out of 16,651 was carrying a lead sinker. As a result of these findings, the U.S. government abandoned plans for a nation-wide lead-sinker ban.

Canadian research reveals the same basic level of lead-sinker mortality north of the border. Between 1964 and 1999, the CWS was able to identify 71 birds and one turtle that had died from swallowing lead sinkers. A more recent study shows much the same thing. A 2003 CWS publication says: "An average of six cases of wildlife mortality from sinker ingestion have been documented annually in Canada between 1987 and 1998." Six dead birds. Per year. It's not exactly a bird holocaust out there.

Now this might be compared with the thousands of loons that have died over the past three years on Lake Erie due to botulism. Or the fact that virtually the entire loon nesting habitat was wiped out in 2004 on Lake of the Woods when the water table rose precipitously. Or that the North American loon population is estimated at 700,000 birds.

Six dead birds nationwide due to lead sinker ingestion is insignificant to the point of amusing. Or it would be, if not for the fact that the federal government has seen fit to ignore its own scientific evidence when making policy. Brochures from Environment Canada call lead-sinker ingestion "the leading cause of death reported in adult common loons." The WWF for its part has claimed that the lead-based loonie death toll "could be as high as 30,000 birds per year" in Ontario alone. It is pure fantasy.

This winter, Environment Minister Stephane Dion claimed to hold a consultation on the lead-sinker debate. But with his department working hand in glove (or worm on hook) with the WWF and a ban already unveiled as the preferred policy of the government, the fishing community is bracing for an inevitable end to lead sinkers some time this year.

The actual monetary impact of a ban is a question mark. Sinkers themselves are relatively inexpensive and phasing out lead might only add a few bucks a year to the cost of fishing. Yet the proposed regulation talks about banning any tackle with a 1% lead content, which would include brass fishing reels and a wide variety of spinners, jigs and other paraphernalia. And at a much greater cost to the industry.

Regardless of whether the cost is big or little, however, the key issue remains the process by which government is making this decision, since it appears to be driven by an egregious misrepresentation of scientific evidence.
Biologist David Ankney is a member of the CWS editorial board, but he takes a dim view of what passes for science at that government agency. "In my 30 years as a wildlife scientist, I've seen bad science and I've seen abuse of science," he says of the 2003 CWS report on lead-sinker ingestion. "But never have I seen so much bad science and abuse of science in one document."

If six dead loons can become the basis for a policy that could force Canadians to spend more money, change their habits or even give up fishing — in other words, if a fact-blind environmental agenda can drive government actions — then what else is Ottawa capable of manipulating? Easy question, of course. The answer is Kyoto.

Peter Shawn Taylor is a writer in Guelph, Ont.

Proposal 40: Methow River – Letter from Steelhead Trout Club
Methow River additional data

Steelhead Trout Club of Washington

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Tom Wallace, Secretary
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Seattle, WA 98125
206-290-1151

Dan Miller, Vice President
9247 - 12th Ave. S.W.
Seattle, WA 98016
206-715-0497

Ed Conroy, Treasurer
W. 600 Lakeside Drive
Shelton, WA 98584
360-482-6113

WDFW Rules Committee
Proposed Sportfishing Rule Change #40 Methow River

We are opposed to the proposed WDFW rule change #40 to restrict the maximum hook size to a size #10 during the 4 month long trout season on the Methow River.

The Methow River is currently a quality fishery with "Selective Gear Rules" in place i.e.; only unscented artificial flies or lures with one single point barbless hook may be used. This is Catch & Release fishery during the trout season. Additional season long hook size limitations are not needed.

The proposed rule change to the small size #10 hook is intended to reduce the by catch of Steelhead that may be in the river prior to the end of the trout season in September. The size #10 hook restrictions will still allow the use of Glo Bugs (egg pattern flies tied on small hooks), plastic beads fished with a dropper hook and colored weighted beads. These are well known & productive Steelhead techniques that are fished on small size hooks that could still be used to target Steelhead under this proposed rule change. (see examples)

The restrictive #10 hook size proposal would eliminate the use of traditional size streamer flies, normal trout size lures and larger than size #10 dry flies (hoppers, humpys, stimulators etc) that are often used to float smaller size weighted nymph patterns in 2 fly presentations. (see examples)

Limiting the hook size to a small 10 hook for the entire season may well have a direct impact on the Salmon & Steelhead smolt in the river system during the early & mid portions of the 4 month long trout season. Larger barbless hooks in the size 6 or 8 size range that are used on lures, streamers & larger than size 10 top water flies will, in fact, decrease the chance of hooking these smaller fish & allows simple release of any of the few that may be hooked (most come loose in the net or are easily released untouched in the water!).

This rule change will create a season long small hook size dry fly and nymph fishery on the Methow River.

Adding a season long small size hook restriction to the Selective Gear Rules and Catch & Release regulations already in place will not solve the targeting of Steelhead by some anglers in late September as the trout season comes to an end.

The Steelhead returns in 2008 were large enough to support a Steelhead season in 2008 and are at near record levels in 2009. The '09 season was opened early on September 28 (with 3 days of fishing in September!) with a 4 fish daily bonus fish retention limit. It would appear that the minimal by catch of Steelhead in prior years has had little impact on the current returning Steelhead runs.

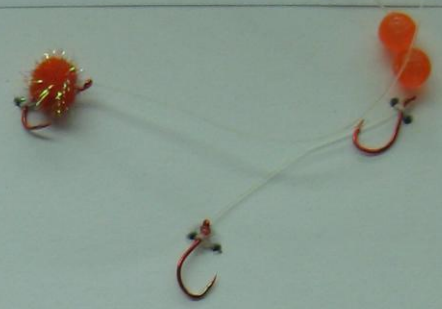
This is basically an enforcement issue regarding the targeting of Steelhead and the closing of the river during the last few days of the trout season in September. The Methow River under the Selective Gear Rules and catch & release regulations has served the river well through the years and it is now considered one of the premier trout streams in the State. Restrictive hook size limitations should not be added to the current rules that are in place and certainly not to the entire 4 month trout fishing season.

Hook restrictions or other solutions could be considered for the latter part of September when the targeting of Steelhead seems to be occurring. Size 10 hook restrictions should not be applied to the entire 4 month trout season on the Methow River that already operates under catch & release & Selective Gear Rules.

Al Senyohl, President, Steelhead Trout Club of Washington
Member, WDFW Steelhead / Cutthroat Policy Advisory Group
Home Owner, Winthrop, WA 509 996-2032 – cell 425 941-1148
Email – alsenyohl @aol.com

Against the proposed hook size 10 restriction on the Methow River

Popular Steelhead Glo Bugs & Bead Rigs on size 10 hooks can still be used to target Steelhead



Traditional size trout Spinners, Streamers, Stonefly & popular Dry Flies large enough to support 2 fly presentations (hook size 6 & 8)

STEELHEAD TROUT CLUB OF WASHINGTON

SEATTLE CHAPTER, INC.

Steelhead Trout Club of Washington

Encouraging, advocating, and assisting the conservation of all sports fish, especially Steelhead

Al Senyohl, *President*
425-941-1148
contact@steelheadclub.com
alsenyohl@aol.com

Washington's oldest sports club • Since 1928

Proposal 75: Spirit Lake – Clark-Skamania Flyfishers letter

WDFW

Regional Public Hearing / Proposed Fishing Rules 2010-1012

Region 5, Vancouver, WA Office

October 8th 2009

Rule #75. Spirit Lake (Cowlitz Co.)

Proposed: Open by limited-entry drawing, Saturdays only June 15 – October 31. Catch-and-release and selective gear rules. Fishing from a floating device or from a designated bank area only.

Explanation: This fishery is contingent on the U.S. Forest Service allowing public access. The Department has requested that the U.S. Forest Service allow access for this limited fishery that would provide anglers with a special fishing opportunity on a population of large trout, and is hopeful that an agreement can be reached.

Clark-Skamania Flyfishers, along with many other organizations and individuals, are very disappointed with the WDFW's current approach to the rule change promoted for Spirit Lake in this year's rule changes.

As many of you know, CSF and others have been involved in an attempt to negotiate an opening of this lake with the Forest Service and the Mt. St. Helens Monument personnel for over seven years. These efforts to resolve this issue have, to this date, been unsuccessful.

Our patience and energy for this struggle is close to exhaustion. In order for us to determine if we want to continue this effort, we need a more comprehensive understanding of the WDFW commitment to this issue.

In order for CSF and others to analyze the value of further commitment to this cause, we are asking for the following questions and inquiries to be answered by the WDFW.

1. We are requesting the names and titles of all WDFW personnel who were involved with the decision on this rule change. Also, we request that each of these people respond, in written form, with an explanation of how and why they reached this decision.

2. We are requesting a detailed plan as to how the WDFW proposes to proceed with any negotiation with the Forest Service regarding this issue. The plan should include strategies, tactics, time lines and an explanation as to why the WDFW feels that these negotiations will produce a resolution on this subject.
3. We are requesting all records of any grants or funding provided by WDFW to any organization regarding research at Spirit Lake. These records should include dates, amounts and explanation of the results of these expenditures.
4. We are requesting records of all WDFW permits that have been issued to any organization for research at Spirit Lake. Along with the records, we are asking for a listing of all data shared or recovered from these permits.
5. We are requesting that the WDFW issue a statement as to why an agreement is necessary with the Forest Service, given the fact that access to Spirit Lake is now open to the public. Your rule states: "This rule is contingent on the U.S. Forest Service allowing public access." This access is currently acknowledged by the Forest Service on their web site and is in printed material.

The following are the reasons behind our five requests:

1. It appears that this issue may have become more of a political issue than a fishing issue. We need to know if the WDFW fears unfavorable political fallout if they open Spirit Lake as requested? Would the opening of the lake cause the WDFW to suffer in other political areas from Senator Jacobson or others? In order for us to enter the political area on this issue, we need to understand the hidden agendas present.
2. For seven years we have tried to negotiate with the Forest Service. In the beginning, they would not even give us a hearing or answer inquiries. In the last four years, the WDFW was able to get the Forest Service to at least discuss some of the issues. At the beginning of these meetings, it was clear that the Forest Service was against any proposal to open Spirit Lake. You need only to review the notes of the first meeting on October 10th of 2008 where the Forest Service made the following opening statement: "This is a Class 1 Research Area and we have different perspectives on it. We are going to agree to disagree and table the discussion on whether this is a Class 1 Research Area or part of the forest."

   From that point until now, one road block, delay or objection after another have been put forth by the Forest Service. Each obstacle has been addressed and cleared or mitigated by the WDFW. From the most ridiculous road blocks such as dangerous quick sand to the killer logs that hunt down fisherman to the latest requirement of an EIS, the Forest Service has attempted to block any meaningful negotiation on how to open this lake to a recreational pursuit.

   You only need to review a letter sent to the WDFW Commission Chair and the Governor's Office to get a sense of how the Forest Service negotiators feel about the WDFW. The letter attached was dated February 21, 2009 and was written by a senior Forest Service negotiator. The following are a few of his comments regarding the WDFW.

"WDFW used an end run around the U.S. Forest Service - The proposal is offensive - WDFW action is among the most unprofessional and counterproductive - WDFW is spending its limited time and resources to subvert existing enforcement protections - Exceedingly unprofessional - Outdated and decidedly special interest orientated department - Misrepresentation of an issue constitutes a violation of professional standards."

This language does not suggest an open and fair minded approach to the negotiating process. It is our understanding that phone calls to Guy Norman from the senior negotiating member of the Forest Service would make the above comments mild by comparison.

The latest road block is the EIS and is completely without merit. A trail to the lake was evident years ago in a response by the Forest Service in the Department of Game document (Page 425, paragraph 2). This document suggests that Spirit Lake and St. Helens Lake be removed from the Class 1 Research protection. The Forest Service responded to this comment on page 361, as follows, "A hiking trail is proposed from Windy Ridge viewpoint north to the Spirit Lake shoreline to a point that provides a good view of the crater and dome. This trail will be extended along the south shore of Spirit Lake to provide a tie to Harry's Ridge. This trail will avoid the unique feature and intensive research presently on-going in the basin, and could provide access for fishing sometime in the future."

It was never intended in the CMP for there to be no access from the Spirit Lake Highway to Spirit Lake. The trail referred to above was to supply a replacement access that was lost when the shuttle bus route to Spirit Lake in preferred alternative "D" was dropped.

Another factor negating a need for an EIS is the precedence of the Elk hunting rule for the same area only a couple of years ago. These two issues are the same, and it seems that the political pressure brought to bear at that time allowed the Forest Service to grant this recreation under a "category exclusion rule" to the EIS.

Even if an EIS is needed, the Forest Service states that they don't have the funds or personnel to provide the needed information. If the WDFW or an outside entity were to provide the funds, we are still faced with the fact that the same people blocking this proposal, the Forest Service, are the same people who would review and decide on the EIS issue. What do you think the outcome would be? If you play a game where the opponent has the home field advantage, are the referee's, and make the rules, it does not seem to be a level playing field.

The road blocks and stalling tactics make any meaningful negotiation with the Forest Service on this issue impossible at best.

3. An enormous amount of money has been and will be spent in the name of research at Spirit Lake by a few people. It is important that we follow the money trail. The Pacific Northwest Research Station alone has an annual budget of fifty-two million. Their fiscal year report shows

that the Base research appropriation account was 51% while Direct client support was another 36%. Another 12% was distributed to cooperators (Educational institutions). I have been trying for over a year to get information from this agency as to how much is being spent on Spirit Lake research and how much is planned for the future. These inquires have been met with stalls and unrelated information. The public needs to know how their tax dollars are being spent and what results are being gained from the expenditures.

4. We need to know if permits are being given to organizations to conduct research at Spirit Lake. It these permits are being granted, we need to understand what benefits are being derived from this permitting process. It is our understanding that any data produced by these studies are by permit regulations and are to be shared with the WDFW and the public. If this is the case, we need to see documentation of these rules being adhered too.
5. Access is now available via the Harmony Falls trail #224. This is confirmed by the Forest Service web site and printed material by the Forest Service and the Washington Trails Association. The Forest Service identifies the trail as follows: "It provides the only access to the lake at this time."

   This access is currently being used by hikers and also by a growing number of people fishing the lake illegally. I have been asked by several of them as to why we are bringing this issue to public attention and not just enjoying the fishing opportunities presented by this access. The answer is obvious. It is time for the WDFW to open this lake to the public and take charge of its responsibility to protect and manage this fishery

We are requesting the WDFW to immediately respond, in writing, to these questions and inquiries. This information is vital to our ongoing commitment to this long standing effort to allow public access to a world class trout fishery.

Sincerely

M. Dennis Way

President

Clark-Skamania Flyfishers

DENNY WAY

From: "darcy mitchem" <dmitchem@usa-dialup.com>
To: <lburditt@fs.fed.us>
Cc: "Guy Norman" <normagrn@dfw.wa.gov>; "Mark Smith" <ecoparkman@mac.com>; <mwecker@wwest.net>; "'Denny Way'" <denjanway@msn.com>; <john.weinheimer@dfw.wa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2009 9:36 AM
Subject: Spirit Lake discussion

May 18, 2009

Hi,
I recently talked to you about Spirit Lake during the Mt. St. Helens Advisory committee meeting in Longview. I would like to follow-up with some citations. During this debate about fishing, nobody has really gone back to the Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS for guidance and asked the question "What does the Plan say about fishing in Spirit Lake?" The CMP address fishing in Spirit Lake directly. On page 237 the Scientific Advisory Board specifically instructed:
SPIRIT LAKE BASIN
A. Spirit Lake : No motor boats: pollution (except for administration)
Non-motorized boating or electric motors ok
Fishing and hunting ok

The USFS even provided access to allow fishing in Spirit Lake. The Department of Game (pg. 425 paragraph 2) suggests that Spirit and St. Helens Lakes be removed from Class 1 research protection area since no off trail travel is allowed without permits and nobody could fish the lakes because they are restricted to trails. The Forest Service responds to this comment on page 361 "**A hiking trail is proposed from Windy Ridge viewpoint north to the Spirit Lake shoreline to a point that provides a good view of the crater and dome. This trail will be extended along the south shore of Spirit Lake to provide a tie to Harry's Ridge. This trail will avoid the unique features and intensive research presently on-going in the basin, and could provide access for fishing sometime in the future.**"

It was never intended in the CMP for there to be *no access at all* from the Spirit Lake Hwy to Spirit Lake. The trail referred to above was to supply a replacement access that was lost when the shuttle bus route to Spirit Lake in preferred Alternative D was dropped. This shuttle was proposed on an existing road that was bulldozed through the pumice plain and used for the tunnel and pump station until the mid-80's. The access was changed to a trail that spanned from Windy Ridge to Johnston/Coldwater. The trail was to be built after Johnston Ridge was complete. Unfortunately, fish were discovered in Spirit Lake before the trail was built. I was working for the Forest Service as an interpreter at Coldwater when fish were discovered. We were instructed by Monument Manager Lynn Roberts to not mention that fish were in the lake in our presentations to the public. We could answer direct questions about fish, but were not allowed to bring the subject up first. It was a don't ask, don't tell policy on fish. Why? Because people might want to fish the lake (this was in 1992-3). And when the trail (Truman trail 207) was actually built, it was re-located away from the lake. I urge you to compare the trail route on the map of the modified, selected Alternative D with the trail that we currently have. It is my strong belief that this was done specifically to prevent access for fishing, despite promises in in the CMP to the State that a trail here could provide fishing access in the future.

As for the guidance of the joint Wildlife Management plan, I have heard the scientists claim that this plan bans fishing in Spirit Lake. The Wildlife Plan itself does not support this assertion. The bottom of page 2 top of page 3 outlines the responsibilities of agencies: the state manages the wildlife, the USFS manages their habitat. Note, that only fish stocking is discussed (not fishing). Spirit Lake is simply one of many lakes with no fish stocking. On page 3 it seems the plan will address hunting/fishing in Class I areas in Item 1, but it backpedals on page 6, decides only to address fish stocking, and relies on the CMP, the Monument act, and federal and state law for guidance in the other issues. It is important here to compare the map of Class I area (next page figure 2) with the so-called "restricted area" that has the extensive regulations of Class I areas, but, according to the CMP (pg.240-242) theses Class II areas do not need this type of regulation.

The Fish and Wildlife Plan talks about Spirit Lake on page 25, when it says no fish are present, but spawning habitat may be available in the distant future. On page 33, Spirit Lake is NOT listed as one of the 13 lakes without [planned] trail access. Research at lakes is discussed, but no where does it state that fishing and research are not compatible. (pg. 36). The main discussion is Appendix A, where which lakes are to stocked is addressed. Again, fishing is not mentioned, and several of the s where stocking was not allowed currently allow fishing.

The three prominent misconceptions perpetrated by the scientific community are simply not backed up by either the CMP or the

.. and Wildlife Plan.
nese unsupported assertions are:
1) the Restricted Area is the same thing as the Class I Research Area
The CMP does not mention any restricted area, and certainly does not recognize "this" area at all. According to the closure order, the current restricted area contains a combination of Class I (the only place where heavy restrictions are allowed) Class II (where location of travel routes and education of users, not regulation, is suppose to be used to ensure protection of resources), unclassified Weyerhaeuser land purchased in 1992, and land currently owned by the State DOT and DNR.
2) The Spirit Lake area is set aside for the exclusive use of scientists.
This statement is simply not supported by the CMP or the Fish/Wildlife Plan. With the possible exception of the crater, no area of the Monument is set aside for the exclusive use of any group. Certain areas simply require more mitigation and regulation to ensure that recreation and research can coexist. If there is a managing document out there that says othewise, I would appreciate having a copy.
3) The joint Fish and Wildlife Plan banned fishing in Spirit Lake.
Again, read the plan. The only thing banned in Spirit Lake is fish stocking for ten years. If there is some "secret" plan out there, that changes the intent of the CMP, please provide a copy. And, any such behind the scenes agreement would go against the Fish and Wildlife plan, which contains a chapter on public involvement, cooperation, and full disclosure.

Aside from fishing, the loss of any access (even a strenuous hiking trail) from the Spirit Lake Hwy to Spirit Lake has prevented the Toutle Community from reconnecting with Spirit Lake. This lake has been culturally and historically important to SW Washington for generations, but we are not allowed to even hike there from our traditional access, the Spirit Lake Hwy. Again, the Truman trail was suppose to provide this cultural link back to Spirit Lake, but the location was moved. The last time I touched the water of Spirit Lake was July 4, 1979. I was 9 years old, and as a 5th generation Toutle Valley resident, I'm still waiting for the chance to walk from the Spirit Lake Hwy. to Spirit Lake again. I want my children to be able to reconnect. I want to touch the water and stand on the shore with the next generation and tell them that when I was their age I came here and tossed pumice in the water. I can't do this because of an interagency squabble over fish.

As a community, we urge the Forest Service to relocate the Truman trail back to its intended route along the shore of Spirit Lake, and allow the state to develop a limited fishery. The trails in this area are very low standard and inexpensive to build. In some cases, they are simply posts that mark the route. I'm sure our community could coordinate volunteers to build the trail, and since this is not a new trail, and is simply re-aligning an existing trail to its planned and approved route in the EIS, construction would be main cost. It could be a great step forward for the community and the Forest Service (not to mention directly addressing some of the Advisory Committee's recommendations and frustrations), if, for the 30th anniversary of the eruption, people could hike from the Spirit Lake Hwy to Spirit Lake once again.

A response would be greatly appreciated,

Darcy Mitchem
(360)274-7617
1405 Sightly Road.
Toutle, Wa 98649
Toutle Valley Community Assoc.

s

------ Original Message ------
From: Peter Frenzen & Denise Fidel
To: mwecker@u.washington.edu
Cc: jff@u.washington.edu ; fswanson@fs.fed.us ; ccrisafulli@fs.fed.us ; delmoral@u.washington.edu ; Patrick Pringle ; cgardner@usgs.gov ; jjmajor@usgs.gov ; Peter Frenzen (w) ; Susan Saul
Sent: Saturday, February 21, 2009 10:13 AM
Subject: Proposal for Lottery Fishing in Designated Research Area at Spirit Lake

Miranda,

As Chair of the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission I would like to initiate a discussion between you and some of my colleagues who are engaged in long-term research at Mount St. Helens. Our concern is for the protection of ongoing and future research, especially in the core Class I Research area that includes the pyroclastic flow deposits in the valley between the mountain and Spirit Lake. We are particularly concerned about recent efforts of the WA Dept of Fisheries and Wildlife to make an end run around the US Forest Service to the WA legislature (HB1838) and their attempt to generate revenue by establishing a raffle and limited recreational fishery to promote public access and fishing in Spirit Lake.

This development is disappointing and frustrating on two fronts: 1) it denies a prior agreement between the scientific community and WDFW that was carefully crafted by the monument's Congressionally designated Scientific Advisory Board to preserve only 3 lakes intact for long-term research (the compromise included WDFW stocking of Coldwater Lake, a scientifically important newly created, fish-less lake) and 2) it is yet one more affirmation of the narrow hunting and fishing "commodity" focus of WDFW as they have abandoned designated procedures and the "agree to agree" habitat and research protection focus of the joint USFS - WDFW Fish and WIldlife Plan for Mount St. Helens. The fact that they intend to raise money for the department by raffling off entry into an internationally recognized and very sensitive research area makes their proposal all the more offensive.

I look forward to the opportunity to speak with you and answer any questions that you may have on this important issue. Since I continue to try to collaborate with WDFW in my role as Monument Scientist at Mount St. Helens, I am writing this as a concerned private citizen. To be quite honest, during my more than 20-years working with collaborating agencies, the recent actions by WDFW are among the most unprofessional and counter-productive that I have ever experienced. It will complicate our efforts to collaborate on important land management issues in the future. I hope that there can be a substantive change with selection of a new WDFW director and that it translates to a corresponding change in professional standards and behavior in our regional office in Vancouver.

Please feel free to contact at your convenience at my home telephone after-hours or on weekends or my personal email frenzenfidel@gmail.com I will be traveling out of the country and out of contact between 3 March and 25 March.

Thanks for listening,

Peter

The following background is from my recent letter to Governor Gregoire that provides more background and additional thoughts on this important issue:

I hope that these concerns can be incorporated into the upcoming selection of a new WDFW Director who will work to reform the department and foster a more ecosystem-focused agency with less of a pervasive single species, hunting and fishing focus. There are many pressing issues facing our state including invasive species, increasing urbanization and declining habitat. It's a shame to see WDFW spending its limited time and resources to subvert existing environmental protections to the benefit of politically-connected special interests.

My letter is prompted by recent actions by the department to influence and subvert the legislative process. My colleagues and I were shocked to learn during a recent WDFW-orchestrated hearing for HB1838 (March 11th) where only WDWF proponents and angler groups were invited to testify and there was NO prior notification of competing interests or opportunity for airing of alternative views.

Contrary to what you may hear from WDFW and angler groups there IS substantial opposition to the Spirit Lake fishing proposal by the Forest Service, scientists and volcano enthusiasts. I urge you and your staff to oppose this inappropriate piece of legislation. Spirit Lake is located within the most sensitive portion of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, a 30,000 acre dedicated research area that is designed to protect unique natural features and opportunities for long-term research. Spirit Lake is one of only three lakes that were set aside for research as part of a carefully crafted compromise between the scientific community and WDFW in which all of the other lakes within the monument were made available for recreation and fishing.

At the urging of the department and local interests the Forest Service approved the stocking of Coldwater Lake (a scientifically important lake created by the eruption that did not have fish). The goal was to provide for recreational fishing and a replacement for the loss of recreational opportunities Spirit Lake. You can imagine the dismay of the scientists from Portland State and other universities who were engaged in study the evolution of life in newly created Coldwater Lake. WDFW stocked 30,000 rainbow trout in Coldwater Lake and the Forest Service and Cowlitz County invested hundreds of thousands of dollars to construct road access, parking, trails, restrooms and boat launch. Coldwater Lake, which is now teeming with 16" rainbow trout, is very under-utilized and provides a premier opportunity for fishing at Mount St. Helens. Despite repeated urging by the Forest Service, WDFW has done nothing to promote its expanded use and continues to focus its efforts on getting a few lucky anglers access into the dedicated research area and Spirit Lake.

Now, WDFW is adding insult to injury by ignoring their prior agreement with the Forest Service and joint Fish and Wildlife Management Plan to work together to protect wildlife habitat, the Class I Research Area, and Spirit Lake. WDFW's recent conduct and 'selective' airing of issues in the February 11 HB1838 hearing is exceedingly unprofessional. I hope that you and Lands Commissioner Marks will look into how the department is being managed and that every effort be made to select a new WDFW Director who will work to reform an outdated and decidedly special interest oriented department.

I'd appreciate a reply concerning standards for professional conduct by state employees. Does the misrepresentation of an issue at a legislative hearing and attempt to exclude opposing testimony constitute a violation of these standards?

Thanks for listening.

Sincerely,

Peter Frenzen

Scientist and Concerned Citizen

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

CR-102 (June 2004)
(Implements RCW 34.05.320)
Do **NOT** use for expedited rule making

Agency: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

☒ **Preproposal Statement of Inquiry was filed as WSR** 09-16-127**; or**
☐ **Expedited Rule Making--Proposed notice was filed as WSR _____; or**
☐ **Proposal is exempt under RCW 34.05.310(4).**

☒ **Original Notice**
☐ **Supplemental Notice to WSR _____**
☐ **Continuance of WSR _____**

Title of rule and other identifying information: (Describe Subject) WAC 220-12-020, Shellfish—Classification. WAC 220-12-090, Classification—Nonnative aquatic animal species. WAC 220-55-220, Two pole endorsement. WAC 220-55-230, Columbia River endorsement. WAC 220-56-100, Definitions—Personal-use fishing. WAC 220-56-115, Angling gear—Lawful and unlawful acts. WAC 220-56-116, Statewide saltwater hook rules. WAC 220-56-122, Statewide bait rules. WAC 220-56-123, Statewide freshwater hook rules. WAC 220-56-124, Unlawful provisions—Hoodsport Hatchery. WAC 220-56-128, Food fish fishing—Closed areas. WAC 220-56-129, Unclassified freshwater invertebrates and fish. WAC 220-56-130, Unclassified marine invertebrates and fish. WAC 220-56-185, Marine area codes. WAC 22-56-230, Bottomfish and halibut – Closed areas. WAC 220-56-235, Possession limits—Bottomfish. WAC 220-56-240, Daily limits forage fish and other food fish not otherwise provided for. WAC 220-56-250, Lingcod—Areas and seasons. WAC 220-56-265, Forage fish—Lawful gear. WAC 220-56-282, Sturgeon—Areas, seasons, limits and unlawful acts. WAC 220-56-310, Shellfish—Daily limits. WAC 220-56-330, Crab—Areas and seasons. WAC 220-56-350, Clams other than razor clams, mussels – Areas and seasons. WAC 220-56-380, Oysters – Areas and seasons. WAC 220-56-385, Oysters—Unlawful acts. WAC 220-56-500, Game fish seasons. WAC 232-12-064, Live wildlife. WAC 232-28-619, Washington food fish and game fish – Freshwater exceptions to statewide rules.

Hearing location(s):
Natural Resources Building, Room 172
1111 Washington St., SE
Olympia WA 98504

Date: December 4-5, 2009. Time: 8 a.m.

Submit written comments to:
Name: Lori Preuss, Rules Coordinator
Address: WDFW Enforcement, 600 Capitol Way, North, Olympia WA 98501-1091

E-mail: Lori.Preuss@dfw.wa.gov
Fax: (360) 902-2155 by December 1, 2009

Date of intended adoption: On or after February 5, 2010
(Note: This is **NOT** the **effective** date)

Assistance for persons with disabilities: Contact:
Susan Yeager by November 26, 2009, at:
TTY (360) 902-2207 or (360) 902-2267

Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules: See Attachment 1.

Reasons supporting proposal: See Attachment 1.

Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 77.12.047

Statute being implemented: RCW 77.12.047

Is rule necessary because of a:

Federal Law?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Federal Court Decision?	☐ Yes	☒ No
State Court Decision?	☐ Yes	☒ No

If yes, CITATION:

DATE
October 20, 2009

NAME (type or print)
Lori Preuss

SIGNATURE
Lori Preuss

TITLE
Rules Coordinator

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED

DATE: October 20, 2009
TIME: 5:14 PM

WSR 09-21-102

(COMPLETE REVERSE SIDE)

Agency comments or recommendations, if any, as to statutory language, implementation, enforcement, and fiscal matters:
None.

Name of proponent: (person or organization) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

☐ Private
☐ Public
☒ Governmental

Name of agency personnel responsible for:

	Name	Office Location	Phone
Drafting.....	Patricia Michael	1111 Washington St., Olympia	(360) 902-2628
Implementation....	James Scott	1111 Washington St., Olympia	(360) 902-2736
Enforcement.....	Chief Bruce Bjork	1111 Washington St., Olympia	(360) 902-2373

Has a small business economic impact statement been prepared under chapter 19.85 RCW?

☐ Yes. Attach copy of small business economic impact statement.

A copy of the statement may be obtained by contacting:
Name:
Address:

phone ( ) _____
fax ( )_____
e-mail _____

☒ No. Explain why no statement was prepared.
These rules affect recreational fishers. There is no direct regulation of small businesses.

Is a cost-benefit analysis required under RCW 34.05.328?

☐ Yes A preliminary cost-benefit analysis may be obtained by contacting:
Name:
Address:

phone ( ) _____
fax ( )_____
e-mail _____

☒ No: Please explain: These proposals do not affect hydraulics.

ATTACHMENT 1

Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules and reasons supporting proposal:

WAC 220-12-020 Shellfish—Classification. Update scientific name of native little neck clam.

WAC 220-12-090 Classification—Nonnative aquatic animal species. Set rules for harvest of 2 genera of crayfish in family Carbaridae. Allows anglers to harvest non-native species.

WAC 220-55-220 Two pole endorsement. New section allowing anglers to fish with 2 lines in all lakes and ponds open to fishing except those on the list of exceptions provided. Provides angler opportunity.

WAC 220-55-230 Columbia River endorsement. Provides a list of the places where an adult angler must possess a valid Columbia River Endorsement in order to fish for salmon or steelhead. Money collected will provide more selective fisheries in the area.

WAC 220-56-100 Definitions—Personal-use fishing. Changes definition of anti-snagging rule to allow treble hooks on floating gear or if an angler is trolling. Defines “buoyant lure” and “trolling” as part of the anti-snagging rule. Removes from the definition of selective gear rules the provision against fishing from a floating device with an internal combustion engine, so that the provision can be applied as needed.

WAC 220-56-115 Angling gear—Lawful and unlawful acts. Allows anglers with 2-pole endorsement to fish with up to 2 lines in lakes, ponds and reservoirs, unless those bodies of water are listed as an exception in WAC 220-55-220.

WAC 220-56-116 Statewide saltwater hook rules. Provides angler opportunity. Removes language allowing anglers to fish for salmon with other than single barbless hooks in any marine area. Provides uniform rules in saltwater and makes release of fish easier.

WAC 220-56-122 Statewide bait rules. Makes it unlawful to use shad as bait while fishing for sturgeon. Helps anglers avoid targeting oversize sturgeon. Makes it unlawful to use bait while fishing for tiger muskellunge.

WAC 220-56-123 Statewide freshwater hook rules. Makes it unlawful to use more than three hooks per line when fishing in fresh water, unless the angler is using forage fish jigger gear in the waters of the Columbia River downstream from a line between Rocky Point and Tongue Point.

WAC 220-56-124 Unlawful provisions—Hoodsport Hatchery. Provides opportunity for anglers who permanently use a wheelchair and their designated harvesters to fish from the ADA-accessible site at Hoodsport Hatchery.

WAC 220-56-128 Food fish fishing—Closed areas. Allows anglers who permanently use a wheelchair and their designated harvesters to fish from the ADA-accessible site at Hoodsport Hatchery.

WAC 220-56-129 Unclassified freshwater invertebrates and fish. Makes it unlawful to retain any freshwater fish not classified as a food fish or game fish. Closes a loophole for anglers who claim to be fishing for unclassified species.

WAC 220-56-130 Unclassified marine invertebrates and fish. Closes all harvest of unclassified marine invertebrates or fish. Provides protection for unmanaged populations.

WAC 220-56-185 Marine area codes. Corrects reference to a Saratoga Pass Light in description for area 8-2.

WAC 220-56-230 Bottomfish and halibut – Closed areas. Makes it unlawful to take, fish for, retain, or possess bottomfish from waters deeper than 120 feet in marine areas 5-11,13, and Marine Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line. Makes it unlawful to take, fish for, retain, or possess rockfish taken for personal use in Marine Areas 6-11 and 13. Provides protection for deepwater species that cannot be released alive

after bring brought to the surface from depth. Provides protection for small stocks of rockfish in Puget Sound.

WAC 220-56-235 Possession limits—Bottomfish. States that only black or blue rockfish may be retained in Marine Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line and Marine Area 5. All other areas are closed to the retention of rockfish. Rockfish may be taken by spearfishing in Marine Area 5. Provides protection for rockfish stocks. Minimum and maximum size limits for ling cod apply to spearfishers as well as anglers. Provides protection for large broodstock.

WAC 220-56-240 Daily limits forage fish and other food fish not otherwise provided for. Sets a daily limit of 2 for these fish. Provides protection for unmanaged populations.

WAC 220-56-250 Lingcod—Areas and seasons. Synchronizes the season for divers with that of anglers.

