

Introduced by Senator PavleyFebruary 10, 2010

An act to add Section 9005 to the Public Resources Code, relating to natural resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1006, as introduced, Pavley. Natural resources: climate change.:

Existing law declares that resource conservation is of fundamental importance to the prosperity and welfare of the people of the state. Existing law states that it is the policy of the state to adopt conservation practices to save the basic resources of soil, water, and air from unreasonable and economically preventable waste and destruction.

There is in state government the Natural Resources Agency. The agency consists of various departments including the Department of Conservation, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Department of Fish and Game, and the Wildlife Conservation Board.

This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in developing and implementing climate change adaptation strategies and activities, to fully consider and undertake, to the maximum extent practicable, initiatives that, among other things, protect or enhance natural ecosystem functions in relation to wetlands, beaches, flood plains, watersheds, and greenhouse gas emissions.

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

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 9005 is added to the Public Resources
- 2 Code, to read:

1 9005. In developing and implementing climate change
2 adaptation strategies and activities, the Natural Resources Agency
3 shall fully consider and undertake, to the maximum extent
4 practicable, initiatives that do all of the following:

5 (a) Protect or enhance natural ecosystem functions, including
6 protection, maintenance, or restoration of natural infrastructure as
7 wetlands, reefs, beaches, and estuaries to buffer communities from
8 floodwaters or storms, watershed protection to maintain water
9 quality and groundwater recharge, or flood plain restoration to
10 improve natural flood control capacity.

11 (b) Use nonstructural approaches to protect communities,
12 including practices that utilize, enhance, or mimic the natural
13 hydrologic cycle process of infiltration, evapotranspiration, and
14 reuse.

15 (c) Are consistent with state and federal conservation and
16 environmental laws and, to the maximum extent practicable, avoid
17 environmental degradation and emission of greenhouse gases.

18 (d) Draw upon lessons learned and best practices from existing
19 climate change adaptation planning efforts.