GOV. AMDERSON: Any discussion on it?

MR. CARK: I move the approval.

(No response) Item 5 so ordered approved.

Next is Item 6 -- the sale of vacant State school lands. First applicant (a) Robert H. Atkinson and Donald D. Doyle; item (b) Robert Atkinson and Donald Doyle; (c) Olga Berend and George Berend; item (d) Martin Ellerman; (e) Robert A. Ellsworth and Harold E. Ensley; (f) Harry A. Loebensteen - - I wanted to ask a question on that. Yes ... I notice here you are rejecting their application. I wanted to primarily ask why are they taking title to this under their original application in several different names. Is this to get around the subdivision law and are we a party to something when we allow them to get around the subdivision law?

MR. HORTIG: We are not aware of the purpose, although the law provides and has always provided for multiple applicants and most generally the situation is that they are a group or coalition who are jointly financing the operation; and under the State land laws, patent if issued must issue in the name of the original applicant or applicants. The affidavit and the application for the purchase of such lands does not require a disclosure as to why there are multiple applicants in connection with any application.

GOV. ANDERSON: When someone makes a bid, if they make

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it in their own name and we accept their bid, then are they able to take title in other names?

MR. HORTIG: No sir.

GOV. ANDERSON: Or does it have to be in the name of the person we granted it to here?

MR. HORTIG: That is correct. There can be subsequent transfers but the original patent from the State to the applicant is in the name of the applicant. Even though the applicant may have died in the interim, the patent is still issued in his name and it is then up to any successor in interest to prove his interest in that particular patent.

GOV. ANDERSON: In this application, the reason we are rejecting it we were unable to reach Mr. Seery to find out if he was willing to comply with the rules and regulations?

MR. HORTIG: Not exactly, sir. He is one of the four applicants, who apparently did not agree with the other three applicants as to what they started out to do and - - excuse me, just a moment, Mr. Chairman - - we have Deputy Attorney General Paul Joseph here, who reviewed for our office the legal technicalities with respect to this application, so if you wish he is here now to report to you if you want the details of this application.

MR. JOSEPH: My name is Paul Joseph, Deputy Attorney General, Sacramento. Under Rule 2302 of the State Lands Commission providing for the sale of unoccupied lands not suitable for cultivation, school lands, the procedure for

initially applying and paying a deposit, appraisal, and then allowing the initial applicant to meet the appraised value all that was done here. Then, on the advertisement for bids at or above the appraised value, these four gentlemen made their application and it was in a rather peculiar form as they wanted it all - - I say peculiar because they wanted to split up the interests into one-fourth interests; but that's never become important because they then got into a squabble. apparently, as to whether they wanted to go on with the proposition and they made a condition of their bid that their money be returned if their bid was not accepted at the time when the bids were opened, but the Commission rules provide for reference of these bids to the Commission and a resolution of the Commission designating whether the highest bidder should get the land or, if the public interest dictates, that some other disposition be made of the land.

So the staff couldn't find out what the meaning of this bid was and some correspondence went on, and finally the four gentlemen withdrew their bid; and since they had bid higher than the original applicant, then the situation arose the question was whether this bid could be withdrawn. And I don't believe here the original applicant had met that bid. Is that the case, Mr. Smith?

MR. SMITH: The original applicant had met the bid.

MR. JOSEPH: Yes, the original applicant had met the bid of these people who are now trying to withdraw, but

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inasmuch as that original applicant had only increased his bid over the appraised value for the reason there was this bid in there, if the Commission sees fit to allow these joint bidders to withdraw their bid then the price of the land becomes the appraised value and not the higher amount of the joint bid.

Now, I was asked -- or we were asked, rather, of the right of a bidder on an advertisement to withdraw his bid and I very reductantly came to the conclusion that such a bidder may withdraw his bid because the original applicant at all stages of the trar action, under the rules, is permitted to withdraw his application and have a return of his money less the expenses involved; and it seems the same thing applies or should apply to a subsequent bidder who raises the appraised value because until the offer of the bid is accepted by the Commission, nothing has happened.

