of that that there arose 1913 and 14, and I speak at this time not to urge you to do one thing or another in respect to 1913, for example, although I have a specific request as a legislator in respect to 1914, but I thought it would be appropriate that I might make my comments at this time while they are both before you.

Whether you adopt 1913 at this time or take it under further consideration in view of the objections raised by some representatives of major oil companies, which said objections also I had not had the opportunity of hearing until now, I believe that the Lands Commission should have in its mind the thought that if the State is to receive all that the State can receive by virtue of the proper exploitation of our mineral resources, I believe it would not be proper to limit the practical aspect of bidding to large corporations only. This is why, at least within the framework of my own reasoning, 1913 was proposed.

Item 1, it has to do solely with the issue of joint bidding. Joint bidding, I think, will be before us many times as the State proceeds to develop its properties. We recognize when it comes to the issue of disclosure of those who have an interest, there has been in the law, particularly in the 1941 Statutes, as it is applicable for both disclosure and forfeiture, no application by the State and forfeiture has never been undertaken, and this, of course, lapses over into our discussion now of 1914, which

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has to do with partnerships. Anyone making a substantial Investment wants to make certain he is not subjecting himself to unseen liability by virtue of what may happen in the course of the bidding in regard to others, for example, who are either interested or participating in the bid on a nonparticipating basis, as far as the issue of management. We recognize, as brought up by one of the earlier speakers, that a corporation, as such, as a practical matter is free and clear of disclosure. I think it is apparent that if Standard Oil is the sole bidder, or any other large corporation, that the Lands Commission is not about to ask for the submission of all the stockholders in Standard Oil; you are concerned with the fact, as representatives of the State, that the State have a responsible bidder in all respects, and a bidder which will live up to any aspects of the contract which is decided upon between that bidder and the State. You are not interested in who may buy or sell a share of Standard Cil the day before, the day during, or the day after the bid. Now, this is the advantage which exists there, which it seems to me would be profitable to the State if that advantage is made clear to other joint operations. For example, in the field of joint bidding, so far as general or limited partnerships is concerned, which is one of the aspects which I was asked about, which led me to ask a series of questions directed to the Attorney General, which is the matter which has now been mentioned by

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Mr. Shavelson, and we have a ten-page opinion which is in the hands of Mr. Hortig and your Commission from the Attorney General on these matters.

To re-emphasize the purpose of 1913, which I think you should have in your mind, one, it refers to joint bidding, and two, the purpose is to make clear what the practical aspect of joint bidding is or should be, when it is applied by the Lands Commission. In other words, if you deal, for example, with a general partnership with limited partners, do you not have as a practical matter exactly the same situation in re responsibility as when you are dealing with a corporation in which you have an entity, and certainly a partnership is an entity, and the Attorney General has so held, and so has the Legislative Counsel. If you do have the same situation, then it is, of ccurse, necessary by virtue of rules and regulations adopted by the Lands Commission, formalized ultimately in the Administrative Code, to make clear what the exact application of this statute would be. And that, and that alone, is the purpose of 1913, not to allow for secret expassing of the purpose of the law as we and the legislature understood it to be when it was adopted, but merely to have a practical basis upon which individuals or entities, be they corporations or partnerships, can safely engage in joint bidding, knowing how far their liability will extend, if they so engage. That I think is

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the basic purpose of 1913 and should be the purpose, whether or not the wording may be changed pursuant to your further deliberations on the subject.

But I point out one further aspect of Paragraph 4, a very minor matter, but it just now reached my attention in reading it. That is the very same paragraph discussed in some detail by Mr. Marcus Mattson. I believe there is perhaps a typographical error in the line next to the last line in Paragraph 4 appearing on Page 3. Exhibit A, in which it says "irrespective of investments for contractual relationship," I believe the word should be "or" contractual relationship and not "for," because again the purpose behind that paragraph, as I read it. is obviously to establish a basis whereby the State has an entity to which the State may look for full responsibility, and that if there be some investment arrangement or subcontractual arrangements, that would not be, Item 1, an interest of the State, or, Item 2, which I think is equally important, an individual such as Standard Oil Company may engage in a joint bid with another bidder, such as a general partnership with certain limited partners. would not like to find themselves by misadventure on the part of the limited partners, dragged into a situation or down a holocaust whereby their millions of dollars would be subject to forfeiture under another statute that is now on the books. That again, I think, is the reason for 1913.

Now, if I may direct your attention to the interest I expressed previously in 1914, I will at this time take the position on 1914 which Mr. Mattson, Mr. Leovy and Mr. Gardner have taken on 1913, and that is, that as a member of the legislature, I sincerely feel that 1914 as it is currently written fails to solve the problem, and certainly should be subjected to further study by this Commission.

The purpose of 1914 was to, as I envisioned it, attempt to designate the degree to which forfeiture would be applied if it was ever necessary to apply it, which it has not been thus far, but in the future it may be necessary. That purpose, however, of delineating and clarifying the risks that bidders will in the future undertake when they bid on oil properties for the State has not been met as 1914 as now written, in my judgment. The reason for the changes in 1914, I assume, are the reasons specified by the Attorney General in his letter opinion given to me at my request.

In brief, and if I may paraphrase what the Attorney General has decided, and I do not differ with his decision, but I want to point out the difficulties that we collectively face here. The Attorney General has, in effect, pointed out that under the statutes as they now exist he cannot state, because the statutes do not themselves state, the degree to which forfeiture might be

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applied under certain circumstances, one of them being nondisclosure such as we are discussing in 1913. Since 1914 as now written and as it is now before the Commission does not clarify that fact, it seems to me to throw it right back into the hands of the legislature.

