

State of California
Fish and Game Commission
Finding of Emergency and Statement of Proposed Emergency Regulatory Action

Second 90-day Extension of Emergency Action to Add Sections 5.78 and 27.93 and Amend Sections
5.79, 5.80, 27.90, and 27.92

Title 14, California Code of Regulations

Re: White Sturgeon Sport Fishing During CESA Candidacy Emergency

Date of Statement: March 28, 2025

Throughout this document, Department or CDFW refer to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Commission or FGC refers to the California Fish and Game Commission. Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are referring to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

I. Emergency Regulations in Effect to Date

At its August 15, 2024 meeting, the Commission approved an emergency rulemaking adding sections 5.78 and 27.93 and amending sections 5.79, 5.80, 27.90, and 27.92, Title 14, CCR, which describe white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) sport fishing during the candidacy period under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The emergency regulations went into effect on September 6, 2024 (OAL file #2024-0827-02E). At its December 11, 2024 meeting the Commission approved a first extension for 90 days of the emergency regulations with non-substantial changes (OAL file # 2025-0123-01EE).

Background

White sturgeon is an anadromous species of fish that resides primarily in the San Francisco Bay Delta (SF Bay) and migrates as adults into the major rivers of the Central Valley to spawn. Most spawning occurs in the Sacramento River between Verona and Colusa (Schaffter 1997), with a lesser amount of spawning on the lower San Joaquin River (Jackson et al. 2015). Some additional spawning may occur in tributaries such as the Feather, Bear, and Yuba rivers. White sturgeon are long lived, potentially in excess of 100 years, with most reaching maturity by approximately 14 to 19 years, spawning every two to four years once mature (Chapman et al. 1996; Hildebrand et al. 2016). Successful recruitment of juveniles is infrequent, occurring approximately every six to seven years, highly correlated with above normal water years as measured by high mean daily Delta outflow (CDFW 2023; Fish 2010). Considerable declines in both relative and absolute abundance have been measured by the Department (CDFW 2023; Danos et al. 2019). The most recent Department estimate was approximately 33,000 fish (CDFW 2023).

As a result of long-term declines in the population, the impacts of the 2022 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB), and the unknown current status of the population, the Department proposed an emergency regulation shifting the recreational fishery to catch-and-release only, as well as protection of the migrating and spawning grounds in October 2023. The goal of the 2023 emergency regulation recommendation was to protect the species from over-exploitation while long term fishing regulations could be revised that would offer harvest opportunities at levels that would not

threaten the long-term success of the population. During the California Fish and Game Commission meeting considering the emergency regulation, the industry expressed concerns about the effect closure of harvest would have on their business and livelihoods, particularly in light of a recent closure of the salmon fishery and changes to other popular fisheries such as halibut and rockfish. In response, the Commission and Department worked with stakeholders to create an emergency regulation to reduce fishing pressure on white sturgeon while retaining harvest. Under emergency regulations enacted on November 16, 2023, anglers with a Sturgeon Report Card were permitted to take one white sturgeon a year between 42 and 48 in. FL, with a maximum of two fish harvested per boat per day. Fishing was prohibited from January 1 through June 30 upstream of the Highway 50 bridge on the Sacramento River and the I-5 bridge on the San Joaquin River.

California Endangered Species Act Candidacy

On June 19, the Commission voted that white sturgeon warranted candidacy under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and directed the Department to initiate a status review of white sturgeon.

