skould take at this point?

MR. CARR: I think I'd like to been what further Mr. Cranston has to pay, because he has seen them in Washington.

MR. CRANSTON: I have nothing else to say on that.

MR. CARR: Would it be in order for us to write a letter back there and see if we are getting along all right? Now, Admiral James set up a timetable that was pretty definite — th first of December certain things were to be happening at that time. I have a little note here from Mr. Hortig which would raise some doubt as to whether the City of Long Beach and the repressurization program is going to meet that deadline. So, would it be in order to confirm — write the Bureau of Ships and ask Admiral James or whoever is the proper person for our information — what the intention of the Navy is?

GOV. ANDERSON: I would certainly think that is in order.

MR. CRANSTON: It is not merely speculation that there will be cutbacks in Naval shippards. It is an absolute certainty. It certainly is a problem if this Long Beach problem is not solved or if we do not have progress toward the objectives set forth. The principal matter, of course, is whether or not repressurization is proven to work effectively. The second matter is this controversy and who owns what, and the feeling of the Navy if there is no solution of this problem that will upset the whole apple cart and, therefore, they

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will have to move out.

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MR. CARR: Mr. Chairman, I move we take appropriate action to determine, if possible, whether as of now (not waiting until the first of December) -- as of now the Navy is satisfied with the progress being made. We know they have their reservoir engineers and experts working on this. We know the City of Long Beach has theirs. We know they are drilling water injection wells. But whether it is meeting the time table, I think we should know -- because if it is a hopeless cause, I think that's something we should know about because it would change our tactics.

I move we write to whoever the appropriate authorities are in Washington and find out if we are meeting the time to le in that regard, and ask for an early reply and maybe we could get them to call a meeting of the City Council.

MR. CRANSTON: I second the motion. Is this fair to you. Mr. Hortig?

MR. HORTIG: It is, I think Admiral James, Chief of Ships, with whom the Commission has had prior correspondence, particularly with reference to the Long Beach area, and particularly as Admiral James is the representative of the Navy who specified certain criteria to be accomplished by certain deadlines as conditions precedent to maintenance of the shippard and heads the agency which employs all the reservoir engineers who are studying the problem for the Navy Department, I would suggest the inquiry be made of the Chief

of Ships.

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MR. CARR: Could we possibly include in that motion that we send a copy of this letter to Admiral James to the Long Beach Harbor Department, or whoever is in charge of oil production down there, and ask them to report to us what their attitude is, because I have conflicting opinions as to the problems on this water injection.

MR. HORTIG: Wo have been handed here this morning a letter dated October 4, 1959 from the Fort of Long Beach ..

MR. CARR: May we hear it?

MR. HORTIG: ... which I received as I sat down here and consequently my analysis has not been detailed but with reference to your prior comments on rates of water injection program for Long Beach, I had reported to the Commissioners and to you, Mr. Carr, that as of the subsidence bullstin of September 25, 1959 the present projects indicate the following table (This is for proposed water injections, particularly now directing attention to City tidelands shipyward area, the critical area):

"Proposed September barrels per day - 34,450; October barrels per day - 58,500; November barrels per day - 77,400," which gave concern because this, as to the end of November proposing an injection of 77,400 barrels per day, would appear to fall 100,000 barrels a day (approximately) short of the estimate required by Admiral James of 175,000 barrels per day.

I now quote from the tabulation accompanying the letter

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of October 4 just received and herein it is indicated that the proposed operating program, which is distinctly at variance with the estimates as of September 25th, will be for the same months I read: September, previously 34,450, now estimated to go to 72,529 — almost double, and this is a change in the estimates in the last two weeks; October increased from 58,500 to 136,100; and November increased from 77,400 to 189,200 barrels per day.

However, I must hasten to point out that if this is accomplished this certainly would achieve the desired sclution numerically, but the letter transmitted also points out difficulties that have been experienced in increasing this injection program in the future and the one quoted here:

"This is illustrated by the considerable drop in injection volume between the end of June and the end of July." Actually, due to program difficulties, instead of an increase it was a decrease. So achievement of this volume of injection, which is certainly to be desired, will require superhuman effort and the very best of luck.

MR. EWEIBACK: Mr. Chairman, this indication we have received here today, which I have not had a change to read, kind of bothers me. As of last week, after receiving the September 25th subsidence bulletin and the figures that Mr. Hortig just read there, it became quite obvious that we were way behind on meeting the schedule that the Navy had laid down for us; and I asked Mr. Vickers, general manager of the

port authority what our problems were and what hopes he might have for achieving the 175,000 barrel quota the Navy had laid down, for, I believe, December first. As of last Thursday, he advised me it was true they were lagging behind, but rather than offering the solution which this letter indicates that they will step up this program — he advised me the Navy had rescheduled their quotas downward, so they were meeting them but in a reverse kind of way. Now today we get a letter which reverses what Mr. Vickers said last week. I don't understand this.