WAC 220-56-265 Forage fish—Lawful gear. Removes disability license language and replaces it with a reduced fee license or designated harvest card. Is for housekeeping purposes.

WAC 220-56-282 Sturgeon—Areas, seasons, limits and unlawful acts. Makes it unlawful to fish for sturgeon with shad as bait. Limits an angler's ability to target oversized sturgeon.

WAC 220-56-310 Shellfish—Daily limits. Reduces daily limit for scallops from 12 to 6 and Dungeness crab daily limit from 5 to 4 in Puget Sound. Provides protection for scallop stocks and for Dungeness crab, and reduces the daily limit due to another proposal to have crabbing open on 2 weekend days instead of one.

WAC 220-56-330 Crab—Areas and seasons. Changes open days of the week from Wednesday through Saturday to Friday through Monday in Marine Areas 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Allows harvest on both weekend days.

WAC 220-56-350 Clams other than razor clams, mussels – Areas and seasons. DNR 85 and South Dougall Point are removed from the rule, opening them year-round. Potlatch East is removed from rule, as it is now in private ownership. Silverdale Waterfront Park is renamed, and state-owned tidelands are opened at Oakland Bay.

WAC 220-56-380 Oysters – Areas and seasons. DNR 57-B, DNR 85, and South Dougall Point are removed from the rule, opening them year-round. Potlatch East and Cushman (Saltwater) Park are removed from rule because these beaches are now in private ownership. Kayak Point, Pitt Island, and part of Purdy Spit County Park are closed all year. Other oyster beach seasons are adjusted to match clam openings to ease enforcement and lessen confusion.

WAC 220-56-385 Oysters—Unlawful acts. Conflicting language is removed, making it clear that oysters must be shucked before being removed from the beach.

WAC 220-56-500 Game fish seasons. Rivers, streams, and beaver ponds draining into Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are closed to fishing unless listed as open. Provides protection in many nursery areas for anadromous fish. Opportunity is provided for anglers who permanently use a wheelchair and their designated harvesters to fish from the ADA-accessible site at Hoodsport Hatchery.

WAC 232-12-064 Live wildlife. Makes it unlawful to take live unclassified marine invertebrates and fish without a permit. Provides protection for unmanaged populations. Other changes in this rule were made as part of WSR 09-16-146, filed on August 5, 2009, to correct WAC references and punctuation errors.

WAC 232-28-619 Washington food fish and game fish – Freshwater exceptions to statewide rules. Implements change in game fish seasons in rivers, streams and beaver ponds draining into Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, as noted in WAC 220-56-500. Wild steelhead harvest is closed in the Pysht, Hoko, and Green/Duwamish rivers to protect weak stocks. Wild steelhead retention seasons are adjusted in all open areas to begin February 16 rather than December 1, to provide protection for the early portion of the runs. Single barbless hooks are required when fishing for salmon and steelhead in

the Columbia River from the mouth to McNary Dam, to ease the release of fish. Sturgeon sanctuary areas are closed in the upper Columbia and Snake rivers to protect large broodstock. Trout rules in many South Sound lakes are changed to 5 fish, with no more than 2 over 14” in length, to better allocate large fish. Selective gear rules are added to several coastal rivers for protection of wild steelhead. Closed areas are added to Sprague Lake to protect nesting waterbirds. Use of small lead tackle is restricted in several lakes to protect nesting areas for loons. A limited-entry fishery is proposed for Spirit Lake if USFS approval for entry is attained. Other rules are adjusted to protect ESA-listed species or provide more angling opportunity or quality fisheries.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 04-39, filed 3/4/04, effective 5/1/04)

WAC 220-12-020 Shellfish--Classification. The following species are classified as shellfish under RCW 75.08.080 and are subject to the provisions of this title:

Abalone	
Pinto abalone	*Haliotis kamtschatkana*
Mussel	
Blue mussel	*Mytilus trossulus*
California mussel	*Mytilus californianus*
Mediterranean mussel	*Mytilus galloprovincialis*
Scallops	
Pacific pink scallop	*Chlamys rubida*
Rock scallop	*Crassadoma gigantea*
Spiny scallop	*Chlamys hastata*
Weathervane scallop	*Patinopecten caurinus*
Clams	
All macoma clams	*Macoma spp.*
Butter clam	*Saxidomus giganteus*
Common cockle	*Clinocardium nuttallii*
Geoduck	*Panopea abrupta*
Horse or Gaper clam	*Tresus nuttallii*, *Tresus capax*
Mud or soft shell clam	*Mya arenaria*
Manila clam	*Venerupis philippinarum*
Piddock	*Zirfaea pilsbryi*
Razor clam	*Siliqua patula*
Rock or native little neck clam	*((~~Protothaca~~))* *Leukoma staminea*
Varnish clam	*Nuttallia obscurata*
All other marine clams existing in Washington in a wild state	
Oysters	
All oysters	(Ostreidae)
Squid	
All squid	Sepiolida or Teuthida
Octopus	
Octopus	*Enteroctopus dolfleini*
Barnacles	
Goose barnacle	*Pollicipes polymerus*

Shrimp	
Coonstripe shrimp	*Pandalus danae*
Coonstripe shrimp	*Pandalus hypsinotus*
Ghost or sand shrimp	*Neotrypaea spp.*
Humpy shrimp	*Pandalus goniurus*
Mud shrimp	*Upogebia pugettensis*
Ocean pink shrimp	*Pandalus jordani*
Pink shrimp	*Pandalus eous*
Sidestripe shrimp	*Pandalopsis dispar*
Spot shrimp	*Pandalus platyceros*
Crab	
Dungeness or Pacific crab	*Cancer magister*
Red rock crab	*Cancer productus*
Tanner crab	*Chionoecetes tanneri*
King and box crab	*Lopholithodes spp.*
Crawfish	
Crawfish	*Pacifastacus sp.*
Sea cucumber	
Sea cucumber	*Parastichopus californicus*
Sea urchin	
Green urchin	*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*
Red urchin	*Strongylocentrotus franciscanus*
Purple urchin	*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-312, filed 12/16/03, effective 1/16/04)

WAC 220-12-090 Classification--Nonnative aquatic animal species. (1) Prohibited aquatic animal species. The following species are classified as prohibited aquatic animal species:

(a) Amphibians:

(i) In the family Hylidae: Cricket frog, in the genus *Hyla* species in the group *Arborea* including: *Hyla annectans, Hyla arborea, Hyla chinensis, Hyla hallowellii, Hyla immaculata, Hyla japonica, Hyla meridionalis, Hyla sanchiangensis, Hyla simplex, Hyla suweonensis, Hyla tsinlingensis, Hyla ussuriensis,* and *Hyla zhaopingensis*.

(ii) In the family Pelobatidae, spadefoots, all species of the genus *Pelobates* including *P. cultripes, P. fuscus, P. syriacus,* and *P. varaldii*. All species of the genus *Scaphiopus* including: *S. couchii, S. holbrookii,* and *S. hurterii*. All species of the genus *Spea* including: *S. hurterii, S. bombifrons, S. hammondii,* and *S.*

multiplicata with the exception of the native species: *Spea intermontana* the great basin spadefoot.

(iii) In the family Pipidae: African clawed frog, all members of the genera *Silurana,* and *Xenopus*.

(iv) In the family Ranidae:

(A) Bull frog, *Rana catesbeiana*.

(B) Holoarctic brown frogs and Palearctic green frogs of the genus *Rana*, including the following: *Rana arvalis* group (*R. arvalis, R. chaochiaoensis, R. chevronta*); *Rana chensinensis* group (*R. altaica, R. chensinensis, R. dybowskii, R. kukunoris, R. kunyuensis, R. ornativentris, R. pirica*); *Rana graeca* group (*R. graeca, R. italica*); *Rana japonica* group (*R. amurensis, R. aragonensis, R. japonica, R. omeimontis, R. zhenhaiensis*); the subgenus *Rugosa* (*Rana rugosa, Rana emeljanovi, Rana tientaiensis*); *Rana tagoi* group (*R. sakuraii, R. tagoi*); *Rana temporaria* group (*R. asiatica, R. dalmatina, R. honnorate, R. huanrenensis, R. iberica, R. latastei, R. macrocnemis, R. okinavana, R. pyrenaica, R. tsushimensis, R. zhengi*); and in the *Rana Pelophylax* section, the subgenus *Pelophylax* (*R. bedriagae, R. bergeri, R. cerigensis, R. chosenica, R. cretensis, R. demarchii, R. epeirotica, R. fukienensis, R. grafti, R. hubeiensis, R. lateralis, R. lessonae, R. nigrolineata, R. nigromaculata, R. perezi, R. plancyi, R. porosa, R. ridibunda, R. saharica, R. shqiperica, R. shuchinae, R. terentievi, R. tenggerensis*); and the *Rana ridibunda-Rana lessonae* hybridogenetic complex species *R. esculenta* and *R. hispanica*.

(v) In the family Ambystomatidae: Mole salamanders. In the genus *Ambystomata*: *A. californiense, A. laterale, A. opacum, A. rosaceum, A. tigrinum,* except for the native species *A. tigrinum mavortium* Western tiger salamander, and *A. tigrinum melanostictum* Tiger salamander.

(vi) In the family Amphiumidae one, two, and three toed salamanders or congo eels: All members of the genus *Amphiuma*.

(vii) In the family Cryptobranchidae: Giant salamanders and hellbenders, all members of the genera *Andrias* and *Cryptobranchus*.

(viii) In the family Dicamptodontidae, American giant salamanders, all members of the genus *Dicamptodon*, except for the native species: *Dicamptodon tenebrosus*, Pacific giant salamander, and *Dicamptodon copei*, Cope's giant salamander.

(ix) In the family Hynobiidae: Mountain salamanders, all members of the genera *Batrachuperus, Hynobius, Liua, Onychodactylus, Pachyhynobius, Pseudohynobius, Ranodon,* and *Salamandrella*.

(x) In the family Plethodontidae, subfamily Desmognathinae: All members of the genus *Desmognathus*, dusky salamander.

(xi) In the family Plethodontidae, subfamily Plethodontinae: All members of the genera *Aneides* (climbing salamanders); *Batrachoseps* (slender salamanders); *Eurycea* (American brook salamanders); *Gyrinophilus* (cave salamanders); *Hemidactylium* (four-toed salamanders); *Hydromantes* (web-toed salamanders); *Plethodon* (woodland and slimy salamanders); *Pseudotriton* (mud or red salamanders), and *Speleomantes* (European salamanders).

(xii) In the family Proteidae, mudpuppies, all members of the

genus *Necturus* and *Proteus*.

(xiii) In the family Salamandridae: Newts, all members of the genera *Chioglossa*; *Eichinotriton* (mountain newts); *Euproctus* (European mt. salamander); *Neurergus* (Kurdistan newts); *Notophthalmus* (red-spotted newts); *Pachytriton* (Chinese newts); *Paramesotriton* (warty newts); *Salamandrina* (speckled salamander); *Taricha* except for the native species *Taricha granulosa granulosa* the Northern rough-skinned newt, and *Triturus* (alpine newts).

(xiv) In the family Sirenidae, sirens, all species of the genera *Pseudobranchus* and *Siren*.

(b) Reptiles:

(i) In the family Chelydridae, snapping turtles, all species.

(ii) In the family Emydidae:

(A) Chinese pond turtles, all members of the genus *Chinemys*.

(B) Pond turtles, all members of the genus *Clemmys*.

(C) European pond turtle, *Emys orbicularis*.

(D) Asian pond turtle, all members of the genus *Mauremys*.

(iii) In the family Trionychidae, American soft shell turtles, all members of the genus *Apalone*.

(c) Crustaceans:

(i) Family Cercopagidae:

(A) Fish hook water flea, *Cercopagis pengoi*.

(B) Spiny water flea, *Bythotrephes cederstroemi*.

(ii) Family Grapsidae: Mitten crabs: All members of the genus *Erochier*.

(iii) Family Cambaridae: Crayfish: All genera, except a person may possess and transport live species of *Orconectes virillis* and *Procambarus clarkii* only when obtained under the department's recreational crayfishing rules (WAC 220-56-310 and 220-56-315). Release of any live crayfish species into waters other than the water being fished is prohibited.

(iv) Family Parastacidae: Crayfish: All genera except *Engaeos*, and except the species *Cherax quadricarinatus*, *Cherax papuanus*, and *Cherax tenuimanus*.

(v) Family Portunidae: European green crab, *Carcinus maenas*.

(vi) Family Spheromatidae: Burrowing isopod, *Sphaeroma quoyanum*.

(d) Fish:

(i) Family Amiidae: Bowfin, grinnel, or mudfish, *Amia calva*.

(ii) Family Channidae: China fish, snakeheads: All members of the genus *Channa*.

(iii) Family Characidae: Piranha or caribe: All members of the genera *Pygocentrus*, *Rooseveltiella*, and *Serrasalmus*.

(iv) Family Clariidae: Walking catfish: All members of the family.

(v) Family Cyprinidae:

(A) Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*.

(B) Carp, Bighead, *Hypopthalmichthys nobilis*.

(C) Carp, Black, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*.

(D) Carp, Grass (in the diploid form), *Ctenopharyngodon idella*.

(E) Carp, Silver, *Hypopthalmichthys molitrix*.

(F) Ide, silver orfe or golden orfe, *Leuciscus idus*.

(G) Rudd, *Scardinius erythropthalmus*.

(vi) Family Gobiidae: Round goby, *Neogobius melanostomus*.

(vii) Family Esocidae: Northern pike, *Esox lucius*.

(viii) Family Lepisosteidae: Gar-pikes: All members of the family.

(e) Mammals:

Family Myocastoridae: Nutria, *Myocastor coypu*.

(f) Molluscs:

(i) Family Dreissenidae: Zebra mussels: All members of the genus *Dreissena* and all species known as quagga.

(ii) Family Gastropoda: New Zealand mud snail, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*.

(2) Regulated aquatic animal species. The following species are classified as regulated aquatic animal species:

(a) Crustaceans:

All nonnative crustaceans classified as shellfish.

(b) Fish:

(i) All nonnative fish classified as food fish and game fish.

(ii) Family Cichlidae: Tilapia: All members of the genera *Tilapia*, *Oneochromis*, and *Sartheradon*.

(iii) Family Clupeidae: Alewife, *Alosa pseudoharengus*.

(iv) Family Cyprinidae:

(A) Common carp, koi, *Cyprinus carpio*.

(B) Goldfish, *Carassius auratus*.

(C) Tench, *Tinca tinca*.

(D) Grass carp (in the triploid form), *Ctenopharyngodon idella*.

(v) Family Poeciliidae: Mosquito fish, *Gambusia affinis.*

(c) Molluscs:

(i) All nonnative molluscs classified as shellfish.

(ii) Family Psammobiidae: Mahogany clam or purple varnish clam, *Nuttalia obscurata*.

(3) Unregulated aquatic animal species. The following species are classified as unregulated aquatic animal species: None.

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-55-220 Two pole endorsement. Anglers who are in possession of a valid two pole endorsement may fish with two lines in all lakes and ponds open to fishing, with the following exceptions:

Water Body	County	
Para-juvenile Lake	Adams	
Quail Lake	Adams	
Headgate Pond	Asotin	
Columbia Park Pond	Benton	
Blackbird Island Pond	Chelan	
Lake Wenatchee	Chelan	
Aldwell Lake	Clallam	
Beaver Lake	Clallam	
Carrie Blake Pond	Clallam	
Dickey Lake	Clallam	
Lake Pleasant	Clallam	
Lincoln Pond	Clallam	
Sutherland Lake	Clallam	
Vancouver Lake	Clark	Includes all other waters west of Burlington-Northern Railroad from Columbia River drawbridge near Vancouver downstream to Lewis River
Big Four Lake	Columbia	
Dayton Pond	Columbia	
Blue Lake	Cowlitz	
Castle Lake	Cowlitz	
Coldwater Lake	Cowlitz	
Lewis River Power Canal	Cowlitz	Includes old Lewis River streambed between Swift No.1 powerhouse and Swift No. 2 powerhouse
Merrill Lake	Cowlitz	
Silver Lake	Cowlitz	
Grimes Lake	Douglas	
Pit Lake	Douglas	
Long Lake	Ferry	
Beda Lake	Grant	
Brookies Lakes	Grant	
Dry Falls Lake	Grant	
Dusty Lake	Grant	
Homestead Lake	Grant	
Lenice Lake	Grant	
Lenore Lake	Grant	
Merry Lake	Grant	
Nunnally Lake	Grant	
Ping Pond	Grant	

Water Body	County	
Damon Lake	Grays Harbor	
Mill Creek Pond	Grays Harbor	
Promised Land Pond	Grays Harbor	
Quigg Lake	Grays Harbor	Located at Friends Landing near Montesano
Shye Lake	Grays Harbor	
Vance Creek Pond #1	Grays Harbor	
Vance Creek Pond #2	Grays Harbor	
Wynoochee Reservoir	Grays Harbor	
Anderson Lake	Jefferson	
Gibbs Lake	Jefferson	
Horseshoe Lake	Jefferson	
Teal Lake	Jefferson	
Lake Sammamish	King	
Lake Union	King	
Lake Washington	King	Including that portion of Sammamish River from 68th Ave. NE bridge downstream
Lake Washington Ship Canal	King	(Including Lake Union, Portage Bay, and Salmon Bay) waters east of a north-south line 400' west of the Chittenden Locks to the MontLake Bridge
Mill Pond	King	Auburn
Old Fishing Hole Pond	King	Kent
Portage Bay	King	
Rattlesnake Lake	King	
Ravensdale Lake	King	
Salmon Bay	King	
Swans Mill Pond	King	
Koeneman Lake	Kitsap	Formerly Fern Lake
Easton Lake	Kittitas	
Kachess Lake	Kittitas	
Keechelus Lake	Kittitas	
Kiwanis Pond	Kittitas	
Naneum Pond	Kittitas	
Cowlitz Falls Reservoir	Lewis	
Fort Borst Park Pond	Lewis	
Mayfield Lake	Lewis	Mayfield Dam to Mossyrock Dam
Packwood Lake	Lewis	
Scanewa Lake	Lewis	Cowlitz Falls Reservoir
Walupt Lake	Lewis	
Willame Lake	Lewis	
Coffeepot Lake	Lincoln	
Cady Lake	Mason	
Cushman Reservoir	Mason	
Prices Lake	Mason	
Stump Lake	Mason	
Aeneas Lake	Okanogan	
Big Twin Lake	Okanogan	
Black Lake	Okanogan	
Blue Lake	Okanogan	Near Wannacut Lake

Water Body	County	
Blue Lake	Okanogan	Sinlahekin Creek
Campbell Lake	Okanogan	
Chopaka Lake	Okanogan	
Cougar Lake	Okanogan	Lost River
Davis Lake	Okanogan	
Ell Lake	Okanogan	
Green Lake	Okanogan	
Green Lake	Okanogan	Lower Green Lake
Hidden Lake	Okanogan	Lost River
Rat Lake	Okanogan	
Silvernail Lake	Okanogan	
Cases Pond	Pacific	
Middle Nemah Pond	Pacific	
Mooses Pond	Pacific	
Owens Pond	Pacific	
South Bend Mill Pond	Pacific	
Browns Lake	Pend Oreille	
Muskegon Lake	Pend Oreille	
Bradley Lake	Pierce	
De Coursey Pond	Pierce	
Ohop Lake	Pierce	
Tanwax Lake	Pierce	
Wapato Lake	Pierce	
Granite Lakes	Skagit	Near Marblemount
Northern State Hospital Pond	Skagit	
Pass Lake	Skagit	
Vogler Lake	Skagit	
Drano Lake	Skamania	(Little White Salmon River) downstream of markers on point of land downstream and across from Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery and upstream of Hwy. 14 bridge
Swift Reservoir	Skamania	From dam to markers approximately 1 mile below Eagle Cliff Bridge
Ebey Lake	Snohomish	Little Lake
Fortson Mill Pond #2	Snohomish	
Jennings Park Pond	Snohomish	
Monte Cristo Lake	Snohomish	
North Gissburg Pond	Snohomish	
Spada Lake	Snohomish	
Amber Lake	Spokane	
Bear Lake	Spokane	
Medical Lake	Spokane	
North Silver Lake	Spokane	
Bayley Lake	Stevens	
Lucky Duck Pond	Stevens	
Mcdowell Lake	Stevens	
Rigley Lake	Stevens	
Kennedy Creek Pond	Thurston	
Long's Pond	Thurston	
Mclane Creek Ponds	Thurston	

Water Body	County	
Munn Lake	Thurston	
Jefferson Park Pond	Walla Walla	
Lions Park Pond	Walla Walla	College Place
Baker Lake	Whatcom	
Diablo Lake	Whatcom	
Gorge Lake	Whatcom	
Lake Whatcom	Whatcom	
Ross Lake	Whatcom	
Squalicum Lake	Whatcom	
Garfield Juvenile Pond	Whitman	
Bumping Lake	Yakima	
Clear Lake	Yakima	
Leech Lake	Yakima	White Pass area
Mud Lake	Yakima	
Myron Lake	Yakima	
Rimrock Lake	Yakima	
Sarge Hubbard Park Pond	Yakima	
Yakima Sportsmen's Park Ponds	Yakima	

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

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-55-230 Columbia River endorsement. Anglers fifteen years of age or older must be in possession of a valid Columbia River endorsement to fish for salmon or steelhead in the following waters:

Mainstem Columbia River from the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line to Chief Joseph Dam
Deep River and tributaries
Grays River and tributaries
Skamokawa River and tributaries
Elochoman River and tributaries
Mill Creek and tributaries
Abernathy Creek and tributaries
Germany Creek and tributaries
Coal Creek and tributaries
Cowlitz River and tributaries
Coweeman River and tributaries
Toutle River and tributaries, including North and South Forks
Green River and tributaries
Cispus River and tributaries
Kalama River and tributaries
Lewis River and tributaries, including North and East Forks
Salmon Creek and tributaries

Washougal River and tributaries
Hamilton Creek and tributaries
Rock Creek and tributaries
Wind River and tributaries
White Salmon River and tributaries
Klickitat River and tributaries
Walla Walla River and the following tributaries:
- Mill Creek
- Gardena Creek
- Pine Creek
- Mud Creek
- Dry Creek

Touchet River and the following tributaries:
- Coppei Creek
- Whisky Creek
- North Fork Touchet
- Wolf Fork Touchet
- South Fork Touchet

Grande Ronde River and the following tributaries:
- Rattlesnake Creek
- Cottonwood Creek
- Cougar Creek
- Menachee Creek
- Grouse Creek
- Wenaha River

Snake River mainstem and the following tributaries:
- Palouse River (below the falls)
- Alkali Flat Creek
- Alpowa Creek
- Almota Creek
- Tenmile Creek
- Penawawa Creek
- Wawawai Canyon Creek
- Couse Creek
- Asotin Creek
- North Fork Asotin Creek

Tucannon River
- Pataha Creek (Tucannon River tributary)

Yakima River
Crab Creek
Sand Hollow Creek
Whiskey Dick
Skookumchuck
Quilomene Creek
Brushy Creek
Tekison Creek
Trinidad Creek
Tarpiscan Creek
Colockum Creek
Rock Island Creek
Stemilt Creek
Squilchuck Creek

Wenatchee River and tributaries
Swakane Creek
Entiat River and tributaries
Chelan River
Antoine Creek
Methow River and tributaries
Okanogan River and tributaries
Foster Creek

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-27, filed 2/25/09, effective 5/1/09)

WAC 220-56-100 Definitions--Personal-use fishing. The following definitions apply to personal use fishing in Titles 220 and 232 WAC:

(1) "Anadromous game fish" means steelhead, sea-run cutthroat trout, and sea-run Dolly Varden/bull trout.

(2) "Anti-snagging rule" means:

(a) Except when fishing with a buoyant lure (with no weights added to the lure or line) or trolling from a vessel or floating device, terminal fishing gear is limited to a lure or bait with one single point hook. ((~~When fishing from a floating device, up to two single point hooks may be used.~~))

(b) Only single point hooks measuring not more then 3/4 inch from point to shank may be used and all hooks must be attached to or below the lure or bait.

(c) Weights may not be attached below or less than 12 inches above the lure or bait.

(3) "Bait" means any substance which attracts fish by scent or flavors. Bait includes any lure which uses scent or flavoring to attract fish.

(4) "Barbless hook" means a hook on which all barbs have been deleted when manufactured or filed off or pinched down.

(5) "Bass" means largemouth and smallmouth bass.

(6) "Bow and arrow fishing" means any method of taking, or attempting to take, 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 fisher is above the surface of the water.

(7) "Buoy 10 line" means a true north-south line projected through Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River. "Buoy 10 fishery" means a fishery between a line in the Columbia River from Tongue Point in Oregon to Rocky Point in Washington and the Buoy 10 line.

(8) "Buoyant lure" means a lure that floats on the surface of freshwater when no additional weight is applied to the line or lure, and when not being retrieved by a line.

(9) "Channel Marker 13 line" means a true north-south line through Grays Harbor Channel Marker 13.

((~~(9)~~)) (10) "Daily limit" means the maximum number or pounds of fish, shellfish, or seaweed of the required size of a given species or aggregate of species which a person may retain in a single day.

((~~(10)~~)) (11) "Fresh" means fish or shellfish that are refrigerated, iced, salted, or surface glazed.

((~~(11)~~)) (12) "Freshwater area" means:

(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)~~)) (13) "Frozen" means fish or shellfish that are hard frozen throughout.

((~~(13)~~)) (14) "Gaffing" means an effort to take fish by impaling the fish with a hook attached directly to a pole or other device.

((~~(14)~~)) (15) "Hatchery" when used to describe the difference between a hatchery fish and a nonhatchery fish, except salmon, means a fish having a clipped adipose fin or a clipped ventral fin with a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin. A hatchery salmon is a salmon having a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin, regardless of whether the fish is missing a ventral fin.

((~~(15)~~)) (16) "Hook" means one single point, double or treble hook. A "single point hook" means a hook having only one point. A "double hook" means a hook having two points on a common shank. A "treble hook" means a hook having three points on a common shank.

((~~(16)~~)) (17) "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 three hooks 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 three hooks. When fishing for bottom fish, "angling" and "jigging" shall be identical in meaning.

((~~(17)~~)) (18) "In the field or in transit" means at any place other than at the ordinary residence of the harvester. An ordinary residence is a residential dwelling where a person normally lives, with associated features such as address, telephone number, utility account, etc. A motor home or camper parked at a campsite or a vessel are not considered to be an ordinary residence.

((~~(18)~~)) (19) "Juvenile" means a person under fifteen year of age.

((~~(19)~~)) (20) "Lure" means a manufactured article constructed of feathers, hair, fiber, wood, metal, glass, cork, leather, rubber or plastic which does not use scent or flavoring to attract fish. "Nonbuoyant lure" means a lure complete with hooks, swivels or other attachments, which does not float in freshwater.

((~~(20)~~)) (21) "Night closure" means closed to fishing from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

((~~(21)~~)) (22) "Opening day of lowland lake season" means the last Saturday in April.

(23) "Possession limit" means the number of daily limits allowed to be retained in the field or in transit.

((~~(22)~~)) (24) "Processed" means fish or shellfish which have been processed by heat for human consumption as kippered, smoked, boiled, or canned.

((~~(23)~~)) (25) "Steelhead license year limit" means the maximum number of steelhead trout any one angler may retain from April 1st

through the following March 31st.

((~~(24)~~)) (26) "Selective gear rules" means terminal fishing gear is limited to artificial flies with barbless single hooks or lures with barbless single hooks((~~,~~)) and bait is prohibited((~~, and fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor is prohibited unless otherwise provided~~)). Up to three hooks may be used. Only knotless nets may be used to land fish. In waters under selective gear rules, fish may be released until the daily limit is retained.

((~~(25)~~)) (27) "Slough" means any swamp, marsh, bog, pond, side-channel, or backwater connected to a river by water. Waters called sloughs that are not connected to a river are considered lakes.

((~~(26)~~)) (28) "Snagging" means an effort to take fish with a hook and line in a manner that the fish does not take the hook or hooks voluntarily in its mouth.

((~~(27)~~)) (29) "Spearing" or "spear fishing" means an effort to take fish or shellfish by impaling the fish or shellfish on a shaft, arrow or other device.

((~~(28)~~)) (30) "Stationary gear restriction" means the line and weight and lure or bait must be moving while in the water. The line and weight and lure or bait may not be stationary.

((~~(29)~~)) (31) "Steelhead" means sea-run rainbow trout over twenty inches in length.

((~~(30)~~)) (32) "Trolling" means a method of fishing from a vessel or floating device that is underway and under power.

(33) "Unmarked salmon" means a salmon with intact adipose and ventral fins.

((~~(31)~~)) (34) "Trout" means brown trout, bull trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, Eastern brook trout, golden trout, grayling, Kokanee (silver trout), lake trout, rainbow trout, tiger trout, and, in WAC 232-28-619, salmon from waters designated as "landlocked salmon rules apply."

((~~(32)~~)) (35) "Whitefish gear rules" means terminal fishing gear is restricted to one single hook, maximum hook size three-sixteenths inch point to shank (hook size 14), and bait is allowed. All species: Release all fish except whitefish.

((~~(33)~~)) (36) "Wild" when used to describe the difference between a hatchery fish and a nonhatchery fish, except salmon, means a fish with all fins intact.

((~~(34)~~)) (37) "Wild" when used to describe a salmon (Chinook, coho, chum, pink or sockeye), means a salmon with an unclipped adipose fin, regardless of whether the fish is ventral fin-clipped. A salmon with a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the site of the clipped fin is not a wild salmon.

((~~(35)~~)) (38) "Wild cutthroat release" means it is unlawful to retain any cutthroat trout that does not have a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin.

((~~(36)~~)) (39) "Wild steelhead release" means it is unlawful to retain any steelhead that does not have a clipped adipose or ventral fin and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-67, filed 4/11/06, effective 5/12/06)

WAC 220-56-115 Angling gear--Lawful and unlawful acts. (1) It is unlawful for any person to use more than one line while angling for personal use except:

(a) Anglers in possession of a valid two-pole endorsement may use up to two lines while fishing in lakes, ponds, and reservoirs open to fishing unless listed as an exception in WAC 220-55-220.

(b) A second line using forage fish jigger gear is lawful while fishing in Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. A violation of this subsection is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to take, fish for or possess 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.

(d) A violation of this subsection is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.

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

(4) In areas where a saltwater license is valid, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to deploy angling gear or shellfish gear until the daily limit of food fish or shellfish for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been retained.

(5) It is unlawful to possess fish or shellfish taken with gear in violation of the provisions of this section. Possession of fish or shellfish while using gear in violation of the provisions of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the fish or shellfish were taken with such gear. Possession of such fish or shellfish is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the fish or shellfish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-133, filed 7/8/09, effective 8/8/09)

WAC 220-56-116 Statewide saltwater hook rules. (1) It is unlawful to use more than two hooks to fish in saltwater, except for forage fish jigger gear and squid jig gear, and when fishing from the north jetty of the Columbia River.

(2) It is unlawful to use barbed hooks in Marine Areas 5-13, except for forage fish jigger gear.

(3) It is unlawful to use other than one single-point barbless hook to fish for sturgeon.

(4) It is unlawful to use other than single-point barbless hooks to fish for salmon in Marine Areas 1-13((~~, except in the Ocean Shores and Westport Boat Basins, and in Marine Area 2-1 from August 1 through January 31, as provided for in this section~~)).

(5) It is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken with terminal gear hooks in violation of anti-snagging rule in the following saltwater areas during the periods indicated:

((~~(a)~~)) Budd Inlet waters south of a line projected true west from the KGY radio station to the mainland and north of the closed zone provided for in WAC 220-56-128 - July 16 through October 31.

((~~(b) Ocean Shores Boat Basin - August 16 through January 31.~~

~~(c) Westport Boat Basin - August 16 through January 31.~~))

(6) It is unlawful to use forage fish jig gear, and anti-snagging rule and night closure in effect, in the Duwamish Waterway downstream from the First Avenue South Bridge to an east-west line through Southwest Hanford Street on Harbor Island parallel to Southwest Spokane Street where it crosses Harbor Island - July 1 through October 31.

(7) Use of gear in violation of this section is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.

(8) It is unlawful to possess fish or shellfish taken with gear in violation of the provisions of this section. Possession of fish or shellfish while using gear in violation of the provisions of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the fish or shellfish were taken with such gear. Possession of such fish or shellfish is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the fish or shellfish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-27, filed 2/25/09, effective 5/1/09)

WAC 220-56-122 Statewide bait rules. (1) It is unlawful to fish for sturgeon except with bait; however, shad may not be used as bait while fishing for sturgeon.

(2) It is unlawful to use lamprey as fishing bait, regardless of the source or species of lamprey.

(3) It is acceptable to use bait in saltwater.

(4) It is unlawful to chum, broadcast, feed, or distribute into freshwater any bait or other substance capable of attracting fish unless specifically authorized in exceptions to statewide rules.

(5) When fishing for trout with bait, all trout that are lawful to possess and are equal to or greater than the minimum size are counted as part of the daily limit, whether kept or released, and it is unlawful to continue to fish once the daily limit has been achieved, except that steelhead trout may be caught and released until the daily limit is taken.

(6) It is unlawful to possess or use live aquatic animals as bait in freshwater except:

(a) Live aquatic animals (other than fish) collected from the water being fished may be possessed or used as bait.

(b) Live sand shrimp may be possessed or used as bait.

(c) Live forage fish may be possessed or used as bait in the Columbia River downstream of a line projected from Rocky Point on the Washington bank through Red Buoy 44 to the navigation light at Tongue Point on the Oregon bank.

(7) It is unlawful to use bait while fishing for tiger muskellunge.

(8) Use of bait in violation of this section is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.

((~~(8)~~)) (9) It is unlawful to possess fish taken with bait in violation of the provisions of this section. Possession of fish while using bait in violation of the provisions of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the fish were taken with such bait. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.380, Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the fish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370, Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-67, filed 4/11/06, effective 5/12/06)

WAC 220-56-123 Statewide freshwater hook rules. (1) It is unlawful to use more than three hooks per line to fish in freshwater, except it is lawful to use forage fish jigger gear in the waters of the Columbia River downstream from a line between Rocky Point and Tongue Point.

(2) It is unlawful to use other than one single barbless hook to fish for sturgeon.

(3) Use of gear in violation of this section is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.

(4) It is unlawful to possess fish or shellfish taken with gear in violation of the provisions of this section. Possession of fish or shellfish while using gear in violation of the provisions of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the fish or shellfish were taken with such gear. Possession of such fish or shellfish is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the fish or shellfish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-133, filed 7/8/09, effective 8/8/09)

WAC 220-56-124 Unlawful provisions--Hoodsport Hatchery. During the period July 1 through December 31, those waters of Catch Record Card Area 12 within a 2,000 foot arc seaward of yellow buoys at the mouth of Finch Creek at the Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery are regulated as provided for in this section:

(1) These waters are open to salmon angling regardless of the status of the surrounding waters of Area 12.

(2) Special daily limit of four salmon, of which no more than two salmon may be chinook salmon greater than 24 inches in length. Release chum salmon July 1 through October 15.

(3) It is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken from these waters from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

(4)(a) Persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair and/or who have a designated harvester card under WAC 220-55-065 may fish from the ADA-accessible site at the Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery, provided such persons follow all applicable rules and regulations.

