1	פור) מתריד כונו בינו כינו				
2	TRANSCRIPT OF MEETING OF				
3	STATE LANDS COMMISSION APRIL 8, 1957 10:00 AM				
4	*******				
5	PRESENT:				
6	THE COMMISSION: Messrs: John M. Peirce, Chairman				
7	Harold J. Powers Robert C. Kirkwood				
8	STATE LANDS DIVISION:				
9	Messrs: Rufus W. Putnam, Executive Officer F. J. Hortig, Asst. Ex. Officer				
10	Kenneth C. Smith Mrs. Elsie Latta				
11	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:				
12	Mr. J. Shavelson, Deputy Attorney General				
13	APPEARANCES: LONG BEACH: Mr. Harold A. Lingle (Did not speak)				
14	ORANGE COUNTY: Mr. Joel E. Ogle				
15	SANTA BARBARA: (In order of appearance)				
16	Assemblyman James L. Holmes				
17	Messrs: Vern Thomas, District Attorney				
18	Oren Sexton (Hope Ranch) Garrett Van Horne (Goleta)				
19	Milton Duncan (Summerland) Harrison Ryan (Montacito)				
20	Mayor John T. Rickard				
21	Senator John G. Hollister, Jr.				
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2	TTEM	NO. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	PAGE OF CALENDAR	PAGE OF TRANSCRIPT
3 4	1	Transactions by Exec. Officer		11
5	2	Sale of Vacant School Land (Schafer)	6	10
6	3	(Gill)	7	10
7	4	(Stein)	8	10
8	5	(Phelps)	9	10
9	6	(Cain)	10	10
10	7	" (Heisig)	11	10
11	පි	(Mednick)	12	10
12	9	(Mitchell)	13	. 10
	10	" (Bronnenberg)	1.4	10
14	11.	(Stowell)	15	10
15 16	12	Sale of Vacant Federald Land (Spillers	16	10
17	13	Sale of Vacant School Land (Jackson)	1	1
	14	Orange County Controversy	17	4
i	15	Long Beach, City of	18	3
20	16	Legislative	34-65	12
21.	17	Santa Barbara	66	33
22		AB 2073	in the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section sectio	16
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1	ALPHABETICALLY BY SUBJECT					
2 3	SUBJECT	Calendar I tem	Calendar Page	Transcr Page	i.pt	
3 4	Bronnenberg, Rex A.	10	14	10	nk	
5	Cain, Frances J. & Homer	6	10	10	*	
6	Calif. State of, Fish & Game	1	20	11	**	
7	Crown Mining	1	20	11	상상	
8	Fulton, R. H. & Co.	l.	24	11	***	
9	Gill, Will & Sons	3	7	10	*	
IO	Heisig, Fergus & Romayne	7	11	10	*	
11	Huntington State Co. et al	1	32	11	水水	
12	Jackson, Raymond N.	13	1-3	1		
13	LEGISLATIVE Tabulation of bills	16	34-65	12		
14 15	(4 Bills for special considerati (AB 40, 47, 2237, 3869)	on		16		
16	(AB 2073			16		
17	Knight, Harry and Edith	1	30	11	***	
18	LONG BEACH - Subsidence Costs	15	18-19	3		
19	Mednick, Harry	8	12	10	*	
20	Mitchell, Duane	9	13	10	*	
21	Monterey Oil Co.	1	32	17	**	
22	Myco Mining Corp.		23		***	
23	Northern California Plywood	1	25	11	***	
24	ORANGE COUNTY Controversy	14	17	4.		
25	Pacific Tel. and Tel.	1	24	11	2/42/4	
26	Pholps, Tracy I.	5	9	70	>k	
•	Quaker Fioneer Co.	1	29	11	1. 14°	

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1	ALPHABETICAL INDEX continued Calendar Calendar Transcr			717	
2	SUBJECT	Uallendar Item	Page	Transcri Page	
3	Recreational Permits Issued River Lines	i i	33 25	11	अंद अंद संदर्भद
4 5 6 7 8	SANTA BARBARA - Proposed Annexation of Tidelands Assemblyman Holmes Vern Thomas, Dist. Atty. Oren Sexton Garrett Van Horne Milton Duncan Harrison Ryan Mayor Rickard	17	66	33 35 36 47 49 56 60	59
9	San Lorenzo Sportsmen's Club	1	31	11	水水
10	Schafer, Louis	2	6	10	*
11 1	Southern California Gas	1 1	21-23	11	**
12	Southern Pacific Pipe Lines	1	26-28	11	সংসং
13	Spillers, Ray L.	12	16	10	
14	Stein, Oscar and Alex	4	8	10	*
15	Stowell, Frederick	11,	15	10	*
16	Thomas, B. Miles Co.	1	30	11	米米
17 18	TRANSACTIONS CONSUMMATED BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	20-33	11	***
19	Union Oil Co.	1	29	11	**
20	Utah Const. Co.	1	28	11	***
21	Wemple, Claude Co.	1	31	11	३ ८३६
22					
23	* Approval as a group				
24	** Transactions of Executive Of	lficer			
25					
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MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1957 -- 10:00 A.M.

স্বাধান্ত স্থার স্থার স্থার স্থার স্থার স্থার স্থার স্থার

MR. PEIRCE: The meeting will come to order. First item is the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting which took place on March 11, 1957. Copies have been mailed to members of the Commission. Any objections? Any corrections?

MR. PUTNAM: No corrections.

MR. POWERS: Move that we approve.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Seconded.

MR. PEIRCE: Moved and seconded that the minutes be approved and sc will be the order. Now, the matter of setting the next Commission meeting.

MR. PUTNAM: Should be before the 15th of May.

MR. PEIRCE: Before the 15th of May. We can work that out later on.

MR. PUTNAM: Yes.

MR. PEIRCE: Now, Colonel, shall we proceed with the agenda in order?

MR. PUTNAM: We will start with No. 1. We have no appearances. Item 13 on Page 1. Ken, will you take over?

MR. SMITH: Yes. Inat's a sale of vacant school land. An application has been received for the purchase of 322.80 acres in Kern County, minimum of \$2 peracre or total of \$645.60. The land was appraised at a value of \$2,582.40 and advertised on that basis. Due to noncompliance by the Mojave Desert News with publication instructions, the paper

published the first notice of offer of sale on February 21, 1957 instead of February 25, 1957 as ordered. Under these circumstances the bid closing date became 4 p.m. March 23, 1957. Several bids were submitted on the basis of information conveyed to the bidders that the date of first publication occurred on February 25, 1957. On this basis the bidding period would have closed 4 p.m. March 27, 1957. The rules and regulations of the Commission provide for submission of bids by 4 p.m. of the 30th day following the date of first publication. Therefore, it is apparent that the bidders submitted their bids in good faith and in due time but based on two different sets of bid information furnished. Applications and bids received are tabulated on the following page.

In view of the confusion created by the error in publication, the equitable recourse appears to be a recommendation for rejection of all bids and for authorization for republication. It is recommended that the Commission reject all bids and applications received for the 322.80 acres in Kern County set forth in the attached tabulation, direct the return of all bids and applications received, with no release of information with respect to the bid prices, and authorize republication for receipt of new bids.

MR. PUTNAM: May I add, Mr. Chairman, that when this was received in my office I conferred with Mr. Shavelson, our deputy down here, and also Mr. Hassler, another deputy

of the attorney general, and they found that we had no

proper recourse other than rejecting all bids in view of the confusion.

MR. PEIRCE: Any discussion? Objections?

MR. POWERS: No, I have no objections.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Move for recommendation.

MR. PEIRCE: All right, the recommendation is approved.

MR. PUTNAM: Now we have appearances from Long Beach and that will be Item 15 on Page 18. Will you take that over, please, Frank.

MR. HORTIG: On March 11, 1957 the Commission approved the costs proposed to be expended by the City of Long Beach, including subsidence remedial work, during that month and estimated expenditures during the first portion of this month for payrolls and similar items. The same items of subsidence costs which are to be paid during April accountable under subsidence costs not included in projects approved heretofore by the Commission if credit is to be received by the City of Long Beach for such costs under the provisions of Section 5(a) Chapter 29, Statutes of 1956, and the estimated amount of \$40,000, to be expended by the city during the month of May for payroll force account and voucher payment other than construction, will require approval by the Commission if credit is to be received by the city according to the statutes. The detailed accounts for which the amount will be expended are indicated on the tabulation on Page 191 These have been reviewed by the State Lands Division and are

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conformable to similar applications made by the city for prior months, heretofore approved by the Commission; and, therefore, it is recommended that the Commission approve the costs proposed to be expended by the City of Long Beach including subsidence remedial work, as shown on Exhibit A hereof, and the estimated expenditures in the month of May 1957 in the amount of \$40,000 to cover force accounts and vouchers other than construction, subject to the

MR. KIRKWOOD: These are the usual conditions. I'd move the recommendation.

