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MEMBERS PRESENT wir Kenneth Cory, State Controller, Chairperson Mr. Mike Curb, Lieutonant Governor, Commissioner Mr. Roy M. Bell for Mr. Richard T. Silherman. Director of Financa, Commissioner " MEMBERS ABSENT Mr. Richard D. Silberman Mr. William F. Northrop, Executive Officer Mr. A. S. Golden, Asylstant Executive Officer 11 Mr. N. Gregory Taylor, Assistant Attorney General Mr. James Trout 13 Mr. Robert C. Hight Mr. Wilbur Thompson 15 Mr. Robert Collins, Deputy Attorney General 16 Ms. Diane Jones 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRPE SON CORY: We will call the meeting to order. The Lieutenant Governor has been delayed in a late flight problem

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rne first item on the Agenda is confirmation of the minutes of the maeking of December 20th, 1978. Are there any corrections or additions?

COMMISSIONER BELL: No objection.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Without objection, they will be approved as presented. Mr. Northrop, your report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Rell, we discussed previously the Santa Barbara Ad Hoc Study Group on Oil and Tar Seeps. The Commission approved, as you recall, the fermation of an ad hoc study group on oil and tar seeps. This group will consist of representatives from the state, Santa Barbara County and industry. Charged with the responsibility of updating existing oil and tar seep data in the Santa Barbara Channel, this group will attempt to develop specific recommendations for the Commission by which it may initiate remedial actions.

The following names have been submitted to staff, and as you requested at the meeting, we are offering these names to you for approval prior to the formation: For the industry and the Western Oil and Gas Association has

Company, and Clayton D. McAuliffe, from Chevron, 5.S.A.

The County of Santa Barbara has asked to consider Al Reynolds from the Department of Environmental Resources; and Russ Hansoom, he is the petroleum administrator for the county; and John English, from the Air Polyution Control Board. And the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor's Office has submitted the name of Richard Grix.

If you concur with these nominations, staff will proceed to notify these people and schedule its first meeting.

COMMISSIONER BELL: No objection.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: Without objection, proceed Geothermal study.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Staff was addised this month that the Energy Commission has selected the State LandsCommission to perform a \$10,000 study or the impacts of regulation on the development and utilization of low to medium temperature geothermal resources for direct heat, non-electric applications.

As you know, most of the excitement, activity and money has been centered on The Geysers where a unique vapor-dominated geothermal system makes the generation of electricity relatively easy and economical. But, throughout California, and most of the world, for that

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24 25 matter, there are vast untapped stores of hot geothermal waters too low in temperature for electrical generation; but still potentially useful for a variety of direct heat applications, such as space heating, cooling, agricultural, aquaculture, industrial process heat, and so forth.

With the notable exceptions of isolated uses in states such as Fregon, Idaho and Nevada, this vast store of energy, for the large part, has gone unused in most of the West and particularly California.

Task Force gave some indication that regulations of the drilling of low temperature wells and the economic impact of such regulations has on utilization of the resource, might mean an inhibiting factor of greater drilling of wells for direct heat applications.

With the enactment of SB 1027 last year, which changed many of the Commission's geothermal leasing provisions, staff has begun to draft regulations for leasing and management of low temperature resources from state-owned lands.

The Energy Commission study just authorized will expand on the work we have already done and will include an examination of how this problem is dealt with in other western states. Such work will include interviews with

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24 25 processes of Southern Monterey Bay as a condition of obtaining a coastal permit. Our staff is working with the coastal and other state and federal staffs to scope the study, explore funding sources for it, and ensuring that no conflicts arise with our lease as a result of the Coastal Commission's actions.

CHAIRFERSON CORY: Excuse me. Is that a common thing for them to extract dollars for a permit?

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER GOLDEN: In some instances they have asked for environmental studies, and whatnot. This has gone to court in some cases, and I understand has been upheld.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Strange.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay."

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER GOLDEN: Yes. This, I think is a little bit unique in this particular area because this is probably a rather large-scale study.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER GOLDEN: OSC Lease
Sale 48. State Lands staff has continued to monitor the
OSC Lease Sale 48 process planned for June of this year.
The Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Lease Sale
is due to be published shortly. We are currently working
with other State agencies on the separation of the
Governor's comments to the Secretary of the Interior this
spring. Our comments at this time are primarily in regards

to protecting our resources from drainage of State resources resulting from mineral extraction on Federal lands, and on requesting the Secretary of the Interior to invoke his authority under Federal statutes to require "net profit rather than "cash bonus" bids for this sale.

our office has received much correspondence in the last couple of weeks regarding the Arcata Little League Baseball Field due to come before the State Constal Commission in early February. The project appears to be located adjacent to lands which may be subject to the public trust. It was turned down by the State Coastal Commission on appeal in August of 1977 for inconsistency with the wetlands protection policies of the Coastal Act. Since this is an extremely controversial matter on the North Coast, some of you may receive correspondence on this matter. You should be aware that the specific play field site does not appear to be under our jurisdiction, although a portion of a larger portion from which the field parcel is to be created may be.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: What does that mean?

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER GOLDEN: In essence, a portion of the parcel that is being donated to the Arcata Little League people -- the total parcel has public interest problems, but not the particular area that they

PETERS SHORT AND REPORTING CORPORATION

have chosen.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: So, we can comrectly say if they want to give the ball diamond as a field, we have got no problems?

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER GOLDEN: That's right
CHAIRPERSON CORY: If they want to give a lot of
other Stuff, there are some problems?

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER GOLDEN: That's right.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, in addition on the OSC, I think we inadvertently left out the fact that we are also going to ask in our comments that the DOE deal with the current glut -- or the interior work with DOE in dealing with the Current glut of heavy oil on the West Coast before more is added to it on a lease sale

CHAIRPERSON CORY: All right. The next item we have before us is the Consent Calendar. These are Items 1 through 12 with a Prefix C. If there is anybody in the audience that disagrees with the proposed action in that, they should speak up now because these items will be taken up all in one unit. Is there anybody that wishes to object to any of these items?

(No response.)

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Without objection the Consent Calendar will be approved as presented. Items Cl through Cl2.

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Item 13, approval of Chevron, U.S.A. and Shell
Oil gas sales agreements with Pacific Gas and Electric
Company, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin
Counties. This is a dollar seventy per mcf based upon the
Federal reg?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: And there is the proviso in here that if the current lawsuat which is pending, which would challenge that -- if that limitation is overturned by the court, all bets are off and we are back at the negotiating table, is that right?

COMMISSIONER BELL: No force and effect.

MR. TAYLOR: That's right or any other litigation.

It's not limited to this particular case of Oklahoma, Texas,

Louisiana, but any other litigation that might invalidate

that provision of the Act.

GHAIRPERSON CORY: Is there anybody in the audience on this item?

Without objection, Item 13 will be approved as presented.

