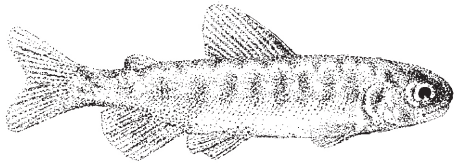
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Gold and Fish

Rules for Mineral Prospecting and Placer Mining



Washington Department of FISH and WILDLIFE

July 2015
3rd Edition

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Mineral Prospecting and Placer Mining Rules

The 2015 Gold and Fish pamphlet replaces all previous editions and will remain valid until the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) publishes a new edition. The rules contained in it were developed to protect fish and their habitats. This pamphlet serves as your Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) for the types of mineral prospecting and mining activities described in it. You must follow the rules in the pamphlet[1] when you conduct those projects in Washington. These rules do not relieve you from obtaining landowner permission and any other necessary permits before conducting any mineral prospecting activity. You must also follow the rules and regulations of local, federal, and other Washington state agencies.

If you want to conduct mineral prospecting or mining activities at different times or locations, or with different equipment than allowed in this pamphlet, you must apply for a separate, written HPA. You will receive an HPA unless the department determines that the project will result in direct or indirect harm to fish life, and enough mitigation cannot be assured by provisioning the HPA or modifying the proposal.

You may request a written HPA by submitting a complete application to WDFW. An online application submittal tool is available at http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/hpa/. At that website you can also find details on alternate application methods if you cannot apply online.

Agencies with an Interest in Mineral Prospecting

This pamphlet gives authority to conduct mineral prospecting or placer mining operations from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) only. Several other federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies have their own requirements that must be met before you can legally prospect or mine in areas under their jurisdiction. Below is a brief explanation of the interest these agencies have in mineral prospecting or placer mining. Contact them for more information and permit applications.

FEDERAL

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

Seattle District
Attn: Regulatory Branch
PO Box 3755, Seattle WA 98124-3755
(206) 764-3495 phone
(206)764-6602 fax
www.nws.usace.army.mil/

The Corps regulates certain activities performed in waters of the U.S. All of the major creeks and rivers of Washington State are considered to be waters of the U.S. Some of the activities described in this document may require a permit from the Corps. Please contact the Corps directly for more information on Corps permitting requirements.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Conducting placer operations and recordation of mining claims:
Spokane District OfficeArea Office
1103 N Fancher Rd
Spokane Valley WA 99212-1275
(509) 536-1200 phone
(509) 536-1275 fax
www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/index.php

Conducting placer operations only:
Wenatchee Resource Area Office
915 N. Walla Walla St
Wenatchee WA 98801-1521
(509) 665-2100 phone
(509) 665-2121 fax

[1] This pamphlet includes the mineral prospecting rules under the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) available online at www.apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/ under WACs 220-660-030 and 300 . The rules were adopted by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission on November 7, 2014 and are effective July 1, 2015. The rules will remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the Commission.

Mining is authorized by several laws that apply to federal lands managed by BLM. The Mining Law of 1872, as amended (public lands), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1947, as amended (acquired lands), are the main laws authorizing placer gold prospecting on federal mineral, fee, or split estate.

BLM manages the surface and mineral (fee) estate on some federal lands, and the mineral (split) estate on other lands where the surface is managed by other agencies or is privately owned. The entry provisions for prospecting and the degree of BLM involvement vary depending on the land ownership status and applicable laws.

Under the Mining Law, it is your responsibility to determine if there are prior existing mining claims in your area of interest. Information on existing mining claims, rules, regulations, mineral status maps, survey plats, and filing fees is available at the Spokane District Office, Wenatchee Field Office, and in Portland, Oregon, at the Oregon/Washington State Office. If you locate a mining claim, Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1344) requires you to file a copy of the official notice or certificate of location and a map of the location boundaries with the BLM State Office within 90 days of locating the claim.

Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are also subject to BLM regulations that vary depending on the authorizing laws and land ownership. On most public lands, the regulations depend on the amount and intensity of disturbance and require you to submit either a Notice of Intent (five acres or less and greater than casual use) or a Plan of Operations (more than five acres or mechanized equipment). Plans of Operations generally take a minimum of 60 to 90 days to obtain due to required National Environmental Policy Act clearances. "Casual Use" activities causing only negligible disturbance (such as hand sample collection) are allowed on most public lands without advance notifications. Occupying public lands under the mining laws for more than 14 calendar days in any 90 day period within a 25 mile radius of the initially occupied site requires authorization from BLM.

The state generally owns the stream channel below the mean high water mark. Instream activities authorized by the Gold and Fish pamphlet are not generally regulated by BLM. However, if WDFW requires a written HPA for mining activity or if you want to conduct highbanking operations above the ordinary high water line, BLM requires a Notice of Intent or Plan of Operations. BLM requires reclamation for all surface disturbance. Abandoning a claim does not relieve you of that responsibility.

On acquired lands, you must contact BLM and any surface management agency with jurisdiction over those lands to determine if you need a permit or if other conditions are required before you enter the lands for hobby or non-commercial collecting. Under the Mineral Leasing Act, commercial activities require you to file exploration plans and obtain a permit for prospecting. If a commercial deposit is found, a lease and a BLM-approved mining and reclamation plan are required to mine.

U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service)

Pacific Northwest Regional Office
1220 SW 3rd Ave
PO Box 3623
Portland OR 97204
(503) 808-2468 phone
(503) 808-2210 fax
www.fs.fed.us/r6/

Olympic National Forest
1835 Black Lake Blvd SW
Olympia, WA 98512-5623
(360) 956-2402 phone
(360) 956-2330 fax
www.fs.fed.us/r6/olympic/

Gifford Pinchot National Forest
10600 NE 51st Circle
Vancouver, WA 98682
(360) 891-5000 phone
(360) 891-5045 fax
www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/

Colville National Forest
765 S Main St
Colville, WA 99114
(509) 684-7000 phone
(509) 684-7280 fax
www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
2930 Wetmore Ave, Suite 3A
Everett, Washington 98201
(425) 783-6000 or (800) 627-0062 phone
(425) 783-0212 fax
www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801-5933
(509) 664-9200 phone
(509) 664-9280 fax
www.fs.fed.us/r6/okanogan/

National Forest System (NFS) lands are classified as either public domain (PD) or acquired. Most NFS lands in the western United States, including most NFS lands in Washington, are PD lands and therefore are open to entry and mining claim location under the authority of the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Acquired lands are not subject to the General Mining Law, but are instead subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Prospecting is not allowed on acquired lands except by permit.

Some PD lands have been congressionally or administratively

withdrawn from mineral entry and location. For example, Wildernesses, designated by the U.S. Congress and making up about 29 percent of NFS lands in Washington, are withdrawn and closed to prospecting. With few exceptions, prospecting is prohibited in administrative withdrawals as well. The rest of PD lands are open to mineral prospecting and development. These lands may be prospected whether or not you have located a mining claim. However, you should ask for permission to prospect on someone else's properly located and maintained mining claim. You may address questions about the status of NFS lands to the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management.

The Forest Service regulates mineral-related impacts to surface resources under the authority of 36 CFR 228, Subpart A. If your planned mineral activities might cause a significant impact to surface resources, submit a Notice of Intent to the local Forest Service District Ranger. Within 15 days, the District Ranger will either tell you that you may begin activities or require you to submit a more detailed Plan of Operations. In some cases, the District Ranger will require additional information prior to making a determination. You can help the District Ranger make a significance determination if you state in your Notice of Intent that your operations will be conducted in compliance with the Gold and Fish pamphlet or a written Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA).

If activities will likely cause a significant impact, submit a Plan of Operations. In this case, Forest Service approval is required before starting mining activities and approval may depend on you agreeing to adopt any required mitigation measures or changes to the plan, submitting a reclamation performance bond if required, and providing a Clean Water Act Section 401 certification or waiver, if applicable. If you have any questions, contact the District Ranger having jurisdiction over the area where you plan to work.

Generally, activities that are limited to using vehicles on existing and open NFS roads, metal detecting, gold panning, non-motorized hand sluicing, battery-operated dry washing, collecting small mineral samples using only hand tools, and marking and monumenting mining claims, do not require a Notice of Intent before starting work. Other activities, including cutting trees or using any mechanized earthmoving equipment, including equipment such as a suction dredge or high-banker, require at least a Notice of Intent.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS))

For areas west of the Cascade crest:
510 Desmond Dr SE, Suite 103
Lacey, WA 98503
(360) 753-9530 phone
(360) 753-9517 fax
West Coast Regional Office
www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov

For areas east of the Cascade crest:
304 South Water, #201
Ellensburg, WA 98926
(509) 962-8911 phone
(509) 962-8544 fax

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

For areas west of the Cascade crest:
Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
510 Desmond Dr SE
Lacey, WA 98503
(360) 753-9440 phone

For areas east of the Cascade crest:
Upper Columbia River Basin Field Office
11103 E Montgomery Dr, Suite 2
Spokane WA 99206
(509) 891-6839 phone
www.fws.gov/easternwashington/

NMFS has regulatory authority for anadromous fish issues and USFWS regulates issues involving resident fish and other animals and plants. Together these agencies administer the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This law requires government agencies to conserve plants and animals that are listed as threatened or endangered with extinction, and their critical habitats. In many areas of Washington, Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon, steelhead, eulachon, green sturgeon, rockfish, (yelloweye, canary, and bocaccio), and bull trout are listed or are proposed for listing under the ESA.

Activities may be restricted or limited in streams or sections of streams containing listed fish or their critical habitat in order to fully protect those species. Both NMFS and USFWS have the responsibility to ensure that no activity will jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species, or destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat.

National Parks Service (NPS)

Columbia Cascades Support Office
909 First Ave
Seattle, WA 98104-1060
(206) 220-4000 phone
(206) 220-4159 fax
www.nps.gov

Mineral development including exploration, extraction, production, storage, and transportation of minerals may be allowed in National Parks only where there are existing valid mining claims, federal mineral leases, or non-federally owned minerals. In some parks, all or certain types of mineral development are specifically prohibited by law.

Everyone who conducts mineral development within National Parks must comply with applicable laws, regulations, and NPS policies. You may not use or occupy surface lands in a park to remove minerals outside the park unless provided for in law.

All National Parks are closed to locating new mining claims on federal lands under the General Mining Law of 1872. NPS may permit mineral development only on existing valid mining claims in conformance with the park's enabling legislation and the regulations for mining claims. NPS will perform a validity examination of a claim before approving a Plan of Operations. All mineral development and use of resources in connection with a claim will be confined to the boundaries of the claim itself, except for access and transport that are permitted under existing regulations.

All National Parks are closed to new federal mineral leasing except for five national recreation areas including Lake Chelan and Ross Lake, where Congress explicitly authorized federal mineral leasing in each area's enabling legislation. Portions of four of these units and all of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area have been closed to federal mineral leasing by the Secretary of the Interior. You may not explore for federal minerals in any of these areas except under an oil and gas lease, or in the case of solid materials, under a prospecting permit issued under regulations in 43 CFR 3500. Before consenting to a federal mineral lease or subsequent permit in any of these areas, the responsible regional director will determine that leasing, and the subsequent mineral development in connection with leasing, will result in no significant adverse affect on park resources or administration.

Some park areas contain leases that existed at the time the park was created or expanded. These leases are valid existing rights and will continue to exist until they expire under the regulations that govern federal mineral leasing. When such a lease expires, the minerals and lands containing such minerals cannot be leased again.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)

300 Desmond Drive Ave SE
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
(360) 407-6000 phone
(360) 407-6989 fax
www.ecy.wa.gov/

For water quality issues, ask for the Water Quality Program. For water right questions, ask for the Water Resources Program.

Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452
(425) 649-7000 phone
(425) 649-7098 fax

Southwest Regional Office
300 Desmond Drive Ave SE
PO Box 47775
Lacey, WA 98504-7775
(360) 407-6300 phone
(360) 407-6305 fax

Central Regional Office
15 W Yakima Ave, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902-3452
(509) 575-2490 phone
(509) 575-2809 fax

Eastern Regional Office
4601 N. Monroe
Spokane, WA 99205-1295
(509) 329-3400 phone
(509) 329-3400 phone

Ecology oversees the Shoreline Management Act which sets goals and guidelines for protection of shorelines as valuable natural resources. Ecology also administers water quality standards to prevent interference with or harm to beneficial uses of state waters in lakes, streams, rivers, and marine areas. No degradation of water quality is allowed in waters within national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, scenic rivers, or areas of ecological importance. Ecology checks complaints of water quality violations and can prosecute offenders. Information on water quality

degradation is provided in the Fish Habitat and Mining Impacts section on the Gold and Fish website.

Ecology also administers water rights. A valid water right is required to remove any surface water from waters of the state. Because highbanking removes water from a stream, you may need a water right for this activity. Contact Ecology if you intend to remove water from any waters of the state.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Habitat Program
600 Capitol Way N
Olympia, WA 98501-1091
(360) 902-2534 phone
(360) 902-2946 fax
http://wdfw.wa.gov

Eastern (Region 1)
2315 N Discovery Pl
Spokane, WA 99216-1566
(509) 892-1001 phone
(509) 921-2440 fax

North Central (Region 2)
1550 Alder St NW
Ephrata, WA 98823-9651
(509) 754-4624 phone
(509) 754-5257 fax

South Central (Region 3)
1701 S 24th Ave
Yakima, WA 98902-5720
(509) 575-2740 phone
(509) 575-2474 fax

North Puget Sound (Region 4)
16018 Mill Creek Blvd
Mill Creek, WA 98012-1296
(425) 775-1311 phone
(425) 338-1066 fax

Southwest (Region 5)
2108 SE Grand Blvd
Vancouver, WA 98661
(360) 906-6700 phone
(360) 906-6776 fax

Coastal (Region 6)
48 Devonshire Rd
Montesano, WA 98563-9618
(360) 249-4628 phone
(360) 664-0689 fax

WDFW administers Chapter 77.55 RCW (Construction projects in state waters) and is therefore the lead state agency in regulating instream mining and prospecting. Chapter 77.55 RCW requires anyone wishing to use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any river or stream to first obtain a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) so that potential harm to fish and fish habitat can be avoided or corrected.

WDFW owns and manages various lands throughout the state. You must obtain permission and a land use permit (WAC 232-12-251) from WDFW before you enter. Furthermore, a WDFW Vehicle Access Pass or Discover Pass is required to access recreation sites owned by WDFW. More information regarding the Discover Pass is available at http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/discoverpass/.

Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

Aquatic Resources Division
PO Box 47027
Olympia, WA 98504-7027
(360) 902-1100 phone
(360) 902-1786 fax
www.dnr.wa.gov

WDNR manages about 3 million acres of state-owned uplands and 2.6 million acres of state-owned aquatic lands throughout Washington. State-owned uplands managed by WDNR are identified on the map titled "Washington State Major Public Lands" that you can obtain from one of WDNR's seven regional offices or the Olympia office.

State-owned aquatic lands managed by WDNR include the shores and beds of navigable freshwater lakes and rivers lying below the ordinary high water line. WDNR also manages the beds of marine waters and state-owned tidelands, which are shores of navigable tidal waters lying between the ordinary high tide line and the extreme low tide line, and Harbor Areas established by the Harbor Line Commission. WDNR may not have legal access to all lands under its management and may limit access to or the use of an area for panning at any time. You may obtain information on WDNR requirements and land that is open for panning by visiting or sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the regional office managing the area where you will pan.

Prospecting, mining, and metal detecting on state-owned aquatic land must comply with all existing local, state, and federal environmental regulations. The resource management concerns posed by prospecting, mining and metal detecting on state-owned aquatic lands are primarily related to

protecting habitat for fish and other aquatic life, degrading water quality, and interfering with navigation and other recreational opportunities.

The requirement for anyone wishing to conduct any type of prospecting, mining and metal detecting on state-owned aquatic lands to obtain a use authorization prior to commencing operations will be determined on a case-by-case basis after considering all proprietary interests of the state.

Proponents wishing to conduct any type of prospecting, mining and metal detecting on state-owned aquatic lands must file an application with the aquatic district office responsible for the proposed location of the operations to begin the determination process. Some uses may be allowed with no restrictions, while others may be allowed only with certain conditions that ensure WDNR is fulfilling the statutory management guidelines listed in RCW 79.105.030.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Parks Development Service Center
PO Box 42650
Olympia, WA 98504-2650
(360) 902-8500 phone
www.parks.wa.gov

Panning, sluicing, or dredging for gold or other minerals is not allowed within streams or other waterways in any state park. Such activity is also prohibited in the state Seashore Conservation Area, which lies between the line of extreme low tide and the line of ordinary high water, extending from Cape Disappointment to the south boundary of the Makah Indian Reservation on the outer Washington coast (RCW 79A.05.605), except for the areas established under the placer mining pilot study authorized by Section 1, Chapter 83, Laws of 2008. Contact WDFW for maps of the study areas.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks)

Parks Development Service Center
PO Box 42650
Olympia, WA 98504-2650
(360) 902-8500 phone
www.parks.wa.gov

Panning, sluicing, or dredging for gold or other minerals is not allowed within streams or other waterways in any state park. Such activity is also prohibited in the state Seashore Conservation Area, which lies between the line of extreme low tide and the line of ordinary high water, extending from Cape Disappointment to the south boundary of the Makah Indian Reservation on the outer Washington coast (RCW 79A.05.605), except for the areas established under the placer mining pilot study authorized by Section 1, Chapter 83, Laws of 2008. Contact WDFW for maps of the study areas.

Local Government – Cities, Counties, and Other Municipalities

Cities and counties locally administer the Shoreline Management Act through master plans for shoreline protection. The plans identify areas where activities can or cannot be conducted. City and county planning offices require permits for any shoreline use or activity valued at $2500 or more, or that materially interferes with normal public use of a waterway or shoreline area. Contact the local government planning department where you plan to prospect for information about permits they may require.

Tribal Governments

Streams and waterways on treaty Indian tribal lands or reservations are closed to all mineral mining or prospecting unless permission is granted by the tribal government. The tribes are also interested in protecting treaty fish habitat from environmental degradation and restoring damaged habitat to its full productive potential. Technical staff of individual tribes can provide background fisheries information for streams and may also provide assistance for fish habitat improvement projects.

Definitions of Terms

The following definitions apply to mineral prospecting activities that you conduct under authorization of the mineral prospecting rules and this pamphlet. Terms in this pamphlet that are in **bold** font are defined here.

Abandoning an excavation site – Not working an **excavation site** for 48 hours or longer.

Aggregate – A mixture of minerals separable by mechanical or physical means.

Artificial materials – Clean, inert material used to construct diversion structures for **mineral prospecting**.

Bank – Any land surface above the **ordinary high water line** that adjoins a body of water and contains it except during floods. The term "bank" also includes all land surfaces of islands above the ordinary high water line that adjoin a body of water and that are below the flood elevation of their surrounding body of water.

Bed – The land below (waterward of) the **ordinary high water lines** of **state waters**. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other artificial **watercourses** except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been artificially altered.

Bed materials – Naturally occurring material, such as gravel, cobble, rock, rubble, sand, mud, and aquatic plants, that form the **beds** of **state waters**. Bed materials are also found in deposits or bars above the **wetted perimeter** of water bodies.

Boulder – A **stream** substrate particle larger than ten inches in diameter.

Classify – To sort **aggregate** by hand or through a screen, grizzly, or similar device to remove the larger material and concentrate the remaining aggregate.

Concentrator – A device used to physically or mechanically separate the valuable mineral content from **aggregate**.

Crevicing – Removing **aggregate** from cracks and crevices using **hand-held mineral prospecting tools** or water pressure.

Dredging – Removal of **bed material** using other than **hand-held tools**.

Excavation site – The pit, furrow, or hole from which **aggregate** is removed to process and recover minerals or into which wastewater is discharged to settle out sediments.

Fish habitat improvement structures or **Stream channel improvements** - Natural materials such as large wood, rock, or synthetic materials such as chain or rope placed in or next to bodies of water to improve existing conditions for fish life. Examples are engineered logjams, large woody material, and boulders.

Fish guard - A device installed at or near a surface water diversion head gate, or on the intake of any device used for pumping water from fish-bearing waters, to prevent entrainment, injury, or death of fish life. Fish guards physically keep fish from entering the diversion or pump intake and do not rely on avoidance behavior.

Fish life – All fish species, including but not limited to **food fish**, **shellfish**, **game fish**, and other unclassified fish species and all stages of development of those species.

Food fish – Those species of the classes Osteichthyes, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes that must not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the director of **WDFW**.

Frequent scour zone – The area between the **wetted perimeter** and the **toe of the slope**. The frequent scour zone is comprised of **aggregate**, **boulders**, or bedrock. Organic soils are not present in the frequent scour zone.

Freshwater area – Those **state waters** and associated **beds** waterward of the **ordinary high water line** that are upstream of **river** mouths. Freshwater areas also include including all **lakes**, ponds, and tributary **streams** and surface-water-connected wetlands that provide or maintain habitat that suppors fish life. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water treatment and conveyance systems, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Ganged equipment – Two or more pieces of **mineral prospecting equipment** joined together to increase efficiency. An example is adding a second **sluice** to a **high-banker**.

Gold and Fish pamphlet ("pamphlet") – A document that details the rules for conducting small-scale and other **prospecting** and **mining** activities, and which serves as the **hydraulic project approval** for certain **mineral prospecting** and mining activities in Washington state.

Hand-held mineral prospecting tools – Tools used for mineral prospecting that are held by hand and are not powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, or pneumatics. Examples are metal detectors, shovels, picks, trowels, hammers, pry bars, hand-operated winches, and battery-operated pumps specific to **prospecting**; and **vac-pacs**.

Hand-held tools – Tools held by hand and are not powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, pneumatics, or electricity. Some examples of hand-held tools are shovels, rakes, hammers, pry bars, and cable winches.

This definition does not apply to hand-held tools used for **mineral prospecting**. See "**hand-held mineral prospecting tools**".

Hatchery – Any water impoundment or facility used for the captive spawning, hatching, or rearing of fish life.

High-banker – A stationary **concentrator** operated outside the **wetted perimeter** of the body of water from which the water is removed, using water supplied by hand or by pumping. A high-banker consists of a **sluice** box, hopper, and water supply. A**ggregate** is supplied to the high-banker by means other than **suction dredging**. This definition excludes **rocker boxes**. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. High-banker

High-banking – Using a **high-banker** to recover minerals.

Hydraulic project – Construction or performance of other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or **bed** of any of the salt or fresh **waters of the state**.

Hydraulic Project Approval (**HPA**) –

(a) A written approval for a **hydraulic project** signed by the director of **WDFW** or the director's designates;

(b) A printed **Gold and Fish pamphlet** issued by WDFW which identifies and authorizes specific minor hydraulic project activities for **mineral prospecting** and **placer** mining.

Job site – The area of ground including and immediately adjacent to the area where work is conducted under the authority of an **HPA**. For **mineral prospecting** and **placer** mining projects, the job site includes the **excavation site**.

Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) – A form provided by WDFW and other agencies that a person may submit to request a written **HPA** for a **hydraulic project**.

Lake – Any natural standing fresh water or artificially-impounded natural fresh waters of the state, except impoundments of the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Large woody material – Trees or tree parts larger than 4 inches in diameter and longer than six feet, and rootwads, wholly or partially waterward of the **ordinary high water line**.

Mean higher high water (MHHW) – The tidal elevation obtained by averaging each day's highest tide at a particular location over a period of 19 years. It is measured from the **mean lower low water** = 0.0 tidal elevation.

Mean lower low water (MLLW) – The 0.0 tidal elevation. It is determined by averaging each day's lowest tide at a particular location over a period of nineteen years, as determined by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). It is measured from mean lower low water, which is a reference datum used to delineate waters of the state in saltwater areas.

Mineral prospect or **mineral prospecting** – To excavate, **process**, or **classify aggregate** using **hand-held mineral prospecting tools** and **mineral prospecting equipment**.

Mineral prospecting equipment – Any natural or manufactured device, implement, or animal (other than the human body) that you use in any aspect of **prospecting** for or recovering minerals.

Mini high-banker – A **high-banker** with a **riffle** area of three square feet or less. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. Mini high-banker

Mini rocker box – A **rocker box** with a **riffle** area of three square feet or less. See Figure 3.

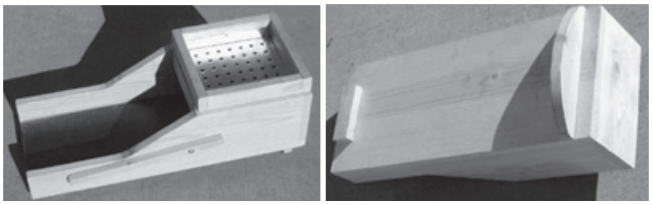

Figure 3. Mini rocker box (top view and bottom view)

Mining – The production activity that follows **mineral prospecting**.

Natural conditions – Environmental situations that occur or are found in nature. This does not include artificial or manufactured conditions.

Ordinary high water line (OHWL) – The mark on the shores of all water that will be found by examining the **bed** and **banks** and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long

continued in ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil or vegetation a character distinct from that of the abutting upland. Provided that in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found, the ordinary high water line adjoining saltwater shall be the line of **mean higher high water**, and the ordinary high water line adjoining freshwater shall be the elevation of the mean annual flood.

Pan – An open metal or plastic dish operated by hand to separate gold or other minerals from **aggregate** by washing the aggregate. See Figure 4.

Figure 4. Pan

Panning – The use of a **pan** to wash **aggregate**.

Person – An applicant, authorized agent, permittee, or contractor. The term "person" includes an individual, a public or private entity, or organization.

Placer – A glacial or alluvial deposit of gravel or sand containing eroded particles of minerals.

Pool – A portion of the stream with reduced current velocity, often with water deeper than the surrounding areas.

Power sluice – **High-banker**

Power sluice/suction dredge combination – A machine that can be used as a **power sluice**, or with minor modifications, as a **suction dredge**. See Figure 5.

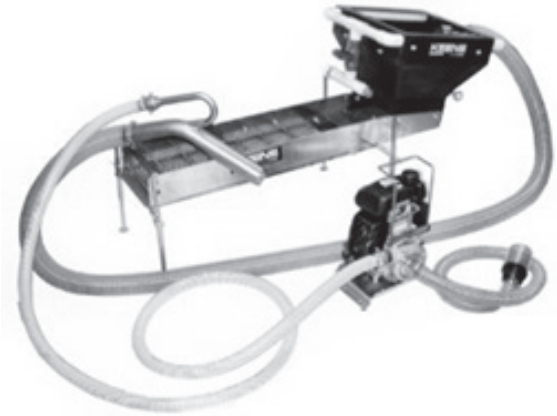

Figure 5. Power sluice/suction dredge combination

Process aggregate or **processing aggregate** – The physical or mechanical separation of the valuable mineral content within **aggregate**.

Prospecting – The exploration for minerals and mineral deposits.

Protection of fish life – Avoiding, minimizing unavoidable impacts, and compensating for remaining mpacts to fish life and the habitat that supports fish life through mitigation sequencing.

Redd – A nest that made in gravel, consisting of a depression dug by a fish for egg deposition, and associated gravel mounds. See Figure 6.

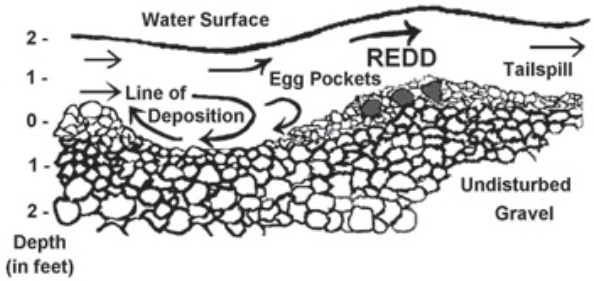

Figure 6. Cross section of a typical redd

Riffle – The bottom of a **concentrator** containing a series of crevices and grooves to catch and retain a mineral such as gold.; or a short, relatively shallow and coarse-bedded length of stream over which the stream flows at higher velocity and higher turbulence than it normally does in comparison to a pool.

River– See **Watercourse**.

Rocker box – A non-motorized **concentrator** consisting of a hopper attached to a cradle and a **sluice** box that you operate with a rocking motion. See Figure 7.

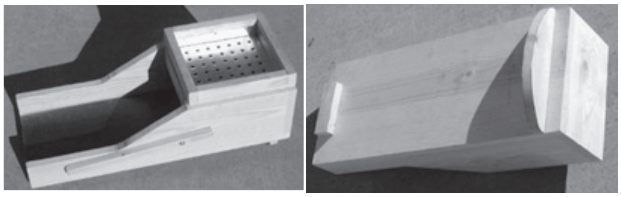

Figure 7. Rocker box (top view and bottom view)

Saltwater area – Those state waters and associated beds waterward of the ordinary high water line in Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the open coast. Saltwater areas include estuaries and other surface-water-connected wetlands that provide or maintain habitat that supports fish life. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water treatment and conveyance systems, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Shellfish – Those species of saltwater and freshwater invertebrates that have been classified and that must not be taken except as authorized by rule of the commission. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

Sluice – A trough equipped with **riffles** across its bottom used to recover gold and other minerals with the use of flowing water. See Figure 8.