Under CESA, candidate species receive full protection while a status review is conducted. This prohibition of take includes non-harvest “catch-and-release” angling; however, Fish and Game Code Section 2084 permits the Commission to authorize the take of candidate species of fish by hook and line for sport based on the best available scientific information. The petitioners themselves stated that “a catch-and-release fishery for California white sturgeon is consistent with conserving and restoring these fish as hooking mortality is extremely low” (CESA Petition, p. 40). This recommendation is in line with the position of the Department during the 2023 emergency fishing regulation process. Scientific studies of the effects of angling on white sturgeon in other populations indicate that the species is robust and tolerates catch-and-release angling well. Studies from Idaho found that adult sturgeon in the C.J. Strike reservoir are hooked an average of 7.7 times, and landed 3.5 times, in a year (Kozfkay and Dillon 2010). These sturgeon experience a high level of catch-and-release every year without long term negative consequences. In studies of gear effects, it has been observed that metal tackle that has been ingested is processed and expelled quickly (Lamansky et al. 2018; Bowersox et al. 2016). Mortality as a result of angling was examined in the lower Fraser River, BC (Robichaud et al. 2006). Out of 25,219 angling events, no mortality was observed immediately upon capture and release. A subset of 96 angled fish were held in net pens for three days to evaluate delayed mortality. Two fish died by the end of the third day of the study (2.6% mortality); however, the authors indicated that the mortality was likely influenced by unsuitable conditions in the floating net pens (Robichaud et al. 2006). The best available science suggests that white sturgeon tolerate catch-and-release angling well. The Department believes that this activity could occur during the status review process without placing the remaining population at risk.

On May 28, 2024, the Nor-Cal Guides and Sportsmen’s Association (NCGASA) submitted a petition to the Commission stating that candidacy “has the potential to cause irreparable damage to the business and recreational anglers who fish for white sturgeon in California’s coastal, Delta, and inland waters” (NCGASA 2024) noting impacts to guides, charter boat captains, and angling-associated businesses. Industry representatives requested an exemption to permit a recreational sturgeon fishery that includes harvest to continue to operate; however, the petition did not propose

any specific regulatory options, such as seasons, geographic range, or harvest bag and size range limits.

Protections under CESA during candidacy exist to protect the species until a comprehensive, peer-reviewed status review can be completed and informed decisions made about how to manage the species. While the best available science suggests that non-lethal take via a catch-and-release fishery would not harm the long-term viability of white sturgeon in California, the Department does not believe the evidence supports any level of harvest during candidacy, because at this time, there is no abundance estimate dating from after the HAB associated fish kills occurred (2022, 2023) and no way to assess the impact those events had on the population. In May of 2024, the Department initiated a new pilot survey program for white sturgeon. The program has been very successful thus far and it is hoped that the Department will be able to make abundance estimates in the future, but it may take several years before suitable data exist to make such an estimate or to understand current population trends.

At its June 19, 2024, meeting, the Commission heard testimony from members of the sturgeon angling and business community requesting that the fishery remain open with some level of take. The concern expressed was that a complete closure of the fishery during CESA candidacy created substantial economic harm to businesses that rely on the white sturgeon fishery, including charter captains, guides, bait and tackle stores and suppliers, marinas, and related services. Such factors may be considered in authorizing some form of take under Section 2084 of the Fish and Game Code. The potential for economic harm, coupled with the sudden nature of the protections that candidate species receive, constitutes an emergency that authorizes the Commission to address the matter through regulation. The Commission directed the Department to explore potential changes to the take prohibition granted with the June 19, 2024 decision on candidacy for the purpose of identifying potential fishing regulations that would mitigate economic impacts, while still providing protective regulatory measures to white sturgeon.

At the August 15, 2024 FGC meeting, the Commission voted in support of an emergency action that permits a catch-and-release fishery for white sturgeon during the CESA candidacy/ status review period since it is expected to have minimal impact on the population, while providing recreational opportunities for anglers and mitigating adverse economic impacts to businesses that serve sturgeon angling. At the December 11, 2024 meeting the Commission voted to readopt the emergency regulations with minimal changes to the regulation text.

Emergency Regulations in Effect

The emergency regulations under Section 2084, effective on September 6, 2024, created two new sections under Title 14, CCR, that supersede but do not replace four existing sections addressing white sturgeon fishing and report card requirements. Section 5.78 combines most elements of existing sections 5.79 and 5.80, and defines seasons, closed areas, gear and handling restrictions, and report card requirements for catch-and-release fishing in inland waters. Section 27.93 combines 27.90 and 29.72 in the same manner for ocean waters. Regulations in 5.78 and 27.93 as the Section 2084 catch-and-release authority supersede sections 5.79, 5.80, 27.90 and 27.92, which makes these latter four sections inoperative until CESA status review or candidacy is complete. The emergency action added a sentence at the beginning of sections 5.79, 5.80, 27.90 and 27.92 with a cross-reference to new sections 5.78 and 27.93.