MR. POWERS: I second.

MR. PEIRCE: Moved and seconded that the recommendation is approved.

MR. PUTNAM: Next item -- We have an appearance -Page 17, Item 14 has to do with the Orange County controversy
and we have the District Attorney, the County Counsel from
Orange County present, Mr. Ogle, who I believe wants to be
heard after I make this presentation.

MR. PEIRCE: All right.

MR. PUTNAM:

As a review of what has happened to date — Early in 1956 the State Lands Division received advice that a contract had been consummated between the County of Orange and the American Marine Exploration Company for the production of oil and gas from all tide and submerged lands lying within Orange County except from those lands granted by the Legislature to the City of Newport Beach. The State Lands Commission was advised

of this situation at its meeting of February 9, 1956. At that meeting the Commission took the following action:

"UPON MOTION DULY MADE AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED, IT WAS RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS AUTHORIZED, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, TO OPPOSE THE ISSUANCE OF ANY LEASES OR CONTRACTS BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ORANGE COUNTY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS IN TIDE AND SUBMERGED LAND AREAS AND TO TAKE SUCH ACTION AS MAY BE ADVISABLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

On December 4, 1956 a Complaint for Declaratory Relief was filed by Orange County in the Superior Court for that county. The State Lands Commission was advised to that effect at its meeting on December 5, 1956.

On March 22, 1957 a letter was received by the Executive Officer from the County Gounsel of Orange County requesting that a conference be held before extensive litigation was entered into to see whether or not there is a middle ground for discussion. This conference was held in the office of the State Lands Division on March 27, 1957, and was attended by representatives of the office of the Attorney General, and of the State Lands Division, and by Mr. Joel D. Ogle, the County Counsel.

I think we got your initial wrong.

MR. OGLE: Joel E.

MR. PUTNAM: Mr. Ogle suggested that the litigation might be terminated if arrangements were made so that what ever royalties accrued would be distributed on some basis among the State, the county, and the county's lessee, the

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American Marine Exploration Company. He was not prepared to state what the basis of distribution might be. He further suggested that future leases should be offered by the county in view of his opinion that the county would have greater latitude than the State in their issuance. It was decided by the State's representatives present to take the matter under advisement.

A meeting was held in the office of the Attorney
General on March 29, 1957. It was the unanimous decision
of all those present that the State had a good case, should
not compromise in any manner, and it was suggested that the
executive officer be authorized to advise the County Counsel
of Orange County that no compromise will be effected and
that the case should go to trial.

MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Ogle, County Counsel of Orange County.

MR. OGLE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you have heard
an accurate report up to this point. You have heard the
recommendations of the staff. As you know, this is under
litigation at the present time and you are well aware that
in the Long Beach case, moneys in excess of those usable
for harbor purposes, which was the trust, could be recoverable by the State. I agree to that but I want to point out
that Orange County has never had the from oil moneys or harbor purposes which come from off the coast of Orange
County. I want to further point out, leaving out Long
Beach, that between 80 and 90 percent -- you'll correct me,

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE, STATE OF GALIFORNIA

Mr. Hortig, if I am in error — between 80 and 90 percent of the entire State revenue, leaving out Long Beach, comes from off the coast of Orange County. I merely want to go on record at this time in indicating where we go from here, and if you will bear with me for just one moment I would like to review it.

In the year 1919 a grant was made from the State of 7 California to the County of Orange for all tide and submerged lands bordering upon and under Newport Bay, except that granted to the City of Newport Beach. Pursuant to that grant and in reliance upon that grant, the County of 11 12 Orange did build into the ocean, in the unincorporated area 13 I mean, outside the city, on a bond issue voted by the county of a half million dollars. A half million does not 14 sound like much today, but I believe the population -- and 15 I am not sure of that - was somewhere around 30 to 35,000, 16 17 maybe less, in the year 1919. It was a pretty good, sizeable 18 bond issue, so that I contend in reliance upon that grant 19 we did do something out there to the limit of our then 20 ability. I understand no oil was ever under consideration 21 in 1919, not a thing.

The City of Newport Beach was likewise granted in the year 1919, the same year, title to submerged lands bordering upon land then owned by the City of Newport Beach, which was very, very small. The City of Newport Beach, recognizing that fact, came back into the State Legislation in 1927,

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got another grant from the State to the tide and submerged lands in the inner bay not heretofore granted. Then, in 1929, they came back to the State Legislature again and asked the State Legislature for the submerged lands in the ocean. That dealt only with the ocean. In that grant, in 1929, they granted to the City of Newport Beach such lands out in the ocean as were not theretofore granted to the County of Orange. Again that legislative confirmation.

Gentlemen, we are not, we believe, greedy in wanting to rest upon our grant and have some moneys for the development of harbors within our county where they are entitled to it under the law and we think they are entitled to it equitably. Our records show that our recreation and harbor facilities in Orange County are used by — that is, 90 percent of the use, approximately, comes from people outside of Orange County. I, therefore, say that we are not selfish in that respect. It's just too bad that we have one of the most beautiful coast lines in Southern California — or, in fact in California, I don't care which — and we want to develop it.

Now, I realize the recommendation of your staff; and if we are forced to that recommendation, gantlemen, we are not going to give up. We are going forward to the last court of the land, believe me; and if we do, we will be compelled to ask the State of California for an accounting for every barrel of oil or royalty taken by the State since the

year 1919 if we are forced to that position. I leave it 1 2 in your hands, gentlemen. 3 MR. PEIRCE: Thank you, Mr. Ogle. Colonel Putnam? 4 No further reply, sir. MR. PUTNAM: 5 Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the MR. KIRKWOOD: 6 recommendation made by the staff is concurred in by the 7 Attorney General's office and it is their request also 8 that we pass it. I move the recommendation. 9 MR. POWERS: I'd like to ask the Attorney General's 10 office -- is it your conception that you have a case here 11 that you can definitely win? Is the State in the right on 12 this? 13 MR. SHAVELSON: That's the consensus of opinion in our 14 office. 15 MR. POWERS: The Attorney General feels that the State 16 is absolutely in the right and Newport Beach is in the 17 wrong? MR. SHAVELSON: 18 Orange County, yes sir. 19 MR. POWERS: Orange County. That's all I have. 20 MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Kirkwood moves ... 21 MR. POWERS: O.K. with me. 22 MR. PEIRCE: And Governor Powers seconds the motion, 23 that the recommendation of the staff with regard to this 24 matter be approved, and so will be the order. 25 MR. POWERS: This was 14, wasn't it? 26 MR. PEIRCE: Page 17, yes.

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         MR. PUTNAM: I think we might go back then. You have
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    no appearances, have you, Frank?
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         MR. HORTIG:
                     No sir.
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         MR. PUTNAM: To Page 4, where we begin -- a number
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    of land sales items which are all standard, advertised,
    highest bid been taken, and we recommend the authorization
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    for sale of the land as listed in this tabulation.
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         MR. KIRKWOOD: I'd move the recommendation on Page 4.
         MR. SMITH: That carries through 15.
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         MR. PEIRCE: 4 through 15?
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         MR. PUTNAM: Yes, the details are on the following
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    pages.
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         MR. POWERS:
                      That's a big group of land sales, isn't
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    it?
         MR. PUTNAM:
                      Doing a land office business.
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         MR. POWERS: This is going to slow down some day,
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    isn't it?
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         MR. PUTNAM: Yes, there won't be any left. If you
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    will recall, a couple of years ago I asked for authority
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    to employ two new appraisers to appraise school lands.
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    have them busy on current sales.
                        O. K. with me.
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         MR. POWERS: That's O.K. with me. Everything is in order?
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         MR. PEIRCE: It has been moved and seconded that the
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    sales be approved and so will be the order.
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                                                 I'll read the
         MR. SMITH: One more item on Page 16.
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    recommendation. It is recommended that the Commission deter-
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    mine it is to the advantage of the State to select 840 acres
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in Mendocino County: that the Commission find that said
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    Federal land is not suitable for cultivation, and that the
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    Commission approve such selection and authorize the sale
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    to Ray L. Spillers at the appraised cash price of $8,400
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    subject to all statutory reservations including minerals.
        MR. PEIRCE: Any questions?
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         MR. POWERS: That's O. K. I move.
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        MR. KIRKWOOD: Second.
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        MR. PEIRCE: Moved and seconded. Recommendation is
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    approved.
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        MR. PUTNAM: We covered 17, 18 and 19. We get down
   to Page 20.
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         MR. HORTIG: To 33.
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        MR. PUTNAM: To 33 inclusive. They are minor trans-
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   actions which were consummated by the executive officer.
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        MR. KIRKWOOD: Those have been reviewed by my office.
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        MR. PEIRCE: I have looked them over and they seem to
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   be in order.
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        MR. KIRKWOOD: Is there a recommendation there?
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        MR. PUTNAM: Yes, it is recommended that the Commission
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   confirm the action of the executive officer.
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         MR. POWERS: That's O.K. MR. KIRKWOOD: I will second.
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        MR. PEIRCE: All right. Moved and seconded and so
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   will be the order.
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        MR. POWERS: The State retains the mineral rights to
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   most of these lands?
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MR. PUTNAM: Yes. Now, it is left to you for legislation. You've got a final supplement?