Item 14. This is a denial of an application to construct a single-family residence in Inverness, Marin (County, for Robert Cassel.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: That's correct,

Mr. Chairman. We are asking denial without prejudice on

this application. Is there anybody in the CHAIRPERSON CORY: audlence on this item? 3 Without objection, Itam 14, denied. COMMISSIONER BELL: Not much chance to do anything but deny it in this case? 6 - 7 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Because of the statute problem. COMMISSIONER BELL: Because of the statute 8 9 problem. MR. TAYLOR; A letter has been sent to the 10 11 private party, and he will refile immediately. And it will be held in abeyance until the study is completed. 12 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. 13 And this action will be COMMISSIONER BELL; 14 15 without prejudice? ં 16 MR. TAYLOR: Yes. Item 14 is hereby denied. 17 CHAIRPERSON CORY: 18 Item 15, Tower Park, Incorporated, EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, 19 20 Mr. Trout will address the Commission on this item. 21 Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bell, Tower Park is MR. TROUT: 22 one of a number of marinas in the Delta that have had 23 leases with the Commission for some period of time. 24 lease was up for rent review in 1977. We have been working

on a new process which we think fairly more represents the

market value and is a superior way of leasing property which involves percentage of gross and income approach.

marinas that are coming under lease. They have paid back rent, which now we have. They have agreed to this new lease arrangement; and we are recommending approval of this lease. They have agreed to \$7456 in rent for the period shown, February 23, '77 through the end of 1978, and a minimal rental starting on January 1, '79, against 5 percent of their gross income, and a cent a gallon of fuel sales up to 100,000 gallons, and a penny and a half per gallon over 100,000 gallons, and a minimum rent will be \$5,000.

We think this is a fair way of doing it. We understand that representative of Tower Park had some comments they wished to make to the Commission, but it is our understanding that they do not at this point object to the action before the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Is there anybody in the audience on this item?

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COMMISSIONER BELL: No one in the audience?
Okay, I would move its approval.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Without objection, Item 15 will be approved as presented.

Item 16, indemnity selections. EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, we are requesting that the Commission authorize us to make up to 3 2575 and one-halfacres of indemnity selection from unappropriated public domain within the Geysers geothermal area from the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior CHAIRFERSON CORY: Is there anybody in the audience on this item? Without objection Without objection 911 COMMISSIONER BELL: -- we request you to choose 12 CHAIRPERSON CORY: wisely. 13 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Okay. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Bring home the bacon. 15 16 (Laughter.) 17 Item 17. 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, 19 Item 17 is a title settlement and exchange. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Are we ready to go on this 20 21 item? 22 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Are we ready to go 23 on this one? Mr. Trout will address the Commission on this 24 item.

MR. TROUT:

We have a statement we would like to

make because there is a small adjustment that has to be made in the Calendar item.

In September 1978 the Commission approved a soundary and Exchange Agreement between Charles Silvia and the state. Under this agreement the state was to issue its patent from sovereign lands, title and interest, in four-tenths of an acre in the vicinity of A viso in Santa Clara County, in an exchange for an undivided 5.555 percent interest in Brown's Island in the contra Costa County. The dollar value of the four-tenths of an acre was \$7500.

Mr. Silvia is having some problems in finalizing his portion of the transaction, and he has agreed to the rescission of that action to allow this portion of Brown's Island to be used as selection for Calendar Item 17.

therefore, requests the Commission rescind their approval of the said boundary agreement and exchange, with the understanding that the calendar item and agreement will be presented at a later time when both suitable exchange lands are found, that he has cleared up his problems, and the finding that the extent of the interest of the Silvia parcel as described in the Calendar item remains at \$7500.

This will allow Pickleweed Associates to acquire lands to exchange with the state and thereby conclude their

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boundary and exchange agreement with the state.

Mr. Silvia through his attorney has agreed to this transaction. Therefore, also we would recommend on page 98, that Recommendations 1 through 8 be renumbered 2 through 9, and Recommendation 1 be inserted, which would read:

"Rescind without prejudice action of September" -- and I don't have the exact date which we will fill in -- "September 1978 approving boundary and exchange agreement with Charles J. Silvia concerning property in the vicinity of Alviso."

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Counsel, you don't have any trouble with the blank date?

MR. HIGHT: No.

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MR. TROUT: Now, the transaction itself involves a piece of property in Mill Valley in which there are overlapping claims from several different kinds of transactions, rancho lands, swamp, overflowed lands, Board of Tide Land Commissioners Sales.

There is a belief on the part of the state that it has an interest in the former slough through the parcel; the private party does not agree. But, in order to protect the state and to provide for the development of the parcel, we have entered into a Boundary Agreement and exchange,

which would, in effect, give the state 3,3 acres on the site, title policy of \$12,500 insuring that parcely a thousand dollars for an easement parcel, which we would acquire through the middle of the property, a title 4 insurance policy of \$15,500 on the exchanged lands, which 5 6 will be acquired by Pickleveed. This is the agreement which we finally had typed 7 this morning, and we wanted to have available. And the state will issue a pagent to Pickleweed for the remaining portion of Pickleweed's property. It's 10

not all the details, but that is a summary of the transaction.

COMMISSIONER BELL: That leaves them what, six o acres?

MR. TROUT: I think that leaved them with about 6.7 or something.

MR. HIGHT:

MR. TROUT: 9.3.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I am really reluctant to approve this. I would like to have Pickleweed around. such a great title.

MR. TROUT! It really will replace the La Jenelle, though, in longevity. Good title.

COMMISSIONER BELL: "Well, I can assure you we will still have it before BCDC regardless of our action today

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pardon me, if we approve it today. MR. FROUT Staff wants to express the appreciation that we have to Pickleweed and the title 3 Company for working with us on this thing. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Great choice of words. (Laughter.) 7 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Is there anybody in the audience on Pickleweed? 8 Ready to approve it? COMMISSIONER BELL: Yes. 10 We ard ready to approve 11 it as amended. CHAIRPERSON CORY: With that objection, Item 17 12 will be approved as amended. 13 Item 187 What does the staff wish to do go 14 15 ahead with this the way it is? Are you comfortable that we are protected? 16 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, I 17 think we should put it over. 19 (Thereupon a brief discussion was held off 20 the record.) CHAIRPERSON CORY: Are you ready to go ahead? 21 22 (Thereupon a brief discussion was held off 23 the record.) 24 MR. TAYLOR: We're okay. 25 CHAIRPERSON CORY: You're okay, You don't want to

add the thing if it goes back into use it converts to a volume metric? We only have a portion of the line MR. TAYLOR: CHAIRPERSON CORY: All right. As long as you are COMMISSIONER BELL: Okay. CHAIRPERSON CORY: If you thought about it we will proceed on the advice of coases. MR. TAYLOR: We will verify that. If it's a 10 problem, we will bring it back to you next month. CHAIRPERSON CORY: All right. Anybody in the 11 audience on Item 187 12 Without objection, Item 18 will be approved as 13 presented, with the understanding that if the staff later 14 sees a problem they can hold up the paperwork and put it 16 back on calendar. MR. TAYLOR: Fine. 17 18 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Item 19, Stipulation for Judgment, 21,120 acres of bombed-out land, right? 19 MR. HIGHT: Right. 20 21 MR. TAYLOR: Fort Irwin. 22 CHAIRPERSON CORY: What? 23 MR. TAYLOR: Fort Irwin. 24 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Fort Irwin. Is there anybody 25 in the audience on this item?