I discussed this very briefly with Assemblyman Miller just a moment ago, and I believe that he agrees with I also discussed it briefly with Mr. Hortig, and I do not know whether he agrees or not, except that I don't think that he disagrees that there is apparently a need for clarification of the whole purpose of the forfeiture statute and clarification of the degree to which forfeiture would reach into the whole package of a joint bid. for example, you have a group of innocent parties who have themselves disclosed and conducted themselves in every respect which is correct in the eyes of the State, but somewhere down the line there is an undisclosed partner or entity who have failed to comply with all the proper regulations, would that forfeiture apply to that one entity or drag all the rest down with him? This is one of the problems that is faced by anyone who proposes to invest a considerable amount of money in an oil bid. That problem is not solved by 1914; that problem, in fact, is complicated by 1914 as it is now written.

Although I myself had a hand in proposing originally the wording of 1914, I am forced to concede by

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virtue of the position taken, and no doubt properly, by the Attorney General that we need more study on that issue befir any action be taken by this Commission which would further complicate the bidding procedure. And I further add that I sincerely believe that the legislature itself, in order to give the Attorney General and this Commission a sound basis on which to operate, will have to make some statutory changes, particularly in the field of forfeiture, before we ever have this thing adequately clarified.

Therefore, might I merely conclude by saying that I recommend as highly as I can, and as solely one individual and not a specialist in the oil field at all, but one who has been consulted by many who are in the oil industry, something along the lines of 1913 is indeed necessary as soon as it can be agreed upon and properly worded and properly adopted no we will have a joint bidding procedure on the same basis with the corporate bidders, which is in the interest of the State, and I further recommend that 1914 not to be adopted by this Commission at this time, but a further study be given with an aim to seeing if we can clarify this problem which is certainly not clarified in the wording of 1914, and with the further aim of considering additional affirmative legislation in the next session of the Legislature.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Thank you, Senator Blehards.

COV. POWERS: Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Governor Powers.

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GOV. POWERS:

If I understand right, Dick, you agree with the Attorney General? You do see a difference

in requirements of individuals and joint bidders?

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SENATOR RICHARDS: Yes, there is. I think what 7

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about is that certainly joint bidders should not be placed

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in a position of having a higher duty than individual

the Attorney General -- what Mr. Shavelson was talking

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bidders, and that in order to avoid that contingency,

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something along the lines of 1913 is indeed necessary.

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And I do not, as an individual, I am certainly not prepared

to engage in any debate with the highly qualified representa-

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tives of these oil companies. However, I do not see that

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which is causing them to worry on 1913 at the moment,

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because even if we take and apply it in the case of the

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individual corporation bid, we all know you are not

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going to know one more thing than you know today as to

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who these parties of financial interest may be involved

within that bid.

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major oil companies at all; it seems to me to be a matter

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of trying to have a solid basis on which all parties might

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become prospective bidders and operate with legal assurance

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that we are operating on a sound basis.

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GOV. POWERS: The State's main interest would be in this respect, that all bloders are financially responsible?

SENATOR RICHARDS: That is correct. It seems to me it would be the same as a partnership, if you look at the general partners who submit a bid, you want to know if they are responsible and you are not going to deal with them if they are not. If there were some undisclosed limited pa tners, that is no greater interest or liability to the State or anyone else than is the stockholder in the case of a corporate bid.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Mr. Kirkwood.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Mr. Chairman, wouldn't it be appropriate, perhaps, if he is willing, to have the opinion of the Attorney General as given to him submitted as part of the record?

SENATOR RICHARDS: I will be delighted. There is nothing confidential in that opinion.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I believe it would be helpful if it were to go into the record so we know specifically what we are talking about.

SENATOR RICHARDS: Yes, I think that ten-page opinion would be helpful.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest, unless either Mr. Hortig or Mr. Shavelson has objection, and they can speak up as I go along, I would in amending the two

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recommendations of Page 2 and Page 5, I would first move that we adopt the proposed amendment to Section 2100(b). That, I think, is in order. And I would move that we ask the Executive Officer or authorize him to initiate procedures under the provisions of the Government Code to re-notice proposed Section 1913 and proposed Section 1914, and the proposal contained on Page 5 in the second part of his recommendation.

MR. HORTIG: That would be completely satisfactory.

GOV. POWERS: Seconded.

MR. KIRKWOOD: That, as I understand it, would dispose of the whole thing for the time being.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: You have heard the motion. Is that all right, Jay?

MR. SHAVELSON: May I talk to Mr. Hortig?

No objection, sir.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: You have heard Mr. Kirkwood's motion and it has been seconded by Governor Powers. Is there anybody in the audience who desires to speak with respect to this motion before we make our decision?

MR. HUTCHINS: Mr. Peirce.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Mr. Hutchins.

MR. HUTCHINS: Mr. Chairman, my name is J. Barton Hutchins, representing the Edwin W. Pauley Associates. This is just a point of clarification. Did you call for re-notice, Mr. Kirkwood?

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MR. KIRKWOOD: I understood that would probably be the cleaner way on these first two, we have to publish anyway on the third phase of it.

MR. HUTCHINS: I just wanted to be sure the record would show that in light of the testimony by our friends and major oil companies this morning, we will have a chance to file a brief for the information of the record, and we will do that through the re-notice.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Isn't that the way to bring it about?

MR. HORTIG: That would certainly provide us with the best insurance in the matter.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Our intention is to give everyone through this re-notice procedure an opportunity to file briefs and other data dealing with this subject before any final action is taken by the Commission with regard to the adoption of these proposed new sections 1913 and 1914.

