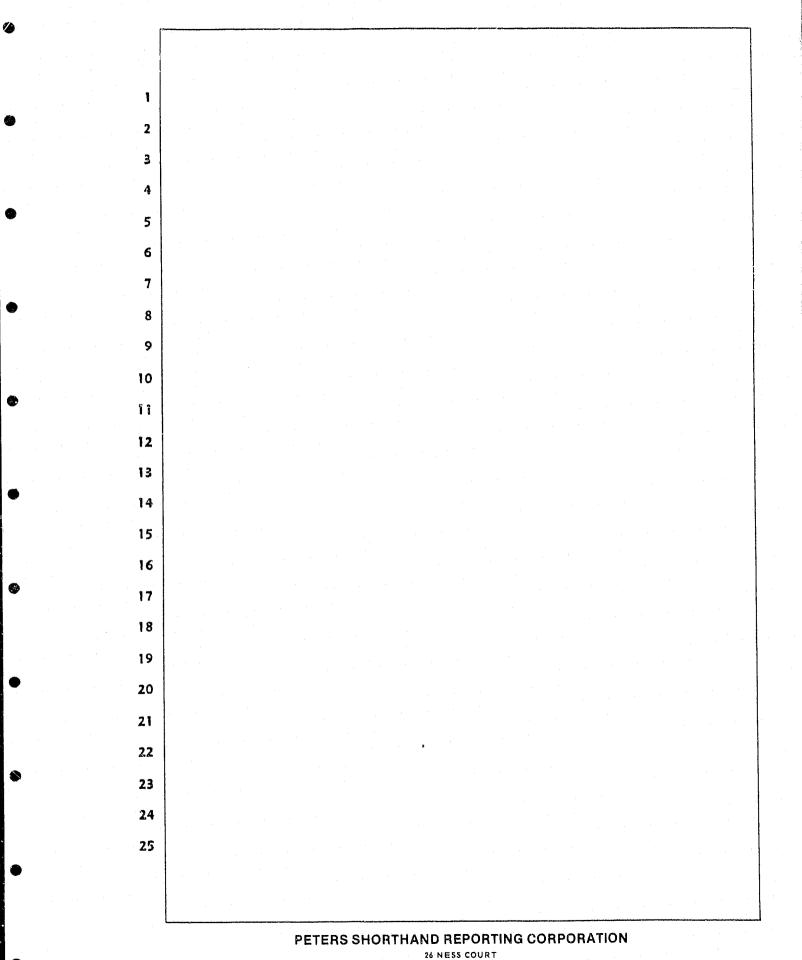


26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383 3601



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1 INDEX 2 Page 3 Proceedings 1 4 Report of Executive Officer 1 5 Approval of Consent Calendar Items Cl through C20 and Item 39 of Regular Calendar 3 6 Discussion and review of Item 21, Liquefied 7 Natural Gas Projects 3 8 Executive Officer Northrop 3 9 Mr. George Rice 13 10 Mr. Michael C. Holland 21 11 Mr. Daniel Gibson 34 12 Mr. Harry Lepape 54 13 Consideration and adoption of Resolution 14 Lieutenant Governor Dymally 68 15 Mr. George Rice 70 16 Mr. Harry Lepape 71 17 Calendar Item 23 82 18 Mr. James F. Trout 82 19 Mr. N. Gregory Taylor 85 20 Mr. Felix Warburg 98 21 Ms. Susanna Jacob 105 22 SB 1081 and 8020 110 23 Calendar Item 24 110 24 Calendar Items 25 and 26 111 25 Calendar Item 27 111

i i

## PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CAL, FORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3601

1	INDEX CONTINUED	PAGE
2	Calendar Item 28	112
З	Calendar Item 29	1.12
4	Calendar Item 30	112
5	Calendar Item 31	113
6	Calendar Item 32	113
7	Calendar Item 33	114
8	Calendar Item 34	115
9	Calendar Item 35	115
10	Calendar Item 36	115
11	Calendar Item 37	117
12	Calendar Item 38	118
13	Status of Major Litigation	118
14	Mr. N. Gregory Taylor	118
14	Mr. N. Gregory Taylor Adjournment	118 119
15	Adjournment	119
15 16	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17	Adjournment	119
15 16 17 18	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17 18 19	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17 18 19 20	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 23 24	Adjournment Reporter's Certificate	119

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PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3601 iiı

1	MEMBERS PRESENT
2	Hon. Roy M. Bell, Director of Finance, represented by
3	Sid McCausland, Chief Deputy Director of Finance
4	Hon. Kenneth Cory, Controller, Chairman
5	Hon. Mervyn M. Dymally, Lieutenant Governor
6	MEMBERS ABSENT
7	None
8	STAFF PRESENT
9	Mr. Bob Hight, Chief Staff Counsel
10	Mr. William F. Northrop, Executive Officer
11	Mr. Dwight Sanders
12	Mr. James F. Trout, Manager, Land Operations
13	Ms. Diane Jones, Secretary
14	ALSO PRESENT
15	Mr. Jan Stevens, Assistant Attorney General
16	Mr. N. Gregory Taylor, Assistant Attorney General
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۲	PROCEEDINGS
2	
3	CHAIRMAN CORY: I will call the meeting to order.
4	I apologize for my tardiness, and there's no good excuse
5	for it and so we'll just proceed.
6	We have confirmation of the Minutes from the
7	meeting of May 26th. Any corrections or additions or deletions?
8	Without objection, the Minutes will be confirmed
9	as presented.
10	The Executive Officer wishes to talk to us.
11	EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Thank you very kindly,
12	Mr. Chairman, Governor, and Mr. McCausland.
13	The Federal Energy Administration in October, 1976
14	increased the ceiling prices for California lower-tier crude
15	oil reflecting the gravity differential adjustment, but the
16	crude oil purchasers did not increase their prices.
17	In the Long Beach tidelands, we contended the
18	FEA ceiling price should be paid under the crude oil valuation
19	terms of the net profits contracts. Monies were paid by
20	the contractor under protest until a judgment in Federal
21	Court required a refund. As of today, the last of about
22	a \$4 million refund has been made by adjustments in the
23	net profits account payments. Interest payments required
24	by the judgment will be adjusted between the City of Long
25	Beach and the State. This Court ruling, however, is being

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	appealed.	
2	It is anticipated that monthly crude oil	
3	ceiling price increases will resume after a 14-month	
4	freeze on lower-tier crude oil. These increases, which are	
5	supposed to offset the inflation and maintain crude price	
6	at the February, 1976 level, should start in July or August.	
7	Whether such increases in the ceiling price will actually be	
8	paid by the purchasers is not known at this time.	
9	We are still hopeful that an entitlement adjustment	,
10	being considered by the FEA for California lower-tier crude,	
.11	would give us some price relief. This is necessary because	
12	the inflation index used to increase crude prices is not	
13	truly reflective of the actual increases in operating costs	
14	due to inflation.	
15	Mr. Chairman, that, with the request of the	
16	Commission that Item Number 39 be moved to the consent	
17	calendar and Item Number 38 be put over until next month,	
18	completes my talk. Item 39 is a late arrival. It would have	
19	gone on the consent calendar normally, and 38 is the Los	
20	Angeles Harbor negotiation	
21	CHAIRMAN CORY: This is getting to be like "Mary	
22	Hartman, Mary Hartman." There's no end to it.	
23	(Laughter.)	
24	CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. Let's double back. Is	
25	there anyone in the audience on Item 39?	

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1 This item is being moved from that place on the 2 agenda to the consent calendar, and I don't want anybody 3 to miss the quick turn in the road because the consent calendar 4 sometimes is approved rather quickly. If there is anyone 5 on Item 39, please address it now. 6 Okay. Without objection, then, we'll move Item 39 7 to the consent calendar. 8 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: And Item 38 over. \$ CHAIRMAN CORY: 38 has been put over to the next 10 meeting. 11 The consent calendar consists of items Cl through 12 C20, plus Item 39. Is there anyone in the audience who 13 has any difficulties with any of these items and wishes to 14 address the Commission? 15 Without objection, then, we will approve those 16 items on the consent calendar as presented, including Item 39. 17 Do you have anything else on your report? 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: No. I'm just getting 19 ready for Item 21. 20 CHAIRMAN CORY: 21 is a review and discussion of 21 LNG and its impact on California. Do you have something 22 prepared for us? 23 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, I have 24 a rather lengthy statement, which is a preamble to this 25 discussion.

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There has been much discussion of late as to the future deliveries of natural gas to California and of the projects which will deliver such supplies. California has been a gas-importing state since 1947 and last year consumed 1.637 trillion cubic feet. This was 4.485 billion cubic feet per day. Only 11 percent of this was supplied by our own resources.

8 The State's traditional sources of gas have been 9 Canada and the Southwestern United States. Now, these supplies 10 have been delivered through an expensive pipeline network. 11 However, traditional sources and methods of transportation can 12 no longer meet California's demands.

There is some disagreement between gas utilities 13 and public agencies as to the timing of the anticipated 14 shortfall between available supplies and actual demand. 15 16 This debate revolves around the question of not "if" but 17 "when." According to figures furnished to the California Public Utilities Commission, southern California will 18 19 experience a short fall of approximately 1.2 billion cubic This amounts to approximately 25 20 feet per day in 1982. percent of California's daily use of gas in 1976. 21

While the California Public Utilities Commission
feels that this shortfall can be mitigated or postponed until
1985-86 if specific measures are taken, the likelihood of
all conditions being met is slim. Others maintain that

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additional supplies of gas can be supplied through traditional 1 systems by drilling deeper into existing fields in Texas 2 and Oklahoma, but again, there is not enough certainty of 3 supply to gamble with the time remaining. 4

5

5 Industry predicts that without additional supplies, 6 curtailments could begin for Priority 1 customers -- residential -- as early as 1982 on the SOCAL system and 1983-85 on the PG&E system. Priorities 2-5 would receive no gas at all after these dates.

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8

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10 Staff, would you -- there is a chart back there that graphically demonstrates that on the last areas as to 11 where that's going. 12

13 According to industry estimates, approximately 14 700,000 jobs would be lost in industries which depend on natural gas and have no capacity to convert to alternative 15 16 fuels. The bottom line is this: California badly needs new 17 supplies of natural gas.

18 Future supplies of natural gas for California may come from a variety of sources -- many of them Alaska and 19 20 North Slope, Indonesia, Mexico. The major systems proposed 21 to transport Alaskan Nor'h Slope natural gas, which is 22 estimated at 22.5-24 trillion cubic feet in proven reserves, are as follows: number one, the Alaskan Arctic Gas Supply 23 24 Company; number two, the El Paso Alaska Company; and number 25 three, the Alcan Pipeline Company.

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The material before you contains a brief description of each of the projects and pertiment maps. Briefly, the Arctic and Alcan pipelines follow different routes from Alaska through Canada to the Midwest. Each proposes a Western Leg to provide a portion of North Slope gas to the West Coast.

6 In drastic contrast, the El Paso Alaska Company 7 proposes to transport such gas in the form of liquefied natural gas, or LNG. It would come from a liquefaction 8 9 facility to be located in southern Alaska to a regasification facility at Point Conception in Santa Barbara County. 10 From Point Conception, the gas would be placed in the El Paso 11 12 Natural Gas Company system. The ultimate distribution would be determined by the Federal Power Commission. 13

14 Two other projects before the FPC would bring additional LNG to California for in-state use. The project 15 16 proposed by the Pacific LNG Company would bring LNG from 17 the South Slope of Alaska to terminal facilities in the 18 L.A. Harbor. The other, proposed by Pacific Indonesia LNG, would bring LNG from Indonesia to terminal facilities at 19 20 Oxnard. It should be noted that staff of the FPC has recom-21 mended that all LNG terminals proposed for the West Coast 22 be consolidated at Oxnard.

Beyond considerations of a project's ability to
deliver gas are the factors of cost and timing. These factors
will clearly affect the feasibility of such deliveries.

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The chart there now gives some concept as to what the timings are from the various sources. These figures on this chart are subject to continual change and are the source of debate between the industry and public agencies. One conclusion is obvious -- the era of cheap and plentiful natural gas is over.

7 In any event, California's options in the decision-8 making process are severely limited by the Federal Govern-9 ment. Specifically, the FPC is charged with regulating the 10 interstate pricing, transportation, and allocation of natural 11 gas. Each of these gas projects is awaiting final action 12 by the Federal Government.

The FPC has taken action, pursuant to the Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation Act, on those projects associated with Alaskan North Slope gas -- Arctic, El Paso, and Alcan. On February 1, 1977, the FPC administrative law judge recommended FPC approval of the Arctic Project with a Western Leg to supply the West Coast. In doing so, the judge rejected the proposals of El Paso and the Alcan Pipeline Company.

20 On May 1st, the FPC took its formal action. This
21 resulted in a tie vote, 2-2, between the Arctic Gas Project
22 and that of the Alcan Pipeline Company. In this ecision,
23 the FPC deferred any decision on a Western Leg for either
24 project. They stated it was premature to determine the sizing
25 of a Western Leg for at least two years. Thus, while the

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Western Leg was not rejected outright, it was effectively
 placed in limbo.

3 The FPC action, therefore, did not result in a 4 clear recommendation upon which the President can base his 5 recommendation to Congress on September 1, 1977. At his б discretion, the President may postpone his decision until 7 Once the President's recommendation has been December 1. 8 made, the Congress has 60 days to approve or reject his 9 recommendation. If the President's recommendation is rejected, 10 he must submit a new recommendation. This must come within 11 30 days of the end of the Congressional review period. 12 Presumably, the process could repeat itself until Congress 13 accepts a route or a project.

14 Regardless of any federal action, the ultimate 15 decision on the Arctic Gas or Alcan project will be made 16 by the Canadian government. A preliminary Canadian recommendation regarding the Arctic Gas project has, in fact, 17 18 been made recently. It was made by Commissioner Justice 19 Berger, who is responsible for native claims and environmental 20 impacts of the Mackenzie pipeline. At present, a major 21 feature of the Arctic Gas project is the transportation of 22 Canadian Mackenzie Delta gas into the Canadian system.

23 Do you want to point out that little loop there?
 24 Justice Berger's decision recommended against
 25 the development of the Mackenzie Delta gas at this time.

1 He also recommended --2 CHAIRMAN CORY: Pardon me. Are you telling me 3 that they've got a Justice Berger, too, or is ours moonlighting? 4 (Laughter.) 5 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: He's a different one. 6 While no reference was made to the Alcan Pipeline 7 project, it is unlikely that it would encounter similar 8 problems because it would follow the right-of-way of the 9 Alcan Highway. 10 In contrast --11 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I think you neglected 12 to finish --13 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Did I miss a sentence? 14 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: For the record, you 15 might want to go back to "He also recommended. . ," 16 CHAIRMAN CORY: "He also recommended against the 17 approval of the Arctic Gas pipeline because of unsettled 18 native claims and significant environmental issues." 19 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN CORY: Next time we'll get somebody who 21 can read. 22 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: All right. 23 (Laughter.) 24 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: In contrast to the 25 Alaska North Slope gas projects, the Pacific Alaska and

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PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, GALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3601 Pacific Indonesia LNG proposals are still within the FPC
review process. These also may be influenced by external
factors. For example, the original contract for the
Indonesian gas was entered into in 1973. It contained a
requirement that all necessary regulatory approvals be
obtained by January, 1976. An extension of this provision
was obtained, but it expired on April 6, 1977.

8 While negotiations are currently ongoing for a 9 further extension, there are some fears because Japan is 10 also competing for additional Indonesian gas. The contract 11 for gas from South Alaska has a similar condition with expira-12 tion in 1976. Again, the utility companies are attempting 13 to renegotiate this contract, also.

It is increasingly apparent that because of the larger volumes available directly, the status of the contract negotiations and inclinations of the Federal Government regarding Alaskan North Slope gas, the State should focus on those projects which would bring LNG to California from Indonesia and South Alaska.

At the State level, there seems to be general
agreement that an LNG facility will be required in the near
future. However, there exists marked preferences and options.
There is also increasing discussion and support for an offshore site for an LNG terminal and a regasification facility.
This concept is one step beyond the requirements



of existing law. At present, the California Coastal Act
states that until public health and safety questions are
resolved, there shall be only one LNG facility, and it is
to be located at a site remote from population concentrations.
Under such a provision, the proposed facility in Los Angeles
Harbor would appear to be ruled out, and the proposed facility
at Oxnard would be subject to considerable debate.

8 The offshore facility is gaining support in the 9 Legislature and among other interested factions, but the 10 concept is unacceptable to the gas utilities -- at least as it applies to an initial facility. Time is the major deter-11 12 mining factor in any decision between an offshore and a remote facility. The utilities maintain that the projected 13 14 gas shortfalls will occur before an offshore facility can be operational. Thus, the disagreements over the timing of 15 16 such shortfalls are critical to any siting at the State level.

In this regard, the Legislature is presently
considering two major bills, Assembly Bill 220 by Assemblyman
Goggin and Senate Bill 1081 by Senator Alquist. Each would
institute a formal procedure for the siting and permitting
of any LNG facility. Under the present provisions of these
measures, the State Lands Commission would have no decisionmaking role in the siting of an LNG facility.