MR. CANR: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to call attention to the fact that if the Navy abandons that ship ward, most of the rest of the property in the subsidence area is either in the hands of the City or in people who are privately producing oil, in which case there is no urgency on their part as far as repressurization for the purpose of halting subsidence. That puts quite a different aspect on the oil market problem and whether or not some other steps need to be taken. This is a very complicated thing, so we need to know whether there is any chance to keep that shippard. We need to know it very badly, very soon.

GOV. ANDERSON: You have heard the motion before us -that the communication be directed to the Admiral and a copy
to the Port Commissioner of Long Beach. Is that where you
wanted that to go, Mr. Hortig?

MR. HORTIG: The general manager of the Port of Long Beach.

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MR. CARR: I think send one to the Ecard of Harbo Commissioners, to Charlie Vickers, general manager, and also one to the City Council.

GOV. ANDERSON: Any objection? If not, the motion is passed unanimously.

The next one you wanted to comment on was the Federal trial, the law suit.

MR. CARR: Yes, we know the original suit was a king for some damages and I understand now that that suit has either been set for trial or is going to be set for trial, so I suggest that we find out what we can about that. I understand the Department of Justice, Mr. Morton of Washington has charge of that, but that Mr. Gray is handling the case in California. Does anybody know anything about that?

GOV. ANDERSON: Mr. Hortig, do you, or the Attorney General's office?

MR. HORTIG: Specifically, we do not have any information on that. Inquiry, of course, could be made to Mr. Gray.

Apparently from the stirring behind me there may be some information from the Attorney General's staff.

GOV. ANDERSON: Does the Attorney General's office have anything?

MR. SHAVELSON: That matter is being handled by Howard Goldan. My personal knowledge as to the last step in that is the State filing answers. I will ask Mr. Goldan to give you a progress report on that litigation tomorrow or sometime

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this week, if you like. I hadn't heard that report myself. but I am not working actively on the Anchor dase, so it is possible Mr. Golden has some information on that.

MR. CARR: I think we would be in order to run this down and find out what we can allead of time. I've gotten this from two reliable gossips now -- they might both be wrong. I'll make a motion to that effect. Let's ask somebody and let's find out. Can the Attorney General's office handle I move we request them to do that.

MR. CRANSTON: / Second.

GOV. ANDERSON: You have heard the motion. It has been moved and seconded, and will be so ordered. The Attorney General's office will be asked to give us a report on this as soon as possible,

The third item you brought up was the problem of unitization in the area there.

MR. CARR: Yes. I'd like to hear from the attorneys on that. Is the procedure that is proposed, or what I understand is proposed, to wait until a unitization agreement is to be signed and then to raise the question as to whether Long Beach can legally do this or not? I'd like to hear our own attorneys, the State attorneys, express themselvants to whether this is the right way to approach this. In all these things there is delay and in all these things do they satisfy the Navy or not. We are working on the theory we are going to satisfy these Navy requirements and the Navy has gone on

record that this long Beach shipyward is the most desirable shipyard to keep. Naturally, it should be the last one closed instead of the first one, but if it is going to sink out of sight, there is no hope. I am still hoping we can save that shipyard for the State of California, and the State of California has an interest in this because it is part of our economy -- a source of taxes and that sort of thing. I think we need an answer.

GOV. ANDERSON: Mr. Hortig, do you have anything?

MR. HORTIG: I have no comment with respect to the legal propriety of Mr. Carr's question. I believe Mr. Brady is fully informed on the program of the City of Long Beach and the Harbor Department with respect to this operation and I assume, would be willing to comment on the cutline of the program as to its completeness and possibly why this course was chosen.

MR. BRADY: Mr. Chairman, if I might make an observation in that regard, I believe it was in the 1957 session of the Legislature the City sponsored certain legislation which is now entitled Section 6879 of the Public Resources Code and also Section 7058 of the Public Resources Code by which, with the making of certain determinations by the local legislative body that it was necessary that tide and submerged lands be unitized with other lands for the purpose of arresting subsidence, repressuring, protecting against waste, and with the prior approval of the State Lands Commission, the