MR. MORTIG: Between Pages 34 and 65 are a tabulation of those bills that were heretofore suggested for legislative consideration by the staff, with the Commission's approval These arear on pages 34 and 35

MR. POWERS: Mine runs out at 33.

MR. HORTIG ... you have a new calendar there, Governot.

... and the following pages cover those bills that are pending which -- starting on Page 37 -- which could affect the administrative cognizance of the Commission. These are a repetition and status report on the bills considered by the Commission at the last meeting, with the exception, as indicated on Page 65, that Senate Bills 978 and 2220 and Assembly Bills 2400, 3831, 3154 and 3812 were not previously reported and have been included in this tabulation. Therefore, it is recommended that, in conformance with the approval at the last meeting, the Commission authorize the staff to discuss all measures as tabulated hereinbefore with the authors and attend the committee meetings for the purpose of presentation of reports of facts and existing Commission administrative procedure and regulations pertinent thereto.

MR. PEIRCE: You have heard the recommendation.

MR. POWERS: That's O.K. MR. KIRKWOOD: Second.

MR. PEIRCE: All right. Moved and seconded that the recommendation be approved and so will be the order.

MR. PEIRCE: Now, Mr. Hortig, are there any highlights of bills pending before the Legislature that should be called to our particular attention?

MR. HORTIG: I believe this appears in particular, Mr. Peirce, this morning on the last page of the supplement which we haven't come to yet, which also refers to legislation and on which possible Commission action is required approval. And interpolating at that point the four bills introduced by Assemblyman Miller, two by Assemblyman Shell and one by Assemblyman Bruce Allen, which relate to the phase of setting royalty rates under the Cunningham-Shell Act and which will be heard by the Assembly Committee of Manufacturing, Oil and Mining Industry on the evening of April 16th. All bills proposing to change those phases of the act are to be heard in a series and this, of course, will be of specific and primary interest to the Commission.

MR. PUTNAM: Well, it is proposed, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Hortig and I attend that session on the evening of the 16th and discuss the matter factually, because we haven't Commission approval in any form.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Mr. Chairman, I would think that at our next meeting if possible — that will be subsequent to this first public hearing on these bills and when we know a little more as to what the attitudes are — that we have an agenda item that would explore the possibility of a recommendation by this Commission on the subject of amendment to the Shell-

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1 Cunningham Act. It seems to me that we, as a Commission, 2 should take a position as to whether the bill or the act 3 needs amendment and some guidance, at least, as to the type 4 of amendment we think would be satisfactory. We did go 5 on record two years ago with the Assembly as supporting and 6 asking for legislation and I think they are entitled to 7 know whether we are satisfied with it and, if not, what 8 changes should be proposed. So I would like to see included 9 a calendar item. My own thinking is that we can't be satis-10 fied with the existing law. My reaction to it has been that 11 it is too restrictive. I can't see that the classification 12 between wild cat areas and proven areas -- that isn't the 13 definition used in the act but that's what they are essen-14 tially talking about -- if it has proved helpful, it's a 15 difficult one for us to administer; and I don't think the 16 way the act is set up it is of any benefit to the State. 17 I would think if we are left with the present provision, 18 the only way to protect the State would be to restrict wild 19 cat areas to three miles and checkerboard them. I think we 20 ought to explore that. 21 22

As far as the royalty setup is concerned, I can't feel that we have adequate discretion. I'd like to see us have exactly the same discretion as the Federal government has and have some leeway here. I think this ought to be explored and the Legislature and the people of the State of California should know a little of our thinking as a Commission on these

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different problems. So I would ask that we do put it on the agenda for the next meeting.

MR. POWERS: Well, we can look it over. I don't know, Bob, I don't want to go in and tell the Legislature what to do.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I don't think it is a guestion of telling the Legislature what to do, but I do think that we found in administering the law that there are certain difficulties and I think they are entitled to know what those difficulties are and to know whether with revisions in the law we would feel that we could do a better job on behalf of the State; and that was what they asked us two years agb and at that time we said "we do want this law" and that's why I think we're under some obligation

MR. POWERS: I would be willing to look them over. \mathbf{I} don't know how far I would be willing to go and tell them; but I would be willing to look them all over.

MR. PEIRCE: Well, I have no objection. I believe it would be a good idea for us to review this legislation carefully and surely, if we are invited to comment thereon, it should be our duty - if we have anything to say - to speak up, so that the Legislature may have the benefit of our views. As I recall, two years ago all three of us appeared before the Senate Committee and expressed our support of the legislation.

MR. KIRKWOOD: That's right.

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1 MR. PUTNAM: You wish specific reference to those 2 four bills without having to plow through this? 3 MR. KIRKWOOD: That's what I would think. 4 MR. HORTIG: Separate review of what the results are 5 from the hearing, which will take place on the 16th, and 6 suggestions for further consideration by the Commission? 7 MR. KIRKWOOD: That's right. 8 MR. PUTNAM: Can't you put in the record, then, Frank. 9 the numbers of those bills -- the designations of them? 10 MR. HORTIG: Yes, I can... A. B. 40, 47, 2237 and 11 3869. 12 MR. PEIRCE: Why can't you give us a progress report 13 with respect to this matter as soon as the legislative 14 hearing is completed on April 16th and in advance of the next 15 meeting of the Commission? 16 MR. HORTIG: I can do that, sir. 17 MR. PEIRCE: Any further discussion? All right. 18 MR. PUTNAM: Is the resolution approved? We are 19 authorized to continue 20 MR. PEIRCE: Yes, that was approved. 21 MR. HORTIG: Then, the very last page of the calendar, 22 gentlemen, the typed page ... Assembly Bill 2073, to be 23 heard by the Committee on Governmental Efficiency and 24 Economy on April 16. Would add Section 6109 to the Public 25 Resources Code, to require that all meetings of the State 26 Lands Commission be public; and 6110, to make all records of

the Commission open to public inspection. You gentlemen have a copy of the bill before you. While all sessions of the Commission have been held heretofore as public meetings, the 3 Infressity for prompt action in a few instances has not permitted the giving of substantial advance notice as to such meetings, therefore it is suggested that consideration might be given in the proposed addition of 6109 to the occasional Inecessity for Commission action without complete public ladvance notice.

10 Proposed Section 6110 would open State oil, gas and 11 other mineral lease accounting records to public inspection 12 Oil, gas and other bid and lease documents have been consid-13 ered as public records at the State Lands Division. 14 the operating records are required by Division 3 of the Pub-15 lic Resources Code to be filed as confidential information 16 with the Division of Oil and Gas. Such records cannot be 17 obtained from that division even by subpoena. Lease account-18 ling records have been made public in the form of total activity in a specific oil and gas field, or total activity as 19 to a particular mineral. It is not felt to be of interest to the public (including the State's lessees) to publicize 22 financial data on individual competitive lessees.

It is recommended that the Commission authorize the staff to inform Assemblyman Brown of the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy of the following recommendations on 2073: (1) In proposed 6109 Public Resources

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Code, consideration should be given to the occasional necessity for States Lands Commission action without complete advance public notice; (2) Individual oil, gas and other mineral lease and exploration permit operating and accounting records should be excluded from the records to be made available for public inspection under Section 6110 Fublic Resources Code.

MR. PEIRCE: Now, on Item No. 1, the bill says all meetings of the Commission shall be open and public.

MR. HORTIG: Right, sir.

MR. PEIRCE: And all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the Commission. Now, we have always followed this rule so far as I know, and the only question is publication of notice or giving of notice with respect to meetings, so that the general public may have some advance notice of such meetings.

'IR. HORTIG: That's correct.

MR. PEIRCE: What if this section remains as is? There is no other requirement in the law that advance notice be given?

MR. HORTIG: No sir, the current requirements of the law are simply that the Commission shall meet on due notice to all members thereof, at such times and places in the State for the proper transaction of the business committed to it. Our problem, as we see it, Mr. Peirce, is one not as stated specifically in the law, but simply the practice

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that has been followed. As you have indicated, current and past Commission action has accomplished exactly what this law says in words. Seemingly, therefore, the addition of this section shouldn't change anything, as you have indicated. However, in practice the only objection we have to it is that in some few instances it had been necessary to have prompt Commission action and there had not been full scale broadcasting of advance notice, statewide, that the meeting was to be held. So, therefore, it is felt that simply as a matter of forestalling further objections in the future, if this is now to be spelled out in the law, that possibly that point should be covered. Admittedly, we could proceed with the addition of this feature without apparently a single necessary change in administrative procedure or action by the Commission.