Further, the Commission's historical role asguardian and manager of the State's tide and submerged lands

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1 could be restricted by the precedence established in either piece of legislation. You have in front of you both pieces Ž 3 of legislation. The staff will continue to suggest amendments which will recognize the Commission's proper role. 4 5 There are some indications that the authors may accept our 6 suggested amendments when the Legislature returns from 7 recess.

8 Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, we have asked each 9 of the proposed transportation modes to send representatives 10 to this meeting today to briefly discuss -- and I hope, much briefer than your Executive Officer -- their form of trans-11 12 portation with the Commission. We have also received indications from other concerned individuals and organizations 13 14 that they, too, might like to discuss the problem. So if 15 you have no objection, Mr. Chairman, we have made a list 16 as we have received the appearances, and with your indulgence, if you don't mind, I'd like -- the first one on our list is 17 18 George Rice.

CHAIRMAN CORY: George Rice.

19

20 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Just one question. 21 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Yes, sir.

22 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: If, by some miracle, 23 we could implement either the Arctic or the Alcan proposal, 24 do we still need an LNG facility in California? 25

CHAIRMAN CORY: You do on the time frame for the

12

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1 southern California shortfall, I think. 2 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: I don't see how --3 aside from the question -- I think the question as to short-4 fall --5 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Assuming tomorrow 6 the President selects either Alcan or Arctic, do we still 7 need -- with that decision -- an LNG facility? 8 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: I can't see how we're 9 going to get away without it. Yes. The answer is, in my 10 opinion, yes. 11 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: In any case, we 12 have to proceed with an LNG facility? 13 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Correct. 14 MR. RICE: My name is George Rice. Okay. I'm 15 an attorney from Los Angeles with the firm of Lathan & Watkins. 16 I'm here to represent the Alcan project. Due to the lateness 17 of the notice, I could not get anybody out here from Salt 18 Lake City. Questions may come up which I cannot answer and 19 if so, I'll be glad to submit further comments in writing at 20 a later date. 21 I think a word first about the background of the 22 Alcan project -- initially, this was a two-ring circus. Ιt 23 was between El Paso and Arctic Gas, and serious problems 24 surfaced with both of those proposals. The Arctic Gas proposal 25 is the yellow line on the right of the map, and it goes

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through the Mackenzie Valley. And very early on, it became
clear that there were difficult problems with the native
claims in that area, and the recent Berger Commission bears
that out.

5 The El Paso proposal also has serious problems б with siting and with its logistics. As a result, the Alcan 7 people saw an opportunity for a compromise proposal. The 8 Environmental Impact Report suggested the Fairbanks Corridor 9 as an alternative, and the Department of Interior had suggested that as an alternative. So, the red line you see down the 10 middle is the Alcan project. It follows the existing gravel 11 bed of the oil pipeline through Alaska, and then it deviates 12 and follows the Alcan Highway route down into Canada. 13

Now, initially, Alcan had proposed a 42-inch line, and this was subject to criticism by the Federal Power Commission's staff. And at the express request of the Canadian National Energy Board, Alcan submitted a 48-inch alternative. Now, that was the alternative that two of the Federal Power commissioners favored.

I think that the primary issue we have here today, in response to Mr. Dymally's comment, is why do we need LNG to bring North Slope Alaskan gas to California. I think that all of the agencies that have really studied this question have concluded that where you have a pipeline alternative, you take that alternative and you don't use LNG.

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1 You should minimize your reliance on LNG.

You look at the Federal Power Commission. It's a 4-0 vote, 4 on an overland system against LNG. We think it's z '-0 vote for Alcan because the 2 commissioners that voted for Arctic Gas did so only on the stipulation that the Mackenzie native claims be tractable, and I don't think they are.

8 The California Public Utilities Commission and 9 the Energy Commission have studied this problem, and both 10 have unanimously favored an overland system. The FUC backed 11 Arctic Gas, although that was before the Alcan 48-inch line 12 had been proposed. The Energy Commission has favored an 13 overland system and listed ten criteria for it.

14 I think I'd like to give you briefly why these 15 agencies have come out in favor of an overland system. I 16 think the first one is cost. Figures that the Federal Power 17 Commission used show Alcan and Arctic Gas at 76 cents and 18 79 cents as costs of service. El Paso is far behind at a dollar, nine. Secondly, you have net national economic 19 20 benefits. El Paso talks a lot about being the best for 21 jobs. In point of fact, the Federal Power Commission found 22 that Alcan and Arctic Gas were about the same in terms of 23 net national economic benefits, and El Paso was far behind 24 at 75 to 82 percent of that figure.

25

CHAIRMAN CORY: Can you tell me how they came to

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2	MR. RICE: I think that the two most important	
3	reasons that go into that are the facts of cost and time,	
4	that the gas is so much cheaper from an overland system that	
5	the economy is stimulated by the fact that consumers are	
6	spending less on natural gas and have more money to spend	
7	elsewhere. And secondly, on time, if you get the gas here	
8	sooner, we don't have the massive fuel switching and economic	
9	dislocation that is projected, as Mr. Northrop indicated.	
10	Everybody agrees that it's just a question of how soon a	
11	shortfall is going to occur.	
12	On time, Alcan believes it can complete its system	
13	in late '81. The Federal Power Commission found it was	
14	probable that its system would be finished in mid-'82. That's	5
15	a year ahead of the other two systems.	
16	Another reason is expansibility. If there's more	
17	gas up there if we're that lucky the pipeline systems	
18	can be expanded at a relatively incremental cost, whereas	
19	with LNG you have to add additional tankers, additional	
20	liquefaction and gasification facilities at unit costs that	
21	are similar to your initial cost.	
22	Another factor is fuel usage. We found out when	
23	we redesigned the system from 42 to 48 inches that gas is	
24	much mora expensive than steel. You can put your money into	

steel and save fuel, and you come out better in the long run.

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The El Paso system -- its liquefaction process is very waste ful of natural gas.

Another factor is reliability of service. A buried pipeline is a much more reliable system, especially Alcan's, which is near to existing all-weather roads, than an extensive LNG network stretching from southern California to Alaska, crossing the seas and involving two large terminal facilities.

8 Now, I think that a brief word about a couple of the claimed disadvantages of an overland system -- one is 9 the situation of the Western Leg. Alcan favors the Western 10 Leg, believes it is required by the federal law, and believes 11 that it must be certificated initially; or the project cannot 12 be financed. What the Power Commission was saying is that 13 you can wait a couple of years to start on the Western Leg 14 because it can be built in a relatively short time. 15 It's a small piece of pipe down where the red and the yellow lines 16 cross. Our Western Leg will go that direction, as will the 17 Arctic Gas. 18

In our view, we think that the Western Leg should be built earlier and should be built now. There have been dramatic discoveries of gas in Alberta on the order of magnitude of 20 trillion cubic feet. It's almost the same order of magnitude as the Prudhoe Bay natural gas. This is a possible alternative source of gas for the shortfall period between now and the late 1980's.

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Another claimed disadvantage is that the Canadians
are untrustworthy. I would only say that for the last 20
years, the Pacific Northwest has been relying on Canada for
about two-thirds of its natural gas. And we're looking to
Indonesia for natural gas -- I think if you give me the choice
between Canada and Indonesia, I'll take Canada every time.

7 On the issue of native claims and what the Canadian
8 government's going to do, I point out that on Monday the
9 Canadian National Energy Board is going to announce its
10 decision, its recommendation, so I won't speculate on that.
11 We'll know after the weekend.

12 I would say in conclusion that so often we have a 13 situation where you have important economic objectives that 14 can only be obtained at the sacrifice of environmental values. 15 Here, we have a situation where the environmentally preferable 16 alternative -- the alternative favored by the Sierra Club, 17 the Audubon Society, all the national organized environmental 18 groups -- this environmentally preferable alternative is the best economic alternative. It gets you the gas the 19 20 quickest and the cheapest. And I think for those reasons, 21 it's not necessary for California to rely on LNG for North 22 Slope gas.

Thank you.

23

24 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: One question, Mr. Rice.
25 The FPC commissioner criticized your finance package. Do you

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I have any comment on that?

2 MR. RICE: Pardon me? LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: The FPC commissioner 3 4 criticized your financing package, the manner that you provosed 5 to finance your system. 6 MR. RICE: Well, I think that all three systems 7 are looking to a cost of service type of tariff, where some 8 of the risks of noncompletion or interruption of service 9 are borne ultimately by the consumer. It's a question of I'm not sure specifically how much and just how it's done. 10 11 what criticism you referred to. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Well, in the financing 12 of the line, your plan came in for some criticism on how to 13 14 adequately finance. MR. RICE: Perhaps I could submit to the Commission 15 a copy of the financing brief we filed with the Energy 16 Commmission. We had gentlemen from Loeb Rhoades, First 17 18 Boston and the Bank of America all testify at great length 19 on this issue. We believe our project is financeable. 20 CHAIRMAN CORY: 'Two out of three isn't bad -out of three experts. Can you get a copy of that? 21 22 MR. RICE: Yes, I'll be glad to submit a copy to 23 you.

CHAIRMAN CORY: Who is Alcan?

24

25

MR. RICE: Alcan has three principal participants.

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1 The American Company is the Alcan Pipeline Company, which is wholly owned by Northwest Energy Company. Northwest Energy 2 3 Company is a spinoff of the El Paso system. It's a New York 4 Stock Exchange traded company. It's a very large company, 5 but it was created only a few years ago as a result of the 6 El Paso divestiture. It's based in Salt Lake City, and it 7 serves the Pacific Northwest with natural gas. In addition, 8 there are two Canadian companies, the Alberta Gas Trunkline 9 and Foothills Pipeline. And they are two of the largest 10 Canadian gas transportation companies.

CHAIRMAN CORY: The criticism that you were talking about, did that relate to the fact that the estimates of the capitalization were not sufficient, or was it how they arrived at their capitalization?

15 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I think one of the 16 examiners raised the question of the problem of the dependence 17 on federal funding of the Alcan project at that time when 18 they took testimony.

MR. RICE: This project -- whoever builds it -- is going to be the largest privately financed project in history, as far as I know. The oil pipeline was one of the biggest. This will be bigger. I am no expert on financing. Our project is financeable, and I believe I can document that to you.

25

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: But to a lesser degree,

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1 you still have problems with native claims, though? 2 MR. RICE: Yes, that's true. The jury is still 3 out on that We have reason to believe that -- I would concur 4 with Mr. Northrop that I don't think we have anywhere near 5 the problems that Arctic Gas does. 160,000 people crossed 6 the Alcan Highway in 1975. Less than a quarter of the popula-7 tion in that area is a native population. It's unlike the 8 primitive cultures of the Northern Yukon. 9 CHAIRMAN CORY: Thank you. MR. RICE: 10 Thank you. CHAIRMAN CORY: Mr. Mike Holland. 11 12 You are with El Paso Alaska? MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir. That's correct. 13 CHAIRMAN CORY: That is what? 14 15 MR. HOLLAND: What is El Paso, sir? 16 CHAIRMAN CORY: El Paso Alaska as opposed to El 17 Paso. 18 MR. HOLLAND: El Paso Alaska Company, sir, is a 19 subsidiary company of the El Paso Company, which is head-20 quartered in Houston. El Paso Alaska Company is a subsidiary 21 located in Anchorage, which was created for the purpose of 22 promoting this project. 23 CHAIRMAN CORY: Wholly owned subsidiary, separate 24 corporation --25 MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.

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1	CHAIRMAN CORY: but wholly owned?
2	MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.
3	CHAIRMAN CORY; Go ahead.
4	MR. HOLLAND: Mr. Chairman and members of the
5	Commission, my name is Michael C. Holland. I am assistant
6	to Vice-President John Bennett and manager of El Paso's
7	offices in Anchorage, Alaska.
8	Since the late 1960's, we have known that over
9	26 trillion cubic feet of natural gas which is recoverable
10	exists in Prudhoe Bay. And since 1970 my company has been
11	working on a way to move that gas to market. Now, over
12	seven years later, we in the El Paso Company are delighted
13	that the final phase of the decisional pro ess is at hand.
14	Pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Natural
15	Gas Transportation Act of 1976, President Carter has announced
16	that his recommendation will be sent to the Congress sometime
17	in September of this year. Hopefully, Congressional ratifi-
18	cation will be swift. Although Canada has no statutory
19	timetable for its decision, we are encouraged by Prime
20	Minister Trudeau's recent statement that Canada will give
21	a final answer by the end of the year, following review in
22	both the Cabinet and Parliament. The many supporters of
23	the El Paso Project are further encouraged by Trudeau's
24	admission that "no answer" is also among Canada's options.
25	As you undoubtedly already know, El Paso proposes

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1 a combination pipeline and LNG ship system to transport 2 North Slope gas to markets in Alaska and throughout the 3 South 48. Our pipeline would cross Alaska adjacent to the 4 Alyeska oil line. It will be 809 miles long, 42 inches in 5 diameter, buried throughout its length, and chilled to avoid 6 damage to the Alaskan permafrost. Near Cordova on the 7 Alaskan south coast, we will liquefy the gas and then ship 8 it in a fleet of eight cryogenic carriers to Point Conception, 9 California.

10 There, it will be regasified and distributed 11 throughout the nation, essentially through the use of idle 12 capacity in the existing 1.1 million-mile nationwide natural 13 gas distribution network. Initially, our transport capability 14 will be 2.4 billion cubic feet a day because that's the 15 amount of gas the North Slope producers say will be immediately 16 The total El Paso system will cost an estimated available. 17 \$6.6 billion, in terms of 1975 dollars. We can easily expand 18 our facilities to haul a daily volume of 3.2 billion cubic 19 feet of gas, with an additional expenditure of a billion, 20 three.

21 Our project, like the two competing trans-Canadian
22 proposals, is quite complex. Literally thousands of pages
23 of factual data have been furnished by El Paso to numerous
24 state and federal agencies, including several agencies of
25 the State of California. I will not today attempt to repeat

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or even summarize such information. Rather, I believe it would be more appropriate for us to present certain nontechnical 2 facts to support our contention that the El Paso system should be the one ultimately approved by the U.S. Federal Government.

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5 Firstly, our proposal is entirely under American 6 We need no foreign approvals or permits, jurisdiction. 7 no treaties, no proto ols, no special defense arrangements, no native land claims settlements, no foreign governmental 8 9 financial backing, no foreign materials or labor. The El 10 Paso project will be built, operated, and expanded in The transportation 11 accordance with U.S. requirements alone. tariff will be set by the U.S. Federal Power Commission. 12

13 Labor disputes which might arise during the 14 construction or operation of the El Paso facilities will be 15 resolved by American entities in accordance with American Furthermore, our project does not force Canada 16 interests. 17 into a position where it must hastily decide monumental 18 issues respecting Canadian northern development. Canada 19 should be allowed to solve her internal difficulties in 20 accordance with her own self-interests and not because of 21 the urgent U.S. need for Alaskan natural gas.

Secondly, the sponsors of all three projects claim 22 a timing advantage, but let me give you some specific reasons 23 24 why the El Paso project can deliver Prudhoe Bay gas several 25 years sooner than either of the trans-Canadian proposals.

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1 I have already mentioned that the U.S. has passed a law 2 establishing a timetable for its decision, and Canada has 3 not. Of course, we have Prime Minister Trudeau's indication 4 that he will attempt to move the Canadian process along as 5 best he can, but his own National Liberal Party has pronounced 6 a policy of giving first priority for all-Canadian pipeline 7 projects, and the two-million member Canadian Labor Congress 8 feels that the monies required for an overland pipeline to 9 haul U.S. natural gas could be better spent elsewhere within 10 the Canadian economy.

Furthermore, international environmental organizations have threatened litigation over Arctic Gas' planned crossing of the Arctic National Wildlife Range, and the Yukon Conservation Society has stated that the public has been, quote, "blindfolded and misled," end quote, by proponents of the Alcan route.

17 Undoubtedly, though, the most critical barrier 18 facing implementation of both the Alcan and Arctic Gas projects 19 is the unsettled native claims in Canada. They exist in 20 both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The report 21 published May 9 by Justice Thomas Berger is seen by many 22 observers in both Ottawa and Washington as a fatal blow to 23 the Arctic Gas project. As you know, Justice Berger recom-24 mended that no pipeline should ever be built across the 25 northern Yukon and that any pipeline in the Mackenzie River

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Valley should be delayed ten years to allow just settlement
of the native claims and to provide time for the establishment of the new institutions and programs that settlement
will entail.

5 Arctic Gas suggests that some money can be escrowed 6 for the natives and right-of-way granted for their pipeline. But Justice Thomas Berger said, and I quote, "I have given 7 the most anxious consideration to statements made at the 8 9 Inquiry about possible violent reaction to the pipeline if it were built without a just settlement of native claims. 10 I have concluded that they cannot be ignored. 11 No one who heard them could doubt that they were said in earnest. 12 Ι am saying that there is a real possibility of civil disobedience 13 14 and civil disorder," end quote.