(b) Designated harvesters may fish from the ADA-accessible site with persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair and/or who have a designated harvester card, if room allows. However, persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair have priority over others if the ADA-accessible site becomes overcrowded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-67, filed 4/11/06, effective 5/12/06)

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 400 feet 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 Thriftway Market Building to a point 100 yards north of the railroad bridge located on the western side of the inlet opposite the Thriftway 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 inshore from yellow marker buoys to the mouth of Finch Creek and waters within the channel created when tidelands are exposed are closed the entire year.

(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 a line 175 feet west of the Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge are closed to fishing.

(9) Those waters of the Chinook 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 except it is lawful to fish with gear meeting the fly fishing only requirements of WAC 220-56-210 except it is unlawful to use lead core fly line. Use of gear other than fly fishing gear or use of a lead core line in violation of this subsection is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160. It is unlawful to retain any fish taken during the period January 1 through March 31.

(14) Chief Joseph Dam - closed to fishing from the Okanogan County shore between the dam and the Highway 17 Bridge. Closed to fishing from a floating device downstream of Chief Joseph Dam to the Corps of Engineers Safety Zone Marker.

(15) Wells Dam - waters between the upstream line of Wells Dam to boundary markers 400 feet below the spawning channel discharge on the Chelan County side and the fish ladder on the Douglas County side.

(16) Rocky Reach, Rock Island and Wanapum Dams - waters between the upstream lines of these dams and boundary markers 400 feet downstream of the fish ladders at Rocky Reach and Rock Island Dams and boundary markers at Wanapum Dam 750 feet below the east fish ladder and 500 feet below the west fish ladder.

(17) Priest Rapids Dam - waters between the upstream line of Priest Rapids Dam and boundary markers 650 feet below the fish ladders.

(18) Jackson (Moran) Creek - all waters of the Priest Rapids hatchery system including Columbia River waters out to midstream between markers located 100 feet upstream and 400 feet downstream of the mouth of the hatchery outlet.

(19) McNary Dam - waters between the upstream line of McNary Dam and a line across the river from the red and white marker on the Oregon shore to the downstream end of the wingwall of the boat lock near the Washington shore.

(20) John Day Dam - waters between the upstream line of John Day Dam and markers approximately 3,000 feet downstream, except that fishing is permitted from the Washington shore to within 400 feet of the fishway entrance.

(21) The Dalles Dam - waters between the upstream line of the Dalles Dam and the upstream side of the Interstate 197 Bridge, except that fishing is permitted from the Washington shore to within 400 feet of the fishway entrance.

(22) Spring Creek - waters within 1/4 mile of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Hatchery grounds between posted boundary markers located 1/4 mile on either side of the fish ladder entrance.

(23) The waters of Catch Area 12 are closed at all times to the taking of food fish other than salmon <u>except:</u>

<u>(a) Persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair and/or who have a designated harvester card under WAC 220-55-065 may fish from the ADA-accessible site at the Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery, provided such persons follow all applicable rules and regulations of the adjoining waters of Marine Area 12.</u>

<u>(b) Designated harvesters may fish from the ADA-accessible site with persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair and/or who have a designated harvester card, if room allows. However, persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair have priority over others if the ADA-accessible site becomes overcrowded</u>.

(24) Freshwater Bay - waters south of a line from Angeles Point to Observatory Point (Bachelor Rock) are closed July 1 through August 31.

(25) Tulalip Bay - waters east of line from Mission Point to Hermosa Point are closed at all times.

(26) Waters of Catch Record Card Area 13 within 500 yards of the Toliva Shoal buoy are closed to fishing for food fish June 16

through April 30 and closed to rockfish year-round.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-289, filed 11/17/06, effective 12/18/06)

WAC 220-56-129 Unclassified freshwater invertebrates and fish. (1) Definitions. For purposes of this section, "freshwater clams and mussels" means all freshwater bivalves existing in Washington in a wild state, except prohibited aquatic animal species classified under WAC 232-12-090.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to take or possess freshwater clams and mussels taken for personal use. Freshwater clams and mussels include all bodily parts but does not include five pounds or less of relic shells of freshwater clams and mussels. A relic (dead) shell is defined as one which apparently died of natural causes and contains no meat or soft parts: It readily exhibits noticeable sediment, vegetation, algal or mineral stains, discolorations, soiling, weathering or other visual evidence on its interior surface which clearly and unambiguously shows the shell has not been cooked-out or freshly cleaned. No license or permit is required to take or possess up to five pounds of relic shells per day. It is unlawful to take or possess more than five pounds of relic shells without first obtaining a scientific collection permit.

(3) It is unlawful to retain any freshwater fish not classified as a food fish or game fish.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to take, fish for or possess Pacific lamprey, western brook lamprey, or river lamprey taken for personal use.

((~~(4)~~)) (5) Violation of this rule is punishable under RCW 77.15.140.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-67, filed 4/11/06, effective 5/12/06)

WAC 220-56-130 Unclassified marine invertebrates and fish. (1) ((~~Definitions. For purposes of this section:~~

~~(a) "Daily limit" means individual animals retained, alive or dead.~~

~~(b) "Sculpins" means individual sculpins of species that are not defined as bottomfish.~~

~~(c) "Nudibranch" means individual nudibranchs of any species.~~

~~(d)~~)) "Unclassified marine invertebrates" and "unclassified marine fish" mean species existing in Washington state marine

waters in a wild state that have not been classified as food fish, shellfish, game fish, protected wildlife, or endangered species.

(2) ((~~The following limits apply to the taking of unclassified marine invertebrates in Catch Record Card Areas 1 through 13, and the taking of unclassified marine fish in Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13:~~

~~(a) Daily limit of ten unclassified marine invertebrates, except moon snails and nudibranchs.~~

~~(b) Daily limit of five moon snails.~~

~~(c) Daily limit of two nudibranchs.~~

~~(d) Daily limit of two unclassified marine fish per species of fish, except that the daily limit may not contain more than two sculpins and it is unlawful to take, fish for or possess Pacific lamprey or river lamprey.~~

~~(e) The possession limit and the daily limit are the same.~~

~~(f) Potlatch DNR tidelands~~)) All Marine Areas are closed to the taking of unclassified marine invertebrates and unclassified marine fish.

((~~(g)~~)) (3) It is unlawful to take, fish for or possess Pacific lamprey or river lamprey.

(4) Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the fish or shellfish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

((~~(3) Each person possessing unclassified marine invertebrates or unclassified marine fish must retain their take in a separate container. Violation of this subsection is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.~~))

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 07-22, filed 2/16/07, effective 3/19/07)

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

(1) Area 1 (Ilwaco): 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 Shoalwater.

(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.

(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.) - Rosario Strait Traffic Lane Entrance Lighted Buoy R (USCG Light List No. 16340, referenced as Y "R" on National Ocean Service Chart No. 18400-1 dated 1997-08-30) - Smith Island - the most northeasterly of the Lawson Reef lighted buoys (RB1 QK Fl Bell) - 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 east through Deception Pass, including all waters east of Whidbey Island to the Possession Point - Shipwreck Line.

(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 #4 on Camano Island (Fl red 4 sec.).

(c) Area 8-2 (Port Susan and Port Gardner): East of a line from the East Point Light on Whidbey Island to the Saratoga Pass Light ((~~#2~~)) #4 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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-107, filed 6/22/09, effective 7/23/09)

WAC 220-56-230 Bottomfish and halibut--Closed areas. (1) It is unlawful to take, fish for, retain, or possess bottomfish or halibut taken for personal use from within the following areas:

((~~(1)~~)) (a) An eastward-facing C-shaped closed area defined as: Beginning at 48°N, 124°59'W; thence to 48°N, 125°18'W; thence to 48°18'N, 125°18'W; thence to 48°18'N, 124°59'W; thence to 48°11'N, 124°59'W; thence to 48°11'N, 125°11'W; thence to 48°04'N, 125°11'W; thence to 48°04'N, 124°59'W; thence to the point of origin.

((~~(2)~~)) (b) The "Westport Offshore Recreational YRCA" closed area, defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed: Beginning at 46°54.30'N, 124°53.40'W; thence to 46°54.30'N, 124°51.00'W; thence to 46°53.30'N, 124°51.00'W; thence to 46°53.30'N, 124°53.40'W, thence to the point of origin.

((~~(3)~~)) (c) The "South Coast Recreational YRCA" closed area, defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed: Beginning at 46°58.00'N, 124°48.00'W; thence to 46°55.00'N, 124°48.00'W; thence to 46°55.00'N, 124°49.00'W; thence to 46°58.00'N, 124°49.00'W; thence to the point of origin.

(d) Marine Area 12.

(e) An area defined by straight lines connecting the following specific latitude and longitude coordinates in the order listed: Beginning at 124°38'13.0"W, 48°23'20.1"N, thence to 124°38'13.0"W, 48°24'45.7"N, thence to 124°45'15.5"W, 48°24'34.0"N, thence to 124°44'54.7"W, 48°23'25.1"N, thence to 124°43'54.4"W, 48°22'51.8"N.

(2) It is unlawful to take, fish for, retain, or possess bottomfish taken for personal use from within the following areas:

(a) Waters deeper than 120 feet in Marine Area 4 east of the Bonilla Tatoosh line.

(b) Waters deeper than 120 feet in Marine Areas 5 - 11 and 13.

(3) It is unlawful to take, fish for, retain, or possess rockfish taken for personal use from Marine Areas 6 - 11 and 13.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-12-080, filed 6/5/07, effective 7/6/07)

WAC 220-56-235 Possession limits--Bottomfish. It is unlawful for any person to take in any day more than the following quantities of bottomfish for personal use. The possession limit at any time shall not exceed the equivalent of two daily limits in fresh, frozen or processed form. Unless otherwise provided bottomfish fishing is open the entire year.

(1) Coastal (Catch Record Card Areas 1 through 4) - 15 fish in

the aggregate of all species and species groups of bottomfish, which may include no more than:

(a) Lingcod - 2 fish:

(i) Minimum length 22 inches in Catch Record Card Areas 1 through 3.

(ii) Minimum length 24 inches in Catch Record Card Area 4.

(b) Rockfish - 10 fish. Release all canary and yelloweye rockfish. In Marine Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, only black or blue rockfish may be retained.

(c) Surfperch (excluding shiner perch) - 15 fish.

(d) Wolfeel - 0 fish from Catch Record Card Area 4.

(e) Cabezon - 2 fish east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line.

(2) Inner Puget Sound (Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13):

(a) Catch Record Card Areas 5 and 6 - 15 fish in the aggregate of all species and species groups of bottomfish, which may include no more than:

Rockfish in Marine Area 5 except	1 fish May 1 through September 30 only black or blue rockfish may be retained.
in Marine Area 5 west of Slip Point	3 fish ((~~of which no more than 1 may be other than~~)) only black or blue rockfish may be retained.
in Marine Area 6.	0 fish
Surfperch	10 fish
Pacific cod	2 fish
Pollock	2 fish
Flatfish (except halibut)	15 fish
Lingcod	1 fish
Wolf-eel	0 fish
Cabezon	2 fish
Pacific hake	2 fish

(b) Catch Record Card Area 7 - 15 fish in the aggregate of all species of bottomfish, which may include no more than:

Rockfish	((~~1~~)) 0 fish ((~~May 1 through September 30~~))
Surfperch	10 fish
Pacific cod	2 fish
Flatfish (except halibut)	15 fish
Lingcod	1 fish
Wolf-eel	0 fish
Cabezon	2 fish
Pollock	2 fish
Pacific hake	2 fish

(c) Catch Record Card Areas 8-1 through 11 and 13 - 15 fish in the aggregate of all species and species groups of bottomfish, which may include no more than:

Rockfish ((~~in Area 9 May 1 through September 30 and in Areas 8-1, 8-2, 10, 11 and 13 when lingcod or salmon seasons are open. Rockfish closed in Area 12~~))	((~~1~~)) 0 fish
Surfperch	10 fish
Pacific cod	0 fish
Pollock	0 fish
Flatfish (except halibut)	15 fish
Lingcod	1 fish
Wolf-eel	0 fish
Cabezon	2 fish
Pacific hake	0 fish

(d) Catch Area 12: Closed.

(e) It is unlawful to possess lingcod taken by angling or by spear fishing less than 26 inches in length or greater than ((~~40~~)) 36 inches in length.

(f) ((~~The daily 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 limit if taken by spear fishing.~~

~~(g)~~)) It is unlawful to retain cabezon taken from Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 11 and 13 from December 1 through April 30.

((~~(h)~~)) (g) It is unlawful to retain six-gill shark taken from Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13.

((~~(i) It is unlawful to retain canary or yelloweye rockfish taken from Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13.~~

~~(j) It is unlawful to take rockfish by spear fishing in Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13.~~

~~(k)~~)) (h) In Catch Record Area((~~s~~)) 5 ((~~through 11 and 13~~)), the daily limit for rockfish is the first legal rockfish caught, except ((~~in Area 5~~)) west of Slip Point the daily limit for rockfish is the first three legal rockfish caught((~~, provided that no more than one of the three may be other than black rockfish~~)). Only black or blue rockfish may be retained. After the daily limit of rockfish is caught, all subsequent rockfish must be released.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 01-24, filed 3/5/01, effective 5/1/01)

WAC 220-56-240 Daily limits forage fish and other food fish not otherwise provided for. It is unlawful for any person to retain more than the following quantities and sizes of food fish taken for personal use. Unless otherwise provided, other food fish fishing is open the entire year:

(1) Forage fish: 10 pounds in the aggregate. The possession limit is two daily limits in fresh form. Additional forage fish may be possessed in frozen or processed form.

(2) All other marine food fish not otherwise provided for in this chapter: ((~~No~~)) Daily limit two fish.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-107, filed 6/22/09, effective 7/23/09)

WAC 220-56-250 Lingcod--Areas and seasons. It is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess lingcod for personal use except during the following seasons and areas:

(1) Coastal area:

(a) Catch Record Card Areas 1 through 3: The Saturday closest to March 16, through the Saturday closest to October 15;

(b) Catch Record Card Area 4 west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line: April 16 through October 15, or the Saturday closest to October 15 if that Saturday comes before October 15, whichever is earlier; and

(c) Catch Record Card Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line: April 16 through October 15.

(2) Catch Record Card Areas 5 through 13: May 1 through June 15 ((~~by angling, and May 21 through June 15 by spear fishing~~)).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-67, filed 4/11/06, effective 5/12/06)

WAC 220-56-265 Forage fish--Lawful gear. (1) It shall be unlawful to take, fish for and possess herring, candlefish, pilchards, anchovies and smelt taken for personal use except with hand dip net gear not exceeding 36 inches across the bag frame having a maximum mesh size of five-eighths inch stretched mesh size, and forage fish jigger gear having not more than three treble or nine single hooks.

(2) It is unlawful to use a dip bag net to take forage fish unless the operator of the net holds the handle at all times the netting is in the water.

(3) It is unlawful to operate a dip bag net to harvest forage fish from a vessel under power, or to use more than one forage fish dip net at a time.

(4) Only persons with a ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee license or a designated harvest card may use a hand-operated gate on a dip net while fishing for forage fish.

(5) Forage fish jigger gear hooks may not have a gap between the shank and the point exceeding 3/8 inch.

(6) Use of gear in violation of this section is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160.

(7) It is unlawful to possess forage fish taken with gear in violation of the provisions of this section. Possession of forage fish while using gear in violation of the provisions of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the forage fish were taken with such gear. Violation of this subsection is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the forage fish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 08-23, filed 2/13/08, effective 1/1/09)

WAC 220-56-282 Sturgeon--Areas, seasons, limits and unlawful acts. (1) It is unlawful to retain green sturgeon.

(2) It is lawful to fish for white sturgeon the entire year in saltwater, but open in freshwater only concurrent with a salmon or gamefish opening unless otherwise provided.

(3) The daily limit is one white sturgeon, with the following size restrictions:

(a) Minimum size 43 inches fork length in the Columbia River and tributaries upstream from The Dalles Dam.

(b) Minimum size 38 inches fork length in all other state waters.

(c) Maximum size 54 inches fork length.

Once the daily limit has been retained, it is lawful to continue to fish for sturgeon in the mainstem of the Columbia River downstream from where the river forms the boundary between Oregon and Washington, provided that all subsequent sturgeon are released immediately.

(4) The possession limit is two daily limits of fresh, frozen or processed white sturgeon.

(5) There is an annual personal-use limit of five white sturgeon from April 1 through March 31, regardless of where the sturgeon were taken. After the annual limit of sturgeon has been taken, it is lawful to continue to fish for white sturgeon in the mainstem Columbia River downstream from where the river forms the common boundary between Oregon and Washington, provided that all subsequent sturgeon are released immediately.

(6) It is unlawful to fish for sturgeon with terminal gear other than bait and one single barbless hook. It is lawful to use artificial scent with bait when fishing for white sturgeon. <u>It is unlawful to use shad as bait when fishing for sturgeon.</u> Violation of this subsection is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160. It is unlawful to possess sturgeon taken with gear in violation of the provisions of this section. Possession of

sturgeon while using gear in violation of the provisions of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the sturgeon were taken with such gear. Possession of such sturgeon is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree--Penalty, unless the sturgeon are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree--Penalty.

(7) It is unlawful to fish for or possess sturgeon taken for personal use from freshwater, except the Chehalis River, from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

(8) It is unlawful to possess in the field sturgeon eggs without having retained the intact carcass of the fish from which the eggs have been removed.

(9) It is unlawful to use a gaff or other fish landing aid that penetrates the fish while restraining, handling or landing a sturgeon.

(10) It is unlawful to fail to immediately return to the water any undersize sturgeon.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-07-003, filed 3/5/08, effective 4/5/08)

WAC 220-56-310 Shellfish--Daily limits. It is unlawful for any one person to take in any one day for personal use more than the following quantities and sizes of shellfish:

(1) Cockles, borers and clams in the shell, other than razor clams, geoduck clams and horse clams, 40 clams in the aggregate, or 10 pounds, whichever is achieved first except:

(a) In Skagit Bay, east of a line projected from Browns Point to Swinomish Slough entrance - diggers may additionally retain up to 20 pounds of eastern softshell clams in the shell.

(b) Willapa Bay - diggers may additionally retain up to twenty-four cockles.

(2) Razor clams: 15 clams.

(3) Geoduck clams: 3 clams.

(4) Horse clams: 7 clams.

(5) Oysters: 18 oysters, shucked and the shells left on the beach. Minimum size before shucking two and one-half inches along the longest dimension of the shell.

(6) Rock scallops: ((~~12~~)) 6 scallops.

(7) Weathervane scallops: 12 scallops (over 4 inches).

(8) Spiny and pink scallops: 10 pounds or 5 quarts in the shell, in the aggregate.

(9) Shrimp:

(a) In Areas 1-3 and Area 4 west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line - total weight 10 pounds, maximum 80 spot shrimp as part of the 10-pound limit.

(b) In Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line and Areas 5-13

- first Saturday in May through May 31, daily limit 80 shrimp. During all other open periods total weight 10 pounds, maximum 80 spot shrimp as part of the 10-pound limit.

(10) Octopus: 1 octopus.

(11) Pinto abalone: Closed statewide.

(12) Crawfish: 10 pounds in the shell. Minimum size 3 1/4 inches from tip of rostrum to tip of tail. Female crawfish with eggs or young attached to the abdomen must be released immediately.

(13) Squid other than Humboldt squid: 10 pounds or 5 quarts. In addition a person may retain up to 5 Humboldt squid per day.

(14) Sea cucumbers: 25 sea cucumbers.

(15) Red sea urchins: 18 sea urchins.

(16) Purple sea urchins: 18 sea urchins.

(17) Green sea urchins: 36 sea urchins.

(18) Dungeness crabs:

(a) In Area 1 except when fishing from the north jetty of the Columbia River and Areas 2, 3, and 4 west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line - 6 male crabs.

(b) In Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, and Areas 5, 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11, 12 and ((~~13 - 5~~)) 13 - 4 male crabs.

(c) In the Columbia River upstream of a line from the outermost end of the north jetty to the exposed end of the south jetty, or when fishing from the north jetty of the Columbia River - 12 male crabs.

(19) Red rock crabs: 6 crabs.

(20) Mussels: 10 pounds in the shell, in the aggregate.

(21) Goose barnacles: 10 pounds of whole barnacles or 5 pounds of barnacle stalks.

(22) Ghost and mud shrimp: 10 dozen.

(23) King and box crab: Closed statewide.

(24) Tanner crabs: 6 crabs.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 05-102, filed 5/19/05, effective 6/19/05)

WAC 220-56-330 Crab--Areas and seasons. (1) It is unlawful to fish for or possess crab taken for personal use from Puget Sound except during the following seasons:

(a) Marine Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, and Areas 5 and 13 - Open 7:00 a.m., June 18 through the last day in February.

(b) Waters of Area 6, those waters of Area 7 south and west of a line projected from Village Point, Lummi Island, through the navigation buoy just east of Matia Island, thence to the buoy at Clements Reef, thence to the easternmost point of Patos Island, thence running along the northern shore of Patos Island to the westernmost point of Patos Island, thence due west to the international boundary; westerly of a straight line from the

northernmost tip of Sinclair Island through Lummi Rocks to Lummi Island; and west of a line projected from the southeast point of Sinclair Island to the ferry dock at Shannon Point, and waters of Areas 8-1, 8-2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 - Open 7:00 a.m. July 1 through September 3, open only ((~~Wednesday through Saturday~~)) Friday through Monday of each week((~~, and open Sunday, September 4 and Monday, September 5~~)).

(c) Those contiguous waters of Marine Area 7 north, south and east of a line that extends from Point Francis on Portage Island, through the marker just north of Inati Bay on Lummi Island to Lummi Island, and a line that extends from the Anacortes ferry dock at Shannon Point, northward to the southeastern tip of Sinclair Island, thence from the northernmost tip of Sinclair Island through Lummi Rocks to Lummi Island (southeast Hale Pass, Bellingham Bay, Samish Bay, Padilla Bay, eastern waters of Bellingham Channel, Guemes Channel and Fidalgo Bay) - Open 7:00 a.m. July 16 through September 30, and open only ((~~Wednesday through Saturday~~)) Friday through Monday of each week ((~~except also open Sunday, September 4 and Monday, September 5~~)).

(d) Those waters of Marine Area 7 north and east of a line projected from Village Point, Lummi Island through the navigation buoy just east of Matia Island thence to the buoy at Clements Reef thence to the easternmost point of Patos Island, running along the northern shoreline of Patos Island and from the westernmost point of Patos Island due west to the international boundary and north of a line that extends from Point Francis on Portage Island, through the marker just north of Inati Bay on Lummi Island to Lummi Island - Open 7:00 a.m. August 17 through September 30, and open only ((~~Wednesday through Saturday~~)) Friday through Monday of each week ((~~except also open Sunday, September 4 and Monday, September 5~~)).

(2) It is unlawful to fish for or possess crab taken for personal use with shellfish pot gear from Marine Areas 1, 2, 3, and Area 4 west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line except during the period December 1 through September 15. Open to gear other than shellfish pot gear year-round.

(3) The Columbia River upstream from a line projected from the outermost end of the north jetty to the exposed end of the south jetty is open to crab fishing for personal use year-round.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-27, filed 2/25/09, effective 5/1/09)

WAC 220-56-350 Clams other than razor clams, mussels--Areas and seasons. A person can take, dig for and possess clams and mussels taken for personal use on Puget Sound the entire year:

Except that public tidelands at the following beaches are closed unless otherwise provided:

(1) Ala Spit: Closed the entire year.

(2) Alki Park: Closed the entire year.
(3) Alki Point: Closed the entire year.
(4) Bay View State Park: Closed the entire year.
(5) Brown's Point Lighthouse: Closed the entire year.
(6) Cama Beach State Park: Closed the entire year.
(7) Camano Island State Park: Closed the entire year.
(8) Chuckanut Bay: Closed the entire year.
(9) Coupeville: Closed the entire year.
(10) Dash Point State Park: Closed the entire year.
(11) Dave Mackie County Park: Closed the entire year.
(12) Des Moines City Park: Closed the entire year.
(13) Discovery Park: Closed the entire year.
(14) DNR-79: Closed the entire year.
(15) ((~~DNR-85: Closed the entire year.~~
~~(16)~~)) DNR-142: Closed the entire year.
((~~(17)~~)) (16) DNR-144 (Sleeper): Closed the entire year.
((~~(18)~~)) (17) Dockton County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(19)~~)) (18) Dosewallips State Park: Open March 1 through October 31 only in area defined by boundary markers and signs posted on the beach.
((~~(20)~~)) (19) Dungeness Spit and Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge Tidelands - Open May 15 through September 30.
((~~(21)~~)) (20) Eagle Creek: Open July 1 through July 31.
((~~(22)~~)) (21) East San ((~~De FCA~~)) de Fuca: Closed the entire year.
((~~(23)~~)) (22) Fort Flagler State Park including that portion of the spit west of the park boundary (Rat Island): Open May 15 through July 31.
((~~(24)~~)) (23) Fort Ward State Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(25)~~)) (24) Freeland County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(26)~~)) (25) Frye Cove County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(27)~~)) (26) Garrison Bay: Tidelands at Guss Island and those tidelands at British camp between the National Park Service dinghy dock at the north end and the park boundary at the south end are closed the entire year.
((~~(28)~~)) (27) Gertrude Island - All tidelands at Gertrude Island closed the entire year.
((~~(29)~~)) (28) Golden Gardens: Closed the entire year.
((~~(30)~~)) (29) Graveyard Spit: Closed the entire year.
((~~(31)~~)) (30) Harrington Beach: Closed the entire year.
((~~(32)~~)) (31) Hoodsport: Tidelands at Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery are closed the entire year.
((~~(33)~~)) (32) Hope Island State Park (South Puget Sound): Open April 1 through May 31.
((~~(34)~~)) (33) Howarth Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(35)~~)) (34) Illahee State Park: Open April 1 through July 31.
((~~(36)~~)) (35) Kayak Point County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(37)~~)) (36) Kitsap Memorial State Park: Open May 15 through July 15.
((~~(38)~~)) (37) Kopachuck State Park: Open June 1 through July

31.

((~~(39)~~)) (38) Liberty Bay - All state-owned tidelands in Liberty Bay north and west of the Keyport Naval Supply Center are closed to the harvest of clams the entire year.

((~~(40)~~)) (39) Lincoln Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(41)~~)) (40) Lions Park (Bremerton): Closed the entire year.

((~~(42)~~)) (41) Little Clam Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(43)~~)) (42) Lower Roto Vista Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(44)~~)) (43) Manchester State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(45)~~)) (44) McNeil Island - All tidelands on McNeil Island are closed the entire year.

((~~(46)~~)) (45) Meadowdale County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(47)~~)) (46) Mee-Kwa-Mooks Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(48)~~)) (47) Monroe Landing: Closed the entire year.

((~~(49)~~)) (48) Mukilteo State Park - Closed the entire year.

((~~(50)~~)) (49) Mystery Bay State Park: Open October 1 through April 30.

((~~(51)~~)) (50) Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge: Closed the entire year.

((~~(52)~~)) (51) North Beach County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(53)~~)) (52) North Fort Lewis: Closed the entire year.

((~~(54)~~)) (53) North Point Hudson: Closed the entire year.

((~~(55)~~)) (54) Northeast Cultus Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(56)~~)) (55) Oak Bay County Park: Open June 1 through July 31.

((~~(57)~~)) (56) Oak Harbor City Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(58)~~)) (57) Old Man House State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(59)~~)) (58) Olympia Shoal: Closed the entire year.

((~~(60)~~)) (59) Oyster Reserves: Puget Sound and Willapa Bay state oyster reserves are closed the entire year except as follows:

(a) North Bay: State-owned oyster reserves open the entire year.

(b) Oakland Bay: ((~~Tidelands at the north end of Oakland Bay and on the channel of the northwest shore of the Bayshore Peninsula between department markers open the entire year.~~)) State-owned oyster reserves open the entire year except in areas defined by boundary markers and signs posted on the beach.

(c) Willapa Bay - Long Island oyster reserve: Northwest side of Long Island between reserve monuments 39 and 41 and southwest side of Long Island between reserve monuments 58 and 59.

((~~(61)~~)) (60) Penrose Point State Park: Open March 1 through May 31.

((~~(62)~~)) (61) Picnic Point County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(63)~~)) (62) Pitship Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(64)~~)) (63) Pitt Island - All tidelands on Pitt Island are closed the entire year.

((~~(65)~~)) (64) Pleasant Harbor State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(66)~~)) (65) Point Whitney (excluding Point Whitney Lagoon):

Open March 1 through May 31.

((~~(67)~~)) (66) Point Whitney Lagoon: Closed.

((~~(68)~~)) (67) Port Angeles Coast Guard: Closed the entire year.

((~~(69)~~)) (68) Port Angeles Harbor: Closed the entire year.

((~~(70)~~)) (69) Port Gardner: Closed the entire year.

((~~(71)~~)) (70) Port Townsend Ship Canal/Portage Canal: Open January 1 through May 31.

((~~(72)~~)) (71) Post Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(73)~~)) (72) Potlatch DNR tidelands: Open April 1 through August 31.

((~~(74) Potlatch East: Open April 1 through August 31.~~

~~(75)~~)) (73) Potlatch State Park: Open April 1 through August 31.

((~~(76)~~)) (74) Priest Point County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(77)~~)) (75) Purdy Spit County Park: The southern shore of the spit from the boat ramp to the bridge is closed the entire year.

((~~(78)~~)) (76) Quilcene Bay Tidelands - All state-owned tidelands in Quilcene Bay north of a line drawn from the Quilcene Boat Haven to Fisherman's Point are closed to the harvest of clams the entire year, except those state-owned tidelands on the west side of the bay north of the Quilcene Boat Haven are open April 1 through December 31, daily from official sunrise to official sunset only.

((~~(79)~~)) (77) Reid Harbor - South Beach: Closed the entire year.

((~~(80)~~)) (78) Retsil: Closed the entire year.

((~~(81)~~)) (79) Rendsland Creek: Open January 1 through June 30.

((~~(82)~~)) (80) Richmond Beach Saltwater Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(83)~~)) (81) Saltwater State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(84)~~)) (82) Samish Beach: Closed the entire year.

((~~(85)~~)) (83) Scenic Beach State Park: Open April 15 through May 15.

((~~(86)~~)) (84) Seahurst County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(87)~~)) (85) Semiahmoo: Closed the entire year.

((~~(88)~~)) (86) Semiahmoo County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(89)~~)) (87) Sequim Bay State Park - Open May 1 through July 31.

((~~(90)~~)) (88) Shine Tidelands State Park: Open January 1 through May 15.

((~~(91)~~)) (89) Silverdale ((~~County~~)) Waterfront Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(92)~~)) (90) Sinclair Inlet: Closed the entire year.

((~~(93)~~)) (91) Skagit Wildlife Area: Closed the entire year.

((~~(94)~~)) (92) South Carkeek Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(95) South Dougall Point: Closed the entire year.~~

~~(96)~~)) (93) South Gordon Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(97)~~)) (94) South Indian Island County Park: Open April 1

through May 31.

((~~(98)~~)) (95) South Mukilteo Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(99)~~)) (96) South Oro Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(100)~~)) (97) South Point Wilson (Port Townsend): Closed the entire year.

((~~(101)~~)) (98) Southworth Ferry Dock: Closed the entire year.

((~~(102)~~)) (99) Spencer Spit State Park: Open March 1 through July 31.

((~~(103)~~)) (100) Suquamish (Old Man House): Closed the entire year.

((~~(104)~~)) (101) Taylor Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(105)~~)) (102) Triton Cove Tidelands: Open May 1 through September 30.

((~~(106)~~)) (103) Twanoh State Park: Open August 1 through September 30.

((~~(107)~~)) (104) Walker County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(108)~~)) (105) West Dewatto: DNR Beach 44A open August 1 through September 30.

((~~(109)~~)) (106) West Pass Access: Closed the entire year.

((~~(110)~~)) (107) Willapa Bay: State-owned tidelands east of the department Willapa Bay Field Station and Nahcotta Tidelands Interpretive Site are closed year-round.

((~~(111)~~)) (108) Wolfe Property State Park: Open January 1 through May 15.

((~~(112)~~)) (109) Woodard Bay: Closed the entire year.

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.

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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-27, filed 2/25/09, effective 5/1/09)

WAC 220-56-380 Oysters--Areas and seasons. A person can take and possess oysters taken for personal use from public tidelands the entire year, except that public tidelands at the following beaches are closed unless otherwise provided:

(1) Ala Spit: Closed the entire year.

(2) Alki Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(2)~~)) (3) Alki Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(3)~~)) (4) Bangor: Closed the entire year.

((~~(4)~~)) (5) Bay View State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(5) Brown Point (DNR 57-B): Closed the entire year.~~))

(6) Brown's Point Lighthouse: Closed the entire year.
(7) Cama Beach State Park: Closed the entire year.
(8) Camano Island State Park: Closed the entire year.
(9) Chuckanut: Closed the entire year.
((~~(8)~~)) (10) Coupeville: Closed the entire year.
((~~(9) Cushman (Saltwater) Park: Open year-round.~~
~~(10)~~)) (11) Dash Point State Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(11)~~)) (12) Dave Mackie County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(12)~~)) (13) Des Moines City Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(13)~~)) (14) Discovery Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(14)~~)) (15) DNR-79: Closed the entire year.
((~~(15) DNR-85: Closed the entire year.~~))
(16) DNR-142: Closed the entire year.
(17) DNR 144 (Sleeper): Closed the entire year.
(18) Dockton County Park: Closed the entire year.
(19) Dungeness Spit/National Wildlife Refuge: Open May 15 - September 30.
(20) East San de Fuca: Closed the entire year.
((~~(20)~~)) (21) Fort Flagler State Park including that portion of the spit west of the park boundary (Rat Island): Open May 15 through July 31.
((~~(21)~~)) (22) Fort Ward State Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(22)~~)) (23) Freeland County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(23)~~)) (24) Frye Cove County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(24)~~)) (25) Golden Gardens: Closed the entire year.
((~~(25)~~)) (26) Graveyard Spit: Closed the entire year.
((~~(26)~~)) (27) Harrington Beach: Closed the entire year.
((~~(27)~~)) (28) Hoodsport: Tidelands at the Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery are closed the entire year.
((~~(28)~~)) (29) Hope Island State Park (South Puget Sound): Open April 1 through May 31.
((~~(29)~~)) (30) Howarth Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(30)~~)) (31) Illahee State Park: Open April 1 through July 31.
((~~(31)~~)) (32) Kayak Point County Park: Closed the entire year.
(33) Kitsap Memorial State Park: Open May 15 through August 15.
((~~(32)~~)) (34) Kopachuck State Park: Open March 1 through July 31.
((~~(33)~~)) (35) Liberty Bay - All state-owned tidelands in Liberty Bay north and west of the Keyport Naval Supply Center are closed to the harvest of oysters the entire year.
((~~(34)~~)) (36) Lincoln Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(35)~~)) (37) Lions Park (Bremerton): Closed the entire year.
((~~(36)~~)) (38) Little Clam Bay: Closed the entire year.
((~~(37)~~)) (39) Lower Roto Vista Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(38)~~)) (40) Manchester State Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(39)~~)) (41) Meadowdale County Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(40)~~)) (42) Mee-Kwa-Mooks Park: Closed the entire year.
((~~(41)~~)) (43) Monroe Landing: Closed the entire year.

((~~(42)~~)) (44) Mukilteo State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(43)~~)) (45) Mystery Bay State Park: Open October 1 through April 30.

