

- **Board of Directors**  
**Communications, Outreach and Legislation Committee**

June 8, 2004 Board Meeting

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**8-14**

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**Subject**

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Express a watch position for Senate Bills 1318 and 1319 (Burton/Alpert): Desalination

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**Description**

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At its April 2004 meeting, the Desalination Subcommittee asked staff to analyze and recommend a position for Metropolitan on proposed Senate Bills 1318 and 1319. The original provisions in SB 1319 and its companion bill SB 1318 may have had an impact on development of seawater desalination in California. SB 1319 was subsequently amended based on input from the San Diego County Water Authority and the Municipal Water District of Orange County. It is anticipated that these bills will be amended again as there are still some concerns on the possible adverse impact of these bills on permitting processes and issues for coastal projects. The text for these proposed bills as amended April 14, 2004 is shown in [Attachment 1](#) and [Attachment 2](#). Summaries of the proposed bills are shown below:

**Senate Bill No. 1318 (SB 1318 – Burton/Alpert)**

The bill proposes to amend Proposition 50 to allow grant funding to public agencies and nonprofit organizations that implement projects designed to protect and restore coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. The bill also requires that State Water Resources Control Board Prop. 50 expenditures be consistent with the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act and California Ocean Protection Act. If passed by the Legislature, the bill's provisions to amend Prop. 50 must be approved by voters.

**Senate Bill No. 1319 (SB 1319 – Burton/Alpert)**

The bill proposes to create the California Ocean Protection Act, and establish the Ocean Protection Council to coordinate state agencies' activities related to the protection of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. The Council would also be charged to identify and recommend to the Legislature and Governor changes in law and policy to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations. To help pay for the Council's coastal and ocean resources activities, a California Ocean Protection Trust Fund would be established with no specified amount.

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**Policy**

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By Minute Item 44356, dated February 13, 2001, the Board adopted policy principles for brackish and seawater desalination.

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**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

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CEQA determination for Option #1:

The proposed action is not defined as a project under CEQA because it involves continuing administrative activities, such as general policy and procedure making (Section 15378(b)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines). In addition, where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed action in question may have a significant effect on the environment, the proposed action is not subject to CEQA (Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines).

The CEQA determination is: Determine that the proposed action is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Sections 15378(b)(2) and 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

CEQA determination for Option #2:

None required

**Board Options/Fiscal Impacts**

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**Option #1**

Adopt the CEQA determination and take a watch position on SB 1318 and SB 1319.

**Fiscal Impact:** None

**Option #2**

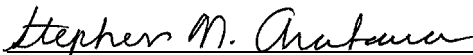
Do not take a position on SB 1318 and SB 1319.

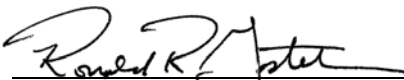
**Fiscal Impact:** None

**Staff Recommendation**

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Option #1

	5/17/2004
Stephen N. Arakawa	Date
Manager, Water Resource Management	

	5/18/2004
Ronald R. Gastelum	Date
Chief Executive Officer	

**Attachment 1 – Senate Bill No. 1318 (SB 1318 – Burton/Alpert)**

**Attachment 2 – Senate Bill No. 1319 (SB 1319 – Burton/Alpert)**

BLA #2962

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 2004

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 1318**

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**Introduced by Senators Burton and Alpert**  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Kehoe and Pavley)

February 17, 2004

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An act to add Sections 79574 and 79574.5 to the Water Code, relating to natural resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1318, as amended, Burton. Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002.

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

The Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 was an initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election as Proposition 50. Proposition 50, among other things, provides bond funds for acquisition of land related to protection of water supplies, coastal watersheds, and beaches.

This bill would amend Proposition 50 to provide that funds for coastal watershed and wetland protection may be allocated as grants to the Ocean Protection Council, or grants and expenditures generally by the State Coastal Conservancy and the Wildlife Conservation Board, for projects to protect, *conserve*, and restore coastal waters and ocean ecosystems, as specified.

The Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act provides for a program of grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects, among other things, designed to improve water quality at public beaches.

This bill also would amend Proposition 50 to require that any expenditure by the State Water Resources Control Board, pursuant to Proposition 50 for projects that affect coastal watershed and coastal waters, shall be expended in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act, and the California Ocean Protection Act as proposed by ~~\_\_\_\_\_ SB 1319~~ of the 2003–04 Regular Session.