So, therefore, in my opinion this bid here may be withdrawn -- the bid of these four gentlemen -- and in spite of the fact that they offered more than the appraised value, the only available offer to purchase is at the appraised value because the original applicant had merely increased the amount because of this bid which is now withdrawn.

MR. CARR: Is he so contending now, or did you bring that up? Is that his contention or is that your analysis?

MR. JOSEPH: That's my analysis. I don't know what the original applicant has been informed or whether he knows of

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1 this withdrawal or not.

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of possibly losing the sale even of the original applicant now as a result of the withdrawal of the subsequent bidders?

MR. JOSEPH: No, the original applicant has already placed the money to meet the higher bid; but the price will be, as I see it, the appraised value and this additional money will be returned to this original applicant.

Now, that's an unsatisfactory situation and I was very reluctant to come to any conclusion like that, but it seems to be the situation.

GOV. ANDERSON: Mr. Hortig, will then the original applicant pick up this property at the eighty-six forty bid?

MR. HORTIG: At the appraised value.

GOV. ANDERSON: Which would that be -- \$8,000?

MR. HORTIG: \$8,000.

GOV. ANDERSON: I thought you said the original applicant was willing to meet the new increased bid of eighty six forty?

MR. HORTIG: That was correct as long as there was a new increased bid, but if the new increased bid is withdrawn, there is no increased bid and, therefore, it is the conclusion of counsel that the original bid price of the original applicant of \$3,000 should be the sale price of the land.

MR. JOSEPH: The original applicant has posted the additional \$640 and that is the amount I am saying should be

applicant deposited more money was because of the existence of a bonafide bid at the time, but that bonafide bid has since been withdrawn. Of course, the rules say that the Commission shall consider which is the bonafide bid before the Commission; the Commission shall review the recommendations of the staff and make final award or take such other action in the public interest. Now, it seems to me Commission action has to take place on the attempt to revoke this bid, but under the law I believe there is a right to withdraw this bid.

GOV. ANDERSON: Well, the way it reads here to me -we are not letting them withdraw it. We are rejecting their
bid on the grounds that it is not a bona fide bid. It doesn't
say anything about withdrawing. It says we reject the joint
bid of eighty-six hundred as not qualified; and up ahead of
that in the summarization it says it appears this bid from
these four people is not a bonafide bid and that's the reason
we are rejecting; doesn't say it was withdrawn.

MR. HORTIG: Actually, three of the applicants asked that it be withdrawn and the fourth one didn't. This also led to the irregularity of the bid, on which basis counsel informed the bid had to be rejected as unqualified. Three quarters of them are withdrawing, the fourth is not. This creates a reason for rejection.

MR. JOSEPH: The bid itself was not proper because they wanted the award at the time the bid was opened instead of in

There was some doubt about it and the staff communicated with them and they said "Yes" this was a condition of the bid and they finally withdrew this bid in this letter in the calendar here and apparently the four gentlemen signed it.

MR. CARR: Did Mr. Loebensteen raise his bid to \$8640 to meet these joint bidders? I move we accept the bid of eighty-six forty.

MR. HORTIG: There is no such bid.

MR. CARR: Did he raise it or didn't he?

MR. HORTIG: Yes, but only pursuant to the thought he had a higher bid to meet and now there is no longer a higher bid.

MR. CARR: I move we reject all bids and put it out for bid again.

MR. HORTIG: This is within the purview of the Commission.

GOV. ANDERSON: I don't see we are allowing them to

withdraw it. It looks to me like you are rejecting it. They might say "Why are you rejecting a higher bid?"

MR. KORTIG: May I answer that? I have since been informed that since the preparation of this calendar item we are also in receipt of a four-party letter asking for withdrawal of the bid.

MR. JOSEPH: Oh, yes. That's in my calendar item. I have a copy of this letter.

MR. CARR: I move we reject all the bids and put it out

again.

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MR. CRANSTON: Second the motion.