The original white sturgeon emergency amendments to sections 5.79, 5.80, 27.90, 27.92 from the November 16, 2023 action expired on November 13, 2024, and the inoperative text in sections [5.79](#), [5.80](#), [27.90](#), [27.92](#) reverted back to the pre-November 16, 2023 versions.

The regulatory language for the first 90-day extension of the Section 2084 emergency was the same as the original Section 2084 emergency regulation with the exception of a minor clarification on fish handling in sections 5.78(e) and 27.93(e) where the words “solely by the” will be added to read:

(e) Handling and removal from water: Any sturgeon greater than 60 inches fork length may not be removed from the water and shall be released immediately. Sturgeon of any size shall not be held out of water suspended by the gills, gill plates, mouth, or solely by the tail, and shall not be dragged across the ground, boat decks, or piers.

This added language is necessary because it clarifies the new regulatory changes regarding handling sturgeon. To minimize risk of injury to white sturgeon in a catch-and-release fishery, regulatory changes were made to restrict holding sturgeon in ways that could damage their gills, mouth, or spine. The new language was meant to prevent dangling the sturgeon vertically by the tail, which would put too much strain on the cartilage of the spine. However, holding the sturgeon horizontally with one hand holding the tail and one hand under the spine presents minimal risk and should be permitted. If this hold is too difficult, anglers should avoid picking up the sturgeon and should instead just release them in the water. The goal of the emergency regulations is to permit a catch-and-release fishery for white sturgeon during the CESA status review process since it is expected to have minimal impact on the population, while providing recreational opportunities for anglers and mitigating adverse economic impacts to businesses that serve sturgeon angling. The goal of the emergency regulations is to permit a catch-and-release fishery for white sturgeon during the CESA status review process since it is expected to have minimal impact on the population, while providing recreational opportunities for anglers and mitigating adverse economic impacts to businesses that serve sturgeon angling.

The proposed regulatory language for the second 90-day extension of the is the same as the first 90-day extension that was adopted by the Commission in December of 2024.

II. Request for Approval of Second Readoption of Emergency Regulations

The current emergency readoption effective on March 5, 2025, will expire after 90 days on June 5, 2025, unless the Commission approves submission of the second re-adoption for an additional 90 days at its May 14, 2025 meeting. The continuation of the emergency action that permits a catch-and-release fishery for white sturgeon during the CESA status review is necessary to provide a recreational opportunity for anglers and mitigate adverse economic impacts to businesses until a permanent regulation can be implemented.

A standard rulemaking to permanently adopt these white sturgeon fishery changes was received by the Commission at its February 12-13, 2025 meeting, at which time the Commission authorized publication of a notice of its intent to adopt the regulations. The Notice of Proposed Changes in Regulations was published in the CA Notice Register on April 4, 2025. It is expected that the permanent regulations will become effective around October 2025.

III. Statement of Facts Constituting the Need for Readoption of Regulatory Action

The emergency action and re-adoption under Section 2084 allowed the white sturgeon season to open for catch-and-release on October 1, 2024, and it will continue until June 30 for most areas, or December 31 for rivers.

At this time, no new data related to the population of white sturgeon or to fishing efforts is available. Department scientists hope to provide new abundance estimates by the April 2025 Commission meeting.