This bill would require that the provisions, which would amend Proposition 50, an initiative statute, be submitted to the voters for approval.

This bill would provide that it would be operative only if ~~\_\_\_\_\_ SB 1319~~ of the 2003–04 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 2005.

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. The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
2 following:

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

6 (b) It is the state’s policy that all public agencies shall  
7 administer the laws associated with protection *and conservation* of  
8 coastal waters in accordance with the following principles:

9 (1) ~~All-state~~ State decisions affecting coastal waters and the  
10 ocean environment shall be designed and implemented to conserve  
11 the health and diversity of ocean life and ecosystems, allow and  
12 encourage ~~only~~ those activities and uses that are sustainable, and  
13 recognize the importance of ~~noneconsumptive~~ aesthetic,  
14 educational, and recreational uses.

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

19 (3) It is the state’s policy to incorporate ecosystem perspectives  
20 into the management of coastal and ocean resources, using sound  
21 science, with a priority of protecting, *conserving*, and restoring



1 coastal and ocean ecosystems, rather than managing on a single  
2 species or single resource basis.

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

7 (5) State and local actions that affect ocean waters or coastal or  
8 ocean resources should be conducted in a manner consistent with  
9 protection, *conservation*, and maintenance of healthy coastal and  
10 ocean ecosystems and restoration of degraded ocean ecosystems.  
11 State and local agencies should refrain from actions that would  
12 cause harm to ocean and coastal ecosystems or impair the  
13 restoration of coastal and ocean ecosystems.

14 SEC. 2. Section 79574 is added to the Water Code, to read:

15 79574. (a) Of the money allocated pursuant to subdivision  
16 (a) of Section 79570, the State Coastal Conservancy may make  
17 grants pursuant to subdivision (c), and may make grants or  
18 expenditures pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e).

19 (b) Of the money allocated pursuant to Section 79572, the  
20 Wildlife Conservation Board may make grants pursuant to  
21 subdivision (c), and may make grants or expenditures pursuant to  
22 subdivisions (d) and (e).

23 (c) Grants may be made to the Ocean Protection Council,  
24 established pursuant to Section 35600 of the Public Resources  
25 Code, and the funds granted shall be deposited by the Ocean  
26 Protection Council in the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund,  
27 established pursuant to Section 35650 of the Public Resources  
28 Code, for projects to protect and restore coastal waters and ocean  
29 ecosystems, including any of the following:

30 (1) Acquisition, installation, and initiation of monitoring and  
31 enforcement systems.

32 (2) Acquisition of ~~rights in coastal and submerged lands, from~~  
33 *willing sellers of vessels, equipment, licenses, harvest rights,*  
34 *permits, and other rights and property, to reduce threats to ocean*  
35 *ecosystems and resources.*

36 ~~(3) Mitigation costs related to the protection of coastal and~~  
37 ~~ocean resources.~~

38 (3) *Projects that foster sustainable fisheries, including*  
39 *development of more selective fishing gear, collaborative research*  
40 *and demonstration projects between those who fish commercially*



1 *and scientists, promotion of value-added fisheries to offset*  
2 *economic losses attributable to reduced fishing opportunities, and*  
3 *the creation of revolving loan programs for the purpose of*  
4 *implementing sustainable fishery projects.*

5 (d) Grants or expenditures, or both, may be made for mapping,  
6 planning, and research costs directly related to and required for the  
7 effective implementation of projects to protect coastal waters and  
8 ocean ecosystems.

9 (e) Grants or expenditures, or both, may be made for  
10 establishing revolving loan funds and other incentives to protect  
11 coastal waters and ocean ecosystems.

12 SEC. 3. Section 79574.5 is added to the Water Code, to read:

13 79574.5. An expenditure by the State Water Resources  
14 Control Board, pursuant to this division, for projects that affect  
15 coastal watershed or coastal waters shall be expended in a manner  
16 consistent with the provisions of Division 20.4 (commencing with  
17 Section 30901) of the Public Resources Code, and Division 26.5  
18 (commencing with Section 35500) of the Public Resources Code.