15 The Alcan people have consistently stated that 16 native claims problems along their route are not as severe 17 as those of Arctic Gas. This is not at all true. Only a 18 month ago the Canadian native leaders told the U.S. Council 19 on Environmental Quality that an Alaska Highway route is 20 no more acceptable than the Arctic Gas route.

Mr. Daniel Johnson, Chairman of the Council of
Yukon Indians, repeated his organization's position that at
least seven to ten years will be needed for settlement of
Yukon native claims in the area of the Alcan pipeline and
for establishing institutions to control development of the

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Yukon economy. Johnson predicted that the Lysyk Commission,
 now studying the Alcan proposal in Canada, would come to the
 same conclusions as did the Berger Inquiry -- that is, no
 U.S. pipelines are to be built across Canada for ten years.

Mr. George Erasmus, President of the Indian
Brotherhood, said that it is, quote, "asinine and ludicrous"
end quote, to argue that pipeline construction would be
less devastating along the Alaska Highway than through the
Mackenzie Delta. Both Erasmus and Daniel Johnson told the
CEQ to give up the idea of an overland pipeline through
Canada and instead approve the El Paso proposal.

In addition, the six largest churches in Canada, representing 80 percent of the Canadian population, are pleading with American officials to hold the human rights questions presented by the Canadian native issues above the urgency of a gas pipeline through Canada to serve U.S. interests.

Now, besides the obvious immorality of pushing
ahead with either the Arctic Gas or Alcan projects prior to
native claims settlement in Canada, the practical issue
whether any lending institution will provide money for such
a venture when threats of Court action and physical violence
have been made.

The obvious point of all this, gentlemen, is that
the trans-Canadian proposals face many years of delay in
Canada. Each year of postponement will increase transportation

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1 costs by 15 to 20 percent, and capital costs by over a
2 billion dollars. We do not believe that the American consumer
3 can wait that long for Alaskan gas, nor could he afford it
4 when it finally came. One thing you can count on with
5 certainty, if Canada's natives are bought off so a gas pipe6 line can be built for U.S. purposes, the price is going to
7 be high and the American gas consumer is going to pay it.

8 In contrast, because El Paso will build its line 9 next to the Alyeska pipeline, the infrastructures we will The camps are 10 need for construction are already in place. 11 there, as are the work pads and haul roads. At least four times the amount of additional gravel we will require is 12 now waiting approved sites in Alaska. The logistics system 13 14 which has served Alyeska well for over three years can be immediately applied to the El Paso project. Our labor force 15 is trained, and we have access to an estimated \$750 million 16 worth of Alyeska's environmental work and over a billion 17 18 dollars' worth of Alyeska's construction support facilities.

A third major point is that all economic benefits
resulting from implementing El Paso's plan for transporting
North Slope gas will accrue to the United States. Every
foot of pipe, every compressor unit, every ship in our fleet
-- in fact, every 2X4 and nail for our project will be
purchased from U.S. sources, fabricated in U.S. yards, and
shipped to the construction site in U.S. transport units.

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Our materials requirements in Alaska alone will exceed 1.4
 million tons. Our ships and South 48 pipeline needs will
 total at least another million tons. Every hour of labor
 expended in our project will be provided by American citizens.

Mr. Robert Nathan, who is an internationally
renowned economist. has conservatively estimated that some
765,000 man-years of labor will be generated in building and
operating the El Paso facilities. This is three times the
U.S. jobs which would result from either of the trans-Canadian
proposals.

Furthermore, we will pay \$7 billion more in U.S. 11 taxes than will our competitors. We will create no adverse 12 effects on the U.S. balance of payments situation, as opposed 13 to Arctic Gas' \$10 billion negative effect. On the consumer 14 end, every penny paid in American markets for the gas we 15 16 would deliver will flow into the American economy and stay In contrast, up to 67 percent of payments made by 17 there. 18 American consumers for gas delivered through either of the trans-Canadian proposals will flow to Canada and other foreign 19 20 countries.

Let's go back to this matter of U.S. jobs for a moment. I want you to know why the national organizations of the Associated General Contractors, the AFL-CIO Executive Cumcil, the Teamsters and others are promoting our project. On a national basis, 765,000 man-years' worth of new jobs

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would reduce the national unemployment rate by almost a
 full percentage point from its present level.

Some 248,600 man-years, or almost one-third that
for the entire project, will accrue to the Pacific Region,
which includes the states of Alaska, California, Hawaii,
Oregon, and Washington. California's share is estimated at
just over 120,000 man-years. Primary jobs in constructing
the Point Conception regasification plant and 381 miles of
new pipeline will produce 16,500 man-years.

Secondary employment impacts will amount to an estimated 24,000 man-years. These secondary jobs will emanate from a \$1.3 billion expenditure in potential purchases of materials, supplies, and services from the Pacific Region as a whole, of which over \$250 million is associated with the transportation industry.

Potential suppliers include International Harvester,
Kaiser Steel, Grove, Delaval Turbine, Byron Jackson, American
Bridge, Republic Steel, Johns-Manville, Upjohn, Mobile
Chemical, and countless other firms. These California
companies could supply materials such as power generation
units, valves, mainline pipe, fittings, pumps, structural
steel, paint, insulation and other items.

And San Diego has one of the two drydock facilities
on the West Coast which could perform the \$14 to \$15 million
worth of annual inspection and maintenance work for our LNG

carrier fleet. Dames and Moore and Fluor Corporation have
done a major share of preliminary planning and design work
for our project thus far.

4 Turning to the subject of resources, the State of 5 Alaska has sold the El Paso Natural Gas Company, our affiliate, 6 a portion of its royalty share of Prudhoe Bay natural gas, 7 amounting to a total of 650 billion cubic feet. This is the 8 largest single acquisition of gas by El Paso Natural in 9 Eighty percent of this acquisition is destined many years. 10 for California markets.

But there's a condition on the sale, and you may have already heard of it. The condition is that El Paso's trans-Alaska route for the gas pipeline must he approved. In other words, Alaska is willing to share its surplus energy resources with California if you will help get the trans-Alaska route approved. If El Paso loses, the contracts will likely be voided.

18 On a daily basis, the amount of gas involved in
19 this purchase will heat more than 190,000 California homes
20 that could otherwise be without natural gas service. Obviously,
21 Alaska badly wants the El Paso project and is willing to
22 bargain with its gas to obtain additional support for it.

I must also mention the implication by our competitors that their projects would somehow make more Canadian
gas available to the United States, and California in particular.

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, GALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3601 Unfortunately, this allegation does not square with Canadian
press reports and the records of both the FPC and the National
Energy Board, which are replete with testimony that what
little Mackenzie Delta gas there is will be hauled as far
as the trans-Canada pipeline system and then delivered to
markets in eastern Canada.

7 In fact, when it became known that American firms 8 originally had contracts for Mackenzie Delta gas, Canada 9 angrily demanded that such interests be resold to Canadian companies. Any decision on Canada's part to export additional 10 gas supplies will in no way be related to the success or 11 failure of the Arctic Gas or Alcan projects. And Mr. Marshall 12 13 Crowe, Chairman of the Canadian National Energy Board, has 14 said that himself.

15 We have recently heard reports that almost 20 trillion cubic feet of proven, uncommitted reserves exist in northern 16 17 Alberta. Certainly, if Canada were going to increase gas 18 exports to the U.S., these Alberta reserves would be a far 19 greater reason to do so than would be the minor amounts of 20 gas in the Mackenzie Delta. As a matter of fact, America's only hope for more gas from Canada seems to rest with the 21 Polar Gas project which crosses eastern Canada, with over 22 13 trillion cubic feet of proven reserves behind it and 23 which, by the way, happens to be mutually exclusive with 24 25 Alcan and Arctic Gas for reasons of financeability. The

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Polar Gas certificate application is expected at the NEB
 this September.

California's only hope for an additional increment
of North Slope gas is the El Paso trans-Alaska project. And
with the expressed positions of the FPC staff and the Commission itself on the Western Leg of the overland systems, it
also now appears that we offer the only means of direct
delivery of such gas to California.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, the decision facing 9 the United States and this Commission this year will set the 10 direction of flow of what will initially be ten to twelve 11 percent -- and what may ultimately be as much as fifty 72 percent -- of America's natural gas supply for the next forty 13 The complexities of the Canadian political 14 or fifty years. situation, the human rights issues faced by Arctic Gas and 15 Alcan, and the benefits we offer to the American economy 16 demand that the El Paso project be selected. We hope you 17 agree, and we hope this Commission recommends to Governor 18 Brown and President Carter that the all-American route be 19 20 chosen to move North Slope natural gas.

I thank you very much for your courtesy. I'd be
happy to try to answer any questions you have.

23 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: What about your24 financing package?

25

MR. HOLLAND: Sir, we are the only one of the three

1 project sponsors who are not asking for new government 2 financial programs in order to finance our project. We 3 would use the available Title XI Program to finance construction 4 of our ships. Over 4,000 ships have already been built out 5 of the provisions of that program. Conversely, Arctic Gas 6 and Alcan both asked for some sort of new governmental back-7 stopping in order to put their projects together. 8 CHAIRMAN CORY: Thank you very much. 9 MR. HOLLAND: Thank you, sir. 10 CHAIRMAN CORY: Next on our agenda, Mr. Danie. 11 Gibson and Mr. Harry Lepape. 12 You represent the interests of the Arctic system. 13 Is that correct? 14 MR. LEPAPE: That's correct. 15 MR. GIBSON: That's right, Mr. Chairman. 16 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Are both of these 17 witnesses going to speak separately, or are you going to 18 have one presentation? 19 MR. GIBSON: This is one joint presentation. 20 Mr. Lepape will discuss certain issues that are very pointedly 21 related to his company, and I will try to limit myself to 22 issues which are more directly related to the company that I 23 represent. 24 CHAIRMAN CORY: Could you identify your respective 25 companies and who the Arctic system is so we can have some

I frame of reference?

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MR. GIBSON: I'd be happy to, sir.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Just keep in mind that the previous companies only had one witness.

MR. GIBSON: We will try to keep that in mind. In
view of the fact that we are representatives of the utilities
here that have the responsibility of serving gas in northern
and southern California, we hope that we can have some
additional light to shed that may be helpful to this California
Commission.

The Arctic Gas project is a group of around 16 11 Canadian and United States natural gas distribution and 12 transmission companies that have banded together in a partner-13 ship to study ways of bringing gas from the North Slope of 14 Alaska and also from the Nackenzie Delta area of Canada's 15 16 North Slope. The group has been in existence in one form 17 or another ever since -- well, before the great gas dis-18 coveries in the North Slope. Mr. Lepape, who has been in 19 this longer than I have, could speak probably to the genesis 20 of the group better than I. But suffice it to say for now that Pacific Gas and Electric Company is a member of the 21 22 group, as is the Pacific Lighting Company in southern 23 California.

24 Now, PG&E -- there's a certain possibility for
25 confusion here -- and I think we should clear it up right

1 at the beginning. PG&E supports two LNG proposals, which 2 are now before various regulatory bodies. Two projects --3 one to bring liquefied natural gas from Indonesia, and 4 another to bring liquefied natural gas from South Alaska, 5 from the Cook Inlet area. We believe that those two projects 6 are the best hope for avoiding a gas shortage -- and a 7 serious one -- in California in the early 1980's.

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We are talking here today about alternatives for 8 bringing into California another source of natural gas other 9 10 than these two -- one from the North Slope of Alaska. Now, there is an LNG proposal, the El Paso Alaska proposal, that 11 was so ably discussed by Mr. Holland just now. We do not 12 support the El Paso Alaska project. PG&E could be involved 13 14 and would be involved -- substantially in any of the three 15 competing projects for the transportation of North Slope gas 16 to California, but we've chosen one -- the Arctic Gas project 17 -- and I'd like to tell you why.

18 You have before you, I believe, a colored map which indicates the three different means of bringing gas off the 19 20 North Slope into the lower 48 states -- the El Paso Alaska 21 project, depicted in the salmon color; the Alcan project, 22 depicted in the yellow; and the Arctic Gas, depicted in white. Now, Arctic Gas studied various different ways of 23 getting gas off the North Slope and into the lower 48 states. 24 25 And in fact, they studied the two alternative routes that are

shown here on this map. They studied them in great detail. 1 So far, the project has spent around \$150 million in engineer-2 ing studies, environmental studies, and design to try to 3 pick the best method. That best method that the project 4 5 has come down on is this direct route which links up the 6 Prudhoe Bay gas with the Mackenzie Delta gas and brings both of them down to the South in a large diameter, high-volume, 7 high-pressure pipeline, which divides at a place in Alberta, 8 with a Western Leg continuing on down here to California, 9 and an Eastern Leg continuing on to the Midwest for distri-10 bution throughout the country. 11

The Western Leg is an expansion, a simple expansion, of the existing Alberta-California pipeline, which now brings in approximately one billion cubic feet of gas per day from Alberta into California and also delivers some gas to various states along the way in the Pacific Northwest.

17 That pipeline, gentlemen, is built and operated
18 by Pacific Gas Transmission Company, which is a partly owned
19 subsidiary of PG&E.

Now, the Western Leg --

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CHAIRMAN CORY: Who are the other owners?

MR. GIBSON: Excuse me?

CHAIRMAN CORY: Who are the other owners?
 MR. GIBSON: It is publicly held. It's 52 percent
 owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and the remaining

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amount is traded on the Pacific Stock Exchange.

CHAIRMAN CORY: (Nods head.)

3 MR. GIBSON: The reasons that PG&E is supporting 4 one of these projects -- and we don't intend, by the way, 5 to be knocking the other projects. We're here to talk about 6 why we believe that Arctic Gas offers better benefits to 7 California -- we believe that Arctic Gas is going to be 8 cheaper for the consumer. It's going to be more efficient. 9 There's no question about that. And most importantly, it is, gentlemen, going to be the best hope for maintaining those 10 11 large volumes of Canadian imports that we now have coming 12 into California.

I'd like t, put those Canadian imports into
perspective, and you have attached to this colored map,
towards the end, another black-and-white map which shows
northern California or PG&E's present sources of natural gas.
And you'll see that 45 percent comes from Canada at the present
time, about eight billion cubic feet of gas per day.

Just to put that into perspective, that's the annual energy equivalent of all of the power output of 60 Shasta Dams in a normal year. That's a lot of energy coming into the State, and we are very, very concerned about whether we will be able to maintain that supply -- let alone enhance it, but maintain that supply from Canada if Canada does not obtain early access to its own Mackenzie Delta

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reserves.

2	Now, what do I mean by "early access"? The reports
3	of the Canadian government, the National Energy Board and
4	the Energy, Mines and Resources Department, both indicate
5	that if Canada is not able to obtain access to new frontier
6	supplies of gas by the early 1980's, it is not going to have
7	enough gas to maintain service to its own customers and to
8	deliver present volumes of gas to the United States. Now,
9	this affects the Pacific Northwest, which is about 70 percent
10	dependent on Canadian gas, and northern California. By
11	the way, the amount that we bring into northern California
12	is about 21 percent of the total State's gas supply so that
13	is a big chunk for California as a whole.

It also affects some states in the Midwest which 14 are heavily dependent upon Canadian gas. But if the Canadians 15 do not obtain access to that Mackenzie Delta gas in the 16 early 1980's, there are going to be very grave shortages, 17 and it appears to us that the Canadians will probably feel 18 it necessary to cut back on the amount of gas that they 19 deliver to the United States. Put yourself in the Canadians' 20 place. It's unlikely that they would continue exports to 21 the United States at a time when they are asking their own 22 consumers in Canada to cut back, 23

Now, because of that, I think that even if the
other projects had other benefits -- such as economies or

1 efficiencies -- we would probably be strongly supporting the 2 Arctic Gas project because it is so important that we main-3 tain that gas. But the fact is that Arctic Gas -- because 4 it has chosen a direct route, because it has designed a 5 pipeline which is very, very efficient, also is going to be 6 much cheaper and much more efficient.

Just compared to the El Paso project -- El Paso, in transporting the gas to California is going to use up approximately 13 percent of the input gas along the way. That means 1.3 percent of whatever the California companies are able to buy on the North Slope is not going to get to them. It's going to be used up on the way. These are figures on the record from the Federal Power Commission.

14 Arctic Gas would use up only a little over five25 percent of the gas under the lowest volume case of deliveries.

That means, if you demonstrate graphically the 16 17 difference between gas use -- as we have here in a chart 18 attached to the colored photograph -- this large bar at the 19 top is the difference between the El Paso gas use and the 20 Arctic Gas project's gas use for transporting California's 21 expected share of gas to California. About 20.2 trillion 22 Btu's of gas would be lost by El Paso that would not be lost by Arctic Gas. And that, gentlemen, is more than enough 29 24 to satisfy all the residential needs of all the people in 25 the City of San Francisco, for instance, for a whole year.

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That's the kind of stakes we're talking about.
Now, Mr. Holland talked about the fact that El
Paso has a conditional contract from the State of Alaska
to purchase some gas. Well, a great deal of that benefit -even if we were lucky enough to have that gas allocated to
California rather than someplace else -- would be eaten up,

I'm afraid, by this terrible waste of gas.

