**Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife**  
Phil Anderson, Director  
Jim Scott, Assistant Director, Fish Program  
**Washington Fish & Wildlife Commission**

Miranda Wecker, Chair, Naselle  
Dr. Bradley Smith, Vice Chair, Bellingham  
Dr. Conrad Mahnken, Bainbridge Island  
Jay Holzmiller, Anatone

**Fish Program Statewide Customer Service**  
1111 Washington St. SE, Olympia, WA 98501-1091  
(360) 902-2700 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.)

For fishing regulation questions, e-mail: fishregs@dfw.wa.gov  
For all other questions or comments, e-mail: fishpgm@dfw.wa.gov  
Internet address: http://wdfw.wa.gov

**Other WDFW Customer Service**  
WDFW Licensing: (360) 902-2464  
WDFW Wildlife: (360) 902-2515  
WDFW Enforcement: (360) 902-2936

**Regional Offices (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>(509) 892-1001</td>
<td>2315 N Discovery Pl., Spokane Valley, WA 99216-1566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephrata</td>
<td>(509) 754-4624</td>
<td>1550 Alder St. NW, Ephrata, WA 98823-9699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>(509) 575-2740</td>
<td>1701 S 24th Ave., Yakima, WA 98902-5720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek</td>
<td>(425) 775-1311</td>
<td>16018 Mill Creek Blvd., Mill Creek, WA 98012-1541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver*</td>
<td>(360) 696-6211</td>
<td>2108 Grand Blvd., Vancouver, WA 98661-4624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montesano*</td>
<td>(360) 249-4628</td>
<td>48 Devonshire Rd., Montesano, WA 98563-9618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These offices operate 24-hour local recreational information lines which can be accessed by calling the listed telephone numbers and listening to the instructions.

**Hotline Numbers**

- **Fishing Hotline**: (360) 902-2500  
- **Shellfish Rule Change toll-free Hotline**: (866) 880-5431


To report commercial derelict fishing gear: Call toll-free (855) 542-3935

To report fish kills, oil or hazardous material spills, contact:  
Department of Emergency Management: (800) 258-5990

**Department of Health Contact Information**

To check on Contaminants in Fish Advisories: (877) 485-7316  
To check on Shellfish Advisories (Marine Toxins/PSP): (800) 562-5632  
or [www.doh.wa.gov/shellfishsafety.htm](http://www.doh.wa.gov/shellfishsafety.htm)

**Fishing & Shellfish Rules in State and Federal Lands, Indian Reservations and Canada**

Contact Olympic National Park at (360) 565-3000 or [www.nps.gov/olym/fishing.htm](http://www.nps.gov/olym/fishing.htm), Gifford Pinchot National Forest at (360) 891-5000 or [www.fs.fed.us/r01](http://www.fs.fed.us/r01), Mt. Rainier National Park at (360) 569-2211, or North Cascades National Park at (360) 854-7200. For rules and other information that apply within the parks, call State Parks (360) 902-8500.

State licenses and rules apply on National Forest lands.

Before fishing on Indian reservations, contact the tribe for the necessary permits and rules. Quinault Indian Nation (360) 276-8211; Colville Confederated Tribes (509) 634-2110; Puyallup Tribe of Indians (253) 845-7747; Puyallup Tribal shellfish permits and rules (253) 573-7909; Yakama Nation (509) 865-5121; Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (360) 466-3163; Makah Tribe (360) 645-2201; Kalispell Tribe (509) 445-1147.

An access permit is required to fish waters on the Joint Base Lewis-McChord Reservation. For fishing Nisqually River on base, call: (253) 967-6277.

For fishing waters on McChord field call (253) 982-3913.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ADVISORIES**

- **Fish Consumption Advisory**: 20  
- **Beach Health Restrictions**: 128

**New for 2014**  
- How to use this pamphlet  
- License Information  
- Catch Record Cards  
- Catch Record Card Codes  
- Definitions  
- Statewide General Rules  
- Careful Handling of Fish

**Statewide Freshwater Rules**  
- Selected Game Fish ID Pictures
- Eastern Brook Trout & Dolly Varden/Bull Trout ID

**Puget Sound and Strait Rivers**  
- Coastal Rivers
- Westside Rivers - Special Rules
- Westside Lakes - Special Rules
- Additional Westside Lakes Access Areas

**Eastside Rivers**  
- Special Rules
- Eastside Lakes - Special Rules
- Additional Eastside Lakes Access Areas

**Rockfish ID Pictures**  
- Atlantic, Chinook, Coho, and Pink ID
- Wild/Hatchery ID
- Statewide Marine Area Rules
- Marine Area Definitions and Codes
- Marine Area Rules & Maps

**Shelkfish/Seaweed Rules**  
- Statewide Shellfish/Seaweed Rules
- Public Beach Season Information
- Razor Clam Rules
- Shellfish ID Pictures
- Shellfish/Seaweed Species Rules
- Crab Rules
- Shrimp Rules
- Shellfish Gear Rules

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ADVISORIES**

- Fish Consumption Advisory
- Beach Health Restrictions

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact (360) 902-2200 or TTY (800) 833-6388.

This pamphlet is also available online at [http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations).
In our rushed and complicated lives, we often look for ways to relax, recharge and recall what is most important to us. Fishing can take us to beautiful places and become the catalyst for memorable experiences with family and friends. Washington is fortunate to have an abundance of first-rate fishing opportunities in breathtaking locations.

Through the department’s Fish Washington program, we’ve handpicked 14 of our favorite fishing vacations that also fit the bill as scenic destinations for the entire family. We’re highlighting them in a new “Great Getaways” vacation-planning tool on our website, with photos, descriptions and, of course, fishing tips. We’ve also provided links to local visitor bureaus and other travel resources.

Suggested trips include trout fishing and hiking at Ross Lake, wildlife-watching and halibut fishing along the Pacific Coast, and salmon fishing and camping in the Yakima River Basin. Be sure to share photos of your adventures with us online through the Great Getaways page at: http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/vacation/. We plan to add new fishing destinations to our website in the future.

Before heading out on any getaway, remember to check the state fishing regulations in this pamphlet and online, where we post updates. Washington’s diverse fishing opportunities – from salmon fishing on the Columbia River to clam-digging on the coast and steelhead fishing on both sides of the Cascades – make for complex regulations, but you can always find the most up-to-date rules on the WDFW website.

Our Fish Washington site also provides anglers with “Fishing 101,” a how-to guide with useful information for beginning and seasoned anglers alike. You’ll find an equipment guide, tips for tying knots, and advice on cleaning and cooking your catch. WDFW staff members also have made more than a dozen short videos to demonstrate various fishing techniques, including how to catch coho salmon in Puget Sound and how to troll for trout during the winter. Watch the videos on the Fish Washington webpage or on the department’s YouTube channel at http://www.youtube.com/thewdfw.

We hope these new features on our website will help you find a new fishing getaway or will inspire you to return to an old favorite with family and friends.
New for 2014

General

The Sport Fishing Rules pamphlet will be extended to span 14 months this year, from May 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. In subsequent years, the sport fishing pamphlet will cover the period from July 1 through June 30. This change in pamphlet timeframe will improve the Department’s ability to complete the rule making process for salmon regulations as described in the Administrative Procedures Act (RCW 34.05). The future July 1 through June pamphlets will be reflected upon agency proposals and public comment received for salmon regulations. Similar to changes made for conservation purposes or to address unexpected harvestable fish, anglers are reminded that emergency rules may occur throughout the year and will supersede the rules contained in this pamphlet (see page 4). To help the reader better understand this timeframe change in the 2014-15 pamphlet, the effective dates for the pamphlet have been placed on the bottom and top of most pages.