MR. POWERS: Mr. Chairman, let me ask this -- this would prohibit us from resolving into an executive session?

MR. PUTNAM: I believe that is the intent.

MR. POWERS: Personally, I think that is wrong. To go back, every committee of the Legislature has the right on specific occasions to resolve into an executive session.

The Legislature itself has that. The Senate has the right to resolve into an executive session. It's usually been very rarely, because the press usually takes care of it to see there are no private meetings. So I don't think there is any violation of anything that's in confidence or that any

1 bad could come from retaining that privilege. I wouldn't 2 want to take it away from the legislative committees or the 3 Legislature itself, and I do not think, speaking personally, I don't think it should be taken away from any duly author-5 ized committee. There may be occasions, and I have seen it 6 in the Senate, where the Senate has resolved itself into an executive session. So I think you are taking something here that is uncalled for. There has never been an executive session so far, maybe there never will be; but we should 10 always retain that right, in my opinion. 11 MR. PUTNAM: If that were followed, we would change

MR. PUTNAM: If that were followed, we would change Item 1 in the recommendation so as to oppose this.

MR. POWERS: I am just speaking personally. I think the Legislature and every committee and every commission — and I assume that they will — exercise a great deal of judgment in calling an executive session. I think, as I mentioned a moment ago, I think they have to; as I said, the press has always taken care of that.

MR.KIRKWOOD: This is the provision which Brown is taking up with each of the Commissions, isn't it?

MR. PUTNAM: That's right.

MR. PEIRCE: Seventy of them.

MR. POWERS: None of them have been resolved in executive session.

MR. HORTIG: I note that with the Committee on Fish and Game, that an agreement was reached according to the

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press, between the Commission and Assemblyman Brown, to to accept such exceptions where executive sessions can be held on special occasions for certain examinations and personnel hearings.

MR. KIRKWOOD: He is not including that kind of an exception generally?

MR. HORTIG: No sir. Each one of the bills has started out in this general, all-inclusive form, and then being amended as a result of discussion as to the full operating problems. It is my feeling that in this instance we have, unfortunately, so many unique problems that we do not fall into the general hopper and this should be considered by the committee - on the basis of Commission approval.

MR. PEIRCE: Well, so far as I am concerned, I can't recall any instance where the State Lands Commission has found it either desirable or necessary to go into executive session and I gain certain comfort out of having representatives of the public and other interested groups present, so that we may have the benefit of their counsel whenever we consider matters that involve the public interest. While I am mindful of what Mr. Hortig has pointed out, that if we are required to give, we will say, two weeks' notice or thirty days' notice or something of that character, so that the general public may know of our anticipated meetings, we may be precluded from taking care of emergency matters which do arise from time to time. Now the law, or rather the

bill as it is written in this record, apparently does not require any public notice or written notice, so that may not be a problem unless it comes about by some inference that is not readily apparent.

MR. HORTIG: Certainly there is an inference. How public is a meeting on which there wasn't a certain extensive amount of notice? As long as it isn't defined, it is always subject to attack. On the other hand, we don't have to borrow trouble. We have operated effectively and, as you say, with public meetings up to now. As to that phase — why the bill does not appear to do anything beyond the points as raised by Governor Powers — that it should pre— clude executive sessions if ever there should become a necessity

MR. KTRKWOOD: Well, I can't see any occasion when, from the standpoint of the Commission, there would be occasion for executive, non-open sessions. The only thing would be where it was from the standpoint of protection of individuals dealing with the Commission, that perhaps there should be confidential relationship.

MR. POWERS: Well, Bob, that isn't the theory. I probably would be the last one — I've always voted for open sessions — I probably would be the last one to want to go into an executive session, but in cases of hiring personnel and so forth it might be possible. I don't want to sacrifice a right. There probably has never been a

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violation of this rule. We never had one, so we haven't violated, so why sacrifice it? The Schate in twenty—two years has only gone into executive session once, so I think it is very right that they did do it at that particular time. I don't see any use of sacrificing a right when you haven't violated it. It could be in the hiring of personnel we would go into executive session. It could be to the benefit of everybody concerned.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Butch, I just don't see how we can run into trouble by moving along with the spirit of this law. I do think there should be exploration with Brown on the notice of the thing and as to what he has developed as to other commissions. But I can't see anything unique about this commission as far as our meetings are concerned, the subject matter that is brought to our attention at those meetings. I would feel that the same protection should be set up for people appearing here that would be granted in other cases. Now, that might be true in personnel, although personnel records are available to the public.

MR. PUTNAM: We have had occasions, gentlemen, the present Commission and the prior one, where an emergency came up about a very important lease of some kind or other and I would contact you gentlemen by phone, you would hold a quickie session and there was no notice given, and action was taken. Now, that's almost equivalent to executive action. But the action thus taken is confirmed at the next open meeting

of the Commission. That's happened a few times.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Well, the problem of notice of a meeting is something different from being open and I think that they do contemplate ... I hadn't heard that they had/not contemplated that you couldn't put supplemental matter on the agenda or things of that sort, or even, if occasion arose, call a meeting. My reaction would be that this No. 1 part of the recommendation is O.K. and that you should explore and adjust. I don't feel we should be treated differently from any other commission and we should be just as fully compatible with the provision that our information should be fully public.

MR. PEIRCE: Isn't there a distinction between the three members of this Commission sitting down for lunch to discuss a delicate matter involving personnel, where no action is taken, and a meeting where we are acting as a Commission under the law?

MR. PUTNAM: I think there is. You could have a conference that wouldn't be an executive session -- that luncheon meeting.

MR. PEIRCE: But is it a meeting that --- in other words, if we have lunch together, discuss informally some rather delicate matter concerning the personnel, such as drunk driving, that's not a meeting of the Commission. We merely discuss the facts informally and later on, if it is necessary to take action, the meeting of the Commission is

called, the meeting is open to the public, and if the general public is concerned protests can be submitted, and the thing is right out in the open. I don't see any practical difficulty to Section 1; but Section 2 is a very serious matter, with respect to these records which are confidential or semi-confidential, and would upset the entire tideland development program if those records with respect to core drilling and samples and so on would be made public, because the various oil companies are competitors and they don't want their information to get into the hands of their competitors, as I understand it.

MR. HORTIG: The additional practical difficulty is that there are so many interested percentage holders in various leases, who seize upon any opportunity to acquire records to serve as a basis for litigation, that we would probably need considerable additional effice space simply to give them a place to sit while we give the public a place to investigate these records, to no advantage of the State or the general public.

MR. PEIKCE: Well, gentlemen, we have before us these two recommendations of the staff, one relative to Section 1 of 1 2 bill ----

MR. KIRKWOOD: Is there any bill which removes the confidentiality from these records so far as the Division of Oil and Gas is concerned?

MR. HORTIG: No sir.

1 MR. KIRKWOOD: So if the argument for confidentiality 2 there is good, it ought to be in our position, too. 3 MR. HORTIG: It would seem to be an untenable position. 4 to have the same records confidential in Oil and Gas and 5 not confidential with State Lands, yet we need these records 6 too, pursuant to 7 MR. PEIRCE: Well, let us dispose of Section 1 first. 8 What shall be our advice to the staff with regard to 9 Section 1: The recommendation deals with the advance pub-10 lic notice. 11 MR. POWERS: Well, my objection - I am just going to 12 retain it, because we have never held an executive session, 13 we probably never will, we haven't violated anything on that; 14 so I oppose a law to prohibit us from doing something we 15 have never done. 16 MR. PEIRCE: You recommend a "no" vote? MR. POWERS: That's my personal opinion. I would 17 18 retain for every commission, every committee and every 19 commission, the same rights. 20 MR. PETRCE: Bob? MR. KIRKWOOD: I would recommend as the staff has 21 22 recommended on No. 1 -- would so move. MR. PEIRCE: All right, I concur in Mr. Kirkwood's 23 24 recommendation. 25 MR. POWERS: And mine is no. 26 MR. PEIRCE: And Governor Powers is voting no. Now,

on Recommendation No. 2, which deals with Section 2 of the bill, which reads: "All records of the Commission shall be open to inspection to the public during regular office hours", recommendation is that the individual oil, gas and other mineral lease and exploration permit operating and accounting records should be excluded from the records to be made available for public inspection under Section 6110 Public Resources Code.

MR. PUTNAM: May I suggest here, Mr. Peirce, that perhaps there ought to be a line drawn a little more closely. I don't see why there should be public records of our rreliminary negotiations with a potential lessee for a pier or something of that kind. The burden on the office to dig out those records for any, I'll call them snoopers, and that's what they are, would be terrific.