Any problems?

COMMISSIONER BELL: No. The only problem I have is that some day those people ought to be responsible for cleaning up their lands --

MR. TROUT: Mr. Chairman -- N

COMMISSIONER BELL: -- to remove our liability.

MR. TROUG: If I might respond to Mr. Bell, I don't think it's possible to clean up the land. As an alternative, the Defense Department and the Secretary of the Army have authorized them to be in working with us to exchange interests for some land that we can actually use. And we expect to have something before you in the next few months, I can't say how many, maybe four to six months, that would provide an exchange with the United States to get us completely out of Fort Irwin.

COMMISSIONER BELL! Good.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Without objection, Item 19 will be approved as presented.

Item 20.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, Item 20 is the addition of Security Pacific Bank, the lender, to the Tosco grantors

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Anybody in the audience on

Item 207

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Without objection --

COMMISSIONER BELL: No objection. CHAIRPERSON CORY: -- said is granted. Item 21, dedication of a four-acre grove of redwood seedlings in honor of Lew Moran, retired state forester, who worked 37 years for the state in the De La Cruz Parcel, Santa Cruz County. Is there anybody in the audience on this item? I think it's a worthwhile thing for a guy who did a hell of a lot for the people of California. 9 COMMISSIONER RELL: I Would strongly recommend it. 10 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Without objection, Item 21 11 is approved as prosented. 12 Item 22. We want a swamp land list and a swamp 13 land, patent on 80 acres near Zamora, Knights Landing, 14 Yolo County, requesting BLM. 15 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Requesting for it 16 to be placed on the clear list. We sold it in 1899, and I 17 think it is time we gave them clear title. 18 COMMISSIONER BELL: Okay. This gives clear title? 19 20 EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: When the paperwork gets done, he will have it. 21 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Anybody in the audience on this 22 23 item? Without objection, Item 22 will be approved as 24 25 presented.

Item 23, acceptance of quitclaim deed to terminate subsurface oil and gas lease from McCulloch Oil. Is there anybody in the audience on this item?

Without objection --

COMMISSIONER BELL: No problem.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: -- 23 will be approved as presented.

Item 24.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, Item 24 will be presented by Mr. Thompson from our Long Beach operation, as well as Item 25. He is going to figure out how come due the city and due the state means due the state.

MR. THOMPSON: All right. Maybe we need a little bit of background here, and I will try to give a quick summary on this and maybe the lawyers will want to polish it up later on.

In essence, under Chapter 29 and 138 the City of Long Beach is reimbursed for oil revenue from the Long Beach Tidelands for money they spent to correct damage due to subsidence on the tidelands.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Pardon me, Moose. I would like to acknowledge the lieutenant governor is here, Mr. Carb.

We are on Item 24, which we just commenced with. We have speaking Mr. Moose Thompson from our staff, who was

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telling us what is happening on the subsidence work down in Long Beach.

MR. THOMPSON: To back up a minute, then, under Chapter 29 and 132, the City of Long Beach is reimbursed from oil revenues from the Long Beach Tidelands for monies they have spent to correct damage due to subsidence in the tidelands as our district if they have prior approval from the Commission.

Now, when these prior approvals are given, we have only a general butline, in many cases, and only an estimate of what the cost of the project will be at that particular time. But, based on those particular estimated costs, a percentage of the project -- and a project may encompass anywhere from zero to 100 percent subsidence costs.

Now, then, this particular percentage, then, is worked out for the convenience of the cities so that they may get deductions each month as this project goes along that particular amount of money out of the total project costs, so they are reimbursed as the project goes along.

Again, these are estimated costs and estimated percentages.

And to get around this sometimes, we also try
to have a first phase and second phase approval, where we
get prior approval on the first phase to do some engineering
work to more closely define the scope and estimate the
costs, and then they come back and do the second phase of

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24 25 But, again, because of this unknown in the estimates, these are unknown, and so these are all subject to final audit and review at the end of a project, for which then the actual subsidence costs involved in the project are determined, and then they come back to the Commission for final approval.

So this, in effect, is where we are now in these projects. Originally there were four projects on here. We have tried to get these particular four projects in front of the Commission now for almost a year. The city has asked for quite a few delays here, asking to keep putting it over, and again we have agreed to defer until next months Items 29 and 30, so that we can get together one more time to see if we can get these annual costs straightaned out for the period 1956 to 1964, but we also wanted to understand it, get the costs straightened out through 1970 and see where we are coming up to date.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: In Item 24, how does the cash flow work? I'm still confused on the difference between the two terms.

MR. THOMPSON: All right. We might want to go into this a little bit.

If you look at Exhibit A -- this is page 142 -- what the Commission is being asked to determine is what this

allowable subsidence cost -- which is the second column from the right -- this particular case we would be asking you to approve the allowable subsidence cost in the project. or \$291,474.82.

Now, the right-hand column, the credit, this is merely an adjustment in dollars between the final determination that is made of subsidence costs, and the amount the city has deducted each month as it went along based on this percentage we did when we started the project with prior approvals and did it on an estimated basis.

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So, therefore, when you got through with the project and you determine the final subsidence costs, there may be a credit to the state or the city depending on what has been deducted, but it has nothing to do with the subsidence cost on the actual project.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: They have unilateral control over what they withhold in the interim, then?

MR. THOMPSON: Based on a percentage of the estimated subsidence costs portion of the total project.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay.

MR. THOMPSON: Again, we try to do this the best way we can going in. Again, this is a convenience to the cities so they are allowed to deduct each month as the project goes along instead of waiting until the project is at end. Maybe if they couldn't deduct every month, the

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project might close a little faster at the end so they would get their money.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. But, out of \$300,000, you were \$787 off?

MR. THOMPSON: No. That a really not -- only in the relationship to the amount that had been deducted, but no relationship to any subsidence amount.

Originally, this particular project was estimated to cost \$270,000. It finally cost about two hundred ninety-some thousand dollars. In the prior approval before, we estimated that depreciation credit would be at that time, I believe, \$2600, and it turned out -- we are now asking for a depreciation credit for \$2800. This is really the crux of the disagreement the city has right now, is the fact that we want to take \$2,883.89 for depreciation.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: How much staff time have you spent haggling over that \$2800?

MR. THOMPSON: A lot. We went through this the last time. The city, again, is being reimbursed 100 percent for their particular time. The city representatives that come up here today, their particular expense will be paid by the state.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, I believe there is precedent involved.

MR. TAYLOR: The amounts of both of these items

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24 25 and the two that were stricken, are small. I think the one thing that Mr. Petersen. who will address you on behalf of the city, and I can agree on, is that it's the principle that counts, and apparently it has gotten down --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Lawyers can always say that as they send the bills.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Go ahead.

MR. TAYLOR: Apparently that's what it has gotten down to.

We are liable for any subsidence expense incurred by the city pursuant to statutory agreement that we worked out to allow the East Wilmington Field to be developed.

No feel that it's only fair to be allowed to deduct from that the cost of the benefit of the replaced structure, for instance, the sewer line and other things.