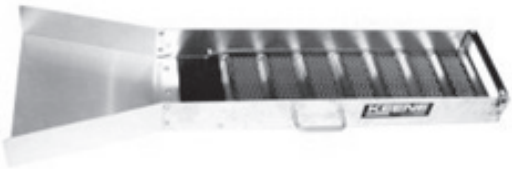

Figure 8. Sluice

Spiral wheel – A hand-operated or battery-operated rotating **pan** used to recover gold and minerals with the use of water. See Figure 9.

Figure 9. Spiral wheel

Stable slope – A **slope** without measurable evidence of slumping, sloughing, or other movement. Stable slopes will not show no evidence of landslides, uprooted or tilted trees, exposed soils, water-saturated soils, and mud, or the recent erosion of soils and sediment. **Woody vegetation** is typically present on stable slopes.

Suction dredge – A machine used to move submerged **aggregate** via hydraulic suction. The aggregate is processed through an attached **sluice** box to recover gold and other minerals. See Figure 10.

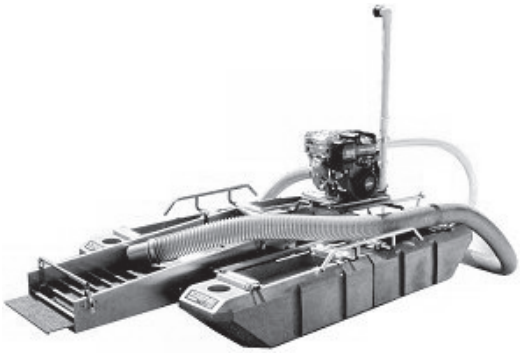

Figure 10. Suction dredge

Suction dredging – Using a **suction dredge** to recover gold and other minerals.

Tailings – The waste material that remains after processing **aggregate** for minerals.

Toe of the bank – The distinct break in **slope** between the stream **bank** or shoreline and the stream bottom or marine beach or **bed**, excluding areas of sloughing. For steep banks that extend into the water, the toe may be submerged waterward of the **ordinary high water line**. For artificial structures, such as jetties or bulkheads, the toe refers to the base of the structure, where it meets the stream bed or marine beach or bed.

Toe of the slope – The base or bottom of a **slope** at the point where the ground surface abruptly changes to a significantly flatter grade.

Unstable slope – A **slope** with visible evidence of slumping, sloughing, or other movement. Evidence of unstable slopes includes landslides, uprooted or tilted trees, exposed soils, water-saturated soils, and mud, or the recent erosion of soils and sediment. **Woody vegetation** is typically not present on unstable slopes.

Vac-pac – A motorized, portable vacuum that you use for **prospecting**. See Figure 11.

Figure 11. Vac-pac

Watercourse, **River or stream** – Any portion of a stream or river channel, **bed**, **bank**, or bottom waterward of the **ordinary high water line** of **waters of the state.** Watercourse also means areas in which fish may spawn, reside, or pass, and tributary waters with defined bed or banks, which influence the quality of fish habitat downstream. Watercourse also means waters that flow on an intermittent basis or which fluctuate in level during the year, and the term applies to the entire bed of such watercourse whether or not the water is at peak level. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Waters of the state or **State waters** – All salt and fresh waters waterward of the **ordinary high water line** and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

Wetted perimeter – The areas of a **watercourse** covered with water. The wetted perimeter varies with flow, discharge, and tides.

Woody vegetation – Perennial trees and shrubs having stiff stems and bark. Woody vegetation does not include grasses, forbs, or annual plants.

Mineral Prospecting in Freshwater Without Timing Restrictions

You may **mineral prospect** year-round in all fresh **waters of the state**, except **lakes**. You must follow the rules listed below, but you do not need to have the Gold and Fish pamphlet on the **job site** when working in freshwaters of the state.

1. When **mineral prospecting** without timing restrictions, you may use only **hand-held mineral prospecting tools** and the following **mineral prospecting equipment**:
   (a) **Pans**;
   (b) **Spiral wheels**;
   (c) **Sluices**, **concentrators**, **mini rocker boxes**, and **mini high-bankers** with **riffle** areas totaling 3 square feet or less, including **ganged equipment**.
2. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one hand-operated winch to move **boulders** or **large woody material** that is not embedded or located within the wetted perimeter. You may use additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize boulders or large woody material that is not embedded.
3. You may work within the **wetted perimeter** only from one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.
4. You may not disturb **fish life** or **redds** within the **bed**. If you observe or encounter fish life or redds within the bed, or actively spawning fish when collecting or **processing aggregate**, you must relocate your operation. You must avoid areas containing live freshwater mussels. If you encounter live mussels during excavation, you must relocate your operation.
5. Aggregate excavation, collection, and removal:
   (a) You may excavate only by hand or with **hand-held mineral prospecting tools**.
   (b) You may not excavate, collect, or remove **aggregate** from within the **wetted perimeter**. See Figures 12 and 13.
   (c) You may work in only one **excavation site** at a time. However, you may use a second excavation site as a settling pond. Multiple persons may work within a single excavation site.
   (d) When collecting or excavating aggregate you may not stand within, or allow aggregate to enter, the wetted perimeter.
   (e) You must fill all excavation sites and level all **tailing** piles prior to moving to another excavation site or **abandoning an excavation site**. If you move **boulders**, you must return them, as as well as possible, to their approximate original location.
   (d) You may not undermine, move, or disturb **large woody material** embedded in the slopes or located wholly or partially within the wetted perimeter. You may move large woody material and boulders located entirely within the **frequent scour zone**, but you must keep them within the frequent scour zone. You may not cut large woody material. See Figure 13.
   (e) You may not undermine, cut, or disturb live, rooted **woody vegetation** of any kind.
   (f) You may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from the **toe of the slope**. You also may not excavate,

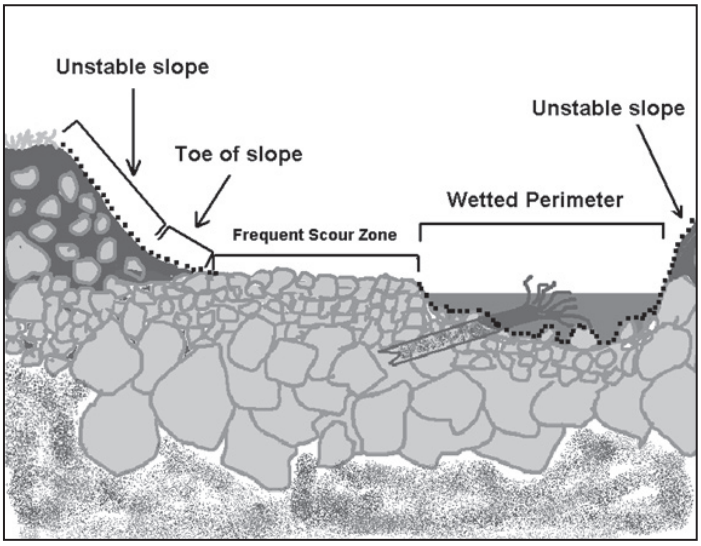

Figure 12. Cross section of a typical body of water, showing areas where excavation is not permitted under rules for mineral prospecting without timing restrictions. Dashed lines indicate areas where excavation is not permitted.

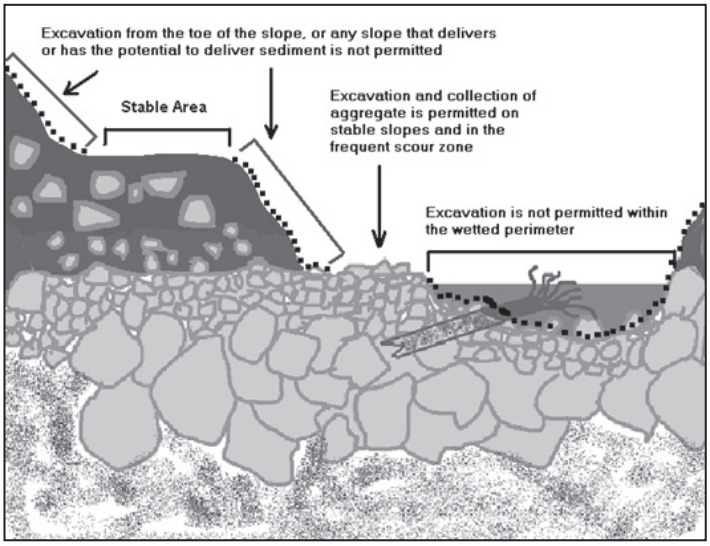

Figure 13. Permitted and prohibited excavation sites in a typical body of water under rules for mineral prospecting without timing restrictions. Dashed lines indicate areas where excavation is not permitted.

collect, or remove aggregate from an **unstable slope** or any slope that delivers, or has the potential to deliver, sediment to the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. See Figures 14 and 15.

6. Rules for **processing aggregate**:
   (a) You may stand within the **wetted perimeter** when processing aggregate with **pans**, **spiral wheels**, and **sluices**.
   (b) You may not stand on or process directly on **redds** or disturb incubating **fish life**. You may not allow **tailings** or visible sediment plumes (visibly muddy water) to enter redds or areas where fish life are located within the **bed**.
   (c) You may not level or disturb tailing piles that remain within the wetted perimeter after processing aggregate.
   (d) If you collected or excavated aggregate outside of the frequent scour zone, you must classify it at the collection or **excavation site** before processing.
   (e) When using a sluice, you may process only classified aggregate within the wetted perimeter.
   (f) The maximum width of a sluice, measured at its widest point, including attachments, shall not exceed 25% of the width of the wetted perimeter at the point of placement.
   (g) You may process with a sluice only in areas within the wetted perimeter that are composed primarily of **boulders** and bedrock. You must separate sluice locations by at least 50 feet. You may not place structures within the wetted perimeter to check or divert the water flow.
   (h) You may operate **mini high-bankers** or other **concentrators** only outside the wetted perimeter. You may not allow visible sediment or muddy water to enter the wetted perimeter. A second excavation site may be used as a settling pond.
   (i) As provided in RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070, any device you use for pumping water from fish-bearing waters must be equipped with a fish guard to prevent fish from entering the pump intake. You must screen the pump intake with material that has openings no larger than 5/64 inch for square openings, measured side to side, or 3/32 inch diameter for round openings, and the screen must have at least one square inch of functional screen area for every gallon per minute (gpm) of water drawn through it. For example, a 100 gpm-rated pump would require at least a 100 square inch screen.
   (j) You may not excavate, collect, remove, or process aggregate within 400 feet of any fishway, dam, or **hatchery** water intake.
   (k) You may not disturb existing **habitat improvement structures or stream channel improvements**.
   (l) All equipment fueling and servicing must be done so that petroleum products do not enter the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water, and contact the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990). You may not return the equipment to the water until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants outside the frequent scour zone, and in the shade when possible.

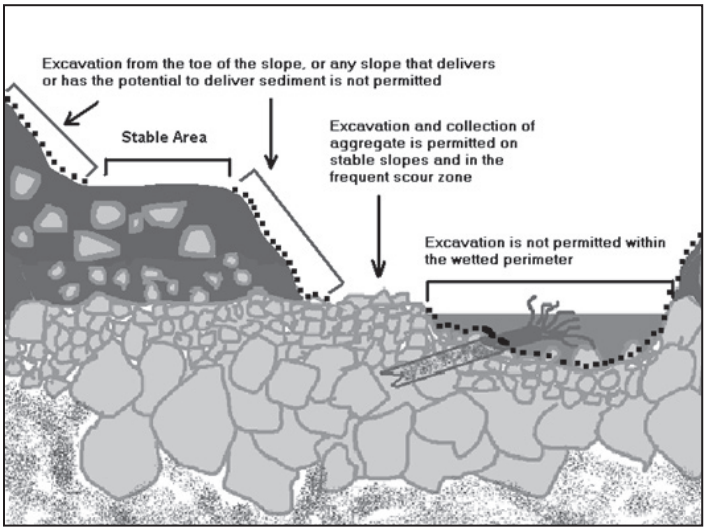

Figure 14. Cross section of a typical body of water, showing unstable slopes, stable areas, and permissible or prohibited excavation sites under rules for mineral prospecting without timing restrictions. Dashed line indicates areas where excavation is not permitted.

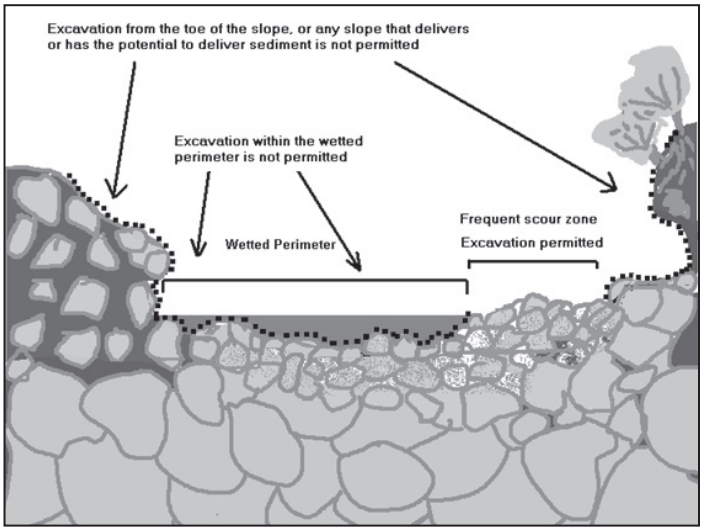

Figure 15. Cross section of a typical body of water showing unstable slopes, stable areas, and permissible or prohibited excavation sites under rules for mineral prospecting without timing restrictions. Dashed line indicates areas where excavation is not permitted.

(m) If at any time, as a result of project activities, you observe a fish kill or fish life in distress, you must immediately cease operations and notify WDFW and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990) of the problem. You may not resume work until WDFW gives approval. WDFW may require additional measures to mitigate the prospecting impacts.

Mineral Prospecting in Freshwaters With Timing Restrictions

You may mineral prospect in the fresh waters of the state only during the times and with the mineral prospecting equipment limitations identified in the table of authorized work times beginning on page 18 of this pamphlet. You must follow the rules listed below, and you must have a copy of the Gold and Fish pamphlet on the job site.

