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1	TRANSCRIPT OF				
2	MEETING OF				
3	STATE LANDS COMMISSION APRIL 8, 1957 10:00 AM				
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5	PRESENT:				
6	THE COMMISSION: Messrs: John M. Peirce, Chairman				
7	Harold J. Powers				
	Robert C. Kirkwood				
8	STATE LANDS DIVISION: Messrs: Rufus W. Putnam, Executive Officer				
9	F. J. Hortig, Asst. Ex. Officer Kenneth C. Smith				
10	Mrs. Elsie Latta				
11	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:				
12	Mr. J. Shavelson, Deputy Attorney General				
13	APPEARANCES: LONG BEACH: Mr. Harold A. Lingle (Did not speak)				
14	ORANGE COUNTY: Mr. Joel E. Ogle				
15	SANTA BARBARA: (In order of appearance)				
16	Assemblyman James L. Holmes				
17	Messrs: Vern Thomas, District Attorney				
18	Oren Sexton (Hope Ranch) Garrett Van Horne (Goleta)				
79	Milton Duncan (Summerland) Harrison Ryan (Montecito)				
20	Mayor John T. Rickard				
21	Senator John G. Hollister, Jr.				
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1 MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1957 -- 10:00 A.M. 2 3 MR. PEIRCE: The meeting will come to order. 4 item is the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting which took place on March 11, 1957. Copies have been mailed 5 to members of the Commission. Any objections? Any corrections? 6 7 MR. PUTNAM: No corrections. 8 MR. POWERS: Move that we approve. 9 MR. KIRKWOOD: Seconded. 10 MR. PEIRCE: Moved and seconded that the minutes be 11 approved and so will be the order. Now, the matter of 12 setting the next Commission meeting. 13 MR. PUTNAM: Should be before the 15th of May. 14 MR. PEIRCE: Before the 15th of May. We can work that 15 out later on. 16 MR. PUTNAM: Yes. 17 MR. PETRCE: Now, Colonel, shall we proceed with the 18 agenda in order? 19 MR. PUTNAM: We will start with No. 1. We have no 20 appearances. Item 13 on Page 1. Ken, will you take over? 21 MR. SMITH: Yes. That's a sale of vacant school land 22 An application has been received for the purchase of 322.80 23 acres in Kern County, minimum of \$2 peracre or total of 24 The land was appraised at a value of \$2,582.40 25 and advertised on that basis. Due to noncompliance by the

Mojave Desert News with publication instructions, the paper

published the first notice of offer of sale on February 21, 1957 instead of February 25, 1957 as ordered. Under these circumstances the bid closing date became 4 p.m. March 23, 1957. Several bids were submitted on the basis of information conveyed to the bidders that the date of first publication occurred on February 25, 1957. On this basis the bidding period would have closed 4 p.m. March 27, 1957. The rules and regulations of the Commission provide for submission of bids by 4 p.m. of the 30th day following the date of first publication. Therefore, it is apparent that the bidders submitted their bids in good faith and in due time but based on two different sets of bid information furnished. Applications and bids received are tabulated on the following page.

In view of the confusion created by the error in publication, the equitable recourse appears to be a recommendation for rejection of all bids and for authorization for republication. It is recommended that the Commission reject all bids and applications received for the 322.80 acres in Kern County set forth in the attached tabulation, direct the return of all bids and applications received, with no release of information with respect to the bid prices, and authorize republication for receipt of new bids.

MR. PUTNAM: May I add, Mr. Chairman, that when this was received in my office I conferred with Mr. Shavelson, our deputy down here, and also Mr. Hassler, another deputy

of the attorney general, and they found that we had no

proper recourse other than rejecting all bids in view of the confusion.

MR. PEIRCE: Any discussion? Objections?

MR. POWERS: No, I have no objections.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Move for recommendation.

MR. PEIRCE: All right, the recommendation is approved.

MR. PUTNAM: Now we have appearances from Long Beach and that will be Item 15 on Page 18. Will you take that over, please, Frank.

MR. HORTIG: On March 11, 1957 the Commission approved the costs proposed to be expended by the City of Long Beach, including subsidence remedial work, during that month and estimated expenditures during the first portion of this month for payrolls and similar items. The same items of subsidence costs which are to be paid during April accountable under subsidence costs not included in projects approved heretofore by the Commission if credit is to be received by the City of Long Beach for such costs under the provisions of Section 5(a) Chapter 29, Statutes of 1956, and the estimated amount of 340,000, to be expended by the city during the month of May for payroll force account and voucher payment other than construction, will require approval by the Commission if credit is to be received by the city according to the statutes. The detailed accounts for which the amount will be expended are indicated on the tabulation on Page 191 These have been reviewed by the State Lands Division and are

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1 conformable to similar applications made by the city for 2 prior months, heretofore approved by the Commission; and, 3 therefore, it is recommended that the Commission approve 4 the costs proposed to be expended by the City of Long Beach 5 including subsidence remedial work, as shown on Exhibit A 6 hereof, and the estimated expenditures in the month of May 7 1957 in the amount of \$40,000 to cover force accounts and 8 vouchers other than construction, subject to the 9 MR. KIRKWOOD: These are the usual conditions. I'd 10 move the recommendation.

MR. POWERS: I second.

MR. PEIRCE: Moved and seconded that the recommendation is approved.

MR. PUTNAM: Next item -- We have an appearance -Page 17, Item 14 has to do with the Orange County controversy
and we have the District Attorney, the County Counsel from
Orange County present, Mr. Ogle, who I believe wants to be
heard after I make this presentation.