IV. Existence of an Emergency and Need for Immediate Action

The Commission considered the following factors in determining that an emergency does exist at this time:

The magnitude of potential harm:

Candidate species under CESA are afforded the same protections as a species listed as threatened or endangered under CESA while the status review is conducted, including complete closure of the white sturgeon recreational fishery. In June 2024, sturgeon fishing industry representatives from the Northern California Guides and Sportsmen's Association submitted a petition to the Commission seeking an exemption for sturgeon angling during candidacy. The petitioners describe the fishing industry as comprised of:

- 5 Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessels; combined annual sturgeon revenue of \$300,000
- 24 captains operating 6-pack vessels full time; combined annual revenue of \$1.2 million dollars. Six-pack vessels are small charter boats limited to a maximum of six passengers.
- 16 captains operating 6-pack vessels part time; combined annual revenue of \$300,000
- Approximately 45 charter/guide services with \$1.8 million in total revenues
- 10,000 to 15,000 recreational boats whose economic impacts include launch fees, gas, bait, tackle, rods, reels, ice and more
- The supply chain of bait/suppliers/distributors with an estimated sturgeon revenue of \$1 million, including approximately 50 tackle stores

Department data show that Sturgeon Report Card sales averaged between 40,000 to 45,000 cards per year between 2013 (when fees were first charged) and 2022, the last full year before the HAB and emergency regulations. Sales in 2023 were approximately 35,000 cards but dropped significantly in 2024, with 16,174 cards sold as of December 31, 2024.

The existence of a crisis situation:

Total closure of the white sturgeon recreational fishery as a result of the species becoming a candidate species for CESA listing represents a financial crisis to Californians who rely on this fishery as part of their business. This includes boat captains, fishing guides, and businesses that rely on anglers such as bait and tackle stores and suppliers, marinas, and other boat services. Additionally, many of these businesses have already been impacted by other major fishery changes in the state, including two years of closure to the salmon fishery and changes to the halibut and rockfish fisheries.

Continuing to offer recreational white sturgeon fishing opportunities in ways that will not harm the viability of the population would help minimize financial impacts on sturgeon related businesses. Sturgeon catch-and-release fisheries are popular and lucrative in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia (B.C.), Canada. For example, a 2022 survey of the Fraser River (B.C.) catch-and-release white sturgeon fishery (Fisheries and Oceans Canada 2024) found that anglers spend an average of US\$628 per day compared to US\$129 in all other fisheries combined. This is also substantially higher than guided sturgeon trips in California, which average \$200 to 250 per angler. Higher B.C. average spending may be a reflection of the exceptionally large fish caught in the Fraser River that encourage a “trophy” fishery. Additionally, Fraser River anglers relied on paid guide services 46% of the time compared to 9% in all other fisheries. Per the report, “while accounting for only 1% of fishing days in 2022, white sturgeon fishing made up 6% of guided fishing days, 5% of total spending and 18% of spending on fishing packages.”

The immediacy of the need:

The candidacy decision and fishery closure occurred over a compressed time frame, with the CESA Petition delivered in late November 2023 and a decision by the Commission on June 19, 2024. Businesses received little warning and have not had much time to adjust inventory, staffing, and sales efforts to accommodate the loss of sturgeon-related revenue. These businesses have also already been significantly stressed by major closures and changes in other popular fisheries. The status review process will take at least 12 months to complete and the status of the fishery in the future is unknown. Offering catch-and-release fishing will provide immediate financial opportunities and allow the industry to continue to operate rather than face closure.

Failure to allow for catch-and-release under an emergency exemption may result in the loss of fishing businesses and the fishing infrastructure that supports the sturgeon fishery. Some of these businesses will likely not return to the sector if an exemption for catch-and-release fishing is not expedited. This loss of resources, including guiding opportunities and bait sources, as well as fishery knowledge, would negatively impact guides, their clients, and unaffiliated recreational anglers. As such, a delay in allowing catch-and-release angling would go against the Department’s Recruit, Retain, Reactivate (“R3”) principles.

Whether the anticipation of harm has a basis firmer than simple speculation:

The anticipation of harm is based on financial data voluntarily supplied by sturgeon fishing industry representatives.

V. Readoption Criteria

Same as or Substantially Equivalent

Pursuant to Government Code subdivision 11346.1(h), an extension of the emergency regulations may be approved only if the language is “the same as or substantially equivalent to an emergency regulation previously adopted by that agency.” The language proposed for this rulemaking is the same as the language of the previous 90-day extension of the emergency regulation.