1. When mineral prospecting with timing restrictions, you may use only hand-held mineral prospecting tools and the following mineral prospecting equipment:
   (a) Pans;
   (b) Spiral wheels;
   (c) Sluices, concentrators, rocker boxes, and high-bankers with riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment;
   (d) Suction dredges should have suction intake nozzles with inside diameters of five inches or less, but shall be no greater than five and one-quarter inches to account for manufacturing tolerances and possible deformation of the nozzle. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the suction intake nozzle size. See Figure 16.

Figure 16. Dredge intake nozzle

   (e) Power sluice/suction dredge combinations that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment, suction intake nozzles with inside diameters that should be five inches or less, but shall be no greater than five and one-quarter inches to account for manufacturing tolerances and possible deformation of the nozzle, and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the suction intake nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the suction intake nozzle size. See Figure 16.
   (f) High-bankers and power sluices that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment, and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less.
2. The widest point of a sluice, including attachments, must not exceed twenty-five percent of the wetted perimeter at the point of placement.
3. The suction intake nozzle and hose of suction dredges and power sluice/suction dredge combinations must not exceed the diameters allowed in the listing for the stream or stream reach where you are operating, as identified in the table of authorized work times beginning on page 18 of this pamphlet.
4. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one motorized winch and one hand-operated winch to move boulders and large woody material that is not embedded, and additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize them.
5. Equipment separation:
   (a) You may use hand-held mineral prospecting tools; pans; spiral wheels; or sluices, mini rocker boxes, or mini high-bankers with riffle areas totaling three square feet or less, including ganged equipment, as close to other mineral prospecting equipment as desired.
   (b) When operating any sluice or rocker box with a riffle area exceeding three square feet (including ganged equipment), suction dredge, power sluice/suction dredge combination, high-banker, or power sluice within the wetted perimeter, you must be at least 200 feet from all others also operating this type of equipment. This separation is measured as a radius from the equipment you are operating. You may locate this equipment closer than 200 feet if only one piece of equipment is actually operating within that 200 foot radius. See Figure 17.

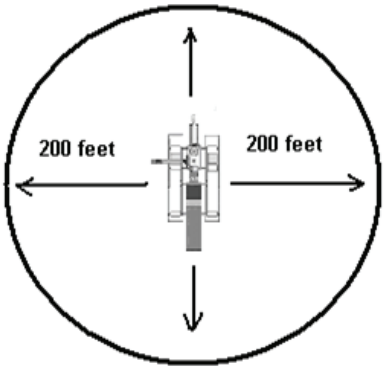

Figure 17. Equipment separation requirement

(c) When operating any sluice or rocker box with a riffle area exceeding three square feet (including ganged equipment), suction dredge, power sluice/suction dredge combination, high-banker, or power sluice outside of the wetted perimeter that discharges tailings or wastewater to the wetted perimeter, your equipment must be at least 200 feet from all others also operating this type of equipment. This separation is measured as a radius from the equipment you are operating. You may locate this equipment closer than 200 feet if only one piece of equipment is actually operating within that 200 foot radius. See Figure 17.

6. As provided in RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070, any device you use for pumping water from fish-bearing waters must be equipped with a fish guard to prevent passage of fish into the pump intake. You must screen the pump intake with material that has openings no larger than 5/64 inch for square openings, measured side to side, or 3/32 inch diameter for round openings, and the screen must have at least one square inch of functional screen area for every gallon per minute (gpm) of water drawn through it. For example, a 100 gpm-rated pump would require at least a 100 square inch screen.
7. All equipment fueling and servicing must be done so that petroleum products do not get into the body of water or frequent scour zone. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water, and contact the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990). You may not return your equipment to the water until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants outside the frequent scour zone, and in the shade when possible.
8. You may work within the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone only from one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset. If your mineral prospecting equipment exceeds one-half the width of the wetted perimeter of the stream, you must remove the equipment from the wetted perimeter or move it so that a minimum of 50% of the wetted perimeter is free of equipment between one-half hour after official sunset to one-half hour prior to official sunrise.
9. You may not excavate, collect, remove, or process aggregate within 400 feet of any fishway, dam, or hatchery water intake.
10. You must not disturb existing habitat improvement structures or stream channel improvements.
11. You may not undermine, move, or disturb large woody

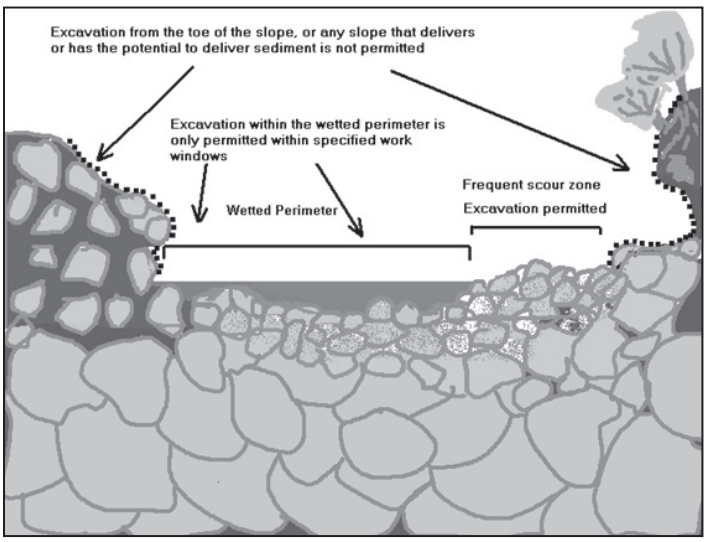

Figure 18. Cross section of a typical body of water showing unstable slopes, stable areas, and permissible or prohibited excavation sites under rules for mineral prospecting with timing restrictions. Dashed line indicates areas where excavation is not permitted.

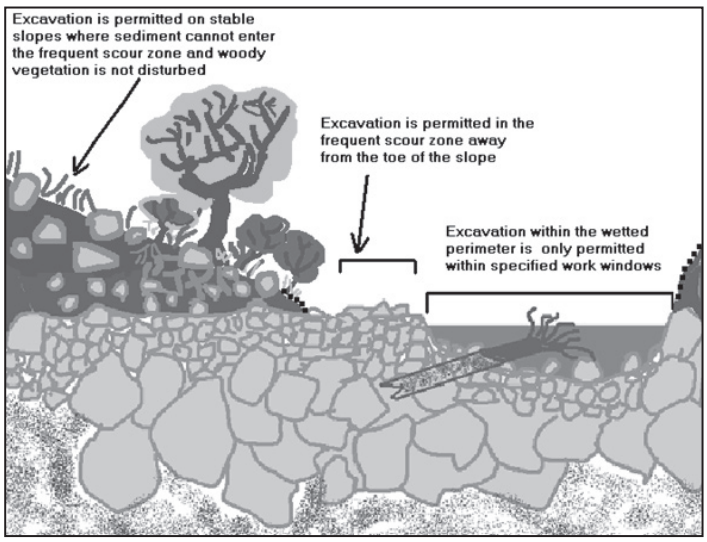

Figure 19. Permitted and prohibited excavation sites in a typical body of water under rules for mineral prospecting with timing restrictions. Dashed lines indicate areas where excavation is not permitted.

material embedded in the slopes or located wholly or partially within the wetted perimeter. You may move large woody material and boulders located entirely within the frequent scour zone, but you must keep them within the frequent scour zone. You may not cut large woody material.

12. You may not undermine, cut, or disturb live, rooted woody vegetation of any kind.
13. You may work in only one excavation site at a time. However, you may use a second excavation site as a settling pond. Multiple individuals may work within a single excavation site.
14. You must fill all excavation sites and level all tailing piles before moving to another excavation site or abandoning the excavation site.
15. You may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from the toe of the slope. You also may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from an unstable slope or any slope that delivers, or has the potential to deliver, sediment to the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. See Figures 18 and 19.
16. You may partially divert a body of water into mineral prospecting equipment. However, at no time may the diversion structure be greater than 50% of the width of the wetted perimeter, including the width of the equipment. You may not divert the body of water outside of the wetted perimeter.
17. You may use materials only from within the wetted perimeter, or artificial materials from outside the wetted perimeter, to construct the diversion structure by hand. Before abandoning the site, you must remove artificial materials used in the construction of a diversion structure and restore the site to its approximate original condition.
18. You may process aggregate collected from the frequent scour zone:
    (a) At any location if you use pans; spiral wheels; mini rocker boxes; mini high-bankers; or sluices or other concentrators with riffle areas totaling three square feet or less, including ganged equipment.
    (b) Only in the frequent scour zone or upland areas landward of the frequent scour zone if you use power sluice/suction dredge combinations, high-bankers, or power sluices with riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment; or sluices or rocker boxes that have riffle areas totaling more than three but less than ten square feet, including ganged equipment. You may not discharge tailings to the wetted perimeter when using this equipment. However, you may discharge wastewater to the wetted perimeter if its entry point into the wetted perimeter is at least 200 feet from any other wastewater discharge entry point.
19. You may process aggregate collected from the upland areas landward of the frequent scour zone:
    (a) At any location if you use pans; spiral wheels; or sluices, concentrators, mini rocker boxes, and mini high-bankers with riffle areas totaling three square feet or less, including ganged equipment. You must classify the aggregate at the collection or excavation site prior to processing with this equipment within the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone.
    (b) Only at an upland location landward of the frequent scour zone if you use power sluice/suction dredge combinations, high-bankers, power sluices, or rocker boxes. You may not discharge tailings or wastewater into the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone.
    (c) Within the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone if you use a sluice with a riffle area greater than three square feet. You must classify the aggregate at the collection or excavation site prior to processing.
20. You may use pressurized water only for crevicing or for redistributing dredge tailings within the wetted perimeter. No other use of pressurized water is permitted.
21. You may conduct crevicing in the wetted perimeter, in the frequent scour zone, or landward of the frequent scour zone. The hose connecting fittings of pressurized water tools used for crevicing may not have an inside diameter larger than ¾-inch. If you crevice landward of the frequent scour zone, you may not discharge sediment or wastewater to the wetted perimeter or the frequent scour zone.
22. You must avoid areas containing live freshwater mussels. If you encounter live mussels during excavation, you must relocate the operation.
23. You may not disturb redds. If you observe or encounter redds or actively spawning fish when collecting or processing aggregate, you must relocate the operation.
24. If at any time, as a result of project activities, you observe a fish kill or fish life in distress, you must immediately stop operations and notify WDFW and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division of the problem (1-800-258-5990). You may not resume work until WDFW gives approval. WDFW may require additional measures to mitigate the prospecting impacts.

Mineral Prospecting on Ocean Beaches

You may mineral prospect year-round on ocean beaches of the state. You must follow the rules listed below, and must have the Gold and Fish pamphlet on the job site when working on ocean beaches of the state, except as noted below.

1. You may mineral prospect only between the line of ordinary high tide and the line of extreme low tide on beaches within the Seashore Conservation Area set under RCW 79A.05.605 and managed by Washington state parks and recreation commission.
2. No written or pamphlet HPA is required to mineral prospect south of the Copalis River, if you operate landward of the upper limit of ghost shrimp burrowing in the beach; waterward of the ordinary high tide line; and you do not use fresh water from fish-bearing streams during operations. See Figure 20.
3. You may use only hand-held mineral prospecting tools and the following mineral prospecting equipment:
   (a) Pans;
   (b) Spiral wheels;
   (c) Sluices, concentrators, rocker boxes, and high-bankers with riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment;
   (d) Suction dredges that have suction intake nozzles with inside diameters that should be five inches or less, but must be no greater than five and one-quarter inches to account for manufacturing tolerances and possible deformation of the nozzle. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the nozzle size;
   (e) Power sluice/suction dredge combinations that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment; suction intake nozzles with inside diameters that should be five inches or less, but must be no greater than five and one-quarter inches to account for manufacturing tolerances and possible deformation of the nozzle; and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the suction intake nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the nozzle size; and
   (f) High-bankers and power sluices that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment, and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less.

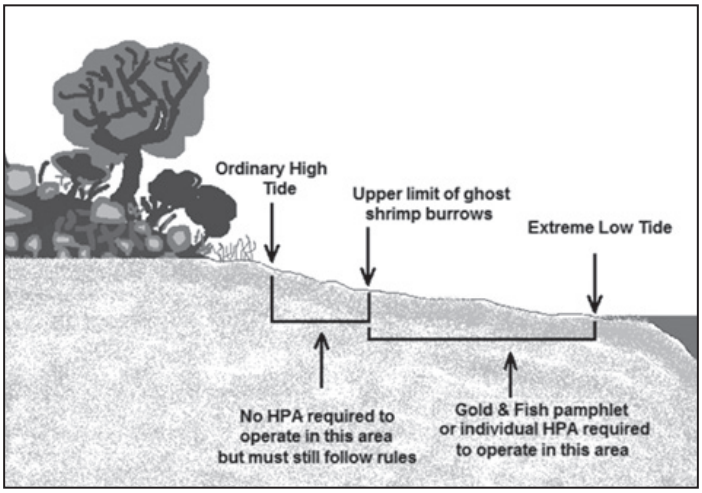

Figure 20. Beach area where no written or pamphlet HPA is required

4. When operated in fish-bearing freshwater streams, the widest point of a sluice, including attachments, must not exceed twenty-five percent of the width of the wetted perimeter at the point of placement.
5. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one motorized winch and one hand-operated winch to move boulders and large woody material that is not embedded, and additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize them.
6. Under RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070, any device you use for pumping water from fish-bearing waters must be equipped with a fish guard to prevent fish from entering the pump intake. You must screen the pump intake with material that has openings no larger than five sixty-fourths inch for square openings, measured side to side, or three thirty-seconds inch diameter for round openings, and the screen must have at least one square inch of functional screen area for every gallon per minute (gpm) of water drawn through it. For example, a one hundred gpm-rated pump would require a screen with a surface area of at least one hundred square inches.
7. All equipment fueling and servicing must be done so that petroleum products do not enter the wetted perimeter. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water and beach, and contact the Washington military department emergency management division. You may not return the equipment to the water or beach until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants away from the water inside a vehicle or landward of the beach, and in the shade when possible.
8. You may work only from one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset. If you use mineral prospecting equipment in a fish-bearing freshwater stream and the equipment exceeds one-half the width of the wetted perimeter of the stream, You

must remove the equipment from the wetted perimeter or move it so that at least fifty percent of the wetted perimeter is free of equipment from one-half hour after official sunset to one-half hour before official sunrise.