Is there any further discussion?

If not, the recommendation is approved as made by Mr. Kirkwood. Do you understand what we are doing, Mr. Hortig?

MR. HORTIG: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: All right. That takes care of this section. What next do you recommend?

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MR. HORTIG: Page 11.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Fage 11.

At the meeting on September 13th the MR. HORTIG: Commission at the request of Mr. Clayton Dills deferred for consideration an item of a pending application for purchase of certain vacant State school lands for which application had been received from Mr. Dills and also a request from the Department of Fish and Game requesting withdrawal of the same lands from public sale for consideration for future sale to the department. on the reported basis that these lands were necessary in public interest for development of a project which the Department of Fish and Game and the Wild Life Conservation Board of the State of California were desirous of furthering. the previous meeting the same recommendation was made for discussion, and it was recommended that the application of Clayton A. Dills for the purchase of the designated land cortaining 485.79 acres in Imperial County be rejected and all deposits refunded, except the \$5 filing fee, and that said land be withdrawn from oublic sale until June 30, 1958 for sale to the State Department of Fish and Game under their application at the appraised market value without competitive bidding, subject to all statutory reservations including minerals.

The Commission had also indicated it was desirous of having representatives of the Department of Fish and

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in order to answer inquiries of the Commission with respect to the public necessity and public interest in connection with the operation of the project which would be placed on the land under discussion. Such representatives are here, Mr. Peirce.

MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Douglas is present representing the Department of Fish and Game, and I assume likewise the Wild Life Conservation Board. Will you step forward, please.

The question before us is this: Mr. Dills has applied for certain lands along the Colorado River. have never seen the land, I don't know whether the other members of the Commission have, but in the meantime after he applied for this land, which is available for public sale in the usual manner, the Department of Fish and Game has indicated an interest in this land being reserved for some public use that involves sportsmen, I would assume. And if I understand correctly, the matter was referred by the Department of Fish and Game to the California Wild Life Conservation Board, and the Wild Life Conservation Board approved the recommendation of the Department of Fish and Game with respect to the request to the State Lands Commission to withhold this land from public sale so that the Department of Fish and Game could buy it as outlined by Mr. Hortig.

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Now, at the last meeting we desired further information which at that time we did not have concerning the public necessity for this land being withheld from public sale. Mr. Douglas, will you advise us in this regard.

MR. DOUGLAS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. With your permission I would like to go into a little of the background of some of our problems on the Colorado River. The Bureau of Reclamation has informed us many times that the Colorado River will soon be a straight concrete-lined ditch all the way to the Gulf. As this is accomplished we lose drastically all of our wild life habitat, lose it through the draining of swamps, sloughs, and side-water lakes. We have examples of this in the Needles-Topock areas where such channelization has already been accomplished with the complete loss of the Topock marsh, an excellent waterfowl habitat. That is actually located on the Arizona side, but it is likewise true on the California side.

The side-tater areas of the river are the only propagative waters of the river, as the central channel is practically sterile. We have made considerable study of the river, and Dr. Carl Hubbs of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography of La Jolla, who is a world-wide expert on fish, assisted us on a number of these studies, and his claims, too, are that the central portion of the river is nonproductive of anything as far as any fish life is

concerned. The upstream area which is channeled almost to the Nevada porder have become nonproductive. With these losses, other lands become increasingly more valuable. The Cibola Cut, which we have recently been informed will eventually be made, is a 10-mile channel cutting off 40 miles of the river, with the result that down in the Palo Verde area it will cut out Davis Lake and Three-fingers Lake which are of vital concern to the local and the Los Angeles sportsmen. Cibola Lake will be the center line of the channel. Cibola Lake is on the Arizona side and has had a terrific value as far as waterfowl shooting and fishing is concerned. This lake will also be eliminated.

In accordance with public law 732. This is better known as the Wild Life Co-ordination Act. The Department of Fish and Game in conjunction with the Beaches and Parks prepared a use program in 1954 for the lower part of the Colorado kirm in the Picache 4 F Ranch section, including Section 36, Township 12 South, Range 21 East, which is under consideration at this time. The latter section is an area requested by the Department of Fish and Game for jurisdictional use. Section 36 includes some 486 across of land lying adjacent to the river. It is about 30 miles above Imperial Dam and about 45 miles below Blythe. Julian Wash, which is within this section, is an excellent habitat. For upland game birds, primarily quail and dove, deer, sheep

1 and feral burrow utilize the river borders in the section. 2 During the summer the area has Water which is an unusual 8 thing along the river, which is evidenced by the green 4 growth sharply contrasting this section with the adjacent 5 desert areas. The Department's plans include intensive 6 development for waterfowl management to bring back some 7 of the flights of migratory birds to this area. 8 possible through the Secretary of the Interior in accordance 9 with the aforementioned Public Law 732. Water is absolutely 10 essential for any development by any agency or individual 11 in this particular section of the river. A private 12 individual would have difficulty in legally acquiring 13 water rights. There is no surplus of water in the Colorado 14 River as has been stated many times. Last week I had the 15 privilege of accompanying the Congressional Subcommittee 16

on Interior and Insular Affairs, and we covered illegal sater uses, squatter's rights, and the Indian reservation lease, and we found that the Subcommittee was very much in sympathy with preserving legal uses of the river.

We of the Department of Fish and Game feel that with the fast disappearing suitable lands along the river

we must intensively develop what we can. Such development

would serve large numbers of sportsmen, not only as a more

productive area but as access in accordance with Beaches

and Parks clans to construct a readway down Cavilan Wash,

which is only about 6-odd miles distant to the south or

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downstream from Section 35 under consideration.