MR. PEIRCE: Do you have much trouble with people coming it?

MR. PUTNAM: We have had several who give us plenty of headaches and we have refused to let them see the records.

MR. PEIRCE: I can't recall any instance in the Department of Finance where that is truly a problem; and when any newspaper man or any citizen comes in and asks to see a certain file or certain record, I have found it quite convenient to make that information available and it has not created any problem. Now, there may be other instances with which I am not familiar...

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MR. POWERS: Well, does this go beyond the point?

We have this confidential information regarding the exploration that you have made on certain tidelands that should not be made public; but the other — I don't see why not make that public to the press or anybody else. In Kirkwood's office the press has the right to go and see all the records. They should have the same with the Land Commission, with the exception of the bidding.

MR. KIRKWOOD: This thing gets awfully complicated where you are talking of confidential papers of an individual citizen and something where you are talking about our action. Isn't this the same thing they have been discussing on the superintendent of banks? And I would think the same line of distinction should be observed here? In your discussion with Brown, it would be on that basis — to the extent that matters are obtainable because of their confidentiality we should be able to reasonably keep in confidence; but anything that is a working paper, in effect, of this agency should be a public record.

MR. POWERS: You just have to put up with snoopers.

MR. HORTIG: As a practical matter, I think we should present to the Commission that while it has been a burden we have had no real operational difficulty proceeding exactly in the manner that would be accomplished if these recommendations were adopted. I think that probably should be as good an argument to Assemblyman Brown why the statutory

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can't do with, for instance, the Franchise Tax Board, there again we would have something incongruous — its being unobtainable through the Francise Tax but obtainable through State Lands as a public record.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I would think the staff should explore that with Mr. Brown — the problems that are raised and what his understanding is as to the records of the Commission as against records that are records actually of the individual who is dealing with the Commission and which are on file with us for specific purposes and which would not be available if they weren't to be kept confidential; and be sure that there is no misunderstanding on this section.

It may be that some definition there should be included.

I think that is basically what they are asking us.

MR. POWERS: Let me ask you this — what records do you have that are strictly confidential besides the data on State lands prior to being leased to an oil company?

MR. HORTIG: All the data on actual lease operations during the period that there is development and production of oil and gas. Now, the development records with respect to the individual wells are filed with the Division of Oil and Gas under Division 3 as a confidential record, now even available to subpoena. The same data, naturally, we must have if we review the engineering and give advance approval as a part of lease operations.

MR. POWERS: Let me ask you one further question then.

What confidential data do we have other than our oil lands?

MR. SMITH: I might mention our school land applications, where competitive bidding might occur — applications prior to advertising. As a general matter and practice, we don't give out that information even though we have requests, as to who the prior applicants are. I do not think it's good practice to give it out because individuals could band together and refuse to bid if they knew who prior applicants were.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I don't think there is any intention on the part of this legislation to ...

MR. POWERS: I don't think the intent is to get things like that.

MR. KIRKWOOD: I don't think that would be considered as a record.

MR. POWERS: I don't think it pertains to executive sessions, either.

MR. PEIRCE: Well, on this Item No. 2 it would seem that Mr. Hortig or Mr. Putnam should discuss with Assemblyman Brown the practical problems involved so that this wont be enacted as it is and make these records public, which I don't think is the intent.

MR. KIRKWOOD: Just looking at this bill, it doesn't look that way to me.

MR. HCRTIG: This is the sum total of what is proposed to be done to the Public Resources Code as such.

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MR. PETRCE: Are you ready to indicate your desires with respect to Recommendation No. 2?

MR. KIRKWOOD: It seems to me to come close enough to what we have been talking about.

MR. POWERS: O. K.

MR. PEIRCE: The second part of the recommendation is, therefore, approved unanimously by the Commission.

MR. PUTNAM: That leaves us with Santa Barbara.

MR. PETRCE: Now, the Santa Barbara question was set to be heard at 11:30, which is almost twenty-five minutes from now. Senator Hollister of Santa Barbara desires to be present. There are several people here already. I am reluctant to suggest that we proceed with this hearing in view of the fact that we set 11:30 as the time to hear it, assuming that by that time we would be through with our regular agenda. Colonel, would you suggest a recess?

MR. PUTNAM: I would suggest one to 11:30.

MR. PEIRCE: Ladies and gentlemen, the State Lands Commission will be in recess until 11:30, at which time we are going to consider certain testimony from people from the Santa Barbara area in regard to annexing certain tide and submerged lands along the coast of that Vicinity.

(RECESS)

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1957 -- 11:30 A.M.

স্বাধ্যার স্বাধ্যার স্বাধ্যার স্বাধ্যার স্বাধ্যার স্বাধ্যার

MR. PEIRCE: All right, the meeting will come to order and, as I indicated previously, this is to discuss a question involving a proposed annexation to the City of Santa Barbara. Several local citizens are present who desire to be heard, in order to give us background information. Colonel Putnam, will you supply us with whatever information you desire.

MR. PUTNAM: Yes. We have on Page 66 of the calendar an item entitled PROPOSED ANNEXATIONS BY THE CITY OF SANTA BARBARA. On March 22, 1957, this office — that is the State Lands office — received advice that the City of Santa Barbara had indicated that it proposed to extend its boundaries to the east and the west along the cost so as to include all of the tide and submerged land s in the so-called "sanctuary area" as set forth in the Cunningham-Shell Act. Upon consultation with the office of the Attorney General, a telegram was sent on March 23, 1957 by Deputy Attorney General John F. Hassler to the Chairman of the County Boundary Commission, which was to investigate and report as to its recommendations with respect to the change in boundaries.

It was learned that the County Boundary Commission had the matter in hand and was expected to render a report to the City Council of Santa Barbara at its meeting April 11, 1957 -- to interpose at this point, I understand that the

County Boundary Committee has been meeting this morning in connection with this matter --

It was further learned that upon receipt by the City Council of recommendations from the County Boundary Commission the Council would set a date in the future, 40 to 60 days ahead, at which time a hearing would be held by the Council. Following that hearing, the Council would probably take such action as it would deem legal and appropriate.

The question of the authority of the State Lands Commission in cases of this character is presently under consideration by the office of the Attorney General. This office has been the recipient of telegrams and letters from residents of uplands communities such as Summerland and Goleta, protesting the proposed annexation, which covers tide and submerged lands adjoining these communities.

It is understood that representatives of these communities are in attendance at this meeting and desire to be heard.

On April 1, 1957, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara passed and adopted a resolution opposing the proposed annexation and requesting that the Governor of the State, the members of the State Lands Commission and the Attorney General of the State of California protest before the Council of the City of Santa Barbara at such time as the public hearings on this matter may be held, inclusion of any of the tidela ds beyond the east and west limits of the boundaries of the City of Santa Barbara. If

the Commission agrees, it is proposed to have this resolution incorporated in the transcript of this meeting.

MR. PEIRCE: Before we proceed, Senator Hollister and Assemblyman Holmes of Santa Barbara are here. Do either or both of you want to say anything by way of introducing the other people from Santa Barbara? Mr. Holmes.

ASSEMBLYMAN HOLMES: Mr. Peirce and members of the Land Commission, I would like to have this opportunity to introduce my friends from Santa Barbara County who are here. I think first I will introduce Mr. Vern Thomas, who is District Attorney of Santa Barbara County, and next to him is Mr. Harrison Ryan, who I understand is the Counsel; Mr. Duncan of Summerland, and, I believe, the Secretary. And next to her is Mayor Rickard of Santa Barbara and Mr. Kleveland, who represents the Santa Barbara News-Press.

We have here as an interested visitor too, my County Auditor, Albert Eaves, and Mr. Sexton from Hope Ranch; and my good friend, Mr. Garrett Van Horne from the Goleta area and, of course, Senator Hollister.

VOICE: Russell Williams.

ASSEMBLYMAN HOLDES: I am sorry -- Mr. Williams.

Have I missed anyone else? I would like to make this statement to the Commission -- that as a representative of Santa Barbara and the Assembly, I am not taking sides pro or con on this because I feel it is a little family fight among those down there, and I am very grateful that you

have set up the hearing through the work of Jack (phonetic) so that they can at least present their views; and I am thanking you very much now for the hearing and the fairness I know you will give both sides in this hearing.

MR. PEIRCE: Thank you, Mr. Holmes. Now, Mr. Thomas, would you care to lead off please?

MR. THOMAS: Yes. Members of the Commission, I didn't expect that I would be back before this Commission so soon. As I recall the tidelands matter, the sanctuary, and cooperative work between the Commission and the City and County of Santa Barbara and the oil industry, there was a full exchange of data and information, so that this Commission had the advantage of knowing the position of the various parties; and consequently, out of that discussion, finally came a law which perioded the sanctuary, which represented the joint efforts of everybody to try to solve a rather pressing problem.