MR. PEIRCE: All right.

FIR. PUTNAM:

As a review of what has happened to date -- Early in 1956 the State Lands Division received advice that a contract had been consummated between the County of Orange and the American Marine Exploration Company for the production of oil and gas from all tide and submerged lands lying within Orange County except from those lands granted by the Legislature to the City of Newport Beach. The State Lands Commission was advised

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"UPON MOTION DULY MADE AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED, IT
WAS RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS
AUTHORIZED, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
TO OPPOSE THE ISSUANCE OF ANY LEASES OR CONTRACTS
BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ORANGE COUNTY FOR THE
PRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS IN TIDE AND SUBMERGED LAND
AREAS AND TO TAKE SUCH ACTION AS MAY BE ADVISABLE
UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

On December 4, 1956 a Complaint for Declaratory Relief was filed by Orange County in the Superior Court for that county. The State Lands Commission was advised to that effect at its meeting on December 5, 1956.

On March 22, 1957 a letter was received by the Executive Officer from the County Counsel of Orange County requesting that a conference be held before extensive litigation was entered into to see whether or not there is a middle ground for discussion. This conference was held in the office of the State Lands Division on March 27, 1957, and was attended by representatives of the office of the Attorney General, and of the State Lands Division, and by Mr. Joel D. Ogle, the County Counsel.

I think we got your initial wrong.

MR. OGLE: Joel E.

MR. PUTNAM: Mr. Ogle suggested that the litigation might be terminated if arrangements were made so that what ever royalties accrued would be distributed on some basis among the State, the county, and the county's lessee, the

American Marine Exploration Company. He was not prepared to state what the basis of distribution might be. He further suggested that future leases should be offered by the county in view of his opinion that the county would have greater latitude than the State in their issuance. It was decided by the State's representatives present to take the matter under advisement.

A meeting was held in the office of the Attorney
General on March 29, 1957. It was the unanimous decision
of all those present that the State had a good case, should
not compromise in any manner, and it was suggested that the
executive officer be authorized to advise the County Counsel
of Orange County that no compromise will be effected and
that the case should go to trial.

MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Ogle, County Counsel of Orange County.

MR. OGLE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you have heard an accurate report up to this point. You have heard the recommendations of the staff. As you know, this is under litigation at the present time and you are well aware that in the Long Beach case, moneys in excess of those usable for harbor purposes, which was the trust, could be recoverable by the State. I agree to that but I want to point out that Orange County has never had from oil moneys or harbor purposes which come from off the coast of Orange County. I want to further point out, leaving out Long Beach, that between 80 and 90 percent -- you'll correct me,

J.

Mr. Hortig, if I am in error -- between 80 and 90 percent of the entire State revenue, leaving out Long Beach, comes from off the coast of Crange County. I merely want to go on record at this time in indicating where we go from here, and if you will bear with me for just one moment I would like to review it.

In the year 1919 a grant was made from the State of California to the County of Orange for all tide and submerged lands bordering upon and under Newport Bay, except that granted to the City of Newport Beach. Pursuant to that grant and in reliance upon that grant, the County of Orange did build into the ocean, in the unincorporated area I mean, outside the city, on a bond issue voted by the county of a half million dollars. A half million does not sound like much today, but I believe the population -- and I am not sure of that -- was somewhere around 30 to 35,000, maybe less, in the year 1919. It was a pretty good, sizeable bond issue, so that I contend in reliance upon that grant we did do something out there to the limit of our then ability. I understand no oil was ever under consideration in 1919, not a thing.

The City of Newport Beach was likewise granted in the year 1919, the same year, title to submerged lands bordering upon land then owned by the City of Newport Beach, which was very, very small. The City of Newport Beach, recognizing that fact, came back into the State Legislation in 1927,

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lands in the inner bay not heretofore granted. Then, in 1929, they came back to the State Legislature again and asked the State Legislature for the submerged lands in the ocean. That dealt only with the ocean. In that grant, in 1929, they granted to the City of Newport Beach such lands out in the ocean as were not theretofore granted to the County of Orange. Again that legislative confirmation.

Gentlemen, we are not, we believe, greedy in wanting to rest upon our grant and have some moneys for the development of harbors within our county where they are entitled to it under the law and we think they are entitled to it equitably. Our records show that our recreation and harbor facilities in Orange County are used by — that is, 90 percent of the use, approximately, comes from people outside of Orange County. I, therefore, say that we are not selfish in that respect. It's just too bad that we have one of the most beautiful coast lines in Southern California — or, in fact in California, I don't care which — and we want to develop it.

Now, I realize the recommendation of your staff; and if we are forced to that recommendation, gentlemen, we are not going to give up. We are going forward to the last court of the land, believe me; and if we do, we will be compelled to ask the State of California for an accounting for every barrel of oil or royalty taken by the State since the

year 1919 if we are forced to that position. I leave it 1 2 in your hands, gentlemen. 3 MR. PEIRCE: Thank you, Mr. Ogle. Colonel Putnam? 4 MR. PUTNAM: No further reply, sir. 5 MR. KIRKWOOD: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the 6 recommendation made by the staff is concurred in by the 7 Attorney General's office and it is their request also 8 that we pass it. I move the recommendation. 9 MR. POWERS: I'd like to ask the Attorney General's 10 office -- is it your conception that you have a case here 11 that you can definitely win? Is the State in the right on 12 this? 13 MR. SHAVELSON: That's the consensus of opinion in our 14 office. 15 MR. POWERS: The Attorney General feels that the State 16 is absolutely in the right and Newport Beach is in the 17 wrong? MR. SHAVELSON: 18 Orange County, yes sir. 19 MR. POWERS: Orange County. That's all I have. 20 MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Kirkwood moves ... 21 MR. POWERS: O.K. with me. 22 MR. PEIRCE: And Governor Powers seconds the motion, 23 that the recommendation of the staff with regard to this 24 matter be approved, and so will be the order. 25 MR. POWERS: This was 14, wasn't it? 26 Page 17, yes. MR. PEIRCE:

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MR. PUTNAM: I think we might go back then. You have
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    no appearances, have you, Frank?
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         MR. HORTIG:
                     No sir.
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                     To Page 4, where we begin --- a number
         MR. PUTNAM:
    of land sales items which are all standard, advertised,
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   highest bid been taken, and we recommend the authorization
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    for sale of the land as listed in this tabulation.
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        MR. KIRKWOOD: I'd move the recommendation on Page 4.
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        MR. SMITH: That carries through 15.
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        MR. PEIRCE: 4 through 15?
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        MR. PUTNAM: Yes, the details are on the following
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   pages.
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        MR. POWERS:
                     That's a big group of land sales, isn't
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   it? MR. PUTNAM:
                     Doing a land office hisiness.
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        MR. POWERS:
                     This is going to slow down some day,
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   isn't it?
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        MR. PUTNAM:
                     Yes, there won't be any left.
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   will recall, a couple of years ago I asked for authority
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   to employ two new appraisers to appraise school lands.
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   have them busy on current sales.
        MR. KIRKWOOD:
                       O. K. with me.
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        MR. POWERS: That's O.K. with me. Everything is in order?
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        MR. PEIRCE:
                     It has been moved and seconded that the
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   sales be approved and so will be the order.
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        MR. SMITH: One more item on Page 16.
                                                 I'll read the
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   recommendation. It is recommended that the Commission deter-
26
   mine it is to the advantage of the State to select 840 acres
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    in Mendocino County: that the Commission find that said
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    Federal land is not suitable for cultivation, and that the
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    Commission approve such selection and authorize the sale
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    to Ray L. Spillers at the appraised cash price of $8,400
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    subject to all statutory reservations including minerals.
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         MR. PEIRCE: Any questions?
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         MR. POWERS: That's O. K. I move.
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         MR. KIRKWOOD: Second.
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         MR. PEIRCE: Moved and seconded. Recommendation is
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    approved.
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        MR. PUTNAM: We covered 17, 18 and 19. We get down
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   to Page 20.
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        MR. HORTIG: To 33.
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        MR. PUTNAM: To 33 inclusive. They are minor trans-
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   actions which were consummated by the executive officer.
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        MR. KIRKWOOD: Those have been reviewed by my office.
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        MR. PEIRCE: I have looked them over and they seem to
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   be in order.
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        MR. KIRKWOOD: Is there a recommendation there?
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        MR. PUTNAM: Yes, it is recommended that the Commission
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   confirm the action of the executive officer.
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        MR. POWERS: That's O.K. MR. KIRKWOOD: I will second.
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        MR. PEIRCE: All right. Moved and seconded and so
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   will be the order.
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        MR. POWERS: The State retains the mineral rights to
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   most of these lands?
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1 Yes. Now, it is left to you for legisla+ MR. PUTNAM: 2 tion. You've got a final supplement? 3 MR. HORTIG: Between Pages 34 and 65 are a tabulation 4 of those bills that were heretofore suggested for legisla-5 tive consideration by the staff, with the Commission's 6 approval These appear on pages 34 and 35 7 MR. POWERS: Mine runs out at 33. 8 MR. HORTIG ... you have a new calendar there, Governor. 9 ... and the following pages cover those bills that are pending 10 which -- starting on Page 37 -- which could affect the 11 administrative cognizance of the Commission. These are a 12 repetition and status report on the bills considered by the 13 Commission at the last meeting, with the exception, as indi-14 cated on Page 65, that Senate Bills 978 and 2220 and Assem-15 bly Bills 2400, 3831, 3154 and 3812 were not previously 16 reported and have been included in this tabulation. 17 fore, it is recommended that, in conformance with the approval 18 at the last meeting, the Commission authorize the staff to 19 discuss all measures as tabulated hereinbefore with the 20 authors and attend the committee meetings for the purpose of 21 presentation of reports of facts and existing Commission 22 administrative procedure and regulations pertinent thereto. 23 MR. PEIRCE: You have heard the recommendation. 24 MR. POWERS: That's O.K. MR. KIRKWOOD: Second. 25 MR. PEIRCE: All right. Moved and seconded that the 26 recommendation be approved and so will be the order.

MR. PETRCE: Now, Mr. Hortig, are there any highlights of bills pending before the Legislature that should be called to our particular attention?

MR. HORTIG: I believe this appears in particular, Mr. Peirce, this morning on the last page of the supplement which we haven't come to yet, which also refers to legislation and on which possible Commission action is required approval. And interpolating at that point the four bills introduced by Assemblyman Miller, two by Assemblyman Shell and one by Assemblyman Bruce Allen, which relate to the phase of setting royalty rates under the Cunningham-Shell Act and which will be heard by the Assembly Committee of Manufacturing, Oil and Mining Industry on the evening of April 16th. All bills proposing to change those phases of the act are to be heard in a series and this, of course, will be of specific and primary interest to the Commission.