There are several ways that that can be approached. The first way, which would be of far greater benefit to the city, would be to take the today value and to determine -- and make the deduction from that on a replacement cost basis.

In 1968, we entered into an agreement with the city, that we would use the original cost, and so each of these things is determined upon the original cost of the improvement. So, we are taking a smaller amount of

deductions. The argument on both of these items, No. 24 and 25 today, centers upon whether these are permanent facilities or temporary facilities, and whether there was some emergency work. We feel that the depreciation should be taken in any event, irrespective of temporary or permanent, and we don't believe the '68 settlement involved any such distinctions that are now being made.

we also believe that we have tried to be extremely reasonable to the city with regard to this kind of agtion. The city, of course, does not agree with that, despite the small amount of money. But, one is a sewer line which is designed to permanent specifications. There is nothing temporary about it, put it in the ground, just the same as any other sewer line is put in. It doesn't lay loose, no loose piece of pipe with temporary plastic fittings or anything else. It is in there just like any other sewer-line.

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The second project is one where some repair was done to a pier, and the scope of the repair was so extensive -- I'm sorry. I had the transactions reversed.

The first one is where the scope of the transaction, a thousand tons of asphalt, we feel is so large that is should be deemed to be a permanent replacement and we should get the value. We could again have taken a more expensive position to the city than the one we have

taken. We think both of those are permanent improvements, and we should be allowed the capitalization deduction for the original cost.

And I think that's where the argument between the city and state will hinge in both of these items. The sewer line, we think is permanent, we think it's a permanent change, and that the asphalting went to such a larger extent, that that is one, which also should have the depreciation taken from it.

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administrative type of proceeding. You are authorized to make these findings in an administrative law capacity. These are final findings, which you are the final arbitor of between the staff and the city. And if the city seeks to review, they have to do it through administrative procedure, but you are sitting in sort of a semi-judicial procedure in regard to these matters. And I believe what the staff is concerned about and what the city is concerned about is precedent in the future.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Are we going to hear from Long Beach?

MR. THOMPSON: In the asphalt case, for example, if you have to take out a piece of asphalt to replace a line that is damaged, the replacement for that asphalt is normally considered to be a repair, and we accept that, and

it takes them the life of the rest of the asphalt. The issue here is the fact that the 60 percent of the asphalt was taken out, and we figure that is a pretty major part, almost a thousand tons of material would be used, plus the fact that a skin coat, a layer was put over the entire asphalt.

There is another position that the staff could have taken — and if we want to go back and eview this enough times we will come up with this — that that skin coat was a betterment, and there is almost a thousand dollars cost involved in that that we might propose the state can get some credit for.

These problems have many ramifications to them. We are trying to get them simplified, get them through and get them done. We have talked over and over these things, and we are sort of wearing our time out.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Let's hear from Long Beach. Would you identify yourself for the record.

MR. PETERSEN: Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bell, Mr. Curb, my name is Einar Petersen, Deputy City Attorney, City of Long Beach.

We have common issues in both of these projects which have been completed by the city in the Port of Long Beach. They both involve depreciation, but they do involve different portions of the 1968 agreement between

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the city and the state.

The first project, which deals with the repair of subsidence damage to Pier 5, involves the question or the distinction between replacement or repair.

Succinctly stated, the city's position is that this is nothing more than a repair, a replacement of fill material, the strengthening of the connecting rods which snapped as a result of the wracking forces.

The State Lands staff characterizes the work as one of replacement. Now, as a result of the nature of the damage, which all occurred beneath the surface and within the wharf structure itself, substantial excavations had to be made to identify where the damage occurred. Because of the nature of the repairs, these steel rods are connected to the foundation of a transit shed immediately adjacent to the wharf structure itself, which meant that the entire length of the pier has to be excavated to identify which rods were broken, and then the repairs could be made after the damaged parts were identified.

There is no question but that the excavations were extensive, but if all of the connecting rods were not exposed and inspected, there would be the requirement to go back in repeatedly to find where the additional damage could be taking place.

Now, every time you excavate you have to fill up

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the hole, in his case, they brought in new fill. You have a situation here where this particular wharf is subsided below the level of other wharfs in the area. It has not been raised to the elevation of other facilities.

You have had an occasion in the past where this particular wharf has been covered with a second coat of asphalt, both of which were removed in this excavation, but only one layer was replaced. Because of the nature of the excavation, the cutting at the edge of the transit shed, you have a very irregular pattern. It is not just a clean slice through the asphalt running the length of the transit shed; it is in the regular cut squares, rectangles, and other shapes had to be dug out.

Now, if material were placed back, it would be no question; you have a simple repair. In this case they had to put in new asphalt. There was approximately 330 tons of asphalt used as a skin coat to create a safe working area. Without that coat being added, there would be no question but that you would have a substantial liability situation as far as the Port of Long Beach is concerned, because you have the irregular surfaces. We have all had the common experience of seeing roads being resurfaced, and in the various utilities companies coming along and excavating to do whatever they have to do. And you have the uneven surface generated. We have forklifts, we have heavy

trucks traversing this particular wharf. CHAIRPERSON CORY: You talk about a skin coat? 2 MR. PETERSEN: Skin coat CHAIRPERSON . What kind of material are you talking about? MR. PETERSEN: Asphalt. CHAIRPERSON CORY: What kind of asphalt? MR. PETERSEN: Similar to the one that was placed 9 below. 10 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Are you talking about a macadam asphalt and gravel mixture, or are you talking about 12 an emulsified asphalt coating on top of the macadam mixture? 13 MR. PRIERSEN: I would have to defer that question 14 to Mr. Wheeler, who is also present today. 15 CHAIRPERSON CORY: I am just trying to understand 16 what you are telling me about what this skin coat is. 17 MR. PETERSEN: To my understanding is it the same <sub>o</sub> 18 material that is used -o 19 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Can somebody answer the 20 question. Mr. Wheeler. 21 MR. WHEELER: I am Al Wheeler, Sprior Civil 22 Engineer with the Port of Long Beach. 23 It is the same material as the rest of the AC. 24 It is a very thin coat between an inch and an inch and a

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half, something like that, over the whole area to make a

and asphalt --3. 8 skin. 10 of t mixture. 12 to interrupt. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

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smooth operating surface.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. But, if a macadam gravel

MR. WHEELER: Right.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: -- asphalt mixture, hot mix? MR. WHEELER: Right.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okayo Fine. I just wanted to make sure you were 't talking about a surface sealing

It's not just a tar, it was a MR. WHEELER: No.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Go ahead. I'm sorry

MR. PETERSEN: That's quite all right.

o It is the city's position that the material which was used to fill up the hole, the asphaltic material that was used to fill the hole, should not be deemed a replacement, but merely a repair. The city has conceded to the staff that the skin coat may be considered a replacement and should be depreciated? That proposition has not been accepted by the staff.

The net effect of that is to increase the credit due the city from \$787.49 to \$2,681.02. That results from the depreciation, the claim being reduced accordingly.

I might point out that a similar type of repair

was accomplished in 1959 without the claim of depreciation being made at that time. The 1968 agreement itself, which has been alluded to, provides depreciation allowance is to be made upon facilities replaced due to the effects of subsidence. And as I said, the city's position is that the material below the skin cont was not a replacement in its context, but a repair. It did not — that material did not significantly extend the life or the value of the facility; the skin coat did.