White Sturgeon

On January 1, 2014, seasons for white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River below Bonneville Dam, the Washington Coast, Puget Sound and their tributaries went to catch-and-release fishing only. These catch-and-release fisheries are open in these waters only during an open gamefish and/or salmon season unless specifically noted within special rules. This rule is designed to address declines in the lower Columbia River white sturgeon population.

Marine

Puget Sound Smelt - The Fish and Wildlife Commission is considering changes to Puget Sound smelt regulations. Be sure to check the WDFW website at wdfw.wa.gov or call (360) 902-2700 for potential updates to SMELT regulations in June 2014.

Shellfish

With the pamphlet cycle change, some shellfish seasons could change within the timeframe shown in the printed pamphlet. To avoid this confusion, the regulation information listed below will be available only on the website wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish.

Public Beaches - Public beach lists are now shown only on the website under the heading “beach lists”. The change to these interactive maps made by WDFW and DOH occurred because beach seasons have a different timeframe than the pamphlet. Beach seasons are valid January through December.

Puget Sound Shrimp and Crab - Puget Sound Shrimp and crab seasons will only be listed on the website this year, to avoid confusion from the timeframe change. Once the pamphlet cycle changes to July through June next year (2015), the seasons will again be listed in the pamphlet.

Respect Treaty Fisheries - Both state and tribal fishers often fish on the same body of water during the same time period with different fishing methods. Conflicts have arisen from both fishers that make it more difficult to conduct fisheries. Anglers are reminded to respect tribal fishers. Anglers must yield the river to a tribal drift net fisher as the net goes by. Failure to get along will necessitate additional times and areas to be closed to sport anglers to reduce conflicts, such as day closures that will be in effect this year on the Puyallup, Nisqually, and Skokomish Rivers.

Mark Selective Fishery In-season Management - During many of the summer and winter seasons in Marine Areas 5-13, there are mark-selective fisheries in which wild Chinook must be released. These fisheries are agreed-to by WDFW and tribal co-managers with specific criteria, such as legal-sized encounters (harvested and unbaited), and wild Chinook returning to Lake Washington and other watersheds. In the following areas, regulations have changed this year to include retention of marked hatchery Chinook only (with an increase to a 2 fish bag limit) while all unmarked wild Chinook must be released:

- Marine Area 5 (Sekiu and Pillar Point): October 1-31; February 16-April 10.
- Marine Area 7 (San Juan Islands): October 1-31.
- Marine Area 13 (South Puget Sound): October 1-April 30.

Coho Mark Selective Fishery Areas - In Marine Area 5, anglers will be required to release wild coho September 1-18 and September 26-October 31. During October in Marine Area 7, anglers will be required to release wild coho.

Juan de Fuca Strait and San Juan Islands Sockeye - Due to the strong forecast of 23 million sockeye expected to return to the Fraser River in the summer of 2014, an additional 2 sockeye may be harvested on top of the daily salmon limit in Marine Areas 5, 6 (East Juan de Fuca Strait), and 7 for the months of July and August.

Skagit River/Baker Lake Sockeye - This year’s sockeye forecast is higher than last year. As a result, fishing for sockeye will be allowed June 14-June 29 in the section of the Skagit River from Hwy. 536 at Mt. Vernon to the mouth of Gilligan Creek, with a daily limit of 2 sockeye. Fishing in Baker Lake will be allowed starting July 10, with a daily limit of 3 sockeye. Anglers can check for the latest trap counts at:


Two-Pole - New this year, anglers can fish with two poles when in possession of a valid Two-Pole Endorsement in Marine Area 13 year-round. Other coastal and Puget Sound salmon fishing opportunities with two poles include: Sinclair Inlet in Marine Area 10 (July 1-September 30), the Tulalip Bubble in Marine Area 8-2 (May 30-September 21, 2014, and May 29-June 29, 2015), Willapa Bay (August 1-January 31), and Baker Lake.

For more information on rule changes, check online at:
http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations/rule_proposals
HOW TO USE THIS PAMPHLET
This pamphlet is effective May 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 and contains information you need to legally fish throughout Washington State (see WAC summary information below).

1. Read the General Information Pages.
   Read the Licensing and Catch Record Card information. Read the Selective Fishing and Fish Handling information (page 13). Also be sure to look at the “New for 2014” (page 3).

2. Read the Statewide General Rules (page 12).

3. Read the Freshwater, Marine Area, or Shellfish/Seaweed Section.
   Read Statewide General Rules pertaining to the section in which you intend to fish.

4. Read the Special Rules for Area and Species You Intend to Fish.
   These rule modifications supersede the General Rules and are listed as they apply to specific areas or species.

This pamphlet is a summary of WDFW regulations. Before fishing in a National Park or on an Indian reservation, contact the Park or Tribe to check their regulations (see page 1 for contact information).

Note: Emergency rules may occur throughout the year and will supersede the rules contained in this pamphlet. Changes can be found by calling the WDFW Fishing Hotline (360) 902-2500 or Shellfish Rule Change Hotline (866) 880-5431, contacting statewide customer service (360) 902-2700 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.), or by visiting the WDFW website http://wdfw.wa.gov.

Unlisted Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs
There are over 7,500 lakes, reservoirs, and ponds (excluding beaver ponds), in Washington State waters unlisted within this pamphlet, that are open to fishing for Game Fish (except DOLLY VARDEN/BULL TROUT and GRASS CARP) year-round. These year-round fishing opportunities are regulated under the Statewide Freshwater Rules as listed on pages 16-17 with the following exceptions:
• seasonal waters listed under Lake Special Rules pages 58-68, and 85-95
• waters within tribal reservation lands
• waters within national park boundaries (not national forests)
• within boundaries of federal military installations

Note About Lakes
If a lake is owned by a municipality such as a city or county, they have the authority to implement restrictions such as Electric Motors Only, No Motors Allowed, Night Closure, etc. For more information regarding any of these possible restrictions, you may want to contact the County’s Department of Parks & Recreation or Sheriff’s office before fishing.

The Land and the Landowner
A true resource enthusiast respects the land and demonstrates this respect and appreciation while in the field. Remember to obtain permission from the landowner before entering upon his or her land to hunt or fish. While in the field, conduct yourself in a way that will ensure a welcome to those who follow after you.

Please Do Not Litter!

REMEMBER: A fishing license is not a license to trespass on private property!

Interested in working with us?
WDFW’s goal is to support and facilitate efforts to attract, develop and retain a productive and diverse workforce capable of delivering quality services under our mandate (RCW 77.04.012). For more information, please visit our website at http://wdfw.wa.gov/employment.

WAC Summary Information
This pamphlet is a summary of fishing regulations (Chapters 220-12, 220-16, 220-20, 220-65, 220-56, 232-12, 232-28, and 232-30 of the Washington Administrative Code, adopted by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission; and Title 77 of the Revised Code of Washington, adopted by the Legislature). This pamphlet does not contain nor is it intended to contain all Department regulations.

This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the policy of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to adhere to the following: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability and sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, please contact the WDFW ADA Program Manager at P.O. Box 43139, Olympia, Washington 98501-1091, or write to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Civil Rights Coordinator for Public Access 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: WSFR-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.
The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has released millions of Chinook and coho salmon with microscopic coded-wire tags implanted in their heads. The majority of coded-wire tags are implanted in hatchery fish at the juvenile stage, before release from the hatchery. These fish are eventually caught in fisheries, sampled on spawning grounds or used for broodstock when they return to the hatchery. WDFW samplers use electronic wands to detect the coded-wire tags, which provide fishery managers and biologists with information about fishery distribution, survival and composition of spawning ground population.