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8 Alcan, too, is less efficient because of the fact
9 that while it uses a 48-inch pipeline like Arctic Gas, it's
10 a lower pressure pipeline. It's designed to carry lower
11 volumes so it's not going to be able to carry as much gas
12 and as economically as the other project.

13 Now, the other two projects just will not hook up 14 the Mackenzie Delta gas. El Paso never would. Alcan could 15 only if they put on another pipeline -- either this so-called 16 Maple Leaf pipeline, which is shown on this map as a dotted 17 line, which would add probably as much as 2,000 miles more 18 of pipeline to the entire system, 2,000 more miles of cost, 19 and 2,000 more miles of environmental impact. Or another 20 possible spur that they're talking about from time to time 21 is one which would run across the Northern Yukon through a 22 very mountainous area and through the winter grazing grounds 23 of the caribou herd up there.

So, there we are We have the three different
projects, and that's the reason why we've come out where we

have.

2	Now, as far as the Western Leg is concerned, that's
3	vitally important to California, and the other State agencies
4	that have considered this have recognized that fact. The
5	California Public Utilities Commission and the Energy Com-
6	mission have both stated that an overland pipeline route
7	should be built with a Western Leg. The CPUC has gone
8	further and has supported the Arctic Gas project before the
9	Federal Power Commission. And I think it's notable, gentlemen,
10	that the Friends of the Earth the California representative
11	before the State Energy Commission a couple of weeks ago
12	also endorsed the position that it should be an overland
13	pipeline route with a Western Leg.

14 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Just one question. 15 I'm troubled by the fact that in either your proposal or 16 the Alcan proposal I see no evidence of a supply of gas 17 coming into California. You're talking about bringing it 18 here, and then you keep talking about the proposed Western 19 Leg as something to come in the future, like Christmas. But 20 there's no actual plan to bring the gas into California. 21 So what would we be doing here, supporting you to supply 22 the gas to all the eastern states? At the Lieutenant 23 Governor's Conference, I mean, they were all big for all 24 of your proposals because you guaranteed delivery to the 25 eastern states. You don't guarantee delivery to California.

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T	MR. GIBSON: The facts are otherwise, sir. There's
2	a great deal of misunderstanding about these various projects.
3	All of these projects are simply transportation projects,
4	and none of them can guarantee to any part of the nation
5	any amount of gas supply. They are projects which simply
6	will act as, if you will, common carriers, which will start
7	up at the North Slope and end up in the various market areas.
8	And every one of the projects has just as much ability to
9	guarantee gas supply or not to guarantee it as the others do.
10	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: There's still my
11	contention that the El Paso project has to come to California.
12	We could put the National Guard out and get some gas anyway.
13	(Laughter.)
14	MR. GIBSON: I'm afraid, sir, that the problem is
15	that the determination of who gets the gas is going to be
16	basically on who contracts for it.
17	CHAIRMAN CORY: You're missing the Governor's point.
18	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: How would you get
19	gas if the line doesn't even come to California? I mean, so
20	we have at least some possibility of negotiating with the
21	Federal Government, with Congress, the President to give us
22	a little bit of the El Paso gas because it passes through
23	California.
24	MR. GIBSON: Yes. The answer
25	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: But I don't see any
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1	evidence of bringing the gas to California.	
2	MR. GIBSON: Well, there is great evidence of that,	
3	sir, because of the fact that the Arctic Gas project has,	
4	as an integral portion, the Western Leg. It is a part of	
5	the project.	
6	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Will you show it to	
7	me on the map?	
8	MR. GIBSON: Yes, sir. This map, which you have	
9	before you	
10	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Yes.	
11	MR. GIBSON: the Western Leg is in white here,	
12	following the route of the present Pacific Gas Transmission	
13	Company line right down into California. That is where it	
1 <b>4</b>	is, and that is where it's going to be.	
15	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: But the FPC deferred	
16	it for two years. They're saying	
17	MR. GIBSON: The Federal Power Commission indicated	
18	that they would like to put off the question of how big the	
19	facilities would be. They agreed, however and this is	
20	important they agreed that the Congress has required that	
21	there be direct delivery into the West and into California,	
22	specifically. Moreover, just recently 64 western Congressmen	
23	including, I believe, all of the Congressmen from	
24	California have signed a letter to the President, stating	
25	that the Federal Power Commission was wrong in deferring	

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consideration of it for a year or two and stating that the 1 West must have that Western Leg. I believe that the record 2 in the Congress is clear, both when the Act was passed and 3 now, with the letter to the President, the Alcan and the 4 Arctic Gas projects both have agreed on this one point --5 6 that there shall be a Western Leg. And I believe all the 7 western states are united on this. The recommendation of the FPC is only a recommendation; in other words, what we're 8 going to see from the President, I believe, is going to be 9 a forthright authorization of the Arctic Gas project with a 10 Western Leg and an Eastern Leg at the same time. 11

12 CHAIRMAN CORY: But how, if the President should 13 choose to do otherwise, will California's interests be 14 served? How could we possibly support a pipeline system 15 which does not have a pipeline to get gas to California? 16 MR. GIBSON: I don't know that we could, but I 17 don't think we have to cross that.

18 CHAIRMAN CORY: I think you better cross that 19 bridge because there's one federal agency saying that you're 20 going to wait two years for that. And one thing that really disturbs me about betting on the come -- that two years 21 from now somebody in the Federal Government is going to let 22 us have some gas, and I think that's what Merv is saying. 23 24 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: (Nods head.) 25 CHAIRMAN CORY: Now LNG, I've got some serious

1 doubts about, but --

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MR. GIBSON: Well, unfortunately, though, we don't
have any better shot at getting that gas in a federal project
like that than we do with a pipeline coming across the
United States.

6 CHAIRMAN CORY: But we've got a better shot with
7 an LNG terminal in South Alaska and one in California. Our
8 odds are a little bit better there.

MR. GIBSON: That is open to --

10CHAIRMAN CORY: It may not be great, but it's --11MR. GIBSON: I don't agree. I think it's open

12 to a great deal of dispute because of the fact that --

13 CHAIRMAN CORY: That's what we're here for. Would 14 you address yourself to that question because the indications 15 as presented to me are that the Feueral Government in the 16 agency level has turned down the Western Leg and postponed 17 it, which to me is the same as a "No." We'll have nothing.

18 MR. GIBSON: Well, no. That's the point, sir. 19 Mr. Cory, the recommendation of the Federal Power Commission 20 is just that. You have to go back to the Alaska Natural 21 Gas Transportation Act of 1976, which set up this very 22 specialized decision-making process for this one situation. 23 Normally, the Federal Power Commission would have the final 24 Normally, when you propose a gas transportation project, say. 25 you go to the Federal Power Commission, and you ask them for

1 a certificate. They review it and subject only to Court 2 review, that's it. This is not the situation here, however. 3 The Federal Power Commission is but one part of the overall 4 The way that the decision is set up, the Federal question. 5 Power Commission was the first to issue its recommendation 6 to the President, which it did on the basis of a judge's 7 decision. And then, by July 1st, the other federal agencies and state governors and Public Utilities Commissions are Ê 9 to have their input to the decision, and we are --CHAIRMAN CORY: Who makes the decision? 10 11 MR. GIBSON: And that input is to the President of the United States. The President makes the final decision, 12 which is sent to the Congress for their approval within 60 13 14 legislative days. The President's decision is to be shipped 15 to the Congress by September 1 and within 60 legislative

16 days thereafter, the Congress must decide whether or not 17 to accept the President's decision. So you see that the 18 decision or the recommendation of the Federal Power Commission 19 is but a small part of the overlay.

20 CHAIRMAN CORY: Yes, but the other thing that we
21 have going for us -- so I truly understand this -- is the
22 close rapport on energy matters between the President and
23 Congress --

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRMAN CORY: -- and so we've got 64 Congressional

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. 1	members who are saying, "Yes, give us a Western Leg" because
2	we've got this great demonstration of their closeness and
3	unanimity of opinion so we can be comforted by that. And
4	then, we have the great rapport that those of us from the
5	Democratic Party in California have with the current adminis-
6	tration. And on those two things, we can rest easy, and
7	you're willing to say, "Yes, go ahead with these projects."
8	It seems to me that we're really drawing to an inside straight
9	if we don't even have one of the cards on the outside.
10	MR. GIBSON: If the problem is as shaky as you
. 11	drew it, then we would have just as much of a problem in
12	trying to hold on to the gas that we see shipped into
13	California and shipped right out the other side. The Federal
14	Power Commission has we have a direct pipeline from
15	Texas. You're well aware, I am sure, of that.
16	CHAIRMAN CORY: (Nods head.)
17	MR. GIBSON: You're also well aware, I am sure,
18	that in the past couple of years the Federal Power Commission
19	has told us despite firm contracts not subject to any
20	interruption that we are going to have to give up our
21	gas to the east-of-California areas, to Arizona and New
22	Mexico, Texas because they've decided that those people back
23	there need it more than we do here in California with our
24	air pollution problems and with the dependence that our
25	industry has on natural gas. We fought that battle. We

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1 fought it as hard as we possibly could, and we lost it flat 2 Now, there you have the kind of problem. We have out. 3 a direct pipeline. Even if you have an LNG terminal here 4 with the gas coming into California, I'm afraid that your 5 position is not much better. What you've got to do is make 6 the case before the federal authorities and make it hard 7 that California has to have that gas and needs it just as 8 much as any other place.

9 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: With an LNG facility 10 via California coast, I think it's much different than 11 bringing gas in from Texas. I mean, this is a secondary 12 source. We're not speaking of a primary source. I don't 13 see how we can possibly be told that we can't get any of 14 that gas if the facility is in California. Now, here we're 15 dealing with another case where we were the recipient. Now, 16 we are the distributor.

MR. GIBSON: We would undoubtedly get the molecules of gas, Governor, but whether we would get as much then from Texas -- you see, that's what they would do. They would back off the amount of gas that would come from Texas and whether we would end up with a net benefit is quite another question.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Will you address
 yourself to Justice Berger's comments about native claims?
 MR. GIBSON: Yes, I'd be happy to. There are

1 several things that one has to recognize about it. Justice 2 Berger of the British Columbia Supreme Court, before he went 3 on the banch was a representative of native claims advocates 4 in the Courts in Canada. And I think that's where he started 5 out, and that's where he ended up. He was asked to recommend 6 terms and conditions for the installation of a pipeline in 7 the Mackenzie Valley. He came out with a statement saying 8 he didn't believe that there should be any gas pipeline 9 in that area for at least ten years. And that was not much 10 of a surprise to anybody who knew where he had been before.

11 The fact, though, that's most important about that 12 is that it's merely a recommendation. It's merely advisory 13 to the Canadian government. And I think that you will see, 14 as you've heard from Mr. Holland, that that recommendation, 15 to the extent it was going to be of any impact at all, would 16 impact both of the trans-Canadian pipelines. Both routes 17 have their native claims problems. But the bottom line on 18 this, sir, is that it's very unlikely, in our estimation, 19 that the Berger recommendation is actually going to be 20 followed.

Why? Because Canada needs that gas out of the
Mackenzie Delta. They need it in the early eighties. And
you're going to have to, as a Canadian decision-maker,
balance off the interest of 20-odd million Canadians in
southern Canada and their need for gas against the hypothetical

concerns of some of the native groups, who have been most
vocal in the Northwest Territories. We think it's unlikely
that the Canadian government is going to cut off the gas
supply to 20 million Canadians.

But in any event, there's no need to speculate 5 about which way the Canadian government is going to go on 6 this because they've told us that they're going to decide in 7 a time schedule that is the same as the time schedule that 8 we have down here -- around September for the President. And 9 even if they didn't, if they didn't decide and we could see 10 that there was not much likelihood of getting a decision 11 out of them, well, that's a decision, too. And that means, 12 okay, you've got the El Paso project. You can go with it. 13 We think it's a poor second or third choice, though, Governor. 14 It's more expensive. It's going to waste gas. It's going 15 to deny Californians of a great deal of the clean-burning 16 natural gas off the North Slope. And the question for you 17 gentlemen now -- and actually, for the Governor and for the 18 State of California as the Governor makes his recommendation 19 to the President -- is: Why choose a poor second or third 20 choice on the basis of speculation? Why not tell the 21 Federal Government what project we believe is the best for 22 23 California, knowing that if we can't have it, there's always the second or third choice laying around? 24

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Let me tell you how



I answer that question. With the State of Alaska and the
Congress in support of the Alyeska project, yet environmentalists
in the 48 lower states were able to hold up that project
for over three years.

5 MR. GIBSON: But, Governor, that was without a
6 law that expedited judicial review. As soon as judicial
7 review was expedited, that project went forward, and that's
8 what we have here. We have a law that was passed by the
9 Congress last year which says that judicial review is going
10 to take five months and that's it.

11 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Judicial review about 12 Canadian lands? I mean, what is --

MR. GIBSON: We have opinions of Canadian financial counselors, sir, that indicate that there is no possibility of anything but a frivolous lawsuit being brought in Canada regarding native claims, and such a lawsuit could not delay the authorization and the construction of the pipeline if the Canadian government had authorized it.

Now, why is that the case? Because they have a
different kind of legal system than we do, and once the
Canadian government has decided this, it's a decision which
just simply is not subject to hat kind of claim.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I don't know if
you're a lawyer -- I'm not -- but frivolous cases are the
dilemma which we face in the California economy so you cannot

1	take them frivolously.
2	MR. GIBSON: Well, frivolous cases are thrown
3	out of Court in Canada. And our bond counsel have indicated
4	that it is not a problem for the financing, and they're not
5	going to go out on a limb and say, "You can go ahead and
6	finance this project even if cases like that are hanging
7	fire if there is a real problem of delay." Financial
8	counsel don't do those things, sir.
9	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: They have a Supreme
10	Court and they go all the way to the Privy Council, don't
11	they?
12	MR. GIBSON: They don't any more. They go to the
13	Supreme Court.
14	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Not to the Privy
15	Council.
16	MR. GIBSON: That's right. The State Department
17	of the United States has been asked by the U.S. Congress to
18	give an opinion on this very question. And Mr. Lawrence
19	Raicht, R-a-i-c-h-t, of the State Department testified
20	before Congressman Roncalio's committee this April on this
21	very question. And his opinion was quite clear that there
22	is no real possibility of native claims holding up the
23	authorization or the building of a pipeline if the Canadian
24	government has given its authorization. So, that's good
25	enough for us.
- I	

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Proceed.

MR. GIBSON: I believe that I should give my
colleague here, Mr. Lepape from Southern California Gas,
some time to hold forth now. So without further ado, I'll
turn it over to him.

6 MR. LEPAPE: Mr. Chairman, Governor, what I've 7 attempted to do is put, in as small a space as possible, 8 a summary of our present position, and we're distributing 9 a prepared statement. It was done in somewhat of a hurry, 10 but I was able to keep it down to 15 pages, double-spaced. 11 And I think that rather than get into a lot of numbers, I 12 would like to ask that this be accepted into the record. 13 And then I would like, in the time remaining, to make a 14 few general observations and hopefully have any time for 15 your questions. I might make better use of what time I 16 have available if I can

17 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Your statement is18 accepted for the record.

MR. LEPAPE: Thank you.

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I am a vice-president of Southern California Gas
Company, and I am president of their subsidiaries which are
responsible for our efforts in obtaining gas from the northern
part of Alaska and Canada, including the Arctic Islands. I
have personally been involved in this work since about
1968, '69 -- the Prudhoe Bay discoveries. We started with

this program when we foresaw the shortfall in our traditional sources of supply from west Texas and Oklahoma. We do not import any Canadian gas at the present time. We are not Gwners of any of the pipelines presently in existence and would only be participating in pipelines to the extent it's necessary in order to get the gas and get the projects built, whichever project would be approved.

8 We have been in numerous predecessor groups trying
9 to analyze the best possible way to bring gas down from
10 the North Slope and from Canada. As such, our bottom line
11 is what is going to get us the most amounts of gas at a
12 reasonable cost to our customers in southern California.

To obtain this background, we started first drilling wells in Canada with Canadian companies. We recognize that one of the alternatives would be movement of gas through Canada, that we lack the amount of background and detailed firsthand information that we should have to try to make our decision.

19 Through that drilling in Alberta, we've been 20 participating with Canadian companies for about eight years 21 in a very small program, but they're very fine companies. 22 And through that, we have had the benefit of direct contact 23 with a very broad spectrum of the Canadian and gas industry 24 and others in Canada.

25

The first project we were involved in -- really,

the first study we made -- was to bring gas from Prudhoe Bay 1 across Alaska, as is proposed by El Paso at the present time. 2 And we've always considered that with the large amount of 3 reserves in Prudhoe Bay that that was a viable alternative. 4 The question was whether it was the best. Over the years 5 6 that have transpired since then and our involvement in the 7 various projects, we believe that that is not the best alternative, provided Canada decides that it wants to approve 8 the Arctic Gas project. So we don't want to lose sight of 9 the fact that El Paso is viable. 10 It could be built, and it's been so found by a number of the agencies that have very 11 carefully gone over the enormous records. 12

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And I am sure you're familiar with the fact that we have 45,000 pages of transcripts, and the FPC has thousands of exhibits, the Berger hearings, the hearings in Ottawa before the National Energy Board. We participated in all of these hearings. We have a large staff that has been working on these projects during these years and have the benefit of our own in-house evaluation of these alternatives.