9. You may not undermine, cut, disturb, or move large woody material or woody debris jams.
10. You may work in only one excavation site at a time. However, you may use a second excavation site as a settling pond. Multiple persons may work within a single excavation site.
11. You must backfill all trenches, depressions, or holes created in the beach during project activities before moving to another excavation site (except during use as a settling pond) or leaving an excavation site.
12. You may partially divert a body of water into mineral prospecting equipment. However, at no time may the diversion structure be greater than fifty percent of the width of the wetted perimeter of a fish-bearing freshwater stream, including the width of the equipment. You may not divert the body of water outside of the wetted perimeter.
13. You may use materials only from within the wetted perimeter, or artificial materials from outside the wetted perimeter, to construct the diversion structure by hand. Before abandoning the site, You must remove artificial materials used to construct a diversion structure and restore the site to its approximate original condition.
14. You may use pressurized water only for redistributing dredge tailings within the wetted perimeter. No other use of pressurized water is permitted.
15. You may not disturb live razor clams or other shellfish within the bed. If you observe or encounter live razor clams or other shellfish during excavation, you must relocate the operation.
16. If at any time, as a result of project activities, you observe a fish kill or fish life in distress, you must immediately stop operations and notify WDFW and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division of the problem (1-800-258-5990). You may not resume work until WDFW gives approval. WDFW may require additional measures to mitigate the prospecting impacts.

Authorized Work Times

You may conduct mineral prospecting and placer mining only in the state waters, with the equipment restrictions, and during the times specified in the following table.

1. The general work time for a county applies to all state waters within that county, unless otherwise indicated in the table.
2. The work time for a listed state water applies to all its tributaries, unless otherwise indicated. Some state waters occur in multiple counties. Check the listing for the county in which mineral prospecting or placer mining is to be conducted to determine the work time for that state water.
3. Where a tributary is listed as a boundary, that boundary shall be the line perpendicular to the receiving stream that is projected from the most upstream point of the tributary mouth to the opposite bank of the receiving stream. See Figure 21.

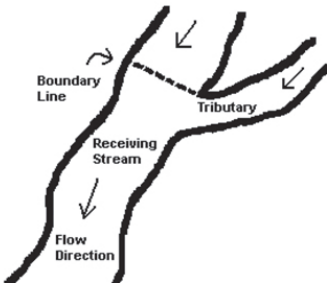

Figure 21. Stream boundary line.

4. Mineral prospecting and placer mining within waterbodies identified in the table of authorized work times as "Submit Application" are not authorized under the Gold and Fish pamphlet. You must obtain a written individual HPA to work in these waterbodies.
5. Mineral prospecting using mineral prospecting equipment that has suction intake nozzles with inside diameters that should be four inches or less, but shall be no greater than four and one-quarter inches to account for manufacturing tolerances and possible deformation of the nozzle is authorized only in the listed state waters, and any tributaries to them, unless otherwise indicated in the table. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the nozzle size.
6. Mineral prospecting using mineral prospecting equipment that has suction intake nozzles with inside diameters that should be five inches or less, but shall be no greater than five and one quarter inches to account for manufacturing tolerances and possible deformation of the nozzle is authorized only in the listed state waters in the following table. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the nozzle size. You may use only mineral prospecting equipment with suction intake nozzle inside diameters of four and one-quarter inches or less in tributaries of these state waters. The inside diameter of the dredge hose attached to the nozzle may be no greater than one inch larger than the nozzle size.

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Adams County	**July 1-October 31**	**X**	**–**
Crab Creek (41.0002)	July 16-February 28	X	X
Esquatzel Creek (36.MISC)	June 1-February 28	X	X
Palouse River (34.0003)	July 16-February 28	X	X
Asotin County	**July 16-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Snake River (35.0002)	See below	–	–
Alpowa Creek (35.1440)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Asotin Creek (35.1716)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Couse Creek (35.2147)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Grande Ronde River (35.2192)	July 16-September 15	X	X
Tenmile Creek (35.2100)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Benton County	**June 1 September 30**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Glade Creek (31.0851)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Yakima River (37.0002)	June 1-September 15	X	X
Amon Creek (37.0009)	June 1-September 30	X	–
Corral Creek (37.0002)	June 1-September 30	X	–
Spring Creek (37.0205)	June 1-September 30	X	–
Chelan County	**July 16-August 15**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Mouth to falls at river mile 1.0	July 1-February 28	X	–
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Upstream of falls at river mile 1.0	July 1-March 31	X	–
Chelan River (47.0052) Mouth to Chelan Dam	July 16-September 30	X	X
Colockum Creek (40.0760)	July 1-October 31	X	–
Entiat River (46.0042) Mouth to Entiat Falls	July 16-July 31	X	X
Entiat River (46.0042) Upstream of Entiat Falls	July 16-March 31	X	–
Crum Canyon (46.0107)	July 16-March 31	X	–
Mad River (46.0125)	July 16-July 31	X	–
Indian Creek (46.0128)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Lake Chelan (47.0052)	Submit Application	–	–
Railroad Creek (47.0410)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Stehekin River (47.0508)	Submit Application	–	–
Twenty-five Mile Creek (47.0195)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Other Lake Chelan tributaries outside of North Cascades National Park	July 1-August 15	X	–
Other Lake Chelan tributaries within North Cascades National Park	Submit Application	–	–
Number 1 Canyon (45.0011)	July 1-February 28	X	–

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Number 2 Canyon (45.0012)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Squilchuck Creek (40.0836) Mouth to South Wenatchee Avenue	July 1-September 30	X	–
Squilchuck Creek (40.0836) Upstream of South Wenatchee Avenue	July 1-February 28	X	–
Stemilt Creek (40.0808) Mouth to falls	July 1-September 30	X	–
Stemilt Creek (40.0808) Upstream of falls	July 1-February 28	X	–
Wenatchee River (45.0030) Mouth to Hwy 2 Bridge in Leavenworth	July 15-September 30	X	X
Wenatchee River (45.0030) – Hwy 2 Bridge in Leavenworth to Lake Wenatchee	July 15-August 15	X	X
Beaver Creek (45.0751)	July 1-September 30	X	–
Chiwaukum Creek (45.0700)	July 1-July 31	X	–
Chiwawa River (45.0759) Mouth to Phelps Creek	July 1-July 31	X	X
Chiwawa River (45.0759) Upstream of Phelps Creek	July 1-July 31	X	–
Deep Creek (45.0764)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Phelps Creek (45.0875)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Icicle Creek (45.0474) Mouth to Johnny Creek	July 1-July 31	X	X
Icicle Creek (45.0474) Upstream of Johnny Creek	July 1-July 31	X	–
Fourth of July Creek (45.0525)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Lake Wenatchee (45.0030)	Submit Application	–	–
Little Wenatchee (45.0985) Mouth to Wilderness Boundary	July 1-July 31	X	X
Little Wenatchee (45.0985) Upstream of Wilderness Boundary	Submit Application	–	–
White River (45.1116) Mouth to White River Falls	July 1-July 31	X	X
White River (45.1116) Upstream of White River Falls	July 1-February 28	X	–
Nason Creek (45.0888)	July 1-July 31	X	–
Peshastin Creek (45.0232) Mouth to Negro Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
Ingalls Creek (45.0273) Mouth to Cascade Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Ingalls Creek (45.0273) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Negro Creek (45.0323) Mouth to falls at stream mile 2.9	Submit Application	–	–
Negro Creek (45.0323) Upstream of falls at stream mile 2.9	July 16-February 28	X	–
Ruby Creek (45.0318)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Peshastin Creek (45.0232) Upstream of Negro Creek	August 1-February 28	X	–
Tronson Creek (45.0346)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Scotty Creek (45.0376)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Shaser Creek (45.0365)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Clallam County	**July 16-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Clallam River (19.0129)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Dungeness River (18.0018)	Submit Application	–	–
Independent Creek (18.MISC)	August 1-August 31	X	–

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Elwha River (18.0272)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Hoko River (19.0148)	August 1-September 15	X	–
Jimmycomelately Creek (17.0285)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Lake Ozette (20.0046)	Submit Application	–	–
Little Quilcene River (17.0076)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Lake Ozette tributaries	July 16-September 15	X	–
Lyre River (19.0031)	August 1-September 15	X	–
McDonald Creek (18.0160)	August 1-September 15	X	–
Morse Creek (18.0185)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Ozette River (20.0046)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Pysht River (19.0113)	August 1-September 15	X	–
Quillayute River (20.0096, 20.0162, 20.0175)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Bogachiel River (20.0162)	Submit Application	–	–
Calawah River (20.0175)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Salmon Creek (17.0245)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Sekiu River (19.0203)	August 1-September 15	X	–
Snow Creek (17.0219)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Sol Duc River (20.0096)	Submit Application	–	–
Lake Pleasant (20.0313)	Submit Application	–	–
Lake Pleasant tributaries	July 16 September 15	X	–
Sooes River (20.0015)	July 16 September 15	X	–
Clark County	**July 16-September 30**	–	–
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Lacamas Creek (28.0160) Mouth to dam	August 1-August 31	X	–
Lacamas Creek (28.0160) Upstream of dam	August 1-September 30	X	–
Lewis River (27.0168)	August 1-August 15	X	X
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Mouth to Lucia Falls	August 1-August 15	X	X
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Lucia Falls to Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28	X	X
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Upstream of Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28	X	–
Lake River (28.0020)	January 1-December 31	X	X
Burnt Bridge Creek (28.0143)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Salmon Creek (28.0059)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Whipple Creek (28.0038)	August 1-September 30	X	–
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Confluence of East Fork to Merwin Dam	August 1-August 15	X	X
Cedar Creek (27.0339)	August 1-September 15	X	–
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Merwin Dam to Lower Falls	July 16-August 15	X	X

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Canyon Creek (27.0442)	July 16-February 28	X	–
North Fork Lewis River (27.0168) Upstream of Lower Falls	July 16-August 15	X	X
Washougal River (28.0159) Mouth to headwaters	August 1-August 31	X	X
Columbia County	**July 16-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Touchet River (32.0097)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Grande Ronde River tributaries (35.2192)	July 16-August 15	X	–
North Fork Touchet/Wolf Fork (32.0761)	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Touchet (32.0708)	Submit Application	–	–
Tucannon River (35.0009)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Walla Walla River (32.0008) Mouth to Oregon State line	July 16-September 15	X	X
Mill Creek (32.1436) Mouth to Oregon State line	August 1-August 15	X	–
Cowlitz County	**July 16-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) South Fork Chehalis River Mouth to Fisk Falls	August 1-August 31	X	X
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) South Fork Chehalis River Upstream of Fisk Falls	August 1-August 31	X	–
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Abernathy Creek (25.0297)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Burke Creek (27.0148)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Burris Creek (27.0151)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Bybee Creek (27.0142)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Canyon Creek (27.0147)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Coal Creek (25.0340)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Clark Creek (25.0371)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Cowlitz River (26.0002) Mouth to barrier dam at river mile 49.5	July 16-August 15	X	X
Coweeman River (26.0003) Mouth to Baird Creek	August 1-August 31	X	X
Coweeman River (26.0003) Upstream of Baird Creek	August 1-August 31	X	–
Cowlitz River (26.0002) Tributaries below barrier dam to mouth	July 16-September 30	X	–
Owl Creek (26.1441)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Toutle River (26.0227)	July 16-August 15	X	X
North Fork Toutle River (26.0314) Mouth to Debris Dam	July 16-August 15	X	X
North Fork Toutle River (26.0314) Upstream of Debris Dam	July 16-August 15	X	–
Green River (26.0323) Mouth to Shultz Creek	July 16-September 30	X	X
Green River (26.0323) Upstream of Shultz Creek	July 16-September 30	X	–
South Fork Toutle (26.0248) Mouth to Bear Creek	July 16-September 15	X	X
South Fork Toutle (26.0248) Upstream of Bear Creek	July 16-September 15	X	–
Tributaries to Silver Lake	July 16-September 30	X	–
Germany Creek (25.0313)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Kalama River (27.0002) Mouth to Kalama Falls	August 1-August 15	X	X

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Kalama River (27.0002) Upstream of Kalama Falls	August 1-August 15	X	–
Lewis River (27.0168) Mouth to East Fork Lewis River	August 1-August 15	X	X
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Confluence of East Fork to Merwin Dam	August 1-August 15	X	X
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Merwin Dam to Lower Falls	July 16-August 15	X	X
Mill Creek (25.0284)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Schoolhouse Creek (27.0139)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Douglas County	**July 1-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Douglas Creek Canyon (44.0146)	May 16-January 31	X	–
Foster Creek (50.0065)	August 1-April 15	X	–
McCarteney Creek (44.0002)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Pine/Corbaley Canyon Creek (44.0779)	September 16-April 15	X	–
Rock Island Creek (44.0630)	July 1-September 30	X	–
Ferry County	**July 1-August 31**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Kettle River (60.0002)	June 16-August 31	X	X
Boulder Creek (60.0130) Mouth to Hodgson Road Bridge	Submit Application	–	–
Boulder Creek (60.0130) Upstream of Hodgson Road Bridge	June 16-February 28	X	–
Deadman Creek (60.0008) Mouth to SR395 Crossing	Submit Application	–	–
Deadman Creek (60.0008) Upstream of SR395	June 16-February 28	X	–
Goosmus Creek (60.0254)	June 16-February 28	X	–
Toroda Creek (60.0410)	July 1-September 30	X	–
San Poil River (52.0004)	June 16-September 30	X	X
Granite Creek (52.0099) Mouth to Powerhouse Dam	June 16-September 30	X	–
Granite Creek (52.0099) Upstream of Powerhouse Dam	June 16-February 28	X	–
West Fork River San Poil (52.0192) Mouth to Deep Creek	June 16-September 30	X	X
West Fork San Poil River (52.0192) Upstream of Deep Creek	June 16-September 30	X	–
Gold Creek (52.0197)	June 16-February 28	X	–
Franklin County	**June 1-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Snake River	See below	–	–
Palouse River (34.0003)	July 16-February 28	X	X
North bank tributaries of the lower Snake River between Palouse River and the mouth of the Snake River	June 16-October 31	X	–
Garfield County	**July 16-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Snake River (35.0003)	See below	–	–
Alpowa Creek (35.1440)	July 16-December 15	X	–