Gentlemen, without this small toehold now along the river we may be a long time in working into this area. Our general position has been that of too little too late.

In 1955 the figure of some \$467,000,000 was spent in California by hunters and fishermen. This is blg business that we can't afford to lose. I might also point out, incidentally, that while I was in El Centro last week a Chamber of Commerce representative advised me that the Imperial Valley took in some \$605.000 during the first three days of dove season. It is of great value to the State, as well as to our Department.

Thank : 1, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Are there any questions, gentlemen? GOV. POWERS: Yes, I would like to ask some.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Governor Powers.

GOV. POWERS: Apparently when you straighten this river out a portion of this land will be under water, this margin of the Julian wash in Section 30.

MR. DOUGLAS: The particular section, Governor, has not been studied by the Eureau, at least we haven't been advised of their future plans. I imagine all kinks in the river and Julian Wash lies on one of those kinks would be closely parallel. I don't think we would lose much of our land there because we are going up into some pretty rugges

country that would be fairly costly as far as dredging.
To the east on the Arizona side the land is much flatter.

GOV. POWERS: Apparently here, from the looks of your map, you have some, if you wanted to drain this land close to the river.

Mk. KIRKWOOD: This was a map submitted by Assemblyman Clayton Dills.

MR. DOUGLAS: This is fairly flat land and has a good potential for developing for farming (indicating).

10 GOV. FOWERS: This is a part that is of value to you lero?

MR. DOUGLAS: Yes, sir, and the wash as habitat for quail and dove, this wash up here is very valuable for wild life.

GOV. POWERS: Your Fish and Wild Life Service has never taken your land for dove and quail, have they? You have protected your fish and wild life migratory birds, I realize that dove is a migratory bird, but nevertheless you have only protected your ducks and goose, wild life of that type, you have never taken any preserve for dove any place in the country, have you? Because if you would have, you would take the entire country.

MR. DOUGLAS: That has been fairly open, there has been no attempt to close off the large wild area where dove migrate into caring the fall.

GOV. POWERS: I would like to listen to Mr. Dille, out

I don't be where you need this background.

MR. DOUGLAS: This primarity, Mr. Governor, would be to farm as a waterfowl management area similar to the Wister Management Area down at the south end of the Sea to provide feed for ducks. With the development of the Salton Sea areas, both by the Federal people and by the State, the complete migration almost has been diverted off the Colorado River into Imperial Valley, and the lower section of the Colorade River has received even less and less of that waterfowl migration.

GOV. POWERS: Do I understand that you are intending to flood this particular hop acres?

MR. DOUGLAS: That would be considered, but it would be put under small sections where water could be regulated.

GOV. POWERS: You would have to go in and provide the proper dams in order to flood it, sir.

MR. DOUGLAS: It probably would be pumped, sir. We think we would have a right to the water whereas a private individual would not, through the Wild Life Co-ordination Act of Paulic Law 732, and that was proached to the Congressional Subcommittee, and from all appearances they reacted favorably to it. Mr. Horn, our co-ordinator, made that presentation to the Subcommittee last Saturday.

GOV. POWERS: Do you own this land adjacent to this now?

MR. DOUGLAS: No, slr, we have requested jurisdictional

use of all that land from Gavilan Wash to the Riverside County Line. Imperial-Riverside County Line.

GOV. POWERS: Is this all State land over here?

MR. DOUGLAS: Section 36 is State school land, however, it was put under Federal Jurisdiction.

GOV. POWERS: What is Sections 30, 25 and 26?

MR. DOUGLAS: I do not know the title on that, however it has been set aside in the Imperial waterfow; refuge under, I think it is, a Government proclamation in 1941 or 142; that is all within the Imperial National Waterfowl Reservation.

GOV. POWERS: It looks to me like many other sections here, that would not be much or more valuable than this particular section.

MR. DOUGLAS: Water seems to be the main thing. This area is one of the -- in fact the only one that we have found so far that has suitable water close to the surface for pumping, which is evidenced by this green growth, and it is also on State school land, which with the permission of the Commission, we would like to read from our constitution, State Constitution, Article 1, Section 25:

"The people have the right to fish upon and from the public lands of the State and in the waters thereof, excepting upon lands set aside for fish hatcheries, and no land

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owned by the State shall ever be sold or transferred without reserving in the people the
abrolute right to fish thereupon, and no law
shall ever be passed making it a crime for
the people to enter upon the public lands
within the State for the purpose of fishing,
and any water containing fish that have been
planted therein by the State."

I think that in that section of the Constitution, if the property were turned over to private ownership, that particular man would have to permit access of the fishermen.

GOV. POWERS: That would be all right.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Any further questions?

MR. HORTIG: Mr. Chairman, may I note for the record we have received telegrams from -- I am looking for the name of the organization -- Bard Winterhaven Rod & Gun Club, Palo Verde Improvement Association, and the Verde Rod & Gun Club, telegrams to the Commission requesting that the Commission consider withholding sale of the land under discussion into private ownership.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE where are those organizations located?

MR. HORTIG: The addresses thereon are all Palo Verde, California and Winterhaven, California, sir, near the Colorado and near the southern border of the State.

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CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Mr. Kirkwood, do you have a question?

MR. KIRKWOOD: I was just going to ask what is the policy on lands of this sort? Here we have an instance where apparently no action was taken by the Fish and Game until after an application had been filed here. Is that your procedure normally, or don't you lay out a plan? That sort of puts us under the gun, is the problem, and makes us wender whether you are really operating as a part of an over-all plan in asking for withdrawal at this time.