Substantial Progress

Government Code subdivision 11346.1(h) specifies “Readoption shall be permitted only if the agency has made substantial progress and proceeded with diligence to comply with subdivision (e)” [sections 11346.2 through 11347.3, inclusive].

A regular rulemaking (certificate of compliance) is currently underway and was presented to the Commission for public notice at its February 12-13, 2025 meeting. The Commission authorized staff to publish a notice of proposed changes in regulations in the California Notice Register. The notice was published on April 4, 2025.

Proposed Action by the Commission

The Commission proposes a second 90-day extension of the emergency additions of sections 5.78 and 27.93, and changes to sections 5.79, 5.80, 27.90, and 27.92 that are the same as previously effective.

VI. Impact of Regulatory Action

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following initial determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

(a) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State

None. No costs or savings to state agencies or costs/savings in federal funding to the state are anticipated. The Department’s existing level of monitoring and enforcement activities is expected to be unchanged by this emergency action. With the introduction of a catch-and-release only fishery, the Department anticipates a smaller decline in white sturgeon report cards sales revenue than would have occurred under a complete harvest and catch-and-release prohibition. The Department’s 2023 survey found that about 17 to 18% fished sturgeon for consumption, while the majority (approximately 70%) stated their goal is catch-and-release fishing. A conservative estimate would be a similar level of report cards sold as in 2024 from the continuation of the catch and release fishery. See the STD 399 and Addendum for more explanation.

(b) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies

None.

(c) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts

None.

(d) Costs Imposed on Any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code

None.

(e) Effect on Housing Costs

None.

VII. Technical, Theoretical, and/or Empirical Studies, Reports, or Documents Relied Upon:

Bowersox, B. J., J. M. DuPont, R. Tucker, L. Barrett, and J. A. Lamansky. 2016. Determining the presence of hooks inside white sturgeon using metal detector and portable X-ray technology. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 36(5):1045-052.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. White sturgeon 2023 Emergency Regulation Change: Supporting Material. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fisheries Branch, West Sacramento, California. Available at <https://fgc.ca.gov/Regulations/2023-New-and-Proposed#WS-E>

Chapman, F. A., J. P. Van Eenennaam, and S. I. Doroshov. 1996. The reproductive condition of white sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*, in San Francisco Bay, California. *Fishery Bulletin* 94:628–634. Available at <https://spo.nmfs.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf-content/1996/944/chapman.pdf>

Danos, A., J. DuBois, R. Baxter, J. T. Kelly, and M. L. Gingras. 2019. White sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*, Enhanced Status Report. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Available at <https://marinespecies.wildlife.ca.gov/white-sturgeon/>

Fish, M. A. 2010. White sturgeon Year-Class Index for the San Francisco Estuary and its Relation to Delta Outflow. *IEP Newsletter* 23(2):80–84. Available at <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentId=26542>

Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2024. Results of the British Columbia freshwater recreational fishing survey, 2022. Web infographic. Available at <https://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/analyses-econom-analysis/analyses/rec-fresh-douce-2022-eng.html#sturgeon>

Hildebrand, L. R., A. Drauch Schreier, K. Lepla, S. O. McAdam, J. McLellan, M. J. Parsley, V. L. Paragamian, and S. P. Young. 2016. Status of White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus* Richardson, 1863) throughout the species range, threats to survival, and prognosis for the future. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology* 32:261–312.

Jackson, Z. J., J. J. Gruber, and J. P. Van Eenennaam. 2015. White sturgeon Spawning in the San Joaquin River, California, and Effects of Water Management. *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* 7(1):171–180. Available at [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/exhibits/docs/petitioners_exhibit/dwr/part2/DWR-1122%20Jackson et al 2016 white sturgeon spawning SJR.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/california_waterfix/exhibits/docs/petitioners_exhibit/dwr/part2/DWR-1122%20Jackson%20et%20al%202016%20white%20sturgeon%20spawning%20SJR.pdf)

Kozfkay, J. R., and J. C. Dillon. 2010. Creel Survey Methods to Assess Catch, Loss, and Capture Frequency of White Sturgeon in the Snake River, Idaho. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 30(1):221–229.