Similarly, with respect to other areas of the coast line, in which Santa Barbara was interested, you will recall that unincorporated areas of the county were represented before your Commission hearing in an attempt — and the oil industry — as an attempt to devise a system of reasonable regulations which would enable this Commission to exploit the tidelands and areas were they should be exploited in the interests of the people of California; and I think that as a result of that cooperation the Commission has set up a

& Corrected for letter of 4/16/57 from m. Thomas.

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as viewed from the standpoint of the County of Santa Barbara I don't know how the city feels about it, because they didn't have any representative that participated in any way, shape or form in those regulations — but as far as we were concerned, we were satisfied with the powers that reside in this Commission in order to protect interests on shore — protect against rellusion and all the multiple problems that can arise from exploitation of the tidelands.

I regret the necessity of appearing here before you today. Ordinarily, annexation matters involving cities are purely a local matter in which the county does not take any active participation. The local communities are allowed to work out their own problems — it is self—determination, it is democracy — any action under ordinarily annexation procedure. But this is not a family feud, as it were, solely and exclusively a family dispute. We sincerely and honestly believe that the State interests of California and the powers and duties of this Commission are involved in this matter.

Now, with respect to this proposed annexation at Santa Barbara -- different from the procedures that I have heretofore mentioned, where there was cooperation, discussion and understanding and attempting to work out a sensible, rational program -- along comes out, without this discussion, without this interchange of information, a sudden attempt to

annex certain boundaries, including the entire sanctuary area beyond to the east and to the west of the boundaries of Santa Barbara.

Now, certainly, as the county — officially, I think, I represent the thinking of most of the Board of Supervisors and other officials interested in planning — we are only too anxious to see that the City of Santa Barbara will in time expand in land and take over certain areas which may be in need of city services. We hope that, for example, by creating a city growth which creates understanding, which creates a public reputation for ability to solve the problems and to handle them efficiently and capably, that there will be an expansion in certain areas of the city limits. I think that it's inevitable in time, but they have got to demonstrate it before unincorporated areas are going to permit annexation of their areas to the City of Santa Barbara.

There is not in this proceeding, gentlemen, an overwhelming demand by the unincorporated areas who are directly
affected by this annexation. They are not asking for the
benefit of these services which some day Santa Barbara might
be in a position to give them. They prefer to work out their
own destiny and it's for that reason principally that I
appear here today.

The City of Santa Barbara has suddenly, without an interchange of thought and public dissemination of information, sought to annex all the tidelands involving the sanctuary.

orested for tette of 4/16/57 for Mr. Thomas.

They certainly materially contributed to its creation, but this Commission can certainly vouch for the fact that I appeared as the sole representative from Santa Barbara in order to try to do something about this problem. Then later there was regular attendance by the City of Santa Barbara. So it cannot be claimed from the history of this legislation that they should be regarded as the paramount protector of the tidelands area — the unincorporated area.

The County of Santa Barbara as a whole is willing and anxious that this Commission have full discretion with respect to the tidelands and as an administrative body that's where this power resides.

Now, why are we concerned? Why is this a matter of State interest? And why are you men directly concerned about this matter? I think the answer is very, very obvious. This annexation, involving some fifteen miles way beyond the easterly and westerly boundaries of the City of Santa Barbara, creates a precedent, creates a practice which could very well set up a chain reaction in this State up and down the coast, where cities would be attempting to take in the tidelands for many purposes. Certainly, as far as the tidelands are concerned, gentlemen, they cannot render the municipal service which is the basic motivating force behind annexation of land — police protection, fire protection, better water development, and all the numerous advantages that sometimes follow from municipal annexations.

But with respect to the tidelands, how can it be remotely claimed, particularly when the area is to be far removed from their land area, (at least in this case most of it) how can it be claimed that there is any reasonable benefit that the tidelands area involved here would receive from this annexation? Other cities along the coast could very well, if an annexation of this kind is permitted to go through without protest by the State, why wouldn't it be natural for them and in order to annex tidelands which may involve possible oil activities in the tidelands. It will mean a burden ome matter, I am sure for the oil industry, considering the fact that if bids are to be secured the oil industry is certainly going to take cognizance of the matter as to whether or not the area is within city boundaries and whether city taxes will be imposed in the event they get a particular lease.

Isn't the State interest directly affected when, under that situation, if there is to be exploitation, isn't it possible that the royalty interests would be affected — of course depending on what action is taken by the Legislature, what royalty interest would be offered to the State of California for the exploitation of these resources? It would seem obvious. The answer I would offer to every representative that is here is that under those circumstances the royalty that the State would receive would be less that if such territory was not in city boundaries. I think that

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this thing can set up a vicious cycle of competition among cities along the coastline to be sure and grab tidelands areas which may offer a possible oil resource in the future or which can be exploited; and it's a vicious circle. We will have cities up and down this coast controlling to some extent every inch of tidelands territory.

What is to stop Santa Maria, for example, now that Santa Barbara is seeking to go fifteen miles, what's to stop Santa Maria from seeking to immediately go to the coast and stretch twenty or thirty miles down the coastline?

I think this matter is important from the State's interests. It is not purely a local squabble. It is a matter where vital State interests are involved and I think as trustees of this property, charged with the duty of exploiting the tidelands, that where cities are seeking to go beyond their easterly and westerly boundaries to an unreasonable degree and where the particular unincorporated areas that abut these lands, where they are frankly opposed to such annexation, that the Commission could very well take their grievances into consideration and, along with the paramount interests of the State, protest annexations of this type.

You will recall the difficulty that was created when the United States claimed paramount interests in the tide-lands and the resultant long litigation dispute that occurred as a result of it; and when one city, without interchange of

information, seeks to suddenly claim paramount rights as far as protecting the particular area, it's very doubtful that they should be accorded that unusual privilege; and I really think, gentlemen, that if you analyze this thing, if an annexation of this huge size is going to be permitted to occur, that you are then going to have vicious competition among cities to gobble up this entire coastline.

Now, a few other points that I want to pass upon. I have tried to explain, as frankly and as candidly as I could, the reason that we are here. We think the State interests are involved. Now, are you in a position to block or protest against this annexation? I want to call your attention to Section 35313 of the Government Code which specifically says (these gentlemen are proceeding under certain sections of the Government Code) -- it definitely says that 'at the time set for hearing protests or to which the hearing may have been continued, the legist lative body (that would be the city body that suddenly initiated this annexation proceeding) the legislative body shall pass on protests so made. If protests are made by owners of one half of the value of the territory as shown on the last assessment roll, or if protest is made by public and private owners equal to one half of the value of the territory proposed to be annexed, further proceedings shall not be taken."

So, on behalf of the County of Santa Barbara, I urge

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upon the Commission to view this matter. We ask nothing other than you view this matter from the interests of the State of California and the people of California. You can forget for a moment that the unincorporated areas are opposed to this annexation. Let's consider it solely and exclusively from the standpoint of State interests, and it would seem that this vicious cycle of competing cities for tidelands annexation must be stopped now. If this annexa-tion involved land only immediately off shore, not their easterly and westerly boundaries, it would have some sense to it.

Another point I would like to make -- may I show you this map a moment?

MR. PEIRCE: Is this a copy of the map we have before us, Mr. Thomas? We each of us have a map here.

MR. THOMAS: No, this is not the map. This was one prepared by the Planning Commissioner of the County of Santa Barbara. Gentlemen. here is outlined in black here the present boundaries of the City of Santa Barbara. Here is your Montecito area -- Sumerland -- indicated here, of course, this is your tidelands. Over here, we have an area which is not in the City of Santa Barbara, known as the Las Pasadas (phonetic) tract. Over here, I think we have indicated Hope Ranch Fark -- which I think is one of the most beautiful subdivisions in the world, at least in my travels I have not seen anything which represents its

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equivalent - beautiful homes all along this shore line -they have a beach here, a private beach. You can understand that these people, who have not wanted to have the zoning ordinance by the County of Santa Barbara -- they never wanted a zoning ordinance -- the county government sought to impose upon them a zoning ordinance but they have handled their own problems and I think they have done a better job than we could have done. They have done it by deed restrib-tions, they have handled their problem, and they can prob-ably do it better than government.

Then, we have the so-called Goleta area indicated here. Here is a beach park. Here is the University of California. The legend here will give you what regulations are in effect in this area.

Now, I have indicated Santa Barbara wishes to go on down the coastline clear to Montecito, which has for years refused annexation, desiring to handle their own affairs and trusting their affairs to the County of Santa Barbara in any particular problem.

Summerland you are all familiar with -- how the representatives of that little community worked with the Commission trying to get regulations that would be suitable and give them adequate safeguard.