MR. DOUGLAS: I have with me a report that was prepared for the California Fish and Game Commission, which was submitted in August of 1994 requesting jurisdiction of this particular area, and I would give it to you as a piece of evidence.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Why did it take so long to get it to this stage, then?

MR. DOUGLAS: Some of the details on how this application was filed are unknown to me at this time. I received the appointment yesterday to appear before your Commission, and I didn't quite get all the background on it. However, I think that the whole thing was held up by a letter to the Secretary of the Interior by both the Fish and Game Commission and the State Beaches and Parks Commission, requesting jurisdictional use of this particular section of the river, and as yet we had not heard from them, and

we understood that the delay was caused by the recent National Park Survey in the lower section of the river, and I believe that there was a request that some of these uses be withheld until the National Park Survey was either approved or disapproved by the Secretary. Mr. Peirce may know more about that than I.

CHAIRMAN PETRCE: I am not familiar with the details.

Are there any further questions of Mr. Douglas?

GOV. POWERS: Let me ask one more. Do you have anything corresponding to a master plan of development or reservation up and down the Colorado River, or are you just going in and -- it seems to me in this particular instance, you propose to place under your jurisdiction one particular lot when somehody wants to take it. If it is in a master plan, that is an entirely different story.

MR. DOUGLAS: That would be considered our master plan for the jurisdictional uses. The entire area that is under consideration is already under the jurisdictional control of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and is utilized as a refuge. However, hunting has been permitted in various sections, they are opened and closed alternately, and fishing has never been prevented. However, with the development in the five-year plan of the State Division of Beaches and Parks, certain areas in this particular section were requested to be developed by Feaches and Parks. Beaches and Parks have no objection to fishing.

however they do to hunting, so the Department of Fish and Game went into this area to evaluate it from the standpoint of waterfowl, and where waterfowl values were considered high, we requested jurisdictional use. The other areas we agreed with Beaches and Parks would be perfectly satisfactory for their development.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Any further questions?

Now, Mr. Dills, as applicant for this land, we would pleased to hear from you.

MR. DILLS: Mr. Chairman and members, first this little question here involves probably a half a mile along the Colorado River. If that is their master plan, well, then, I think I better just read my statement.

Gentlemen: I herewith request permission to present to and file with your Honorable Commission the following factual data and persuasive argument in favor of my application to purchase certain State lange and the subsequent request for its withdrawal from public sale by the Department of Fish and Game, State of California.

Let us consider separately the reasons given in opposition to my application to purchase?

1. That the land borders the Colorado River and embraces the mouth of the Julian Wash.

An examination of the Department of Interior maps of the Quartz Peak and Picacho Quadrangles will disclose that the Julian Wash runs westerly with three tributaries.

The main wash rises from the river tench or 250-foot contour line, and each tributary rises to altitudes in excess of 1600 feet within a distance of 6 miles. A series of rock falls and steep cascades make it impossible for a jeep or other high-wheel vehicle to ascend the grade. Thus, there is no ingress or egress from the wash and the cost of developing a serviceable road would be prohibitive and impractical.

The topography of the Julian wash area, therefore, precludes the building of an access road to the Colorado River and negates the first objection to the sale of this land.

2. The second objection is more indirect and nebulous. Accordingly, it is reported to be valuable in conjunction with public lands for which the Department of Fish and Game has already made request for administrative jurisdiction.

First, isn't it proper to inquire who reports the land valuable? Why does not the Department disclose its informant. Why the secrecy?

Second, what lands have already been requested by the Department? Where are they located with reference to the land in my application? When and where was such a request filed?

Is it a policy of the Department of Fish and Game to file a request for administrative jurisdiction of public lands and then, after such a request, file an

objection to the sale of other land based upon the unprocessed and unperfected first request?

application is strategically located and extremely valuable in the Department's plans for development and access to the Colorado River.

When did the land become extremely valuable? If it is valuable, why has the Department not asserted such a claim before my application was filed? Since April 21, 1954 and again on October 30, 1955 in the Federal Registry the Department was on notice of the revocation withdrawal of the land. How can they, after such dilatory tactics, now assert in good faith the strategic and valuable nature of this small parcel of land?

There are additional facts which should be presented to this Honorable Commission to clarify the situation in Imperial County.

On February 14, 1941, by Executive Order 8685 the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge was established. The area consists of approximately 51,090 acres situated in Imperial County, California and Yuma County, Arizona.

Notices of public hearings in eight separate counties of California, excluding Imperial County, however, have been published at which public approval will be sought by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of their

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request of the Bureau of Land Management United States Government to withdraw 315,000 acres of public land from all forms of appropriation and sale.

These reports indicate that the action is being taken at the request of the Department of Fish and Game, State of California. If such be the case, then why was not Imperial County included among the areas affected. Does this mean that Imperial County is not important, valuable, or strategic as the Department is now asserting with reference to my application? Or does it mean that fish and game are already properly conserved and protected by the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge?

Another factor for your consideration is the proposed plan of the Department of Interior to convert the Colorado River from Davis Dam to the Mexican Border, a distance of 250 miles, into the "Lower Colorado Interstate Recreation Area" under the National Park Service. This project has already received the approval of W. A. Dexhimer, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation and Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service.

Under the plan, the Colorado River from its center line to a distance of three hundred feet on both sides are to be included in the recreation area. Thus, the matter of ingress and egress will be provided for by the National Park Service.

Diligent search of the United States Land Office

and the Assessor's Office of Imperial County has not disclosed that the Department of Fish and Game, State of California is the recorded owner of any real property in Imperial County in this area.