MR. PUTNAM: Well, it is proposed, Mr. Chairman, that

MR. PUTNAM: Well, it is proposed, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Hortig and I attend that session on the evening of the 16th and discuss the matter factually, because we haven't Commission approval in any form.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I would think that at our next meeting if possible -- that will be subsequent to this first public hearing on these bills and when we know a little more as to what the attitudes are -- that we have an agenda item that would explore the possibility of a recommendation by this Commission on the subject of amendment to the Shell-

Cunningham Act. It seems to me that we, as a Commission, should take a position as to whether the bill or the act needs amendment and some guidance, at least, as to the type of amendment we think would be satisfactory. We did go on record two years ago with the Assembly as supporting and asking for legislation and I think they are entitled to know whether we are satisfied with it and, if not, what changes should be proposed. So I would like to see included a calendar item. My own thinking is that we can't be satisfied with the existing law. My reaction to it has been that it is too restrictive. I can't see that the classification between wild cat areas and proven areas -- that isn't the definition used in the act but that's what they are essentially talking about -- if it has proved helpful, it's a difficult one for us to administer; and I don't think the way the act is set up it is of any benefit to the State. I would think if we are left with the present provision, the only way to protect the State would be to restrict wild cat areas to three miles and checkerboard them. I think we ought to explore that.

As far as the royalty setup is concerned, I can't feel that we have adequate discretion. I'd like to see us have exactly the same discretion as the Federal government has and have some leeway here. I think this ought to be explored and the Legislature and the people of the State of California should know a little of our thinking as a Commission on these

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different problems. So I would ask that we do put it on the agenda for the next meeting.

MR. POWERS: Well, we can look it over. I don't know, Bob, I don't want to go in and tell the Legislature what to do.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I don't think it is a question of telling the Legislature what to do, but I do think that we found in administering the law that there are certain difficulties and I think they are entitled to know what those difficulties are and to know whether with revisions in the law we would feel that we could do a better job on behalf of the State; and that was what they asked us two years ago and at that time we said "we do want this law" and that's why I think we're under some obligation

MR. POWERS: I would be willing to look them over. I don't know how far I would be willing to go and tell them; but I would be willing to look them all over.

MR. PETRCE: Well, I have no objection. I believe it would be a good idea for us to review this legislation carefully and surely, if we are invited to comment thereon, it should be our duty - if we have anything to say - to speak up, so that the Legislature may have the benefit of our views. As I recall, two years ago all three of us appeared before the Senate Committee and expressed our support of the legislation.

MR. KIRKWOOD: That's right.

the Commission open to public inspection. You gentlemen have a copy of the bill before you. While all sessions of the Commission have been held heretofore as public meetings, the necessity for prompt action in a few instances has not permitted the giving of substantial advance notice as to such meetings, therefore it is suggested that consideration might be given in the proposed addition of 6109 to the occasional necessity for Commission action without complete public advance notice.

Proposed Section 6110 would open State oil, gas and other mineral lease accounting records to public inspection.

Oil, gas and other bid and lease documents have been considered as public records at the State Lands Division. However, the operating records are required by Division 3 of the Public Resources Code to be filed as confidential information with the Division of Oil and Gas. Such records cannot be obtained from that division even by subpoena. Lease accounting records have been made public in the form of total activity in a specific oil and gas field, or total activity as to a particular mineral. It is not felt to be of interest to the public (including the State's lessees) to publicize financial data on individual competitive lessees.

It is recommended that the Commission authorize the staff to inform Assemblyman Brown of the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy of the following recommendations on 2073: (1) In proposed 6109 Public Resources

Code, consideration should be given to the occasional necessity for States Lands Commission action without complete advance public notice; (2) Individual oil, gas and other mineral lease and exploration permit operating and accounting records should be excluded from the records to be made available for public inspection under Section 6110 Public Resources Code.

MR. PEIRCE: Now, on Item No. 1, the bill says all meetings of the Commission shall 'e open and public.

MR. HORTIG: Right, sir.

MR. PEIRCE: And all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the Commission. Now, we have always followed this rule so far as I know, and the only question is publication of notice or giving of notice with respect to meetings, so that the general public may have some advance notice of such meetings.

MR. HORTIG: That's correct.

MR. PEIRCE: What if this section remains as is? There is no other requirement in the law that advance notice be given?

MR. HORTIG: No sir, the current requirements of the law are simply that the Commission shall meet on due notice to all members thereof, at such times and places in the State for the proper transaction of the business committed to it. Our problem, as we see it, Mr. Peirce, is one not as stated specifically in the law, but simply the practice

that has been followed. As you have indicated, current and past Commission action has accomplished exactly what this law says in words. Seemingly, therefore, the addition of this section shouldn't change anything, as you have indicated. However, in practice the only objection we have to it is that in some few instances it had been necessary to have prompt Commission action and there had not been full scale broadcasting of advance notice, statewide, that the meeting was to be held. So, therefore, it is felt that simply as a matter of forestalling further objections in the future, if this is now to be spelled out in the law, that possibly that point should be covered. Admittedly, we could proceed with the addition of this feature without apparently a single necessary change in administrative procedure or action by the Commission.

MR. POWERS: Mr. Chairman, let me ask this -- this would prohibit us from resolvirg into an executive session?

MR. PUTNAM: I believe that is the intent.

MR. POWERS: Personally, I think that is wrong. To go back, every committee of the Legislature has the right on specific occasions to resolve into an executive session.

The Legislature itself has that. The Senate has the right to resolve into an executive session. It's usually been very rarely, because the press usually takes care of it to see there are no private meetings. So I don't think there is any violation of anything that's in confidence or that any

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bad could come from retaining that privilege. I wouldn't
want to take it away from the legislative committees or the
Legislature itself, and I do not think, speaking personally,
I don't think it should be taken away from any duly authorized committee. There may be occasions, and I have seen it
in he Senate, where the Senate has resolved itself into an
executive session. So I think you are taking something here
that is uncalled for. There has never been an executive
session so far, maybe there never will be; but we should
always retain that right, in my opinion.