CHAIRPERSON ORY: But, that latter definition is a tax definition, isn't it?

MR, PETERSEN: Yes, sir

CHAIRPERSON CORY: That may or may not be valid in this instance.

MR. PETERSEN: It is one definition upon which we can hang our hats at this point.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I'm just trying to understand where we are. I'm still confused as to what the hell you really did on a pier. Can somebody explain in English what actually happened, and what it is you are talking about in a functional sense? I mean a understand the attorney's words -- do you understand what happened on the pier in terms of what is below the skin?

COMMISSIONER BELL: Vaguely.

MR. WHEELER: What happened was that some tie rod

broke due to horizontal movement, the stresses, and so forth caused by subsidence. And when the tie rod broke, the wharf moved away from the transit shed several inches. This happened in the evening.

These pictures that you are getting happened in 1959, and the same thing happened again in 1973. And when those tie rods --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: These happened in '59? MR. WHEELER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: We are talking about a repair that took place to fill that, or that happened again?

MR. WHEELER: It happened again, a second time in the same location.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay

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MR. WHEELER: In 1959 they were of a temporary nature because we had planned to raise the transit shed, and to date that facility has not been demolished and razed.

When the wharf tie rods broke, the pavement dropped down, and a crack developed along the whole length of the wharf. We had to go in, dig out the pavement, dig down to the tie rods, and determine what the problem was, where the breaks were. When we found where they were, we had to check the rest of the tie rods, the full length of the building, to make sure that they weren't cracked or damaged along down the line. We made those repairs, some in

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an emergency measure, and then went back in at the same time under further contracts and repaired them in a permanent fashion.

we tried to cut the concrete, the AC pavement, in such a way that we minimized the amount of pavement removal that we could. Those small pictures that you see there show the pavement that was still left toward the wharf, toward the water side of the facility, and we compacted the fill when the project was completed, and filled in the pavement to the elevation of the adjoining area there.

After we filled that in, to eliminate elevation differentials, even though slight, between the old pavement and the new pavement, with jiffies running over it, and trucks and so forth, we put this skin coat to make a smooth surface over the entire area.

CHAIRPERSON "CORY: Okay.

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MR. WHEELZR: I think that gives a brief picture of the project.

COMMISSIONER BELL: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if we can consider both this item and the next item dealing with the sewer, because they apparently both involve the same question as to permanency versus temporariness, and whether they are repairs or replacement.

MR. TAYLOR: I don't know that we actually agree with the replacement-repair concept that is being injected

in here. We think that they got a new facility as a result of this. Whether it is repair or what, they have upgraded the area; I think that's conceded now. They upgraded this area substantially, and what we are asking—the only thing we are asking for is a recognition of \$3,000 of depreciation for a facility which, no matter now you look at it, agardless of whether it's replaced, or temporary, or anything else, they have got something there that is going to be recapitalized and used for a long time. And we don't necessarily agree with the distinction that they are making, and we believe that they got a very fine feel for the minor amount of depreciation they wanted to take over the original cost of this work, and that's the position of the staff.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But, Mr. Bell's question is.

MR. TAYLOR: Oh, yes,

CHAIRPERSON CORY: -- or must we dispose of 24 separately from 25, or can we hear testimony on both? That was your question.

COMMISSIONER BELL: Yes., I may have a difference of opinion between the two items, I'm not sure.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But, we can talk about both of them at this point?

MR. TAYLOR: Certainly.

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: This one is Item 24, which is

MR. WHEELER: Berth 5.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: And your position at this point is that the skin coat, which is 300 tons, is subject to depreciation because it's an improvement?

MR. WHEELER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But that what you did underneath that was not, and the staff is contending because of the order -- that it exceeded more than half of the total amount, we are actually replacing the whole thing, is that correct?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: And there is a betterment involved in there as well, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON COMY: Okay. Can the staff explain the point that -- if I was derstand these pictures correctly if they had just filled them up to the part they had to dig out to go underneath and work on the substructure, if they had just filled in that portion, you consider this a betterment increment to that?

MR. THOMPSON: No. The magnitude then would have been whether it was replacement or not. If you replace 60 percent of it, then it would be a question of whether it would be a replacement.

The skin coat on the top is the betterment issue,

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2<u>4</u> 25 CHAIRPERSON CORY: That is what I am trying -and they seem to have conceded that point. Now, are we
in disagreement on this -- on the point that the fill of
that portion (indicating) was a repair?

MR. THOMPSON: Probably on the basis of the magnitude of it, but again that --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Now, what are you saying, Moose? I don't understand the words.

MR. THOMESON: If you are going to go down and replace the pipeline where you had to take out a small amount of it. But, in effect here, you have taken out over 60 percent of it.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But, are you suggesting they took out more than they needed to for the repair?

MR. THOMPSON: No.

CHAIRFERSON CORY: Okay. I'm not sure I understand the point of the beef.

MR. THOMPSON: As soon as you start to break it down to each one of them, you get into various issues on each one of them, and that's where you get the complication here.

We could have probably overlooked this and taken it to be -- if that would have been the only issue, we probably could have overlooked it and said, yes, this was a

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repair. But, we get into complication with everything else. We get the betterment issue, and then we get the complication. We were trying to find an easy way out of this.

We have two issues involved here: We have principles and we have dollars. My recommendation would be that from the dollar sense, as I said last month, their particular proposal to settle out for \$1300 is a financial way for the state to go as long as there are no principles being bothered on either side. But, the lawyers will have to work on that.

MR. TAYLOR: I think what we are saying here is that you have a new life. You have a new life to this structure as a result of this. Whether you call it a repair or anything -- betterment, or anything else.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Are you talking about when they went down below the surface?

MR. TAYLOR: And took care of that. They got a new life out of that, irrespective of what else they had to do. They may have been fixing it, but they certainly got a new life out of it by the work which was done.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Let me make sure I understand the issue. The staff position is that when they cut through, went underneath and did new tie rods, did whatever, that at that point you got a betterment of the total

facility because there had been some depreciation that had occurred on those tie rods. And if subsidence hadn't occurred, they probably only had another 15 years, hypothetically, for the whole thing before it would have had to have been replaced. And the fact that it was —

MR. TAYLOR: They certainly got a new life on each tie rod which was replaced.

MR. PETERSEN: NG.

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MR. THOMPSON: We did not go into that particular complication. This endlessly compounds -- he is trying to depreciate each thing like that. We just assumed that that was a necessary replacement, all of that particular facility. But, then on top of this you have a facility that was upgraded, a separate one, the blacktop.

GHAIRPERSON CORY: The blacktop.

MR. THOMPSON: And the issue that it had to be leveled because of work on it, sure, but that's a Post operation. In other words, they have to keep all of their areas in proper working order.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I understand that. But, from what you say and what they just conceded to I'm not sure I understand that there is not an agreement between the staff and the city. Do you get that impression or not? I mean, when they say the skin coat they will agree to if we will accept that the first fill --

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COMMISSIONER BELL: They're not together, if that's what you mean.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: They obviously -- they say they are not together; but I don't understand what they are arguing about.