Lamansky, J. A., K. A. Meyer, B. J. Bowersox, J. M. DuPont, B. Bentz, and K. B. Lepla. 2018. Incidence, Types, and Shedding and Ingestion Times of Metallic Fishing Tackle in the Digestive Systems of White Sturgeon. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 38(5):1152–1159.

Robichaud, D., K. K. English, R. C. Bocking, and T. C. Nelson. 2006. Direct and delayed mortality of white sturgeon caught in three gear-types in the lower Fraser River. Sidney, BC.

Schaffter, R. G. 1997. White sturgeon spawning migrations and location of spawning habitat in the Sacramento River, California. *California Fish and Game* 83(1):1–20.

VIII. Documents Providing Background Information

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. White sturgeon 2023 Emergency Regulation Change: Supporting Material. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fisheries Branch, West Sacramento, California. Available at:
<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=216457&inline>

Petition from San Francisco Baykeeper, The Bay Institute, Restore the Delta, and California Sportfishing Protection Alliance to list White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. Available at:
<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=218091&inline>

Petition from Northern California Guides and Sportsmen’s Association to authorize a recreational fishery if a candidacy petition is approved for White sturgeon pursuant to statutory authorization in Fish and Game Code Section 2084.

IX. Authority and Reference

Section 5.78:

Authority cited: Sections 200, 205 ,265, 275, 399, and 2084, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 110, 200, 205, 265, and 2084 Fish and Game Code.

Section 5.79:

Authority: Sections 200, 205, 265 and 399, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 200, 205 and 265, Fish and Game Code.

Section 5.80:

Authority: Sections 200, 205, 265, 275 and 399, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 110, 200 and 205, Fish and Game Code.

Section 27.90:

Authority: Sections 200, 205, 265, 275, and 399, Fish and Game Code.
Reference: Sections 110, 200, and 205, Fish and Game Code.

Section 27.92:

Authority: Sections 200, 205, 265 and 399, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 200, 205 and 265, Fish and Game Code.

Section 27.93:

Authority: Sections 200, 202, 205, 220, 265, 399, and 2084 Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 200, 205, 206, 265, and 2084 Fish and Game Code.

X. Fish and Game Code Section 399 Finding

Emergency re-adoption is necessary to continue a catch-and-release-only fishery for white sturgeon during CESA candidacy/ status review. Catch-and-release is expected to have minimal impact on the population, while providing recreational opportunities for anglers and mitigating adverse economic impacts to businesses that serve sturgeon angling.

Pursuant to Section 399 of the Fish and Game Code, the Commission finds that the adoption of this regulation is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare.

Informative Digest/Policy Statement Overview

White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) is an anadromous species of fish that resides primarily in the San Francisco Bay Delta (SF Bay) and migrates as adults into the major rivers of the Central Valley to spawn. White sturgeon are long lived, potentially in excess of 100 years, with most reaching maturity by approximately 14 to 19 years, spawning every two to four years once mature. Successful recruitment of juveniles is infrequent, occurring approximately every six to seven years, highly correlated with above-normal water years. Considerable declines in both relative and absolute abundance have been measured by the Department. The most recent Department estimate was approximately 33,000 fish.

White sturgeon have been the focus of a recreational fishery since 1954. Until recently, recreational anglers could keep one white sturgeon per day, and a combined total of three per year with a slot limit of 40 and 60 inches (in.) fork length (FL; measurement of the fish from the front of its head to the fork in its tail). The season was open year-round, with some limited regional and/or seasonal closures. In 2022, a Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) of the marine phytoflagellate *Heterosigma akashiwo* resulted in the largest fish kill in the recorded history of the region. Many species were impacted during this event including white sturgeon. Due to cessation of funding for the historical abundance monitoring program, it has not been possible to make a white sturgeon abundance estimate since the HAB events.