MR. PUTNAM: If that were followed, we would change Item 1 in the recommendation so as to oppose this.

MR. POWERS: I am just speaking personally. I think the Legislature and every committee and every commission — and I assume that they will — exercise a great deal of judgment in calling an executive session. I think, as I mentioned a moment ago, I think they have to; as I said, the press has always taken care of that.

MR.KIRKWOOD This is the provision which Brown is taking up with each of the Commissions, isn't it?

MR. PUTNAM: That's right.

MR. PEIRCE: Seventy of them.

MR. POWERS: None of them have been resolved in executive session.

MR. HORTIG: I note that with the Committee on Fish and Game, that an agreement was reached according to the

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press, between the Commission and Assemblyman Brown, to to accept such exceptions where executive sessions can be held on special occasions for certain examinations and personnel hearings.

MR. KIRKWOOD: He is not including that kind of an exception generally?

MR. HORTIG: No sir. Each one of the bills has started out in this general, all-inclusive form, and then being amended as a result of discussion as to the full operating problems. It is my feeling that in this instance we have, unfortunately, so many unique problems that we do not fall into the general hopper and this should be considered by the committee - on the basis of Commission approval.

MR. PEIRCE: Well, so far as I am concerned, I can't recall any instance where the State Lands Commission has found it either desirable or necessary to go into executive session and I gain certain comfort out of having representatives of the public and other interested groups present, so that we may have the benefit of their counsel whenever we consider matters that involve the public interest. While I am mindful of what Mr. Hortig has pointed out, that if we are required to give, we will say, two weeks' notice or thirty days' notice or something of that character, so that the general public may know of our anticipated meetings, we may be precluded from taking care of emergency matters which do arise from time to time. Now the law, or rather the

bill as it is written in this record, apparently does not require any public notice or written notice, so that may not be a problem unless it comes about by some inference that is not readily apparent.

MR. HORTIG: Certainly there is an inference. How public is a meeting on which there wasn't a certain extensive amount of notice? As long as it isn't defined, it is always subject to attack. On the other hand, we don't have to borrow trouble. We have operated effectively and, as you say, with public meetings up to now. As to that phase — why the bill does not appear to do anything beyond the points as raised by Governor Powers — that it should pre— clude executive sessions if ever there should become a necessity

MR. KIRKWOOD: Well, I can't see any occasion when, from the standpoint of the Commission, there would be occasion for executive, non-open sessions. The only thing would be where it was from the standpoint of protection of individuals dealing with the Commission, that perhaps there should be confidential relationship.

MR. POWERS: Well, Bob, that isn't the theory. I probably would be the last one -- I've always voted for open sessions -- I probably would be the last one to want to go into an executive session, but in cases of hiring personnel and so forth it might be possible. I don't want to sacrifice a right. There probably has never been a

violation of this rule. We never had one, so we haven't violated, so why sacrifice it? The Senate in twenty-two years has only gone into executive session once, so I think it is very right that they did do it at that particular time. I don't see any use of sacrificing a right when you haven't violated it. It could be in the hiring of personnel we would go into executive session. It could be to the benefit of everybody concerned.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Butch, I just don't see how we can run into trouble by moving along with the spirit of this law. I do think there should be exploration with Brown on the notice of the thing and as to what he has developed as to other commissions. But I can't see anything unique about this commission as far as our meetings are concerned, the subject matter that is brought to our attention at those meetings. I would feel that the same protection should be set up for people appearing here that would be granted in other cases. Now, that might be true in personnel, although personnel records are available to the public.

MR. PUTNAM: We have had occasions, gentlemen, the present Commission and the prior one, where an emergency came up about a very important lease of some kind or other and I would contact you gentlemen by phone, you would hold a quickie session and there was no notice given, and action was taken. Now, that's almost equivalent to executive action. But the action thus taken is confirmed at the next open meeting

of the Commission. That's happened a few times.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Well, the problem of notice of a meeting is something different from being open and I think that they do contemplate ... I hadn't heard that they had not contemplated that you couldn't put supplemental matter on the agenda or things of that sort, or even, if occasion arose, call a meeting. My reaction would be that this No. 1 part of the recommendation is O.K. and that you should explore and adjust. I don't feel we should be treated differently from any other commission and we should be just as fully compatible with the provision that our information should be fully public.

MR. PEIRCE: Isn't there a distinction between the three members of this Commission sitting down for lunch to discuss a delicate matter involving personnel, where no action is taken, and a meeting where we are acting as a Commission under the law?

MR. PUTNAM: I think there is. You could have a conference that wouldn't be an executive session -- that luncheon meeting.

MR. PEIRCE: But is it a meeting that --- in other words, if we have lunch together, discuss informally some rather delicate matter concerning the personnel, such as drunk driving, that's not a meeting of the Commission. We merely discuss the facts informally and later on, if it is necessary to take action, the meeting of the Commission is

called, the meeting is open to the public, and if the general public is concerned protests can be submitted, and the thing is right out in the open. I don't see any practical difficulty to Section 1; but Section 2 is a very serious matter, with respect to these records which are confidential or semi-confidential, and would upset the entire tideland development program if those records with respect to core drilling and samples and so on would be made public, because the various oil companies are competitors and they don't want their information to get into the hands of their competitors, as I understand it.