((~~(44)~~)) (46) Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge: Closed the entire year.

((~~(45)~~)) (47) North Beach County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(46)~~)) (48) North Fort Lewis: Closed the entire year.

((~~(47)~~)) (49) North Point Hudson: Closed the entire year.

((~~(48)~~)) (50) Northeast Cultus Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(49)~~)) (51) Oak Bay County Park: Open June 1 through July 31.

((~~(50)~~)) (52) Oak Harbor Beach Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(51)~~)) (53) Oak Harbor City Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(52)~~)) (54) Old Man House State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(53)~~)) (55) Olympia Shoal: Closed the entire year.

((~~(54)~~)) (56) Oyster Reserves: Puget Sound and Willapa Bay oyster reserves are closed the entire year except the following are open the entire year:

(a) Oakland Bay - ((~~Tidelands at the north end of Oakland Bay and on the channel of the northwest shore of the Bayshore Peninsula between department markers - open the entire year.~~)) State-owned oyster reserves open the entire years except in areas defined by boundary markers and signs posted on the beach.

(b) North Bay - State-owned reserves open the entire year.

(c) Willapa Bay - Long Island oyster reserve: Northwest side of Long Island between reserve monuments 39 and 41 and southwest side of Long Island between reserve monuments 58 and 59.

((~~(55)~~)) (57) Penrose Point State Park: Open March 1 through May 31.

((~~(56)~~)) (58) Picnic Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(57)~~)) (59) Pitt Island: Closed the entire year.

(60) Pleasant Harbor State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(58)~~)) (61) Port Angeles Coast Guard: Closed the entire year.

((~~(59)~~)) (62) Port Angeles Harbor: Closed the entire year.

((~~(60)~~)) (63) Port Gardner: Closed the entire year.

((~~(61)~~)) (64) Port Townsend Ship Canal/Portage Canal: Open January 1 through May 31.

((~~(62)~~)) (65) Post Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(63)~~)) (66) Potlatch DNR Tidelands: Open April 1 through August 31.

((~~(64) Potlatch East: Open April 1 through August 31.~~

~~(65)~~)) (67) Potlatch State Park: Open April 1 through August 31.

((~~(66)~~)) (68) Priest Point County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(67)~~)) (69) Purdy Spit County Park: The southern shore of the spit from the boat ramp to the bridge is closed the entire year.

(70) Quilcene Bay Tidelands - All state-owned tidelands in

Quilcene Bay north of a line drawn from the Quilcene Boat Haven to Fisherman's Point are closed except those state-owned tidelands on the west side of the bay north of the Quilcene Boat Haven are open April 1 through December 31, daily from official sunrise to official sunset, only.

((~~(68)~~)) (71) Reid Harbor - South Beach: Closed the entire year.

((~~(69)~~)) (72) Retsil: Closed the entire year.

((~~(70)~~)) (73) Richmond Beach Saltwater Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(71)~~)) (74) Saltwater State Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(72)~~)) (75) Samish Beach: Closed the entire year.

((~~(73)~~)) (76) Seahurst County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(74)~~)) (77) Scenic Beach State Park: Open April 15 through May 15.

((~~(75)~~)) (78) Semiahmoo: Closed the entire year.

((~~(76)~~)) (79) Semiahmoo County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(77)~~)) (80) Shine Tidelands State Park: Open January 1 through May 15.

((~~(78)~~)) (81) Silverdale ((~~County~~)) Waterfront Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(79)~~)) (82) Sinclair Inlet: Closed the entire year.

((~~(80)~~)) (83) Skagit Wildlife Area: Closed the entire year.

((~~(81)~~)) (84) South Carkeek Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(82) South Dougall Point: Closed the entire year.~~

~~(83)~~)) (85) South Gordon Point: Closed the entire year.

((~~(84)~~)) (86) South Indian Island County Park: Open April 1 through May 31.

((~~(85)~~)) (87) South Mukilteo Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(86)~~)) (88) South Oro Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(87)~~)) (89) South Point Wilson (Port Townsend): Closed the entire year.

((~~(88)~~)) (90) Southworth Ferry Dock: Closed the entire year.

((~~(89)~~)) (91) Spencer Spit State Park: Open March 1 through July 31.

(92) Suquamish (Old Man House): Closed the entire year.

((~~(90)~~)) (93) Taylor Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(91)~~)) (94) Walker County Park: Closed the entire year.

((~~(92)~~)) (95) West Pass Access: Closed the entire year.

((~~(93)~~)) (96) Willapa Bay: State-owned tidelands east of the department Willapa Bay Field Station and the Nahcotta Tidelands Interpretive Site are open only between boundary markers and posted signs.

((~~(94)~~)) (97) Woodard Bay: Closed the entire year.

((~~(95)~~)) (98) Wolfe Property State Park: Open January 1 through May 15.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 98-06-031, filed 2/26/98, effective 5/1/98)

WAC 220-56-385 Oysters--Unlawful acts. Oysters taken for personal use ((~~from the contiguous Puget Sound waters or beaches of the state of Washington south of a line from Tala Point to Foulweather Bluff and waters or beaches of the Pacific Ocean, Grays Harbor or Willapa Bay~~)) must be shucked before removing oysters from the intertidal zone and the shells replaced on the tidelands at the approximate tide level from which originally taken and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail to do so.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-27, filed 2/25/09, effective 5/1/09)

WAC 220-56-500 Game fish seasons. It is unlawful to fish for game fish except during open seasons or open time periods.

(1) Freshwater lakes, ponds and reservoirs: Open year round except as provided for in WAC 232-28-619.

(2) Freshwater rivers, streams and beaver ponds:

(a) Rivers, streams, and beaver ponds that drain into Puget Sound or the Strait of Juan de Fuca are closed to fishing for game fish unless otherwise provided for.

(b) All other rivers, streams, and beaver ponds: Open the first Saturday in June through October 31 except as provided for in WAC 232-28-619.

(3) Saltwater (all waters downstream and seaward of the mouths of rivers and streams generally defined in WAC 220-16-245 and specifically defined in WAC 220-56-105): Open year-round, except:

(a) Lake Washington Ship Canal - Those waters of Area 10 west of the Lake Washington Ship Canal to a north-south line 175 feet west of the Burlington-Northern Railroad Bridge are closed waters.

(b) Toliva Shoal - Waters within 500 yards of the Toliva Shoal buoy are closed waters from June 16 through April 30.

(c) Freshwater Bay - Waters south of a line from Angeles Point westerly to Observatory Point are closed July 1 through August 31.

(d) Tulalip Bay - Waters of Tulalip Bay east of a line from Hermosa Point to Mission Point are closed waters.

(e) Agate Pass - 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 game fish angling from January 1 through March 31; except a person can fish with gear meeting the fly-fishing-only requirements of WAC 220-56-210, as long as he or she does not use lead-core fly line. Use of gear other than fly-fishing gear or use of a lead core line in violation of this subsection is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160. It is unlawful to retain any fish taken during the period January 1 through March 31.

(f) Those waters of Hood Canal inshore from yellow marker buoys to the mouth of Finch Creek and waters within the channel created when tidelands are exposed are closed the entire year except:

(i) Persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair and/or who have a designated harvester card under WAC 220-55-065 may fish from the ADA-accessible site at the Hoodsport Salmon Hatchery, provided such persons follow all applicable rules and regulations of the adjoining waters of Marine Area 12.

(ii) Designated harvesters may fish from the ADA-accessible site with persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair and/or who have a designated harvester card, if room allows. However, persons with disabilities who permanently use a wheelchair have priority over others if the ADA-accessible site becomes overcrowded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 04-98, filed 5/12/04, effective 6/12/04)

WAC 232-12-064 Live wildlife. Taking from the wild, importation, possession, transfer, holding in captivity.

(1) It is unlawful to take live wildlife ((~~(except unclassified marine invertebrates and fish)~~)), wild birds (except starlings, house sparrows and rock doves by falconers, and rock doves by bird dog trainers), or game fish from the wild without a permit provided for by rule of the commission and issued by the director.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-12-027(1), 232-12-067, and subsections (3) and (4) ((~~herein~~)) of this section, it is unlawful to import into the state, hold, possess, propagate, offer for sale, sell, transfer, or release live specimens of wildlife listed in this subsection, or their gametes and/or embryos, except as provided under subsection((~~s~~)) (7), (8), (9) or (10) ((~~below~~)) of this section:

In the family Cervidae, all of the following species:

Roosevelt and Rocky Mountain elk	Cervus elaphus
Mule deer and Black-tailed deer	Odocoileus hemionus
White-tailed deer	Odocoileus virginianus
Moose	Alces alces
Caribou	Rangifer tarandus caribou

(3) It is unlawful to import into the state or to hold live wildlife which were taken, held, possessed, or transported contrary to federal or state law, local ordinance, or department rule. Live wild animals, wild birds, or game fish shall not be imported without first presenting to the department the health certificate required by the Washington ((~~state~~)) department of agriculture under WAC ((~~16-54-030~~)) 16-54-180. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, raptors used for falconry or propagation may be imported if the health certificate is in the possession of the importer. Proof of lawful importation must be produced for inspection on request of a department employee.

(4) It is unlawful to possess or hold in captivity live wild animals, wild birds, or game fish unless lawfully acquired and possessed. Proof of lawful acquisition and possession must be produced for inspection on request of a department employee. Such proof shall contain:

((~~(1)~~)) (a) Species;

((~~(2)~~)) (b) Age and sex of animal;

((~~(3)~~)) (c) Origin of animal;

((~~(4)~~)) (d) Name of receiving party;

((~~(5)~~)) (e) Source-name and address;

((~~(6)~~)) (f) Invoice/statement date; and

((~~(7)~~)) (g) Documentation of prior transfers.

(5) Live wild animals, wild birds, or game fish held in captivity, or their progeny or parts thereof, may not be sold or otherwise ((~~commercialized on~~)) used commercially except as provided by rule of the commission.

(6) No wildlife shall be released from captivity except as provided in WAC 232-12-271, except that it is lawful to return to the waters from which caught, game fish caught and subsequently kept alive on stringers, in live wells, or in other containers while fishing. The release of fish into any waters of the state, including private, natural, or man-made ponds, requires a fish planting permit.

(7) Scientific research or display: The director may authorize, by written approval, a person to import into the state, hold, possess and propagate live specimens of wildlife listed in subsection (2) of this section, for scientific research or for display by zoos or aquariums who are accredited institutional members of the American Zoological Association((~~of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA)~~)) (AZA), provided:

(a) The specimens are confined to a secure facility((~~,~~));

(b) The specimens will not be transferred to any other location within the state, except to other ((~~AAZPA~~)) AZA-accredited facilities, and transported by ((~~AAZPA~~)) AZA-accredited institutional members or their authorized agents with written approval of the director or as otherwise authorized in writing by the director((~~,~~));

(c) The specimens will not be sold or otherwise disposed of within the state without written approval of the director((~~,~~));

(d) The person will keep such records on the specimens and make such reports as the director may require((~~,~~)); and

(e) The person complies with the other requirements of this section.

(8) Retention or disposal of existing specimens lawfully in captivity prior to June 20, 1992: A person holding live Roosevelt and Rocky Mountain elk, Mule Deer and Black-tailed deer, White-tailed deer, and Moose may retain the specimens of such wildlife such person lawfully possessed prior to June 20, 1992, and the lawful progeny thereof, provided such person complies with (a) through (f) of this subsection and the other requirements of this section((~~.~~)):

(a) The person reported to the director, in writing, the species, number, and location of the specimens as required((~~.~~));

(b) The specimens are confined to a secure facility at the location reported((~~,~~));

(c) Live specimens are not propagated except at ((~~AAZPA~~)) AZA-accredited facilities with the written permission of the director or as otherwise authorized in writing by the director;

(d) Live specimens are not released, except with written permission of the director((~~,~~));

(e) Live specimens are not sold or transferred, except:

(i) Live specimens in lawful possession prior to June 20, 1992, and their lawful progeny may be permanently removed from the

state of Washington or transported directly to slaughter where in accordance with other applicable law((~~,~~));

(ii) Federally listed endangered or threatened species may be transferred to ((~~AAZPA~~)) AZA-accredited facilities where in compliance with federal law((~~,~~));

(iii) Live specimens may be moved to the new primary residence of the possessor with the written approval of the director, provided all other requirements of this section are satisfied and the total number of locations where animals are held is not increased; and

(iv) ((~~AAZPA~~)) AZA-accredited facilities may sell and/or transfer live specimens within the state with the written permission of the director((~~.~~));

(f) Live specimens shall be neutered, physically separated by sex, and/or rendered infertile by means of contraception, except at ((~~AAZPA~~)) AZA-accredited facilities with the written permission of the director.

(9) Retention or disposal of existing specimens lawfully in captivity prior to February 13, 1993: A person holding live specimens of wildlife newly listed in subsection (2) of this section by operation of this rule ((~~(~~)) (Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou)((~~)~~)), may retain the specimens of such wildlife the person lawfully possessed prior to February 13, 1993, provided:

(a) The person reports to the director in writing by March 31, 1993, and reports annually thereafter, or as otherwise required by the director, the species, number, and location of such specimens((~~,~~)); and

(b) The person complies with subsection((~~s~~)) (8)(b) through ((~~(8)~~))(f) ((~~herein~~)) of this section and the other requirements of this section.

(10) The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the importation, possession, propagation, sale, transfer, or release of live specimens of federally listed threatened or endangered species, their gametes ((~~and/~~))or embryos, where in compliance with federal law.

(11) Escaped wildlife:

(a) Escaped wildlife will be considered a public nuisance. The department or any peace officer may seize, capture, or destroy wildlife that have escaped the possessor's control. The former possessor shall be responsible for costs incurred by the department in recovering, maintaining, or disposing of such animals, as well as any damage to the state's wildlife or habitat.

(b) Escapes of wildlife must be reported immediately to the department((~~,~~)).

(c) The recapture or death of escaped wildlife must be reported immediately to the department.

(12) Secure facility:

(a) All captive wildlife will be held in a secure facility. For the purposes of this rule, a secure facility is an enclosure so constructed as to prevent danger to the environment or wildlife of the state, including escape of live wildlife specimens in captivity or ingress of resident wildlife ungulates (hoofed animals).

(b) For wildlife listed in subsection (2) of this section, the secure facility must comply with the fencing requirements in subsection (13) ((~~herein~~)) of this section.

(13) Fencing requirements:

(a) Perimeter fences must be, at a minimum, eight feet above ground level for their entire length. The bottom six feet must be mesh of sufficient size to prevent resident wildlife ungulates (hoofed animals) from entering and captive wildlife from escaping. Supplemental wire required to attain a height of eight feet may be smooth, barbed, or woven wire (at least 12-1/2 gauge) with strands spaced not more than six inches apart.

(b) Perimeter fences constructed of high tensile wire must be supported by a post or stay at minimum intervals of eight feet.

(c) Perimeter fences must be at least 12-1/2 gauge woven wire, 14-1/2 gauge high-tensile woven wire, chain link, ((~~non-climbable~~)) nonclimbable woven fence, or other fence approved by the director. If the wire used is not a full eight feet in height, it must be overlapped one row and securely fastened at every other vertical row or woven together with cable.

(d) Electric fencing materials may be used on perimeter fences only as a supplement to conventional fencing materials.

(e) All gates in the perimeter fences must be self-closing, equipped with two locking devices, and installed only in locations that have been approved by the director. Double gates may be required at points in the perimeter fences subject to frequent vehicle traffic that is not related to activities involving the holding of captive wildlife.

(f) Posts used in the perimeter fences must be:

(i) Wood (pressure treated), five-inch minimum diameter or an equivalent as approved by the director;

(ii) Spaced no more than twenty-four feet apart with stays or supports at eight foot intervals between the posts;

(iii) Extended at least eight feet above ground level; and

(iv) Have corners braced with wood or with an equivalent material as approved by the director.

(g) Fences must be maintained at all times to prevent captive wildlife from escaping or resident wildlife ungulates (hoofed animals) from entering the enclosure. If such animals do pass through, under, or over the fence because of any topographic feature or other conditions, the person possessing wildlife must immediately supplement the fence to prevent continued passage.

(h) For any fence existing prior to February 13, 1993, a person may petition the director in writing for a variance from the above fencing requirements. Any such petition must be filed no later than May 31, 1993, and must identify all aspects in which the existing fence does not meet the fencing requirements contained herein. On approval of the director, such person may maintain such existing fence with normal repair. However, any extension or relocation of existing fence must meet the fencing requirements contained herein.

(14) Marking requirements:

(a) All live specimens of wildlife identified in subsection

(2) of this section must be individually identified by the methods specified below:

(i) All live specimens of such wildlife shall be marked with USDA official ear tags or with ear tags supplied or approved by the department. Tags shall be applied in sequential order((~~,~~)); and

(ii) All live specimens of such wildlife shall be marked with a tattoo with an identifying number that has been recorded with the director. The tattoo must be placed on the left ear of the animal.

(b) Identification assigned to an individual animal may not be transferred to any other animal.

(c) Where allowed, all lawful progeny of wildlife identified in subsection (2) of this section must be tagged and tattooed by December 31 of the year of birth or upon leaving the holding facility, whichever is earlier.

(d) Where allowed, if wildlife identified in subsection (2) of this section is sold or transferred within the state, the tag and tattoo must accompany the animal. The new owner or possessor shall not renumber the animal.

(e) Where allowed, live specimens of wildlife identified in subsection (2) of this section shall be marked prior to importation.

(f) No unmarked wildlife identified in subsection (2) of this section may be sold or otherwise transferred from the holding facility.

(15) Testing of specimens((~~.~~)):

(a) Where allowed, prior to entry into the state of Washington, persons importing any member of the Genus Cervus, which is identified in subsection (2) ((~~herein~~)) of this section, must submit records of genetic tests((~~,~~)) conducted by a professionally recognized laboratory to identify red deer genetic influence (genetic material from any member of any subspecies, race, or species of the elk-red deer-wapiti complex Cervus elaphus not indigenous to the state of Washington). Such testing shall be at the possessor's expense. Animals which are deemed by department of fish and wildlife biologists upon examination to exhibit either((~~:~~)) behavioral (vocalization), morphological (size, rump patch, color), or biochemical indications of such influence (hemoglobin, superoxide dismutase, transferrin and post-transferrin, or others to be developed) may not be imported.

(b) A person currently holding any member of the genus Cervus elaphus identified in subsection (2) ((~~herein~~)) of this section must submit records of genetic tests((~~,~~)) conducted by a professionally recognized laboratory to identify red deer genetic influence (genetic material from any member of any subspecies, race, or species of the elk-red deer-wapiti complex Cervus elaphus not indigenous to the state of Washington)((~~,~~)) for each individual cervid to the director within ((~~90~~)) ninety days of passage of this rule. Such testing shall be at the possessor's expense. Any animals identified as red deer or having nonindigenous genetic influence must be destroyed, removed from the state, or neutered within ((~~180~~)) one hundred eighty days of passage of this rule.

(c) The director may require that specimens listed in

subsection (2) of this section lawfully in captivity be tested for brucellosis (brucella abortus), tuberculosis (mycobacterium bovis and mycobacterium tuberculosis), meningeal worm (Paralophostrongylus tenuis), and muscle worm (Elaphostrongylus cervis) in accordance with the procedures specified in department of agriculture WAC ((~~16-54-035~~)) 16-54-180 as now or hereafter amended, and/or for other diseases or parasites determined to pose a risk to wildlife. The results of such tests shall be filed with the director as required.

(16) Reporting:

(a) A person holding wildlife listed in subsection (2) of this section in captivity shall submit a completed report no later than March 30, 1993, and then no later than January 31 of each year, or as otherwise required by the director, on a form provided by the department.

(b) Persons possessing wildlife listed in subsection (2) of this section must notify the director within ten days of any change of such persons' address and/or location of the holding facility.

(17) Inspection:

(a) All holding facilities for captive wildlife located in the state are subject to inspection for compliance with the provisions of this section.

(b) Such inspections ((~~may take place without warrant or prior notice but~~)) shall be conducted at reasonable times ((~~and locations~~)).

(18) Notification and disposition of diseased animals((~~.~~)):

(a) Any person who has reason to believe that wildlife being held pursuant to this rule have or have been exposed to a dangerous or communicable disease or parasite shall notify the department immediately.

(b) Upon having reason to believe that wildlife held pursuant to this rule have been exposed to or contracted a dangerous or contagious disease or parasite, the director may order inspection of such animals by a licensed, accredited veterinarian, certified fish pathologist, or inspection agent. Inspection shall be at the expense of the possessor.

(c) The director shall determine when destruction of wildlife, quarantine, disinfection, or sterilization of facilities is required at any facility holding wildlife pursuant to this rule. If the director determines that destruction of wildlife, quarantine, disinfection, or sterilization of facilities is required, a written order shall be issued to the possessor describing the procedure to be followed and the time period for carrying out such actions. Such activities shall be at the expense of the possessor.

(19) Quarantine area:

(a) Any facility holding wildlife listed in subsection (2) of this section must have an approved quarantine facility within its exterior boundary or submit an action plan to the director that guarantees access to an approved quarantine facility within the state of Washington.

(i) An approved quarantine facility is one that meets criteria

set by the Washington ((~~state~~)) department of agriculture.

(ii) The quarantine area must meet the tests of isolation, separate feed and water, escape security, and allowances for the humane holding and care of its occupants for extended periods of time.

(b) Should the imposition of a quarantine become necessary, the possessor of any wildlife must provide an on-site quarantine facility or make arrangements at such possessor's expense to transport such wildlife to an approved quarantine facility.

(20) Seizure:

(a) The department of fish and wildlife may seize any unlawfully possessed wildlife.

(b) The cost of any seizure and/or holding of wildlife may be charged to the possessor of such animals.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-133, filed 7/8/09, effective 8/8/09)

WAC 232-28-619 Washington food fish and game fish--Freshwater exceptions to statewide rules. (1) All freshwater streams and lakes not listed as open for salmon fishing are closed to fishing for salmon.

(2) Freshwater terminal gear restrictions: In all waters with freshwater terminal gear restrictions, including, but not limited to, selective gear rules, whitefish gear rules, single point barbless hooks required, fly-fishing only, and anti-snagging rules, violation of the gear rules is an infraction, punishable under RCW 77.15.160. It is unlawful to possess fish taken with gear in violation of the freshwater terminal gear restrictions. Possession of fish while using gear in violation of the freshwater terminal gear restrictions is a rebuttable presumption that the fish were taken with such gear. Possession of such fish is punishable under RCW 77.15.380 Unlawful recreational fishing in the second degree, unless the fish are taken in the amounts or manner to constitute a violation of RCW 77.15.370 Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree.

(3) County freshwater exceptions to statewide rules:

(a) Adams and Grant counties: All seasons in specific freshwater exceptions to statewide rules apply to inlet and outlet streams of named lakes in Grant and Adams counties.

(b) Adams, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, and Okanogan counties, except Zosel Dam (Okanogan River): Lawful to fish to base of all dams.

(c) ((~~Benton County: Rivers, streams and beaver ponds open year around.~~

~~(d)~~)) Ferry and Lincoln counties: Except those tributaries listed under specific water exceptions to statewide rules, all tributaries to Lake Roosevelt between Grand Coulee Dam and the State Highway 25 Bridge at Northport except Barnaby and Nancy creeks: Saturday before Memorial Day through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no minimum size.

((~~(e)~~)) (d) Kitsap County and Mason County on Tahuya Peninsula west of Belfair-Bremerton Highway (S.R. 3): Beaver ponds: Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: No minimum length.

(e) Kitsap County and Mason County east of Belfair-Bremerton Highway (S.R. 3): Beaver ponds: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: No minimum length.

(4) Rivers, streams, and beaver ponds that drain into Puget Sound or the Strait of Juan de Fuca are closed to fishing unless listed as open below.

(5) Specific freshwater exceptions to statewide rules:

Aberdeen Lake (Grays Harbor County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: No more than two over 15 inches in length may be retained per day.

Abernathy Creek (Cowlitz County):

From mouth to a point five hundred feet downstream from salmon hatchery: The first Saturday in June through August 31 and November 1 through March 15 season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

From Abernathy falls to posted markers five hundred feet downstream from salmon hatchery: Closed waters.

Aeneas Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit one.

Ahtanum Creek, including North and Middle Forks (Yakima County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. North Fork from Grey Rock Trailhead Bridge crossing to Shellneck Creek and Middle Fork from the A2000 Road Bridge at Tree Phones Campground downstream to the A2000 Spur Road Bridge in NE Section 34: Closed waters.

Alder Creek (Cowlitz County): Closed waters.

Alder Lake (Thurston County): Kokanee not included in trout daily limit. Kokanee daily limit 10.

Aldrich Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Aldwell Lake (Clallam County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules ((~~except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor permitted~~)). Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches.

Alexander Lake (Kitsap County): Closed waters.

Alkali Lake (Grant County): Crappie: Not more than five greater than eight inches in length. Bluegill: Not more than five greater than six inches in length.

All Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): From TeePee falls to source: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Alma Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Alta Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Amber Lake (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from

a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length fourteen inches; release rainbow trout with a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the site of the clipped fin. Additional season October 1 through November 30 and March 1 through Friday before last Saturday in April. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

American Lake (Pierce County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee. Chumming permitted.

American River (Yakima County): Closed waters: From Highway 410 Bridge at river mile 5.4 to the Mesatchee Creek Trail crossing at river mile 15.8 July 16 through September 15. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Anderson Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Anderson Creek (Whatcom County) (Nooksack River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Anderson Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. From September 1 through October 31, selective gear rules and trout: Release all trout.

Armstrong Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Asotin Creek, mainstem and forks (Asotin County): Closed to fishing for steelhead.

From SR 129 Bridge upstream to the forks: Lawful to fish up to base of Headgate Dam.

North Fork from mouth upstream to USFS boundary: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

North Fork from USFS boundary upstream and all other tributaries: Closed waters.

South Fork and tributaries: Closed waters.

Bacon Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Bacus Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

B.C. Mill Pond (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

((~~Bachelor Creek (Yakima County): Year around season. Trout: Daily limit five, no minimum length.~~))

Badger Lake (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through

September 30 season.

Bainbridge Island - all streams (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Baker Lake (Whatcom County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season, except closed waters in an area two hundred feet in radius around the pump discharge at the south end of the lake. Chumming permitted. Trout: Minimum length six inches and maximum length eighteen inches.

Baker River (Skagit County): Mouth to Highway 20 Bridge: September 1 through October 31 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches, except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of the trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches.

Highway 20 Bridge to Baker River fish barrier dam: Closed waters.

From Highway 20 Bridge at Concrete to headwaters, including all tributaries except Channel Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Banks Lake (Grant County): Chumming allowed. Perch: Daily limit twenty-five. Crappie: Daily limit 10, minimum size 9 inches in length.

Barnaby Slough (Skagit County): Closed waters.

Battle Ground Lake (Clark County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches or greater in length may be retained.

Bay Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Bayley Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through July 4 season. Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit one, minimum length fourteen inches. Additional season, July 5 through October 31. Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. All species: Release all fish. Inlet stream: Closed waters.

Bear Creek (Yakima County), tributary to South Fork Tieton River: From the mouth to the falls (approximately 3/4 mile): Closed waters.

Bear Lake (Spokane County): Juveniles, holders of ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee licenses or designated harvester cards, and licensed adults accompanied by a juvenile only.

Bear River (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30 downstream from the Lime Quarry Road. All species: Release all fish except salmon and except up to two

hatchery steelhead may be retained each day. From the Lime Quarry Road to the Longview Fiber Bridge: Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through March 31. All species: Release all fish, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30 from mouth to Lime Quarry Road. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult fish and of these two fish no more than one may be a wild adult coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. Upstream of Longview Fiber Bridge: Closed waters.

Beaver Creek (Pierce County) (South Prairie Creek tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Beaver Creek (tributary to Elochoman River) (Wahkiakum County): Closed waters.

Beaver Lake (Clallam County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Maximum size 12 inches in length.

Beaver Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited.

Beaver Lake (King County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than 2 over 15 inches in length.

Beda Lake (Grant County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one fish.

Beehive (Lake) Reservoir (Chelan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. July 5 through October 31, selective gear rules, and all species: Release all fish. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Bennington Lake (Mill Creek Reservoir) (Walla Walla County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Benson Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Berry Creek (tributary to Nisqually River) (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Bertrand Creek (Whatcom County) (Nooksack River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Big Bear Creek (tributary of Sammamish River) (Snohomish/King counties): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Big Beaver Creek (Whatcom County):

From one-quarter mile upstream of closed water markers on Ross Lake upstream ((~~one-quarter mile: Closed waters.~~

~~From one-quarter mile markers upstream,~~)) including tributary streams, and beaver ponds that are tributary to Big Beaver Creek: July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Big Beef Creek (Kitsap County) from Seabeck Highway Bridge to Lake Symington: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Closed waters August 1 through August 31: Waters within 100 feet of the Seabeck Highway NW Bridge. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

From Lake Symington upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules. Release all trout.

Big Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): From TeePee falls to source: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Big Four Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: Daily limit two.

Big Lake (Skagit County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Big Meadow Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Big Mission Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Big Quilcene River (Jefferson County): See Quilcene River.

((~~From mouth to upper boundary of Falls View Campground: All game fish: Release all fish. From mouth to Rodgers Street selective gear rules the first Saturday in June through August 15 and closed waters August 16 through October 31. Rodgers Street to the Highway 101 Bridge: Selective gear rules the first Saturday in June through August 15, one single point barbless hook August 16 through October 31, and night closure August 16 through October 31. From electric weir to upper boundary of Falls View Campground: Selective gear rules. Salmon: Open only August 16 through October 31 from Rodgers Street to the Highway 101 Bridge. Daily limit 4 coho salmon. Only coho salmon hooked inside the mouth may be retained.~~

~~From Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the electric weir at the Quilcene National Fish Hatchery: Closed waters.~~))

Big River (Clallam County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Big Scandia Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through

October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Big Tiffany Lake (Okanogan County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Release all cutthroat.

Big Twin Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Bird Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Daily limit five.

Blackjack Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Blackbird Island Pond (Chelan County): July 1 through September 30 season. Juveniles only.

Black Lake (Okanogan County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Black Lake (Pacific County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Black Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Black Lake (Thurston County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee. Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Black Lake Ditch (Thurston County) from the confluence with Percival Creek upstream to Black Lake: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

((~~Black River (Thurston County), from mouth to Black Lake and including all tributaries west of Interstate Highway 5, including Waddell Creek, Mima Creek, Dempsey Creek, Beaver Creek, Salmon Creek and Blooms Ditch: Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Blackman's Lake (Snohomish County): Trout: Daily limit 3.

Blockhouse Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Daily limit five.

Bloodgood Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Daily limit five.

Blue Creek (Lewis County), from mouth to Spencer Road: Closed waters except December 1 through December 31 season from mouth to posted sign at rearing pond outlet. Closed waters: Upstream from cable crossing to posted signs at fence. Anti-snagging rule and night closure. Only anglers who permanently use a wheelchair may fish from posted signs above rearing pond to posted signs approximately 40 feet downstream at fence including the rearing

pond outlet. Trout: Daily limit five. Minimum size 12 inches no more than two fish over 20 inches. Release wild cutthroat, wild steelhead and hatchery steelhead with clipped right ventral fin.

Blue Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Blue Lake (Cowlitz County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Blue Lake (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Blue Lake (near Sinlahekin) (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Blue Lake (near Wannacut Lake) (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Bobcat Creek and Ponds (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Bogachiel River (Clallam County), from mouth to Olympic National Park boundary: The first Saturday in June through April 30 season. The first Saturday in June through November 30, selective gear rules and December 1 through April 30, selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor from Highway 101 to Olympic National Park boundary. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. November 1 through last day in February, daily limit three steelhead downstream from Highway 101 Bridge. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 30, mouth to Highway 101, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only July 1 through November 30 from mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. July 1 through August 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild adult Chinook and wild adult coho. September 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 4 may be adult salmon, and of the 4 adult salmon, no more than 2 may be any combination of Chinook, wild coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon.

Boise Creek (King County) (White River tributary) upstream of Highway 410 crossing: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Bonaparte Creek (Okanogan County): Closed Waters from mouth to falls one mile upstream.

Bonaparte Lake (Okanogan County): Trout: No more than one over

twenty inches in length may be retained. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Bosworth Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Boulder Creek and tributaries (Okanogan County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten, no minimum size. Release all cutthroat.

((~~Boundary Creek (Clallam County): Closed waters.~~))

Boulder Creek (Skagit County) (Cascade River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Boulder River (Snohomish County) (NF Stillaguamish River tributary): Mouth to Boulder Falls. First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

From Boulder Falls upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Bowman Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Daily limit five.

Box Canyon Creek (Kittitas County), from mouth to waterfall approximately 2 miles upstream (including the portion flowing through the dry lakebed): Closed waters. From waterfall approximately 2 miles upstream of mouth to USFS Road #4930 Bridge: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Boxley Creek (North Bend) (King County), from ((~~its mouth to~~)) the falls located at approximately river mile 0.9 upstream: ((~~Closed waters~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Boyle Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. The inlet and outlet streams to Boyle Lake are closed waters.

Bradley Lake (Pierce County): Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply. May 15 through the last day of Free Fishing Weekend (as defined in WAC 220-55-160): Juveniles only.

Bridges Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. The inlet and outlet streams to Bridges Lake are closed waters.

Brookies Lake (Grant County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one fish.

Browns Creek (Pend Oreille County): Fly fishing only.

Browns Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: No more than one fish greater than 11 inches in length may be retained.

Buck Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): From Buck Creek campground to source: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Buck Lake (Kitsap County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Buckskin Creek and tributaries (Yakima County), from mouth to the west boundary of Suntides Golf Course: Closed waters.

Bumping Lake (Reservoir) (Yakima County): Chumming permitted. Trout: Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit sixteen.

Bumping River (Yakima County):

From mouth to Bumping Reservoir: Lawful to fish to base of Bumping Dam. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through October 31. Whitefish: Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Burbank Slough (Walla Walla County): Fishing from any floating device prohibited.

Burke Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Burley Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Butter Creek (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length ten inches.

Buttermilk Creek, mouth to confluence of East and West Forks (Okanogan County): Closed waters.

Buzzard Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules. Trout: Daily limit 1.

Cadet Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Cady Lake (Mason County): Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. All species: Release all fish.

Cain Lake (Whatcom County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Calawah River (Clallam County), from mouth to forks: The first Saturday in June through April 30 season. December 1 through April 30, selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor from Highway 101 to forks. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. November 1 through last day in February, daily limit three steelhead from

mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 30, mouth to Highway 101, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only July 1 through November 30 from mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. July 1 through August 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild adult Chinook and wild adult coho. September 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 4 may be adult salmon, and of the 4 adult salmon, no more than 2 may be any combination of Chinook, wild coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon.

Calawah River, South Fork (Clallam County) from mouth to Olympic National Park boundary: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. ((~~December 1~~)) First Saturday in June through last day in February, selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor December 1 through last day in February. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Caldwell Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches.

Caliche Lakes, Lower, Upper and West (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

California Creek (Whatcom County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Calispell Creek (Calispell River) (Pend Oreille County):
From mouth to Calispell Lake: Year around season.
From Calispell Lake upstream to source: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Calispell Creek and tributaries: Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Calligan Lake (King County): June 1 through October 31 season. All tributary streams, and the upper third of the outlet are closed waters. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Camas Slough: Waters of the Columbia River downstream from the mouth of the Washougal River, north of Lady Island, and downstream of the Highway 14 Bridge at the upstream end of Lady Island. Season: Open when the adjacent mainstem Columbia or Washougal rivers are open to fishing for salmon. Daily limit same as most liberal regulation of either area.