MR. THOMPSON: I would say accept that compromise from a dollar standgoint because we are going to spend more money than that arguing over it, as long as the lawyers on either side don't figure it prejudices their case.

COMMISSIONER BELL: It boils down to if they had to dig up 40 percent of the pier instead of 60 percent, would you have had the same argument?

MR. PETERSEN: (Shakes head.)

MR. THOMPSON: Maybe the argument wouldn't have come up if they hadn't put the skin coat on, because putting the skin coat on you did give a new life to all of that blacktop.

COMMISSIONER BELL: And not just the skin coat.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, because the skin coat, in

effect, protects the rest of it and will extend the life of that.

MR. PETERSEN: May I make one observation? They have talked about replacing 60 percent of something. I would like to peint out that the asphalt surface extends inside the transit shed and also to an area much greater than

is depicted in the pictures.

so, if you are talking about a percentage of something, in all fairness, you should include the entire facility, the wharf, the transit sheds and the areas would it. I think you find in that instance, the percentage would be substantially smaller than the 60 percent used by staff.

MR. THOMYSON: If I take all the blacktop and pour an area it will become an infinitesimal small amount.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: What are the principles that are going to be offended if wo get rid of this turkey? Can somebody explain that?

COMMISSIONER BEILD, What of we accept the city's position on this, what does this mean to us?

MR. TAYLOR: I'm having difficulty on one item.
(Thereupon a brief discussion was held off the

MR. TAYLOR: This is Robert Collins, Deputy Attorney General that has been working on this.

MR. COLLINS: I think the issue is whether or not the state gets credit for the past use of that blacktop.

That blacktop had been there for 30 years, and the question is whether we get credit for that 30 years use, or do they get a new blacktop free, which will have another 40 years of life.

And the 1968 agreement was so favorable in that

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J	we are using the past cost of that blacktop.
2	CHAIRPERSON CORY: Is the '66 agreement something
3	that the world must live with forever?
4	MR. COLLINS: Well, the 68 agreement is very
٥5 ً	disfavorable for the state.
6	CHAIRPERSON CORY: No. I didn't ask you that. I
7	asked you if that agreement can we terminate it?
8	MR. COLLINS: Well, it would be to our advantage
9	if we did.
10	CHAIRPERSON CORY: No. I didn't ask you that.
11	Can we terminate it, a simple question, yea or may.
2	MR. COLLINS: I think so.
13	CHAIRPERSON CORY: Does the agreement include
4	terms for termination?
5"	MR. TAYLOR: I don't believe that it does, but I -
6	CHAIRPERSON CORY: And you feel it is binding on
7	subsequent Commissions?
8	MR. TAYLOR: I really would like to advise you
9	subsequently on that. There is no termination provision in
0	the agreement.
1	I think what you are making in this situation is
2	that ***
3	CHAIRPERSON CORY: Well, I understand the
° 4	argument that the staff is making in terms of it was a used-
	up biece of asphalt, but then there is the other rule at

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least in terms of personal injury, you take your victim as you find them, at least in terms of insurance.

If you want to go to the expense of litigating, frequently the courts say, yeah, the paint job was five years old, but the guy really wouldn't have needed to repaint the car at all except for your interference, in this case, the subsidence interference.

So, it seems to me that these people should get asphalt where there is no sand in that picture, and as Moose suggested, that would have been a repair. That somms somewhat reasonable.

Now, if we make that point -- if we agree to that point, and that the skin coat is an improvement, what -- COMMISSIONER BELL: Which we then do get

depreciation on.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: -- what prededent are we setting?

commissioner BELL: We get depreciation on the entire coat or just the skin coat?

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, if t can consult with the staff for a minute --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Sure.

MR. TAYLOR: -- while you hear the second item on the sewer pipe, then maybe we can give you an answer on the first one.

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24 25 But, I would like to be very careful in this because there is a lot of money involved in the future.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Vell, that's what we need to understand, what you are talking about. And pardon me, staff, but when we went over the Calendar I didn't think this was a big deal.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER PORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, I didn't think it was a big deal either.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Can somebody start explaining what the sewer item is.

MR. PETERSEN: In this particular project, you have what is called in the port of Leng Beach a town lot rea. This is an area which is north of Ocean Boulevard, north of Seaside, between the Desmond Bridge and the Los Angeles River Channel It's a triangular — roughly a triangular—shaped property, which experienced substantial subsidence, and in some treas the elevation was two feet below water level.

MR. WHEELER: / Minus two feet.

MR. PETERSEN: Minus two feet. As a result of the subsidence, the city was required to acquire the property and rehabilitate the utilities and other structures which were situation in that area.

One of the rehabilitation projects was this Broadway Sewer Project.

On August 28, 1973 the city sought second-phase approval of this particular project, which has, as Mr. Thompson explained, was at the phase when we have firm bids for the work, we have definite detailed plans and specifications.

And in the month of September of 1973 the Commission did grant second-phase approval, prior approval, to this particular project.

Now, in the city's request or notice, it was stated that no allowance has been made for depreciation since the proposed facilities are only temporary. That particular statement followed the communication from the staff, which was dated May 8, 1973, confirming that the proposed work would be considered temporary.

The project itself was completed and accepted by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Long Beach on July 1, 1974.

During the month of September 1977, approximately three years later, the city was advised that the state was then contending that a 12-percent subsidence allowance would be deducted from the subsidence costs. There is no dispute that the project is 100 percent subsidence, but the state contended at that point in time, as of September 77, a 12-percent depreciation Thowance should be asserted.

During the period February 1972 through May of

1977, 15 projects within the Port, within this town lot area, were closed, that is, they received final audits from the Commission. In none of those cases was depreciation claimed.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Counsel, let me suggest making that argument is digging your hole a little deeper, because our staff is telling us don't do this because there is a bad precedent, and you are harping back to precedent to bootstrap you forward. Take your best shot, but I just want to caution you, because what you just rang a bell in my head is that maybe I ought to say no, to stop the precedent.

MR. PETERSEN: All I want to do is point out -CHAIRPERSON CORY: Go ahead. I just want to make
sure you know how I am responding to what you are saying.

MR. PETERSEN: I fully appreciate your position.

The Port's position at this point in time is that this was deemed a temporary famility, and they always have been, and but for the unfortunate fact that the matter was not closed in a timely fashion, we probably wouldn't be here today disputing this particular point.

CHARRERSON CORY: You have the argument that there is some ocument in '72-'73 referring to it as temporary by the staff?

MR. PETERSEN: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But, what about the basic question as to whether or not it is temporary or it is permanent, aside whether that was a mistake or not, if our fundamental question that the decision hinges upon is permanence versus temporary, what is the fact situation that makes the sewer line temporary?

MR. PETERSEN: It is still in a -- well, the depth at which the sewer is now located, because some portions of this area have been raised. At the time they were not, but subsequently in the past two or three years the area has been raised so now we have a sewer which, in some cases, is up to --

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MR. WHEELER; Well, the sewer is down in some cases to a minus two elevation and the -- [

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Minus two feet?