MR. HORTIG: The additional practical difficulty is that there are so many interested percentage holders in various leases, who seize upon any opportunity to acquire records to serve as a basis for litigation, that we would probably need considerable additional effice space simply to give them a place to sit while we give the public a place to investigate these records, to no advantage of the State or the general public.

MR. PEIRCE: Well, gentlemen, we have before us these two recommendations of the staff, one relative to Section 1 of the bill ----

MR. KIRKWOOD: Is there any bill which removes the confidentiality from these records so far as the Division of Oil and Gas is concerned?

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MR. HORTIG: No sir.

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1 MR. KIRKWOOD: So if the argument for confidentiality 2 there is good, it ought to be in our position, too. 3 MR. HORTIG: It would seem to be an untenable position, 4 to have the same records confidential in Oil and Gas and not confidential with State Lands, yet we need these records 5 6 too, pursuant to MR. PEIRCE: Well, let us dispose of Section 1 first. 7 8 What shall be our advice to the staff with regard to 9 Section 1? The recommendation deals with the advance pub-10 lic notice. MR. POWERS: Well, my objection -- I am just going to 11 12 retain it, because we have never held an executive session, 13 we probably never will, we haven't violated anything on that; 14 so I oppose a law to prohibit us from doing something we 15 have never done. 16 MR. PETRCE: You recommend a "no" vote? MR. POWERS: That's my personal opinion. I would 17 retain for every commission, every committee and every 18 19 commission, the same rights. 20 MR. PEIRCE: Bob? MR. KIRKWOOD: I would recommend as the staff has 21 22 recommended on No. 1 -- would so move. MR. PEIRCE: All right, I concur.in Mr. Kirkwood's 23 24 recommendation. 25 MR. POWERS: And mine is no. MR. PEIRCE: And Governor Powers is voting no. Now, 26

on Recommendation No. 2, which deals with Section 2 of the bill, which reads: "All records of the Commission shall be open to inspection to the public during regular office hours", recommendation is that the individual oil, gas and other mineral lease and exploration permit operating and accounting records should be excluded from the records to be made available for public inspection under Section 6110 Public Resources Code.

MR. PUTNAM: May I suggest here, Mr. Peirce, that perhaps there ought to be a line drawn a little more closely. I don't see why there should be public records of our preliminary negotiations with a potential lessee for a pier or something of that kind. The burden on the office to dig out those records for any, I'll call them snoopers, and that's what they are, would be terrific.

MR. PEIRCE: Do you have much trouble with people coming it?

MR. PUTNAM: We have had several who give us plenty of headaches and we have refused to let them see the records.

MR. PEIRCE: I can't recall any instance in the Department of Finance where that is truly a problem; and when any newspaper man or any citizen comes in and asks to see a certain file or certain record, I have found it quite convenient to make that information available and it has not created any problem. Now, there may be other instances with which I am not familiar...

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The Possits: Well, does this go beyond the point?
We have this confidential information regarding the exploration that you have made on certain tidelands that should not be made public; but the other -- I don't see why not make that public to the press or anybody else. In Kirkwood's office the press has the right to go and see all the records. They should have the same with the Land Commission, with the exception of the bidding.

MR. KIRKWOOD: This thing gets awfully complicated where you are talking of confidential papers of an individual citizen and something where you are talking about our action. Isn't this the same thing they have been discussing on the superintendent of banks? And I would think the same line of distinction should be observed here? In your discussion with Brown, it would be on that basis — to the extent that matters are obtainable because of their confidentiality we should be able to reasonably keep in confidence; but anything that is a working paper, in effect, of this agency should be a public record.

MR. POWERS: You just have to put up with snoopers.

MR. HORTIG: As a practical matter, I think we should present to the Commission that while it has been a burden we have had no real operational difficulty proceeding exactly in the manner that would be accomplished if these recommendations were adopted. I think that probably should be as good an argument to Assemblyman Brown why the statutory

can't do with, for instance, the Franchise Tax Board, there again we would have something incongruous -- its being unobtainable through the Francise Tax but obtainable through State Lands as a public record.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I would think the staff should explore that with Mr. Brown — the problems that are raised and what his understanding is as to the records of the Commission as against records that are records actually of the individual who is dealing with the Commission and which are on file with us for specific purposes and which would not be available if they weren't to be kept confidential; and be sure that there is no misunderstanding on this section.

It may be that some definition there should be included.

I think that is basically what they are asking us.

MR. POWERS: Let me ask you this -- what records do you have that are strictly confidential besides the data on State lands prior to being leased to an oil company?

MR. HORTIG: All the data on actual lease operations during the period that there is development and production of oil and gas. Now, the development records with respect to the individual wells are filed with the Division of Oil and Gas under Division 3 as a confidential record, not even available to subpoena. The same data, naturally, we must have if we review the engineering and give advance approval as a part of lease operations.

FR. POWERS: Let me ask you one further quastion then.

What confidential data do we have other than our oil lands?

MR. SMITH: I might mention our school land applications,
where competitive bidding might occur -- applications prior
to advertising. As a general matter and practice, we don't
give out that information even though we have requests, as
to who the prior applicants are. I do not think it's good
practice to give it out because individuals could band to-

MR. KIRKWOOD: I don't think there is any intention on the part of this legislation to ...

gether and refuse to bid if they knew who prior applicants

MR. POWERS: I don't think the intent is to get things like that.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I don't think that would be considered as a record.

MR. POWERS: I don't think it pertains to executive sessions, either.

that Mr. Hortig or Mr. Putnam should discuss with Assembly-man Brown the practical problems involved so that this wont be enacted as it is and make these records public, which I don't think is the intent.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Just looking at this bill, it doesn't look that way to me.