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tide and submerged lands could be unitized with other lands for the production life of the unit. The City was willing to go ahead on that basis. Some of the principal primary operators 30 however, felt that this boing a first instance where tide and 4 submerged lands would be unitized with private lands, and 5 since the tide and submerged lands were subject to a public 6 trust, that it would be advisable to have a test case made with respect to the validity of unitizing tidelands with private lands -- which, in effect, would permit private opera tors to participate to the percentage of equity presently LO 11 assigned to them in ratio to the total. It was decided as a precedent to the unitization that the unit agreement would be 12 worked out; it would be ready for signature; all the upland 13 operators would execute the subject agreement; the agreement 14 would then be submitted to the City for signature and in order 15 to form the basis for a court having jurisdiction, the City's 16 representative would refuse to execute, raising the legal 17 issue as to the right to unitize the tidelands and submerged 1.8 lands with other lands. It is hoped, due to the unique con-19 stitutional question involved, it being one of first impres-20 sion, and also the importance of the problem involved due to 21. 22 the subsidence aspects, that the Supreme Court might be 23 prevailed upon to take original jurisdiction of the matter which would eliminate the necessity of having a trial in the 24 25 lower court, in the Superior Court, and then going through 26 the long mechanics of an appeal.

Now, the way the matter is set up right now, Block II and III units are nearing their conclusion. They are in the final drafting processes, and it is hoped as soon as that is accomplished the parties would become signatories to the agreements and the ground work will be laid for the test case. That is the present thought on the subject and that is the manner in which the unit agreements have been drafted.

Incorporated in the unit agreement is a provision whereby those parties included in the geographic area set forth in the unit have a certain period of time within which to elect to become members of the unit and if they exercise that privilege within a certain period of time they become members of the unit; and it's anticipated these procedures will be over from a legal standpoint and the City, if the court is favorable, will immediately execute the agreement.

MR. LINGIE: Gentlemen, I am from Long Beach too, and have been working on this — the legal drafting. I am Harold Lingle, another City attorney from the City of Long Beach, and for nine months I have been working on the legal drafting committee for these units and we have been meeting with delay. It won't necessarily entail a year's delay. In addition to drafting the unit agreement, from time to time there has come before you gentlemen what we call a cooperative agreement, whereby the City producers on their side and the upland operators repressire on their lands, and these operations are going

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on currently. That's the way we are drilling and repressur-

ing the wells now, because we are aware there is the possibility of delay. So prior to the time -- or if we are delayed getting into the unitization, the City is woing everything on its lands that would be done under the unit agreement and in the time they are going ahead with the test case it is proposed the program will be finalized and the uplands will be able to go ahead on the unit program if there should be a favorable decision at that time. So, the way it has been worked out, we don't think it will delay the water that goes into the ground. Excuse me for interrupting.

MR. HORFIG: If I may say in summary for the Commis4 sion, I believe Mr. Carr's point is and has been for several months over which this question has been raised, that as long as there is an unresolved question and it is at least a psychological hazard, it hasn't sided in expediting the unitization plans and has even delayed cooperative agreements --those just referred to by Mr. Lingle. I think this is, again. a question that the Commission has raised before and that is all questions which can be resolved and must be resolved in order to focus complete attention on the critical liture of subsidence alleviation -- is everything in that direction being done at the present hime and in the most efficient manner?

MR. CARR: Mr. Chairman, because of the differences of opinion that have been voiced over a period of years as to the legal and engineering complications of water flooding, it

would seem to me that until this adjudication is accomplished that at almost any time any of the parties could come into court and enjoin other parties from continuing their water flooding and repressuring program if they could give good reason as to why it was injuring their interests in the oil field. That is the reason unitization has to be done. So I think it is a question that needs early resolution. Do you agree with thet, Mr. Hortig?

As Mr. Lingle pointed out, in those areas that are already committed to and are operating under cooperative plans, there is no one who can possibly contend or could successfully contend there is potential damage. However, as to those areas that are not subject to cooperative agreement, the hazard you propose could be an actuality any moment.

GOV. ANDERSON: Is there any comment from the Attorney General's office?

MR. BRADY: Mr. Chairman, may I make one observation supplementing what Mr. Lingle said — that by virtue of the interim protection of these cooperative agreements between the City's tideland operators and the upland operators, it is the City's intention to go ahead and they are going ahead at the present time with the water injection well drilling program, which has been approved by the State Oil and Cas Supervisor, and the completion of the large water injection supply system to the extent that when and if the City is

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permitted by judgment to enter the unit, the City's tidelands will be fully developed insofar as repressuring operations are concerned. It won't be a question of them being six or eight months down the line joining the unit and then starting repressurization operations. Those are already being developed in accordance with the repressuring plan.

GOV, ANDERSON: Along this same line, I'd like to ask a question. During the last session, the City of Long Beach asked that we support A.B. 2400 because of the extension to upland operators. Now I am informed you cannot proceed on that because there are charter amendments...