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Asotin Creek (35.1716)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Deadman Creek (35.0688)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Grande Ronde River tributaries (35.2192)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Meadow Creek (35.0689)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Tucannon River (35.0009) Mouth to Panjab Creek	July 16-August 15	X	X
Tucannon River (35.0009) Upstream of Panjab Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
Pataha Creek (35.0123) Mouth to Pataha Creek	January 1-December 31	X	–
Pataha Creek (35.0123) Upstream of Pataha Creek	July 16-December 31	X	–
Grant County	**July 1-October 31**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Crab Creek (41.0002)	July 16-September 15	X	X
Grays Harbor County	**July 16-October 15**	**X**	**–**
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Mouth to Porter Creek	August 1-August 31	X	X
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Porter Creek to Fisk Falls	August 1-August 15	X	X
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Upstream of Fisk Falls	August 1-August 15	X	–
Cedar Creek (23.0570)	August 1- September 30	X	–
Cloquallum Creek (22.0501)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Porter Creek (23.0543)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Satsop River (22.0360)	August 1-August 31	X	X
Wishkah River (22.0191)	August 1-October 15	X	X
Wynoochee River (22.0260)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Copalis River (21.0767)	August 1-October 15	X	X
Elk River (22.1333)	July 1-October 31	X	X
Hoquiam River (22.0137)	August 1-October 15	X	X
Humptulips River (22.0004) Mouth to Forks	August 1-September 30	X	X
Humptulips River (22.0004) Upstream of Forks	August 1-September 30	X	–
Johns River (22.1270)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Moclips River (21.0731)	August 1-October 15	X	X
North River (24.0034)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Queets River (21.0001)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Quinault River (21.0398)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Raft River (21.0337)	August 1-October 15	X	X
Island County	**June 16-October 15**	**X**	**–**
Cavalero Creek (06.0065)	June 16-December 15	X	–
Chapman Creek (06.0070)	June 16-December 15	X	–

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Crescent Creek (06.0002)	June 16-December 15	X	–
Cultus Creek (06.0026)	June 16-March 15	X	–
Deer Creek (06.0024)	June 16-March 15	X	–
Dugualla Creek (06.0001)	June 16-March 15	X	–
Glendale Creek (06.0025)	June 16-December 15	X	–
Kristoferson Creek (06.0062-06.0063)	May 1-December 15	X	–
Maxwelton Creek (06.0029)	June 16-December 15	X	–
North Bluff Creek (06.0006)	June 16-March 15	X	–
Old Clinton Creek (06.0023)	June 16-March 15	X	–
Jefferson County	**July 16-October 31**	**X**	**–**
Big Quilcene River (17.0012) Mouth to Falls	July 16-August 31	X	X
Big Quilcene River (17.0012) Falls to Forks	August 1-February 28	X	X
Big Quilcene River (17.0012) Upstream of Forks	August 1-February 28	X	–
Bogachiel River (20.0162)	Submit Application	–	–
Chimacum Creek (17.0203)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Donovan Creek (17.0115)	July 1-October 15	X	–
Dosewallips River (16.0442)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Duckabush River (16.0351)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Dungeness River (18.0018)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Elwha River (18.0272)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Goodman Creek (20.0406)	August 1-September 15	X	–
Hoh River (20.0422)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Little Quilcene River (17.0076)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Queets River (21.0001)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Matheny Creek (21.0165)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Sams River (21.0205)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Quinault River (21.0398)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Salmon Creek (17.0245)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Skokomish River (16.0001)	August 1-August 31	X	X
Snow Creek (17.0219)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Tarboo Creek (17.0129)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Thorndyke Creek (17.0170)	August 1-October 15	X	–
King County	**July 16-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Cedar River (08.0299) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 31	X	X
Cedar River (08.0299) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 31	X	–
Issaquah Creek (08.0178)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Sammamish River (08.0057)	August 1-August 31	X	–

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Steele Creek (08.0379)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Green River (Duwamish River) (09.0001) Mouth to Sawmill Creek	August 1-August 31	X	X
Green River (Duwamish River) (09.0001) Upstream of Sawmill Creek	August 1-August 31	X	–
Lake Washington tributaries (08.LKWA)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Mouth to Snoqualmie Falls	August 1-August 15	X	X
Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Snoqualmie Falls to mouth of South Fork	July 16-February 28	X	X
Patterson Creek (07.0376)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Mouth to Taylor Creek	July 16-February 28	X	X
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Upstream of Taylor Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Goat Creek (07.0754)	July 16-February 28	X	–
North Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0527) Mouth to Lennox Creek	July 16-February 28	X	X
North Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0527) Upstream of Lennox Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Deep Creek (07.0562)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Illinois Creek (07.0624)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Lennox Creek (07.0596)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Bear Creek (07.0606)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Raging River (07.0384)	August 1-September 15	X	X
South Fork Skykomish River (07.0012) Mouth to Sunset Falls	August 1-August 15	X	X
South Fork Skykomish River (07.0012) Upstream of Sunset Falls	August 1-August 15	X	–
Beckler River (07.1413) Mouth to Boulder Creek	August 1-August 15	X	X
Beckler River (07.1413) Upstream of Boulder Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Rapid River (07.1461) Mouth to Meadow Creek	August 1-August 31	X	X
Rapid River (07.1461) Upstream of Meadow Creek	August 1-February 28	X	–
Index Creek (07.1264) Mouth to Mud Lake Creek	August 1-August 31	X	–
Index Creek (07.1264) Upstream of Mud Lake Creek including Salmon Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Miller River (07.1329) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 15	X	X
Miller River (07.1329) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 15	X	–
Coney Creek (07.1347)	July 16-February 28	X	–
East Fork Miller River (07.1329) Mouth to Great Falls Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
East Fork Miller River (07.1329) Upstream of Great Falls Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Foss River (07.1562) Mouth to Forks	July 16-August 31	X	X
East Fork Foss River (07.1562) Mouth to Burn Creek	July 16-August 15	X	X
East Fork Foss River (07.1562) Upstream of Burn Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
West Fork Foss River (07.1573) Mouth to falls at River Mile 2.0	July 16-August 31	X	–
West Fork Foss River (07.1573) Upstream of falls at River Mile 2.0	July 16-February 28	X	–
West Fork Miller River (07.1335)	July 16-February 28	X	X
Money Creek (07.1300) Mouth to 0.5 mile upstream of Kimball Creek	August 1-August 31	X	–

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Money Creek (07.1300) Upstream of 0.5 mile upstream of Kimball Creek	August 1-February 28	X	–
Kimball Creek (07.1301)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Tye River (07.0012) Mouth to Alpine Falls	August 1-August 31	X	X
Tye River (07.0012) Upstream of Alpine Falls	July 16-February 28	X	–
South Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0467)	July 16-February 28	X	X
Denny Creek (07.0517)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Tolt River (07.0291) Mouth to forks	August 1-August 31	X	X
North Fork Tolt River (07.0291) Mouth to Yellow Creek	July 16-September 15	X	X
North Fork Tolt River (07.0291) Upstream of Yellow Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
South Fork Tolt River (07.0302) Mouth to dam	July 16-September 15	X	X
South Fork Tolt River (07.0302) Upstream of Tolt Reservoir	July 16-February 28	X	–
Yellow Creek (07.0337)	July 16-February 28	X	–
White River (10.0031)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Greenwater River (10.0122)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Kittitas County	**July 1-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Brushy Creek (40.0612)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Colockum Creek (40.0760)	July 1-October 31	X	–
Quilomene Creek (40.0613)	July 1-October 31	X	–
Stemilt Creek (40.0808) Upstream of falls	July 1-February 28	X	–
Tarpiscan Creek (40.0723)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Tekiason Creek (40.0686)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Whisky Dick Creek (40.0591)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Yakima River (39.0002) Roza Dam to Teanaway River	August 1-August 31	X	X
Naches River (38.0003) Tieton River to Bumping River	July 1-August 15	X	X
Little Naches River (38.0852) Mouth to Matthew Creek	July 16-August 15	X	X
Little Naches River (38.0852) Upstream of Matthew Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
Pileup Creek (38.0932)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Gold Creek (38.MISC)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Swauk Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Baker Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30	X	–
First Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Iron Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Williams Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Boulder Creek (39.1157)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Cougar Gulch (39.1157)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Lion Gulch (39.1157)	July 16-February 28	X	–

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Yakima River (39.0002) Teanaway River to Easton Dam	August 1-August 31	X	X
Yakima River (39.0002) Upstream of Easton Dam	August 1-August 31	X	X
Cle Elum River (39.1434) Mouth to Dam	July 16-August 31	X	X
Cle Elum River (39.1434) Upstream of Cle Elum Dam	Submit Application	–	–
Big Boulder Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Camp Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Fortune Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-August 15	X	–
South Fork Fortune Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Howson Creek (39.1434)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Little Salmon Le Sac Creek (39.1482)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Paris Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Salmon Le Sac Creek (39.1520)	August 1-February 28	X	–
Kachess River (39.1739) Upstream of Lake Kachess	Submit Application	–	–
Kachess River (39.1739) Below Dam	July 16-August 15	X	X
Box Canyon Creek (39.1765)	Submit Application	–	–
Mineral Creek (39.1792)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Lake Keechelus (39.1842) tributaries	July 16-August 15	X	–
Gold Creek (Lake Keechelus) (39.1842)	Submit Application	–	–
Manastash Creek (39.0988)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Naneum Creek (39.0821)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Taneum Creek (39.1081) Mouth to I-90	July 16-August 31	X	–
Taneum Creek (39.1157) Upstream of I-90	July 16-September 30	X	–
Teanaway River (39.1236)	July 16-August 31	X	X
NF Teanaway River (39.1260)	Submit Application	–	–
Umtanum Creek (39.0553)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Wenas Creek, Below Dam (39.0032)	July 16-October15	X	–
Wenas Creek, Upstream of Wenas Lake (39.0032)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Other Yakima River tributaries not listed	July 16-August 31	X	–
Kitsap County	**July 16-October 15**	**X**	**–**
Anderson Creek (15.0211)	August 1-November 15	X	–
Barker Creek (15.0255)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Big Beef Creek (15.0389)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Big Scandia Creek (15.0280)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Blackjack Creek (15.0203)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Burley Creek (15.0056)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Chico Creek (15.0229)	August 1-October 15	X	–
Clear Creek (15.0249)	August 1-September 30	X	–

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Curley Creek (15.0185)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Dewatto River (15.0420)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Dogfish Creek (15.0285)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Gorst Creek (15.0216)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Grovers Creek (15.0299)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Johnson Creek (15.0387)	August 1-October 31	X	–
Ollala Creek (15.0107)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Ross Creek (15.0209)	August 1-November 15	X	–
Salmonberry Creek (15.0188)	August 1-November 30	X	–
Seabeck Creek (15.0400)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Steele Creek (15.0273)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Tahuya River (15.0446)	August 1-August 31	X	X
Union River (15.0503)	August 1-August 31	X	X
Klickitat County	**July 15-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Alder Creek (31.0459)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Chapman Creek (31.0192)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Glade Creek (31.0851)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Juniper Canyon Creek (31.0378)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Klickitat River (30.0002) Mouth to Klickitat hatchery	Submit Application	–	–
Klickitat River (30.0002) Upstream of Klickitat hatchery	Submit Application	–	–
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Mouth to Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31	X	X
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Upstream of Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31	X	–
Pine Creek (31.0354)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Rock Creek (31.0014)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Six Prong Creek (31.0465)	August 1-September 30	X	–
White Salmon River (29.0160) Mouth to Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15	X	X
White Salmon River (29.0160) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
Wood Gulch Creek (31.0263)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Lewis County	**August 1-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Mouth to South Fork Chehalis River	August 1-August 15	X	X
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Upstream of South Fork Chehalis River	August 1-August 31	X	X
Newaukum River (23.0882) Mouth to South Fork	August 1-August 31	X	X
Newaukum River (23.0882) Upstream of South Fork	August 1-August 31	X	–
Skookumchuck River (23.0761)	August 1-August 31	X	X
Cowlitz River (26.0002)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Cispus River (26.0668) Mouth to Squaw Creek (26.1010)	August 1-August 15	X	X

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Cispus River (26.0668) Squaw Creek to Chambers Creek	July 16-February 28	X	X
Cispus River (26.0668) Upstream of Chambers Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Yellowjacket Creek (26.0757)	August 1-August 15	X	–
McCoy Creek (26.0766) Mouth to lower falls	August 1-August 15	X	–
McCoy Creek (26.0766) Upstream of lower falls	July 16-February 28	X	–
Walupt Creek (26.1010)	Submit Application	–	–
Packwood Lake Tributaries	August 16-September 15	X	–
Tilton River (26.0560) Mouth to North Fork	August 1-September 30	X	X
Tilton River (26.0560) Upstream of North Fork	August 1-September 30	X	–
Toutle River (26.0227)	August 1-August 31	X	X
North Fork Toutle River (26.0314)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Green River (26.0323)	July 16-September 30	X	X
Deschutes River (13.0028)	July 16-August 31	X	X
Little Deschutes River (13.0110)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Nisqually River (11.0008) Upstream of Alder Lake	July 16-September 30	X	X
Lincoln County	**June 16-February 28**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River*	See below	–	–
Hawk Creek (53.0101) Mouth to falls	June 16-August 31	X	–
Hawk Creek (53.0101) Upstream of falls	June 16-February 28	X	–
Upper Crab Creek (42.0001)	June 16-February 28	X	–
Wilson Creek (43.0020)	June 16-February 28	X	–
Mason County	**August 1-October 15**	**X**	**–**
Cloquallum Creek (22.0501)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Coulter Creek (15.0002)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Dewatto River (15.0420)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Goldsborough Creek (14.0035)	August 1-October 15	X	–
John Creek (16.0253)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Hamma Hamma River (16.0251) Mouth to falls	August 1-August 31	X	–
Johns Creek (14.0049)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Lilliwaup River (16.0230) Mouth to falls	August 1-August 31	X	X
Lilliwaup River (16.0230) Upstream of falls	August 1-February 28	X	–
Mill Creek (14.0029)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Satsop River (22.0360)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Schaerer Creek (16.0326)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Sherwood Creek (14.0094)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Skokomish River (16.0001) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 31	X	X
Skokomish River (16.0001) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 31	X	–