MR. ZWEIBACK: Mr. Loebensteen is apparently an innocent victim in this. If these bids are rejected and there is re-advertising, would Mr. Loebensteen have to bear the cost of the original advertising as well as the next advertising? In other words, who is going to stand the burden of that advertising? Also, I am assuming no new appraisal has to be made.

MR. HORTIG: That is correct and essentially it reduces to the fact that the successful applicant at the time of the next advertising would bear all appraisal costs and advertising costs. If Mr. Loebensteen is it, why he is not in a disadvantageous position; if he isn't the high bidder the next time around, he will at least have been assessed the prior advertising costs on which, as you say, on a rejection at this time he would be the innocent victim.

GOV. ANDERSON: This hardly seems fair.

MR. ZWEIBACK: If he is the successful bidder the second time around, would he have to bear the cost of the original advertising and appraisal as well as the advertising and appraisal is needed?

MR. SMITH: The initial costs would be borne by the State, I believe. In cases we have had in the past where the bid was rejected, the State bore all the costs for advertising; but in the second time around, we have this problem, in the

case of rejection, in the preference right accorded the first applicant: Will Mr. Loebensteen file a first application and be a first applicant?

MR. ZWEIBACK: If I interpret what you say correctly, if at this point we reject all bids the State is going to stand the cost of advertising and appraisal to date and there will be no way of recovering that amount.

MR. SMITH: That's correct.

MR. ZWEIBACK: What is that amount?

MR. SMITH: I don't have the amount. It would be around \$150 including appraisal and advertising.

MR. HORTIG: That brings up an element, Mr. Chairman, The Commission might wish in connection with the rejection resolution to state that in the event that Mr. Loebensteen does apply the next time around, that he has been granted the status of first applicant as he was in this first application from which he was rejected through no fault of his own. This also has been done by previous Commissions in connection with rejections — in other words, preserve the first applicant's status and give him the opportunity to meet the higher bids if there are any, if he desires to bid the next time around at all.

\$150 if he is not the successful bidder because then another bidder would be paying the entire cost, the successful bidder.

MR. HORTIG: That's correct. The only way he could be

hurt is to lose his status as first applicant and thereby 1 lose the land. 2 MR. CRANSTON: Should we amend the motion to include 3 that? 4 GOV. ANDERSON: Do you want to restate that? 5 MR. CARR: We are rejecting the bids here but reserve 6 the position of first bidder for Mr. Loebensteen if he cares 7 to bid in the next subsequent bidding. When we reject the 8 bids, we reject them all. 9 MR. CRANITON: Second. 10 GOV. ANDERSON: You have heard the motion -- moved and 11 seconded. No objection, so ordered. That pertained, then, 12 to Calendar Item 32. 13 MR. HORTIG: Pages 28 and 29, item (f) under subdivision 14 6 of the calendar summary. 15 GOV. ANDERSON: Item (f) under Item 6. 16 MR. HORTIG: Right. 17 GOV. ANDERSON: Now, we are still on the other ones of 18 Item 6, (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) we have passed over. 19 20 Item (g) -- Eugene Smith. Any question on that? 21 MR, HORTIG: Mr. Chairman, if the Commission please, 22 I would like to refer back to item (d) on page 22 before you 23 feel the staff has completely gone off their rocker; but the 24 land being sold is under thirty feet of water and we just want you to know that we know it. It is out approximately in the 25 26 center of Salton Sea -- this having been vacant State school

owned by the State prior to the time Salton Sea became flooded about 1909-1910. The only use we can realize for the thing -- possibly someone can have a 640-acre private duck refuge if he can only coax the ducks to sit on 640 acres of water.

MR. CARR: He can have an exclusive skin diving concession out there, too.

MR. HORFIG. Yes.

GOV. ANDERSON: Motion is in order to approve Item 6, (a) through (g), except (f) which we took care of.

MR. CARR: So move.

WR. CRANSTON: Second.

MR. JOSEPH: There is another revocation.