19 SEC. 4. Sections 1, 2, and 3 shall not become operative until  
20 approved by the voters. The Secretary of State is hereby directed  
21 to place those provisions on the ballot of the next statewide  
22 election for approval by the voters in accordance with applicable  
23 provisions of law.

24 SEC. 5. This act shall become operative only if ~~=====~~Bill  
25 ~~=====~~ *Senate Bill 1319*, adding Division 26.5 (commencing with  
26 Section 35500) to the Public Resources Code, is enacted and  
27 becomes operative on or before January 1, 2005.



AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 2004

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 1319**

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**Introduced by Senators Burton and Alpert**  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Kehoe and Pavley)

February 17, 2004

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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 of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 3 Members of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, to meet with the council and participate in its activities to the extent that participation is not incompatible with their positions as Members of the Legislature.

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, *to establish policies and procedures to coordinate the collection and*

*sharing of scientific data between agencies*, and to identify and recommend to the Legislature and the Governor changes in law and policy needed to meet this goal, as specified. The bill would require the council to be consistent with the expressed legislative findings and declarations. The bill would require the council to undertake other activities related to marine managed areas, 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:*

1 SECTION 1. Division 26.5 (commencing with Section  
2 35500) is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

3

4 DIVISION 26.5. CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION  
5 ACT

6

7

8 CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

9

10 35500. This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the  
11 California Ocean Protection Act.

12 35505. The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
13 following:

14 (a) California’s coastal and ocean resources are critical to the  
15 state’s environmental and economic security, and integral to the  
16 state’s high quality of life and culture. A healthy ocean is part of  
17 the state’s legacy, and is necessary to support the state’s human and  
18 wildlife populations. Each generation of Californians has an  
19 obligation to be good stewards of the ocean, to pass the legacy on  
20 to their children.

21 (b) Ocean resources contribute more than seventeen billion  
22 three hundred million dollars (\$17,300,000,000) to the state’s  
23 economy, generating 370,000 jobs, according to a 1997 Resources  
24 Agency study, of which nine billion nine hundred million dollars  
25 (\$9,900,000,000) is generated from coastal tourism spending.



1 Californians benefit from the economic, heritage, existence, and  
2 other intrinsic values of the ocean, including but not limited to,  
3 wildlife watching, recreational and commercial fishing, *education*  
4 *and research*, biodiversity, and other aesthetic, recreational,  
5 environmental, and economic values.

6 (c) The ocean is a public trust. Every public agency and every  
7 Californian has a responsibility to protect the state’s coastal and  
8 ocean resources. Californians have entrusted state government  
9 with the responsible stewardship of that public trust resource.

10 (d) The decline in our ocean’s health is well documented.  
11 Reports such as the 1997 Resources Agency report, “California’s  
12 Ocean Resources: An Agenda for the Future,” and the 2003 Pew  
13 Oceans Commission report, “America’s Living Oceans: Charting  
14 a Course for Sea Change,” document degraded ocean values, due  
15 to coastal and ocean development, onshore and offshore pollution,  
16 certain fishing and aquaculture practices, and invasive species,  
17 among other things.

18 (e) The preservation of the state’s ocean resources depends on  
19 healthy, productive, and resilient ocean ecosystems. To ensure the  
20 protection of the public trust, the governance of ocean resources  
21 should be guided by principles of sustainability, ecosystem health,  
22 precaution, recognition of the interconnectedness between land  
23 and ocean, decisions informed by good science and improved  
24 understanding of coastal and ocean ecosystems, and public  
25 participation in decisionmaking.

26 (f) Good governance and stewardship of ocean resources  
27 necessitate more efficient and effective use of public funds.

28 (g) Many different *federal*, state and local agencies are  
29 responsible for governing or protecting different aspects or values  
30 of the state’s coastal and ocean resources. There is a critical need  
31 for these public agencies to work together in a more coordinated  
32 manner to ensure effective, comprehensive, and consistent  
33 protection *and conservation* of the ocean within the state’s  
34 jurisdiction.

35 (h) The state needs to coordinate governance and stewardship  
36 of the state’s oceans, to identify priorities, bridge existing gaps,  
37 and ensure effective and scientifically sound approaches to  
38 protecting *and conserving* the most important ocean resources.