MR. HORTIG: This is the sum total of what is proposed to be done to the Public Resources Code as such.

were.

MR. PEIRCE: Are you ready to indicate your desires with respect to Recommendation No. 2?

MR. KIRKWOOD: It seems to me to come close enough to what we have been talking about.

MR. POWERS: O. K.

MR. PEIRCE: The second part of the recommendation is, therefore, approved unanimously by the Commission.

MR. PUTNAM: That leaves us with Santa Barbara.

MR. PETRCE: Now, the Santa Barbara question was set to be heard at 11:30, which is almost twenty-five minutes from now. Senator Hollister of Santa Barbara desires to be present. There are several people here already. I am reluctant to suggest that we proceed with this hearing i view of the fact that we set 11:30 as the time to hear it, assuming that by that time we would be through with our regular agenda. Colonel, would you suggest a recess?

MR. PUTNAM: I would suggest one to 11:30.

MR. PETRCE: Ladies and gentlemen, the State Lands Commission will be in recess until 11:30, at which time we are going to consider certain testimony from people from the Santa Barbara area in regard to annexing certain tide and submerged lands along the coast of that vicinity.

(RECESS)

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1957 -- 11:30 A.M.

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MR. PETRCE: All right, the meeting will come to order and, as I indicated previously, this is to discuss a question involving a proposed annexation to the City of Santa Barbara. Several local citizens are present who desire to be heard, in order to give us background information. Colonel Putnam, will you supply us with whatever information you desire.

We have on Page 66 of the calendar MR. PUTNAM: Yes. an item entitled PROPOSED ANNEXATIONS BY THE CITY OF SANTA BARBARA. On March 22, 1957, this office -- that is the State Lands office - received advice that the City of Santa Barbara had indicated that it proposed to extend its boundaries to the east and the west along the cost so as to include all of the tide and submerged land s in the so-called "sanctuary area" as set forth in the Cunningham-Shell Act. Upon consultation with the office of the Attorney General, a telegram was sent on March 23, 1957 by Deputy Attorney General John F. Hassler to the Chairman of the County Boundary Commission, which was to investigate and report as to its recommendations with respect to the change in boundaries.

It was learned that the County Boundary Commission had the matter in hand and was expected to render a report to the City Council of Santa Barbara at its meeting April 11, 1957 -- to interpose at this point, I understand that the

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County Boundary Committee has been meeting this morning in connection with this matter --

It was further learned that upon receipt by the City Council of recommendations from the County Boundary Commission the Council would set a date in the future, 40 to 60 days ahead, at which time a hearing would be held by the Council. Following that hearing, the Council would probably take such action as it would deem legal and appropriate.

The question of the authority of the State Lands Commission in cases of this character is presently under consideration by the office of the Attorney General. This office has been the recipient of telegrams and letters from residents of uplands communities such as Summerland and Goleta, protesting the proposed annexation, which covers tide and submerged lands adjoining these communities. It is understood that representatives of these communities are in attendance at this meeting and desire to be heard.

On April 1, 1957, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara passed and adopted a resolution opposing the proposed annexation and requesting that the Governor of the State, the members of the State Lands Commission and the Attorney General of the State of California protest before the Council of the City of Santa Barbara at such time as the public hearings on this matter may be held, inclusion of any of the tidelands beyond the east and west limits of the boundaries of the City of Santa Barbara. If

the Commission agrees, it is proposed to have this resolution incorporated in the transcript of this meeting.

MR. PEIRCE: Before we proceed, Senator Hollister and Assemblyman Holmes of Santa Barbara are here. Do either or both of you want to say anything by way of introducing the other people from Santa Barbara? Mr. Holmes.

ASSEMBLYMAN HOLMES: Mr. Peirce and members of the Land Commission, I would like to have this opportunity to introduce my friends from Santa Barbara County who are here. I think first I will introduce Mr. Vern Thomas, who is District Attorney of Santa Barbara County, and next to him is Mr. Harrison Ryan, who I understand is the Counsel; Mr. Duncan of Summerland, and, I believe, the Secretary. And next to her is Mayor Rickard of Santa Barbara and Mr. Kleveland, who represents the Santa Barbara News-Press.

We have here as an interested visitor too, my County Auditor, Albert Eaves, and Mr. Sexton from Hope Ranch; and my good friend, Mr. Garrett Van Horne from the Goleta area and. of course, Senator Hollister.

VOICE: Russell Williams.

ASSEMBLYMAN HOLMES: I am sorry -- Mr. Williams.

Have I missed anyone else? I would like to make this statement to the Commission -- that as a representative of Santa Barbara and the Assembly, I am not taking sides pro or con on this because I feel it is a little family fight among those down there, and I am very grateful that you

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have set up the hearing through the work of Jack (phonetic) so that they can at least present their views; and I am thanking you very much now for the hearing and the fairness I know you will give both sides in this hearing.

MR. PETRCE: Thank you, Mr. Holmes. Now, Mr. Thomas, would you care to lead off please?

MR. THOMAS: Yes. Members of the Commission, I didn't expect that I would be back before this Commission so soon. As I recall the tidelands matter, the sanctuary, and cooperative work between the Commission and the City and County of Santa Barbara and the oil industry, there was a full exchange of data and information, so that this Commission had the advantage of knowing the position of the various parties; and consequently, out of that discussion, finally came a law which perioded the sanctuary, which represented the joint efforts of everybody to try to solve a rather pressing problem.