MR. HORTIG: Page 30 -- which is actually another rejection.

MR. JOSEPH: Page 30 is another revocation of a bid. There is nothing wrong -- there was no irregularity with the highest bidder's bid, but after the first applicant met the higher bid price the bidder withdrew his bid -- which was considerably higher than the original appraised value. So it is essentially the same situation as the former one which you have moved to reject all bids.

MR. HORTIG: However, in this instance there is such a disparity between bids as to raise the question of serious error and, therefore, the error as a reason for the withdrawal of the higher bid because the average appraisal was at an

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average value of \$6.25 an acre and the high bidders submitted a bid, subsequently withdrawn, of \$10.95 an acre; so, therefore, the first applicant who offered the \$6.25 an acre increased his offer to meet the high offer, which was withdrawn and therefore becomes extinct and we are back, as Mr. Joseph says, to the identical situation — almost completely parallel to the preceding situation — in that the bid was increased but as against a non-qualified or withdrawn bid. Therefore, is it equitable to hold the first applicant or reject his application under these circumstances, particularly because of the great disparity between the bids and the clear cut submittal of the bid and the clear cut request on the part of the high bidder that the bid be withdrawn?

The equitable position, it would seem, to be considered here would be that the high bid was in error.

MR. ZWEIBACK: May I say I recall on the second bidder his bid was in error because he thought he was getting a different piece of land.

MR. HORTIG: We theorize this could have been. In other words, we can see the reason for the disparity in the extremely increased amount — the spread between \$3,995 and \$7,000 for the same parcel of land. The potentialities are there that the high bidder, after he went out and looked at it, realized what he had done and decided to undo it.

MR. CARR: This is a speculation?

MR. HORTIG: This has to be a speculation.

MR. JOSEPH: This situation can be avoided by an amendment to the rules of the Commission to consider these bids are irrevocable — that bidders on this land should know what they are doing. Once they come in, there is a danger of collusion in having these bids revoked because the higher bidder can go around to the other bidder and give him a little profit and then there is great danger in collusion.

MR. CARR: That is the reason I believe in rejecting them. Maybe a third or fourth person may come in. One of our failings, for some time there has not been enough publicity given to these bids. Some come in to pick up a sleeper, because I have knowledge of a person who is doing this now. I hope I remember his name when it comes up. I know there are people going around doing this. I don't blame them.

This doesn't look good to me, where somebody bids so much more and withdraws it. That's not so good. What do you recommend? What would the A. G.'s office recommend -- change the rules, holding them to these bids once they make them or throwing them out and giving them a little more publicity and getting more what the land is worth?

MR. JOSNPH: Something should be settled as to whether the bids can be revoked or not. Of course, you may want to be in a position that you can reject these things when complications arise -- but, of course, you have the right to do that anyway. It's just a personal suggestion of mine. The rules don't give any indication as to whether this type of bid is

revocable or m. be withdrawn; but on general rules of contract law and because the original applicant can withdraw at any stage of the game, it seems such interpretation should be given to allow subsequent bidders to withdraw -- but the results of that are not good.

MR. HORTIG: In the light of that and Mr. Carr's questions and the study of land procedures which is under way, I should like to suggest to the Commission as a matter of standardization that this item be treated as the preceding one — bearing in mind insofar as the equities of the first applicant may be protected, this will be protected by reserving to the first applicant the status of a first applicant on any subsequent offer if he chooses to avail himself of that status.

GCV. ANDERSON: Supposing he comes back in and makes an offer of less than his original opening bid here?

MR. HORTIG: He can't.

MR, CRANSTON: I move we reject it and readvertise.

GOV. ANDERSON: It has been moved and seconded that we do the same in item (g) that we did in item (f). No objection -- so ordered.

For the secretary's benefit, then, the one motion that Mr. Carr made was (a) through (e) instead of (a) through (g); (a) through (e), that was approved as recommended, and (f) through (g) we had the two separate motions on.

MR. HORTIG: Mr. Chairman, also for the secretary's

benefit, may we have a very brief recess for retreading of the fountain pen, etcetera?