39 35510. The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
40 following:

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

4 (b) It is the state's policy that all public agencies shall  
5 administer the laws associated with ~~protection~~ *the protection and*  
6 *conservation* of coastal waters in accordance with the following  
7 principles:

8 (1) ~~All-state~~ *State* decisions affecting coastal waters and the  
9 ocean environment shall be designed and implemented to conserve  
10 the health and diversity of ocean life and ecosystems, allow and  
11 encourage ~~only~~ those activities and uses that are sustainable, and  
12 recognize the importance of ~~noneconsumptive~~ aesthetic,  
13 educational, and recreational uses.

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

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

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

27 (5) State and local actions that affect ocean waters or coastal or  
28 ocean resources should be conducted in a manner consistent with  
29 protection, *conservation*, and maintenance of healthy coastal and  
30 ocean ecosystems and restoration of degraded ocean ecosystems.  
31 State and local agencies should refrain from actions that would  
32 cause harm to ocean and coastal ecosystems or impair the  
33 restoration of coastal and ocean ecosystems.

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

- 1 (a) Provide a set of guiding principles for all state agencies to  
2 follow, *consistent with existing law*, in protecting the state’s  
3 coastal and ocean resources.
- 4 ~~(b) Strengthen and streamline state regulatory laws related to~~  
5 ~~coastal and ocean ecosystem health, and encourage~~ *Encourage*  
6 cooperative management with federal agencies, to protect *and*  
7 *conserve* representative coastal and ocean habitats and the  
8 ecological processes that support those habitats.
- 9 (c) Improve coordination and management of state efforts to  
10 protect *and conserve* ocean ecosystems without adding to  
11 bureaucracy or imposing new costs by establishing a cabinet level  
12 oversight body responsible for identifying more efficient methods  
13 of protecting the ocean at less cost to taxpayers.
- 14 (d) Use California’s private and charitable resources more  
15 effectively in developing ocean protection *and conservation*  
16 strategies.
- 17 (e) Redirect some existing state bond funds to address the most  
18 critical needs in coastal and ocean resources protection *and*  
19 *conservation*.

20  
21 CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS  
22

- 23 35550. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following  
24 definitions govern this division:
- 25 (a) “Council” means the Ocean Protection Council established  
26 pursuant to Section 35600.
- 27 (b) “Fund” means the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund  
28 established pursuant to Section 35650.
- 29 (c) “Marine managed area” means an area designated pursuant  
30 to this act or the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act  
31 (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 36600) of Division 27).
- 32 (d) “Public agency” means a city, county, city and county,  
33 district, or the state or any agency or department of the state.
- 34 (e) “Sustainable” and “sustainability” mean both of the  
35 following:
- 36 (1) Continuous replacement of resources, taking into account  
37 fluctuations in abundance and environmental variability.
- 38 (2) Securing the fullest possible range of present and long-term  
39 economic, social, and ecological benefits, while maintaining  
40 biological diversity.

## CHAPTER 3. OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL

1  
2

3 35600. The Ocean Protection Council is established in state  
4 government. The council consists of the Secretary of the  
5 Resources Agency, the Secretary for Environmental Protection,  
6 and the Chair of the State Lands Commission.

7 35605. The members of the council shall elect the chair of the  
8 council.

9 35610. Three Members of the Senate, appointed by the Senate  
10 Committee on Rules, and three Members of the Assembly,  
11 appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, shall meet with the  
12 council and participate in its activities to the extent that  
13 participation is not incompatible with their respective positions as  
14 Members of the Legislature.

15 35615. The council shall do all of the following:

16 (a) (1) Coordinate activities of state agencies, that are related  
17 to the protection *and conservation* of coastal waters and ocean  
18 ecosystems, to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect  
19 ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations.

20 (2) *Establish policies and procedures to coordinate the*  
21 *collection and sharing of scientific data between agencies.*

22 (3) Identify and recommend to the Legislature changes in law  
23 needed to achieve this goal.

24 (b) (1) Identify changes in federal law and policy necessary to  
25 achieve the goals of this division and to improve protection,  
26 *conservation*, and restoration of the ocean ecosystem in federal  
27 and state waters off the state's coast.

28 (2) Recommend to the Governor and the Legislature actions  
29 the state should take to encourage those changes in federal law and  
30 policy.

31 (c) Be consistent with Sections 35500, 35510, and 35515.