Now, on the Canadian scene, we have participated in the drilling in the Mackenzie Delta by making advances to the Gulf Oil Company for the drilling they did in the immediate area. And we still have a contractual right to the extent that one-half of any of their gas that is found to be surplus to Canadian requirements, we get first crack

1 at it for Southern California Gas Company.

We've also been active in supporting drilling 2 in the Arctic Islands, and that has led to a dedication. 3 We have approximately a sixth of the gas that's been dis-4 covered to date dedicated to us to the extent that is surplus 5 to Canadian requirements. We also, through our other 6 affiliate, have participation in probably some of the largest 7 blocks of land under lease in the Mackenzie Valley. 8 That's south, now, of the Delta. This is along the route proposed 9 by Arctic Gas. 10

And I mentioned earlier the drilling in Alberta 11 so we've had, over the last five or six years, a lot of 12 exposure to the Canadian scene and a lot of those alternatives. 13 We believe that there is a high probability that Canada, 14 looking at its situation, will decide it has to have 15 assurance that it will be able to connect frontier gas. 16 They're faced with an option, presented by Arctic Gas, that 17 18 the volumes that are proved and probable now in the Mackenzie Delta -- in the six trillion range -- could be piggy-backed 19 20 down to the southern markets, along with the Prudhoe Bay 21 gas.

If that line were to be approved by Canada along the terms and conditions proposed by Arctic Gas, we believe very definitely that it will result in more energy being available to the United States, both in terms of protecting

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the present levels of exports from Canada that Mr. Gibson
 referred to, and it is more fuel efficient. And Mr. Gibson
 covered that. I won't go over the same ground.

4 Now, Canada, when they look at how they're going 5 to protect themselves -- let me just pick off a couple of б their options. They have drilled off the west coast of 7 British Columbia, and it's been a terrific disappointment. They have drilled off the east coast of Canada, and that's 8 9 been a tremendous disappointment. I mentioned our involvement in the funding and the drilling of the Arctic Islands. 10 And unfortunately, there was just a very, very disappointing 11 dry hole drilled on Melville Island -- one of the key wells 12 -- and it knocked three trillion feet out of the proved 13 14 reserves.

15 We are also participating in the Polar Gas study group, which is similar to the Arctic Gas study group, 16 17 that would bring a pipeline down. And there was mention 18 of the filing that they will make with the National Energy Board in September. We have just decided in the Polar group 19 20 that the pipe size has to be reduced, and we're reworking the application. And gentlemen, there's no question that 21 22 the Polar Gas project does not have the threshold volumes 23 at the present time and in our opinion, it could not bring 24 gas to southern Canada in time to take care of the shortfall 25 which is being forecast.

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Now, the other option that Canada has is hooking up 1 the Mackenzie Delta. There is not enough gas there now for 2 3 them to build their own pipeline based on those reserves 4 so they have this piggy-backing option. You heard mention of the excess deliverability that they're developing in 5 Alberta now. They speak of these additional reserves. 6 Gentlemen, I've studied carefully these new reserve additions. 7 And what they're finding is high deliverability so far, the 8 9 price of gas -- wellhead price -- was increased substantially in Alberta, there's been a great deal of shallow drilling. 10

Fortunately, they're also doing deep drilling. 11 But the additions to reserves, which is the key thing for 12 Canada, have not been very far from that which has been 13 projected by the National Energy Board and the Department 14 of Energy, Mines and Resources. So as far as Americans and 15 Californians looking at how are we going to obtain the 16 greatest amount of supplies of gas from Canada, we have to 17 be very concerned on whether Canada feels that they have 18 enough reserves to protect their market. They demand a 19 25-year supply of gas. 20

And it isn't the deliverability -- the term has
been coined a "gas bubble" in Alberta -- because they have
a lot of deliverability now, but they haven't greatly
increased their reserves. And we're anxiously awaiting the
decision of the National Energy Board, which now will be

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announced on Monday. At five o'clock the Panel is going to
read the decision in Ottawa. And I understand that they
have now decided that the entire report will be published,
and we're very hopeful that that will include in it the
supply-demand balance for Canada.

That will give us the opportunity to look into the future, and it will help us evaluate. And certainly, that's what the National Energy Board now has to do -- the importance to Canada to hook up the from ter and be assured that they have a means of doing it to take care of their needs. We do not expect Canada to make their decision based on American needs.

We expect it to be Canadian needs, and that's why
we went up there so many years ago and started associating
ourselves with the Canadian companies.

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16 There have been several predecessor groups that 17 we worked with. Several groups were merged into the present 18 Arctic Gas group so we do have exposure to the Canadian 19 companies involved in there. And a very important element 20 of that project is the group of Canadian distributing 21 companies. They're like PG&E and ourselves. We're on 22 the firing line serving the public. We have the duty to 23 serve our customers and to get gas here, and we listen 24 very carefully to those Canadian distributors. The presidents 25 of those companies have testified before the National Energy

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Board. I've been there and heard it, and I know the men
personally. I've spent a lot of time talking with them and
their staffs. They say they need the Delta.

4 Trans-Canada Pipeline just newly issued an annual 5 They likewise have stated that in their opinion, report. 6 Canada needs a connection to the Delta, and they are supporting 7 Arctic Gas. Gentlemen, if there's any possibility that we 8 can have the Arctic Gas approved, we will have Canadians 9 with more assurance that they're going to have more reserves. 10 They'll have greater confidence in continuing the present 11 level of exports, which, as Mr. Gibson mentioned, is an 12 awful lot of energy. And it's energy that comes at a time 13 when we need it. Hopefully, this will allow the Canadians 14 to continue drilling up north and expand their base of 15 supply.

16 The Polar Gas project is one that will also 17 It's not competitive with, but complementary to, benefit. 18 the Arctic Gas project. If Canadians have access to the 19 reserves in the Delta and they're assured that that will 20 be there as it's needed to serve Canadian markets, then 21 we're faced with a much greater prospect that there will be 22 large volumes of the Polar -- the Arctic Island -- gas 23 available for export.

24 We have an agreement with Trans-Canada Pipeline,
25 which is the largest pipeline in Canada. They transport

all the gas from Alberta to the eastern markets -- that any gas we obtain in Canada -- should it be in the eastern part of Canada and at the terminus of the Polar line -- they will exchange a like quantity of the gas they own in Alberta so that the Polar-Arctic Island gas is really something which we will be able to reach if Canada decides they have a surplus.

Now, a question of timing. Understandably. we
want the gas as fast as we can get it here. We do not agree
with the claims of timing of Alcan, in particular, that say
that could come in several years. My engineers and the
others that we've studied don't agree with that conclusion.
We likewise do not think El Paso could be operated any
sooner than the Arctic Gas project.

15 If the Arctic Gas project is approved as proposed, 16 I expect we will be able to get gas sooner because of the 17 Western Leg, and I'd like to respond to the Governor's 18 earlier question to one of the gentlemen with respect to 19 the Western Leg. As we look at it, the Western Leg is already 20 in existence and operative. Something which has cast 21 confusion on this question was the FPC recommendation. What 22 they did was they said, "We acknowledge the mandate of the 23 Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act." That mandate is 24 contemporaneous direct delivery of Alaska gas. Judge Litt 25 clearly found the Western Leg proposal superior to a

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displacement scheme that the FPC staff was referring to,
 and I think the Governor had that in mind when you were
 making properly the identification with the Texas situation.

Now, what the FPC did in that decision -- if you 4 read the entire report -- they backed off telling .he 5 Canadians what to do. And gentlemen, that was one of the 6 finest things that an American could do. In western Canada 7 they have a saying -- when I was up there in past years. 8 They say if you can't see an American, just be quiet for a 9 You'll hear him. And there was a lot of bad feelings moment. 10 created early in the exploration business up there when we 11 brought our roughnecks in and we did the exploration work. 12 And they tended to resent our rather positive way of speaking 13 about things, particularly when they concern Canadian 14 interests. 15

So, we looked at that opinion. And what it says 16 is that the law of the land, which is in that act coproved 17 by the Congress and the President, we have a Western Leg. 18 What it didn't do is say what size of additional pipe --19 we're going to put the same diameter pipes, same pressure. 20 We just put additional loops on. As a matter of fact, we 21 don't even add any more compressors. And because of that 22 and because of the lesser line friction loss, we'll actually 23 use less fuel at the time we would move 600 million more 24 to the Bay Area than we move now because of the characteristics 25

of gas transmission through these large pipelines. We would
actually be saving fuel.

3 Now, the reason the FPC could not at that time 4 in their opinion -- say, to certify a fully looped line at 5 the present time -- it would have been presuming that the 6 Canadians were going to evergreen and continue to export 7 enough gas to keep the present facilities full. The entire decision of the FPC left alone the Canadian issues. Judge 8 9 Litt addressed those. He heard testimony on them. And 10 gentlemen, there was resentment in Canada because we presumed 11 to talk about Canadian issues that we were yet to hear from 12 the National Energy Board on.

13 Now, the biggest advantage of the Arctic Gas system, 14 as far as we're concerned, is the fact that the line will 15 qo by the Delta. It's the shortest route. If Canada merely 16 wants to accommodate us in the United States to build a 17 pipeline, the way to build it is not along the Fairbanks 18 alternative, but you build it right along the Arctic Gas 19 route. If there wasn't an mcf of gas in Canada to come down 20 the line, this is still the right route to build. It's 21 235 miles shorter for Americans. But gentlemen, if Canada 22 then is assured that they can hook up those Delta reserves, 23 then the present pipelines will be full and we will have to 24 build the addicional facilities.

25

Now, I would have rather the FPC said, "We certificate

1 conditionally -- or recommend the President certificate conditionally -- the full loop system and then when you 2 come back and look at gas contracts and fine tune it, we'll 3 4 reduce, if necessary, the additional facilities you have to 5 build." That would have given us a stronger position with producers when we're negotiating. But the people who own б 7 the Alaska Gas now, we've been negotiating with for years. They're very sophisticated on the facts of these pipeline 8 9 alternatives.

10 Any of the people who have been involved in this 11 project very long could really put on the other fellow's hat and make his argument. We know what the other parties 12 are going to say. We each honestly know what the record is 13 in the case. We've all had very competent engineers. 14 And when you get down and start studying the facts, there are 15 not that many questions that, with a very carefully conducted 16 17 cross examination of witnesses, we've not been able to 18 ferret out where the pluses and minuses are.

Judge Litt did exactly that, and that's why he
saw the advantages of that Western Leg. In my opinion, if
the National Energy Board on Monday indicates that they're
recommending to the Cabinet approval of the Arctic Gas system,
the present pipeline facilities in the West will remain full.
And there is no question in my mind that the Western Leg
will be approved.

Responding to the Chairman, again, back with
respect to the question of what would happen if it wasn't
in there -- we haven't had to come down on it, but my first
reaction to your question is that we would take a very
serious look at whether or not the President was following
the law of the land.

7 In my opinion, he is not free to recommend to
8 Congress a facility that does not have a Western Leg.

9 I hope that has covered this particular area, and
10 I would like to go on all morning but as I said, I prefer -11 CHAIRMAN CORY: We'd save some time.

12 (Laughter.)

MR. LEPAPE: Well, I appreciate very much the
opportunity that you have allowed us to come up and speak.

15 CHAIRMAN CORY: It's an important issue, and we've 16 got to understand it.

Mr. Chairman, I've spenteight years 17 MR. LEPAPE: of my life working on this, and a lot of men -- I've been 18 19 involved in this more than any man in the room, I know. 20 And I have, I consider, a good group. I've dealt with 21 Alberta Gas Trunk. We had a planned Alberta project to 22 borrow gas out of. We were one of the strong supporters 23 of the Northwest pipeline in the divestiture case. We have 24 a contract with them that any gas that they obtain above their customers' requirements -- up to 600 million feet a day 25

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1 they offer to us.

2	El Paso is our largest supplier. We drilled wells
3	together all over the place. We have a great deal of
4	
	respect for the company and the staffs of all of the alterna-
5	tives. But I'd like to be identified here before this
6	Board as a gas distributor in California that has tried to
7	be objective in analyzing what is a very complex issue, and
8	I'd like it to be clear that we're not faulting anyone's
9	ffort, and all of the alternatives have had a lot of work
10	done on them. We think the Arctic Gas, from our own assess-
11	ment, is the best one and that's why we support it and urge
12	that you do all you can to help support this issue.
13	If the Canadians are not prepared to go forward
14	when I see that decision on Monday and read it and if it
15	gets into the supply-demand issue, we'll reassoss our situation
16	if it isn't what we expect. We're not wedded to ary project,
17	per se. If something changes that strikes our balance, our
18	job is to get gas for our customers.
19	We do need the other supply projects, Governor,
20	that you asked about the terminal sites down south. You
21	bet we do, and we're trying very hard all over the vorld to
22	get additional supplies.
23	Thank you very much for your courtesy. I'm sorry

Thank you very much for your courtesy. I'm sorry
to have double-teamed you today this way, but we did have
these additional issues that we wished to cover with you.

CHAIRMAN CORY: There is a Mr. Roger Thompson. 1 MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, it will not be 2 necessary for me to speak. Mr. Gibson has already covered 3 4 those issues. CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. 5 6 MR. GIBSON: Thank you. Thank you. 7 MR. LEPAPE: CHAIRMAN CORY: Thank you very much. 8 MR. GIBSON: We have two economic studies of the 9 competing projects, which I have previously delivered, and 10 I ask that they be made a part of the record as well. 11 CHAIRMAN CORY: Do you have them, Mr. Northrop? 12 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: I believe so. Yes, 13 we do, Mr. Chairman. 14 CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. 15 MR. GIBSON: 'Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN CORY: We'll take a short break. 17 (Thereupon a short recess was taken.) 18 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Mr. Chairman, I have 19 a resolution. 20 CHAIRMAN CORY: We are back in session. 21 Governor Dymally? 22 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: (Reading) ~ 3 "WHEREAS, California is vitally 24 concerned with the importation of new 25

supplies of natural gas, including the 1 rich resources which will soon be avail-2 able from Prudhoe Bay in Alaska, and 3 "WHEREAS, the President and Congress 4 will soon select one of three competing 5 systems for delivery of Alaskan gas to 6 the lower 48 states, a subject which will 7 directly affect the economic well-being of 8 all Californians, and 0 "WHEREAS, recommendations made to the 10 President and Congress by the State of 11 California on this subject must be considered 12 with the greatest care as matters of critically 13 important public policy, and 14 "WHEREAS, a divided FPC has recommended 15 the selection of either of the two trans-16 Canadian pipelines, neither of which is 17 certain to make use of the concept of a 18 Western Leg to bring Alaskan gas directly 19 to the western United States, 20 "BE IT RESOLVED that this Commission 21 urges the President and Congress to: One, 22 seriously consider the El Paso project as 23 one realistic alternative to transport 24 Alaskan North Slope gas to the lower 48 25

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states, and two, work toward the equalization 1 of natural gas supplies and prices throughout 2 the United States so that no state or region 3 4 is adversely affected by the increasing costs and decreasing supplies of such resource." 5 CHAIRMAN CORY: You're moving the adoption of that 6 7 resolution? LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Yes. 8 CHAIRMAN CORY: Mr. McCausland? 9 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: I'll second it. 10 CHAIRMAN CORY: The motion is seconded. All those 11 in favor signify by saying "Aye." 12 13 (Ayes.) COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Before 1'm recorded 14 as voting "Aye," I'd like to know if there's anyone who 15 16 wants to testify on the resolution. 17 CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Before we give up 18 19 our lunch hours. 20 CHAIRMAN CORY: Are you on a diet, Sid? 21 (Laughter.) The wording of the resolution, is 22 CHAIRMAN CORY: there anyone who wishes to discuss this? 23 MR. RICE: We'd just as soon you said that Alcan 24 25 was a realistic alternative, also.

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1 CHAIRMAN CORY: Mr. Rice is suggesting that they 2 would just as soon, and perhaps prefer, that there be a 3 reference to Alcan as being a realistic alternative, also. 4 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Let me respond to 5 that. The reason why it is not here is because you have 6 already been referred to as an alternative by the FPC. 7 MR. RICE: May I ask, then, just a question of 8 clarification. Are you expressing a preference for any of 9 the three routes by this resolution? 10 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Well, I think the 11 resolution --12 CHAIRMAN CORY: I think it speaks for itself. 13 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: -- is self-explanatory. 14 (Laughter.) 15 Yes, sir? CHAIRMAN CORY; 16 MR. LEPAPE: I was trying to listen carefully to 17 the last -- I have a comment on the first of it, but the 18 last one, there may be an element here that I'd like to draw 19 to your attention. My concern is that if we're suggesting 20 something that sounds like it speaks in favor of national 21 allocation of gas, I submit that that would be very harmful 22 to the interests of California. 23 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Let me read the 24 second part again. 25 MR. LEPAPE: Thank you.