GOV. ANDERSON: We will have a three to five minute recess.

(Recess 11:35-11:45 a.m.)

GOV. ANDERSON: The meeting will reconvene. It has been suggested that we have the staff draw up some resolution for the next meeting relative to these rejections of bids, so that we have, actually, a procedure in the future — feeling that it should be made much more difficult to get a bid withdrawn or rejected and unless there can be some clerical error or some misunderstanding definitely in the bid. Can you do that and have that by our next meeting?

MR. HORTIG: Mr. Chairman, do I understand your request to be for a review as to alternative solutions to the problem or precluding the problem arising in future with draft of amendments to rules and regulations or whatever it is felt it is necessary to do to accomplish this?

GOV. ANDERSON: Yes, I think I favor the latter part of what you mention there -- that it be made difficult for any bid to be withdrawn or to get any rejection like this unless there are rules the people know about in advance.

MR. HORTIG: May I suggest in view of a study which the Commission knows is under way and which is yet to be reported to the Commission with alternatives with respect to policy

for the sale of lands in the future, that these requirements to rectify the problem you were faced with today might well be included as part of that study and will be reported on to you.

GOV. ANDERSON: At this time we will proceed with classification 7 on the agenda -- selection and sale of vacant Federal lands -- first for Howard O. Simmerley and Josephine Simmerley; item (b) James K. Stonier.

If there is no comment on either of these, then, a motion to approve them will be in order.

MR. CRANSTON: So move.

MR. CAFR: Second.

GOV. ANDERSON: So moved and seconded. No objection so ordered.

Item 8 -- approval of maps.

MR. HORTIG: Mr. Chairman, item (a) -- approval of maps on State lands in South Humboldt Bay -- I desire to revise at this moment to be informative and in the nature of a progress report to the Commission that we have an initial survey and maps of Humboldt Bay as required by the Statutes of 159, which directed the Commission to prepare such maps and report to the Legislature at the next session.

However, I desire to withhold any recommendation for Commission approval of these maps at this time until we have completed a further field check and reconciliation of some recent indications of desirability of completing a check of

the record title status in Humboldt County. So, if the Commission will please pass this item without action ...

GOV. ANDERSON: That's both (a) and (b)?

MR. HORTIG: No sir -- just (a).

GOV. ANDERSON: In other words, it's the recommendation of the Executive Officer that item (a) be passed on today without action -- passed over?

MR. HORTIG: Right.

GOV. ANDERSON: No objection, that will be so ordered; and then you wish to recommend that you be authorized to approve item (b)?

MR. HORTIG: That's correct -- representing maps of the grant to the City of Redwood City pursuant to Statutes of 1945.

MR. CRANSTON: Move approval.

MR. CARR: Second.

GOV. ANDERSON. Moved and seconded. No objection --

MR. HORTIG: Licuse me -- 1954 -- typo/craphical error in your index.

approval of plan to establish a representative of the Western States Lands Commissioners Association in Washington, D. C.; authority for the Executive Officer to notify the association of the desire of California to participate in such a program; authorization for inclusion in the annual budget of the

Commission of a sum not to exceed \$7,500 to cover costs of California's participation. Mr. Hortig.

MR. HORTIG: As the Commissioners are aware, the State Lands Commission of the State of California is a member of the association of Western States Land Commissioners comprising Land Commission representatives of all the western public land states.

GOV. ANDERSON: What do you mean by that? What states are those?

MR. HORTIG: Essentially, everything west of the Mississippi.

GOV. ANDERSON: This takes in Texas, Oklahoma -- which other southern states?

WR. HORTIG: Yes sir, up to - - as far as southern, it only goes as far east as Texas and Oklahoma. North Dakota is included, the State of Kansas

MR. SMITH: Nebraska and South Dakota; that's as far east as they go.

MR. HORTIG: Everything west of those states, including Alaska and Hawaii, with no gaps.

GOV. ANDERSON: We have the eleven western states are included and there should be seven more states -- Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kanses, Nebraska ...