Camp Creek (Snohomish County) (Whitechuck River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Campbell Creek (Mason County): ((~~Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday

in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Campbell Lake (Okanogan County): April 1 through August 31: Selective gear rules and all species: Release all fish. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Campbell Lake (Skagit County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Canyon Creek (Clark County): Trout: Daily limit five.

((~~Canyon River (Mason County and Grays Harbor County): Closed waters.~~))

Canyon Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Canyon Creek (S.F. Stillaguamish River) (Snohomish County), mouth to forks: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Canyon Creek (Whatcom County): ((~~Closed waters: Mouth to~~)) From Canyon Creek Road Bridge upstream: June 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Canyon River (Mason County and Grays Harbor County): Closed waters.

Capitol Lake (Thurston County), from its outlet to a point four hundred feet below the lowest Tumwater Falls (Deschutes River) fish ladder: Closed waters: Percival Cove, west of a set of markers on the western shoreline of the south basin of Capitol Lake. ((~~The first Saturday in June through March 31~~)) Year-round season. Selective gear rules except bait and barbless hooks allowed while fishing for salmon September 1 through October 15. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: ((~~The first Saturday in June through July 31 daily limit five, minimum length eight inches. August 1 through March 31 daily limit two, minimum length fourteen inches~~)) Release all trout. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 15. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release coho.

Carbon River (Pierce County), from its mouth to Voight Creek: September 1 through last day in February season. Anti-snagging rule, night closure and single point barbless hooks required September 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches September 1 through November 30. December 1 through last day of February selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Voight Creek to Highway 162 Bridge: ((~~July 1 through August 15 and December~~)) November 1 through last day in February season: ((~~Trout: Minimum length 14 inches~~)) Selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30 mouth to Voight Creek. Daily limit 6 fish of

which no more than 4 may be adult salmon and of these 4 fish no more than 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook. Release chum and wild adult Chinook salmon.

Carlisle Lake (Lewis County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Carl's Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Carney Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through June 30 and September 1 through November 30 seasons. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Carson Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Cascade Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Cascade Lake (San Juan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Cascade River (Skagit County):

From the mouth to the Rockport-Cascade Road Bridge: June 1 through July 15 and September 16 through last day in February season. All species: Anti-snagging rule and night closure June 1 through July 15 and September 16 through November 30. Trout: Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout, minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of the trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: Open June 1 through July 15. Daily limit 4 hatchery Chinook, of which no more than 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook. Open September 16 through November 30. Daily limit 4 coho salmon.

From the Rockport-Cascade Road Bridge upstream: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Cases Pond (Pacific County): Last Saturday in April through November 30 season. Juveniles only. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Cassidy Lake (Snohomish County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Castle Lake (Cowlitz County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one, minimum length sixteen inches.

Cattail Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Cavanaugh Lake (Skagit County): Chumming permitted.

Cayada Creek (Pierce County)(Carbon River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Cedar Creek (tributary of N.F. Lewis) (Clark County), from mouth to 100 feet upstream of the falls: From the Grist Mill Bridge to 100 feet upstream of the falls: Closed waters. The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Cedar Creek (Jefferson County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Cedar Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Cedar Creek (Okanogan County), from mouth to Cedar Falls: Closed waters.

Cedar Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Cedar Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Cedar River (King County), from mouth to ((~~Landsburg Road~~)) Cedar Falls: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules and night closure. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout. ((~~Landsburg Road to Cedar Falls: Closed waters.~~))

Cedar River (Pacific County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Chain Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Release kokanee.

Chambers Creek (Pierce County): July 1 through November 15 season. All species: Selective gear rules and night closure. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout.

Chambers Creek ((~~Estuary (downstream~~)) from the mouth to markers 400 feet below the Boise-Cascade Dam ((~~to the Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge)~~)) (Pierce County): July 1 through November 15 season. Night closure and anti-snagging rule. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only July 1 through November 15. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho.

From Boise-Cascade Dam to Steilacoom Lake: July 1 through October 31 season. Night closure and anti-snagging rule. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Chambers Lake (within Ft. Lewis Military Reservation) (Pierce County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout.

Channel Creek (Skagit County) (Baker River tributary): First Saturday in June through September 15 season.

Chaplain Lake (Snohomish County): Closed waters.

Chapman Lake (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Chumming permitted. Trout: Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit ten.

Chehalis River (Grays Harbor County), from Highway 101 Bridge in Aberdeen to high bridge on Weyerhaeuser 1000 line (approximately 400 yards downstream from Roger Creek): The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: From mouth to Porter Bridge: Open September 16 through January 31. September 16 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only 1 may be a wild adult coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. October 16 through January 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook. From Porter Bridge to high bridge on Weyerhaeuser 1000 line: Open October 1 through January 31. October 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only 1 may be a wild adult coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. October 16 through January 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook. Sturgeon: Open year-round, and no night closure from mouth to high bridge on Weyerhaeuser 1000 line.

From the High Bridge on Weyerhaeuser 1000 line, upstream, including all forks and tributaries: The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Chehalis River, South Fork (Lewis County), from mouth to Highway Bridge at Boistfort School: The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Chehalis River Potholes (adjacent to the Chehalis River south of Highway 12 in Grays Harbor County, this does not include sloughs or beaver ponds): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Chelan Hatchery Creek (Chelan County): Closed waters.

Chelan Lake (Chelan County): Closed waters: Within 400 feet of all tributaries south of a line from Purple Point at Stehekin and

Painted Rocks. Trout except kokanee and lake trout: Daily limit 5. Release wild cutthroat. Lake trout not counted in daily trout limit. Lake trout no minimum size, no daily limit. Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit 10, no minimum length. North of a line between Purple Point at Stehekin and Painted Rocks: April 1 through July 31: All ((~~species~~)) game fish: Release all fish except lake trout. Salmon and lake trout: Open ((~~only May 1 through May 31 south of a line from Purple Point to Painted Rocks~~)) year-round: Salmon daily limit 1, minimum length 15 inches.

Chelan Lake Tributaries (Chelan County), from mouths upstream one mile except Stehekin River: August 1 through September 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release wild cutthroat.

Chelan River (Chelan County): From the railroad bridge to the Chelan P.U.D. safety barrier below the power house: May 15 through August 31 season. Anti-snagging rule. Trout: Release all trout.

Chewuch River (Chewack River) (Okanogan County), from mouth to Eight Mile Creek: The first Saturday in June through August 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Upstream from Eight Mile Creek to Pasayten Wilderness boundary: Closed waters the first Saturday in June through October 31.

From mouth to Pasayten Wilderness boundary: Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Chikamin Creek (Chelan County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Chiliwack River (Whatcom County) including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Chimacum Creek (Jefferson County):

From mouth to Ness's Corner Road: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Selective gear rules and release all fish.

From Ness's Corner Road to headwaters: ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Chiwaukum Creek (Chelan County): Mouth to Fool Hen Creek: Closed waters.

Chiwawa River (Chelan County): Mouth to Buck Creek: Closed waters.

Chopaka Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit one.

Church Creek (Mason County) upstream of bridge on U.S. Forest Service Road #2361: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Cispus River (Lewis County), from mouth to North Fork: Trout: Release all cutthroat. Additional season November 1 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June. Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open year around. Salmon minimum size 8 inches. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild Chinook. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release wild coho.

Cispus River, North Fork (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: No more than one over twelve inches in length. Release cutthroat.

Clallam River (Clallam County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish. Additional November 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Clara Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Clear Creek (Chelan County): Closed waters.

Clear Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): From Asbestos Falls to source: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Clear Lake (Chelan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. From July 5 through October 31, selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Clear Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Chumming permitted. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Clear Lake (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Clear Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Clearwater River (Jefferson County):

From mouth to Snahapish River: The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 15, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon.

From Snahapish River upstream: Trout, minimum length fourteen inches.

Clearwater River (Pierce County): July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Cle Elum Lake (Reservoir) (Kittitas County): Trout except kokanee: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches. Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit sixteen, no minimum size.

Cle Elum River (Kittitas County), from mouth to Cle Elum Dam: Lawful to fish to base of Cle Elum Dam. Year-round season. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Selective gear rules, except December 1 through March 31 bait and one single point barbed hook three-sixteenths or smaller point to shank may be used. Trout: Release all trout. Above Cle Elum Lake to outlet of Hyas Lake except Tucquala Lake: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Cliff Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Cloquallum Creek (Grays Harbor County):

From mouth to second bridge on Cloquallum Road: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From mouth to Highway 8 Bridge: Additional March 1 through March 31 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Clough Creek (North Bend) (King County): Closed waters.

Clover Creek (Pierce County) upstream of Steilacoom Lake, including all tributaries: July 2 through October 31 season.

Coal Creek (Cowlitz County), from mouth to four hundred feet below falls: The first Saturday in June through August 31 and November 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Coal Creek (tributary of Lake Washington) (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Coal Creek (near Snoqualmie) (King County), from mouth to Highway I-90: Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only. Trout: No minimum length.

From Highway I-90 upstream. First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Coffee Pot Lake (Lincoln County): March 1 through September 30 season. Selective gear rules ((~~except internal combustion motors allowed~~)). Trout: Daily limit one, minimum length eighteen inches. Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Coldwater Lake (Cowlitz County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion

motor. Trout: Daily limit one, minimum length sixteen inches.

Coldwater Lake inlet and outlet streams (Cowlitz County): Closed waters.

Collins Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Columbia Basin Hatchery Creek (Grant County): Hatchery outflow to confluence with ((~~mainstem Hatchery Creek~~)) Rocky Coulee Wasteway: April 1 through September 30 season. Juveniles and holders of reduced fee ((~~disability~~)) licenses or designated harvester cards only. Trout: No minimum size, daily limit three ((~~fish. Mainstem Hatchery Creek: April 1 through September 30 season. Juveniles and holders of reduced fee disability licenses only~~)).

Columbia Park Pond (Benton County): Juveniles and holders of reduced fee ((~~disability~~)) licenses or designated harvester cards only. All species: Daily limit of five fish combined.

Columbia River, including impoundments and all connecting sloughs, except Wells Ponds: Year-round season unless otherwise provided. General species provisions (unless otherwise provided for in this section): Bass: Below McNary Dam: Daily limit five fish, bass 12 to 17 inches in length may be retained. Up to but not more than three of the daily limit may be over 15 inches. Trout: Daily limit two fish, minimum length 12 inches, except release all Dolly Varden/Bull Trout. Whitefish: Daily limit 15 fish. All other game fish: No daily limit, except release all grass carp. Salmon and steelhead - single point barbless hooks required from mouth to McNary Dam.

In the Columbia River between Washington and Oregon, the license of either state is valid. Anglers must comply with the fishing regulations of the state in which they are fishing. This provision does not allow an angler licensed in Oregon to fish on the Washington shore, or in the sloughs or tributaries in Washington except Camas Slough, where the license of either state is valid when fishing from a floating device.

Anglers fishing the Columbia River are restricted to one daily limit, as defined by the laws of the state in which they are fishing, even if they are licensed by both states.

From a true north-south line through Buoy 10, upstream to a line projected from Rocky Point on the Washington bank through Red Buoy 44 to the navigation light at Tongue Point on the Oregon bank: Trout: Release all trout except hatchery steelhead. Walleye: No minimum size. Daily limit ten, of which no more than five may be greater than eighteen inches in length and one greater than twenty-four inches in length. Fishing from the north jetty is allowed during both Area 1 and Buoy 10 salmon season openings, ((~~with barbed hooks allowed;~~)) and the daily limit is the more liberal if both areas are open. Salmon and steelhead: Open only August 1 through March 31. August 1 through August 31, daily limit 2 salmon or 2 hatchery steelhead or one of each; only 1 may be a Chinook. Release all salmon except Chinook and hatchery coho. Chinook minimum length 24 inches. Coho minimum length 16 inches.

September 1 through September 30, daily limit 3 hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead combined, of which no more than 2 may be hatchery steelhead. Coho minimum length 16 inches. October 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 3 may be a combination of adult hatchery coho or hatchery steelhead, and of these 3, only 2 may be hatchery steelhead. Release all salmon except hatchery coho. January 1 through March 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except hatchery Chinook. Fishing from the north jetty for salmon open during both Area 1 and Buoy 10 fishery openings, ((~~with barbed hooks allowed;~~)) and the daily limit is the more liberal if both areas are open. Sturgeon: Release sturgeon May 1 through May 8, June 29 through July 1, and July 6 through December 31. Minimum size when open to retain sturgeon is 38 inches fork length January 1 through April 30, and 41 inches fork length May 9 through July 5. Bottomfish: Daily limits, seasons, size restrictions and gear restrictions are the same as those in the adjacent portion of Marine Area 1.

From a line projected from Rocky Point on the Washington bank through Red Buoy 44 to the navigation light at Tongue Point on the Oregon bank, upstream to the I-5 Bridge: Trout: Release all trout except hatchery steelhead and hatchery cutthroat. Release all trout April 1 through May 15. Walleye: No minimum size. Daily limit ten, of which no more than five may be greater than eighteen inches in length and one greater than twenty-four inches in length. Salmon and steelhead: Open only May 16 through March 31. May 16 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except jack Chinook and sockeye, except adult Chinook may be retained June 22 through July 5. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each; of the adult salmon, only 1 may be a Chinook. Release all salmon except Chinook and hatchery coho. September 13 through December 31, release Chinook downstream of a line projected from the Warrior Rock Lighthouse, through Red Buoy #4, to the orange marker atop the dolphin on the Washington shore. January 1 through March 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except hatchery Chinook. (1) Release sturgeon May 1 through May 8, June 29 through July 1, and July 6 through December 31 downstream from the Wauna powerlines. Minimum size when open to retain sturgeon is 38 inches fork length January 1 through April 30, and 41 inches fork length May 9 through July 5; (2) I-5 Bridge downstream to Wauna powerlines, lawful to retain sturgeon only on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from January 1 through July 31, and October 1 through December 31. Release sturgeon on other days and during other time periods.

From the I-5 Bridge to the Highway 395 Bridge at Pasco: Closed waters: (1) From the upstream line of Bonneville Dam to boundary markers located six hundred feet below the fish ladder, and closed to fishing from a floating device or fishing by any

method except hand-casted gear from shore from Bonneville Dam downstream to a line from the Hamilton Island boat ramp to an Oregon boundary marker on Robins Island. (2) Waters from the upstream side of the Interstate Bridge at The Dalles to upper line of The Dalles Dam except that bank fishing is permitted up to the downstream navigation lock wall on the Washington shore. (3) From John Day Dam downstream about three thousand feet except that bank fishing is permitted up to four hundred feet below the fishway entrance on the Washington shore. (4) From McNary Dam downstream to a line across the river from the red and white marker on the Oregon shore on a line that intersects the downstream end of the wing wall of the boat lock near the Washington shore. August 1 through October 15: Salmon and steelhead: Anti-snagging rule from Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam and all species: Night closure from Bonneville Dam to The Dalles Dam. Trout: Release all trout except hatchery steelhead. Walleye: No minimum size. Daily limit ten, of which no more than five may be greater than eighteen inches in length and one greater than twenty-four inches in length. Snake River Confluence Protection Area: From the first powerline crossing the Columbia upstream of Sacajawea State Park to the railroad bridge between Burbank and Kennewick: All species: Daily limits, seasons, size restrictions and gear restrictions are the same as those in the adjacent portion of the Snake River. Sturgeon: (1) Sturgeon fishing is closed from Bonneville Dam to a line from a boundary marker on the Washington shore approximately 4,000 feet below the fish ladder to the downstream end of Cascade Island to an Oregon angling boundary on Bradford Island (the Cascade Island - Bradford Island line). (2) It is unlawful to fish for sturgeon from May 1 through July 31 from Cascade Island - Bradford Island line downstream to a line from navigation marker 85 on the Washington shore at a right angle to the thread of the river to the Oregon shore, from 400 feet below McNary Dam to the Highway 82 Bridge and from John Day Dam downstream to a line crossing the Columbia at a right angle to the thread of the river from the west end of the grain silo at Rufus, Oregon. (3) Cascade Island - Bradford Island line downstream to I-5 Bridge, lawful to retain sturgeon only on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from January 1 through July 31 and October 1 through December 31, except for May 1 - July 31 closure to the navigation marker 85 line and the closure to the Highway 82 Bridge. Release sturgeon on other days and during other time periods. (4) Release sturgeon August 1 through December 31 from the upstream line of Bonneville Dam and 400 feet below McNary Dam. (5) From the Hamilton Island boat launch (USACE boat restricted zone boundary) to Bonneville Dam, anglers must stop fishing for sturgeon once a daily limit has been retained. <u>(6) Release sturgeon from August 1 through January 31 from McNary Dam to Priest Rapids Dam, except release sturgeon from May 1 through January 31 from the trolley cableway 2.5 miles downstream from Priest Rapids Dam to Priest Rapids Dam.</u> Salmon and steelhead: From I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam: Open June 16 through December 31 except salmon closed November 1 through December 31 from Beacon Rock to Bonneville Dam. June 16 through

July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except jack Chinook and sockeye, except adult Chinook may be retained June 22 through July 5. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each; of the adult salmon, only 1 may be a Chinook. Release all salmon except Chinook and hatchery coho. Steelhead: Additional season January 1 through March 31. Daily limit 2. From Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam: Open June 16 through December 31. June 16 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except jack Chinook and sockeye, except adult Chinook may be retained July 1 through July 31. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except Chinook and coho. Release wild coho from Bonneville Dam to Hood River Bridge. Steelhead: Additional season January 1 through March 31. Daily limit 2. From McNary Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge at Pasco: Open only June 16 through December 31. June 16 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except jack Chinook and sockeye, except adult Chinook may be retained July 1 through July 31. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon or hatchery steelhead or one of each. Release all salmon except Chinook and coho. Steelhead: Additional season January 1 through March 31. Daily limit 2.

From the Highway 395 Bridge at Pasco to the old Hanford townsite (wooden towers) powerline crossing, in Sec. 30, T13N, R28E except Ringold Area Bank Fishery waters: Closed waters: Ringold Springs Creek (Hatchery Creek). Trout: Release all trout, except up to two hatchery steelhead having both adipose and ventral fin clips may be retained per day, October 1 through October 31. Release all trout, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day, November 1 through March 31. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 22. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release sockeye. Walleye: Daily limit 10 fish. No minimum size, no more than 5 fish over 18 inches in length. No more than 1 fish over 24 inches in length. Ringold Area Bank Fishery waters (from WDFW markers 1/4 mile downstream from the Ringold wasteway outlet, to WDFW markers 1/2 mile upstream from Spring Creek): Open only April 1 through April 15, except closed for salmon fishing. Fishing allowed only from the bank and only on the hatchery side of the river. Trout: Release all trout, except hatchery steelhead. Salmon: Open only May 1 through May 31. Fishing allowed only from the bank and only on the hatchery side of the river. Daily limit two hatchery Chinook. Night closure and anti-snagging rule.

From the old Hanford townsite (wooden towers) powerline crossing in Sec. 30, T13N, R28E, to Vernita Bridge, (Highway 24): February 1 through October 22 season. Trout: Release all trout. Walleye: Daily limit 10 fish. No minimum size, no more than 5

fish over 18 inches in length. No more than 1 fish over 24 inches in length. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 22. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 fish may be adult salmon. Release sockeye.

From Vernita Bridge (Highway 24) to Priest Rapids Dam: Closed waters: (1) Priest Rapids Dam - waters between the upstream line of Priest Rapids Dam downstream to the boundary markers six hundred fifty feet below the fish ladders. (2) Jackson (Moran Creek or Priest Rapids Hatchery outlet) Creek - all waters of the Priest Rapids Hatchery system to the outlet on the Columbia River, extending to midstream Columbia between boundary markers located one hundred feet upstream and four hundred feet downstream of the mouth. Trout: Release all trout. Walleye: Daily limit 10 fish. No minimum size, no more than 5 fish over 18 inches in length. No more than 1 fish over 24 inches in length. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 22. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release sockeye.

From Priest Rapids Dam to Chief Joseph Dam, including up to base of Washburn Pond outlet structure: Closed waters: (1) Wanapum Dam - waters between the upstream line of Wanapum Dam to the boundary markers seven hundred fifty feet downstream of the east fish ladder and five hundred feet downstream of the west fish ladder. (2) Rock Island Dam to boundary markers four hundred feet downstream of the fish ladders. (3) Rocky Reach Dam - waters between the upstream line of Rocky Reach Dam to boundary markers four hundred feet downstream of the fish ladders. (4) Wells Dam - waters between the upstream line of Wells Dam to boundary markers four hundred feet downstream of the spawning channel discharge (Chelan County) and fish ladder (Douglas County). (5) Chief Joseph Dam - closed to fishing from the Okanogan County shore between the dam and the Highway 17 Bridge. Closed to fishing from a floating device from the boundary marker to the Corps of Engineers safety zone marker. Trout: Release all trout. All species: Anti-snagging rule and night closure from Rocky Reach Dam to the most upriver edge of Turtle Rock. Salmon: Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release coho and sockeye. From Priest Rapids Dam to Wells Dam, open only July 1 through October 15. From Wells Dam to Chief Joseph Dam, open only July 1 through July 15 and September 1 through October 15 from Highway 173 Bridge at Brewster to Highway 17 Bridge at Bridgeport, and July 16 through August 31 from Wells Dam to Highway 17 Bridge at Bridgeport. Sturgeon: Release all sturgeon.

Above Chief Joseph Dam: See Lake Roosevelt and Rufus Woods Lake.

Colville River (Stevens County):

From mouth to bridge at Town of Valley: Year-round season. Trout: Daily limit five fish, not more than two of which may be brown trout October 1 through November 30. Walleye: Daily limit 8 fish. No minimum size. Not more than one walleye greater than 22 inches may be retained. Sturgeon: Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon.

From bridge at Valley upstream and tributaries: Saturday

before Memorial Day through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Conconully Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Conconully Reservoir (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Conger Pond (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Connelly Creek and tributaries (Lewis County), from four hundred feet below the city of Morton Dam to its source: Closed waters.

Conner Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Cooper River (Kittitas County): Mouth to Cooper Lake: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Coot Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Copalis River (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through January 31 from mouth to Carlisle Bridge. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum and adult Chinook.

Cottage Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Cottonwood Creek (Lincoln County): Year-round season.

Cottonwood Creek (Walla Walla County): Closed waters.

Cougar Creek (tributary to Yale Reservoir) (Cowlitz County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season.

Cougar Lake (Pasayten Wilderness) (Okanogan County): All species: Selective gear rules.

Cougar Lake (near Winthrop) (Okanogan County): ((~~September 1 through March 31 season.~~)) April 1 through August 31 - all species: Release all fish.

Coulter Creek (Kitsap/Mason counties): ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

County Line Ponds (Skagit County): Closed waters.

Coweeman River (Cowlitz County), from mouth to Mulholland Creek: The first Saturday in June through August 31 and November 1 through March 15 season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. From Mulholland Creek upstream: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Cowiche Creek (Yakima County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Cowlitz Falls Reservoir (Lake Scanewa) (Lewis County): June 1 through last day in February season. The upstream boundary of the reservoir in the Cowlitz arm is the posted PUD sign on Peters Road. The upstream boundary of the reservoir in the Cispus arm is the posted markers at the Lewis County PUD kayak launch, approximately 1.5 miles upstream from the confluence of the Cowlitz and Cispus arms. Trout and salmon: Minimum length eight inches. Trout: Release cutthroat. Release rainbow trout except rainbow trout with a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the site of the clipped fin. Salmon: Open only June 1 through last day in February. January 1 through last day in February and June 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild Chinook. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release wild coho.

Cowlitz River (Lewis County):

From mouth to Mayfield Dam: Closed waters: (1) From 400 feet or posted markers below Cowlitz salmon hatchery barrier dam to boundary markers near the Cowlitz salmon hatchery water intake approximately 1,700 feet upstream of the Cowlitz salmon hatchery barrier dam. (2) From 400 feet below the Mayfield powerhouse upstream to Mayfield Dam. (3) Within a 100 foot radius of the new Cowlitz Trout Hatchery outfall structure except anglers who permanently use a wheelchair may fish within posted markers when adjacent waters are open. Year-round season except closed to fishing from south bank May 1 through June 15 from Mill Creek to the Cowlitz salmon hatchery barrier dam. Lawful to fish up to four hundred feet or the posted deadline at the Cowlitz salmon hatchery barrier dam. Lawful to fish up to Tacoma Power safety signs at Onion Rock below Mossyrock Dam. Lawful to fish up to Lewis County P.U.D. safety signs below Cowlitz Falls Dam. From the Cowlitz salmon hatchery barrier dam downstream to a line from the mouth of Mill Creek to a boundary marker on the opposite shore, it is unlawful to fish from any floating device. Anti-snagging rule and night closure April 1 through October 31 from mouth of Mill Creek to the Cowlitz salmon hatchery barrier dam. All game fish: Release all fish except steelhead April 1 through May 31. Trout: Daily limit five, minimum length twelve inches, no more than two over twenty inches. Release wild cutthroat. Release all steelhead missing right ventral fin. Salmon: Open year-round. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release all salmon except hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release all salmon except hatchery coho and Chinook. Release wild jack Chinook. Sturgeon: Seasons, days of the week, daily limits, and size limits same as in adjacent waters of mainstem Columbia River.

From posted PUD sign on Peters Road to mouth of Ohanepecosh

River and mouth of Muddy Fork: Trout: Release cutthroat. Additional November 1 through Friday before the first Saturday in June season. Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open year-round from upstream boundary of Lake Scanewa. Salmon minimum size 12 inches. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild Chinook. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release wild coho.

Cowlitz River, Clear and Muddy Forks (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release cutthroat.

Coyote Creek and Ponds (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Crab Creek (Adams/Grant counties):

From Highway 26 to Morgan Lake Road in Section 36: April 1 through September 30 season.

From Morgan Lake Road in Section 36 to O'Sullivan Dam (including Marsh Unit I and II impoundments): Closed waters.

Crab Creek (Lincoln/Grant counties) and tributaries: Year-round season. In those waters from Grant County Road 7 to the fountain buoy and shoreline markers or 150 feet downstream of the Alder Street fill March 1 through May 31 terminal gear restricted to one single hook measuring 3/4 inch or less point to shank. Year-round: Daily limits and size limits same as Moses Lake. From Moses Lake downstream to the confluence of the outlet streams March 1 through May 31 terminal gear restricted to one single-point hook measuring 3/4 inch or less point to shank. Year-round: Daily limits and size limits same as Potholes Reservoir.

Crabapple Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Cranberry Creek (Mason County)((~~, mouth to Lake Limerick: Closed waters.~~)): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Crawfish Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited.

Crescent Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Crescent Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Crescent Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Crocker Lake (Jefferson County): Closed waters.

Crystal Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Cup Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Curl Lake (Columbia County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

((~~Curley Creek (Kitsap County): Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~))

Dakota Creek (Whatcom County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Salmon: Open only October 1 through December 31 from mouth to Giles Road Bridge. Daily limit 2 salmon.

Dalton Lake (Franklin County): Trout: No more than two over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Damon Lake (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Dan's Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Davis Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Davis Lake (Lewis County): Last Saturday in April to last day in February season.

Davis Lake (Okanogan County): April 1 through August 31: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Davis Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Dayton Pond (Columbia County): Juveniles, anglers with reduced-fee licenses or designated harvesters only. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Deadman Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

De Coursey Pond (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through November 30 season. Juveniles only. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Deep Creek (Clallam County): December 1 through last day in February season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Deep Creek (tributary to Bumping Lake) (Yakima County): Mouth to second bridge crossing on USFS Rd. 1808 (approximately 3.7 miles from junction of USFS Rds. 1800 and 1808): Closed waters.

Deep Lake (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Deep Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Deep Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Deep River (Wahkiakum County): Year-round season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open year-round only from mouth to town bridge. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild Chinook and wild coho. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum and wild coho. Sturgeon: Seasons, days of the week, daily limits, and size limits same as in adjacent waters of mainstem Columbia River.

Deer Creek (Mason County): ((~~Closed waters.~~

~~Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek (tributaries to North Fork Stillaguamish) (Skagit County): Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Deer Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Deer Lake (Island County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Deer (Deer Springs) Lake (Lincoln County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Deer Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Deer Lake (Stevens County): March 1 through October 31 season. Trout: No more than two over thirty inches in length may be retained.

De Roux Creek (Kittitas County): Mouth to the USFS Trail #1392 (De Roux Cr. Trail) stream crossing (approximately one river mile): Closed waters. Upstream of USFS Trail #1392 stream crossing: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Deschutes River (Thurston County): ((~~Closed waters: From 400 feet below lowest Tumwater Falls fish ladder to Old Highway 99 Bridge.~~)) From old U.S. Highway 99 Bridge near Tumwater to Henderson Boulevard Bridge near Pioneer Park: The first Saturday in June through ((~~March 31~~)) October 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 15.

Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release coho.

From Henderson Boulevard Bridge upstream: Year-round season. Selective gear rules. ((~~All game fish~~)) Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all ((~~fish except hatchery steelhead~~)) trout. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 15. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release coho.

Devereaux Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Devil's Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Dewatto River (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Night closure September 16 through October 31 from mouth to Dewatto-Holly Road Bridge. Game fish: Release all fish. Salmon: Open only September 16 through October 31 mouth to Dewatto-Holly Road Bridge. Daily limit two coho. Release all salmon other than coho.

Diamond Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Dickey River (Clallam County): The first Saturday in June through April 30 season in mainstem Dickey outside Olympic National Park and East Fork Dickey upstream to D5200 road and the first Saturday in June through March 15 in East Fork Dickey upstream from D5200 road and West Fork Dickey. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only July 1 through November 30 from mouth to East Fork Dickey. July 1 through August 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild adult Chinook and wild adult coho. September 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 4 may be adult salmon, and of the 4 adult salmon, no more than 2 may be any combination of Chinook, wild coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon.

Dillacort Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

Diosbud Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Dog Lake (Yakima County): Trout: Daily limit may contain ((~~not~~)) no more than 1 fish over 14 inches in length.

Dogfish Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Donovan Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Dosewallips River (Jefferson County), from mouth to Olympic National Park boundary about three-quarters mile downstream of falls: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season mouth to park boundary and November 1 through December 15 season mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through August 31. All species: Release all fish except salmon may be retained November 1 through December 15. Salmon: Open only November 1 through December 15 from mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. Daily limit 2 chum salmon.

Dot Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Downey Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Downs Lake (Lincoln/Spokane counties): March 1 through September 30 season. Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Dry Creek (Walla Walla County): Upstream from the middle Waitsburg Road: Closed waters.

Dry Falls Lake (Grant County): April 1 through November 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Duck Lake (Grays Harbor County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Duckabush River (Jefferson County), from mouth to the Olympic National Park Boundary: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season mouth to park boundary and November 1 through December 15 season mouth to Mason County P.U.D. No. 1 overhead electrical distribution line. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through August 31. All species: Release all fish except salmon may be retained November 1 through December 15. Salmon: Open only November 1 through December 15 from mouth to Mason County P.U.D. No. 1 overhead electrical distribution line. Daily limit 2 chum salmon.

Dune Lake (Grant County): All species: Selective gear rules. Trout: Daily limit 1.

Dungeness River (Clallam County):

From mouth ((~~to junction of Gray Wolf and Dungeness rivers~~)) to forks at Dungeness Campground: October 16 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 16 through December 31 from mouth to the hatchery intake pipe at river mile 11.3. Daily limit 4 coho salmon.

((~~From junction of Gray Wolf River upstream to Gold Creek - Closed waters.~~))

From junction of Gold Creek upstream to headwaters: ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Dusty Lake (Grant County): March 1 through November 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one fish.

Dyes Inlet (Kitsap County) - all streams: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Eaton Creek (Thurston County) (Lake St. Clair tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Early Winters Creek (Okanogan County): Closed waters.

East Little Walla Walla River (Walla Walla County): Closed waters.

East Twin River (Clallam County): ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Easton Lake (Kittitas County): Saturday before Memorial Day through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit five fish of which no more than 2 may be trout other than Eastern brook trout. Minimum length 8 inches.

Ebey Lake (Little Lake) (Snohomish County): Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit one, minimum length eighteen inches.

Echo Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Eglon Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size 14 inches.

Eightmile Lake (Chelan County): Trout: Daily limit five, not more than two mackinaw may be retained.

Elbow Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Elk River (Grays Harbor County), from the Highway 105 Bridge upstream: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30 downstream of the confluence of the east and middle branches. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 1 through November 30 from Highway 105 Bridge to the confluence of the East and Middle Branches. October 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult fish, only 1 may be an adult wild coho. Release adult Chinook, and chum. October 16 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

Ell Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily

limit one.

Ellen Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. All species: Catch and release except up to five rainbow trout may be retained.

Elliot Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Elochoman River (Wahkiakum County): Closed waters: Waters from 100 feet above the upper hatchery rack downstream to the Elochoman Hatchery Bridge located 400 feet below the upper hatchery rack; waters from a point 50 feet above to 100 feet below the outlet pipes from the most downstream Elochoman Hatchery rearing pond and extending 30 feet out from the south bank of the river; waters between the department of fish and wildlife temporary rack downstream to Foster (Risk) Road Bridge while rack is installed in the river; mainstem waters from the confluence of the west fork to source.

From mouth to West Fork: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure September 1 through October 31. Stationary gear restriction September 1 through October 31. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open only from the first Saturday in June through December 31. First Saturday in June through July 31, daily limit 6 hatchery Chinook, of which no more than 2 may be adults. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild coho, and wild Chinook.

Eloika Lake (Spokane County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Elwha River (Clallam County): ((~~Closed waters: From south spillway on Aldwell Dam downstream two hundred feet.~~)) From mouth to two hundred feet below the south spillway on the Aldwell Dam: October 1 through last day in February season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 1 through November 15. Daily limit 6 coho salmon of which no more than 4 may be adult coho salmon.

From Lake Aldwell upstream to Olympic National Park boundary, including all tributaries except Indian Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Empire Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

((~~Enchantment Park Ponds (Chelan County): Juveniles only.~~))

Entiat River (Chelan County), from mouth to Entiat Falls: December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply. Above Entiat Falls: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a

floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit 5 trout, not more than one of which may be greater than 12 inches in length. Eastern brook trout not included in trout daily limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Ephrata Lake (Grant County): Closed waters.

Erie Lake (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Evans Creek (Pierce County) (Carbon River tributary) from Carbon River-Fairfax Road upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Failor Lake (Grays Harbor County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: No more than two over 15 inches in length may be retained per day.

Falls Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Fan Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Fazon Lake (Whatcom County): Fishing from any floating device prohibited from first Friday in October through January 15. Channel catfish: Daily and possession limit two.

Ferry Lake (Ferry County): Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Fio Rito Lakes (Kittitas County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Fish Lake (Chelan County): Trout: No more than two over fifteen inches in length may be retained. Perch: Daily limit 25.

Fish Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Fish Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Fish Lake (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Fisher Slough (Snohomish County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Fishhook Pond (Walla Walla County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Fishtrap Creek (Whatcom County): From Koh Road to Bender Road:

June 1 through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Fishtrap Lake (Lincoln/Spokane counties): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Fiske Creek (Pierce County) (Puyallup River tributary) upstream from Fiske Road: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Forde Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Fort Borst Park Pond (Lewis County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season. Juveniles only.