What plans does the Department have in the County and how, then, does the acreage in my application become valuable or strategic to the Department of Fish and Game?

You as members of the State Lands Commission were not informed by the Department of Fish and Game that the land in my application was in the confines of the National Wildlife Refuge. Neither did they inform you of the proposed creation of the lower Colorado interstate recreation area with its adequate provision for ingress and egress.

I thank you for your consideration of the data which I have presented. In view of the answers I have given to the objections to the sale of the land, I respectfully urge your Honorable Commission to authorize your staff to proceed with processing my application now on file.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Any questions of Mr. Dills?

Mr. Douglas, do you want to comment?

MR. DOUGLAS: I would like to comment on the accessability of the area. Our game wardens in that Imperial County area do patrol up as far as Julian Wash with passenger vehicles. I have driven up with them. There is

an old mine road that does go up the river that is even useable for passenger vehicles.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Here we have a question involving a so-called public interest versus a private interest in some 435 acres of land along the Colorado River. This land is now owned by the State of California, it is school land, the Department of Fish and Game has recommended that this be reserved for public use and be kept available for sportsmen. Mr. Dills, as a citizen, has under the law applied for this land, and if we don't intercede, it will go through the usual pass wherein we sell school land to private citizens. The California Wildlife Conservation Board has recommended that we reserve this land for public use. That Board is comprised of nine members, the Director of Fish and Game, the Chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, and the Director of Finance, and six members of the Legislature.

Now, gentlemen, the matter is before us. I think we ought to discuss this and make our decision.

Mr. Kirkwood, what do you think?

MR. KIRKWOOD: If we were to adopt the recommendation, Mr. Hortig, that you have made, what would be the effect on Mr. Dills' application, would it automatically deny that application, or would it mean that it would be postponed and not acted on until the expiration of the with-drawal which would be June 30, 1958?

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MR. HORTIG: It could be processed in either manner. Actually the recommendation as stated would have the effect of canceling the application by Mr. Dills and returning the land to the vacant State land list after June 30, 1958 if the Fish and Game had not at that time completed purchase of the land. The alternative procedure you suggest could be employed to continue on specific order of the Commission Mr. Dills' application on file as the first application to be processed in the event that the lands were not disposed of to the Fish and Game Commission.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I am inclined -- I have been trying to look at this report in a hurry and I am not sure that I understand just where it goes, but there is indication, certainly, that this isn't just dreamed up at the last minute here as a consequence of a filing, and it is part of an over-all plan. My reaction would be to see how this would develop for that length of time, but I would certainly feel that Mr. Dills, if it isn't to be permanently withdrawn, should have whatever preference he is entitled to under this filing. If that could be done, my reaction would be to withdraw the land for that length of time to give us time to be sure the request is a proper one from Fish and Game, and they are going to follow up on it and not just sit and wait.

GOV. FOWERS: Because, Mr. Chairman, it is a question of public interest, my question is whether it best serves

to have this land put on the tax rolls or serves the public better to have it reserved for Fish and Wildlife until the Fish and Wildlife intend to use it. Of course I have a great respect for this board that you refer to, our Fish and Wildlife Board where we have six legislators, but unless the Fish and Wildlife make a definite statement or definite progress that they are going to use this 485 acres of land for pusposes of Fish and Wildlife, I certainly feel it would serve the public interests better to be on the tax rolls, because it is of public interest to have land on the tax rolls. It is very important, gentlemen.

MR. KIRKWOOD: If we withdraw it until next June and still leave Mr. Dills with a first opportunity because of his interest in the property, it seems to me in that length of time they can either demonstrate this readiness to go ahead or we can reconsider.

GOV. POWERS: Let me ask Mr. Peirce a question: Is it possible that your efficient Wildlife Board, of which you are a member, would make a further study of this?

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: I believe so. I would certainly recommend that the matter be referred to the California wildlife Conservation Board for further study, and they no doubt will seek the necessary technical advice of the Department of Fish and Game. This Board, I assure you, goes into these matters very, very carefully, and I will indicate that on the Board is Senator Ed Johnson, Senator

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Charles Brown, Senator Beard from Imperial County, Assembly-man Frank Belotti, Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey and Assemblyman Tom Irwin, all of whom are very much interested as members of the Fish and Game Comittees of the Houses of the Legislature in projects of this character. I as one member of the Board am not familiar with the details of all projects and have to depend to a certain extent on staff recommendations. I think it would be very proper if we refer to the California Wildlife Conservation Board the question of reserving this land and have them determine more accurately, if that is possible, just how it fits into public interest.

GOV. POWERS: I agree.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Mr. Lott, do you desire to be heard with respect to this matter?

MR. LOTT: My name is Gordon Lott. I represent the California Wildlife Federation. We wish to go on record as opposing this sale of this property to private individuals. We feel that the Department of Fish and Game needs this property as a game management area, which is badly needed in this part of the State. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Thank you, Mr. Lott.

What is your pleasure, gentlemen?

GOV. POWERS: I make the motion it be referred to the Fish and Wildlife Board for further study, if that is proper.

MR. HORTIG: Subject to the understanding, I presume,

which Mr. Kirkwood advised, that Mr. Dills' application would be deferred?

GOV. POWERS: That is right.

MR. HORTIG: And whatever rights have accrued, as the first applicant, will be deferred until disposition of this matter at a later date certain, not later than June 30, 1938?

MR. KIRKWOOD: As I understand it, under the law we can withdraw or we can --

MR. HORTIG: Restore.

