

bound by the Claims Provisions of the Charter of the City of Los Angeles. The Court has requested the State to submit findings and conclusions.

In discussion with Assistant Attorney General Walter Bowers and Special Counsel Burdette Daniels, it was the consensus that an appeal may be warranted. However, at this time, no conclusions have been reached.

Upon motion duly made and unanimously carried, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Attorney General to use his discretion in filing an appeal.

44. (U.S. vs. 595 acres of land in Siskiyou County - State of California, Charles G. Murray, et al., Civil No. 4573) The Commission was informed that on December 7, 1942, the United States filed a condemnation action against certain lands in Siskiyou County for enlargement of the lower Klamath National Wild Life Refuge. The State of California was the owner of approximately 10 acres of swamp and overflowed lands within the 595 acres being condemned in this action.

Throughout the proceeding, the Attorney General has resisted the taking of this land by the Federal Government for this purpose, but finally judgment was rendered in favor of the United States for approximately 10 acres of State land involved whereunder the State received \$50.00 in settlement. In the settlement and judgment, the State has reserved any minerals that may be in the land.

45. (U.S. vs. 520 acres of land in Siskiyou County - State of California, et al., Civil No. 4574 - Lower Klamath National Wild Life Refuge) The Commission was informed that in 1943, the United States filed a condemnation action for school lands consisting of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 16, T. 47 N., R. 3 E., M.D.M., containing 520 acres in Siskiyou County, for the purpose of enlarging the lower Klamath National Wild Life Refuge.

The Attorney General on behalf of the Commission has resisted this condemnation throughout, but finally the Federal Court in this case in July, 1949, awarded to the State, the amount of \$2,080.00 for the 520 acres of State land involved in the action. The State was successful in reserving all minerals that may be contained in the land taken.

46. (Marina Exploration Company - Application for Extension of Term of Lease No. P.R.C. 186) The Commission was informed that on June 29, 1949, an opinion was given by Assistant Attorney General E. G. Bernard in which it was stated that the State Lands Commission had authority under Section 6027 of the Public Resources Code to amend Lease No. P.R.C. 186 to Marine Exploration Company, of Long Beach, California, dated September 24, 1945, so as to extend the term of the lease for such period of time as the Commission deems to be in the best interests of the State. The lease in question was issued for an initial period of 20 years. The lease covered operations in certain offshore lands which involve drilling of wells from filled-in islands, a project of considerable magnitude and cost. These offshore operations have not been started on account of the uncertainties attending the settlement of the "tidelands" litigation between the United States and California.

On September 13, 1949, there was presented to the Executive Officer an application by the lessee for an extension of the term of Lease P.R.C. 186 to include "so long thereafter as oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances are produced in paying quantities from the leased lands". The purpose of the request, as stated in the application, was to compensate for the time lost as a result of the "tidelands" litigation and to afford an adequate time for the amortization of the large