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Tahuya River (15.0446)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Twanoh Creek (14.0134)	August 1-October 31	X	–
Union River (15.0503)	August 1-August 31	X	X
Okanogan County	**July 1-August 15**	**X**	**–**
Aneas Creek (49.0243) Mouth to falls	July 16-August 31	X	–
Aneas Creek (49.0243) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Chewiliken Creek (49.0232) Mouth to falls	July 16-August 31	X	–
Chewiliken Creek (49.0232) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Chiliwist Creek (49.0034) Mouth to falls	July 16-August 31	X	–
Chiliwist Creek (49.0034) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Foster Creek (50.0065)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Methow River (48.0007) Columbia confluence to Twisp River	July 1-July 31	X	X
Methow River tributaries between Black Canyon Creek and Gold Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Black Canyon Creek (48.0015) Mouth to Left Fork	Submit Application	–	–
Black Canyon Creek (48.0015) Upstream of Left Fork	July 1-February 28	X	–
Gold Creek (48.0104) Mouth to Foggy Dew Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Foggy Dew Creek (48.0153) Mouth to Foggy Dew Falls	Submit Application	–	–
Foggy Dew Creek (48.0153) Upstream of Foggy Dew Falls	July 1-February 28	X	–
Middle Fork Gold Creek (48.0139)	July 1-February 28	X	–
North Fork Gold Creek (48.0104)	Submit Application	–	–
Crater Creek (48.0177) Mouth to Martin Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Crater Creek (48.0177) Upstream of Martin Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Martin Creek (48.0177)	July 1-February 28	X	–
South Fork Gold Creek (48.0105) Mouth to Rainy Creek	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Gold Creek (48.0105) Upstream of Rainy Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Rainy Creek (48.0105)	July 1-February 28	X	–
McFarland Creek (48.0090) Mouth to Vinegar Gulch	Submit Application	–	–
McFarland Creek (48.0090) Upstream of Vinegar Gulch	July 1-February 28	X	–
Methow River tributaries between Libby Creek and Beaver Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Beaver Creek (48.0307)	Submit Application	–	–
Frazer Creek (48.0309)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Lightning Creek (48.0361)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Middle Fork Beaver Creek (48.0307)	July 1-February 28	X	–
South Fork Beaver Creek (48.0342)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Libby Creek (48.0203) Mouth to Hornet Draw Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Libby Creek (48.0203) Upstream of Hornet Draw	July 1-February 28	X	–

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Methow River (48.0007) Twisp River to Goat Creek	July 1-July 31	X	X
Methow River (48.0007) Upstream of Goat Creek	July 1-July 31	X	–
Chewuch River (48.0728) Mouth to Meadow Creek	July 1-July 31	X	X
Chewuch River (48.0728) Upstream of Meadow Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Early Winters Creek (48.1408) Mouth to Silver Star Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Early Winters Creek (48.1408) Upstream of Silver Star Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Goat Creek (48.1364) Mouth to 500' upstream of Montana Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Goat Creek (48.1364) 500' Upstream of Montana Creek to Roundup Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
Goat Creek (48.1364) Upstream of Roundup Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Lost River (48.0592)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Twisp River (48.0374)	July 1-July 31	X	X
Buttermilk Creek (48.0466)	Submit Application	–	–
North Creek (48.0674)	Submit Application	–	–
North Fork Twisp River (48.0691)	July 1-February 28	X	–
South Creek (48.0641) Upstream of Louis Creek	July 1-February 28	X	–
South Creek (48.0641) Mouth to Louis Creek	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Twisp River (48.0698)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Wolf Creek (48.1300)	Submit Application	–	–
Myers Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Bolster Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Ethel Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Gold Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Mary Ann Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28	X	–
North Fork Mary Ann Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Okanogan River (49.0019) Mouth to Zosel Dam	July 1-August 31	X	X
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Mouth to velocity gradient at river mile 1.0	July 1-February 28	X	–
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Bonaparte Creek (49.0246) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Bonaparte Creek (49.0246) Mouth to Bonaparte Falls at river mile 1.0	July 1-February 28	X	–
Loup Loup Creek (49.0048) Mouth to Loup Loup Falls at river mile 2.4	July 1-February 28	X	–
Loup Loup Creek (49.0048) Upstream of Loup Loup Falls at river mile 2.4	July 1-March 31	X	–
Mosquito Creek (49.0321) Mouth to falls	July 1-August 31	X	–
Mosquito Creek (49.0321) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Nine Mile Creek (49.0516)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Omak Creek (49.0138) Mouth to Mission Falls at river mile 5.4	July 1-February 28	X	–
Omak Creek (49.0138) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
Salmon Creek (49.0079) Mouth to diversion	July 1-August 31	X	–

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Salmon Creek (49.0079) Upstream of diversion	July 1-February 28	X	–
Similkameen River (49.0325) Mouth to Enloe Dam	July 1-August 31	X	X
Similkameen River (49.0325) Upstream of Enloe Dam	July 1-October 31	X	X
Sinlahekin Creek (49.0349) Mouth to barrier dam at Connors Lake	July 1-August 31	X	–
Cecile Creek (49.0447)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Chopaka Creek (49.0357)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Toats Coulee Creek (49.0368)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Cougar Creek (49.0368)	July 1-February 28	X	–
Siwash Creek (49.0284) Falls to headwaters	July 1-March 31	X	–
Siwash Creek (49.0284) Mouth to falls at river mile 1.4	July 1-February 28	X	–
Tonasket Creek (49.0501) Mouth to Tonasket Falls at river mile 1.8	July 1-February 28	X	–
Tonasket Creek (49.0501) Upstream of Tonasket Falls at river mile 1.8	July 1-March 31	X	–
Tunk Creek (49.0211) Mouth to falls	July 1-February 28	X	–
Tunk Creek (49.0211) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31	X	–
San Poil River (52.0004)	June 16-September 30	X	X
West Fork San Poil (52.0192)	June 16-September 30	X	X
Gold Creek (52.0197)	June 16-February 28	X	–
Toroda Creek (60.0410)	July 1-September 30	X	–
Pacific County	**August 1-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Bear River (24.0689)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Bone River (24.0405)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Chinook River (24.MISC)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Grays River (25.0093)	July 16-September 15	X	X
Naselle River (24.0543)	August 1-September 15	X	X
Nemah River (24.0460)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Niawiakum River (24.0417)	August 1-September 30	X	–
North River (24.0034)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Palix River (24.0426)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Willapa River (24.0251)	August 1-September 30	X	X
Pend Oreille County	**July 1-August 31**	**X**	**–**
Little Spokane River (55.0003)	August 1-March 15	X	–
West Branch Little Spokane River (55.0439)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Harvey Creek (62.0310) Mouth to Rocky Fork of Harvey Creek	August 1-August 31	X	–
Harvey Creek (62.0310) Upstream of Rocky Fork of Harvey Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–

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Pend Oreille River (62.0002)	Submit Application	–	–
Big Muddy Creek (62.0279)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Bracket Creek (62.0815)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Calispel Creek (62.0628)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Exposure Creek (62.0261)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Kent Creek (62.0819)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Le Clerc Creek (62.0415)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Lime Creek (62.0014)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Lodge Creek (62.0859)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Lost Creek (62.0322)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Marshall Creek (62.0842)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Pee Wee Creek (62.0007) Mouth to falls	August 1-August 31	X	–
Pee Wee Creek (62.0007) Upstream of falls	August 1-March 15	X	–
Renshaw Creek (62.0310)	August 1-March 15	X	–
Sullivan (O'Sullivan) Creek (62.0074)	August 1-August 31	X	–
North Fork Sullivan Creek (62.0075)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Tributaries of Deep Creek in Pend Oreille County (61.0195)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Currant Creek (61.0249)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Meadow Creek (61.0351)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Rocky Creek (61.0364)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Silver Creek (61.0195)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Smackout Creek (61.0226)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Pierce County	**July 16-August 31**	**X**	**–**
Chambers/Clover Creek Watershed (12.MISC)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Flett Creek (12.0009)	July 16-October 31	X	–
Leach Creek (12.0008)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Nisqually River (11.0008) Mouth to Alder Lake	July 16-August 31	X	X
Nisqually River (11.0008) Upstream of Alder Lake	July 16-September 30	X	X
Mashel River (11.0101) Mouth to Busy Wild Creek	July 16-September 30	X	X
Mashel River (11.0101) Upstream of Busy Wild Creek	July 16-September 30	X	–
Puyallup River (10.0021) Mouth to PSE Electron Powerhouse Outfall	July 16-August 31	X	X
Puyallup River (10.0021) Upstream of PSE Electron Powerhouse Outfall	July 16-August 15	X	X
Carbon River (10.0413)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Cayada Creek (10.0525) Mouth to falls about 800 feet upstream	July 16-August 31	X	–
Cayada Creek (10.0525) Upstream of the falls	January 1-December 31	X	–
South Prairie Creek (10.0429)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Voight Creek (10.0414) Mouth to falls at River Mile 4.0	July 16-August 31	X	–

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Voight Creek (10.0414) Upstream of falls River Mile 4.0	July 16-February 28	X	–
White River (10.0031)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Clearwater River (10.0080)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Greenwater River (10.0122)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Huckleberry Creek (10.0253)	July 16-August 15	X	–
West Fork White River (10.0186)	July 16-August 15	X	X
Sequalitchew Creek (12.0019)	July 16-September 30	X	–
San Juan County	**July 1-August 31**	**X**	**–**
Cascade Creek (02.0057), Orcas Island Upstream of lower falls	July 1-February 28	X	–
Cascade Creek (02.0057), Orcas Island, Buck Bay to falls located approximately 300 feet above mouth	July 1-October 31	X	–
Doe Creek (02.MISC), San Juan Island, Westcott Bay to falls (approximately 250 feet from mouth)	June 16-October 15	X	–
False Bay Creek (02.MISC) San Juan Island; Mouth to lake	July 1-October 31	X	–
Glenwood Springs, Orcas Island; direct tributary to Eastsound Bay	July 1-October 15	X	–
Moran Creek (02.MISC) Orcas Island; from Cascade Lake delta upstream 1/4 mile	July 1-October 15	X	–
Unnamed Creek (02.0041) San Juan Island; Mouth to lake	July 1-October 15	X	–
Skagit County	**August 1 September 15**	**X**	**–**
Granite Creek (04.2313) Upstream of East Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Mouth to Squire Creek	August 1-August 15	X	X
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Squire Creek to Cascade Creek	August 1-August 15	X	–
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Samish River (03.0005)	August 1-September 15	X	–
Skagit River (03.0176/04.0176)	Submit Application	–	–
Baker River (04.0435) Mouth to Baker Dam	Submit Application	–	–
Cascade River (04.1411)	Submit Application	–	–
Day Creek (03.1435)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Lookout Creek (04.1447)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Sibley Creek (04.1481)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Day Creek (03.0299) Mouth to Rocky Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Day Creek (03.0299) Upstream of Rocky Creek	August 1-February 28	X	–
Finney Creek (04.0392) Mouth to Big Fir Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Finney Creek (04.0392) Upstream of Big Fir Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Illabot Creek (04.1346)	Submit Application	–	–
Sauk River (04.0673) Mouth to Forks	Submit Application	–	–
Sauk River (04.0673) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 15	X	–
Suiattle River (04.0710)	Submit Application	-	-

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Wiseman Creek (03.0280) Mouth to SR20	Submit Application	–	–
Wiseman Creek (03.0280) Upstream of SR20	July 16-February 28	X	–
South Fork Nooksack River (01.0246) Mouth to falls at River Mile 30	Submit Application	-	-
South Fork Nooksack River (01.0246) Falls at River Mile 30 to Wanlick Creek	Submit Application	-	-
South Fork Nooksack River (01.0246) Upstream of Wanlick Creek	Submit Application	-	–
Skamania County	**July 15-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Cispus River (26.0668)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Cispus River (26.0668) tributaries located in Skamania County	August 1-October 31	X	–
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Lucia Falls to Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28	X	X
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Upstream of Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28	X	–
Green River (26.0323) (Tributary of North Fork Toutle River)	July 16-September 30	X	X
Hamilton Creek (28.0303)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Hardy Creek (28.0303)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Mouth to Hatchery	July 16-August 15	X	X
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Hatchery to Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31	X	X
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Upstream of Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31	X	–
North Fork Lewis River (27.0168) Merwin Dam to Lower Falls	July 16-August 15	X	X
Canyon Creek (27.0442)	July 16-February 28	X	–
North Fork Lewis River (27.0168) Upstream of Lower Falls	July 16-February 28	X	X
Washougal River (28.0159) Mouth to Stebbins Creek	August 1-August 31	X	X
Washougal River (28.0159) Upstream of Stebbins Creek	August 1-August 31	X	–
White Salmon River (29.0160) Mouth to Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15	X	X
White Salmon River (29.0160) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
Wind River (29.0023)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Woodward Creek (28.0298)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Snohomish County	**July 16-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Lake Washington tributaries	August 1-August 15	X	–
Sauk River (04.0673) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 15	X	X
Sauk River (04.0673) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 15	X	–
Suiattle River (04.0710)	August 1-August 15	X	X
Snohomish River (07.0012) Mouth to Highway 9	August 1-October 31	X	X
Snohomish River (07.0012) Upstream of Highway 9	August 1-August 15	X	X
Pilchuck River (07.0125) Mouth to City of Snohomish diversion dam	August 1-August 31	X	X
Pilchuck River (07.0125) City of Snohomish diversion dam to Boulder Creek	August 1-September 15	X	X
Pilchuck River (07.0125) Upstream of Boulder Creek	August 1-September 15	X	–
Skykomish River (07.0012) Mouth to forks	August 1-August 15	X	X

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Deer Creek (05.0173) Mouth to stream mile 0.5	August 1-August 31	X	–
Deer Creek (05.0173) Upstream of stream mile 0.5	August 1-February 28	X	–
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Mouth to Bear Creek Falls	August 1-August 31	X	X
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Bear Creek Falls to Deer Falls	August 1-August 31	X	X
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Deer Falls to West Cady Creek	August 1-February 28	X	X
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Upstream of West Cady Creek	August 1-February 28	X	–
Howard Creek (07.1042)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Silver Creek (07.1053) Mouth to Lake Gulch	August 1-August 31	X	–
Silver Creek (07.1053) Upstream of Lake Gulch	August 1-February 28	X	–
Troublesome Creek (07.1085)	August 1-February 28	X	–
West Fork Troublesome Creek (07.1092)	August 1-August 31	X	–
South Fork Skykomish River (07.0012) Mouth to Sunset Falls	August 1-August 15	X	X
Beckler River (07.1413) Mouth to Boulder Creek	August 1-August 15	X	X
Beckler River (07.1413) Upstream of Boulder Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Rapid River (07.1461) Mouth to Meadow Creek	August 1-August 31	X	X
Rapid River (07.1461) Upstream of Meadow Creek	August 1-February 28	X	X
Sultan River (07.0881) Mouth to Diversion Dam at river mile 9.4	August 1-August 15	X	X
Sultan River (07.0881) Diversion Dam to Elk Creek	July 16-February 28	X	X
Sultan River (07.0881) Upstream of Elk Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Wallace River (07.0940) Mouth to Wallace Falls	August 1-August 31	X	X
Wallace River (07.0940) Upstream of Wallace Falls	August 1-February 28	X	–
Olney Creek (07.0946) Mouth to Olney Falls	August 1-August 31	X	–
Olney Creek (07.0946) Upstream of Olney Falls	August 1-February 28	X	–
Snoqualmie River Mouth to Falls (07.0219)	August 1-August 15	X	X
All other Snohomish River tributaries	August 1-August 31	X	–
Stillaguamish River (05.0001) Mouth to forks	August 1-August 31	X	X
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Mouth to Squire Creek	August 1-August 15	X	X
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Squire Creek to Cascade Creek	August 1-August 15	X	–
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
South Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0001) Mouth to Deer Creek	August 1-August 15	X	X
South Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0001) Upstream of Deer Creek	August 1-August 15	X	–
Spokane County	**June 16-August 31**	**X**	**–**
Latah Creek (56.0003)	June 16-August 31	X	–
Little Spokane River (55.0600) Mouth to Deer Creek	June 16-August 31	X	X
Little Spokane River (55.0600) Upstream of Deer Creek	June 16-August 31	X	–
Spokane River (57.0001)	June 16-August 31	X	X