MR. KIRKWOOD: -- restore at any time, yes.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: All right, do you understand, Mr. Hortig, our decision in this regard?

MR. HORTIG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: All right, you understand, Mr. Hortig, our decision in this regard and so will be the order.

We have one item of business which does not appear on the agenda, and this arises out of a request of the City of San Francisco for certain State lands in the vicinity of Candlestick Point in San Francisco Bay, and it is a highly complicated matter that came to the attention of the individual members of the Commission late last week and was referred to Mr. Hortig for study. So we will now take that up, because representatives of the City of San Francisco are present and desire to be heard on this

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Mr. Hortig, will you give us briefly the outline with respect to the question before us.

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information desired to be submitted relative to the question, 26 as well as what procedures the Commission might follow in

would be pleased to receive testimony and any other

the Chairman indicates, that the Mayor desired to have

someone present at the Commission meeting if the Commission

8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Act. Pursuant to inquiry and request to the Chairman of 21 the Lands Commission by the Mayor of San Francisco, as 22

MR. HORTIG: The State Lands Commission has under its jurisdiction certain underwater streets within an area of the Hunters Point Reclamation District in the City and County of San Francisco adjoining the San Mateo County line. The City of San Francisco is desirous of proceeding with the construction of a stadium and parking lot, the site of which will require occupancy of certain of the tide and submerged lands, including a portion of the aforesaid underwater streets. In that connection there has been under study the possibilities of either conveyance under the Hunters Point Reclamation District Act as amended by the Legislature in the 1957 session, or alternatively, issuance of a long-term lease by the Commission under which a project could go forward pending resolution of the legal questions which have to be determined in connection with a conveyance of the Hunters Point Reclamation

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this connection, such representatives are here and desire to be heard. Probably the initial presentation will be made by Mr. Bernard Ward, Deputy City Attorney of the City of San Francisco.

CHAIRMAN PEIRCE: Mr. Ward.

MR. WARD: Mr. Chairman, we are here on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Mayor Christopher on behalf of the City officials wants to thank you for putting us on at this late date. He was leaving, a rou know, for Europe and didn't have a chance to come down, but he was so interested that he told us he would have been here.

The map you see in front of you, the blue sections, as are outlined in blue, represent the present street pattern in the Hunters Point Reclamation District area which is in the southeastern part of San Francisco, and is all practically under water, everything from about the shoreline as indicated by that broken point.

This particular land area was laid out each in the '50's by the Tidelands Commission, and these lots in between the blue areas were all sold off to private ownership the State reserving to itself the title to all the street areas down there. The present plan calls for the taking of all the land indicated by the blue, including the lots in private expership and street areas, into one homogenous area or one plot upon which in this area here the basebail park will be erected on presently owned city land -- this

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park over here is City owned dand -- but it will also be necessary to move some of the land that the City owns and move the streets to complete the picture. However, the large area is necessary for the concourses and for the parking area for the stadium. In order to get the proper financing and in order to bring the plan to final culmination -- by the way, this yellow area, Mr. Peirce, here is 2,0 feet of right of way which was reserved for railroad purposes many years ago, apparently at the same time that this was sold off, however the railroad people failed to live up to the necessary requirements, and as far as the title is concerned It reverted to the State, so the area in these blocks covered within the yellow lines is also under the jurisdiction of the State, to the best the title companies can tell us, title is in the State of California, in the same manner as the street areas, so it would be necessary then to acquire title to everything, the streets and this right of way if we were to have this picture.

Now, in 1955 when the Hunters Point Reclamation District Act was first passed, it was broad in scope and it was had in mind to set the district up and reclaim the land out to the bay, and at that time this portion down here was also in the district. However, the Federal Government in the meantime has come in and condemned some twenty-five and a half blocks of this section there and cut

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off practically all the water that the district would have, in order to enlarge the Hunters Point Shipyards, but the purpose of the Reclamation District, as you gentlemen know, was to set up the procedure where capital improvements could be made, and it was set up for the purposes of establishing an industrial part. As you gentlemen know, in this particular grid pattern the streets here were 200 feet in one direction and maybe 600 feet in another direction there is a street, and they are 80-foot streets, and so the plan was to redesign this area with maybe two and three major streets running in this direction and probably one or two in this direction, including a water-front street, there being a water-front street to the area so everyone has access to the water front. However, since the Federal Government has taken over the water front the problem which at that time was a problem of the Harbor Commission, has pretty much been eliminated. They are no longer interested in developing the land, there not being any more water front. We are not then confronted with that problem in converting this street area from the present pattern into the new street area. Of course, we are confronted at that time with the trust established for fishing and navigation on that street area. Every time you raise this land up and if you use it for some other purpose than streets, the question arises does it revert back to the State of California. So in the 1957 session of the Legislature a

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change was made to the Hunters Point Reclamation District wherein the Legislature attempted, we hope successfully. although that is one of the tests we are up against, to take the trust of fishing and navigation off of all these street areas when and if they were filled; in other words, not while they were under water. If someone comes along and fills them and they would be raised above the water level, they would no longer be capable of being fished or capable of being navigated upon, the trusts would be removed at the same time. Recognizing it might be very unfair, and the State realizing the State would have an interest and the City also would have an interest in the street areas, the Act went on to say that this street area could probably be exchanged for other lands of equal value in the district for purposes of streets, which would be the new streets that I described, the broader streets and fewer streets. However, it was thought at that time that to allow the streets to be filled and then to talk about exchanging land would mean that the persons filling the streets would increase the value of the street area, then when it came to the exchange, where now the land is worth about 4 cents a square foot, it could jump as high as a dollar and a half a square foot when filled, no one would want to go in there and do the filling, so that way they would have to pay for their own work, so in the law as it was written it was stated the effective valuation of the land would be

as of December 31, 1957.