MR. BRADY: Mr. Chairman, that presents a very practical problem which we are certainly hoping we can find an answer to. When the State demand for accounting was filed with the City the latter part of last year, the upland operators (and they are located in Fault Block IV, which is not in the lamed diste area involving the Naval shippard; however the westerly portion of the lower zones of Fault Block IV should be eventually repressured in order to cover the entire shippard area. The principal areas so far as the shippard are concerned are Fault Blocks I, II and III) — the upland operators in Fault Block IV felt that not knowing where the proposed boundary line or the area where the City and State's rights laid, that they were placed in jeopardy in that they were asked to extens their contract for another 25 years for the purpose of entering a unit agreement for the purpose of entering Fault Block IV.

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State tidelands and submerged lands rather than in the City's own right, it would place them in this dilemma: Under our charter, there would be a restriction on their operations — the observer requires that any contract be submitted to public bid. That was one problem. The second was — if these lands be resolved to be tidelands, then under the act enacted in 1955 those particular lands would partake of the tideland character and would be the same as the existing tidelands under development with the Long Beach Oil Corporation.

So we worked out this A.B. 2400, which in effect declared there were certain operators who had certain leases presently in effect, which would expire within the next five years or thereafter; that without conceding the character of the property, whether it be tideland or upland, that these leases or contracts should be negotiated and extended 25 years with the prior approval of the State Lands Commission—the purport of that being that in the event the areas down the line were some time determined to be tidelands, the operators would be protected insofar as the State was concerned because the State Lands Commission was given the right of prior review of the contract.

Now we are faced with this situation -- and we certainly want to give A.B. 2400 as liberal an interpretation as we can -- but the question we are considering right now is: If an understanding is arrived at between the City of Long Beach

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and the State of California with respect to the area in dispute and if it is determined that the tideland boundary line should be moved further landward than it presently is and has been recognized, as a consequence of which certain of these operators whom we have contracts with are transferred from an upland status to a tideland status, whether or not 6 A.B. 2400 could then be used to affird them the same protec-护 tion that it would have given them had the contracts been 8 entered into prior to compromise agreement with the State of 9 California. To make myself clear, if the contract extensions 10 were entered into between the City and the upland operators 11 prior to the time the agreements were entered into between 12 the City and State, A.B. 2400 would afford that protection 13 because the problem would not have been resolved prior to 14 the time the contracts were entered into. However, if the 15 contract were not made prior to the time this decision was Le made between the City and State, then it becomes a question 17 of whether these lands become of the same character as tide-13 lands, which would necessitate public bidding just as the LO presently recognized tideland areas do. 20 21

GOV. AND ASON: Why couldn't you give them an extension at the present time under A.B. 2400? Would you need a charter amendment to be able to do this?

MR. BRADY: No sir. If they are upland in character, we can give them an extension at the present time. However, the matter is not that simple due to the fact that these

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25 26 contracts that were entered into with these upland operators were basically of the royalty type, you might say, where the city received a certain percentage, the upland operator received a certain percentage and paid all of the costs of operation and capital outlay out of his retained percentage. We are now moving into a unitization where you have capital outlay and cost involved in the drilling of these water injection wells and the like, and the upland operators do not feel they can sestain that type of capital outlay and cost on the same type royalty arrangement. They would need a higher type royalty arrangement than under the existing contracts so they could get this reimbursed, or the character of the contract would have to be changed.

The present thinking along that line is that the best approach would be to change the character of the contracts so the upland operators would not be absorbing all of the cost of capital outlay in operation, or transfer it to a working interest type of contract where the City would take a certain percentage of royalty — and I am picking terms here as an example — wherein the City might take a seventy per cent royalty of the oil and gas produced and bear seventy per cent of the cost of capital outlay and operation, and the operator would take a reduced royalty of thirty per cent but to that same extent would only participate in thirty per cent of the cost; so whereas you would be reducing the royalty, you would reduce his costs in the unit operation.

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MR. ZWEIBACK: Mr. Brady, the other day in our discussion in Los Angeles I had the distinct impression from you that these upland extensions, the extensions to the upland operators which were envisioned by A.B. 2400, could not be implemented except by amendment to the charter of Long Beach. Now you say they could be without an amendment.

MR. BRADY: Maybe I could clarify that. They do not need a charter amendment to extend the contracts at the present time under our charter. However, what the upland operators feel they should have and which we don't have at the present time in our charter, is the fact that they do not have the same protection in our charter as they have been given under A.B. 2400 and that is this: That if we enter into an extension of the upland contracts with the operators, which we can do under our charter, and then maybe a year or so down the road those areas are determined to be in fact tidelands rather than uplands, then the City would have had no authority to have entered into these contracts in the first place because the lands were determined to be tidelands; but the upland operators said if we can obtain the protection on a State level, we would be willing to forego the immediate amendment of the charter, anticipating that a special election would be held at which that would be placed on the ballot, give them the protection so that if later the lands were determined to be tidelands they would have been previously authorized by the charter.