Fortson Mill Pond # 2 (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Found Creek (Skagit County) (Cascade River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Fourth of July Lake (Adams/Lincoln counties): December 1 through March 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Trout: No more than two over fourteen inches in length may be retained.

Fox Creek (Pierce County) (Puyallup River tributary) upstream from Fiske Road: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Franz Lake (Skamania County): Closed waters.

Frater Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Frenchman Hills Lake (Grant County): February 1 through September 30 season.

Friday Creek (Whatcom County) (Samish River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Fulton Creek (Mason County) from mouth to falls at river mile 0.8: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

From falls at river mile 0.8 upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Gadwall Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Gale Creek (Pierce County) (South Prairie Creek tributary) upstream of confluence with Wilkeson Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Gamble Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Garfield Juvenile Pond (Whitman County): Juveniles only.

George Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Geneva Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Germany Creek (Cowlitz County), from mouth to end of Germany Creek Road (approximately five miles): The first Saturday in June through August 31 and November 1 through March 15 season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Gibbs Lake (Jefferson County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout.

Gillette Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Gissberg Pond, North (Snohomish County): Juveniles only.

Gissberg Ponds (Snohomish County): Channel catfish: Daily limit 2, no minimum size.

Goat Creek (Okanogan County): Closed waters.

Gobar Creek (tributary to Kalama River) (Cowlitz County): The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Gold Creek, Gold Creek Pond and Outlet Channel (tributary to Keechelus Lake) (Kittitas County): Closed waters.

Gold Creek (Okanogan County): From mouth to confluence north fork Gold Creek: Closed waters.

Goldsborough Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: ((~~Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Release all trout.

Golf Course Pond (Asotin County): Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Goodell Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Goodman Creek (Jefferson County) outside Olympic National Park: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout, minimum length fourteen inches.

Goodwin Lake (Snohomish County): Chumming permitted.

Goose Creek (Lincoln County), within the city limits of Wilbur: Year around season. Juveniles and holders of ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee licenses or designated harvester cards only.

Goose Lake, Lower (Adams County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches. Bluegill: Not more than five over six inches in length.

((~~Gorst Creek (Kitsap County): Closed waters: From lower bridge on the old Belfair Highway upstream to source (including tributaries). From mouth upstream to lower bridge: Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~

~~Gosnell Creek and tributaries (tributary to Lake Isabella) (Mason County): Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~))

Goss Lake (Island County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Grade Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Grande Ronde River (Asotin County):

From mouth to County Road Bridge about two and one-half miles upstream: Year-round season. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor September 1 through May 31. Trout: Minimum length ten inches, maximum length twenty inches. Channel catfish: No daily limit mouth to Oregon state line.

From County Road Bridge upstream to Oregon state line and all tributaries: Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through August 31 and barbless hooks required September 1 through October 31. Additional season November 1 through April 15: Barbless hooks required. All tributaries: Closed waters. All species: Release all fish except whitefish and hatchery steelhead. Trout: Daily limit three hatchery steelhead.

Granite Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Closed waters.

Granite Lakes (near Marblemount) (Skagit County): Grayling: Release all grayling.

Grass Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Gray Wolf River (Clallam County): ((~~From junction with Dungeness River to bridge at river mile 1.0 - Closed waters.~~)) From bridge at river mile 1.0 upstream ((~~-~~)): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules((~~. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) and release all fish. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Grays River (Wahkiakum County), from mouth to Highway 4 Bridge: First Saturday in June through October 15 and November 15 through March 15 season; and from Highway 4 Bridge to mouth of South Fork: First Saturday in June through October 15 and December 1 through March 15 season. Anti-snagging rule, night closure and stationary gear restriction September 1 through October 15. All game fish: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead. Salmon: Open only from first Saturday in June through October 15 from mouth to South Fork. First Saturday in June through July 31, daily limit 6 hatchery Chinook, of which no more than 2 may be adults. August 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild coho and unmarked Chinook. Unmarked Chinook are Chinook without either a clipped ventral fin

or a clipped adipose fin.

Grays River, East Fork (Wahkiakum County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Grays River, West Fork (Wahkiakum County), downstream from hatchery intake footbridge: The first Saturday in June - October 15 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Trout: Additional December 1 through March 15 season downstream from hatchery intake footbridge. Release all fish other than hatchery steelhead. Salmon: Open only from first Saturday in June through October 15. September 1 through October 15: Anti-snagging rule, night closure and stationary gear restriction. First Saturday in June through July 31, daily limit 6 hatchery Chinook, of which no more than 2 may be adults. August 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish of which not more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild coho and unmarked Chinook. Unmarked Chinook are Chinook without either a clipped ventral fin or a clipped adipose fin.

Green Lake (Okanogan County): April 1 through November 30: Selective gear rules, and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Green Lake (Lower) (Okanogan County): April 1 through November 30: Selective gear rules, and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Green River (Cowlitz County): Closed waters: All tributaries.

From mouth to 2800 Bridge: The first Saturday in June through November 30 season except closed from 400 feet above to 400 feet below the water intake at the upper end of the hatchery grounds during the period September 1 through November 30 and from 400 feet or posted signs above and below the salmon hatchery rack when the rack is installed in the river. Anti-snagging rule and night closure September 1 through October 31 from mouth to 400 feet below salmon hatchery rack. All species: When anti-snagging rule in effect, only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained. Trout: Release all trout except hatchery steelhead. Salmon: Open August 1 through November 30. Daily limit 6 fish, of which not more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild coho, and wild jack Chinook October 1 through November 30, release adult Chinook.

From 2800 Bridge to ((~~source~~)) Miner's Creek: Closed waters.

From Miner's Creek upstream: All species: Catch and release and selective gear rules.

Green (Duwamish) River (King County):

From the First Avenue South Bridge to Tukwila International Boulevard/Old Highway 99: The first Saturday in June through July 31 and September 1 through February 15 season. In years ending in odd numbers, additional season August 22 through August 31, night

closure, bait prohibited, only 1 single-point hook may be used, and hook must measure less than 1/2 inch from point to shank. Anti-snagging rule and night closure September 16 through November 30. Fishing from any floating device prohibited November 1 through February 15. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~July 1 through July 31 and when open from August 22 through November 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~)) Salmon: In years ending in odd numbers, open August 22 through December 31. Daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be any combination of adult coho and adult chum. Release Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, open September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be adult salmon. Release Chinook.

From Tukwila International Boulevard/Old Highway 99 to the Interstate 405 Bridge: The first Saturday in June through July 31 and September 1 through February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure September 1 through November 30. Fishing from any floating device prohibited November 1 through February 15. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~July 1 through July 31 and September 1 through November 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~)) Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be any combination of adult coho and adult chum, and only 1 may be a Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be adult salmon, and only 1 may be a Chinook.

From the Interstate 405 Bridge to South 277th Street Bridge in Auburn: Open only the first Saturday in June through July 31 and October 1 through February 15. In years ending in odd numbers, additional season September 1 through September 30, night closure, bait prohibited, only 1 single-point hook may be used, and hook must measure less than 1/2 inch from point to shank. Anti-snagging rule and night closure October 1 through November 30. Fishing from any floating device prohibited November 1 through February 15. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~July 1 through July 31 and when open from September 1 through November 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~)) Salmon: In years ending in odd numbers, open September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be any combination of adult coho and adult chum. Release Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, open October 1 through December 31. Daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be adult salmon. Release Chinook.

From the 277th Street Bridge to Auburn-Black Diamond Road Bridge: Open only the first Saturday in June through August 15 and October 16 through last day in February. In years ending in odd numbers, additional season September 16 through October 15, night closure, bait prohibited, only 1 single-point hook may be used, and hook must measure less than 1/2 inch from point to shank. Anti-snagging rule and night closure October 16 through November 30. Fishing from a floating device prohibited November 1 through last day in February. Trout, minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~July 1 through August 15 and when open from September 16 through November 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~)) Salmon: In

years ending in odd numbers, open September 16 through December 31. Daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be any combination of adult coho and adult chum. Release Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, open October 16 through December 31. Daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be adult salmon. Release Chinook.

From the Auburn-Black Diamond Road Bridge to the water pipeline walk bridge (1/2 mile downstream of Tacoma Headworks Dam): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Closed waters: Within 150 feet of the Palmer Pond outlet rack and within 150 feet of the mouth of Keta Creek. Trout: Minimum length 14 inches. ((~~July 1 through November 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~)) Salmon: Open only November 1 through December 31. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be any combination of adult coho and adult chum. Release Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 6 salmon, no more than 3 may be adult salmon. Release Chinook.

From Friday Creek upstream, including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Greenwater River (King County), from mouth to Greenwater Lakes: ((~~July 1 through October~~)) November 1 through January 31 season. ((~~Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length 14 inches.~~)) Release all fish except whitefish. Whitefish gear rules.

From Greenwater Lakes upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Grimes Lake (Douglas County): June 1 through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Grizzly Lake (Skamania County): Closed waters.

Groves Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Halfmoon Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Halfmoon Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Hamilton Creek (Skamania County): Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. All tributaries downstream from the Highway 14 Bridge: Closed waters.

Hamma Hamma River (Mason County):

From mouth to four hundred feet below falls: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

From falls upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

((~~Hammersley Inlet Freshwater Tributaries (Mason County), except Mill Creek: Closed waters.~~))

Hampton Lakes, Lower and Upper (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Hancock Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. All tributary streams and the upper third of the outlet are closed waters. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Hansen Creek (Skagit County) including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Harris Lake (Grant County): All species: Selective gear rules. Trout: Daily limit 1.

Harvey Creek (tributary to Sullivan Lake) (Pend Oreille County):

From mouth to Bridge 4830 on county road (about one and one-half miles): Closed waters.

From Bridge 4830 upstream: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

((~~Harvey Creek (tributary to Stillaguamish River) (Snohomish County): Closed waters.~~))

Hatch Lake (Stevens County): December 1 through March 31 season. All species: Catch and release except up to five rainbow trout may be retained.

Hatchery Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Haven Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Hawk Creek and tributaries (Lincoln County): Year-round season.

Hays Creek and Ponds (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Headgate Pond (Asotin County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles, seniors and holders of ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee licenses or designated harvester cards only.

Heart Lake (near Anacortes) (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Heins Lake (Kitsap County): Closed waters.

Hemlock Lake (Trout Creek Reservoir) (Skamania County): Closed waters.

Hen Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Heritage Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Herman Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Hicks Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Hilt Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Hog Canyon Creek (Spokane County): Hog Canyon Dam to Scroggie Road: Year-round season.

Hog Canyon Lake (Spokane County): December 1 through March 31 season. Trout: No more than two over fourteen inches in length may be retained.

Hoh River (Jefferson County), outside of Olympic National Park:

From Olympic National Park boundary upstream to DNR Oxbow Campground Boat Launch: May 16 through April 15 season. May 16 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June, open Wednesday through Sunday only each week, and catch and release, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained on open days. First Saturday in June through April 15, trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. November 1 through February 15, daily limit may include 1 additional hatchery steelhead. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 15, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open May 16 through August 31, Wednesday through Sunday only each week, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 1 may be an adult salmon, and release wild Chinook. Open September 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon.

From DNR Oxbow Campground Boat Launch to Willoughby Creek: May 16 through April 15 season. Selective gear rules ((~~August 1 through October 15 and December 1 through April 15~~)) and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release all game fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. May 16 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June, open Wednesday through Sunday only each week((~~, and catch and release, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained on open days. First Saturday in June through April 15, trout: Minimum length fourteen inches~~)). Salmon: Open May 16 through August 31, Wednesday through Sunday only each week, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 1 may be an adult salmon, and release wild Chinook. Open October 16 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon.

From Willoughby Creek to Morgan's Crossing boat launch site: First Saturday in June through April 15 season. Selective gear rules ((~~first Saturday in June through October 15 and December 1 through April 15. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches~~)) and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release all game fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Salmon: Open October 16 through

November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon.

From Morgan's Crossing boat launch site upstream to Olympic National Park boundary below mouth of South Fork Hoh River: First Saturday in June through April 15 season. Selective gear rules. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Hoh River South Fork (Jefferson County), outside Olympic National Park: The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Hoko River (Clallam County): From mouth to upper Hoko Bridge: First Saturday in June through March 15 season. Fly fishing only September 1 through October 31. ((~~Additional November 1 through March 15 season.~~)) Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~December 1 through March 15, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~))

From upper Hoko Bridge to Ellis Creek Bridge (river mile 18.5): The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Fly fishing only. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Homestead Lake (Grant County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one fish.

Hoquiam River, including all forks (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through last day of February season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 1 through November 30 from mouth to bridge on Dekay Road on mainstem and East Fork mouth to mouth of Berryman Creek. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

Horseshoe Lake (Clark/Cowlitz counties): Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches or greater in length may be retained. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Horseshoe Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit 1.

Horseshoe Lake (Kitsap County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Horseshoe Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout except kokanee: Daily limit

five. Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit ten.

Horsethief Lake (Klickitat County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Hourglass Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Howard Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Howe Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Howell Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Hozomeen Lake (Whatcom County): July 1 through October 31 season. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Huff Lake (Pend Oreille County): Closed waters.

Humptulips River (Grays Harbor County): From mouth to Ocean Beach Road: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season, except closed September 1 through September 30. Night closure and single-point barbless hooks required August 16 through August 31 and October 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open October 1 through January 31. Daily limit of 6 salmon, of which no more than two may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only one may be an adult Chinook. Release chum and wild coho. From Ocean Beach Road to Highway 101: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season, except closed September 1 through September 15. Night closure and single-point barbless hooks required August 16 through August 31 and September 16 through November 30. All species: Bait prohibited September 16 through September 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open September 16 through January 31. Daily limit of 6 salmon, of which no more than two may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only one may be an adult Chinook. Release chum and wild coho. From Highway 101 Bridge to forks: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Night closure and single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Additional season March 1 through March 31. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Humptulips River, East Fork (Grays Harbor County), from mouth to concrete bridge on Forest Service Road between Humptulips Guard Station and Grisdale: Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through October 31. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Humptulips River, West Fork (Grays Harbor County), from mouth to

Donkey Creek: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Additional season March 1 through March 31. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Hutchinson Creek (Skagit/Whatcom County) (SF Nooksack tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Hutchinson Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited.

I-82 Ponds, 1 through 7 (Yakima County): Fishing from vessels equipped with internal combustion motors prohibited.

Icehouse Lake (Skamania County): Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches or greater in length may be retained.

Icicle River (Creek) (Chelan County):

From mouth to four hundred feet below Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery rack: Closed waters. From Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery rack upstream to Leland Creek: First Saturday in June through September 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Illabot Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Illahee Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size 14 inches.

Indian Creek (tributary to Elwha River) (Clallam County), from mouth upstream to first Highway 101 crossing: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Indian Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Indian Creek (Yakima County): From mouth to waterfall approximately six miles upstream (including the portion of the creek that flows through the dry lakebed): Closed waters. Upstream of waterfall: Eastern brook trout do not count as part of trout daily limit. Eastern brook trout: No minimum size and no daily limit.

Indian Heaven Wilderness Lakes (Skamania County): Trout: Daily

limit three.

Ingall's Creek (Chelan County): Mouth to Wilderness boundary: Closed waters.

Isabella Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Island Lake (Kitsap County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Island Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Issaquah Creek (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Jackman Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Jackson Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Jameson Lake (Douglas County): Last Saturday in April through July 4 and October 1 through October 31 seasons.

Jasmine Creek (Okanogan County): Year-round season. Juveniles only.

Jefferson Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Jefferson Park Pond (Walla Walla County): Juveniles only. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Jennings Park Pond (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Jewitt Creek (Klickitat County): Juveniles only. Trout: Daily limit five, no minimum length.

Jimmy-Come-Lately Creek (Clallam County) mouth to confluence with East Fork: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches~~)) Selective gear rules and release all fish.

From confluence with East Fork upstream, including East Fork: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Joe Creek (Grays Harbor County): Upstream from State Highway 109 Bridge to Ocean Beach Road Bridge: The first Saturday in June through November 30 season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release adult Chinook, and chum.

Johns Creek (Mason County): ((~~Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday in

June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Johns River (Grays Harbor County): Mouth to Ballon Creek: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 1 through November 30. October 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only 1 may be an adult wild coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. October 16 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

Ballon Creek upstream, including North and South Forks: The first Saturday in June through September 30 and December 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length 14 inches.

Johnson Creek (tributary to Cowlitz River) (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length ten inches.

Johnson Creek (Whatcom County), from Northern Pacific Railroad tracks to the Lawson Street footbridge in Sumas: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Jones Creek (Skagit County) including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Jordan Creek (Skagit County) (Cascade River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Jorsted Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Jump-Off Joe Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Kachess Lake (Reservoir) (Kittitas County): Chumming permitted. Trout except kokanee: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches. Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit sixteen.

Kachess River (Kittitas County): Lawful to fish to base of Kachess Dam. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. From Kachess Lake (Reservoir) upstream to waterfall approximately one-half mile above Mineral Creek: Closed waters.

Kalaloch Creek (Jefferson County), outside Olympic National Park: Closed waters: Those waters within the section posted as the Olympic National Park water supply the first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Kalama River (Cowlitz County): Release wild cutthroat.

From mouth upstream to one thousand feet below fishway at

upper salmon hatchery: Year-round season except during the period the temporary fish rack is installed. Waters from Modrow Bridge downstream to one thousand five hundred feet below the rack are closed waters when the rack is installed. Anti-snagging rule and night closure April 1 through October 31 from the mouth to the intake at the lower salmon hatchery. Stationary gear restriction September 1 through October 31 from mouth to the natural gas pipeline at Mahaffey's Campground. All species: When anti-snagging rule in effect only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited upstream of Modrow Bridge. September 1 through October 31: Fly fishing only from the pipeline crossing to the posted deadline at the intake to the lower salmon hatchery. All game fish: Release all fish year-round except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open year-round. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 hatchery Chinook of which no more than 1 may be an adult salmon. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild Chinook, and wild coho.

From one thousand feet below to one thousand feet above the fishway at upper salmon hatchery: Closed waters.

From one thousand feet above the fishway at the upper salmon hatchery to Summers Creek: Year-round season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Selective gear rules. All species: Release all fish.

From Summers Creek upstream to the 6420 Road at about one mile above the gate at the end of the county road: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Fly fishing only. All species: Release all fish.

From 6420 Road to Kalama Falls: Closed waters.

Kalispell Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Kapowsin Lake (Pierce County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Keechelus Lake (Reservoir) (Kittitas County): Chumming permitted. Trout except kokanee: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches, additionally up to sixteen kokanee may be retained.

Kelsey Creek (tributary of Lake Washington) (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Kendall Creek (Whatcom County) (NF Nooksack tributary) above the hatchery grounds: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Kennedy Creek (Thurston County), from mouth to four hundred feet below falls: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Anti-snagging rule and

night closure October 1 through December 31. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 1 through November 30 from mouth to northbound Highway 101 Bridge. Barbless hooks required. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho.

From falls upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Kennedy Creek Pond (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Kettle River (Stevens County):

The Saturday before Memorial Day through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length 12 inches. Sturgeon: Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon.

Additional season: November 1 through May 31. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Ki Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Kidney Lake (Skamania County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season.

Kimball Creek (near Snoqualmie) (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only. Trout: No minimum length.

Kindy Creek (Skagit County) (Cascade River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

King's Creek (Pierce County) (Puyallup River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Kings Lake and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Closed waters.

Kings Lake Bog (King County): Closed waters.

Kitsap Lake (Kitsap County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Kiwanis Pond (Kittitas County): Juveniles and holders of ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee licenses or designated harvester cards only.

Klaus Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Closed waters: The inlet and outlet to first Weyerhaeuser spur.

Klickitat River (Klickitat County):

From mouth to Fisher Hill Bridge: April 1 through January 31 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure May 1 through May 31. Anti-snagging rule August 1 through January 31. Game fish: Closed December 1 through January 31. Release game fish other than steelhead April 1 through May 31. Trout: Minimum length twelve

inches. Steelhead and salmon: Open April 1 through May 31 on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only; daily limit 1 hatchery steelhead or 1 salmon. Release wild Chinook. Salmon: Open June 1 through January 31. June 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild Chinook. August 1 through January 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook.

From Fisher Hill Bridge to four hundred feet above # 5 fishway: Closed waters.

From four hundred feet above # 5 fishway to the Yakama Indian Reservation boundary: June 1 through November 30 season, except waters from boundary markers above Klickitat salmon hatchery to boundary markers below hatchery are closed waters. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches. Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply. Salmon: Open only June 1 through November 30 from 400 feet above No. 5 Fishway to boundary markers below Klickitat Salmon Hatchery. June 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 salmon. Release adult salmon and release wild Chinook. August 1 through October 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. November 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish. Release Chinook.

From the Yakama Indian Reservation boundary upstream to source, including all tributaries: Closed waters.

Klineline Ponds (Clark County): Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches in length or greater may be retained.

Koeneman Lake (Fern Lake) (Kitsap County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Kokanee Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Kress Lake (Cowlitz County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches in length or greater may be retained. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Lacamas Creek (Clark County): Lawful to fish upstream to the base of Lacamas Lake Dam.

Lacamas Creek, tributary of Cowlitz River (Lewis County): Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Ladder Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Lake Creek (Okanogan County): Mouth to Black Lake: Closed waters. Black Lake to Three Prong Creek: Closed waters.

Langlois Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Latah (Hangman) Creek (Spokane County): Year-round season.

Lawrence Lake (Thurston County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Leader Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

LeBar Creek (Mason County) from the falls at river mile one upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Le Clerc Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Ledbetter Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Ledking Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Leech Lake (White Pass area) (Yakima County): Fly fishing only. Fishing prohibited from floating devices equipped with motors. Trout: No more than one over 14 inches in length.

Leland Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Leland Lake (Jefferson County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Lemna Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Lena Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Lenice Lake (Grant County): March 1 through November 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Lena Lake, Lower (Jefferson County): Closed waters: Inlet stream from mouth upstream to footbridge (about one hundred feet).

Lenore Lake (Grant County): Closed waters: Area within two hundred yard radius of trash rack leading to the irrigation pumping station (south end of lake) and area approximately one hundred yards beyond the mouth of inlet stream to State Highway 17. March 1 through May 31 season: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish. Additional season the first Saturday in June through November 30: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Leo Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Lewis River (Clark County), from mouth to forks: Year-round season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open year-round. January 1 through July 31, daily limit six hatchery Chinook of which not more than 1 may be an adult salmon. August 1 through September 30, daily limit 6 hatchery salmon, of which no more than 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook. Release all salmon except hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho. October 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 hatchery coho. Sturgeon: Seasons, days of the week, daily limits, and size limits same as in adjacent waters of mainstem Columbia River.

Lewis River, East Fork (Clark/Skamania counties): Closed waters: From the posted markers at the lower end of Big Eddy to one hundred feet above Lucia Falls; from four hundred feet below to four hundred feet above Molton Falls; from four hundred feet below Horseshoe Falls upstream including all tributaries above Horseshoe Falls.

Mouth to 400 feet below Horseshoe Falls: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Mouth to top boat ramp at Lewisville Park: Additional April 16 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Lewis River, North Fork (Clark/Skamania counties):

From mouth to Colvin Creek: Year-round season except those waters shoreward of the cable buoy and corkline at the mouth of the Lewis River Salmon Hatchery fish ladder are closed waters. Anti-snagging rule and night closure April 1 through November 30 from Johnson Creek to Colvin Creek. When anti-snagging rule is in effect, only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained. October 1 through December 15, fishing from any floating device prohibited from Johnson Creek to Colvin Creek. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open year-round. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 hatchery Chinook of which only 1 may be an adult salmon. August 1 through September 30, daily limit 6 hatchery salmon, of which no more than 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook. Release all salmon except hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho. October 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 hatchery coho. Sturgeon: Seasons, days of the week, daily limits, and size limits same as in waters of mainstem Columbia River adjacent to mouth of Lewis River.

From mouth of Colvin Creek to overhead powerlines at Merwin Dam: May 1 through September 30 and December 16 through April 30 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure April 1 through September 30. When anti-snagging rule is in effect, only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained. Trout: Release all fish

except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open only January 1 through September 30 and December 16 through December 31. January 1 through July 31, daily limit 6 hatchery Chinook of which only 1 may be an adult salmon. August 1 through September 30, daily limit 6 hatchery salmon, of which no more than 2 may be adult hatchery Chinook. Release all salmon except hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho. December 16 through December 31, daily limit 6 hatchery coho. Sturgeon: Seasons, days of the week, daily limits, and size limits same as in waters of mainstem Columbia River adjacent to mouth of Lewis River.

From overhead powerlines at Merwin Dam to Merwin Dam: Closed waters.

From the cable crossing 1,300 feet below Yale Dam to Yale Dam: Closed waters.

Within Lewis River Power Canal: From the fishing pier to the access road at Swift Dam: Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device prohibited. Trout: No minimum size, daily limit 5.

From Eagle Cliff Bridge to lower falls including all tributaries: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Liberty Lake (Spokane County): March 1 through October 31 season.

Lilliwaup River (Mason County): Mouth to 200 feet below falls: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

From falls upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Lilly Lake (Chelan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. July 5 through October 31, selective gear rules, and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Lime Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Limerick Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Lincoln Pond (Clallam County): Juveniles only.

Lions Park Pond (Walla Walla County): Juveniles only. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Little Ash Lake (Skamania County): Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches in length or greater may be retained.

Little Bear Creek (tributary of Sammamish River) (Snohomish/King counties): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Little Hoko River (Clallam County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a

floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Little Klickitat River (Klickitat County), within Goldendale city limits: Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only. Trout: Daily limit five, no minimum length.

Little Lost Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Little Mission Creek (Mason County) from falls upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Little Naches River (Yakima County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Little Nisqually River (Lewis County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length ten inches.

Little Pend Oreille River (Stevens County) from the Little Pend Oreille wildlife refuge boundary about 1 mile downstream from the refuge headquarters office to Crystal Falls: Saturday before Memorial Day through October 31 season. Selective gear rules, and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to five Eastern brook trout may be retained.

Little Quilcene River (Jefferson County), from mouth to the Little Quilcene River Bridge on Penny Creek Road: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules, unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor, and release all fish. Closed waters: Mouth to Highway 101 Bridge September 1 through October 31.

From Little Quilcene River Bridge on Penny Creek upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Little Scandia Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size fourteen inches.

Little Spokane River (Spokane County):

From mouth to SR 291 Bridge: Year-round season.

From SR 291 Bridge upstream to the West Branch: Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Upstream from bridge at Frideger Road: Closed waters: From the inlet to Chain Lake upstream one-quarter mile to the railroad crossing culvert. Trout: Release kokanee taken upstream from bridge.

Little Twin Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Little Twin Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31.

Little Wenatchee River (Chelan County): From Lake Wenatchee to the falls below U.S. Forest Service Road 6700 Bridge at Riverside Campground: Closed waters.

Little White Salmon River (Skamania County): Closed waters: From the orange fishing boundary markers at Drano Lake upstream to the intake near the Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery north boundary. Trout: Daily limit five. Drano Lake (waters downstream of markers on point of land downstream and across from Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery): May 1 through March 31 season, except for hatchery steelhead and Chinook season in April, and except closed Wednesdays beginning the second Wednesday in April through May 31 and from 6 p.m. Tuesday through 6 p.m. Wednesday, October 1 through October 31. ((~~Anti-snagging rule and~~)) Night closure ((~~May 1~~)) March 16 through June 30. The area west of a line projected from the easternmost pillar of the Highway 14 Bridge to a posted marker on the north shore - open only to bank fishing from April 16 through June 30. Anti-snagging rule August 1 through December 31. March 16 through June 30 daily limit of two fish, of which one or both may be hatchery steelhead or one or both may be Chinook salmon. Release wild Chinook. Trout and salmon: May 1 through June 30 release all fish except hatchery steelhead and Chinook salmon. Trout: July 1 through March 15 release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Salmon: Open only August 1 through December 31. Daily limit six fish of which no more than two may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild jack Chinook.

Lone Lake (Island County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one, minimum length 18 inches.

Long Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. Unlawful to fish from floating devices equipped with motors. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Long Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Long Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Long's Pond (Thurston County): Juveniles only.

Loomis Lake (Pacific County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Loomis Pond (Grays Harbor County): Closed waters.

Loon Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October

31 season. Trout except kokanee: Daily limit five, except no more than two over twenty inches in length may be retained. Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit ten.

Lost Lake (Kittitas County): Trout: Not more than 1 fish over 14 inches in length.

Lost Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Lost Lake (Okanogan County): Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Lost River (Okanogan County):

From mouth to mouth of Monument Creek: Closed waters.

From mouth of Monument Creek to outlet of Cougar Lake: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit. Dolly Varden/Bull Trout daily limit two, minimum length fourteen inches.

Love Lake (Clark County): Closed waters.

Lucky Duck Pond (Stevens County): Juveniles only.

Ludlow Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Ludlow Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Lyle Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Lyle Creek (King County) (White River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Lyre River (Clallam County):

From mouth to falls near river mile 3: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From falls to source: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Mad River (Chelan County), from mouth upstream to Jimmy Creek: Closed waters.

Maggie Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through November 30 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Maple Creek (Whatcom County) (NF Nooksack tributary): First

Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Marble Creek (Skagit County) (Cascade River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Malaney Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Margaret Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Marshal Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Martha Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Martha Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

((~~Mashel River (Pierce County): July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.~~))

Mattoon Lake (Kittitas County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited.

May Creek (tributary of Lake Washington) (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Mayfield Lake (Reservoir) (Lewis County): Mayfield Dam to 400 feet below Mossyrock Dam: Closed waters: Tacoma Power safety signs at Onion Rock Bridge to Mossyrock Dam. Trout and salmon: Minimum length eight inches. Trout: Release cutthroat. Release rainbow trout except rainbow trout with a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the site of the clipped fin. Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho.

McAllister Creek (Thurston County): ((~~Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~Salmon: Open only July 1 through November 30 from mouth to Olympia - Steilacoom Road Bridge. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon.~~))

McCabe Pond (Kittitas County): Fishing from any floating device prohibited. All species: Five fish daily limit for all species combined.

McDonald Creek (Clallam County): ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

McDowell Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. All species: Release all fish.

McIntosh Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

McLane Creek (Thurston County): ((~~Anti-snagging rule and~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Night closure August 1 through October 31. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

McLane Creek Ponds (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

McManaman Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

McMurray Lake (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Medical Lake (Spokane County): March 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules ((~~except~~)). Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length fourteen inches.

Medical Lake, West (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

((~~Melaney Creek (Mason County): Closed waters.~~))

Melbourne Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Mercer Creek (Kittitas County), that portion within Ellensburg city limits: Juveniles only.

Mercer Slough (tributary of Lake Washington) (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Merrill Lake (Cowlitz County): All species: Fly fishing only and release all fish. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine. ((~~Trout: Daily limit two, maximum length twelve inches.~~))

Merritt Lake (Chelan County): Trout: Daily limit sixteen.

Merry Lake (Grant County): March 1 through November 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Merwin Lake (Reservoir) (Clark/Cowlitz County): Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Methow River (Okanogan County):

Mouth to County Road 1535 (Burma Road) Bridge: Closed waters. County Road 1535 (Burma Road) Bridge to Foghorn Dam: The first Saturday in June through September 30 season: Selective gear rules and maximum hook size #10 (1/4 inch gap point to shank). Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion

motor. All species: Release all fish. Foghorn Dam to Weeman Bridge: The first Saturday in June through August 15 season. Selective gear rules and maximum hook size #10 (1/4 inch gap point to shank). Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish. Upstream from Weeman Bridge to the falls above Brush Creek: Closed waters the first Saturday in June through October 31. Additional season Gold Creek to falls above Brush Creek: December 1 through March 31. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Methow River tributaries not otherwise provided for: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Maximum length twenty inches.

Middle Nemah Pond (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Milk Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Mill Creek (Chelan County): Closed waters.

Mill Creek (Cowlitz County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 and November 1 through March 15 seasons. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Mill Creek (Lewis County): Additional season December 1 through December 31, mouth to hatchery road crossing culvert. Anti-snagging rule and night closure. All species: Release all fish except that up to two hatchery steelhead with intact ventral fins may be retained per day.

Mill Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Mill Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Mill Creek (Walla Walla County):

From mouth to Gose St. Bridge: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. All species: Barbless hooks required and release all fish except hatchery steelhead September 1 through March 31. Trout: Daily limit three hatchery steelhead.

From Gose St. Bridge to ((~~Roosevelt St. Bridge, within city limits of Walla Walla~~)) Bennington Dam: Closed waters.

From ((~~Roosevelt St. Bridge~~)) Bennington Dam upstream((~~, including all tributaries~~)): All tributaries: Closed waters. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: ((~~Maximum length twenty inches.~~)) Release all steelhead.

Mill Creek Pond (Grays Harbor County): Juveniles only.

Mill Pond (Auburn) (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only except open to all ages during Free Fishing Weekend (as defined in WAC 220-56-160).

Mill Pond (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Mineral Creek (tributary to upper Kachess River) (Kittitas County), from mouth to Wilderness Boundary: Closed waters.

Mineral Creek (tributary to Nisqually River), and Mineral Creek, North Fork (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Mineral Lake (Lewis County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Minter Creek (Pierce/Kitsap counties): ((~~Closed waters: Area from department intake dam downstream to mouth the first Saturday in June through October 31. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Salmon: Open only November 1 through December 31 from mouth to 50 feet downstream of the hatchery rack. Night closure. Daily limit 4 chum.

Mirror Lake (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Mission Lake (Kitsap County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Moclips River (Grays Harbor County), from mouth to the Quinault Indian Reservation: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Molson Lake (Okanogan County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited.

Monte ((~~Christo [Cristo]~~)) Cristo Lake (Snohomish County): The first Saturday in June through ((~~October~~)) August 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and catch and release except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Mooses Pond (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Moran Slough (including inlet and outlet streams) (Grant County): Closed waters.

Morgan Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Morse Creek (Clallam County), from mouth to Port Angeles Dam: December 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From Port Angeles Dam upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Moses Lake (Grant County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, only crappie more than nine inches in length may be retained. Bluegill: Daily limit five, only bluegill more than eight inches in length may be retained. Walleye: Daily limit 8 walleye. Minimum length twelve inches. No more than one walleye over 22 inches in length may be retained. Yellow perch: Daily limit 25 yellow perch.

Mosquito Creek (Jefferson County), outside Olympic National Park: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Mountain Lake (San Juan County): Trout: Daily limit may not contain more than one trout over 18 inches in length.

((~~Muck Creek and tributaries (within Ft. Lewis Military Reservation) (Pierce County): Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.~~))

Mud Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Mud Lake (Yakima County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Mudget Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Munn Lake (Thurston County): ((~~Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Additional season March 1 through the Friday before the last Saturday in April.~~)) All species: Selective gear rules, unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor, and release all fish.

Muskegon Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit two.

((~~Murray Creek (Pierce County): Closed waters.~~))

Myron Lake (Yakima County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

Mystic Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Naches River (Yakima/Kittitas counties):

From the mouth to Little Naches River: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches, maximum length twenty inches. Release trout the first Saturday in June through October 31 from confluence with Tieton River to mouth of

Rattle Snake Creek. Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Naneum Creek (Kittitas County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Nahwetzel Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Naneum Pond (Kittitas County): Juveniles only.

Napeequa River (Chelan County): Mouth to Twin Lakes Creek: Closed waters.

Naselle River (Pacific/Wahkiakum counties), from Highway 101 Bridge upstream including all forks: Closed waters: Area from four hundred feet below falls in Sec. 6, T10N, R8W (Wahkiakum County) to falls. Waters from the North Valley Road Bridge (Big Hill Bridge) to Highway 4 closed August 16 through October 15.