Similarly, with respect to other areas of the coast line, in which Santa Barbara was interested, you will recall that unincorporated areas of the county were represented before your Commission hearing in an attempt -- and the oil industry -- as an attempt to devise a system of reasonable regulations which would enable this Commission to exploit the tidelands and areas were they should be exploited in the interests of the people of California; and I think that as a result of that cooperation the Commission has set up a

Corrected for letter of 4/16/57 from m. Thomas.

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as viewed from the standpoint of the County of Santa Barbara —

I don't know how the city feels about it, because they

didn't have any representative that participated in any

way, shape or form in those regulations — but as far as

we were concerned, we were satisfied with the powers that

reside in this Commission in order to protect interests on

shore — protect against collusion and all the multiple

problems that can arise from exploitation of the tidelands.

I regret the necessity of appearing here before you today. Ordinarily, annexation matters involving cities are purely a local matter in which the county does not take any active participation. The local communities are allowed to work out their own problems — it is self—determination, it is democracy — any action under ordinarily annexation procedure. But this is not a family feud, as it were, solely and exclusively a family dispute. We sincerely and honestly believe that the State interests of California and the powers and duties of this Commission are involved in this matter.

Now, with respect to this proposed annexation at Santa Barbara -- different from the procedures that I have heretofore mentioned, where there was cooperation, discussion and understanding and attempting to work out a sensible, rational program -- along comes out, without this discussion, without this interchange of information, a sudden attempt to

annex certain boundaries, including the entire sanctuary area beyond to the east and to the west of the boundaries of Santa Barbara.

Now, certainly, as the county -- officially, I think, I represent the thinking of most of the Board of Supervisors and other officials interested in planning -- we are only too anxious to see that the City of Santa Barbara will in time expand in land and take over certain areas which may be in need of city services. We hope that, for example, by creating a city growth which creates understanding, which creates a public reputation for ability to solve the problems and to handle them efficiently and capably, that there will be an expansion in certain areas of the city limits. I think that it's inevitable in time, but they have got to demonstrate it before unincorporated areas are going to permit annexation of their areas to the City of Santa Barbara.

There is not in this proceeding, gentlemen, an overwhelming demand by the unincorporated areas who are directly
affected by this annexation. They are not asking for the
benefit of these services which some day Santa Barbara might
be in a position to give them. They prefer to work out their
own destiny and it's for that reason principally that I
appear here today.

The City of Santa Barbara has suddenly, without an interchange of thought and public dissemination of information, sought to annex all the tidelands involving the sanctuary.

They certainly materially contributed to its creation, but this Commission can certainly vouch for the fact that I appeared as the sole representative from Santa Barbara in order to try to do something about this problem. Then later there was regular attendance by the City of Santa Barbara. So it cannot be claimed from the history of this legislation that they should be regarded as the paramount protector of the tidelands area — the unincorporated area.

The County of Santa Barbara as a whole is willing and anxious that this Commission have full discretion with respect to the tidelands and as an administrative body that's where this power resides.

Now, why are we concerned? Why is this a matter of State interest? And why are you men directly concerned about this matter? I think the answer is very, very obvious. This annexation, involving some fifteen miles way beyond the easterly and westerly boundaries of the City of Santa Barbara, creates a precedent, creates a practice which could very well set up a chain reaction in this State up and down the coast, where cities would be attempting to take in the tidelands for many purposes. Certainly, as far as the tidelands are concerned, gentlemen, they cannot render the municipal service which is the basic motivating force behind annexation of land -- police protection, fire protection, better water development, and all the numerous advantages that sometimes follow from municipal annexations.

but with respect to the tidelands, how can it be remotely claimed, particularly when the area is to be far removed from their land area, (at least in this case most of it) how can it be claimed that there is any reasonable benefit that the tidelands area involved here would receive from this annexation? Other cities along the coast could very well, if an annexation of this kind is permitted to go through without protest by the State, why wouldn't it be natural for them and in order to annex tidelands which may involve possible oil activities in the tidelands. It will mean a burdensome matter, I am sure, for the oil industry, considering the fact that if bids are to be secured the oil industry is certainly going to take cognizance of the matter as to whether or not the area is within city boundaries and whether city taxes will be imposed in the event they get a particular lease.

Isn't the State interest directly affected when, under that situation, if there is to be exploitation, isn't it possible that the royalty interests would be affected — of course depending on what action is taken by the Legislature, what royalty interest would be offered to the State of California for the exploitation of these resources? It would seem obvious. The answer I would offer to every representative that is here is that under those circumstances the royalty that the State would receive would be less that if such territory was not in city boundaries. I think that

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this thing can set up a vicious cycle of competition among cities along the coastline to be sure and grab tidelands areas which may offer a possible oil resource in the future or which can be exploited; and it's a vicious circle. We will have cities up and down this coast controlling to some extent every inch of tidelands territory.

What is to stop Santa Maria, for example, now that Santa Barbara is seeking to go fifteen miles, what's to stop Santa Maria from seeking to immediately go to the coast and stretch twenty or thirty miles down the coastline?

I think this matter is important from the State's interests. It is not purely a local squabble. It is a matter where vital State interests are involved and I think as trustees of this property, charged with the duty of exploiting the tidelands, that where cities are seeking to go beyond their easterly and westerly boundaries to an unreasonable degree and where the particular unincorporated areas that abut these lands, where they are frankly opposed to such annexation, that the Commission could very well take their grievances into consideration and, along with the paramount interests of the State, protest annexations of this type.

You will recall the difficulty that was created when the United States claimed paramount interests in the tide-lands and the resultant long litigation dispute that occurred as a result of it; and when one city, without interchange of

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