Several state and federal agencies (including WDFW), universities and Indian tribes also have released salmon, steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout with small acoustic tags in their body cavities. These tags transmit signals that are picked up by special receivers, allowing fishery managers to track the fish. Anglers who find a tag while cleaning their catch should call (360) 902-2700 to report the tag number, species of fish, date and location of their catch.

Researchers throughout the state have released fish including sturgeon with PIT tags (small glass-encased microchips) injected into the muscle just behind the top of the head. The tag doesn’t need to be returned, but check for the presence of a tag if the fish is to be consumed.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has released millions of Chinook and coho salmon with microscopic coded-wire tags implanted in their heads. The majority of coded-wire tags are implanted in hatchery fish at the juvenile stage, before release from the hatchery. These fish are eventually caught in fisheries, sampled on spawning grounds or used for broodstock when they return to the hatchery. WDFW samplers use electronic wands to detect the coded-wire tags, which provide fishery managers and biologists with information about fishery distribution, survival and composition of spawning ground population.

It is illegal to transport, introduce, or use prohibited aquatic animal and plant species, unless specifically authorized. WDFW encourages citizens to be vigilant in preventing the introduction or spread of prohibited and other non-native species. To report sightings and learn more about what you can do, please call toll free 1-888-WDFW-AIS. For more information on Aquatic Invasive Species, go to http://wdfw.wa.gov/aits.

As the number of users and types of use continue to increase on WDFW lands, the new rules provide a fair and sensible approach to protecting both fish and wildlife habitats and recreational values consistent with healthy wildlife populations.

These rules, which only apply on WDFW lands, are now in effect. The complete public conduct rule package is available on WDFW’s website at http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/public_conduct_rules/. Although some conduct rules remain in place and have not changed, the new WAC chapter compiles them in one location for easy reference.

The rules address behavior and conduct, parking, camping, campfires, dumping and littering, target shooting, fireworks, pets, building blinds and tree stands, access, commercial and noncommercial use, and enforcement.

A Washington State fishing guide license qualifies as a permit for moving out of the way. Failure to move is dangerous, and can result in a maximum civil penalty of up to $5,000.

Human and pet waste can make people sick and cause harvest closures of lakes, rivers and shellfish beds. To save our fishing, shellfishfishing, hunting and other outdoor opportunities on public and private lands, we each must clean up after ourselves and pets. Please use portable or vault toilets and other approved facilities. Scoop, bag and dispose of human and pet waste if no facilities are available.

Human and pet waste can make people sick and cause harvest closures of lakes, rivers and shellfish beds. To save our fishing, shellfishing, hunting and other outdoor opportunities on public and private lands, we each must clean up after ourselves and pets. Please use portable or vault toilets and other approved facilities. Scoop, bag and dispose of human and pet waste if no facilities are available.

Thank you for your help!
**Washington Sport Fishing Rules: Effective May 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

**License Information**

**License Types**

**Combination License:** Allows you to fish in freshwater and saltwater, and harvest shellfish (including razor clams) and seaweed (optional catch record card included; catch record card requirements on page 8).*

**Freshwater License:** Allows you to fish in freshwater areas only (optional catch record card included; catch record card requirements on page 8).*

**Saltwater License:** Allows you to fish in saltwater areas only (optional catch record card included; catch record card requirements on page 8).*

**Shellfish/Seaweed License:** Allows you to harvest razor clams, red rock, coastal Dungeness crab, goose barnacles, mussels, octopus, oysters, scallops, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, shrimp, softshell and hardshell clams, squid, and seaweed. No catch record card is required.

**1-3 Day Combination Licenses:** These short-term licenses work just like a Combination License. They are NOT valid for Game Fish (see: page 17) for the 8-day period beginning the fourth Saturday in April, unless you are an active duty resident military personnel. These licenses must be used on consecutive days.

**Razor Clam License:** This license (available as an annual or 3-day temporary license) allows you to harvest razor clams. You do not need this license if you already have a Shellfish/Seaweed or Combination license. No catch record card is required.

**Puget Sound Dungeness Crab Endorsement:** This endorsement allows you to use two fishing poles on most freshwater lakes, ponds, a few sections of certain rivers, and a few marine areas. You must have a fishing license in addition to the endorsement. There are about 145 lakes where you can NOT use two poles; visit [http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/vendors/](http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/vendors/) or see Col. R. Salmon/Steelhead Endorsement or see [http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/crussels/endorsement](http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/crussels/endorsement) for map. Not required on Free Fishing Weekend.

**Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Endorsement:** All anglers age 15 and older fishing for salmon or steelhead on the Columbia River or its tributaries must have this endorsement. Check stream listings in special rules identified with CRC on your person while fishing (including youth).

**Two-Pole Endorsement:** This endorsement allows you to use two fishing poles on most freshwater lakes, ponds, a few sections of certain rivers, and a few marine areas. You must have a fishing license in addition to the endorsement. There are about 145 lakes where you can NOT use two poles; visit [http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/twopole](http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/twopole) to see the list of lakes where a Two-Pole Endorsement is not valid, or look for this icon next to the lake listings. You can NOT use two poles in most rivers and marine areas. See individual stream and marine area listings for information where you can use two poles. Not required on Free Fishing Weekend.

**License Fees**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Types</th>
<th>Resident 16+</th>
<th>Non-Resident</th>
<th>Senior Resident 70+</th>
<th>Age 15</th>
<th>Resident Disabled***</th>
<th>Non-Resident Disabled Veteran***</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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Duplicate licenses are $9.70 (duplicates are required for lost, stolen or mutilated licenses).

*Your first Catch Record Card is free. Additional and replacements are $12.60.

** Refer to page 7 Vehicle Access Pass.

***Refers to page 7 criteria for reduced fees.

Fees shown include all applicable fees. Prices subject to change. Purchasing multiple items in the same transaction may result in a reduced cost.

**3 Ways to Buy your License:**

**Dealer Outlets**

Get your license TODAY at any of our 600 licensed dealers. Find a nearby dealer at: [http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/vendors/](http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/vendors/)

**Online**

Visit: [https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov](https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov)

**Telephone**

Toll-free: (866) 246-9453
Available 24 Hours a Day
(Note: If you buy online or over the phone, it may take 7-10 business days to receive your license in the mail)
Residency (WAC 220-55-061)

To qualify as a Washington resident you must meet certain criteria:
- Maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least 90 days preceding license purchase;
- Washington driver’s license;
- Washington identification card; or
- Military ID with a copy of orders showing Washington as your duty station.

If you do not have the above, you may need to contact WDFW Licensing to provide other documentation (See definition of “Resident” on page 11 for more information).

Contact WDFW Licensing

24-hour Customer Service Available
Call: (360) 902-2464
E-mail: licensing@dfw.wa.gov
Visit us on the web at https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov or write:
WDFW Licensing
600 Capitol Way N
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Free Fishing Weekends

June 7-8, 2014 and June 6-7, 2015

June 7-8, 2014, and June 6-7, 2015, are the “Free Fishing Weekends” in Washington. On these days, fishing licenses are not required. Catch Record Cards are required to fish for salmon, sturgeon, steelhead, Puget Sound Dungeness crab, and halibut (if open). Free fishing days are valid for everyone. All other rules still apply, including seasons, area and lure or bait restrictions, and size and catch limits. A Vehicle Access Pass, Discover Pass, Columbia River Salmon/Steelhead Endorsement, and Two-Pole Endorsement is not required during this weekend. These weekends are valid for both residents and non-residents.

Each year, the Free Fishing Weekend will be the first weekend in June, after the first Monday in June.