On November 29, 2023, the Commission received a petition from San Francisco Baykeeper, The Bay Institute, Restore the Delta, and California Sportfishing Protection Alliance to list white sturgeon as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The Department returned an evaluation on March 15, 2024, determining that the petition provided sufficient scientific information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. On June 19, the Commission voted that white sturgeon warranted candidacy under CESA and directed the Department to initiate a status review of white sturgeon. Under CESA, candidate species are afforded the same protections as a species listed as threatened or endangered while a status review is conducted. This prohibition of take includes non-harvest “catch-and-release” angling; however, Fish and Game Code Section 2084 permits the Commission to authorize the take of candidate species of fish by hook and line for sport based on the best available scientific information. Scientific studies of the effects of angling on white sturgeon in other populations indicate that the species is robust and tolerates catch-and-release angling well. The Department believes that this activity could occur during the status review process without placing the remaining population at risk.

On May 28, 2024, the Nor-Cal Guides and Sportsmen’s Association (NCGASA) submitted a petition to the Commission stating that candidacy “has the potential to cause irreparable damage to the business and recreational anglers who fish for white sturgeon in California’s coastal, Delta, and inland waters” (NCGASA 2024) noting impacts to guides, charter boat captains, and angling-associated businesses. Industry representatives requested an exemption to permit a recreational sturgeon fishery that includes harvest to continue to operate.

Protections under CESA during candidacy exist to protect the species until a comprehensive, peer-reviewed status review can be completed and informed decisions made about how to manage the species. While the best available science suggests that non-lethal take via a catch-

and-release fishery would not harm the long-term viability of white sturgeon in California, the Department does not believe the evidence supports any level of harvest during candidacy.

At its August 15, 2024 meeting, the Commission adopted an emergency rulemaking adding sections 5.78 and 27.93 and amending sections 5.79, 5.80, 27.90, and 27.92, Title 14, CCR, which describe white sturgeon sport fishing during CESA candidacy.

The emergency regulation created two new sections under Title 14, CCR, that supersede but do not replace four existing sections addressing white sturgeon fishing and report card requirements. Section 5.78 combines most elements of existing sections 5.79 and 5.80, and defines seasons, closed areas, gear and handling restrictions, and report card requirements for catch-and-release fishing in inland waters. Section 27.93 combines 27.90 and 29.72 in the same manner for ocean waters. The existing sections (5.79, 5.80, 27.90, 27.92) will remain in Title 14 but will be inoperative, with an added sentence at the beginning of the section with a cross-reference to the new sections. The regulation for the first re-adoption was the same as the original emergency with the exception of a minor clarification on fish handling in sections 5.78(e) and 27.93(e).

At its December 11, 2024 meeting the Commission approved a 90-day extension. The proposed regulation for the second 90-day extension is identical to the first 90-day extension. The goal of these emergency regulations is to permit a catch-and-release fishery for white sturgeon during the CESA status review process since it is expected to have minimal impact on the population, while providing recreational opportunities for anglers and mitigating adverse economic impacts to businesses that serve sturgeon angling.

Benefits of the Regulation:

The status of the existing white sturgeon population and the impacts of recent Harmful Algal Blooms are currently not known and will be the subject of a comprehensive species status review. Maintaining catch-and-release angling during this period will protect the remaining population while the status review is completed while still permitting angling and business opportunities. Evidence from successful recreational fisheries on other rivers indicate that the species tolerates catch-and-release angling well and can coexist with a financially lucrative fishery.

Consistency and Compatibility with Existing Regulations

Article IV, Section 20 of the State Constitution specifies that the Legislature may delegate to Commission such powers relating to the protection and propagation of fish and game as the Legislature sees fit. The Legislature has delegated to the Commission the power to regulate sport fishing in waters of the state (Fish and Game Code sections 200, 205, 315, 316.5 and 2084). The Commission has reviewed its own regulations and finds that the proposed regulations are consistent with other recreational fishing regulations in Title 14, CCR, and therefore finds that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. The Commission has searched the California Code of Regulations and finds no other state agency regulations pertaining to temporarily prohibiting harvest of white sturgeon.