32 35620. ~~(a)~~ The council shall oversee the State Interagency  
33 Coordinating Committee established pursuant to Section 36800  
34 and the scientific review panel established pursuant to Section  
35 36900. *The council may review and recommend proposals to the*  
36 *State Interagency Coordinating Committee, and to designating*  
37 *entities, to further the purposes of this division.*

38 ~~(b)~~ The council may accept proposals to designate a ocean  
39 managed area, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 36602, and

1 act on the proposals using the procedures established for the State  
2 Interagency Coordinating Committee.

3 ~~35625. As a pilot project to improve protection of the state's~~  
4 ~~ocean resources at less cost to taxpayers, the council shall solicit~~  
5 ~~one or more proposals for the designation of a marine managed~~  
6 ~~area. To be eligible for submission to the council under the pilot~~  
7 ~~project, a proposal shall be developed using nonstate funds and~~  
8 ~~with the participation of interested parties. A proposal shall~~  
9 ~~identify restrictions on polluting and ocean development activities~~  
10 ~~necessary to protect the resources of the proposed marine managed~~  
11 ~~area. The council shall give preference to proposals with the~~  
12 ~~primary goal of ensuring the sustainability of ocean resources and~~  
13 ~~ecosystems within large areas. The council shall review proposals~~  
14 ~~submitted to it under the pilot program, and may adopt a proposed~~  
15 ~~designation of a marine managed area, in whole or in part, or may~~  
16 ~~refer the proposal to an entity that designates marine managed~~  
17 ~~areas pursuant to Division 27 (commencing with Section 36000).~~  
18 ~~The council shall review proposals for consistency with the master~~  
19 ~~plan adopted pursuant to Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section~~  
20 ~~2850) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.~~

21  
22 CHAPTER 4. CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION TRUST FUND

23  
24 35650. (a) The California Ocean Protection Trust Fund is  
25 established in the State Treasury.

26 (b) Moneys deposited in the fund may be expended, upon  
27 appropriation by the Legislature, for both of the following:

28 (1) Projects and activities authorized by the council consistent  
29 with Chapter 3.

30 (2) Upon authorization by the council, for grants *to public*  
31 *agencies or nonprofit agencies or nonprofit corporations*, or loans  
32 for, or direct expenditures on, projects or activities that do one or  
33 more of the following:

34 (A) Eliminate or reduce threats to coastal and ocean  
35 ecosystems, habitats, and species.

36 ~~(B) Create incentives for sustainable fisheries, including~~  
37 ~~revolving loan programs, fishing capacity reduction, and~~  
38 ~~socioeconomic transition projects.~~

39 *(B) Foster sustainable fisheries, including development of*  
40 *more selective fishing gear, collaborative research and*

- 1 *demonstration projects between persons who fish commercially*  
2 *and scientists, promotion of value-added fisheries to offset*  
3 *economic losses attributable to reduced fishing opportunities, and*  
4 *the creation of revolving loan programs for the purpose of*  
5 *implementing sustainable fishery products.*
- 6 (C) Improve coastal water quality.
- 7 (D) Allow for increased public access to, and enjoyment of,  
8 ocean and coastal resources, consistent with sustainable,  
9 long-term protection *and conservation* of those resources.
- 10 (E) Improve management, *conservation*, and protection of  
11 coastal waters and ocean ecosystems.
- 12 (G) Provide monitoring and scientific data to improve state  
13 efforts to protect *and conserve* ocean resources.
- 14 (H) Protect, *conserve*, and restore coastal waters and ocean  
15 ecosystems, including any of the following:
- 16 (i) Acquisition, installation, and initiation of monitoring and  
17 enforcement systems.
- 18 ~~(ii) Acquisition of rights in coastal and submerged lands,~~  
19 ~~vessels, equipment, licenses, harvest rights, permits, and other~~  
20 ~~rights and property, to reduce threats to ocean ecosystems and~~  
21 ~~resources.~~
- 22 ~~(iii) Mitigation costs related to the protection of coastal and~~  
23 ~~ocean resources.~~
- 24 (ii) *Acquisition from willing sellers of vessels, equipment,*  
25 *licenses, harvest rights, permits, and other rights and property, to*  
26 *reduce threats to ocean ecosystems and resources.*