Reduced Fees

Persons with Disabilities

You may qualify for reduced fees if you are a:
- Veteran with a service-connected disability of 30% or more
- Veteran 65 years of age or older with a service-connected disability
- Resident who permanently uses a wheelchair
- Resident who is blind or visually impaired
- Resident with a developmental disability

You will need Fisher Disability Status in order to qualify for a Designated Harvester Companion Card which enables you to partake in special fishery programs and allows another licensed person to assist you with fishing activities. Applications must be processed through a Department of Fish and Wildlife office.

To request an application or for more information, contact:
WDFW Licensing Division, P.O. Box 43154, Olympia, WA 98504-1091; call (360) 902-2464; or visit us on the web at: http://wdfw.wa.gov/accessibility/.

Reduced Fees for Non-resident Disabled Vets: Effective 02/01/14 non-resident disabled vets meeting eligibility criteria can obtain a Combination Fishing License and hunting licenses at the resident fee for these licenses.

Access to State Recreation Lands

The Discover Pass is your ticket to millions of acres of state lands managed by WDFW, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and Washington State Parks. Your purchase of a Discover Pass helps to keep recreation access open on these state lands. The Discover Pass is transferable between two vehicles.

You don’t need a Discover Pass to hunt and fish on WDFW-managed lands. When you purchase a hunting or annual combination, freshwater, or saltwater fishing license, you also receive a complimentary Vehicle Access Pass that gives you access to hunt and fish on WDFW-managed lands.

However, to hunt on many DNR-managed lands and to fish on DNR-managed lands AND state parks, you will need a Discover Pass. (Hunting is not allowed in state parks.)

Learn more about when and where you need a Discover Pass and how to purchase the pass at www.discoverpass.wa.gov.

The Discover Pass is just $35 per year or $11.50 for a day-use pass. (Transaction fees may apply)

www.discoverpass.wa.gov

Commercial use of WDFW land requires a permit. A Washington State fishing guide license qualifies as a permit to use WDFW water access sites. For more information about rules governing conduct on WDFW land, see WAC 232-13 or contact the Wildlife Program at (360) 902-2515.

Vehicle Access Pass

You must clearly display a Vehicle Access Pass (VAP) to park a vehicle at all posted WDFW wildlife areas and water access sites. The VAP must be visible from outside the vehicle (they can be placed on the dash or hung from the rear-view mirror) and can be switched between two vehicles. You can get a rear-view mirror hanger from your local license dealer. VAPs are free with an annual Combination, Saltwater, or Freshwater license. For a list of locations requiring the VAP, visit http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/ or visit a WDFW regional office.

Fishing Contests

Adult - An adult fishing contest exists when six or more licensed anglers (15 years old and above) fish competitively for Game Fish (i.e., trout, bass, walleye, etc.) and determine winners, regardless of the prize value. A permit is required.

Juvenile - A juvenile fishing event is restricted to anglers 14 years old and under. A juvenile fishing event exists when 10 or more juveniles fish competitively for Game Fish (i.e., trout, bass, walleye, etc.) and determine winners, regardless of the prize value. Approval to conduct a juvenile fishing event must be obtained from the WDFW regional office in the region in which the event will occur.

Adult fishing contests or juvenile fishing events that target food fish (i.e., salmon, sturgeon, halibut) do not need a permit and do not need to notify the agency. However, fishing contest organizers should notify the agency so that data can be collected to help better manage the fisheries.

For more information, or to request an application for a permit to conduct a fishing contest, contact the WDFW Fish Program at (360) 902-2700 or visit us on the web at http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/fishing_contests. The cost of the permit is $34 ($70 non-refundable application fee plus $24 permit fee).

Youth Fishing

WDFW strongly supports and promotes youth fishing. Everyone 15 years of age and older must have a license. Children 14 years of age and under do not require a license though are still required to hold a valid catch record card where applicable. They must actively participate and be able to demonstrate the ability to handle the gear by themselves. They must follow all the rules and restrictions for that particular species and/or body of water, and are allowed the same daily limit as an adult. Adults may assist and are not required to have a license if they will not be fishing/harvesting themselves, but children must be present and take part in the entire process.
The Catch Record Card is an important management tool for estimating the recreational catch of sturgeon, steelhead, salmon, halibut, and Puget Sound Dungeness crab. A catch record card must be in your possession to fish for these species. Washington Administrative Code (WAC 220-56-175, WAC 220-69-236) requires all kept sturgeon, steelhead, salmon, halibut, and Puget Sound Dungeness Crab to be recorded on your Catch Record Card, and requires all anglers to return their fish Catch Record Card by April 30, or for Dungeness crab by the date indicated on the card, even if nothing is caught or you did not fish. Please use the instruction sheet issued with your card. Please return Catch Record Cards to: WDFW CRC UNIT, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia WA 98501-1091. Use examples below to help complete card correctly. DO NOT RECORD RELEASED CATCH. For Catch Record Card Information call (360) 902-2707.

For Catch Area Codes, refer to the next page or the instruction sheet received with your Catch Record Card, or refer to the Westside and Eastside Rivers Special Rules Sections within this pamphlet.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER RETAINING THE SPECIES BELOW AND BEFORE FISHING AGAIN, RECORD CATCH INFORMATION IN INK.

### STurgeon

**Do Not Record Released Sturgeon**

A 50” white sturgeon kept from Snake River below Ice Harbor Dam on June 15 with a vent behind pelvic fins, would be entered as:

- **Species Codes:**
  - **W** = White Sturgeon (barbels near snout tip, vent behind pelvic fins)
  - **GREEN STURGEON MAY NOT BE RETAINED**
  - **Green Sturgeon** (barbels near mouth, vent between pelvic fins)

Immediately after retaining a white sturgeon and before fishing again, record catch information in **ink**. The annual limit is 2 fish, even if an angler possesses both a Washington and an Oregon license and catch record card. Anglers may continue to catch and release after retaining 2 white sturgeon in waters of the Columbia River forming the Oregon/Washington boundary.

### STEELHEAD

**Do Not Record Released Steelhead**

A hatchery steelhead kept from the Skagit River on Dec. 2 and a wild steelhead kept from the Sol Duc River on Feb. 20 would be entered as above.

One wild steelhead allowed per license year, only in some Olympic Peninsula rivers. See page 17 for details.

Hatchery Fish (adipose or ventral fin clipped and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin)

Wild Fish (adipose and ventral fins intact)

Immediately after retaining a steelhead and before fishing again, record catch information in **ink**. Additional Catch Cards are available for hatchery steelhead only.

### HALIBUT

**Do Not Record Released Halibut**

A halibut kept from Area 5 on May 23 caught from a private boat would be entered as:

- **Species Codes:**
  - **H** = Halibut
  - **W** = White Halibut

All halibut kept are required to be recorded on your catch record card in ALL MARINE AREAS. Immediately after retaining a halibut and before fishing again, record catch information in **ink**.

### SALMON

**Do Not Record Released Salmon**

A 19” Chinook salmon kept from the Clam River below Mayfield Dam on Sept. 15 with clipped adipose fin would be entered as:

- **Check One Box Per Line For Species Kept**
  - **H** = Hatchery (adipose fin clipped and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin)
  - **W** = Wild (adipose fin intact)

Marine Areas and Adults in Freshwater

- **CHIN** = Chinook
- **COHO** = Coho/Silver
- **CHUM** = Chum/Dog

Jacks in Freshwater, Willapa Bay (area 2-1) and Grays Harbor (area 2-2).

Chinook, Coho, and Chum kept. The check mark is used by field enforcement officers to ensure each catch is recorded. Immediately after retaining a salmon and before fishing again, record catch information in **ink**.