MR. CRANSTON: Would Alaska be included?

MR, HORTIG: Alaska and Hawaii -- Colorado.

GOV. ANDERSON: Is Missouri in it?

MR. HORTIG: No sir. 1 GOV. ANDERSON: Arkansas? 2 MR. SMITH: No. 3 GOV. ANDERSON: We are one short there. MR. HORTIG: New Mexico. 5 GOV. ANDERSON: That's one of the eleven? B MR. HORTIG: Right. 7 MR. CARR: This is a \$7,500 ticket on this, multiplied 8 that many times? 9 MR. HORTIG: This has been the proposal of the 10 Western States Land Commissioners Association by resolution. 11 MR. CARR: What does that add up to, or am I little 12 bit hazy this morning? 13 MR. ZWEIBACK: About a hundred fifty thousand, includ-14 15 ing Alaska and Hawaii. 16 MR. CARR: A million dollars for a lobby? 17 MR. ZWEIF CK: One hundred fifty thousand. 18 MR. SMITH: That is the maximum in the conference. Think the estimate he gives there was four to five thousand 19 20 dollars, which was a rough estimate, and the maximum that 21 could come up reasonably would be seventy-five hundred. 22 MR. CRANSTON: Mr. Chairman, I have some hesitation on 23 this, which I would like to resolve in my own mind and I 24 would like to have it passed over. 25 MR. CARR: Is that a motion? 26 MR. HORTIG: I should like to amplify, Mr. Chairman,

and particularly for Mr. Cranston's benefit, in a re-review we were also informed by counsel of the possible desirability. If the program were to be acceptable to the State Lands Commission, of modifying the recommendation for approval by the Commission to cover (1) a review and opinion by the office of the Attorney General as to the legality of this procedure; and, in the event of the demonstration of no specific statutory authority for this, that the budgetary request also include a request for legislative authorization to participate in this type of activity -- specifically, authority to the Lands Commission to so do.

MR. CRANSTON: In addition -- not only to the financial aspect of it, budgetary matters -- but in addition to that, the policy matters. I'd like to know what the policy of this commission is. I note they want to ask for land legislation beneficial to the western states and work against any legislation inimical to their welfare. Who decides that, and what kind of blank check do they want from us?

I notice the document by Mr. Morgan of New Mexico that apparently led to this is a big attack on the Interior Department and the Bureau of Land Management and accuses it of bureaucratic ways and "eastern" thinking and it has been my impression that that department under both Democratic and Republican administration has been a watchdog over public lands in an effort to protect it in the Public interest.

This Mr. Morgan says: "We are accused of seeking land

grabs and that we are after the national forests and national parks." I'd like to know whether they are or aren't.

MR. HORTIG: We feel we have the answers to your questions. This is simply an opportunity to review and report.

MR. CRANSTON: Yes, I think we should solich the view of Senator Engle on this matter.

MR. CARR: Yes, I think so too.

GOV. ANDERSON: And in addition to that, these agencies start on the financial side with a reasonably small budget and then they say California is so much bigger and we will find our cost is higher; and if our cost is higher, especially with our anticipated population increase, what is going to be our voice in the organization? Are we going to have only one vote like all the other states or more than one vote if we are going to pay our portion of the bill?

MR. HORTIG: Very preliminarily, California has had only one vote. However, I think the other hazard, which could be a very real one under ordinary circumstances, of alleging the size of California in proportion to the balance of the organization, is fortunately not particularly applicable in this instance. Oddly enough, many of the other public land states have much more public land interest and New Mexico today is administering something on the order of four times as much state land as the State of California is. They are probably the ones with the most state land interest, actually, regardless of population; so that allegation of increased costs for

California - - if anything, I think we could probably make a very strong representation that if costs are to be borne in proportion to interest instead of uniformly, California's

proportion would be a minority portion.

GOV. ANDERSON: Yes, but they do it on the basis of population. What did they increase our National Council of State Government portion?