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I.IEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Two, work toward
the equalization of natural gas supplies and prices throughout the United States so that no state or region is adversely
affected by the increasing costs and decreasing supplies
of such resources.

MR. LEPAPE: I think I understand what the purpose
was in putting it in, but I submit that it could be misinterpreted. And unless it's felt strongly by the Board,
I'd urge that that be deleted because there are some arguments,
which I think are unfounded, by other parts and markets in
the country and I'd like to --

COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Well, may I --12 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, then, we --13 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: No. Well, wait. 14 CHAIRMAN CORY: Let's take care of the parliamentary 15 problem. Without objection, we will rescind -- the motion 16 has been made, and I have not announced the vote. 17 And we are rescinding purting the motion before the Commission. 18 We are now discussing the proposed resolution. 19 Mr. McCausland. 20 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: The second part of 21 the "RESOLVED" part. 22 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: I believe that at least 23 that portion of it which says work towards "something" with 24

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natural gas supplies so that no state or region is adversely

affected by the decreasing supplies of such resource is a
message that you seriously wanted to convey, and I think
we should find the words to keep that in.

4 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Give me in real
5 language what your problem is.

MR. LEPAPE: Well, see, here's the problem. Some . 7 markets and some people in the country -- our job is looking 8 after California, not the rest of the nation. And there are 9 people that don't believe in self-help. They haven't put 10 money out. We've gone up and drilled. We've been working on these projects and worked very hard over the years to 11 tie up supplies. And there are people who -- when I started 12 13 this -- were going to build a gun barrel to Chicago and said, 14 "Don't worry. We'll allocate gas and take care of you." 15 Now, they would love to see that sort of language come out 16 of a California agency. And if you could address each of 17 those gentlemen on the other side that would be trying to 18 misinterpret your statement, you could correct them, but you 19 won't have the ability to. And we found statements being 20 misused that come out of California in a way you wouldn't 21 believe, and I just want to alert you that there are some 22 dangers in there. And as a company that's involved in it, 23 I --

24 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Staff, I think you looked25 at this for about five hours longer than I have. Have you

1 taken any look at this language to see if there's a reasonable 2 alternative?

3	EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: We have looked at	
4	some other language, Mr. McCausland and Mr. Chairman. And	
5	I understand what Mr. Lepape is saying. However, staff feels	ł
6	strongly that there should be some guarantee that if we're	
7	relying to a large extent on LNG, that we don't get an LNG	
8	price for our entire market. There should be some price	
9	equalization, as has been demonstrated, for example, in the	
10	fuch oil prices in the Northeast, of a national averaging.	
11	And that's really what we hope this language would address.	
12	MR. LEPAPE: I do understand what the staff is	
13	working on, and	
14	EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Would you help the	
15	staff with language that would infer that, then?	
16	MR. LEPAPE: Because this, then, reaches an issue	
17	that has arisen as to whether or not because the molecules	
18	say, El Paso's the project approved. The molecules come	
19	in and have a cost associated with it, that that would	
20	back off the cheap supplies that we otherwise would get.	
21	And that is not the structure of the law. We do not feel	
22	that it's obtainable under the present rules, but we'd be	
23	glad to work with some precise words with the staff towards	
24	that. When you speak of equalization across the country,	
25	it has a sort of a different context. We have some of the	

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1 cheapest supplies of anyone at the present time, you see, 2 that are coming in. 3 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Let me suggest that --4 I think this "RESOLVED" clause should also make reference 5 to a Western Leg since we've had a lot about that. 6 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Work towards the 7 establishment of a --8 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: So I would perhaps --9 were you considering breaking for lunch? 10 CHAIRMAN CORY: I was planning on going through the 11 agenda and then going to lunch. 12 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Why don't we ask 13 interested parties to --14 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Let me just make a 15 suggestion. Let's pass the resolution without two and come 16 up with a separate resolution regarding this whole question 17 of equalization. 18 MR. IEPAPE: I would think that all three of the 19 applicants and the parties here would support -- and I'll 20 ask their representatives, if you don't mind -- would support 21 the representation that the regulatory approval for whatever 22 project is finally certificated should not work to back off 23 the cheap supplies for the California markets. Is it a 24 question that --25 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Let me just resolve

1 this.

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2	RESOLVED that this Commission urges the President	
3	and the Congress to seriously consider the El Paso project	
4	as one realistic alternative to transport Alaskan North Slope	
5	gas to the lower 48 states, period.	
6	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: May I stick in "an@/or	
7	guarantee the construction of the Western Leg to bring	
8	Alaskan gas directly to the western United States"?	
9	MR. LEPAPE: Thank you.	
10	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Yes, but that diverts	
11	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Does it?	
12	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: The original intent.	
13	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: In fact, I thought	
14	our original intent was to make sure that whatever was done	
15	by the Federal Government, that those on the West Coast had	
16	an adequate service supply.	
17	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I think that proposal	

17 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: 1 think that proposal
18 you have ought to be relayed to Congress with reference to
19 the Alcan and Arctic proposals recommended by the four
20 Commissioners, but this is a separate subject. We are
21 suggesting El Paso be viewed by the President and the
22 Congress as a realistic alternative, if all the other factors
23 in Alcan prove to be adverse.

24 MR. RICE: I don't think it makes a lot of sense
25 for the Commission to just speak about the El Paso project

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and be silent on the Western Leg altogether. It suggests
 you don't care about it, and you don't care about the overland
 system. That's the inference.

MR. LEPAPE: May I suggest, Governor -- what if we said that, after you have your statement -- I understand what your collective opinion is in the first part of it -what if you had a conditional clause in there that said, If an all-land pipeline was approved, it should have a Western Leg"? We have many agencies that have done that without --- it's not committing use of the all-land --

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I have some problems 11 with that. I'd like to leave that in a separate resolution. 12 CHAIRMAN CORY: Let me suggest that I would like 13 to even be a little tougher on the issue. And one of the 14 things to try and put you, who are really at the mainline 15 of dealing with California's interests in this area -- put 16 your feet in the fire a little tougher -- that since the 17 Federal Government hasn't solved that question and in fact, 18 thrown a monkey wrench, in my opinion, on the Western Leg --19 you know, because of what they've done with the Western Leg, 20 I'd say that they better look at this one very seriously 21 because they really better get back on track with saying 22 that we've got a pipeline delivering gas here or we're in 23 I don't know how we get off dead center here. 24 trouble. COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Let me propose a procedure 25

۱	here that accommodates the Lieutenant Governor. As I under-
2	stand your original motion, we've accepted the first four
з	whereases in your resolution and the resolved clause. I'd
4	like to propose that we adopt two resolutions today, both
5	of which use the same whereas clauses. All right. The one
G	that I would like to vote on first since I think you
7	already know that I'm inclined to accept the language on
8	El Paso I'd like to first vote on a resolution that uses
9	your four whereas clauses and then says, "RESOLVED that this
10	Commission urges the President and Congress to guarantee
11	the construction of a Western Leg to bring Alaskan gas
12	directly to the western United States."
13	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I so move, Mr. Chairman.
14	CHAIRMAN CORY: All right. Without objection,
15	it will be adopted.
16	MR. LEPAPE: Thank you.
17	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: And then, the second
18	resolution
19	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I'm amenable to
20	working out some industry language for that second one to
21	express your concern.
22	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: The second resolution is
23	now your call on the El Paso project as one realistic
24	alternative.
25	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I thought that was

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1 the first one.

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2	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: No, we just voted on
3	cne to guarantee the construction of a Western Leg.
4	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I'm sorry.
5	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Thank you for moving it.
6	(Laughter.)
7	CHAIRMAN CORY: Where are we?
8	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I believe that you
9	were going to take up the one which I had introduced first.
10	Mr. Chairman, I move that we rescind the action that we just
11	passed.
12	CHAIRMAN CORY: By unanimous consent, since there
13	was confusion, we will rescind that action. Now, we have
14	the proposal
15	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I want to take up
16	the El Paso one first.
17	CHAIRMAN CORY: Governor Dymally is suggesting
18	that it's a question of whether or not it's a square table
19	or a round table. No, it's a question of which resolution
30	we take up first. Now, Mr. McCausland would like to pass
21	a resolution which addresses itself to the same whereas
22	clauses and a resolved clause that address itself to the
23	fact that if they're going to use an overland route, it must
24	have firm commitments for a Western Leg some language
25	that says that.

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COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Right. And in all 1 honesty, Mr. Chairman, the reason I didn't want to be recorded 2 on the initial vote before testimony was that I don't believe 3 4 I'm in a position to vote for a resolution that speaks solely to the El Paso project unless it also makes some reference 5 to the other options that are still being considered in 6 7 Canada and by the Federal Government. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Now that I understand 8 that, we'll have two -- one on the El Paso and one on the 9 Western Leg. 10 CHAIRMAN CORY: So if we do them both simultaneously, 11 does that avoid our mechanical confrontation? Separate 12 resolutions but voted upon by the same motion? 13 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: No, separate motions. 14 CHAIRMAN CORY: Separate motion. Does it make a 15 difference to anyone --16 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: It doesn't make 17 18 any difference to me. I'll vote on them, but I just want 19 them to be separate. Mr. McCausland would like 20 CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. to vote on the Western Leg so we will have the first four 21 22 whereas clauses and a resolved --COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: RESOLVED that this 23 Commission urges the President and Congress to guarantee the 24 25 construction of a Western Leg to bring Alaskan gas directly

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to the western United States in the event of the approval 1 2 of an overland route. CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, such resolution 3 4 is approved. The next item before us is the same four whereas 5 clauses, the resolved clause in the draft here down through 6 7 subparagraph (1) and leave out (2)? LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Correct. 8 CHAIRMAN CORY: So that we're just dealing with 9 the question -- as modified on your sheet, it says, ". . . the 10 El Paso as one realistic alternative. . ." 11 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Right. 12 CHAIRMAN CORY: Do we have the wording of that 13 in the record? 14 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Let me read it one more 15 16 time. 17 RESOLVED that this Commission urges the President and the Congress to seriously consider the El Paso project 18 as one realistic alternative to transport Alaskan North 19 20 Slope gas to the lower 48 states. CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, such resolution 21 22 is adopted. Okay. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: All right. We still 23 have the question of price equalization. 24 CHAIRMAN CORY: That is the one where the staff 25

81

1 will come up with another resolution at the next meeting --2 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Fine. 3 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Right. 4 CHAIRMAN CORY: -- so we won't trap ourselves on 5 that one, and we'll talk to you before we do it. MR. LEPAPE: Yes, we were just speaking about how 6 7 to pinpoint the pi, lem. Thank you, gentlemen. 8 CHAIRMAN CORY: Thank you for your time and infor-9 mation to us this morning. 10 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: There's one contro-11 versial issue which has to do -- I shouldn't prejudge -one issue which has to do with the seeking of a permit on 12 State lands to build a home. I'd like to take that issue 13 14 up first. 15 CHAIRMAN CORY: That is the Tomales Bay --16 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Yes, Item Number 23. 17 CHAIRMAN CORY: Item Number 23 is before us. Ι 18 believe there is a map on the wall, Can staff give a quick 19 explanation? 20 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NOFTHROP: Mr. Trout will make 21 the presentation, Mr. Chairman. 22 To make it very brief, Mr. Chairman, MR.TROUT: 23 Mr. Cassel is contemplating the purchase of property on 24 Tomales Bay for the construction of a single-family home. 25 It is the parcel shown as B and C on the wall underneath the

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clock. The area on both sides and including Parcels B and 7 C is a former tideland area, sold and patented by the State 2 as tidelands and surveyed 130, I believe. 3

There is an existing residence to the right of the dark-outlined parcel. There is an existing motel on the 5 left with, in front of it -- which doesn't show on that 6 plat -- a very large breakwater and marina. The applicant, Mr. Robert Cassel proposes to build a 2,000-square-foot home 8 at that location, shown by Mr. Sanders, 9

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Pursuant to the Supreme Court decision in the 10 case of Marks vs. Whitney, the Supreme Court said on tideland 11 patents -- and Mr. Taylor can jump in at the appropriate 12 time -- that the trust over patented tidelands for commerce, 13 navigation, and fisheries was not limited to some of the 14 long-time traditional uses that could include such expanded 15 things as ecological and environmental concerns. It could 16 include sunbathing. It could include mud flats and various 17 18 other kinds of things.

The site Mr. Cassel proposes to build on is partially 19 20 filled. Parcel C involves some degree of fill and has been raised above the original natural level. Since the whole 21 parcel is a former tideland patent, we would propose to 22 exercise the tideland trust over the entire parcel on behalf 23 of the public. We would propose that Parcel B be preserved 24 and the trust exercised for its natural position. 25

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	We can quickly go through some slides.	
2		
3	MR. TROUT: And then, the Parcel C site, we would	
4	recommend that the Commission find that the building of a	
5	single-family home would not be inconsistent with the trust.	
6	This is a slide of the	
7	CHAIRMAN CORY: Pardon me. The little ones are	
8	being eaten by the big ones in my stomach. I presume there's	
9	some controversy on this?	
10	Is there anyone in opposition to this item?	
11	MS. HOLBROOK: Yes, indeed.	
12	CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay, fine. Proceed.	
13	MR. TROUT: This is looking from the parcel to	
14	the right at the end of the pier towards Mr. Cassel's	
15	property.	
16	000	
17	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: You're saying	
18	000	
19	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: that is private	
20	property, when you say Mr. Cassel's property?	
21	MR. TROUT: Well, it's private property. Mr. Cassel	L
22	does not now own it. He has an option to buy it if he can	
23	get permits to construct the home on it.	
24	MR. TAYLOR: Subject to a retaining easement in	
25	the State.	

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: But it is private 1 property? 2 It's private property, but we have MR. TAYLOR: 3 an easement which we have exercised over it. 4 CHAIRMAN CORY: As I understand it, the patent land 5 is not fee land. 6 MR. TAYLOR: It's patented land. The fee title 7 8 is in the private owner, but when we patented it we retained an easement which we could exercise under appropriate circum-9 stances. 10 CHAIRMAN CORY: So we could do something for 11 commerce, navigation, and fisheries there and, in essence, 12 usurp some of the underlying landowner's rights to that 13 property. 14 That's correct. The Commission has MR. TROUT: 15 twice exercised the trust over patented tidelands, once 16 in the Hayward vicinity and once in South Morro Bay. 17 So this is the parcel. The property lies right --18 --000--19 MR. TROUT: -- down the center of this here. This 20 is the other edge of the property. This is the portion of 21 the motel. 22 23 This is from the property looking at MR. TROUT: 24 the Parcel B site, which has a small pond on it. 25

1 --000--This is another view out from the MR. TROUT: 2 3 property, --000--4 This is from the building site itself. MR. TROUT: 5 6 --000---7 MR. TROUT: This is again from the building site 8 looking slightly towards Parcel C. 9 This is the highway -- Sir Francis MR. TROUT: 10 Drake Boulevard in front. 11 12 MR. TROUT: This is a view looking directly from 13 the highway at the parcel. 14 --000--15 16 MR. TROUT: And again, this is the other edge of 17 the parcel. --000--18 This is the small lagoon, which is MR. TROUT: 19 20 inundated at certain stages of tide. This is on Parcel B, and we would recommend the Commission exercise the trust 21 on Parcel B -- of the patented piece there to preserve the 22 status quo. In additi 1, if Mr. Cassel gets all of his 23 24 permits, he's agreed to clean this pond up --25 --000--

1	MR. TROUT: remove all of the cebris
2	000
3	MR. TROUT: And it would be subject to public use.
4	000
5	MR. TROUT: Now, this is the area from this bank
6	out towards the water. It would also have the trust exercised
7	and would be available for public use.
8	000
9	MR. TROUT: This is looking the other way, toward
10	the motel.
11	That's basically Mr. Cassel's proposal. We've
12	reviewed the County Engineer's location of the mean high
13	water and mean low water marks based on various charts. We
14	find that there's little disagreement among any of the
15	parties, including the present owner, that the parcel is
16	subject to the trust. And the last part of it would be a
17	finding that Parcel B, the now-filled building site use
18	of that parcel for a single-family residence would not be
19	inconsistent with the trust, provided the balance of the
20	parcel would remain in the status quo.
21	The opposition stems maily from the proposition
22	that this is a piecemeal approach. However, as we pointed
23	out to the Commission lastmonth, we feel that many of these
24	people have waited a great deal of time, following the Marks
25	vs. Whitney decision, in order to commence development.

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And we have had staff review this with the Department of
 Fish and Game and with the Coastal Commission. And Mr. Cassel
 has problems with the county in that they are somewhat unwill ing to act until the Commission makes a determination regard ing the trust.

6 This is a recommendation of the staff that would 7 apply to this parcel under these circumstances, and we could recommend that you make the findings. We're aware that 8 there is opposition because they feel that this would set 9 a precedent for other parcels in the area. As far as I 10 know, we only have one other pending application at this time, 11 which was just recently received from a Mr. Cagle, for 12 another single-family residence on a combination of two 13 14 parcels.