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I might say at this time there was no reason for picking that date, it was just picked, no one thought the Giants were coming to San Francisco at that time, or that a baseball stadium was going to be built there, but the contemplation of the district and the trustees was that late in '50 or early '60 this thing would be realized, and December 31, 1957, could be a workable base. come up against the proposition where there has been a request made by Mr. Harney, who Mr. Dooling here represents, to acquire the street areas indicated within this area here, and the plans call for exchange for all street area right of ways here with Mr. Harney deeding to the State this red area; in other words, Jamestown Avenue at the present time doesn't go through. He would deed the area from here over to here, an area -- what is the width -a hundred foot strip to make Jamestown a through street from James Lick Freeway. In addition to that, this strip here, this red strip would be a 250-foot strip which would be on the eastern side, on the side nearest the bay area of Hunters Point Reclamation District, would be deeded by the City and County of San Francisco for the Hunters Point Expressway, which would tie into the James Lick Freeway and would give another alternate north-south route into San Francisco and tie in directly into the Hunters Point section.

This street would also be deeded to the State 1 for expressway purposes, and this small strip here. You 2 gentlemen will notice Gilman down here. Gilman is now 3 an dO-foot street, and that would be widened into 100 4 feet by the deeding of 20 feet to the State of California 5 for that purpose. We might say, as Mr. Hortig mentioned 6 earlier, we have had very pleasant negotiations with 7 the Staff on this. We think the Staff is sympathetic 8 with what we are trying to do, however, there are legal 9 difficulties that have arisen, and thile the Mayor 10 realizes that ultimately the decision will come from the 11 Attorney General, he felt that we should come to the 12 Policy Making Board of the Lands Commission to present 13 this fact, and answer any questions that the Commission 14 might have or that members of the Commission might have 15 today, rather than have any further delay inasmuch as it 16 is only possible for you gentlemen to get together once a 17 month, unless you call a very special meeting, if there 18 were some problem or if you had some problems, that Mr. 19 Hortig could suggest what we could do to expedite the matter 20 other than the legal difficulty that seems to be confronting 21 We have a Mr. Dooling here, who represents the contractor, 22 and we also have Mr. Owens here, who is the City Engineer, 23 who might be able to answer any questions you gentlemen 24 might have concerning the plans of this City to use that street area as well as the reasons for the switching of the 26

1 Land down there.

CHAIRMAN PRIRCE: Mr. Ward, normally matters of this character are processed by our technical staff before they are presented to the Commission. Now, this morning before Governor Powers arrived, Mr. Kirkwood and I spend some time with Mr. Hortig and reviewed this matter generally. I knew nothing about it until I received this letter last Thursday, I believe it was. I indicated to Mayor Christopher in a telegram and the letter that followed that the Commission was meeting this morning here in Los Angeles and if he desired to have representatives appear, maybe give us background information, that we would be glad to hear his representatives. You three gentlemen are here in that regard.

Now, I am of the impression, since I talked with Mr. Hortig, that there are a great many complicated details involved in this problem, and part of them involve legal complications which will have to be reviewed by the Attorney General's Office and a report from the Attorney General will have to be procured before we can proceed with any formal sale or transfer of the State's interest in this property under discussion.

At this time, Mr. Hortig, what is your advice with respect to how this matter should be handled? We are not in any position to take any action today, we are merely receiving background information; is that not true?

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MR. HORTIG: That is correct, Mr. Pelree. The matter, as Mr. Ward Indicated, it is under active consideration by the Staff. I might suggest that Mr. King, Deputy Attorney General King, might give the Commission a very brief outline of the status of the matter insofar as the Attorney General's Office is concerned. I believe that would complete the picture insofar as it can be presented today for the information of the Commission.

MR. KING: Mr. Chalrman and members of the Commission, this matter is now being considered by the San Francisco Office of the Attorney General and certain proposals were submitted by Mr. Dooling and I assume Mr. Ward also, representing, of course, the contractor -- Mr. Douling representing the contractor. These were submitted in an informal way to our office, and after a review it was found that there were legal complications that would have to be overcome before our office would be in a position to recommend to the Commission it would be legally feasible. At the present time the Statute, which is the Hunters Point Reclamation Act, is under review by a member of the office, and at the present time, as I have indicated, the proposal which has been submitted, from all appearances, there are certain legal difficulties, and I believe it was 23 suggested to Mr. Dooling that they be resubmitted in a 24 different form. I think that is the status of the case to 25 the present time. Most of the legal difficulties revolve 26

referred to you. The date of the evaluation raises some question; there is also a question with respect to the sheer constitutionality of the transaction. This is presently under review by our office, and I expect there will be an indication from the office within the very near future. I will be happy to answer any questions which you may have.

GOV. POWERS: As I understand it, then, this is a contract that is to be entered into between the City of San Francisco and the State of California, and you have also an individual mixed in there, a Mr. Harney; is that right?

MR. KING: Maybe I should clarify that, Governor Powers. The proposal submitted to the Attorney General's Office indicated this would be a grant conveyance by the State Lands Commission to a private party, to wit, Mr. Harney. This raises one of the complications, as I stated today, from a legal point of view, as under Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution, State lands located within 2 miles of a city cannot be conveyed. Now, there are certain problems raised there which must be resolved before our office would be in a position to indicate that would be a legal and feasible proposition, but the transaction would take place, as proposed, would be between the State Lands Commission and a Mr. Harney.