AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 23, 2004 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 17, 2004 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 16, 2004 AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 24, 2004 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 2004

SENATE BILL

No. 1319

Introduced by Senators Burton and Alpert

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Hancock, Jackson, Kehoe, Laird, Lieber, and Pavley)

February 17, 2004

An act to add Division 26.5 (commencing with Section 35500) to the Public Resources Code, relating to natural resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1319, as amended, Burton. Natural resources: ocean protection.

Existing law generally regulates activities relating to coastal and ocean resources.

This bill would create the California Ocean Protection Act, which would include various legislative findings and declarations related to coastal and ocean resources. The bill would define terms.

The bill would establish the Ocean Protection Council in state government, consisting of the Secretary of the Resources Agency, the Secretary for Environmental Protection, and the Chair of the State Lands Commission. The bill would require 3 Members one Member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 3

Members one Member of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, to meet with the council as nonvoting, exofficio ex officio members.

The bill would require the council to coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems, to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations, consistent with specified—Legislative legislative findings and declarations, to establish policies to coordinate the collection and sharing of scientific data related to coast and ocean resources between agencies, and to identify and recommend to the Legislature and the Governor changes in law and policy needed to meet the above goals. The bill would require the executive officer of the State Coastal Conservancy to act as secretary to the council, as specified.

The bill would establish the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund and authorize moneys deposited in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended for activities related to coastal and ocean resources, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Division 26.5 (commencing with Section 1 35500) is added to the Public Resources Code, to read: 2 3 4 **DIVISION 26.5.** CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION 5 ACT 6 7 CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS 8 9 This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the 35500. 10 California Ocean Protection Act. 35505. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 11 following: 12 (a) California's coastal and ocean resources are critical to the 13 14 state's environmental and economic security, and integral to the state's high quality of life and culture. A healthy ocean is part of 15

- 16 the state's legacy, and is necessary to support the state's human and
- 17 wildlife populations. Each generation of Californians has an

1 obligation to be good stewards of the ocean, to pass the legacy on2 to their children.

3 (b) The ocean and coastal waters offshore of the state are unique and valuable natural resources that the state holds in trust 4 5 for the people of California. The state of our ocean's health is well documented. Reports such as the 1997 Resources Agency report, 6 7 "California's Ocean Resources: An Agenda for the Future," the 8 2003 Pew Oceans Commission report, "America's Living 9 Oceans: Charting a Course for Sea Change," and the United States Commission on Oceans Policy's 2004 preliminary report, 10 11 document degraded ocean values, due to coastal and ocean 12 development, onshore and offshore pollution, certain fishing and 13 aquaculture practices, and invasive species, among other things. 14 (c) The preservation of the state's ocean resources depends on healthy, productive, and resilient ocean ecosystems. The 15 governance of ocean resources should be guided by principles of 16 17 sustainability, ecosystem health, precaution, recognition of the 18 interconnectedness between land and ocean, decisions informed 19 by good science and improved understanding of coastal and ocean 20 ecosystems, and public participation in decisionmaking. 21 (d) Good governance and stewardship of ocean resources 22 necessitate more efficient and effective use of public funds.

(e) The state needs to coordinate governance and stewardship
of the state's ocean, to identify priorities, bridge existing gaps, and
ensure effective and scientifically sound approaches to protecting
and conserving the most important ocean resources.

(f) The California Ocean Resources Management Act of 1990
(Division 27 (commencing with Section 36000)) establishes the
California Ocean Resources Management Program. The mission
of the program is to ensure comprehensive and coordinated
management, conservation, and enhancement of the state's ocean
resources, for their intrinsic value and the benefit of current and
future generations.

(g) Terrestrial sources of ocean pollution in the state contribute
to significant water quality degradation, causing deleterious
impacts to public health and marine ecosystems, as well as coastal
and recreational economics that are essential to the state's future.
35510. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
following:

(a) The coastal waters offshore of the state and the ocean
 ecosystems associated with those waters are natural resources that
 the state holds in trust for the people of the state.