### DUNGENESS CRAB

**Do Not Record Released Crab**

Three male Dungeness crabs kept from Hood Canal on July 18 would be entered as:

When you purchase a Puget Sound Dungeness crab endorsement you will be issued a Catch Record Card for the summer reporting period which runs through Labor Day. Catch Record Cards for the winter period which begins the day after Labor Day are available on August 22. All Puget Sound Dungeness crab kept are required to be recorded on your Catch Record Card immediately after capture and before fishing again. Record catch information in **ink**. Be sure to make a check mark for each crab kept. The check mark is used by field enforcement officers to ensure each crab kept is immediately recorded. At the end of the fishing trip, or prior to moving to a new marine area, enter the total number of check marks in the **CRAB KEPT PER DAY** column. The number should equal the number of checkmarks on that line.

A $10.00 penalty will be added to the cost of your next Puget Sound Dungeness crab endorsement if you fail to either return your cards by mail or report your catch information on the Internet (https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov) by the deadlines printed on the card.

**REMINDER!**

Return your Catch Record Cards by the date printed on the card

**“With or Without Catch”**

Send to:

WDFW CRC Unit, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091

For more information regarding the purpose of the crab Catch Record Card, how the catch information is used, and the public’s role in providing the necessary data, please visit our webpage at http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/crc.html.
Columbia River Region

824 Baker River
825 Baker Lake
784 Berry Creek
812 Big Quilcene River
748 Big Soos Creek
708 Burley Creek (Kitsap Co.)
710 California Creek
866 Canyon Creek (Stillaguamish Sys.)
727 Capitol Lake
802 Carbon River
826 Cascade River
714 Chambers Creek
718 Chiallum River
722 Curley Creek (Kitsap Co.)
724 Dakota Creek (Whatcom Co.)
726 Deep Creek (Clallam Co.)
828 Deschutes River
732 Dewart River
734 Dosewallips River
736 Duckabush River
738 Dungeness River
746 Green/Duwamish River (King Co.)
750 Hoko River
754 Kennedy Creek
763 Lake Sammamish
762 Lake Washington
766 Little Quilcene River
768 Lyre River
770 McAllister Creek (Thurston Co.)
778 Minter Creek (Pierce/Kitsap Co.)
782 Morse Creek (Clallam Co.)
786 Nisqually River
794 Nooksack River (below North Fork)
790 Nooksack River, North Fork
798 Nooksack River, Middle Fork
792 Nooksack River, South Fork
870 Pilchuck Creek (Stillaguamish Sys.)
840 Pilchuck River (Snohomish Sys.)
804 Puyallup River
810 Pysh River
812 Quilcene River (big Quilcene River)
842 Raging River
814 Salt Creek (Clallam Co.)
816 Samish River
828 Sauk River
818 Sekiu River
830 Skagit River
834 Skokomish River (Mason Co.)
844 Skykomish River (below forks)
846 Skykomish River, North Fork
848 Skykomish River, South Fork
850 Snohomish River
852 Snoqualmie River
748 Soos Creek (big Soos Creek)
876 Stillaguamish River (below forks)
872 Stillaguamish River, North Fork
874 Stillaguamish River, South Fork
832 Suquile River
854 Sultan River
856 Tahuya River
858 Tol River
880 Union River
860 Wallace River
864 Whatcom Creek
808 White (Stuck) River
862 Woods Creek

Catch Record Card Codes

Puget Sound Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>River Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Baker River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>Baker Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>784</td>
<td>Berry Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Big Quilcene River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>Big Soos Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>Burley Creek (Kitsap Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>California Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>Canyon Creek (Stillaguamish Sys.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>Capitol Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Carbon River</td>
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<td>826</td>
<td>Cascade River</td>
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<tr>
<td>714</td>
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<td>718</td>
<td>Chiallum River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>Curley Creek (Kitsap Co.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>724</td>
<td>Dakota Creek (Whatcom Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Deep Creek (Clallam Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Deschutes River</td>
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<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>Dewart River</td>
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<tr>
<td>734</td>
<td>Dosewallips River</td>
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<td>736</td>
<td>Duckabush River</td>
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<tr>
<td>738</td>
<td>Dungeness River</td>
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<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>Green/Duwamish River (King Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Hoko River</td>
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<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>Kennedy Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>763</td>
<td>Lake Sammamish</td>
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<tr>
<td>762</td>
<td>Lake Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>766</td>
<td>Little Quilcene River</td>
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<tr>
<td>768</td>
<td>Lyre River</td>
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<tr>
<td>770</td>
<td>McAllister Creek (Thurston Co.)</td>
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<td>778</td>
<td>Minter Creek (Pierce/Kitsap Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>782</td>
<td>Morse Creek (Clallam Co.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>786</td>
<td>Nisqually River</td>
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<tr>
<td>794</td>
<td>Nooksack River (below North Fork)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>790</td>
<td>Nooksack River, North Fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>798</td>
<td>Nooksack River, Middle Fork</td>
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<tr>
<td>792</td>
<td>Nooksack River, South Fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Pilchuck Creek (Stillaguamish Sys.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Pilchuck River (Snohomish Sys.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Puyallup River</td>
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<tr>
<td>810</td>
<td>Pysh River</td>
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<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Quilcene River (big Quilcene River)</td>
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<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Raging River</td>
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<td>814</td>
<td>Salt Creek (Clallam Co.)</td>
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<td>816</td>
<td>Samish River</td>
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<td>828</td>
<td>Sauk River</td>
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<td>Sekiu River</td>
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<td>Skagit River</td>
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<td>Skokomish River (Mason Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>Skykomish River (below forks)</td>
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<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>Skykomish River, North Fork</td>
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<td>Skykomish River, South Fork</td>
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<td>Soos Creek (big Soos Creek)</td>
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<td>Stillaguamish River, North Fork</td>
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<td>874</td>
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<td>832</td>
<td>Suquile River</td>
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<td>880</td>
<td>Union River</td>
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<td>Wallace River</td>
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<td>864</td>
<td>Whatcom Creek</td>
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<td>808</td>
<td>White (Stuck) River</td>
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<td>862</td>
<td>Woods Creek</td>
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Coastal Region

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<td>Bear River (Pacific Co.)</td>
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<td>386</td>
<td>Big River (Clallam Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>Black River (Thurston Co.)</td>
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<td>395</td>
<td>Bogaechi River</td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>Calawah River</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>Cedar Creek (Grays Harbor Co.)</td>
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<td>311</td>
<td>Cedar Creek (Jefferson Co.)</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>Cedar River (Grays Harbor Co.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>Chehalis R. below Black R.</td>
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<td>315</td>
<td>Chehalis R. above Black R.</td>
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<td>Chehalis River, South Fork</td>
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<td>392</td>
<td>Clearwater River</td>
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<td>321</td>
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<td>Quinault Lake</td>
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<td>Satsop River, Middle and West Forks</td>
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<td>Skokumchuck River</td>
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<td>Wynochee River</td>
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Marine Area Codes

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<th>Marine Area</th>
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<td>8-1 Deception Pass, Hope Island, and Skagit Bay</td>
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<td>12 Hood Canal</td>
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<td>13 South Puget Sound</td>
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See map and descriptions in the Marine Section for area definitions.
Adult Salmon In freshwater and Marine Areas 2-1 and 2-2, Chinook 24" or more in length; coho 20" or more in length; and pink, chum, and sockeye salmon 12" or more in length, are adults.

Angling (Hook & Line Fishing) Fishing for personal use (not for sale or barter) with a line attached to a pole capable of being held in hand while landing fish, or a hand-operated line without a rod or reel.

Annual Limit The number of fish that may be taken, statewide, during the license year (April 1-March 31).

Anti-Snagging Rule 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. Hooks must measure ¾" or less from point to shank, and must be attached to or below the lure or bait. Weights may not be attached below or less than 12" above the lure or bait.