15 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: What is staff's
16 recommendation?

17 MR. TROUT: Staff recommendation is that he be allowed to proceed, subject to his agreement that Parcel B 18 will be cleaned up and will be left in the status quo, that 19 20 there will be no construction on it, and that the construction 21 be limited as to Parcel C -- there will be a 25-foot public 22 access along the motel side of the property and access for 23 a possible future bikeway along the front adjacent to Sir 24 Francis Drake Boulevard. He has applied to the Coastal 25 Commission, and the recommendation of the staff, if adopted

by the Lands Commission, specifically would not prejudice
any other public agency -- the Coastal Commission or the
County -- as to whether or not they would give him a building
permit

5 CHAIRMAN CORY: I thought the recommendation was
6 not to exercise the public trust on Parcel B.

7 MR. TAYLOR: No, it is to exercise it on all of
8 the parcels.

9 MR. TROUT: The entire parcel, B and C. The trust exercised on Parcel B would be for the status quo. 10 He would not be allowed to develop Parcel B. In addition, he would 11 consent to clean that up within the construction period 12 The Commission would likewise find that although 13 of his home. 14 the trust was exercised on Parcel C, the construction of a single-family home on that parcel would not be inconsistent 15 16 with the trust, given the balance of the finding.

17 MR. TAYLOR: We would not feel at this time that 18 it would be necessary to exercise the trust over Parcel C in light of that use. It really isn't a consistency question. 19 It's just that we're determining that the remainder of the area 20 21 and the remainder of Tomales Bay that it's not necessary 22 to exercise the trust, and we would allow him to put that 23 use up -- however, subject to our right -- if we ever felt 24 it was necessary -- to pay him off only for the improvements 25 and to take their parcel as well.

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1 The resolution, Mr. Chairman, that is proposed by 2 the staff is on pages 66, 67, and 68. It should also be noted that Mr. Cassel has been turned down by the Planning 3 4 Commission on an application to build this house and is presently appealing that decision to the Board of Supervisors, 5 6 who have asked for this expression before they act on his 7 appeal from the two zoning matters. And the zoning matters are referred to on pages 62 and 63, which are what he is 8 9 appealing.

10 CHAIRMAN CORY: So the question is -- as a policy 11 matter, a local agency is saying to us that they want us 12 to get involved and all these people mad at us to make a 13 decision before they deal with it? I mean, why shouldn't 14 the shoe be on the other foot or something?

15 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Isn't that the way 16 supervisors operate?

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(Laughter.)

18 CHAIRMAN CORY: Well, yes, but I think there's a
19 serious question about why we should put ourselves in that
20 box.

21 MR. TROUT: Mr. Chairman, we've looked at it
22 basically from that position -- in fact, almost exclusively.
23 And your staff looks at it this way: The Coastal Commission
24 and the County are exercising, basically, a police power,
25 zoning-type of regulation. The Lands Commission is involved

1 basically, in reviewing a property right. The Lands Commission 2 is the purveyor of wisdom regarding the retained interest 3 in the property that exists in the State. And so, the County has said, as a property owner -- the person having 4 5 a right in the property -- we feel that the Commission should 6 advise the County as to whether or not a given use is con-7 sistent or not inconsistent -- there may be a slight difference between the two -- to the public's present needs for its 8 9 property rights on the property. Following that, the County 10 said that with that information, they could then evaluate 11 the property --

12 CHAIRMAN CORY: Well, then, can we not give the 13 County that information by exercising the trust on Parcel B 14 and remain silent on the remaining question and lot them 15 go to their own devices?

MR. TAYLOR: I think that either way it goes, it will be action. Even if we're silent, there would still be action on that because the person would proceed, then, to build. So I'm afraid that --

CHAIRMAN CORY: No. I'm saying that if we exercised the public trust so the public has access from Sir Francis Drake Boulevard to the Bay on Parcel B -- we just decline the resolution of exercising the trust on that area -- and remain silent as to what happens on Parcel C, maybe we'd get to lunch sooner.

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MR. TAYLOR: You're making an answer to that
question very difficult.

(Laughter.)

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MR. TROUT: Unfortunately, Mr. Cassel is an attorney 4 and had a Federal Court appearance at 1:30 in San Francisco 5 6 and left. He is represented here by Felix Warburg, who is 7 a planning consultant and involved in this. And in my discussions and staff discussions with the County, the County 8 really is asking the question: Is the construction of a 9 single-family home on patented tidelands -- period -- con-10 sistent, or is it patently inconsistent with the trust? 11

12 CHAIRMAN CORY: Well, I'm suggesting that we not13 answer that question.

MR. TROUT: Well, I think if we don't answer that question, then we leave the property owners in Tomales Bay basically in limbo. And I think that's a policy decision that we have.

MR. TAYLOR: May I make two comments, Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN CORY: No, I think you're missing the point here. What bothers me is having to deal with a local zoning issue. You know, the County should go do their number and decide what their local zoning is or isn't and whether they're going to do it or not do it before they bother us with it.

MR. TROUT: Well, I think it's not a matter of

1	zoning. It's zoned for a single-family residence.
2	CHAIRMAN CORY: And it meets all of the requirements?
3	They've issued the building permit? They're prepared to go?
4	MR. TROUT: No. The County said it could not
5	issue the building permit.
6	MR. TAYLOR: Can I set this matter in perspective
7	just for a moment?
8	CHAIRMAN CORY: Please do. I'm not anxious to
9	get into the question, as you can see.
10	MR. TAYLOR: I understand that. Mr. Chairman,
11	following Marks vs. Whitney the County of Marin announced
12	that it was going to exercise the public trust over Tomales
13	Bay. The Lands Commission at that time said the public trust
14	is under the jurisdiction of the Lands Commission, and we
15	would prefer to exercise that. We worked out an agreement
16	with the County, through informal negotiations that back
17	of the historic highest high water that ever existed
18	ordinary high water mark that ever existed that the
19	County would proceed to issue permits with regard to that
20	without any consultation with the State and in the area in
21	front of that line which this parcel clearly is that
22	there would be some communication or expression sought from
23	the State.
24	What we are determining at this time is whether or
25	not from our title interest we would object to his construction
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1 and what we think, from a title standpoint, is satisfactory.
2 Then, the --

CHAIRMAN CORY: But that's not what's going to be
construed in that local community. It's going to be that
the State Lands allowed this guy to build a house.

MR. TROUT: That's the basic issue.

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7 CHATRMAN CORY: No. The only question we're concerned with is what areas do we wish to exercise the 8 9 public trust and provide access to the public. And it seems to me, from what limited things you've presented to me, that 10 11 we should probably exercise the trust on Parcel B. And whether or not somebody builds a house is a secondary point, 12 and we shouldn't address ourselves to that until the Board 13 of Supervisors comes up with where they are on the hassle 14 over the zoning and the building permit. Somebody has already 15 denied them there locally. I don't see why we should get 16 into a local fray and start taking sides. 17

MR. TAYLOR: Part of the question determined involves a public trust. And on page 63 you'll see the grounds upon which he was denied the permit from the County. And the Board of Supervisors said that these determinations have been made with regard to the public trust by a local agency, and they want to know from us whether or not we agree with those findings.

CHAIRMAN CORY: We pass.

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t. MR. TAYLOR: That's certainly an option, if you care to take it, Mr. Chairman. 2 3 CHAIRMAN CORY: I mean, why do we want to get into this local hassle? I don't know anything about Tomales Bay. 4 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: I have a couple things --5 I do not want to adopt a resolution that says I have no б problems with the construction of a 4,000-square foot house 7 and its associated septic system until I've heard ---8 9 CHAIRMAN CORY: Yes. COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: -- from somebody who 10 can tell me -- with that little estuary lagoon there, I 11 have no desire to run my drain tiles out through that lagoon. 12 CHAIRMAN CORY: I don't think we should have 13 these kinds of questions before the local people resolve 14 them. 15 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, basically, there has 16 co be an overall plan adopted for Tomales Bay. 17 One of the 18 things that may be recommended to the Commission is that this area, which is relatively undeveloped at the present 19 time -- have the Commission exercise the trust over the 20 entire area. That may be a recommendation of the staff 21 or of the Coastal Commission or of the local planning body. 22 That plan has not been completed. At the present time 23 it's my understanding that we're relying in the initial 24 25 stages for the development of that plan upon the local agency

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which is developing the Coastal plan and that we will review
that plan and make appropriate recommendations at the time
that goes to the Coastal Commission before the Coastal
Commission acts upon them. In the meantime, there's been
a two-year delay in this, and these people have asked for
some consideration.

7 Now, there are several options. The Commission 8 may want to postpone this matter for further briefing. The 9 Commission may want to not take any action with regard to Parcel C. That's certainly one action you could take. 10 You may want to put this over until a plan is adopted. 11 There was a recommendation last time, but there are a number of 12 sources. But ultimately, this Commission is the holder of 13 the public trust and will have to make some decision with 14 regard to that. You will recall that some of the people 15 that have --16

17 CHAIRMAN CORY: Yes, but my options and the politi-18 cal battles I get into can be limited by requiring the local 19 people to fish or cut bait first. And you know, somebody 20 has rejected. Somebody's appealing it. Why should I step 21 into that fray until -- if, in fact -- the denial is going 22 to be sustained anyway?

COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Let me add to the
 confusion for a minute because as a member of the Wildlife
 Conservation Board, I've bought up parcels to save them from

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1 development within a quarter of a mile of this site and as 2 part of the Public Works Board -- has bought huge blocks of 3 land as part of a park development scheme, but I have never 4 seen in any of those forums a development plan for the water-5 front area. And I would like to know where that area is 6 going before this Commission is forced to begin making a 7 permit-by-permit decision on whether construction is appro-8 priate. Has this site been reviewed by Fish and Game for 9 its possible inclusion in a Wildlife Conservation Board 10 acquisition scheme?

MR. TROUT: Yes.

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12 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Has it been determined 13 to be suitable for development because of its proximity to 14 the motel?

15 MR. TAYLOR: Let me say this: It would not be 16 necessary to pay any compensation whatsoever to the owner 17 for a purpose within the trus .. And if it were the desire of 18 Fish and Game or someone else that this area be retained in its present condition for that purpose, there would be no 19 20 compensation required except if you wanted to eliminate the fee title interest. And that interest would be determined 21 22 based upon the effect of the Commission's resolution. One 23 of the things that the Commission has done in the two items 24 that you've passed previously is to endeavor to establish 25 for General Services and the Wildlife Conservation Board a

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precedent for the exercise of the trust so it can begin to be taken into consideration in evaluating this property. I did not realize that there had been a lot of acquisition up in that area. I don't know whether that was taken into consideration when it was done. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect to the parties here -- and my motion does not preclude testimony -- but I move that this matter be deferred until after the Board of Supervisors takes their position in this particular application. CHAIRMAN CORY: There's a gentleman in the audience who --MR. WARBURG: May I testify? CHAIRMAN CORY: Yes, sure. MS. JACOB: I'd like to testify as well. CHAIRMAN CORY: Fine, come on. We've got lots of LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Mr. Chailman, can we get the opposition to select one spokesman? MS. JACOB: He's for, and I'm opposed. MR. WARBURG: I'm for the applicant.

CHAIRMAN CORY: Would you identify yourself?

MR. WARBURG: Yes. My name is --

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOF DYMALLY: Mr. Chairman, can we 24 25 just have one for the opposition?

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1 MR. WARBURG: We have. MS. JACOB: I am the opposition. 2 3 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: All right. But you 4 have other people who want to speak, don't you? 5 MS. HOLBROOK: On the opposition, Ms. Jacob can 6 certainly speak for the two organizations that I'm representing, 7 the Invernets Association and the Marin Conservation League. 8 CHAIRMAN CORY: Would you identify yourself for 9 the record? 10 MR. WARBURG: Yes, I was trying to do that, sir. My name is Felix Warburg. I'm an architect and planning 11 consultant and representing Mr. Cassel, who had to appear 12 in Federal District Court at 1:30 in San Francisco. He 13 14 was here until about 12:00. 15 I think there's some administrative procedure here that you may not be aware of at the local level, and I 16 appreciate your concern about not getting involved in it. 17 18 The fact is that there are a series of approvals involved. We have gone through the first two steps, the environmental 19 20 review of the Environmental Protection Committee and the 21 Planning Commission. In each case, they felt that it was 22 really not within their power to determine what the use of public trust lands were. We agreed with them that the property 23 24 is outside --I agree with them, too. 25 CHAIRMAN CORY:

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MR. WARBURG: Yes, we do, too.

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CHAIRMAN CORY: But the real questions are: Do you have a building permit and if you wanted to build -- why should we exercise the trust or not exercise the trust before that issue has been decided?

MR. WARBURG: We're a long way from the building
permit. We cannot do anything until the Board of Supervisors
makes the determination. They are anxiously awaiting -have been for some time -- for a determi: ation by the State
Lands Commission as to what uses are allowable on public
trust lands. Under <u>Marks vs. Whitney</u> that authority was
given to the State Lands Commission.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: The response to that is not a resolution on the part of this Commission about what does its staff mean. What the AG's Office -- and I'll ask the Lands Commission's legal counsel to explain to the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator what the law is.

MR. TAYLOR: Well, we have. And what we're down to is the specific instance and whether or not this Commission, which is vested without authority, deems it necessary at this time to exercise that. Otherwise, if we stand aside and this man constructs anything on this property or on all of it, then prior to the Commission ever again considering whether it wants to exercise a trust, it must tender to him

1	the amount of the improvements on the property.
2	CHAIRMAN CORY: It seems to me that the Board of
3	Supervisors of any county shouldn't be in a position of
4	telling the State agencies when we should act and when
5	we shouldn't act.
6	MR. TAYLOR: Well, I think maybe we should discuss
?	this privately. The question is that we asked them to stop
8	interpreting the public trust because that was a matter
9	within the scope of the Lands' jurisdiction.
10	CHAIRMAN CORY: That's right.
11	MR. TAYLOR: And they are saying that until they
12	know whether we deem this area as one necessary for us to
13	exercise the easement in terms of protecting the public trust
14	as it applies to this total area, that they do not want to
15	act.
16	CHAIRMAN CORY: Then, there has been a denial of
17	Mr. Cassel's request by the local people and
18	MR. TAYLOR: Yes, that's on page 63 exactly the
19	grounds.
20	CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay.
21	MR. TAYLOR: But the grounds for the denial were
2.2	that in the opinion of the two agencies the Planning
23	Commission and I can't recall
24	MR. WARBURG: The Environmental Protection Committee.
25	MR. TAYLOR: the Environmental Protection

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Committee, the public trust required the turning down of 1 this application. 2 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Mr. Chairman, I'm 3 not --4 5 CHAIRMAN CORY: That doesn't necessarily require 6 that. 7 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: May we hear the witnesses and then --8 MR. TAYLOR: If you read on the top of page 63, 9 you'll see what they're basing this on. 10 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I'm not prepared to 11 vote on it today. I need a little more enlightenment. 12 MR. WARBURG: I just wanted to continue that, as 13 Mr. Cory indicates, why don't we come back when there is a 14 building permit? Before we can do that, we have to get a 15 sanitary permit from the Environmental Health Department. 16 We cannot do that until we have a determination as to whether 17 we're going to have entitlement from the County itself. 18 Once we have done that, we still then have to prepare all 19 our drawings for a building permit and have a uilding permit 20 issued. And only then, do we go before the Coastal Commissioh. 21 So we have three different hurdles in addition to yours before 22 we're anywhere near that point. 23 24 CHAIRMAN CORY: Pardon me, sir. 25 MR. WARBURG: Yes.

102

CHAIRMAN CORY: Greg, the thing you referred to 1 me on 63 refers to a Marin County code that is placing the 2 3 requirement on me, and I say in Marin County codes' ear that 4 they can't tell me how I've got to act. 5 I understand that, but the problem MR. TAYLOR: 6 is that they have interpreted the public trust --CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. If they've interpreted it 7 8 incorrectly, that's their problem and that's Mr. Cassel's 9 problem with his local government, and now I don't want to get hoisted on their petard. Why are we getting into this 10 11 fight? MR. WARBURG: Well, read Marks vs. Whitney. 12 CHAIRMAN CORY: We can come in at any time and 13 exercise our jurisdiction over the public trust. That's a 14 15 separate and distinct question.' And what Marin County wants 16 to do -- if they want to use that as an excuse to hold you 17 up, your beef is with Marin County, not us. 18 MR. WARBURG: Well, they will turn around and say 19 the opposite so obviously, somebody has to get together. 20 We're in the middle. 21 CHAIRMAN CORY: Yes, you're in the middle. Go 22 through the County. We'll act when we want to act. Is it appropriate for somebody else --23 MS. JACOB: 24 CHAIRMAN CORY: Go ahead. Why don't you conclude 25 what you have to say, and then we'll go on.