Mainstem: The first Saturday in June through April 15 season, except sturgeon. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30 upstream from Highway 4 Bridge to Crown Main Line (Salme) Bridge. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30 downstream from North Fork. Stationary gear restrictions above mouth of South Fork August 16 through November 30. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor March 1 through April 15 above mouth of South Fork. All game fish: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only August 1 through January 31 from Highway 101 Bridge to Highway 4 Bridge and October 16 through January 31 from the Highway 4 Bridge to the Crown Main Line Bridge. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 3 may be adult salmon and of these 3 adult fish, no more than 2 may be adult Chinook and no more than 1 may be a wild adult coho. Release chum.

Sturgeon: Open year-round from mouth to Highway 4 Bridge.

From mouth of North Fork to source: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

South Fork, from mouth to Bean Creek: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season, except sturgeon. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. Game fish: Release game fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Sturgeon: Open year-round.

Nason Creek (Chelan County): From the mouth upstream to Smith Brook: Closed waters.

From Smith Brook to Stevens Creek: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Negro Creek (Lincoln County): Year-round season from mouth at

Sprague Lake to the fish barrier dam at Fishtrap Lake.

Negro Creek (Whitman County): Last Saturday in April through July 15 season.

Nemah River, North, Middle, and South: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season, except closed August 1 through September 30 on North Nemah from Highway 101 Bridge upstream to Nemah Hatchery. Single point barbless hooks required on North Nemah upstream to the lower bridge on dead end lower Nemah Road October 1 through November 30, on Middle Nemah upstream to the Department of Natural Resources Bridge on Middle Nemah A-line Road August 16 through November 30, and on South Nemah upstream to confluence with Middle Nemah August 16 through November 30. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor on Middle Nemah above DNR Bridge and South Nemah above confluence with Middle Nemah. Night closure August 16 through November 30 on South Nemah to the confluence with Middle Nemah and Middle Nemah and October 1 through November 30 on North Nemah. Anti-snagging rule on North Nemah upstream from bridge on dead end lower Nemah Road and the Middle Nemah from the DNR Bridge on A-line Road upstream August 16 through November 30. On the North Nemah from the mouth to the lower bridge on dead end lower Nemah Road, stationary gear restriction during the period August 16 through November 30. All game fish: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only August 1 through January 31 on Middle Nemah from mouth to DNR Bridge and South Nemah from mouth to confluence with Middle Nemah, and open October 1 through January 31 on North Nemah from mouth to the lower bridge on dead end Lower Nemah Road. Middle and South Nemah: Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon and of the two adult fish, no more than one may be a wild adult coho. Release chum. North Nemah: Daily limit 6 salmon of which no more than 3 may be adult salmon, and of the 3 adult fish, no more than one may be a wild adult coho and no more than two may be adult Chinook. Release chum.

((~~Newhalem Ponds (Whatcom County): Closed waters.~~))

Newaukum River, main river and South Fork upstream to Highway 508 Bridge near Kearny Creek (Lewis County): The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Night closure and single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30 from mouth to Leonard Road. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches from mouth to Highway 508 Bridge near Kearny Creek. Salmon: Open only October 16 through last day in February from mouth to Leonard Road. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

Newaukum River, Middle Fork, mouth to Taucher Road Bridge (Lewis County): The first Saturday in June to March 31 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Newaukum River, North Fork (Lewis County):

From mouth to four hundred feet below Chehalis city water

intake: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From 400 feet below Chehalis city water intake upstream: Closed waters.

Newhalem Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Newhalem Ponds (Whatcom County): Closed waters.

New Pond Creek (Pierce County) (South Prairie Creek tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Niawiakum River (Pacific County): From Highway 101 Bridge to the South Bend/Palix Road Bridge: Night closure and single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. All game fish: Release all fish. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30 from Highway 101 Bridge to South Bend/Palix Road Bridge. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon and of the 2 adult fish, only one may be a wild adult coho. Release chum and adult Chinook.

Nile Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Nisqually River (Pierce County), from mouth to Military Tank Crossing Bridge: July 1 through January 31 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. All species: Release all species except salmon December 1 through January 31. Salmon: Open only July 1 through January 31 from mouth to Military Tank Crossing Bridge. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 3 may be adult salmon, and of the adult salmon only 2 may be any combination of pink, chum and coho. Release wild adult Chinook.

From Military Tank Crossing Bridge to four hundred feet below LaGrande ((~~Falls~~)) Powerhouse: July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

From Alder Reservoir upstream: July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Nookachamps Creek (Skagit County) including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Nooksack River (Whatcom County), from mouth to forks((~~, Middle Fork to Dam and North Fork to Nooksack Falls~~)): The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season except closed the first Saturday in June through September 30 ((~~in mainstem~~)) from yellow marker at the FFA High School barn at Deming to confluence of the North and South Forks. ((~~Fishing from floating devices equipped with motors prohibited on the North and Middle Forks November 1 through last day in February.~~)) Anti-snagging rule and night closure the first Saturday in June through November 30 ((~~on~~

~~mainstem and North Fork to Maple Creek~~)). Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31 ((~~in mainstem~~)) from Lummi Indian Reservation boundary to yellow marker at the FFA High School barn in Deming. Open only October 16 through December 31 ((~~in mainstem~~)) from the FFA barn to the confluence of the North and South Forks((~~, and October 1 through October 31 on the North Fork from confluence to Maple Creek~~)). Daily limit 2 salmon, except release wild coho, release wild Chinook from mouth to FFA barn, and release Chinook from FFA barn to forks ((~~and in North Fork~~)). In years ending in odd numbers, release pink salmon.

Nooksack River, North Fork (Whatcom County): From mouth to Nooksack Falls: First Saturday in June through February 15 season. November 1 through February 15 - motors prohibited. First Saturday in June through November 30 night closure and anti-snagging rule from mouth to Maple Creek. Salmon: Open only October 1 through October 31 from mouth to Maple Creek. Minimum size twelve inches, daily limit 2. Release Chinook and wild coho. In years ending in odd numbers, release pink salmon.

Above Nooksack Falls including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Nooksack River, Middle Fork (Whatcom County) mouth to city of Bellingham diversion dam: First Saturday in June through February 15 season. Selective gear rules. Trout minimum size 14 inches. November 1 through February 15 - motors prohibited.

Above diversion dam, including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Nooksack River, South Fork (Skagit/Whatcom counties): From mouth to Skookum Creek: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Selective gear rules. Release all game fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Night closure the first Saturday in June through November 30. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Salmon: Open only October 16 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon, except release Chinook and wild coho. In years ending in odd numbers, release pink salmon.

((~~From Skookum Creek upstream: Closed waters.~~))

No Name Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

North Creek (Okanogan County): From mouth to falls at river mile 0.8: Closed waters.

North Creek (tributary of Sammamish River) (Snohomish/King counties): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

North Elton Ponds (Yakima County): December 1 through March 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited. Trout: Daily limit two.

North Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

North Potholes Reserve Ponds (Grant County): February 1 through the day before opening of waterfowl season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited, except float tubes permitted.

North River (Grays Harbor/Pacific counties), from Highway 105 Bridge upstream to Falls River: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season, except sturgeon. Night closure August 16 through November 30. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30 upstream to Salmon Creek. Anti-snagging rule and night closure from Salmon Creek to Falls River August 16 through November 30. All game fish: Release all fish except that up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30 from Highway 105 Bridge to Salmon Creek. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult fish, only one may be a wild adult coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. Sturgeon: Open year-round from Highway 105 Bridge to Salmon Creek.

Upstream from Falls River: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Northern State Hospital Pond (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Northwestern Reservoir (Klickitat/Skamania counties): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season.

Nunnally Lake (Grant County): March 1 through November 30 season. Closed waters: Outlet stream of Nunnally Lake. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one.

((~~Oakland Bay freshwater tributaries (Mason County), except Goldsborough Creek (including Shelton Creek, Canyon Creek, Uncle John Creek, Campbell Creek, Melaney Creek, Deer Creek, John's Creek, and Cranberry Creek to Lake Limerick): Closed waters.~~))

Ohanapecosh Creek (tributary to Cowlitz River) (Lewis/Pierce counties): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Ohop Creek (Pierce County): July 1 through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules, unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor, and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Ohop Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Okanogan River (Okanogan County):

From the mouth to the highway bridge at Malott: Year-round

season. Trout: Release all trout. Upstream from the highway bridge at Malott: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Trout: Release all trout. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 15 from mouth to Highway 97 Bridge immediately upstream of mouth. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release coho and sockeye. All species: Anti-snagging rule and night closure July 1 through October 15.

Closed waters: From Zosel Dam downstream to first Highway 97 Bridge.

Olalla Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size 14 inches.

Old Fishing Hole Pond (Kent) (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Old Mill Stream (Chelan County): Closed waters.

Olequa Creek (Lewis County): Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Olson Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Osborne Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Outlet Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Daily limit five.

Owens Pond (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Owl Creek (Snohomish County) (Whitechuck River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Packwood Lake (Lewis County): Closed waters: All inlet streams and outlet from log boom to dam. Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit five, minimum length ten inches.

Padden Lake (Whatcom County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Palix River, including all forks (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through March 31 season, except sturgeon. Single point barbless hooks and night closure August 16 through November 30 upstream to the confluence of the South and Middle Forks. All game fish: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Above the confluence of the South and Middle Forks: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. All game fish: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30 from the Highway 101 Bridge to the confluence of the

South and Middle Forks. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only one may be a wild adult coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. Sturgeon: Open year-round from the Highway 101 Bridge to the confluence of the South and Middle Forks.

Palouse River and tributaries, except Rock Creek (Whitman County): Year-round season. Mainstem from mouth to base of Palouse Falls. Trout: Daily limit 6 fish, minimum length 10 inches, no more than 3 trout over 20 inches may be retained, except release all trout April 1 through June 15 and release steelhead June 16 through August 31. Barbless hooks required when fishing for steelhead. Walleye: Daily limit 10 fish, no minimum size. No more than 5 walleye over 18 inches in length may be retained, and no more than 1 walleye over 24 inches in length may be retained. Channel catfish: No daily limit.

Palouse River mainstem above Palouse Falls and tributaries except Rock Creek: Year-round season.

Pampa Pond (Whitman County): March 1 through September 30 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than two over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Panhandle Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Panther Creek (Chelan County): Closed waters.

Panther Creek (tributary to Wind River) (Skamania County): Closed waters.

Panther Lake (Kitsap/Mason counties): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Para-Juvenile Lake (Adams/Grant counties): April 1 through September 30 season. Juveniles only.

Park Lake (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Parker Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Pass Lake (Skagit County): Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. All species: Release all fish.

Pataha Creek (Garfield County):

Within the city limits of Pomeroy: Juveniles only.

From city limits of Pomeroy upstream: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Pattison Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through

October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Peabody Creek (Clallam County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

Penny Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Perry Creek (Thurston County) from mouth to falls: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size 14 inches.

Pearrygin Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Pend Oreille River (Pend Oreille County): Year-round season. All sloughs within the boundaries of the Kalispell Reservation except Calispell Slough: Closed waters.

Perch Lake (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Percival Creek (Thurston County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Peshastin Creek (Chelan County): Mouth to Ruby Creek: Closed waters.

Petit Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Phalon Lake (Stevens County): Closed waters.

Pheasant Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April to October 31 season.

Phelps Creek (Chelan County): From mouth to falls at river mile 1: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

((~~Philippa Creek (tributary to N.F. Snoqualmie River) (King County): Closed waters.~~))

Phillips Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Phillips Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Pierre Lake (Stevens County): Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Pilchuck Creek (Snohomish County), mouth to Highway 9 Bridge: The first Saturday in June through ((~~November 30~~)) February 15 season.

Trout: Minimum length 14 inches. Selective gear rules((~~. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Additional December 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through November 30.

From Highway 9 Bridge to Pilchuck Falls: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout minimum size 14 inches.

From Pilchuck Falls upstream, including all tributaries: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Pilchuck River (Snohomish County)

From its mouth to five hundred feet downstream from the Snohomish City diversion dam: December 1 through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

((~~From 500 feet below diversion dam upstream: Closed waters.~~))

Pillar Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Pine Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Pine Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Pine Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Ping Pond (Grant County): Third Saturday in April through Labor Day season. Juveniles and holders of reduced fee ((~~disability~~)) licenses or designated harvester cards only. Game fish: Daily limit of five fish in the aggregate. No minimum or maximum size for any species.

Pioneer Ponds (tributary to Stillaguamish River) (Snohomish County): Closed waters.

((~~Pipers (Carkeek) Creek (King County), from its mouth to its source, including tributaries: Closed waters.~~))

Pit Lake (Douglas County): Juveniles only.

Pleasant Lake (Clallam County): Trout: Kokanee minimum length eight inches, maximum length twenty inches.

Plummer Lake (Lewis County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season.

Poacher Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

((~~Portage Creek (tributary to Stillaguamish River) (Snohomish County): Closed waters.~~))

Potholes Reservoir (Grant County): Crappie: Minimum length nine inches. Crappie and bluegill: Combined daily limit twenty-five fish. Perch: Daily limit twenty-five fish. Walleye: Minimum

size 12 inches in length. Daily limit 8 walleye, not more than 1 of which may be greater than 22 inches in length.

Potter's Pond (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Powerline Lake (Franklin County): Trout: Daily limit 2.

Pratt River (tributary to Middle Fork Snoqualmie) (King County): Year-round season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Prices Lake (Mason County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Promised Land Pond (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

((~~Purdy Creek (Mason County): The first Saturday in June through July 31 season. Selective gear rules. All species: Release all fish.~~)) Pugh Creek (Snohomish County) (Whitechuck River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Puyallup River (Pierce County):

From mouth to the Electron power plant outlet: ((~~July 1 through last day in February season, except closed August 23 from mouth to city of Puyallup outfall structure near junction of Freeman Road and North Levee Road.~~)) Game fish season is open only when salmon fishing is open. Single-point barbless hooks, anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30 from the mouth to the Carbon River. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only August 16 through December 31 from mouth to Carbon River, except closed August 23 from mouth to city of Puyallup outfall structure near junction of Freeman Road and North Levee Road. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild adult Chinook. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 4 may be adult salmon, and of the adult salmon, no more than 2 may be any combination of Chinook, coho, and chum. Release wild adult Chinook.

((~~From Electron power plant outlet upstream: July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. All species: Release all fish.~~)) From Carbon River upstream: September 1 through last day of February season. Selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Pyramid Creek (King County) upstream of Forest Service Road 7000: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Pysht River (Clallam County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish. Additional November 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. ((~~December 1 through last day in February, one wild steelhead per day may be retained.~~

~~Pysht River South Fork (Clallam County): Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~))

Quail Lake (Adams County): Fly fishing only. Fishing from any floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. All species: Release all fish.

Quarry Pond (Walla Walla County): Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Quigg Lake (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Trout: Daily limit 2. Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 1 through January 31. Daily limit 6 hatchery coho salmon of which no more than 4 may be adult hatchery coho.

Quilcene River (Jefferson County):

From mouth to Rodgers Street: First Saturday in June through August 15 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

From Rodgers Street to Highway 101 Bridge: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Release all game fish. First Saturday in June through August 15. Selective gear rules. Salmon: Open only August 16 through October 31 from Rodgers Street to the Highway 101 Bridge. Night closure and only one single point barbless hook may be used. Daily limit 4 coho salmon. Only coho salmon hooked inside the mouth may be retained.

From electric weir at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery to upper boundary of Falls View Campground: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

From upper boundary of Falls View Campground upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Quillayute River (Clallam County): Open year-round outside of Olympic National Park only. May 1 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June release all game fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. November 1 through last day in February, daily limit three steelhead. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only February 1 through November 30. February 1 through August 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild adult Chinook and wild adult coho. September 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 4 may be adult salmon, and of the 4 adult salmon, no more than 2 may be any combination of Chinook, wild coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon.

Quinault River, Upper (Jefferson County), from mouth at upper end of Quinault Lake to the National Park boundary: The first Saturday in June through April 15 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen

inches. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 15, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only July 1 through October 31. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon.

Quincy Lake (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Racehorse Creek (Whatcom County) (NF Nooksack tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Radar Ponds (Pacific County): Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Raging River (King County), from its mouth to the Highway 18 Bridge: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From Highway 18 Bridge upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Rainbow Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Rapjohn Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Rat Lake (Okanogan County): April 1 through November 30: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Rattlesnake Creek (Yakima County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Rattlesnake Lake (King County): ((~~Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.~~)) Selective gear rules and catch and release. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Ravensdale Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches.

Red Creek (King County) (White River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Reflection Pond (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Rendsland Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Renner Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Riffe Lake (Reservoir) (Lewis County): Mossyrock Dam to 400 feet

below Cowlitz Falls Dam. Closed waters: Lewis County PUD safety signs approximately 800 feet below Cowlitz Falls Dam to Dam. Lawful to fish up to the base of Swofford Pond Dam. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Rigley Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches.

Riley Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Rimrock Lake (Reservoir) (Yakima County): Chumming permitted. Trout except kokanee: Daily limit five. Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit sixteen.

Ringold Springs Creek (Hatchery Creek) (Franklin County): Closed waters.

Ripley Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Robbins Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Rock Creek (Adams/Whitman counties): Mouth to Endicott Road year-round season.

Endicott Road to bridge on George Knott Road at Revere: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Upstream from bridge on George Knott Road: Year-round season.

Rock Creek (Chelan County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

((~~Rock Creek (Cedar River tributary below Landsburg Dam) (King County): Closed waters.~~))

Rock Creek (Klickitat County): Mouth to the Army Corps of Engineers Park: Year-round season. Daily limits, size restrictions and gear restrictions are the same as those in the adjacent portion of the Columbia River.

Rock Creek (Skamania County): Mouth to falls. Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. Above falls, additional November 1 through March 15 season.

Rocky Brook Creek (Jefferson County)(Dosewallips River tributary): From falls 1000 feet upstream of mouth upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Rocky Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Rocky Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Rocky Ford Creek and Ponds (Grant County): Fly fishing only. Fishing from bank only (no wading). All species: Release all fish.

Rocky Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. June 1 through October 31 selective gear rules ((~~and~~)). Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Roesiger Lake (Snohomish County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Roosevelt Lake (Ferry/Lincoln/Stevens counties): All species: Closed waters: (1) March 1 through the Friday immediately preceding Memorial Day weekend from the Little Dalles power line crossing upstream approximately one mile to marked rock point, and from Northport power line crossing upstream to most upstream point of Steamboat Rock; (2) January 1 through May 31 in San Poil arm upstream from outlet of French Johns Lake; and (3) April 1 through Friday before Memorial Day in Kettle arm upstream to Barstow Bridge. Trout except kokanee: Daily limit five. No more than two over twenty inches in length. Kokanee daily limit six, no more than two with intact adipose fins. Walleye: No minimum size. Daily limit 8 fish not more than one of which may be longer than 22 inches. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply. Sturgeon: Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon from Roosevelt Lake and tributaries. Carp: Unlawful to fish for carp with bow and arrow.

Rose Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Ross Lake (Reservoir) (Whatcom County): July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules((~~, except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor allowed~~)). Trout: Daily limit three, possession limit six, minimum length thirteen inches.

Ross Lake tributary streams (Whatcom County), except Big Beaver Creek and Ruby Creek: ((~~Closed waters: From closed water markers near mouth upstream for~~)) From one mile((~~. Above closed water marker in tributaries not listed as closed~~)) above their mouths to headwaters: July 1 through October 31 season.

Round Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Rowland Lakes (Klickitat County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season.

Royal Lake (Adams County): Closed waters.

Royal Slough (including Marsh Unit IV impoundments) (Adams County): Closed waters.

((~~Ruby Creek (tributary to Ross Lake) (Whatcom County): Closed~~

~~waters.~~))

Ruby Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Rufus Woods Lake (Douglas County): Chumming allowed. Trout: Daily limit two. ((~~Kokanee not included in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit 2.~~)) Only uninjured trout caught using artificial lures or flies with single barbless hooks may be released. Sturgeon: Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon from Rufus Woods Lake and tributaries.

Sacheen Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Saddle Mountain Lake (Grant County): Closed waters.

Sago Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Saint Clair Lake (Thurston County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Salmon Creek (Clark County), from mouth to 72nd Avenue N.E.: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Trout: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

((~~Salmon Creek, including all forks (Jefferson County): Closed waters.~~))

Salmon Creek, mainstem (Okanogan County): Closed waters.

Salmon Creek, North Fork and West Fork from mouth to South Fork (Okanogan County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Salmon Creek (tributary of Naselle River) (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Salmon River (Jefferson County) outside of Olympic National Park and Quinault Indian Reservation: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Hatchery steelhead in this river are steelhead with a dorsal fin height of less than 2-1/8 inches or with an adipose or ventral fin clip. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 3 may be adult salmon and of the adult salmon not more than 2 may be adult Chinook salmon.

Salmonberry Creek (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through

October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size 14 inches.

Salt Creek (Clallam County): ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) From mouth to bridge on Highway 112: ((~~Additional November 1~~)) First Saturday in June through last day in February season. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Selective gear rules. Release all fish except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained upstream of the falls near river mile 3.

Samish Lake (Whatcom County): Trout: Cutthroat trout daily limit two, minimum length fourteen inches.

Samish River (Whatcom County):

From its mouth to the Hickson Bridge: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. From Highway 99 Bridge to department salmon rack: Closed waters. Stationary gear restriction from mouth to Interstate 5 Bridge August 1 through December 31. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through December 31.

Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches the first Saturday in June through December 31 from the mouth to the I-5 Bridge. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained January 1 through March 31 from the mouth to the I-5 Bridge and the first Saturday in June through March 31 from the I-5 Bridge to the Hickson Bridge. From Hickson Bridge upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Salmon: Open only July 1 through December 31 from mouth to Thomas Road Bridge and October 1 through December 31 from Thomas Road Bridge to I-5 Bridge. Daily limit two salmon, release wild coho.

Sammamish Lake (King County): Closed to fishing within 100 yards of the mouth of Issaquah Creek August 16 through November 30. Trout: Release all kokanee. Kokanee/sockeye under fifteen inches are kokanee while those fifteen inches and over are sockeye salmon. December 1 through June 30: Release all steelhead and rainbow trout over twenty inches in length. Salmon: Open only August 16 through November 30. Daily limit four salmon, of which only two may be Chinook. Release sockeye.

Sammamish River (Slough) (King County), from the 68th Avenue N.E. Bridge to Lake Sammamish: January 1 through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout.

Sandyshore Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April to October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

San Poil River (Ferry County): Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon.

Sarge Hubbard Park Pond (Yakima County): Juveniles and holders of ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee licenses or designated harvester cards

only.

Satsop Lakes (Grays Harbor County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Satsop River (Grays Harbor County): Trout: Minimum length 14 inches in mainstem and all forks. Mainstem and East Fork, single point barbless hooks and night closure August 16 through November 30 except only August 16 through October 31 on East Fork upstream from bridge at Schafer State Park. Middle and West forks downstream from Cougar Smith Road anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. Middle and West Forks upstream from Cougar Smith Road anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through October 31.

From mouth to bridge at Schafer Park: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Salmon: Open only October 1 through January 31. October 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only 1 may be an adult wild coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. October 16 through January 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

Middle Fork (Turnow Branch), from mouth to Cougar Smith Road: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season.

West Fork, from mouth to Cougar Smith Road: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season.

Sauk River (Skagit/Snohomish counties):

From mouth to the mouth of the White Chuck River: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

From mouth to the Darrington Bridge: Additional March 1 through April 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

From the mouth of the White Chuck River to headwaters, including North Fork and South Fork upstream to Elliot Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

South Fork upstream from Elliot Creek: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

((~~From mouth to the Darrington Bridge: Additional March 1 through April 30 season. Selective gear rules. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.~~))

Sawyer, Lake (King County): Chumming permitted. Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Scatter Creek (King County) (White River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Schaefer Lake (Chelan County): Trout: Daily limit sixteen.

Schneider Creek (Thurston County) from mouth to falls: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum size 14 inches.

Scooteney Reservoir (Franklin County): Walleye: Minimum size 12 inches.

Sedge Lake (Grant County): All species: Selective gear rules. Trout: Daily limit 1.

Sekiu River (Clallam County): ((~~All open periods: Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~))

From mouth to forks: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish. Additional November 1 through last day in February season. Trout minimum length 14 inches.

From forks upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Serene Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Shady Lake (King County): June 1 through October 31 season. Trout: No more than one over fourteen inches in length.

Shannon, Lake (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Chumming permitted. Trout: Minimum length six inches and maximum length eighteen inches.

Shellneck Creek (Yakima County): Closed waters.

Shelton Creek (Mason County): ((~~Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Sherman Creek (Ferry County):

From the mouth at Lake Roosevelt upstream to four hundred feet above the water diversion dam for the hatchery: Closed waters, except ((~~December 1 through August 31~~)) first Saturday in June through October 31 season from the mouth upstream to the hatchery boat dock.

Sherry Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Sherwood Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: ((~~Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Release all trout.

Sherwood Creek Mill Pond (Mason County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: Minimum length 14 inches, daily limit 2 fish.

Shine Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Shiner Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Shoe Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Shoveler Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Shye Lake (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Sidley Lake (Okanogan County): Trout: Daily limit two.

Siebert Creek (Clallam County): Trout: ((~~Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Silent Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Silesia Creek (Fraser River tributary) (Whatcom County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Silvas Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

Silver Creek (tributary to Cowlitz River) (Lewis County), mouth to USFS Road 4778: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Silver Creek (Whatcom County)(Nooksack River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Silver Lake (Cowlitz County): Crappie: Daily limit ten crappie. Minimum size nine inches in length.

Silver Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Silver Lake (Spokane County): Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Silver Lake, North (Spokane County): March 1 through September 30 and November 1 through December 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. March 1 through September 30: Trout: Daily limit 2 fish, minimum length 14 inches, except release fish with clipped adipose fin. November 1 through December 31: All species: Release all fish.

Silver Lake (Whatcom County): Last Saturday in April through

October 31 season.

Silver Nail Lake (Okanogan County): Juveniles only.

Similkameen River (Okanogan County):

From mouth to Enloe Dam: December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

From Enloe Dam to Canadian border: Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Sinlahekin Creek (Okanogan County), from Palmer Lake to Cecile Creek bridge: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Silver Creek (Whatcom County) (Samish River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Sixteen Lake (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Skagit River (Skagit/Whatcom counties):

From mouth to the Memorial Highway Bridge (Highway 536 at Mt. Vernon): Year-round season. Selective gear rules ((~~March 1~~)) February 15 through May 31 ((~~except lawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor~~)). Night closure July 9 through August 9. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: Open July 9 through August 9, open 12:01 p.m. Thursday through Sunday only each week. Daily limit 2 Chinook salmon, only one of which may be an adult Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, open September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and chum. In years ending in odd numbers, open August 16 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook and chum.

From Memorial Highway Bridge (Highway 536 at Mt. Vernon) upstream to Gilligan Creek: June 1 through ((~~March~~)) February 15 season. Night closure rule July 1 through November 30. Anti-snagging rule August 16 through November 30. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Additional February 16 through March 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device while under power. Salmon: Open July 9 through August 9, open 12:01 p.m. Thursday through Sunday only each week. Daily limit 2 Chinook salmon, only one of which may be an adult Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, open September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and chum. In years ending in odd numbers, open August 16 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook and chum.

From Gilligan Creek to the Dalles Bridge at Concrete: June 1

through ((~~March~~)) February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure July 1 through November 30. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of the trout daily limit; minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: In years ending in even numbers, open September 16 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and chum. In years ending in odd numbers, open August 16 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook and chum. Additional season February 16 through April 30. All species: Release all fish except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device while under power.

From the Dalles Bridge at Concrete to the Highway 530 Bridge at Rockport: June 1 through ((~~March~~)) February 15 season, except closed June 1 through August 31, between a line 200 feet above the east bank of the Baker River to a line 200 feet below the west bank of the Baker River. Anti-snagging rule and night closure July 1 through November 30. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of the trout daily limit; minimum length twenty inches. Salmon open September 16 through December 31. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and chum. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook and chum. Additional season: ((~~March~~)) February 16 through ((~~April 30~~)) March 31. Selective gear rules ((~~except lawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor~~)). Unlawful to fish from a floating device while under power. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

From the Highway 530 Bridge at Rockport to the Cascade River: June 1 through ((~~March~~)) February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure June 1 through November 30. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of the trout daily limit; minimum length twenty inches. Salmon open June 1 through July 15. Daily limit four hatchery Chinook salmon, of which only two may be adult hatchery Chinook. Salmon open September 16 through December 31. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and chum. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook and chum. Additional season: ((~~March~~)) February 16 through ((~~April 30~~)) March 31. Selective gear rules((~~, except a person can fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor~~)). Unlawful to fish from a floating device while under power. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

From Cascade River to Gorge Powerhouse: June 1 through March 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

From ((~~the Gorge Powerhouse to~~)) Gorge Dam to Ross Dam and all

tributaries to this section except Stetattle Creek: ((~~Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Skamokawa Creek (Wahkiakum County), mouth to forks just below Oatfield and Middle Valley Road: June 1 through October 31 season. Trout: Release all trout except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Skate Creek (tributary to Cowlitz River) (Lewis County): Trout: Daily limit five, no more than one over twelve inches in length. Release cutthroat. Release rainbow trout except rainbow trout having a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the site of the clipped fin.

Skokomish River (Mason County), mouth to ((~~forks~~)) Highway 101 Bridge: Night closure, anti-snagging rule and single point barbless hooks required August 1 through November 30 ((~~mouth to Highway 101~~)). The first Saturday in June through July 31 and October 31 through December 15 season ((~~from mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. The first Saturday in June through October 31 season from Highway 101 Bridge to forks~~)). All game fish: Release all fish. ((~~Selective gear rules from Highway 101 Bridge to forks.~~)) Salmon: Open only August 1 through December 15((~~, mouth to Highway 101 Bridge~~)). Terminal gear restricted to no closer than 25 feet of a tribal gill net. Daily limit 1 salmon August 1 through September 30. Release chum salmon. Daily limit 6 salmon October 1 through December 15, except daily limit may contain no more than 4 adult fish and release Chinook. October 1 through October 15 release chum salmon.

From Highway 101 Bridge to forks: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Skokomish River, North Fork (Mason County):

From mouth to lower dam: The first Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Above Lake Cushman, mouth to Olympic National Park boundary: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. ((~~Trout:~~)) Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release all fish.

Skokomish River, South Fork (Mason County):

From mouth to mouth of ((~~Church~~)) LeBar Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

((~~From mouth of Church Creek to mouth of Rule Creek: Closed waters.~~))

From mouth of Rule Creek to headwaters: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Skookum Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: ((~~Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Release all trout.

Skookum Lake((~~s~~)), North ((~~and South~~)) (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Skookum Lake, South (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Skookumchuck Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

Skookumchuck Reservoir (Thurston County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches.

Skookumchuck River (Thurston County):

From mouth to four hundred feet below the outlet of the PP&L/WDFW steelhead rearing pond located at the base of the Skookumchuck Dam: The first Saturday in June through April 30 season. Single point barbless hooks and night closure August 16 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only October 16 through last day in February. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

From Skookumchuck Reservoir upstream and all tributaries: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Skykomish River (Snohomish County):

From mouth to mouth of Wallace River: June 1 through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30 mouth to Lewis Street Bridge in Monroe and June 1 through November 30 from Lewis Street Bridge in Monroe to Wallace River. Fishing from any floating device prohibited November 1 through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 from the boat ramp below Lewis Street Bridge at Monroe downstream two thousand five hundred feet. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: Open June 1 through July 31 Lewis Street Bridge in Monroe to Wallace River. Daily limit 2 hatchery Chinook. In years ending in even numbers, open September 1 through December 31 mouth to Wallace River. Daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and pink. In years ending in odd numbers, open August 16 through December 31 mouth to Lewis Street Bridge in Monroe and open September 1 through December 31 Lewis Street Bridge to Wallace River. Daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook.

From the mouth of the Wallace River to the forks: June 1 through last day in February season, except closed June 1 to 8:00 a.m. August 1 in those waters one thousand five hundred feet upstream and one thousand feet downstream of the outlet at Skykomish Rearing Ponds. Anti-snagging rule and night closure

August 1 through November 30. Fishing from any floating device prohibited in the area one thousand five hundred feet upstream and one thousand feet downstream of the outlet at Skykomish Rearing Ponds August 1 through last day in February. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and pink. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook.

Skykomish River, North Fork (Snohomish County):

From mouth to one thousand feet downstream from Bear Creek Falls: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. ((~~Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~

~~From one thousand feet below Bear Creek Falls to Deer Falls: Closed waters.~~)) Selective gear rules and release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

From Deer Falls (about 1/4 mile upstream of Goblin Creek) upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Skykomish River, South Fork (King/Snohomish counties):

From mouth to six hundred feet downstream from the Sunset Falls Fishway: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

((~~From a point six hundred feet downstream of the Sunset Falls Fishway to the Sunset Falls Fishway: Closed waters.~~))

From Sunset Falls to source including all tributaries: The first Saturday in June through November 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Whitefish: Additional December 1 through last day in February season. Release all fish other than whitefish. All tributaries: Closed waters.

Slate Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Sloan Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Smith Creek (near North River) (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season, except sturgeon. Single point barbless hooks, and night closure August 16 through November 30 upstream to the Highway 101 Bridge. All game fish: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November

30 from mouth to Highway 101 Bridge. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon and of the adult salmon not more than one may be an adult wild coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. Sturgeon: Open year-round from mouth to Highway 101 Bridge.

Smith Creek (Whatcom County)(Nooksack River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Snake River: Year-round season. Closed to the taking of all trout April 1 through June 15. All species: April 24 through June 15 from Texas Rapids boat launch upstream to the Corps of Engineers boat launch approximately 1 mile upstream of Little Goose Dam: Night closure, barbless hooks only, and hooks must measure 5/8 inch or less from point to shank. Trout: Daily limit six, minimum length ten inches, no more than three over twenty inches. Release all steelhead June 16 through August 31. Barbless hooks required when fishing for steelhead. Sturgeon: Release all sturgeon from August 1 through January 31 from the mouth to Ice Harbor Dam except release all sturgeon from May 1 through January 31 from the downstream end of Goose Island to Ice Harbor Dam. Unlawful to retain sturgeon in mainstem and tributaries upstream from Lower Granite Dam. Walleye: Daily limit 10 fish. No minimum size. No more than 5 fish over 18 inches in length. No more than 1 fish over 24 inches in length. Channel catfish: No daily limit. Salmon: Open only April 24 through June 15 from Texas Rapids boat launch upstream to the Corps of Engineers boat launch approximately 1 mile upstream of Little Goose Dam. Daily limit 1 hatchery Chinook.

Closed waters: Within four hundred feet of the base of any dam and within a four hundred foot radius around the fish ladder entrance at Lyons Ferry Hatchery, within a two hundred foot radius upstream of the fish ladder exit above Lower Granite Dam, and within an area one thousand two hundred feet downstream from the base of the west lock gate at Little Goose Dam on the south bank of the Snake River and one hundred feet out into the river from said river bank.

Snipe Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Snohomish River (Snohomish County), including all channels, sloughs, and interconnected waterways, but excluding all tributaries: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season, except sturgeon. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: In years ending in even numbers, open only September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and pink. In years ending in odd numbers: Open only August 16 through December 31. Daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook. Sturgeon: Open year-round from mouth to Highway 2 Bridge.