MR. WHEELER: Right, minus two feet.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Not two-tenths?

MR. WHEELER: That's an elevation.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: It's an elevation off a mean?

MR. WHEELER: Right, mean low or low water. the fill itself -- sorry -- the surface of the ground where

the sewer is located is a minus two elevation, and the

surface to where it has now been filled in a plus 20

elevation. So, there is about 22 feet of fill over portions

of this line at the present time, and it was constructed

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four or five feet -- I'm not sure exactly -- below the surface at the time it was constructed. It was constructed in tide water at the time because there was no other place to put it.

Other portion of the line have between two and four feet of fall, new fill placed over it.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: All right. Let me interrupt you. Is this where we get -- I want to ask Mr. Northrop, our Executive Officer, at times, from our side of the table, the subsidence project in Long Beach starts to look like the House of Windsor, that thore is no end, that you filled up this one, and then the other one you come up two feet higher, and then you just keep building it, and pretty soon we are going to be able to ski in Long Beach.

think the Port of Long Beach would love to make a pool table out of the entire port, and I think that is one issue that is involved in this thing because the parpels to which the sewer line serves, to my understanding, is not city owned. The city is looking with covetous eyes on the piece of property, would certainly like to level it down, and if they could get the sewer moved one more time, would be in good shape.

So, that's the problem as we perceived part of

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COMMISSIONER CURB: It sounds to me like the staff and the city are pretty much in sync here. Is there an overriding argument why we shouldn't go along with the city?

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: Well, on the sewer question,

I think the fundamental issue is that elevations keep

changing on parcels within -- I guess it is a question

overall that the city is of the opinion that the ultimate

best use of the port would be to have everything raised to

the same level. And the staff's position is that there is a

realistic level benchmark, and it may not be even, and

there are certain uncomforts, discomforts that exist from

that, but it is a question of what the state's obligation is.

Put it in perspective, our obligation is to have everything at the same elevation throughout the Harbor, through 138, there is a quartum leap forward in terms of dollar costs, and the difficulty we have in terms of the agreement in Chapter 138, the subsidence costs, the state pays for indirectly from the General Fund. We pay for it out of oil revenues before it gets to the General Fund.

Our control item is prior approval of each project, but by going on a precemeal basis, we get to a point of probably. I would guess neither side really understood what they were really doing when they approved to put in a sewer at this point. The city is contending

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that, gee, they really need the level up here, but it wasn't up here, so we had to put the sewer way down here, so it is obviously temporary. Am I misstating your position:

MR. PETERSEN: No. That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: The staff is saying, hey, wait a minute, we did that. We filled it once, how many times do we have to fill this parcel?

MR. WHEELER: Well, we had not filled the location where the sewer was placed.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: No. But, by implication I think trying to understand the staff's arguments, that the next time the sewer line is there, and you approve that, and then to have the fact that we upgrad it and do the fill and pay for that, that that means that we have to buy another sewer line for them.

MR. THOMPSON: The sewer line was put in to be a permanent line, in fact, as far as the workmanship. The line has been in about five years now. We have only seen the five-year plan future for the Harbor Department. We see where nothing in there indicates that they are going to buy those private-owned parcels that service this to be razed.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: That are serviced by --MR. THOMPSON: Serviced by that. So, as far as we
can see for a 10-year period, at least, this quote

'temporary' line will be in service.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But, while you were out of the room they were quoting a document which referred to the line as being temporary.

MR. THOMPSON: You have to be very careful what you read here, because don't forget this line originally was to go down one street. They started to do a lot of work on it, changed their mind, and put it on another street, and there was another action by the Commission. And I would have to be very careful as to which letters pertain to which, and the word "temporary" nature might have been careting back what the city said was going to be temporary.

MR. TAYLOR: There is nothing temporary, as I understand it, from the staff in the type of construction or the facility. In other words, there is nothing to distinguish this facility from any other sewer line in terms of it's portability.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: While you were out they were quoting from some document of the staff in '73.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: May 23 of '73.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: And I think that is the strongest thing I have heard from their viewpoint, if they have some detrimental resonance, on what the staff had told them.

MR. TAYLOR: Do you have the '73 letter? I don't

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MR. PETERSEN: Yes. oI do.

not sure that that issue, if it's that complicated, we can resolve and it is appropriate to take the Committee's time, and we may have to bounce that issue back for you to piece together and tell us what is there.

MR. TAYLOR: This argument apparently has been developed since Monday, because I discussed the matter on Monday and that comes to me as a surprise on that item. I don't know if it is a correct one or not. I can't tell you today whether that it correct.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I think the facts will have to be developed, and I would like with the Commission's approval to take the sewer issue, give back to the staff for you guys to piece together what they are arguing about.

commissioner Bell: I would like to have both report back to them unless it is very clear that they are two different things.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: What I was planning on doing is then asking the staff what they had come up with out in the hall on the other one. If they don't have a clear delineation as to what the facts are, to send it back to you because you have got to get the facts to where we can at least understand them before we can adjudicate them.

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COMMISSIONER CURB: (Nods head.)

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CHAIRPERSON CORY: What did you learn in the halls?

MF. TAYLOR: I think that if you want to

compromise the matter we can compromise that one. I don't

know -- I think that Mr. Bell's suggestion might be better

in light of the problems that we spoke of, that they be

put over until the next meeting and try to come up with a

better explanation of the situation.

I think there is a real problem of what is temporary and what is permanent, and if the Harbor had its way, nothing would ever be permanent. And if that is the case, then the situation is we have an unending liability and a very significant effect upon state income ultimately, and that is what the staff is hired to guard against.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: We understand that issue.

I would guess that it's the wish of this Commission that
you try -- if we have to go through the hassle, we at least
ought to get down very clearly what each side's position is
and what the significance of our decision will be, rather
than try to fly by the seat of the pants.

MR. TAYLOR? I thought that it was all shook out before today's meeting started.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: But it appears not to be from this side of the table. If it looks clear from your side, I want to know what kind of clear pills you're taking.

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COMMISSIONER BELL: I don't think anything in the Agenda would indicate any explanation of what we have heard today.

I think it ought to be settled before it comes to us so we can understand the two sides.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Item 24 and 25 will be sent back to the staff. Sit down with the people in Long Beagh and see what you can work out.

MR. PETERSEN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: I apologize for taking your time. All right. Twenty-six.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, 26, informing on the subsidence. We find subsidence on 138 to be acceptable.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: All right. We have received that information, approval of third modification of the plan of development and operations and budget, Long Beach Unit, Wilmington Field, Los Angeles County.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: Mr. Chairman, I approve one tar zone well under this modification.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: This bails you out, right.

Anybody in the audience on this outrageous act of the

Executive Officer?

Without objection, Item z/ will be approved as

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Item 28. What's this, another subsidence?

EXECUTIVE OFFICE NORTHROP: No. This is a

1.3 million dollar refurbishing of the lifeguard program in

Long Beach, dismantling some Afeguard towers, some

restrooms and some concession stands.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: That seems like a public use of statewide significance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: 1.3 goes sailing through; 700 falls down the tubes.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Anybody in the audience on this item?