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Stevens County	**July 16-August 31**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Big Sheep Creek (61.0150)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Colville River (59.0002) Mouth to the Falls	July 16-September 30	X	X
Colville River (59.0002) Upstream of the Falls	July 16-September 30	X	X
Deep Creek (61.0195)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Onion Creek (61.0098)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Sheep Creek (59.0861)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Lake Roosevelt tributaries from the mouth of the Spokane River to mouth of the Colville River	July 16-February 28	X	–
Lake Roosevelt tributaries from the mouth of the Colville River north to the B.C. Border	July 16-February 28	X	–
Tributaries of Little Spokane River (55.0600)	June 16-August 31	X	–
Calispel Creek (62.0628)	August 1-August 31	X	–
Other tributaries to the Pend Oreille River in Stevens County	July 1-August 31	X	–
Thurston County	**July 16-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Cedar Creek (23.0570)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Upstream of Porter Creek	August 1-August 15	X	X
Skookumchuck River (23.0761) Mouth to Skookumchuck Reservoir	August 1-August 31	X	X
Skookumchuck River (23.0761) Upstream of Skookumchuck Reservoir	August 1-August 31	X	–
Deschutes River (13.0028) Mouth to Deschutes Falls	July 16-August 31	X	X
Deschutes River (13.0028) Upstream of Deschutes Falls	July 16-August 31	X	–
Ellis Creek (13.0022)	May 16-September 30	X	–
Little Deschutes River (13.0110)	July 16-February 28	X	–
McLane Creek (13.0138)	August 1-October 31	X	–
Percival Creek (13.0029)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Nisqually River (11.0008)	July 16-August 31	X	X
Tributaries of Nisqually River (11.0008)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Porter Creek (23.0543)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Schneider Creek (14.0009)	August 1-October 31	X	–
Waddell Creek (23.0677)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Woodard Creek (13.0012)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Woodland Creek (13.0006)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Wahkiakum County	**July 16-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Columbia River	See below	–	–
Abernathy Creek (25.0297)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Deep River (25.0011)	July 16-September 15	X	X
Elochoman River (25.0236)	July 16-September 15	X	X
Grays River (25.0093)	July 16-September 15	X	X

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Mill Creek (25.0284)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Naselle River (24.0543)	July 16-September 15	X	X
Skamokowa Creek (25.0194)	July 16-September 15	X	–
Walla Walla County	**July 16-September 30**	**X**	**–**
Walla Walla River (32.0008) Mouth to Oregon state line	July 16-September 15	X	X
Mill Creek (32.1436) Mouth to Oregon state line	August 1-August 15	X	–
Touchet River (32.0097) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 15	X	X
North Fork Touchet/Wolf Fork (32.0761)	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Touchet (32.0708)	Submit Application	–	–
Whatcom County	**July 16-August 15**	**X**	**–**
Damfino Creek (00.0032)	July 16-August 31	X	–
Nooksack River (01.0120)	Submit Application	–	–
Cascade Creek (02.0057) Mouth to FR 37	Submit Application	–	–
Cascade Creek (02.0057) Upstream of FR 37	July 16-February 28	X	–
Middle Fork Nooksack River (01.0339) Mouth to City of Bellingham Diversion Dam	Submit Application	-	-
Middle Fork Nooksack River (01.0339) Upstream of City of Bellingham Diversion Dam	Submit Application	–	–
North Fork Nooksack River (01.0120) Mouth to Nooksack Falls	Submit Application	-	-
North Fork Nooksack River (01.0120) Upstream of Nooksack Falls	Submit Application	–	–
Barometer Creek (01.0513)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Ruth Creek (01.0531)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Swamp Creek (01.0518)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Wells Creek (02.0057)	Submit Application	–	–
Bar Creek (01.0500)	July 16-February 28	X	–
South Fork Nooksack (01.0246) Mouth to Wanlick Creek	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Nooksack (01.0246) Upstream of Wanlick Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Samish River (03.0005)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Skagit River (03.0176/04.0176)	Submit Application	–	–
Baker River (04.0435) Mouth to Baker Lake Dam (04.0435)	Submit Application	–	–
Baker River (04.0435) Baker Lake to national park boundary	Submit Application	–	–
Boulder Creek (04.0499)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Park Creek (04.0506) Mouth to fish passage barrier at river mile 1.6	Submit Application	–	–
Park Creek (04.0506) Upstream of river mile 1.6	July 16-February 28	X	–
Swift Creek (04.0509) Mouth to Rainbow Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Swift Creek (04.0509) Upstream of Rainbow Creek	July 16-February 28	X	–
Ross Lake (03.0176/04.0176) tributaries	Submit Application	–	–
Ruby Creek (04.2199)	Submit Application	–	–

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Canyon Creek (04.2458) Mouth to Barron Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Canyon Creek (04.2458) Upstream of Barron Creek and tributaries	October 1-February 28	X	–
Barron Creek (04.2591)	October 1-February 28	X	–
Boulder Creek (04.2478) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application	–	–
Boulder Creek (04.2478) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28	X	–
Friday Creek (04.2549) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application	–	–
Friday Creek (04.2549) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28	X	–
Holmes Creek (04.2473) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application	–	–
Holmes Creek (04.2473) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28	X	–
Mill Creek (04.2504) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application	–	–
Mill Creek (04.2504) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28	X	–
Nickol Creek (04.2476) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application	–	–
Nickol Creek (04.2476) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28	X	–
North Fork Canyon Creek (04.2583) Mouth to Elk Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Cascade Creek (05.2584)	October 1-February 28	X	–
North Fork Canyon Creek (04.2583) Upstream of Elk Creek	October 1-February 28	X	–
Slate Creek (04.2557) Mouth to falls at River Mile 0.6	Submit Application	–	–
Slate Creek (04.2557) Upstream of falls at River Mile 0.6	October 1-February 28	X	–
Granite Creek (04.2313) Mouth to East Creek	Submit Application	–	–
Granite Creek (04.2313) Upstream of East Creek and tributaries	October 1-February 28	X	–
Saar Creek (00.0003)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Silesia Creek (00.0042) Canadian Border to Middle Fork	July 16-August 15	X	–
Silesia Creek (00.0042) Middle Fork to national park boundary	July 16-February 28	X	–
Rapid Creek (00.0048)	July 16-February 28	X	–
West Fork Silesia Creek (00.0044)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Winchester Creek (00.0045)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Whitman County	**July 16-December 15**	**X**	**–**
Snake River (35.0002)	See below	–	–
Alkali Flats Creek (35.0570)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Almota Creek (35.1017)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Little Almota Creek (35.1018)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Palouse River (34.0003) Mouth to Palouse Falls	July 16-September 30	X	X
Palouse River (34.0003) Upstream of Palouse Falls	July 16-February 28	X	X
Penewawa Creek (35.0916)	July 16-December 15	X	–
Wawawi Canyon Creek (35.1165)	July 16-December 15	X	–

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Yakima County	**June 1-September 15**	**X**	**–**
Glade Creek (31.0851)	August 1-September 30	X	–
Klickitat River (30.0002)	Submit Application	–	–
Yakima River (37.0002/38.0002/39.0002) Mouth to Roza Dam	June 1-September 15	X	X
Ahtanum Creek (37.1382)	June 16-September 30	X	–
North Fork Ahtanum Creek (37.1382)	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Ahtanum Creek (37.1382)	Submit Application	–	–
Naches River (38.0003) Mouth to Tieton River	July 1-October 15	X	X
Naches River (38.0003) Upstream of mouth of Tieton River to Bumping River	July 1-August 15	X	X
Bumping River (38.0998)	July 16-August 15	X	X
American River (38.1000)	Submit Application	–	–
Gold Creek (38.MISC)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Kettle Creek (38.1033)	Submit Application	–	–
Miner Creek (38.1027)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Morse Creek (38.1072) Mouth to SR410 Crossing	August 1-August 15	X	–
Morse Creek (38.1072) Upstream of SR410 Crossing	August 1-February 28	X	–
Rock Creek (38.MISC)	July 16-February 28	X	–
Timber Creek (38.1062)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Union Creek (38.1045) Upstream of 500' above falls	August 1-February 28	X	–
Union Creek (38.1045) Mouth to 500' above falls	Submit Application	–	–
Other American River tributaries not listed	August 1-February 28	X	–
Deep Creek (38.MISC)	Submit Application	–	–
Copper Creek (38.MISC)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Cowiche Creek (38.0005) Mouth to South Fork Cowiche Creek	July 1-September 30	X	–
North Fork Cowiche Creek (38.0008)	July 1-February 28	X	–
South Fork Cowiche Creek (38.0031) Mouth to Reynolds Creek	July 1-September 30	X	–
South Fork Cowiche Creek (38.0031) Upstream of Reynolds Creek	July 16-October 31	X	–
Granite Creek (38.MISC)	August 1-August 15	X	–
Little Naches River (38.0852) Mouth to Matthews Creek	July 16-August 15	X	X
Little Naches River (38.0852) Upstream of Matthews Creek	July 16-August 15	X	–
Crow Creek (38.0858)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Nile Creek (38.0692)	July 16-October 15	X	–
Rattlesnake Creek (38.0518)	July 16-August 15	X	–
Tieton River (38.0166) Mouth to Rimrock Dam	July 1-August 31	X	X
North Fork Tieton River (38.0291) Below Clear Lake Dam	Submit Application	–	–
North Fork Tieton River (38.0291) Upstream of Clear Lake	July 1-August 15	X	–

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates	State Waters (and tributaries, unless otherwise indicated) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Four and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter	State Waters (not including tributaries) in Which You May Use Mineral Prospecting Equipment with a Five and One-Quarter Inch Maximum Suction Intake Nozzle Inside Diameter
Clear Creek (38.0317)	July 16-February 28	X	–
South Fork Tieton River (38.0374) Below South Fork Falls	Submit Application	–	–
South Fork Tieton River (38.0374) Upstream of South Fork Falls	July 16-February 28	X	–
Indian Creek (38.0302)	Submit Application	–	–
Tributaries of Tieton River below Rimrock Dam	July 16-February 28	X	–
Umtanum Creek (39.0553)	July 16-September 30	X	–
Wenas Creek (39.0032)	July 16-October 15	X	–
Other Yakima River tributaries	July 16-August 31	X	–
Columbia River	–	–	–
Mouth to the I-205 Bridge	August 1-March 31	X	X
I-205 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	July 16-September 15	X	X
Bonneville Dam to Snake River	July 16-February 28	X	X
Snake River to Priest Rapids Dam	July 16-September 30	X	X
Priest Rapids Dam to Mouth of Crab Creek	July 16-February 28	X	X
Mouth of Crab Creek to Wanapum Dam	July 16-September 30	X	X
Wanapum Dam to the SR 285 bridge in South Wenatchee	July 16-February 28	X	X
SR 285 bridge in South Wenatchee to the SR 2 bridge	July 16-September 30	X	X
SR 2 bridge to one mile downstream of the Chelan River	July 16-February 28	X	X
From one mile downstream of the Chelan River to the SR 97 bridge	July 16-September 30	X	X
From SR 97 bridge to Chief Joseph Dam	July 16-February 28	X	X
Chief Joseph Dam to Grand Coulee Dam	June 16-March 31	X	X
Grand Coulee Dam to Canadian border	Submit Application	–	–
All Columbia River tributaries	See county listings	–	–
Snake River	–	**X**	–
Mouth to Ice Harbor Dam	July 16-September 30	X	X
Ice Harbor Dam to Mouth of Clearwater River	July 16-March 31	X	X
Mouth of Clearwater River to State Line	August 1-August 31	X	X
All Snake River tributaries	See county listings	–	–
Lakes	**Submit Application**	–	–
Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, Hood Canal	**Submit Application**	–	–
Ocean beaches within the Seashore Conservation Area established under RCW 79A.05.605	**January 1-December 31**	**X**	**X**
All waters within Indian tribal reservation, national park, state park, or wilderness boundaries, except those within the Seashore Conservation Area established under RCW 79A.05.605	**Submit Application**	–	–

* Waters partially or entirely within the Colville Tribal Reservation Lands require written authorization from the Colville Tribe.

Penalties

Under Washington state law (RCW 77.15.300), it is a gross misdemeanor to conduct mineral prospecting activities when a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) is required without first having obtained one from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). It is also a gross misdemeanor to violate any requirements or conditions of the HPA. The maximum penalty for a gross misdemeanor is imprisonment for one year in jail and a $5,000 fine.

Under RCW 77.55.291, failure to comply with the provisions of the Gold and Fish pamphlet or the rules it contains could result in a civil penalty of up to an additional $100 per day. WDFW will impose the civil penalty with an order in writing delivered by certified mail or personal service to the person who is penalized. The notice will describe the violation, identify the amount of the penalty and how to pay the penalty, and identify informal and formal appeal rights for the person penalized. If the violation is an ongoing violation, the penalty shall accrue for each additional day of violation. For ongoing violations, the civil penalty may continue to accrue during any appeal process unless the accrual is stayed in writing by WDFW.

The civil penalty order will be final and unappealable unless it is appealed in a timely manner as described in WAC 220-660-460 or 220-660-470. If appealed, the civil penalty becomes final upon issuance of a final order not subject to any further administrative appeal. When a civil penalty order becomes final, it is due and payable. If the civil penalty is not paid within thirty days after it becomes due and payable, WDFW may seek enforcement of the order under RCW 77.55.291 and 34.05.578.

Washington Department of FISH and WILDLIFE

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