Bait Anything that attracts fish or shellfish by scent and/or flavor. This includes any device made of feathers, hair, fiber, wood, metal, glass, cork, leather, rubber, or plastic, which uses scent and/or flavoring to attract fish or wildlife.

Bass When used in the fishing pamphlet, the term “bass” includes largemouth and smallmouth bass.

Bottomfish Includes Pacific cod, Pacific tomcod, Pacific hake (or whiting), walleye pollock, all species of dabs, sole and flounders (except Pacific halibut), lingcod, rattfish, sablefish, cabezon, greenling, buffalo sculpin, great sculpin, red Irish lord, brown Irish lord, Pacific staghorn sculpin, wolf eel, giant wrymouth, plainfin midshipman, all species of shark, skate, rockfish, rattail, and surf perches excluding shiner perch.

Bouyant Lure 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.

Bow-and-Arrow Fishing Taking fish with a line attached to an arrow and propelled by a bow. Does not include the use of crossbows.

Catch-and-Release Fishing A type of fishing where all of the fish caught are immediately released back into the water.

Chumming Scattering feed or other materials to attract fish to a location.

Closed Waters A body of water where fishing is prohibited.

Daily Limit The maximum number or pounds of fish, shellfish, or seaweed of a given species and size which a person may legally keep in a single day.

Designated Harvester Companion Card This card allows the licensed person with a disability to receive assistance from another licensed individual for fishing or harvesting shellfish. The designated harvester companion must have their license and the Designated Harvester Companion Card in their possession when assisting the person with a disability.

Emergency Rule (RCW 34.05.350) A rule filed by an agency when the agency determines that immediate action is necessary to change a permanent rule.

Equipped with a motor A motor is attached to the floating device, regardless of whether the motor is in the water.

Fathom Line (20 or 30) It is unlawful to fish for or possess bottom fish or lingcod seaward of a line approximating 20 or 30 fathoms when fathom restrictions are in place.

Fly A lure on which feathers, hackle, or yarn cover a minimum of half of the shank of the hook. Metallic colored tape, tinsel, mylar, or bead eyes may be used as an integral part of the design of the fly pattern.

Fly Fishing Only In “Fly Fishing Only” waters, an angler may use only the following tackle: up to 2 flies, each with a barbless single-point hook, not to exceed ¼" from point to shank, and a conventional fly line (other line may be used for backing or leader if attached to at least 25 feet of fly line). Anglers may not use fixed spool reels, bait, or weight attached to the leader or line. Only knotless nets may be used to land fish.

An angler with a disability, who has been issued a special use disability permit and has it in their possession, may fish in “Fly Fishing Only” waters with spin casting gear, with a casting bubble, and may use an electric motor while fishing on “Fly Fishing Only” lakes where fishing from a boat is allowed. All other restrictions listed above still apply.

Food Fish Includes forage fish, halibut, bottomfish, common carp, shad, tuna, mackerel, salmon, and sturgeon.

Forage Fish Includes anchovy, sand lance, herring, sardine, and smelt.

Forage Fish Cast Net A section of netting (maximum mesh size is 1" stretched mesh) no larger than 10' in diameter with retrieval cord. May only be used in Marine Areas 1-4. May only be used for ANCHOVY and SARDINE.

Forage Fish Dip Net A section of netting (maximum mesh size is ⅛ stretched mesh) distended by a rigid frame not exceeding 36" across and directly attached to a rigid handle. May only be used for forage fish or squid.

Forage Fish Jig Gear Jig gear may have up to three treble hooks or nine single-point hooks, not to exceed ⅜" between point and shank. May only be used for forage fish or squid.

Frozen Fish or shellfish that are hard frozen throughout.

Fresh Fish or shellfish that are refrigerated, iced, salted, or surface glazed.

Freshwater Area Those waters within any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond. On the bank or within 10 yards of any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond. On or within any boat launch, ramp, or parking facility associated with any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond.

Gaffing Attempting to take fish by impaling fish with a hook attached directly to a pole or other device.

Game Fish Includes bass, burbot (freshwater ling), catfish, crappie, grayling, northern pikeminnow, peamouth chub, yellow perch, tiger muskie, sucker, sunfish, grass carp, trout (including steelhead, kokanee, and Dolly Varden/bull trout), landlocked salmon (Chinook, coho or Atlantic), walleye, and whitefish.

Handling Rules

Freshwater: It is unlawful to totally remove salmon, steelhead, or Dolly Varden/bull trout from the water if it is unlawful to retain those fish, or if the angler subsequently releases the salmon, steelhead, or Dolly Varden/bull trout.

Marine Area 2-2: It is unlawful to totally remove salmon from the water if it is illegal to retain that fish, except anglers fishing from boats 30 feet or longer as listed on either their state or Coast Guard registration are exempt.

Marine Areas 5-13: It is unlawful to bring wild salmon or a species of salmon aboard a vessel if it is unlawful to retain that salmon (“aboard” means inside the gunwale of a vessel).

Hatchery Salmon Means a Chinook or coho with a clipped adipose fin and having a healed scar at the location of the fin.

Hatchery Steelhead or Trout Means a steelhead or cutthroat with a clipped adipose or ventral fin and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin.

Head of a Fish Forward of the rear margin of the gill plate.

Hook A hook may be single-point, double, or treble. See Freshwater or Marine Area gear rules for limitations.

Barbless A hook from which all barbs have been deleted when manufactured, filed off, or pinched down.

Single-Point A hook with only one point.

Double A hook with two points on a common shank.

Treble A hook with three points on a common shank.

In a Wild State Population of animals referred to as naturally reproducing within the state.

In the Field or In Transit Anywhere other than at an ordinary residence. Dockside fish cleaning facilities, boat ramps, and cold storage lockers are considered in the field.

Internal Combustion Motors Prohibited Means fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor is not allowed.

Jack Salmon Chinook and coho salmon that return at a younger age than most members of their species. For freshwater and in Willapa Bay (area 2-1) and Grays Harbor (area 2-2), a jack salmon is a Chinook less than 24" in length or a coho less than 20" in length.

Juvenile Only Waters open for fishing only to youth under 15 years of age.
Kokanee Freshwater resident sockeye salmon. Where the sea-run (sockeye) and the resident (kokanee) forms occur together, refer to the Special Rules for the size differences between kokanee and sockeye.

Landlocked Salmon Rules In waters where landlocked salmon rules apply, salmon are regulated as trout. Seasons, daily limits, and size restriction rules for landlocked salmon are identical to the rules for trout in the same water. The angler’s combined catch of salmon and trout applies toward the trout limit. A Catch Record Card is not required to retain salmon in these waters.

License Year April 1-March 31 both dates inclusive.

Length The shortest distance between the tip of the nose and the extreme tip of the tail, measured while the fish is laying on its side on a flat surface with its tail in a normal position.

Length, Fork Fork length is defined as the distance from the tip of the nose to the fork in the tail. This measurement is used only for steelhead.

Lure A manufactured article, complete with hooks, constructed of feathers, hair, fiber, wood, metal, glass, cork, leather, rubber, or plastic, which does not use scent and/or flavoring to attract fish.

Marine Area Those waters contained within the boundaries of Washington State, within Puget Sound, Hood Canal, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the San Juan Islands, the Strait of Georgia, and the Pacific Ocean, including estuaries seaward of the river or stream mouth (see Mouth definition).

Maximum Size (max. size) The largest size of fish or shellfish that may be kept. For fish, the maximum size refers to the length.

Minimum Size (min. size) The smallest size of fish or shellfish that may be kept. For fish, the minimum size refers to the length.