Without objection, Item 28 will be approved as presented. Item 29 and 30 are off the Calendar.

Item 31, approve the leg 1 description submitted by Clearlake for incorporation.

Is there anybody in the audience on this item?
Any questions from commissioners?

COMMISSIONER BELL: I have nothing.

COMMISSIONER CURB: No.

CHAIRRERSON CORY: Without objection, 31 will be approved as presented.

Item 32, acceptance of remocession of concurrent jurisdiction from the United States on 38.69 acres, more or less, at the Naval Air Station at Los Alamitos.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: It is a former Mousing project in Los Alamitos. That's where the "former" 2 comes in. Former housing -- I thought COMMISSIONER BELL: they had given up the Naval Air Station. (Laughter.) 27 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Is there anybody in the audience on Item 32? Any questions from commissioners on this item? COMMISSIONER BELL: They explained to me what 10 those words meant, **1** Yes. Former Naval Mir COMMISSIONER CURB: 12 13 Station. 14 (Laughter.) CHAIRPERSON CORY: "Item 32, without objection," will 15 be approved as presented. 16 Item 33, disclaimer on 857 acres of land in 17 18 Merced County. We don't have an interest? 19 MR. HIGHT: No, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Any questions from the audience? 20 MR. TAYLOR: We are not waiving the fact that 21 22 we may have an interest; we are only waiving the right to 23 compensation on both of those items. 24 We have not resolved the question of whether we 25 we have not resolved the question of --

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Wait a minute, Grag.

MR. TAYLOR: I want to make it clear that there is no disclaim I in either of those Calendar items of an ownership interest. They are just saying that the ownership interest is not sufficient to fight with the federal government over in connection with these projects which we are interested in. And several times the Commission has waived compensation but not waived to interest.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. So, we may have an interest but somebody can use it without paying for it?

MR. TAYBOR: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BELL: Uh, that's what it means

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay

COMMISSIONER BELL: Because it isn't big enough

MR. TAYLOR: Overall, on Balance, the cost isn't worth the battle.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: And the reason for wording it that way is because that is not used as precedent?

MR. TAYLOR: Against any disclaimer of interest within the area we are talking about. It is only a small portion of a waterway, and therefore, we don't think it's worth fighting with them as far as money is concerned.

But, we don't, by making a statement of no interest, want

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to say that opplies to the whole area outside of the project and that's the reason for the distinction.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. Anybody in the audience

Any questions from commissioners?

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Without objection, authorization is granted.

This is a bigger hunk, in Merced and Mariposa

Counties, same item. Anybody in the audience on this item?

Any questions from commissioners?

Without objection, authorization is granted. Status of major litigation.

MR. TAYLOR: There are four items which should be reported to the Commission. At the request of the Commission, we filed a Writ of Mandate trying to review the high water-low water question in connection with Clearlake with the California Supreme Court last week

The Court remanded the writ to the Court of Appeals, which is similar to the procedure which was used in the Murphy case.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Which court?

MR. TATLOR: It went to the San Francisco Count of Appeals.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: OKAY.

MR. TAYLOR: The high water-low water case was also argued in the Court of Appeals in Sacramento on an

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appeal of an dinjunction against the Commission taking any action with regard to high water low water in connection with Lake Tahoe.

COMMISSIONER BELL Take Tahoe.

MR. TAYLOR: The court may rule on the high waterlow water question in that, although it's only one of a
number of issues, and it is also possible for the court not
to decide the issue.

But, both of these actions are consistent with the Commission's direction and the commitment of the Attorney General that we would get this question resolved at the earliest possible time, and that's what we are seeking to do.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: What panel did you have here on that, do you know?

MR. TAYLOR: I don't recall. We will call you after the meeting and let you know who it was.

The second item is there were oral arguments in the United States Supreme Court on whether the United States Supreme Court would accept jurisdiction of the Davis Lake controversy between Arizona and the federal government of California. That is just to determine ownership of that stretch of the Colorado River between the State of Arizona, the State of California and the federal government.

The federal government surprises us and withdrew their arguments that the matter should be held in abeyance pending settlement discussions. The U.S. solicitor got upset with the delays of the Department of Interior and told the cours to take the case, and they would intervene.

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Since he had asked for some word from the Department of Interior alx months before and hadn't heard from them, he withdrew that portion of his brief during oral argument. To, we are hopeful that the Supreme Court will keep the case and appoint a master.

COMMISSIONER BELL: Is Lake Davis where the Colorado Aqueduct takes off?

MR. TAYLOR: I think it is below that point. It'below the City of Blythe, and it's an area near the Palo Verde irrigation people, although not in their direct area. It's a few miles below Blythe.

The third item to that we have been sued by Amigos des Bosa Chica to set aside the 1973 settlement agreement, and that was discussed with the Commission in Executive Session.

CHAIRPERSON CORY: Have you been served on that?

MR. TAYLOR: We have not been served on that.

Signal did file an Answer and a Cross-Complaint which prevents the withdrawal of the case without Signal's approval. And I don't know just exactly how that leaves

things, but we have not been served by either side.

The fourth item is that we have been sued by

L & M Properties in Aqua Hedionda Lagoon in San Diego, which
is a raview of whether or not there is any sovereign title
interest of the state is a lagoon located within the
boundaries of a rancho. And that is the result of a

Coastal Commission action taken on the basis of an area
project study of the State Lands Commission, and that will
be a second lawsuit and may stand more chance of getting a
cloar ruling on that question than the Carman-Ryles case
which the City of LA brought at Marina del Rey. That is a
very significant lawsuit, and that ranks in importance with
the other three that we discussed this morning.

Mr. Northrop asked me to also mention that we had an argument on the Throughput case. Both sides have filed counter summary judgment motions. The matter was argued before Judge Karlton in Sacramento a week and a half ago. WOGA requested permission to file Amended Complaint, and also to add additional argument, and the matter was continued until next month, at which time there will be an argument on whether the Amended Complaint should be filed and a continuation on the motion on the question of summary judgments on both sides.

I don't know whether there will be any other argument after that day or whether the matter will be

concluded. But, it is set for in mid -- I believe the 15th of February. I don't know whether that date will come off 3 It depends upon what additional papers are filed by WOGA in the meantime. **5** CHAIRPERSON CORY: Any other items? 6 MR. TAYLOR: That concludes my report, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRPERSON CORY: Any other business? EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROD: No, Mr. Chairman. 10 CHAIRPERSON CORY: Okay. 11 COMMISSIONER BELL: Sorry Mr. Silberman couldn't get hore. I guess Ways and Maans hever let him loose. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON CORY: The meeting will stand 14 adjourned. The next meeting is --15 The next meeting will EXECUTIVE OFFICER NORTHROP: 16 be February the 22nd in Sacramento, Mr. Chairman. 17 (The meeting of the State Lands Commission 18 was adjourned at 11:30 A.M.) 19 20 21

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## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

T, DIANE LYNN WALTON, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein, that the foregoing Meeting of the State Lands Commission was reported in shorthand by me, Diane Lynn Walton, and . thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of February, 1979.

Lyun Walton

Certified Shorthand Reporter License No. 3067

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