Here is our University of California.

Now, the city does own an airport, which is indicated here. That property consists of some several hundred acres.

I have forgotten the exact acreage. This annexation by water would connect up this point and take in the so-called city airport.

Now, there's one other May I introduce this as Exhibit A of the County of Santa Barbara, Communities of Montecito, Goleta and Summerland?

MR. PEIRCE: The exhibit is accepted.

MR. THOMAS: There's one other point that I should like to mention and that's the subject of a datum plane. Oddly enough, gentlemen, when you are talking about a boundary along this coastline as a little thing, you have a very fluctuating, uncertain and ambiguous line, as the Attorney General's office well knows as a result of their appearances before the Supreme Countand so forth. ocean fluctuates every month of the year. Certain seasons of the year, mean sea level is at a certain point. from then, why it's at some other point; and there are many boundary disputes that can certainly arise from this annex tion, particularly along the shore. Now, oddly enough, the City of Santa Barbara has a datum plane where they compute sea level differently than is commonly construed. Their datum plane is some aix feet higher, for example, than the mean sea level in the geodetic survey manner of computing. There is no question about it. They have used it for year 4. They haven't abandoned it and reverted to the geodetic It is six feet higher, for example, than mean sea survev.

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as undoubtedly you gentlemen interpret it. Now, is that going to result in problems? Well, let me show you. (Illustrating on blackboard) Now, if you will just imagine that this is, oh, this is a beach; and the U. S. Geodetic Survey might place a zero at this point. Now, I have said the datum plane of the City of Santa Barbara is six feet higher than this plane. Now, that doesn't mean that this point is only going to be six feet away. This point in given situations could be 150° away, so consequently your City of Santa Barbara mean sea level line could be up here and when you get to high water mark and so forth there are going to be many litigation problems arise in view of the datum plane that they used in this connection; and particullarly where you have obstructions in Santa Barbara water which are on pilings, for example. There are numerous jurisdictional problems that can apply with regard to zoning, with regard to building codes. A man is possibly going to have to go to the County Building Code with respect to one part of his house and to the city for another part of the house -- not to mention the assessment problems that can arise under this rather odd situation.

Now, I have mentioned what the county believes orderly plans of annexation involve -- the county staying out of the fight, only too anxious to stay out of it where the local communities want municipal service, are desirous of having it; but we do not have that situation involved here,

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and in view of the opposition of these people who, I think are reasonably justified in their opposition, this jumping in by water, this is to some extent an encirclement move and they consider it hostile and unfriendly -- particularly when there hasn't been this public discussion.

Now, the county cooperates with the city and the city cooperates with the county in numerous things. I can think of a dozen things right now, where by mentioning our problem we arrive at a solution -- we arrive at a contract -- we do something about it; but in this situation the county is taken by surprise and the unincorporated areas are taken by surprise.

Gentlemen, you can forget this is a family feud. isn't. We are making appeal strictly and solely on the basks that State interests are involved in this annexation and you should protest it.

I want to thank you for your very kind attention. would like to introduce certain representatives to make a few remarks to you. I first of all would like to introduce Mr. Oren Sexton, who has lived in Santa Barbara some thirty years. He is a bowling companion of mine, has been playing some ten years. I told him I wish he had brought up his bowling pin today and if you gentlemen were bowling friends I would have no problem.

MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Sexton, what section do you represent? MR. SEXTON: I represent Hope Ranch Park. The resident

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of Hope Ranch Park are quite disturbed about the city's attitude in these annexation proceedings and feel that something should be done to halt the annexation across our waterfront and until some time as Hope Ranch at a later date should see fit to annex to the City of Santa Barbara. would be the time to include whatever submerged lands should go along with an orderly annexation. They do feel very definitely -- and I contacted many of the residents there that this is entirely unwarranted, that it isn't doing what it's represented to do, and that there are many other things behind the scenes being hidden by the declarations that have been published to date.

In view of Mr. Thomas's remarks regarding the datum plane and so forth, you are probably aware that our (word unintelligible to reporter) arose very fast at times and built up normally at other times. I have talked to residents who have said that they went down on the Hope Beach and now high tide land would be two or three feet up the cliff; and some years ago, probably 35, 40 years ago, they went down there and changed their clothes behind sand dunes. I remember when that beach had dry sand the year around, 150 to 200 feet in width. As I said, today it is clear up against the cliff. There are buildings on that cliff and it re resents an entirely different picture, annexing land, if you face it from the ocean or where you live. Take in improvement one time, leave them out another time. It leaves everybody in

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the operation of the beaches -- partially to the city. 1 2 partially to the county, whoever had lots controlling. We have several buildings, some other property owners have 3 cabanas down on the beach. The beaches were very wide at 4 the time they were built. Now they are narrow. These lines 5 would encroach on those buildings and for this reason we 6 feel the city should not take these in. We feel, as Mr. 7 8 Thomas has said, these lands are held in trust for the State of California, for the people, and should not be passed on to others until such times as those others are adjacent lands. 10 11 I mean adjacent uplands, not adjacent water lands. 12

I think I'll leave the rest to the others.

MR. PEIRCE: Thank you.

MR. THOMAS: I would like to introduce Mr. Van Horne, who is the president of the Goleta Chamber of Commerce. and also a director of the Goleta Water District, and I believe also director of the Johnson Fruit Company. Is that correct?

MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Van Horne.

MR. VAN HORNE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am also a resident of the Goleta Valley and have been for off and on for twenty five years, and represent a company which has held land in the same ownership there for better than 85 years; so, therefore, I appear here not only in behalf of the various organizations in the Coleta Talley but also on my own behalf and on behalf of the company that I represent.

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I don't happen to be a lawyer. I am a farmer. I do not know whether that is an advantage or not. I endorse and sympathize and appreciate remarks that have been made already and would just like to add a few comments to what has already been said. We do not have any objection to annexation by a city of unincorporated areas — that's a common denominator of our times, that's the age we are living in. We have got to expect it, especially in Southern California, and I am not going to try to pretend that I am against the city annexing land next to it. Growth is a good thing.

However, in a case where the city uses the public lands, which are matters that bring us here before you gentlemen, it's quite a different matter. There's quite a lot more at stake and we just went you to realize how seriously concerned we are, as Mr. Thomas mentioned, if this precedent is allowed to continue.

The reason for incorporation of this uninhabited area that the city gave, is that it would provide certain protection for bathing and off shore beaches and for the oil drainage. That, it is my understanding, was fully debated in this council and other places before the Shell-Cunningham Act was established and I, think there's adequate protection there; and also on the map Mr. Thomas showed you, the red area is all zoned to proscribe oil drilling and the others cove against it; and the Pacific Lighting MI zone in front

of Goleta is obviously not a place for anybody to drill an oil well. Whether or not the city is a proper custodian of the oil sanctuary is certainly a moot point, and we don't endorse the idea for one minute that they are. They own the city airport right in the heart of Goleta Valley and have at past times had oil leases on that property. They need money and it is presumed that they would be willing to enter into leases at the appropriate time to gain it. The disruption of our community and neighboring communities has been mentioned. The effect on existing schools, sanitary, water and various utility districts that are already in existence can be worked out. Those things can be worked out as orderly growth proceeds from a central core outward into unincorporated area. They have in the past and we assume they will in this case. But they can't in this particular instance due to the tremendous amount involved, due to this public lands annexation proposal.

We ask "What's the big rush? What's the hurry."

We thought the protection was fully and adequately covered in the Shell-Cuningham till and we urge you gentlemen to seriously interest yourselves in this, not only as your legal right in the protection of these public lands, uninhabited public lands, but also irasmuch as you are the trustees, statutory trustees, for all the people and that if this thing is — if you don't act — your inaction would be interpreted to mean consent to approve this sort of thing,

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and the chain reaction I am afraid would be terrific. I hope that you will protest on behalf of the State on any annexation that the city has of these public lands at the hearing — at the council hearing they intend to hold. Thank you very much.

MR. PEIRCE: Thank you, Mr. Van Horne. Next.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Milton Duncan, who is chairman of the Summerland Citizens Association. Mr. Duncan wants to address a few remarks.

MR. DUNCAN: Gentlemen, we are probably the least of these in this consideration. We have, as you know, a first lease under the Cunningham-Shell Act directly in front of us. However, the time the sanctuary was set up there was about a 1200' overlap of the sanctuary into our school districts and, incidentally, directly in front of oil lands, uplands that had been under lease to one of these companies who were contemplating tidelands leases. The owner of this lease has gone along with the general view of all of our people.