Motors Prohibited Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor is not allowed.

Mouth Unless otherwise defined, the mouth of a stream, river, or slough is a line projected while the fish is laying on its side on a flat surface.

Night Closure When a night closure is in effect, fishing is closed from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

Official sunrise and sunset times can be found at: http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.php.

Ordinary Residence A residential dwelling where a person normally lives, with associated features such as address, telephone number, utility account, etc. A motorhome or camper parked at a campground is not considered to be an ordinary residence.

Other Food Fish When used in this pamphlet, this refers to species which occur in our waters irregularly, usually in coastal areas during the summer months and includes barracuda, white sea bass, bonito, yellowtail, and pomfret.

Possession Limit The number of daily limits allowed to be kept in the field or in transit.

Processed Fish or shellfish that have been subjected to heat (including kippering, smoking, canning, and boiling).

Puget Sound All saltwater areas east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, outside the mouth of any river or stream, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Strait of Georgia, Hood Canal, and all bays and inlets.

Quota Salmon, halibut, sturgeon, and some shellfish are managed by allocations in many areas. These fisheries close when the allocations have been taken.

Rake A smell or herring rake is any device designed to be drawn through the water to impale fish, but does not include forage fish gigger gear.

Release Wild Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, or Cutthroat Means wild Chinook, coho, steelhead, or cutthroat may not be kept; only hatchery fish of the designated species may be kept. (See Wild Chinook and Coho and Wild Steelhead and Cutthroat).

Relic Shell A relic (dead) shell from an animal which died of natural causes and contains no meat or soft parts. A relic shell may be from a classified species of shellfish or from an unclassified freshwater or marine invertebrate. Oyster shells may never be considered a relic shell.

Resident A person who has maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least 90 days preceding license purchase, who has not established by formal evidence (e.g., a driver’s license and voter registration) an intent to continue residing in the state, and who is not licensed to hunt or fish as a resident in another state.

Salmon Includes Chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, pink, and Atlantic salmon.

Salmonids Fish of the family salmonidae, includes: salmon, trout, and whitefishes.

Seaweed Marine species of algae (such as kelp, rock weed, and sea lettuce) and seagrasses (such as eelgrass).

Selective Gear Rules Only unscented artificial flies or lures with one single-point, barbless hook are allowed. Up to a total of three artificial flies or lures, each containing one single-point, barbless hook may be used. Bait is prohibited; fish may be released until the daily limit is retained. Only knotless nets may be used to land fish except where specifically allowed under Special Rules for individual waters. If any fish has swallowed the hook or is hooked in the gill, eye, or tongue, it should be kept if legal to do so.

Shellfish Includes Dungeness, red rock, king, and box crab; razor clams, and all other marine clams existing in a wild state; oysters, geoducks, shrimp, California sea cucumbers, sea urchins, scallops, horse barnacles, cockles, mussels, squid, octopus, and crabfish.

Snagging Attempting to take fish with a hook and line in such a way that the fish does not voluntarily take the hook(s) in its mouth. In freshwater, it is illegal to possess any fish hooked anywhere other than inside the mouth or on the head.

Spear Fishing Attempting to take fish by impaling the fish on a shaft, arrow, or other device.

Stationary Gear Restriction The line, weight, lure, or bait must be moving (not stationary) while in the water.

Steelhead A sea-run rainbow trout 20” in length and over.

Stretch Measure The distance between the inside of one knot to the outside of the opposite vertical knot of one mesh when the mesh is stretched vertically.

Trolling Fishing from a vessel that is underway and under power.

Trout When used in this pamphlet, the term “trout” includes rainbow trout, steelhead, brook, brown, cutthroat, tiger, golden, lake trout, Dolly Varden/bull trout, and kokanee, as well as landlocked Chinkoo, coho, Atlantic salmon, and grayling.

Unclassified Marine Invertebrates Invertebrates not listed in the shellfish definition, such as snails, nudibranches, shore crabs, graceful crabs, sand dollars, starfish, white and red sea cucumbers, limpets, chitons, etc.

Unclassified Marine Fish Species that are not classified as Game Fish or Food Fish by the Department and are rarely caught by anglers. Unclassified Marine Fish are not listed in this pamphlet as salmon, trout, tuna, mackerel, forage fish, sturgeon, halibut, or Other Food Fish. These species include ocean sunfish, and most species of fish found in tidepools.

WDFW An acronym for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Weight The weight of fish or shellfish before cleaning them and the wet weight for seaweed on which daily and possession pound limits are based.

Whitefish Gear Rules Fishing gear is restricted to one single-point hook, maximum hook size 3/16” point to shank (hook size 14), and bait is allowed.

Wild Chinook and Coho Wild Chinook and coho have an unclipped adipose fin.

Wild Steelhead and Cutthroat Wild steelhead and cutthroat have unclipped adipose and ventral fins.
You May Not:
Fish in closed waters.
Retain wild STEELHEAD or DOLLY VARDEN/BULL TROUT except where specially authorized in the special rules.
Retain a GREEN STURGEON.
Take, fish for, or possess PACIFIC LAMPREY, WESTERN BROOK LAMPREY, or RIVER LAMPREY, or use any species of LAMPREY for bait.
Harvest in freshwater any fish not classified as a Food Fish or Game Fish except for NORTHERN PIKE.
Fish for, retain, or possess YELLOWEYE or CANARY rockfish, SIXGILL, SEVENGILL, or THRESHER Sharks, PYGMY WHITEFISH, MARGINED SCULPIN, or OLYMPIC MUDMINNOW.
Fish for, retain, or possess EULACHON (Columbia River Smelt) unless specifically open under emergency regulation.
Fish for, or harvest fish or shellfish in an area with catch in your possession that does not meet the rules of that area. However, you may pass through such an area without stopping to fish. Also, you may catch fish in one area and land them at a port in a different area even if that different area is closed or has different rules, except HALIBUT (see page 100). See below for Canadian-caught fish.
Intentionally waste fish or shellfish. This includes mutilating or clipping fins and then returning to the water any live fish (such as DOGFISH).
Use SALMON, HERRING, or HALIBUT for anything other than human consumption or fishing bait.
Continue to fish for SALMON after the adult portion of the daily limit has been retained.
Fish for (unless authorized by Special Rules) or harass fish within 400 feet downstream of a man-made dam, fish ladder, or other obstruction, or in rearing, holding, or passage facilities.
Harvest any part of another person’s daily limit, except for persons who possess a Designated Harvester Companion Card unless otherwise specified.
Chum (broadcast feed) to attract Game Fish unless authorized by Special Rules.
Remove eggs from a salmon to use or preserve them for bait without retaining the carcass from which the eggs were removed.
Transport live fish without a permit.

You May Not:
Possess fish or shellfish that do not meet the minimum and maximum size limits, weight limits, or sex restrictions, or that are in excess of the daily or possession limit.
Possess STURGEON eggs in the field without having retained the intact carcass of the fish from which the eggs were removed.
Possess another person’s Game Fish unless it is accompanied by a statement showing the name, address, license number, date, county, and area where it was taken, and the signature of the angler who harvested it.
Possess DOLLY VARDEN/BULL TROUT in the field in such condition that the species and total length cannot be determined.
Hold recreationally-caught fish or shellfish in storage by a custom canner, hotel or restaurant, or a cold storage plant without tags listing the name and address of the owner of the fish or shellfish.
Trespass on private property (which often includes the bed of a stream) regardless of whether there is an open season.