4 (b) It is the state's policy that all public agencies shall consider 5 the following principles in administering the laws established for 6 the protection and conservation of coastal waters:

7 (1) State decisions affecting coastal waters and the ocean 8 environment should be designed and implemented to conserve the 9 health and diversity of ocean life and ecosystems, allow and 10 encourage those activities and uses that are sustainable, and 11 recognize the importance of aesthetic, educational, and 12 recreational uses.

13 (2) The ocean ecosystem is inextricably linked to activities on 14 land and all public agencies should consider the impact of 15 activities on land that may adversely affect the health of the coastal 16 and ocean environment.

(3) It is the state's policy to incorporate ecosystem perspectives
into the management of coastal and ocean resources, using sound
science, with a priority of protecting, conserving, and restoring
coastal and ocean ecosystems, rather than managing on a single
species or single resource basis.

(4) A goal of all state actions shall be to improve monitoring
and data gathering, and advance scientific understanding, to
continually improve efforts to protect, conserve, restore, and
manage coastal waters and ocean ecosystems.

(5) State and local actions that affect ocean waters or coastal or
 ocean resources should be conducted in a manner consistent with
 protection, conservation, and maintenance of healthy coastal and
 ocean ecosystems and restoration of degraded ocean ecosystems.

(6) Improving the quality of coastal waters and the health offish in coastal waters should be a priority for the state.

32 35515. The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of 33 this division is to integrate and coordinate the state's laws and 34 institutions responsible for protecting and conserving ocean 35 resources, including coastal waters and ocean ecosystems, to 36 accomplish all of the following objectives:

37 (a) Provide a set of guiding principles for all state agencies to

38 follow, consistent with existing law, in protecting the state's 39 coastal and ocean resources.

coastal and ocean resources.

(b) Encourage cooperative management with federal agencies,
to protect and conserve representative coastal and ocean habitats
and the ecological processes that support those habitats.

4 (c) Improve coordination and management of state efforts to 5 protect and conserve the ocean by establishing a cabinet level 6 oversight body responsible for identifying more efficient methods 7 of protecting the ocean at less cost to taxpayers.

8 (d) Use California's private and charitable resources more 9 effectively in developing ocean protection and conservation 10 strategies.

(e) Provide for public access to the ocean and ocean resources,
including to marine protected areas, for recreational use, and
aesthetic, educational, and scientific purposes, consistent with the
sustainable long-term conservation of those resources.

15 16

17

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

18 35550. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following19 definitions govern this division:

(a) "Council" means the Ocean Protection Council establishedpursuant to Section 35600.

(b) "Fund" means the California Ocean Protection Trust Fundestablished pursuant to Section 35650.

(c) "Public agency" means a city, county, city and county,district, or the state or any agency or department of the state.

26 (d) "Sustainable" and "sustainability" mean both of the 27 following:

(1) Continuous replacement of resources, taking into accountfluctuations in abundance and environmental variability.

30 (2) Securing the fullest possible range of present and long-term
31 economic, social, and ecological benefits, while maintaining
32 biological diversity.

- 33
- 34

CHAPTER 3. OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL

35 36

35600. The Ocean Protection Council is established in state

37 government. The council consists of the Secretary of the

38 Resources Agency, the Secretary for Environmental Protection,

39 and the Chair of the State Lands Commission.

35605.