MR. ZWEIBACK: Approximately fifty per cent. We and New York pay the highest figure in the country, as, for example, we pay forty-rine thousand and there are some areas like Alaska that pay \$500 a year.

MR. HORTIM: I appreciate that. There, of course, our proportion is alled to be in our State problems, whereas this is where they are focusing their attention on only one thing -- public lands; and public lands-wise we are a minority interest.

MR. CARR: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to add the further comment I am not sure it is in California's interest to be in common with Texas and New Mexico. We are participating in other matters. I think policywise we ought to be interested whether we should join in with these states on these things. That's more important than the cost or distribution of cost particularly with Texas.

MR. CRANSTON: I fully concur.

GOW. ANDERSON: You have the thinking, I think, of the members of the Commission. You would like a motion, then,

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that we defer action upon this subsequent to having the Attorney General making a survey or study as to the legality of it.

MR. HORTIG: I think we certainly should know this before we discuss it with the Commission further.

MR. CRANSTON: I would also like to ask that it be discussed with Senator Engle.

GOV. ANDERSON: Do you make the motion?

MR. GRANSTON: So move.

MR. CARR: Second.

GOV. ANDERSON: You have heard the motion. No objection, so ordered.

Next is Item 10 -- authority for the Executive Officer to advise the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz that proper and sufficient notification of its intention to convey tide and submerged lands in Monterey Bay to the City of Capitola has been received. Mr. Hortig.

MR. HORTIG: The Legislature, by Statutes of 1935, granted certain tidelands in Monterey Bay fronting the village of Capitola, but granted them in trust to the County of Santa Cruz. This grant was amended by 1959 statutes to provide that the County of Santa Cruz may convey to another public agency these granted lands, subject to the trust conditions and subject to notifying the State Lands Commission of the proposed conveyance; also the conveyance is subject to an acknowledgment by the State Lands Commission that notification of the

proposed conveyance has been received. Such notification of proposed conveyance has been received. It has been found by counsel to be in the form and to comply with the requirement of the statute.

We are at a loss to understand what is complete advice of the receipt of notification and acknowledgment, but are recommending that receipt be acknowledged because it has been received in fact; and hasten to point out to the Commission that there is another element of control which is yet to come and that this transfer is far from complete because by additional statutes of 1959, all tide and submerged lands which are authorized to be conveyed or transfered in any manner starting in 1959 and going forward — title does not pass until such lands have been surveyed, monumented and recorded on a plat by the State Lands Commission at the cost of the grantee.

We are now in the process of negotiating with the City of Capitola to enter into a service agreement to accomplish this. Some time in the future we will be back to the Lands Commission with the survey plats for approval for recordation; and only at that time, after completion of the recordation, will the City of Capito? in fact have title to these tidelands which are being transferred to them by the County of Santa Cruz.

GOV. ANDERSON: Is there a motion?

MR. HORTIG: Simply to acknowledge the notification required by the Statutes of 1959.

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MR. CARR: So move.

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MR. CRANSTON: Second.

GOV. ANDERSON: So moved. No objection, so ordered.

Item 11 -- authority for Kenneth C. Smith to execute indemnity selection and exchange applications filed by the State with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

MR. HORTIG: Mr. Smith, would you please outline that inasmuch as you are the victim?

MR. SMITH: Yes. The calendar item refers to a change in the Federal statutes requiring considerable amendments to existing indemnity selection applications; and this request is to speed up the refiling of amended applications selecting other Federal lands in lieu of Sections 16 and 36, which have not passed to the State.

GOV. ANDERSON: What is your pleasure?

MR. CRANSTON: Move approval.

MR. CARR: I don't exactly understand what it means.

GOV. ANDERSON: Would you explain further?

MR. HORTIG: Simply there are now required by the procedure sperified by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior certifications as to the title status and certification as to the records within the State Lands Division office as of the time of processing applications for selection of these indemnity Lands; and as there has been no need for it, there has never been a specific delegation of authority in the State Lands Division to "X" individual to so