1 MR. WARBURG: All right. The other point that I 2 think has been alluded to here is that the planning process 3 under which the Coastal plan is certificated -- the Marin 4 County plan is certificated and the Coastal plan is in the 5 process -- it will be at least a year before those two plans 6 are brought into compatibility and will be there. Our feeling 7 is that this is a piece of property that is in between two existing developments of rather large scope, particularly 8 9 the motel, which has guite a few units and a great deal of public access to the water, including the launching ramp. 10 11 And for those reasons, we feel that this particular lot is 12 not going to set any precedent -- and I think the staff ١â concurs in this -- is not going to set a precedent in terms ì4 of what options the planning process over there may have. 15 It's an in-fill piece of property, and it has no particular 16 significance. And for this reason, we feel that you could very well act on it without prejudicing any actions you 17 18 might want to take in the future. And I believe I'd like 19 to hear the comments of the staff on that one.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I believe there's an
inconsistency in what we've been saying to the Board of
Supervisors, which is, "Keep your hands off the public trust.
That's our area." And if what you're saying to them is,
"You can proceed with your zoning matters and so on -- leave
the public trust out of it, and then we'll take a look at it

1	after that process is complete," that may be possible. But				
2	it also may be difficult, and there's a danger of being				
3	inconsistent with previous statements of the staff and the				
4	Commission to the County in the past. And in light of the				
5	difficulty we're having, maybe it would be better to put				
6	this item over for a month. Mr. Cassel can either take his				
7	chances with the Board or wait another month while we have				
8	discussions between the staff and the Commission so that				
9	we apparently are not inconsistent with each other.				
10	MS. JACOB: My suggestion to you is going to be				
11	that you continue this whole matter for a considerably longer				
12	time because our				
13	EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Would you identify				
14	yourself?				
15	MS. JACOB: I'm sorry. My name is Susanna Jacob.				
16	I am Chairman of the Environmental Action Committee of				
17	West Marin, and I'm also this morning representing the				
18	Inverness Association and the Marin Conservation League. And				
19	I forgot to tell you how many we all are, but we're a lot				
20	of people.				
21	MS. HOLBROOK: And the Tomales Bay Association.				
22	MS. JACCE: I'm sorry, the Tomales Bay Association,				
23	too. I'd rather not talk about the subject project this				
24	morning. I have a very lengthy report here that I was going				
25	to read to you, and I would rather simply submit to your				

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staff, in which I critique your staff's report and talk 1 about other documents that you are required to read before 2 you make certain findings. But the thing that has bothered 3 4 us the most is not this particular house, but we don't like the willy-nilly approach. 5

We think that you ought to have some kind of 6 comprehensive guidelines to deal with the Tomales Bay area 7 before you put one here and put one there. I think if you 8 did do it this way, you would be in violation of one of 9 the sections of the Coastal Act, which says you must not 10 do anything that -- let me read you that particular --11 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY; We don't recognize 12 the Coastal Commission. 13 14

MS. JACOB: You've never heard of them before.

(Laughter.) 15

CHAIRMAN CORY: We're not necessarily bound by

17 them.

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You're lucky. MR. WARBURG:

MS. JACOB: I understand, okay. But yet, we would 19 all appreciate it if you didn't take away our local options, 20 you know, in that kind of fashion. One thing that I think 21 you should know that I found out from the County Assessor's 22 Office yesterday -- as Mr. Trout and your staff seemed to 23 feel that there are very few parcels in this area that are 24 similar to Mr. Cassel's -- well, the County Assessor tells 25

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me we've got 1785 parcels in the County of Marin that fall 1 within the Marks vs. Whitney provisions of the public trust 2 tidelands. And I don't want to come up here 1785 times to 3 4 talk to you guys, but we will. And it would seem to me that if you developed a comprehensive policy that we could 5 all agree on eventually -- I mean, with some kind of delibera-6 tion -- then we'd know where you were coming from, and we 7 could make our plans accordingly. 8 But in the meantime, I just urge you to take a 9

10 more serious look at this thing and don't do it piecemeal 11 because I think that's going to get us all in a lot of 12 trouble. I'd like to submit these documents for your perusal 13 later.

14 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Mr. Chairman, I have 15 a motion. I move that this matter be deferred until the 16 staff can properly brief the Commissioners or come up with a 17 comprehensive plan for the development or nondevelopment of 18 this area.

MS. JACOB: Thank you.

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20 CHAIRMAN CORY: We have a motion.

COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: I'll second the motion.
 CHAIRMAN CORY: The motion is seconded. Do you
 have any comments on it?

24 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: I'd just like to ask
25 the staff to invite someone from the Bay Conservation and

Development Commission to share with us their exercise of the public trust in their jurisdiction because if we're going to be spending much time in Tomales Bay, I think we should have some understanding of how these kinds of problems have been dealt with before.

6 MR. TAYLOR: We have the primary portion of the 7 public trust. That authority is shared either with BCDC in 8 the area where it has jurisdiction, and it has a public trust 9 basis for its regulatory function. It would take a "go" from 10 both BCDC and from the State Lands Commission on the question 11 of public trust for someone to be able to do something on 12 the property. And this area is not in BCDC's jurisdiction. 13 It's in the Coastal Commission's jurisdiction, and it goes 14 to the ocean. And I believe what we have here is a very 15 prime area of California, which is in a relatively undeveloped 16 state, which is ready for development.

17 It is a natural area, as you saw from the photo18 graphs. It's a very beautiful area. There are quite competing
19 demands.

Usually in the past when this has occurred, the
Lands Commission has not been aware of it. At this particular
time, if you chose to, you could exercise the trust and that
would be the end of the problem. If you do not exercise the
trust, then we must go through each one of these steps in
this situation, and of course, private parties who have

PETERS SHOKTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTD CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3601 bought this property in the expectation of some development
 are going to be very upset.

I think you heard some of them at the time we 3 4 exercised the trust in Fremont. And as a result of that, 5 we went over and met with some of the people there. There 6 are buildings up. The buildings that are there, we did not 7 object to. We did not exercise the trust, and they went in. 8 Marks vs. Whitney highlighted the problem, and the County said, "We want some comprehensive overview on this as to 9 whether this area is to be preserved below the ordinary 10 high water mark pursuant to a property right which is in 11 the Lands Commission, or whether we're going to do it on 12 a piecemeal basis according to some standards with regard to 13 whether we allow people to do some limited development in 14 15 this zone below the ordinary high water mark as it has historically existed." 16

17 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: Let me suggest that when
18 you bring this matter back to us, you offer us the alternative
19 of a comprehensive definition of a public trust in the area.
20 MS. JACOB: Please.

21 CHAIRMAN CORY: All those in favor, signify by22 saying, "Aye."

(Ayes.)

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24 CHAIRMAN CORY: The motion is carried. The matter25 is over.

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۱. MS. JACOB: May I ask a guestion, Mr. Chairman? Does this motion mean that the other property that was 2 3 mentioned earlier -- the Cagle property -- the hearing will 4 be held off on that particular one? 5 CHAIRMAN CORY: Not necessarily. Consistency is 6 the hobgoblin of small minds. 7 (Laughter.) CHAIRMAN CORY: It probably means that, but it 8 9 doesn't necessary mean that. I won't rely on it, then. 10 MS. JACOB: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I have a motion, 11 Mr. Chairman. 12 13 CHAIRMAN CORY: Yes. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: I move that considera 14 tion of SB 1081 and 8020 be deferred until next time. 15 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, it shall be 16 17 ordered. Item 22, request for authority to conduct public 18 hearings on proposed compromise settlement with Westbay. Is 19 20 there anybody in the audience on Item 22? 21 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 22 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, authority will 23 be granted. Item 24, proposed boundary line agreement with 24 Caltrans. Do you find this in the best interest of the State? 25

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1 Is there anybody on Item 24 in the audience? 2 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 3 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, Item 24 will 4 be approved as presented. 5 Items 25 and 26 are two items which would complete 6 the necessary number of wells for a geothermal power plant 7 in the Geysers Steam Field. Is there anybody on Items 25 8 and 26 in the audience? 9 Any questions from members of the Commission? 10 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 11 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, Mr. Dymally's motion will be approved as presented on Items 25 and 26. 12 13 Item 27, Getty Oil Company wants an extension on 14 its permit to prospect for geothermal resources in Surprise 15 Valley, Modoc County. 16 Modoc County? 17 MR. HIGHT: Wonderful place. 18 CHAIRMAN CORY: I hope the Attorney General is 19 keeping a close watch on things relating to Modoc County. 20 (Laughter.) 21 CHAIRMAN CORY: The other people have turned their 22 permits back, as I understand it, and Getty wants to continue 23 to prospect. Is there anybody in the audience on Item 27? 24 Without objection, Item 27, the extension will be 25 yranted as presented.

111

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۱ Item 28, Cyprus Mines Corporation, the redetermina-2 tion of royalty for a talc lease in Inyo County, and it is 3 a three-year volumetric lease based upon the price of talc? 4 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: It's based upon the current market price of talc. 5 6 CHAIRMAN CORY: That's exciting. Is there anybody 7 on Item 28? LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 8 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, Item 28 will 9 be approved as presented. 10 11 Item 29, Western LNG Terminal Company wishes some core holes and drilling permits so in case they ever get 12 anything approved, they could find out how to build some-13 Is there anybody on Item 29? Anybody in the audience 14 thing. 15 on Item 29? 16 Questions from the Commissioners? LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 17 18 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, Item 29, authori zation will be granted as presented. 19 20 Item 30, somebody is going to inform us about Long Beach operations and geological hazards, 21 22 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: We've monitored and 23 it's on the wall, Mr. Chairman. 24 CHAIRMAN CORY: That is the result of monitoring? 25 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Yes, sir.

> PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 24 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95824 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3401

۱	COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: We learn something better		
2,	by the day.		
3	MR. TAYLOR: Basically, there is no change seismically		
4	in this area.		
5	EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: No change seismically.		
6	We show a slight rebound in the center, and the zero line		
7	is the green line at the extreme right, and the negative		
8	line is the red.		
9	CHAIRMAN CORY: Hey, Bill, remember me? I'm Ken.		
10	(Laughter.)		
11	CHAIRMAN CORY: So there has been no seismic change?		
12	EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: No seismic change.		
13	CHAIRMAN CORY: If they're getting more bilateral		
14	symmetry in that chart although I think it's a fraud. Okay.		
15	We have duly noted that information.		
16	We have project review from Long Beach Operations.		
17	Item 31, wanting us to approve the expenditure of \$310,000		
18	for some seismic studies. Is there anybody in the audience		
19	on those items?		
20	Questions from the Commissioners?		
21	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move.		
22	CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, Item 31 will		
23	be approved.		
24	Item 32, this is \$95,000 that the City of Long		
25	Beach has approved for subsidence remedial work. That has		
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113

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION

1 been approved --2 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: It's been approved 3 by staff. 4 CHAIRMAN CORY: Everything is okay? 5 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Yes. 6 CHAIRMAN CORY: Any questions by Commissioners? 7 Anybody in the audience on Item 32? 8 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 9 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, Item 32, the 10 \$95,000 will be approved to Long Beach. 11 Item 33, we need an extension of time for the Bair Island Environmental Study because somebody didn't get his 12 13 work done. 14 Any objection? Is there anybody in the audience on that item? 15 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, the extension 18 is granted on Item 33. 19 Item 34, they want us to Letermine that the 20 Catamaran Pier Lease in Mission Bay, San Diego County is consistent with a Public Resources Code Section. 21 22 Is there anybody in the audience on the Catamaran 23 Lease? 24 Any questions from Commissioners? 25 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So move.

114

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (9)(6) 383-3601

1 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, such a determination has been made pursuant to the recommendation of staff. 2 Item 35, litigation. 3 They want to authorize the staff of Lands and/or the Attorney General's Office to take 4 necessary steps, including litigation, to deal with the 5 6 trespasses of Robert Torrey, Bradford Jeffry et al., dba 7 Paradise Point Marina from State-owned tide and submerged land adjacent to Bishop Tract in Disappointment Slough, 8 9 San Joaquin County. 10 Is there anybody in the audience on this item? Any questions from members of the Commission? 11 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: 12 So move. CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, authorization 13 14 is granted. Item 36, authorize the Attorney General's Office 15 to file suit for the recovery of back rentals and other 16 appropriate relief from Pacific Refining Company in San 17 18 Pablo Bay. 19 Is there anybody in the audience on Item 36? 20 MR. TAYLOR: No comments on our draftsmanship? 21 CHAIRMAN CORY: No. I think your draftmanship is 22 fine. You know, these are some sharp operators who want to renege on the terms and conditions that they agreed to in 23 the lease. And I, for one -- if I am on this Commission 24 25 when that comes up for renewal -- if that's their attitude

> PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 303-3601

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115

1	on life, I don't want to do business with them.
2	MR. TAYLOR: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN CORY: That's just my attitude toward
4	people who openly and willfully enter into an agreement
5	and then try to take cheap shots about it. If they don't
б	want to live up to their agreement, they can stick it in
7	their ear. I hope there's somebody from Pacific Refining
8	out there who understands that if they're up for renewal,
9	I'm going to vote against their renewal because I don't think
10	we need to do business with people like that if they're
13	not going to honor a commitment. But I think we should go
12	ahead with the litigation, and I frankly think your draftsman-
13	ship is fine. I think they're nitpicking beyond belief.
14	MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.
15	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: Sc move.
16	CHAIRMAN CORY: So without objection, Item 36 is
17	approved,
18	As long as we're dealing with litigation, nobody
1,9	reported to us that a Master has been appointed on our
20	boundary line dispute.
21	MR. TAYLOR: Yesterday.
22	CHAIRMAN CORY: You should know that we're making
23	great progress. Have you watched your appropriate suits
24	for do you have the right kind of suit to appear before
25	a Master of the Supreme Court or

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١ MR. STEVENS: That's a different suit, Mr. Chairman. 2 (Laughter.) 3 CHAIRMAN CORY: Are you going to get before the 4 big league, or are you going to have to just deal with the 5 Master? б MR. STEVENS: We'll have to deal with the Master, 7 and it's my understanding that the initial determinations 8 will be made in whatever way he wants them. But we're going 9 to request, at least, that he come out and take a look at 10 things and have some hearings out here. 11 CHAIRMAN CORY: You want a trip to Tahoe, right? 12 MR. STEVENS: He may. He's from Nebraska. 13 CHAIRMAN CORY: You want it. 14 MR. TAYLOR: He files a report. If we don't like 15 his report, we file exceptions. If the other side doesn't 16 like it, they file exceptions. We brief the exceptions and 17 argue those to the Supreme Court. But on factual matters, 18 he makes the recommendations and rulings to the Supreme 19 That's his function. Court. 20 Item 37, we want to authorize CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. 21 the Attorney General to file an appropriate legal proceeding 22 to quiet the State's title to lands within the area of 23 Davis Lake -- that's Davis Lake South. 24 Is there anybody in the audience on Item 37? 25 Any questions from the Commissioners?

> PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION 26 NESS COURT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383 3601

1 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: So pove. 2 CHAIRMAN CORY: Without objection, authorization 3 is granted. 4 Item 38 has been put over. As soon as we adjourn, 5 will somebody please notify the gentleman who wanted to talk б to us on that subject. 7 Item 39, assignment and conversion of a noncommercial--8 COMMISSIONER McCAUSLAND: That went to Consent. 9 CHAIRMAN CORY: That's in Consent. 10 We have the status of major litigation. 11 MR. TAYLOR: Cory versus State Lands Commission --12 now known as Exxon versus the State Lands Commission --13 was argued in the Court of Appeals on Thursday here in 14 Sacramento and has been submitted for decision. We would 15 expect the decision probably within six months. 16 CHAIRMAN CORY: You may have been cautiously 17 optimistic on that. 18 MR. TAYLOR: I would say that there was rather a 19 warm reception. 20 (Laughter.) 21 CHAIRMAN CORY: Okay. The next item on our agenda 22 is confirmation of time and place of the next meeting, 23 which is San Francisco, July 26. 24 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Yes, and we hope we 25 will discuss the Westbay settlement.

۱		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DYMALLY: That's July 26th.
2		CHAIRMAN CORY: Any questions from members?
3		Any other items to come before us?
4		If not, we stand adjourned.
5		(Thereupon the meeting of the State Lands
6		Commission was adjourned at 12:52 p.m.)
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State of California ) 1 ss.

2 County of Sacramento )

3 I, KATHLEEN M. REED, a Notary Public in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California, duly appointed 4 and commissioned to administer oaths, do hereby certify: 5 б That I am a disinterested person herein; that 7

the foregoing State Lands Commission Meeting was reported 8 in shorthand by me, Kathleen M. Reed, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California and thereafter transcribed 9 10 into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or 11 attorney for any of the parties to said meeting, nor in 12 any way interested in the outcome of said meeting. 13

14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this of day of 15 1977. 16

> 1 it but so at KATHLEEN M. REED Notary Public in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California CSR License No. 3486

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My dominision Expansi October 20, 1980 

OFFICIAL SEAL

KATHLEEN M. REED

NOTARY PUBLIC . CALIFORNIA

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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