You May:
Clean or portion fish or shellfish while in the field with the following exceptions: It is unlawful for an angler to fail to retain proof of compliance with species, size, number, weight, sex, or wild or hatchery origin restriction, if such restrictions apply, until the angler is ashore and has finished fishing for the day. For all ROCKFISH species and for fish with a length restriction, anglers must retain the fish carcass until coming ashore to comply with the above rule. This does not apply if the catch is in the process of being prepared for immediate consumption.
Use a rodholder.
Leave your rod in a rodholder while playing or retaining the fish at the boat or by the date printed on your card, even if nothing was caught.

Fishing in Canadian Waters

In determining the location of the U.S./Canada border, U.S. (not Canadian) navigation charts apply to anglers fishing from vessels registered in the State of Washington.

Fish and Shellfish Caught in Canada

It is lawful to possess Canadian-origin fish or SHELLFISH if you have a Canadian license and salmon conservation stamp (for SALMON), except it is unlawful to possess Canadian-origin yelloweye or canary rockfish.
There are special rules for Canadian HALIBUT and SALMON. If you only fish in Canada, contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) or visit their website at www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca for updated Canadian regulations. If you fish for HALIBUT in Washington, the daily limit is one HALIBUT, and the possession limit is two HALIBUT, regardless of where they are taken.

Buying and Selling Fish & Shellfish

You may not offer any recreationally-caught fish or shellfish for sale or barter.
In order to buy, sell, or possess STEELHEAD, SALTCHUK, DOLLY VARDEN/BULL TROUT lawfully taken by a treaty Indian member: the fish must be accompanied by a written statement showing taker’s name, address, tribal affiliation, and treaty fish identification card number, number of fish, date, and location where taken. This rule does not apply to treaty members nor to Game Fish purchased from a fish buyer licensed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

SALMON and TROUT HANDLING RULES

FRESHWATER: “It is unlawful to totally remove salmon, steelhead, or Dolly Varden/Bull Trout from the water if it is unlawful to retain those fish, or if the angler subsequently releases the salmon, steelhead, Dolly Varden/Bull Trout.”

EXCEPTIONS:
- The Columbia River between the Buoy 10 line and the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line
- The Columbia River from the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line upstream to Hwy. 730 OR/WA border the rules apply only when fishing from vessels less than 30 feet in length during Feb. 15-June 15.

MARINE AREAS 5 through 13: “It is unlawful to bring wild salmon or a species of salmon aboard a vessel if it is unlawful to retain that salmon” (“aboard” means inside the gunwale of a vessel).

MARINE AREA 2-2: “It is unlawful to totally remove salmon from the water if it is illegal to retain those fish, except anglers fishing from boats 30 feet or longer are exempt.”

SELECTIVE FISHING

Selective fisheries for hatchery-produced fish and catch-and-release fisheries are increasingly important to providing recreational fishing opportunities in Washington. To ensure these fisheries are successful, it is absolutely essential that participating anglers comply with all regulations and take great care in releasing unmarked fish to ensure the greatest chance for survival.

HOW TO RELEASE FISH

When you need to release a fish, there are some special precautions you can take to give it the best chance of surviving:
- Minimize handling by leaving the fish in the water.
- Do not net your fish – but if you must, use a soft, knotless net or rubber mesh net. Knotless nets are now required in fly-fishing only areas and freshwater areas with selective gear rules.
- Use a hook remover (dehooker) when hooks are imbedded in the mouth or jaw.
- If a fish has swallowed the hook, cut the leader.
- Keep fingers away from the eyes and gills of the fish.

DIAL 911 TO REPORT A LIFE THREATENING EMERGENCY

FOR NON-EMERGENCY VIOLATIONS/POACHING:
- Call WDFW toll-free 1-877-933-9847 (1-877-WDFW-TIP); or
- Use the dedicated WDFW email address (REPORTPOACHING@DFW.WA.GOV); or
- TEXT YOUR POACHING/VIOLATION TIP anonymously to the WDFW poaching hotline.

1) Start a text message on your phone. On the first line of the message type the key word WDFWTIP. Then add a space and type in the violation information.
2) Then, from the phone’s menu, select SEND TO: and type in 847411 (TIP411), and press send (Note: The text message is sent to a special computer server that will mask your identity and assign an alias); OR
- Report the crime on-line to WDFW by using the following web address: http://wdfw.wa.gov/poaching/ or
- Report the crime to the nearest WDFW Regional Office if during normal work hours, 8:00AM-5:00PM, Monday-Friday. Phone numbers are listed in the regulation pamphlet; or
- To report fish and wildlife related crimes and incidents, call WILDCOMM at (360) 902-2936, Option 2 or 3, OR 1 (877) 933-9847
- For further information see http://wdfw.wa.gov/poaching/

FOR OTHER FISH AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT QUESTIONS:
Report lost or stolen recreational shellfish gear online at http://wdfw.wa.gov/enforcement/lost_gear/
FOR AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES REPORTS: Call toll-free 1-888-933-9247 (1-888-WDFW-AIS)

Reward Program

Information that contributes substantially to an arrest of another person for violation of Title 77.15 RCW, WAC 220, or WAC 232, including loss of fish, wildlife, or damage to WDFW property, could be eligible for a cash reward. Annually, about $8,000.00 is paid in rewards.
There are 29 federally-recognized tribes in Washington, 21 of which have off-reservation hunting and fishing rights secured by federal law. Three additional tribes outside of Washington also have off-reservation treaty rights within Washington. Washington tribes also have hunting and fishing rights within their reservations.

The government-to-government relationship between WDFW and tribes is established through federal law, the Washington Centennial Accord and a history of cooperation in developing joint management agreements related to fish and wildlife. Notable examples of court decisions that provide the legal foundation for the cooperative management relationship between WDFW and the Indian tribes include U.S. v. Washington, U.S. v. Oregon, Hoh v. Baldridge, and Settler v. Lameer. Some of these rulings may be viewed online at: http://www.ccrh.org/comm/river/table.htm.

The state and the tribes each have a set of responsibilities and rights that must be respected. WDFW has the responsibility for protecting, preserving, and perpetuating fish and wildlife within the boundaries of the state. It has authority to carry out that responsibility by regulating fishing and hunting. This responsibility must be exercised consistent with federal law, including treaties reserving tribal fishing and hunting rights. Tribes have the authority to regulate their members’ exercise of federally secured rights, including the treaty right of taking fish at usual and accustomed fishing places. Tribal authority is exercised in conformity with provisions of the applicable federal law.

WDFW and the tribes consult through a variety of co-management forums to resolve issues and jointly develop more than 50 management agreements for fish, shellfish and wildlife.

State-tribal agreements include conservation objectives, catch accounting procedures, data sharing requirements, enforcement needs, and a commitment to meet each other’s resource management objectives. WDFW also collaborates with tribes in intergovernmental forums on salmon recovery planning, forest practices rules, environmental permitting, and addressing the impacts of hydroelectric projects.

WDFW is committed to working with tribes to meet our shared conservation and management objectives to secure the long-term health of the fish and wildlife of the state.

The State of Washington and Indian tribes both manage activities with respect to many of the same resources including salmon, steelhead, shellfish, marine fish, and wildlife species. The long-term health of these resources depends on the state and the tribes working cooperatively to identify objectives and manage our respective activities to meet common goals.

| Tribes that have Off-Reservation Treaty Rights in Washington State |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hoh | Port Gamble S'Klallam | Suquamish |
| Jamestown S'Klallam | Puyallup | Swinomish |
| Lower Elwha Klallam | Quileute | Tulalip |
| Lummi | Quinault | Upper Skagit |
| Makah | Sauk-Suiattle | Yakama |
| Muckleshoot | Skokomish | Nez Perce (Idaho) |
| Nisqually | Squaxin Island | Umatilla (Oregon) |
| Nooksack | Stillaguamish | Warm Springs (Oregon) |