Snoqualmie River (King County):

From mouth to the falls: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season, except the first Saturday in June through February 15 from the mouth to the boat launch at Plumb. Waters within the Puget Power tunnel at the falls and within fifty feet of any point on Puget Power's lower Plant # 2 building (north bank) are closed waters. The first Saturday in June through November 30 selective gear rules((~~, except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor allowed~~)). Fishing from any floating device prohibited November 1 through last day in February from the mouth of Tokul Creek downstream to the boat ramp at Plumb access, about one-quarter mile. Night closure September 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31. Daily limit 2 fish. Release Chinook and pink.

From Snoqualmie Falls upstream, including the North and South Forks: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length ten inches. All tributaries except Tate and Sunday creeks: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Additional November 1 through ((~~May 31~~)) the Friday before the first Saturday in June season. Selective gear rules. All species: Release all fish.

Snoqualmie Middle Fork from mouth to source including all tributaries except Pratt and Taylor rivers: Year-round season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

((~~Snow Creek (Jefferson County), including all tributaries: Closed waters.~~))

Snyder Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

Sol Duc River (Clallam County):

From mouth to concrete pump station at the Sol Duc Hatchery: Open year-round. May 1 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June, release all game fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. First Saturday in June through April 30, trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. November 1 through last day in February, daily limit may include 1 additional hatchery steelhead. ((~~December 1~~)) February 16 through April 30, one wild steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only February 1 through November 30. February 1 through August 31, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild adult Chinook and wild adult coho. September 1 through November 30, daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 4 may be adult salmon, and of the 4 adult salmon, no more than 2 may be any combination of Chinook, wild coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon.

From concrete pump station at Sol Duc Hatchery to Highway 101 Bridge downstream of Snider Creek: First Saturday in June through April 30 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. November 1 through April 30: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

From Highway 101 Bridge downstream of Snider Creek to Olympic National Park boundary: Selective gear rules. ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Sooes River (Suez River) (Clallam County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Soos Creek (King County), from mouth to ((~~bridge near~~)) hatchery ((~~residence~~)) rack: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season ((~~except salmon~~)). Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

((~~Bridge near hatchery residence to Salmon hatchery rack: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~))

South Bend Mill Pond (Pacific County): Juveniles only.

South Prairie Creek (Pierce County), ((~~mouth to Page Creek: Closed waters.~~)) from city of Buckley diversion dam upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Spada Lake (Reservoir) (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Maximum length twelve inches.

Spada Lake (Reservoir) tributaries (Snohomish County): Closed waters.

Spanaway Lake and Spanaway Lake outlet downstream to the dam (approximately 800 feet) (Pierce County): Year-round season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Spearfish Lake (Klickitat County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season.

Spectacle Lake (Okanogan County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Spencer Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Spirit Lake (Skamania County): ((~~Closed waters.~~)) Open by limited-entry drawing; Saturdays only June 15 - October 31. Fishing from a floating device on designated bank area only. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Spokane River (Spokane County):

From SR 25 Bridge upstream to the upstream boundary at Plese Flats Day Use Area (Riverside State Park), except Long Lake, formed by Long Lake Dam (see also Long Lake): Year-round season except walleye. Trout: Daily limit five, no more than two over twenty inches in length. Walleye: Daily limit eight, no minimum length, no more than one over twenty-two inches in length. April 1 through

May 31 release all walleye. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply. Sturgeon: Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon.

From the upstream boundary at Plese Flats Day Use Area (Riverside State Park) upstream to the Monroe Street Dam: June 1 through March 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit one. Release wild trout. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply. Sturgeon: Unlawful to fish for or retain sturgeon.

From Monroe Street Dam upstream to Upriver Dam: Year-round season. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

From Upriver Dam upstream to the Idaho/Washington state line: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Selective gear rules((~~, except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor permitted~~)). All species: Release all fish.

Sprague Lake (Adams/Lincoln counties): Closed waters: Waters ((~~south of the lakeside edge of the reeds and waters of Cow Creek south~~)) of Cow Creek, the marsh at the southwest end of the lake from the lakeside edge of the reeds to Danekas Road((~~: July 1 through September 15 season.~~)), the small bay at the southeast end of the lake, and those waters within 50 feet of Harper Island. All other waters southwest of the southwest tip of Harper Island: Closed waters from September 1 through April 31 and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor May 1 through August 31. Trout: No more than two over twenty inches in length may be retained. Crappie and bluegill: Combined daily limit twenty-five fish. Crappie: Minimum length nine inches.

Spring Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Daily limit five.

Spring Hill Reservoir (Black Lake, Lower Wheeler Reservoir) (Chelan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. July 5 through October 31, selective gear rules((~~, and~~)). Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Spring Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Spring Lakes (Grant County): March 1 through July 31 season.

Squalicum Creek (Whatcom County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Squalicum Lake (Whatcom County): Fly fishing only. Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor prohibited. Trout: Daily limit two.

Squire Creek (Snohomish County) (NF Stillaguamish River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Stan Coffin Lake (Grant County): Bass: Release all bass.

Starvation Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through May 31 season. Additional June 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Steel Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Stehekin River (Chelan County), from the mouth to Agnes Creek: July 1 through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fifteen inches. Release cutthroat. Additional March 1 through June 30 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Steilacoom Lake (Pierce County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Stetattle Creek (Whatcom County)((~~, from its mouth to~~)) above the mouth of Bucket Creek (one and one-half miles upstream): ((~~Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Stevens Creek (Grays Harbor County), mouth to Highway 101 Bridge: The first Saturday in June through September 30 and December 1 through last day in February season. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Stevens, Lake (Snohomish County): Chumming permitted. Kokanee: Kokanee not included in trout daily limit. Kokanee daily limit ten fish.

Steves Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Stickney Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Stillaguamish River (Snohomish County):

From mouth to Marine Drive, including all sloughs: Year-round season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and pink salmon. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook.

From Marine Drive to the forks, except from the barrier dam (downstream of I-5) downstream two hundred feet which is closed waters: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Night closure August 1 through November 30. Selective gear rules the first Saturday in June through November 30 ((~~except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor allowed~~)). Game fish: The first Saturday in June through November 30 release all fish except up to two hatchery

steelhead per day may be retained. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches December 1 through last day in February. Salmon: Open only September 1 through December 31. In years ending in even numbers, daily limit 2 salmon. Release Chinook and pink salmon. In years ending in odd numbers, daily limit 2 salmon plus 2 additional pink. Release Chinook.

Stillaguamish River, North Fork (Snohomish County), from mouth to Swede Heaven Bridge: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Fishing from any floating device prohibited upstream of the Highway 530 Bridge at mile post 28.8 (Cicero Bridge). Fishing from any floating device equipped with a motor prohibited downstream from the Highway 530 Bridge. The first Saturday in June through November 30: All species: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead. The first Saturday in June through November 30 fly fishing only. December 1 through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15: Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From Swede Heaven Bridge to falls approximately one mile upstream of Cascade Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Upstream of falls: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Stillaguamish River, South Fork (Snohomish County):

From mouth to four hundred feet downstream of the outlet to fishway at Granite Falls: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

((~~From four hundred feet below the outlet of the end of the fishway to Mt. Loop Highway bridge above Granite Falls: Closed waters.~~

~~From Mt. Loop Highway Bridge above Granite Falls to source: The first Saturday in June through November 30 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through November 30.~~))

Stimson Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Storm Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Stratford/Brook Lake (Grant County): February 1 through September 30 season.

Stump Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited. Trout daily limit 5, no more than 2 over 15 inches in length.

Suiattle River (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches.

Sullivan Creek (Pend Oreille County), from Mill Pond upstream and tributaries: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Sullivan Lake (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Daily limit 2 trout, except kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit ten.

Sulphur Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Sultan River (Snohomish County), from its mouth to a point four hundred feet downstream from the diversion dam at river mile 9.7: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches.

((~~Sultan River, North and South Forks (Snohomish County): Closed waters.~~))

Upstream of the diversion dam: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Summit Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Summit Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

((~~Sunday Creek (tributary to N.F. Snoqualmie River) (King County): Closed waters.~~))

Susan Lake (Thurston County): Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Sutherland Lake (Clallam County): Chumming permitted.

Swale Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

Swamp Creek (tributary to Sammamish River) (Snohomish/King counties): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Swan Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.

Swan's Mill Pond (Stossel Creek) (King County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Swauk Creek (Kittitas County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion

motor.

Swift Reservoir (Skamania County): Last Saturday in April through ((~~October 31~~)) November 30 season. From posted markers below Eagle Cliff Bridge to Bridge: Selective gear rules ((~~except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor allowed~~)). Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Swofford Pond (Lewis County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Sylvia Lake (Grays Harbor County): Trout: No more than two over 15 inches in length may be retained per day.

Symington Lake (Kitsap County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Tacoma Creek and tributaries (Pend Oreille County): Trout: Eastern brook trout not counted in daily trout limit. Eastern brook trout daily limit ten. Once the daily limit of trout other than eastern brook trout has been achieved, the entire daily limit for trout other than eastern brook trout and eastern brook trout has been taken.

Tahuya River (Mason County) from mouth to marker approximately 1 mile upstream of North Shore Road Bridge: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules, unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor, and release all fish except salmon. Night closure September 16 through October 31. Salmon: Open only September 16 through October 31 ((~~mouth to marker one mile above North Shore Road Bridge~~)). Daily limit 2 coho salmon.

From marker approximately one mile upstream of North Shore Road Bridge upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Taneum Creek (Kittitas County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Tanwax Creek (Thurston County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Tanwax Lake (Pierce County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee. Crappie: Daily limit ten, minimum length nine inches.

Tapps Lake (Reservoir) and Tapps Lake (Reservoir) intake canal (Pierce County), to within four hundred feet of the screen at Dingle Basin: Year-round season.

Tarboo Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Tarboo Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through ((~~November 30~~)) October 31 season. Fishing from a floating device

equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited. ((~~Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.~~

~~Tate Creek (tributary to N.F. Snoqualmie River) (King County): Closed waters.~~)) Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Taylor River (tributary to the Middle Fork Snoqualmie) (King County): Year-round season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Teal Lakes (North and South) (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Teal Lake (Jefferson County): Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine prohibited. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout daily limit one fish.

Teanaway River (Kittitas County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout.

Teanaway River, North Fork (Kittitas County): Mouth to Beverly Creek including all tributaries: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout. Beverly Creek to impassable waterfall at the end of USFS Road 9737 (about 8 river miles): Closed waters.

Tee Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Tenas Creek (Skagit County) (Suiattle River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Tenas Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Ten Mile Creek (Whatcom County)(Nooksack River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Tennant Lake (Whatcom County): Fishing from any floating device prohibited from first Friday in October through January 15.

Tern Lake (Grant County): All species: Selective gear rules. Trout: Daily limit 1.

Terrell Creek (Whatcom County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Terrell, Lake (Whatcom County): Fishing from any floating device prohibited the first Saturday after Labor Day through the following Friday and from October 1 through January 31 except fishing from floating dock permitted.

Thomas Creek (Whatcom County) (Samish River tributary): First

Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules.

Thomas Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Thorndyke Creek (Jefferson County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Thornton Creek (tributary to Lake Washington) (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Thorton Creek (Skagit County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Thread Lake (Adams County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Tibbetts Creek (tributary to Lake Sammamish) (King County): The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Juveniles only.

Tieton River (Yakima County): Lawful to fish to base of Tieton (Rimrock) Dam. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through October 31. Additional December 1 through March 31 season: Whitefish gear rules apply.

Tieton River, North Fork (Yakima County): Closed waters: Clear Lake spillway channel and the river within 400' of Clear Lake Dam. Entire river, including that portion of the river that flows through the dry lakebed of Rimrock Reservoir: The first Saturday in June through August 15 season.

Tieton River, South Fork (Yakima County): From the bridge on USFS Road 1200 to bridge on USFS Rd. 1070 (approximately 12.5 miles): Closed waters.

Tiger Lake (Kitsap/Mason counties): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Tilton River (Lewis County), from mouth to West Fork: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Trout: Daily limit five, no more than one over twelve inches in length. Release cutthroat. Release rainbow trout except rainbow trout having a clipped adipose fin and a healed scar at the site of the clipped fin. Salmon: Open only first Saturday in June through December 31. Minimum length eight inches. First Saturday in June through July 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho. August 1 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release wild coho.

Tilton River, East, North, South and West Forks (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Toad Lake (Whatcom County): Last Saturday in April through October

31 season.

Tokul Creek (King County):

From mouth to the Fish Hatchery Road Bridge: December 1 through last day in February season, closed 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. daily. Anti-snagging rule. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

From Fish Hatchery Road Bridge to posted cable boundary marker located approximately four hundred feet downstream of the hatchery intake: January 15 through last day in February season, closed 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. daily. Anti-snagging rule. Trout: Minimum length 14 inches.

From the posted cable boundary marker located approximately four hundred feet downstream of the hatchery intake to the railroad trestle: Closed waters.

Tolt River (King County):

From mouth to the USGS trolley cable near the confluence of the North and South Forks: The first Saturday in June through ((~~last day in~~)) February 15 season. The first Saturday in June through November 30, selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

((~~From the USGS trolley cable to the falls in Sec. 21, Twp 26N., R 8 E. on the North Fork, and to the dam on the South Fork: Closed waters.~~))

From falls upstream on North Fork: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

From dam upstream on South Fork: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length ten inches.

Touchet River (Columbia/Walla Walla counties):

From confluence of north and south forks upstream, including Robinson and Wolf Forks: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all steelhead. Tributaries other than North Fork, South Fork, Robinson Fork, and Wolf Fork: Closed waters.

North Fork: Upstream of Spangler Creek the first Saturday in June through August 31 season.

South Fork: Upstream from Griffin Creek the first Saturday in June through August 31 season.

Wolf Fork: Upstream from Coates Creek the first Saturday in June through August 31 season.

From mouth to confluence of north and south forks: Additional season: November 1 through March 31. Barbless hooks required. All species: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead and brown trout. Trout: Daily limit three fish.

Toutle River (Cowlitz County):

From mouth to forks, and North Fork from the mouth to the

posted deadline below the fish collection facility: The first Saturday in June through November 30 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure September 1 through October 15 on North Fork from confluence with South Fork to mouth of Green River. All game fish: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only August 1 through November 30. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild coho, and wild jack Chinook. October 1 through November 30, release Chinook from Kidd Valley Bridge near Hwy. 504 upstream.

From the posted deadline below the fish collection facility upstream to the headwaters, including all tributaries, but excepting Castle and Coldwater Lakes: Closed waters.

Toutle River, South Fork (Cowlitz County), mouth to source: Closed waters: All tributaries. The first Saturday in June through November 30 season. All species: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead. Trout: Minimum length twenty inches. Mouth to 4100 Road Bridge: Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead.

Trail's End Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Trapper Lake (Chelan County): Trout: Daily limit two.

Trout Creek (tributary to Wind River) (Skamania County): Closed waters.

Trout Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Trout Lake (tributary to Big White Salmon River) (Klickitat County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Tucannon River (Columbia/Walla Walla counties): Closed waters: All tributaries.

From the mouth upstream to Turner Road Bridge: Additional November 1 through March 31 season. Barbless hooks required. All species: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead and whitefish. Trout: Daily limit three hatchery steelhead.

From the Turner Road Bridge upstream to the Tucannon Hatchery Bridge: Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through October 31. Additional season November 1 through March 31. Barbless hooks required. All species: Release all fish except hatchery steelhead and whitefish. Trout: Daily limit three hatchery steelhead.

From the Tucannon Hatchery Bridge upstream to 500 feet above the Rainbow Lake intake: Closed waters.

From 500 feet above the Rainbow Lake intake to the Cow Camp Bridge: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Release steelhead.

From Cow Camp Bridge upstream: Closed waters.

Tucquala Lake (Kittitas County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Tunnel Lake (Skamania County): Trout: No more than 2 trout 20 inches in length or greater may be retained.

Twin Lake (Jefferson County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Twin Lake (Mason County): Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Twin Lakes (Chelan County) and tributaries and outlet stream to junction with the Napeequa River: Closed waters.

Twisp River (Okanogan County), from mouth to War Creek: The first Saturday in June through August 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish. War Creek to South Fork Twisp River: Closed waters.

Tye River (King County): Foss River to Alpine Falls the first Saturday in June through October 31 season: All species: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Whitefish: Additional November 1 through last day in February season. Release all fish other than whitefish. All tributaries to this section: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

From Alpine falls upstream including all tributaries: ((~~Trout: Minimum size ten inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

U Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Umtanum Creek (Kittitas County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor.

Uncle John Creek (Mason County): ((~~Closed waters.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Release all trout.

Union Creek (Yakima County): From mouth upstream to falls (approximately 1/4 mile): Closed waters.

Union River (Mason County)((~~:~~)) Mouth to North Shore Road Bridge((~~:~~)): First Saturday in June through August 15 season. All species: Release all fish ((~~except sturgeon~~)).

From North Shore Road Bridge to lower bridge on Old Belfair Highway: The first Saturday in June through August 15 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish ((~~except sturgeon~~)).

From lower bridge on Old Belfair Highway upstream to watershed boundary: First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except sturgeon.

((~~From watershed boundary to source, including all tributaries: Closed waters.~~))

Upper Wheeler Reservoir (Chelan County): Closed waters.

Valley Creek (Clallam County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Juveniles only.

((~~Vance Creek (Mason County): Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~))

Vance Creek/Elma Ponds (Grays Harbor County): Pond One: Last Saturday in April through November 30 season. Juveniles, holders of a senior license and holders of a department ((~~disability~~)) reduced fee license or a designated harvester card only. Trout: No more than two over 15 inches in length may be retained per day. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply. Pond Two: Last Saturday in April through November 30 season. Trout: No more than two over 15 inches in length may be retained per day. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Vancouver Lake and all other waters west of Burlington-Northern Railroad from Columbia River drawbridge near Vancouver downstream to Lewis River (Clark County): Closed waters: April 1 through May 30 the Vancouver Lake flushing channel is closed and it is closed to fishing from the lake shoreline within 400 feet east and west of the channel exit. Chumming permitted. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches. Sturgeon: Seasons, days of the week, daily limits, and size limits same as in adjacent waters of mainstem Columbia River.

Vanes Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Van Winkle Creek (Grays Harbor County): Mouth to 400 feet below outlet of Lake Aberdeen Hatchery: All species: Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. Game fish: Minimum length 14 inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through January 31. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult fish. Release chum, adult Chinook and wild adult coho.

Vic Meyers (Rainbow) Lake (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Vogler Lake (Skagit County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Fly fishing only. All species: Release all fish.

Voight Creek (Pierce County): From ((~~mouth to Highway 162 Bridge: Closed waters~~)) falls under powerline upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Wagners Lake (Snohomish County): Last Saturday in April through

October 31 season.

Wahkiacus Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

Waitts Lake (Stevens County): Last Saturday in April through last day in February season.

Walker Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Wallace River (Snohomish County):

From its mouth to 200 feet upstream of the water intake of the salmon hatchery: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Closed waters: From 363rd Avenue S.E./Reece Road to a point two hundred feet upstream of the water intake of the salmon hatchery during the period the first Saturday in June through August 31. Fishing from any floating device prohibited November 1 through last day in February. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through November 30. Daily limit 2 coho.

From 200 feet upstream of the water intake of the salmon hatchery to ((~~mouth of Olney Creek~~)) Wallace Falls: November 1 through last day in February season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout except Dolly Varden/Bull Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches.

From Wallace Falls upstream: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Walla Walla River (Walla Walla County):

From mouth to the Touchet River: Year-round season. Trout: Barbless hooks required when fishing for steelhead. Trout: Release trout April 1 through May 31. Daily limit three hatchery steelhead. Channel catfish: No daily limit.

From the Touchet River upstream to state line: Trout: All tributaries except Mill Creek, maximum length twenty inches. Channel catfish: No daily limit. Additional season November 1 through March 31. All species: Barbless hooks required and release all fish except hatchery steelhead. Trout: Daily limit three hatchery steelhead.

Walupt Lake (Lewis County): Closed waters: All inlet streams. Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Selective gear rules ((~~except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor allowed~~)). Trout: Minimum length ten inches.

Wannacut Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Wapato Lake (Chelan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. From August 1 through October 31: Selective gear rules ((~~except fishing from a device equipped with an internal combustion motor permitted~~)). Trout: Release all trout.

Wapato Lake (Pierce County): Juveniles only.

Ward Lake (Ferry County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Ward Lake (Thurston County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Warden Lake and Warden Lake, South (Grant County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Washburn Island Pond (Okanogan County): April 1 through September 30 season. Fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor prohibited.

Washburn Lake (Okanogan County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit two.

Washington Creek (Mason County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Washington, Lake, including that portion of the Sammamish River from the 68th Avenue N.E. Bridge downstream (King County): Fishing from floating device prohibited one hundred yards either side of the floating bridges. Chumming permitted. Trout: December 1 through last day in February, daily limit 5, no minimum length. Release steelhead and rainbow trout over twenty inches in length. March 1 through June 30, daily limit 5, minimum length twelve inches. Release steelhead and rainbow trout over twenty inches in length. Kokanee/sockeye ((~~under~~)) less than fifteen inches in length are kokanee while those fifteen inches and over in length are sockeye salmon. Salmon: Open only September 16 through October 31 north of Highway 520 Bridge and east of Montlake Bridge. Daily limit four coho salmon.

Washington, Lake, Ship Canal (King County) (waters east of a north-south line 400 feet west of the fish ladder at the Chittenden Locks and west of a north-south line at the eastern ends of the concrete abutments east of the Montlake Bridge): West of Fremont Bridge: Fishing from floating device prohibited. East of Fremont Bridge: Chumming permitted.

From west boundary to a north-south line 400 feet east of the eastern end of the northern wing wall of Chittenden Locks: Closed waters.

From 400 feet east of the eastern end of the northern wing wall of Chittenden Locks to the east boundary: Open year-round. Trout: December 1 through last day in February daily limit five, no minimum length. Release steelhead and rainbow trout over twenty inches in length. March 1 through June 30, daily limit five, minimum length twelve inches. Release steelhead and rainbow trout over twenty inches in length. July 1 through November 30, daily limit five, no minimum length. Kokanee/sockeye less than fifteen inches in length are kokanee and fifteen inches and over in length are sockeye salmon.

Washougal River (Clark County): Night closure year-round.

From mouth to bridge at Salmon Falls: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Anti-snagging rule and stationary gear restriction July 1 through October 31. When anti-snagging rule is in effect, only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained. Trout: Release all trout except up to 2 hatchery steelhead per day may be retained. Salmon: Open only August 1 through December 31. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult Chinook. Release chum, wild coho, and wild jack Chinook. Upstream of Little Washougal River, release adult Chinook October 1 through November 30.

From mouth to Mt. Norway Bridge: Additional April 16 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all trout except up to 2 hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

From bridge at Salmon Falls to its source, including tributaries: Closed waters.

Washougal River, West (North) Fork (Clark/Skamania counties):

From mouth to the water intake at the department hatchery: Closed waters.

From intake at department hatchery to source: The first Saturday in June through March 15 season. Trout: Release all trout except up to 2 hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Watson Lake (Columbia County): March 1 through October 31 season. Fishing from any floating device prohibited. Trout: No more than 2 trout over 13 inches in length may be retained.

Waughop Lake (Pierce County): Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

((~~Wenas Lake (Yakima County): Trout: Daily limit five, of which not more than two may be brown trout.~~))

Wenaha River tributaries within Washington: The first Saturday in June through August 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Release all steelhead.

Wenatchee Lake (Chelan County): Selective gear rules ((~~except fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor allowed~~)). Trout except kokanee: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches. Release kokanee. Kokanee/sockeye under sixteen inches will be considered kokanee while those sixteen inches and over will be considered sockeye salmon.

Wenatchee River, including Lake Jolanda (Chelan County): December 1 through March 31 season, from mouth to Highway 2 Bridge at Leavenworth only. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Wentworth Lake (Clallam County): Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion engine.

West Evans Pond (Asotin County): Trout: No more than 2 trout over

13 inches in length may be retained.

West Twin River (Clallam County): ((~~Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.~~)) First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules and release all fish.

Whatcom Creek (Whatcom County):

From mouth to stone bridge at Whatcom Falls Park: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through December 31. Closed waters: Woburn Street Bridge upstream to the stone bridge. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open only August 1 through December 31 from mouth to markers below Dupont Street. Daily limit 6 fish of which not more than 2 may be adult salmon. Anglers fishing lawfully, within 50 yards of the Bellingham Technical College Hatchery Collection Tube, and on the hatchery side of the creek, that hook and land chum salmon, may remove those chum salmon from the water and immediately place them unharmed into the Hatchery Collection Tube.

From stone bridge at Whatcom Falls Park upstream to Lake Whatcom: Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Juveniles only. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 1 through October 31. Trout: No minimum length.

Whatcom, Lake (Whatcom County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season, except those waters between the Electric Avenue Bridge and the outlet dam are closed waters: Trout: Release cutthroat trout.

Whatcom, Lake, tributaries (Whatcom County): Closed waters.

Wheeler Creek (Klickitat County): Trout: Release all trout.

White Creek (Skagit County) (Sauk River tributary): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. All species: Selective gear rules and release all fish.

White River (Chelan County), from mouth upstream to White River Falls: Closed waters.

White (Stuck) River (Pierce County):

From mouth to R Street Bridge in Auburn: October 1 through last day in February season: October 1 through October 31 all species: Fly fishing only and release all fish. November 1 through last day in February. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Anti-snagging rule and night closure ((~~November~~)) October 1 through November 30.

From R Street Bridge to Highway 410 Bridge at Buckley: October 1 through October 31 season. Closed waters: Puget Power canal, including the screen bypass channel, above the screen at Dingle Basin. Anti-snagging rule and night closure. Trout: 14 inch minimum size.

From the Weyerhaeuser 6000 Road Bridge (Bridge Camp) to its source: July 1 through October 31 season. Anti-snagging rule and night closure October 1 through October 31. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an

internal combustion motor July 1 through October 31. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Whitefish: Additional November 1 through January 31 season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

Whitechuck River (Snohomish County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: Legal to retain Dolly Varden/Bull Trout as part of trout daily limit, minimum length twenty inches.

White Salmon River (Klickitat/Skamania counties):

From mouth to powerhouse: Open year-round. Bank fishing only downstream from the Highway 14 Bridge. August 1 through December 31: Anti-snagging rule. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon and steelhead: Open April 1 through June 30, daily limit two fish, one or both of which may be salmon or hatchery steelhead. Release all fish except salmon or hatchery steelhead. Release wild Chinook. Salmon: Open July 1 through March 31. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild jack Chinook. October 1 through December 31, release adult Chinook upstream of posted markers 0.5 miles upstream of Highway 14 Bridge.

From powerhouse to within four hundred feet of Northwestern Dam: November 16 to April 30 season except salmon and steelhead. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Release trout April 1 through April 30. Salmon: Open November 16 through March 31. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild jack Chinook. November 16 through December 31, release adult Chinook. Salmon and steelhead: Open April 1 through June 15, daily limit two fish, one or both of which may be salmon or hatchery steelhead. Release all fish except salmon or hatchery steelhead. Release wild Chinook.

From gas pipeline crossing above Northwestern Lake to Gilmer Creek: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

Wide Hollow Creek (Yakima County): ((~~Trout: Daily limit five, no minimum length.~~)) Juveniles only.

Widgeon Lake (Grant County): April 1 through September 30 season.

Wildberry Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season.

Wildcat Lake (Kitsap County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Wilderness Lake (King County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Wilkeson Creek (Pierce County) (South Prairie Creek tributary) upstream of confluence with Gale Creek: First Saturday in June through October 31 season.

Willame Lake (Lewis County): Last Saturday in April through

October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length fifteen inches.

Willapa River (Pacific County): Mouth to Highway 6 Bridge: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. All game fish: Release all game fish except that up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day. All species: August 16 through November 30 night closure and single point barbless hooks required. August 16 through November 30 above the WDFW access at the mouth of Ward/Wilson Creek stationary gear restriction. Highway 6 Bridge to Fork Creek: The first Saturday in June through July 15 and October 16 through March 31 season. Night closure, single point barbless hooks, and stationary gear restriction October 16 through November 30. All game fish: Release all fish except that up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained. Salmon: Open only August 1 through January 31 from mouth to Highway 6 Bridge approximately 2 miles below mouth of Trap Creek and open October 16 through January 31 from Highway 6 Bridge to Fork Creek. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 3 may be adult salmon, and of the 3 adult salmon, only one may be a wild adult coho and no more than two may be adult Chinook. Release chum.

Sturgeon: Open year-round from mouth to Highway 6 Bridge.

Upstream from Fork Creek: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. August 16 through October 31, anti-snagging rule and night closure. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

South Fork: The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules and unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor the first Saturday in June through October 31. Anti-snagging rule and night closure August 16 through November 30. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Williams Creek (Pacific County): The first Saturday in June through last day in February season. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead per day may be retained.

Williams Lake (Spokane County): Last Saturday in April through September 30 season.

Williams Lake (Stevens County): December 1 through March 31 season. All species: Catch and release except up to five rainbow trout may be retained.

Wilson Creek (two branches within Ellensburg city limits) (Kittitas County): Juveniles only.

Winchester Wasteway (Grant County): Within Winchester Game Reserve: February 1 through September 30 season.

Wind River (Skamania County):

Mouth to four hundred feet below Shipherd Falls: July 1

through March 15 season, except salmon and steelhead. ((~~May 1 through June 30: Anti-snagging rule and~~)) Night closure March 16 through June 30. August 1 through October 31: Anti-snagging rule and night closure. When anti-snagging rule is in effect, only fish hooked in the mouth may be retained. Salmon and steelhead: Open March 16 through June 30 daily limit 2 fish, one or both of which may be a salmon or hatchery steelhead. Release all fish except salmon and hatchery steelhead. Release wild Chinook. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Salmon: Open August 1 through October 31. Daily limit 6 fish of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release wild coho and wild jack Chinook. Release adult Chinook from Burlington-Northern Railroad Bridge upstream.

From four hundred feet below to one hundred feet above Shipherd Falls fish ladder: Closed waters.

From one hundred feet above Shipherd Falls to source, including all tributaries: May 1 through June 30 season. Closed waters: From 400 feet below to 100 feet above the Coffer Dam and from a boundary marker approximately 800 yards downstream from Carson National Fish Hatchery upstream, including all tributaries. Anti-snagging rule and night closure. When anti-snagging rule is in effect, only fish hooked in the mouth may be retained. Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 2 fish, one or both of which may be a salmon or hatchery steelhead. Release all fish except salmon and hatchery steelhead. Additional season September 16 through November 30. Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. All species: Release all fish.

Winston Creek (tributary to Cowlitz River) (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length ten inches.

Wishkah River (Grays Harbor County), including all forks: Closed waters: From weir at Wishkah Rearing Ponds, downstream 200 feet. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Mouth to mouth of the West Fork: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Selective gear and all species: Release all fish, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day, March 1 through March 31. Salmon: Open October 1 through December 31. October 1 through October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the 2 adult salmon, only 1 may be an adult wild coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. October 16 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

From the mouth of the West Fork to two hundred feet below the weir at the Wishkah Rearing Ponds: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. All species: March 1 through March 31, release all fish, except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day, and selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Salmon: Open October 1 through December 31. October 1 through

October 15, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon, and of the adult salmon, only 1 may be an adult wild coho. Release chum and adult Chinook. October 16 through December 31, daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

From the weir at the Wishkah Rearing Ponds upstream: Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Wolf Creek, mouth to mouth of south fork (Okanogan County): Closed waters.

Woodard Creek (Thurston County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length 14 inches.

Wood Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Woodland Creek (Thurston County): First Saturday in June through October 31 season. Selective gear rules. Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches.

Wooten Lake (Mason County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Wye Lake (Kitsap County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit 5, no more than two over 14 inches in length may be retained, except no minimum size for kokanee.

Wynoochee River (Grays Harbor County): Trout: Minimum length fourteen inches. Mouth to 7400 line bridge above mouth of Schafer Creek: The first Saturday in June through March 31 season. Single point barbless hooks required August 16 through November 30. Salmon: Open only October 1 through January 31. Daily limit 6 fish, of which no more than 2 may be adult salmon. Release chum, wild coho, and adult Chinook.

7400 line bridge upstream: Additional December 1 through March 31 season. Selective gear rules. Fishing from a floating device prohibited. All species: Release all fish except up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained per day.

Wynoochee Reservoir (Grays Harbor County): The first Saturday in June through October 31 season. Trout: Daily limit two, minimum length twelve inches. Salmon: Landlocked salmon rules apply.

Yakima River (Yakima County): Release all steelhead in mainstem and tributaries. Channel catfish: No daily limit.

From mouth to 400 feet below Prosser Dam: March 1 through October 22 season. Closed waters: From the WDFW white markers 200 feet downstream of the USBR Chandler Powerhouse/Pumping Station spillway chute to the powerline crossing immediately upstream of the powerhouse September 1 through October 22. Chumming permitted. Trout: Release all trout. Salmon: Open only September 1 through October 22. Daily limit 6 fish of which not more than 2 may be adult salmon. All species: Anti-snagging rule and night closure

September 1 through October 22.

From Prosser Dam to Highway 223 Bridge: May 1 through October 31 season. Trout: Release all trout.

From mouth to Highway 223 Bridge: Bass: Bass 12 to 17 inches in length may be retained. No daily limit for bass, but not more than 3 bass greater than 15 inches in length may be retained.

From Highway 223 Bridge to 400 feet below Sunnyside Dam: Trout: Minimum length twelve inches and maximum length twenty inches. Salmon: Open only September 1 through October 22. Daily limit 6 fish of which not more than 2 may be adult salmon. All species: Anti-snagging rule and night closure September 1 through October 22. Additional season December 1 through last day in February - Whitefish gear rules apply.

From Sunnyside Dam to thirty-five hundred feet below Roza Dam: Closed waters: From Yakima Avenue-Terrace Heights Bridge upstream 400 feet. All species: Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches and maximum length twenty inches. Additional season December 1 through last day in February - Whitefish gear rules apply.

From thirty-five hundred feet below Roza Dam to Roza Dam December 1 through last day in February season. Whitefish gear rules apply.

From Roza Dam to four hundred feet below Easton Dam and from Lake Easton to the base of Keechelus Dam: Year-round season. Fishing from floating devices equipped with motors allowed only from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation restricted area signs at Roza Dam upstream to the boat launch ramp on the Roza Access Area (approximately one-half mile). Selective gear rules except bait and one single point barbed hook three-sixteenths or smaller point to shank may be used December 1 through last day in February. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor December 1 through the last day of February. Trout: From Roza Dam to 400 feet below Easton Dam: Release all trout. Lake Easton to the base of Keechelus Dam. Release all trout except eastern brook trout. Eastern brook trout: No daily limit and no minimum size.

Yakima Sportsmen's Park Ponds (Yakima County): Juveniles only.

Yale Reservoir (Cowlitz County): Trout: Kokanee not counted in daily trout limit. Kokanee daily limit sixteen. Landlocked salmon rules.

Yellowhawk Creek (Walla Walla County): Closed waters.

Yellowjacket Creek (tributary to Cispus River) (Lewis County): Selective gear rules. Unlawful to fish from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor. Trout: Minimum length twelve inches.

((~~Yokum~~)) Yocum Lake (Pend Oreille County): Last Saturday in April through October 31 season. Unlawful to use lead weights weighing less than 1/2 ounce or lead jigs measuring less than 1 1/2 inches.