1

The Secretary of the Resources Agency is the chair of

2	the council.
3	35610. Three Members One Member of the Senate, appointed
4	by the Senate Committee on Rules, and three Members one
5	Member of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the
6	Assembly, shall meet with the council as nonvoting, exofficio
7	members.
8	35612. (a) The council's meetings shall be open to the public.
9	(b) The council may sponsor conferences, symposia, and other
10	public forums, to seek a broad range of public advice when
11	establishing priorities for ocean resource protection,
12	enhancement, and restoration.
13	35615. The council shall do all of the following:
14	(a) (1) Coordinate activities of state agencies, that are related
15	to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean
16	ecosystems, to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect
17	ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations, consistent with
18	Sections 35510 and 35515.
19	(2) Establish policies to coordinate the collection and sharing
20	of scientific data related to coast and ocean resources between
21	agencies.
22	(3) Identify and recommend to the Legislature changes in law
23	needed to achieve the goals of this section.
24	(b) (1) Identify changes in federal law and policy necessary to
25	achieve the goals of this division and to improve protection,

conservation, and restoration of ocean ecosystems in federal and
state waters off the state's coast.

(2) Recommend to the Governor and the Legislature actionsthe state should take to encourage those changes in federal law andpolicy.

31 35620. The council shall take into account the research, 32 findings, recommendations, and determinations of the State 33 Interagency Coordinating Committee established pursuant to 34 Section 36800 and the scientific review panel established pursuant 35 to Section 36900. The council may review and recommend 36 proposals to the State Interagency Coordinating Committee, and 37 to designating entities, to further the purposes of this division.

38 35625. (a) Under the direction of the Secretary of the 39 Resources Agency, the executive officer of the State Coastal 40 Conservancy shall act as secretary to the council, administer its

1 affairs, and provide the staff services that the council needs to carry

- 2 out this division, including, but not limited to, both of the 3 following:
- 4 (1) Administering grants and expenditures authorized by the 5 council from the fund or other sources, including, but not limited 6 to, block grants from other state boards, commissions, or
- 7 departments.
- 8 (2) Arranging meetings, agendas, and other administrative 9 functions in support of the council.
- (b) The Legislature may make appropriations to be used for thepurposes of this division directly to the State Coastal Conservancy,
- 12 for expenditures authorized by the council.
- 13
- 14 CHAPTER 4. CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION TRUST FUND 15
- 16 35650. (a) The California Ocean Protection Trust Fund is 17 established in the State Treasury.
- 18 (b) Moneys deposited in the fund may be expended, upon 19 appropriation by the Legislature, for both of the following:
- 20 (1) Projects and activities authorized by the council consistent 21 with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 35600).
- (2) Upon authorization by the council, for grants or loans to
 public agencies, nonprofit corporations, or private entities for, or
 direct expenditures on, projects or activities that do one or more
 of the following:
- 26 (A) Eliminate or reduce threats to coastal and ocean 27 ecosystems, habitats, and species.
- (B) Foster sustainable fisheries, including development of
 more selective fishing gear, collaborative research and
 demonstration projects between persons who fish commercially
 and scientists, promotion of value-added *wild* fisheries to offset
 economic losses attributable to reduced fishing opportunities, and
 the creation of revolving loan programs for the purpose of
 implementing sustainable fishery projects.
- 35 (C) Improve coastal water quality.
- 36 (D) Allow for increased public access to, and enjoyment of,
 37 ocean and coastal resources, consistent with sustainable,
 38 long-term protection and conservation of those resources.
- 39 (E) Improve management, conservation, and protection of 40 coastal waters and ocean ecosystems.
 - 94

1 (F) Provide monitoring and scientific data to improve state 2 efforts to protect and conserve ocean resources.

3 (G) Protect, conserve, and restore coastal waters and ocean 4 ecosystems, including any of the following:

5 (i) Acquisition, installation, and initiation of monitoring and 6 enforcement systems.

7 (ii) Acquisition from willing sellers of vessels, equipment,
8 licenses, harvest rights, permits, and other rights and property, to
9 reduce threats to ocean ecosystems and resources.

10 (H) Address coastal water contamination from biological 11 pathogens, including collaborative projects and activities to

identify the sources of pathogens and develop detection systems

13 and treatment methods.

14 (c) Grants or loans may be made to a private entity pursuant to

this section only for projects or activities that further publicpurposes consistent with Sections 35510 and 35515.

0