I would like to state, like Garry Van Horne did, that I am not a lawyer certainly; as a matter of fact, I restore antiques, so I am more familiar with wormy legs than matters of law; but I have been with the people of Summerland and with the enthusiasm in which they have entered into this argument I have been forced to try to keep one step ahead of them; and we have assumed, for a tiny place like we are

there are about 600 of us; 200 voters; 98% of the voters belong to the Association and endorse -- 93% of the property involved in the district is within our Association. We had -- on the organization of our sanitary district in February, we had a 94.2 turnout of voters. That should show you that although we are small, we are taking ourselves seriously.

Now, from our standpoint, this/something bigger than the City of Santa Barbara, County of Santa Barbara, or our particular desires. We have had proof -- in our dealings with the State Lands Commission, we have had proof of your responsibility, in your trust. We have sufficient chance to tell our story, always we have had ample warning, every single legal notice that could have been given to ushas always been given to us. Your proceeding this morning, where you were talking about the legality of your proceedings, that is one of the things we bank on. We are citizens in the crossroads, and we believe this entire thing does not spell out the actual motives. I think you will gather that that's the sense of every one of these oppositions. We feel that annexation of this territory under this particular act, the annexation of uninhabited territory, we don't think that was ever the intent of that law. We think it has been perverted to this use for this particular thing. We also think that according to that law we must proceed to go before the city council and try and state out

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case and it's just like me having a collision in my car with the judge in his car and going to his court to settle It is as simple as that -- basically, it is that simple. Who can we come to then? We cannot help but feel that everything that we have read and heard clearly states that this Land Commission is our guardian, is the possessor in trust of those tidelands, not only for the oil values. You took over so many functions having to do with navigation, a great many things, when this was set up; and it is obvious in our county that we consider in some places that the other values of scenic beauty, recreational value, is of more value to us than all the oil you can take out of 13 the ocean. In our efforts to combat this sudden attack, we have been all scurrying around to try and find out 15 where we stand. We do believe in Summerland we seem to have the support of everyone concerned, that you are the natural people to be concerned. Mr. Thomas has pointed out your concern very fully, I don't need to. We are all thinking of the chain reaction. We are all thinking, for one thing, especially us with the lease in front of us and having been interested in this proposition, we are wondering 22 if the cities do this if you are going to have biddable land. That's what it amounts to; and in carrying out your trust to us, the people of the State of California, you must make every legal effort to keep those lands as biddable as possible.

I would like to sum up with this statement here -- that

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in Summerland we feel like this: First, this type of annexation was never intended by the law; second, that when the Santa Barbara City Council determines that it will be our protectors in spite of us, we naturally and normally resent it. Perhaps we will be more effectual than the Hungarians in resisting protection from someone from whom they didn't ask it. We also feel that it is — by implication it is a — perhaps a slight as to the solidity, the responsibility of this Commission — the proposition that the City of Santa Barbara as such can do more than you gentlemen to protect our sanctuary, more than we can do ourselves.

I don't believe it because I have been able to come up and talk just like I am, just like any fellow. That to me is proof that our laws were never intended, no matter what section of the law is correlated to a given use, they were never intended to alter the course of democracy in the United States. We built this little town; we built this 'ittle association; we are carrying on. We look with pride on the City of Santa Barbara and the County of Santa Barbara in their efforts to cooperate; and we are somewhat surprised all of a sudden that one of the members of this family takes out and wants to grab all the food on the table. Frankly, we believe if you have given enough consideration to this, if the legal staff gives enough time to the investigation of it, we believe with our simple, honest

can do something about it and that you will do something about it, that that will come to pass. Thank you very much.

MR. PEIRCE: Thank you, Mr. Duncan.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Ryan, an attorney from Santa Barbara, who is vice president of Montecito Improvement and Protective Association, wants to address you for a few minutes.

MR. PEIRCE: Mr. Ryan:

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MR. RYAN: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, the few words I will have to say are words by way of summary. I'd like to use a piece of chalk over here for a minute, if I may. This is not supposed to be in accordance with proportions or anything else, so far as distance is concerned. We simply go down and draw a beach line. We will put the City of Santa Barbara here. We will put the University of California up here. We will put the airport property up here. Here is Montecito. The counsel of Montecito wants to speak informally as the Montecito Improvoement and Frotective Association.

We have something like 900 dues-paying members and we try to look out for our front yard and we try to look out for our fences. It is one of the most delightful residential communities in California. It's like Hope Ranch -- we think it's a little nicer than Hope Ranch, they think they are a little better than we are. Here's Summerland here. Now, this law of annexing unhabited territory under the '39 act

in its true intent never meant to allow, as you read it within its four corners, the annexation of shoestring strips. All right. Three miles out here, we go up here - we go to the end of the oil sanctuary. We connect by a few hundred feet there to this area. From this point here, the strip goes down three miles and goes to the end of the sanctuary.

Now, there are two ways that you can annex uninhabited territory, as you recall, under the Government Code. They are dealing with what is known as Article 5 of the particular chapter and section. There's another provision under 3. In Article 5, I have been unable to find anything that limits the length of such a strip. I don't know any reason, if you didn't run into other tidelands: that were annexed, why you couldn't run it as far as you wanted to. It limits it under Article 3 to the county. I don't find any case that limits it. I don't believe it is the purpose people have a right to vote when they are going to be annexed. There is nobody in the ocean to vote. From the earliest times, gentlemen, riparian, littoral and other owners along waterfronts have by natural law felt an ownership and a right in those waters.

Now, we love our beaches. We don't want our front door taken away from us through a gerrymander -- which is what it is, a narrow strip. They couldn't do it on land without voters interfering. All right, what do they do? They can't do it directly, so they do it indirectly. I know

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the case that says that the fact the territory may be incorporated later is of no interest. But I say this, that you gentlemen do have - and I am sure the Attorney General's office will advise you - you have the right to object. Why? Because the State of California owns this land here. as I recall the decisions that came over to you, and I think you hold it in trust for the State and the citizens through your Commission; but I also think in decency and fairness you hold it in trust for the upland owners, and we can't vote. We haven't any legal right to protest. I am sure the representatives of the Attorney General's office will agree with me on that point. We are helpless, we are muffled, and the only people we can turn to are the owners of 50 percent or over of the value of the land involved and you gentlemen happen to be sitting there, three of you, who are the only people that can object.

All right. Why should you, from the standpoint of the State? That's the problem that every one of you is individually thinking. Why should we enter into what is a family fight? It is a family fight but it is bigger than that. Several men have made it rather clear why you should. We would foresee, and I will prophesy, that you will have every city in California that possibly can taking over a long shoestring strip, contrary to the policy of the law; and I think you will do yourselves an interesting job of reading that '39 act - Article 5 - and you will be convinced

that it is against the policy to have a little shoestring connection all along the coast and muffle all the normal upland holders from saying anything. I do not think it is fair; I do not think it is the purpose of the law; I do not think it would be good for the State of California, to have those strips taxed by an additional agency, unless those strips were in front of the particular city. In other words, I think that it's public policy to have never a shoestring strip of ocean annexed, unless it's in front somehow of the uplands; and I have mentioned, gantlemen, that you are the only ones that can object. We leave the matter in your hands, because if you can't we are helpless.

MR. PETRCE: Thank you, Mr. Ryan. Now, Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Just one comment. The reason I am here, gentlemen, is because I was directed by the Board of Supervisors, directed by al! five, also representing the City of Santa Barbara as far as their supervisorial districts are concerned. I was directed at their request to appear here and that's why I am here. I want to thank you for your very courteous consideration, and again I regret the necessity for our appearance here. I have no accusations to make of bad motive against Santa Barbara. I think there's been an error of judgment in connection with the whole matter and it is regrettable that this matter was brought to you. Thank you for your attention.

Gentlemen, may I add one word without trespassing

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upon your time. Colonel Putnam asked about that meeting this morning. I have just received a notice that it has been carried over before the County Boundary Commission until Wednesday, April 10, 9 a.m., but there were protests read there before the County Boundary Commission from the county supervisors of schools and every elementary school district. I frankly don't know just why, except for public opinion, they were filed there. They should have been filed with you gentlemen, but I am bringing it to your attention.

MR. PEIRCE: All right. We have received these protests, or rather petitions, urging that the State Lands Commission, which has custody over State tidelands and submerged lands, protest the proposed annexation of these areas which the City of Santa Barbara desires to bring into the city limits. Now, I believe that concludes all the witnesses who desire to submit such protests. Now, Mayor Rickard of the City of Santa Barbara is here. Would you like to be heard at this time?

MAYOR RICKARD: Yes, if I may. May I tack a map on your wall here? Mr. Chairman, I presume that your Commission delires to adjourn near 12:30 and I will try to be as brief as possible.

We, the City, appear here to request the Commission to view this problem from the viewpoint of the State, from the viewpoint of whether or not the proposal of the City of

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Santa Barbara will interfere in any way or prejudice the rights of the State Lands Jommission. Now then, the State Lands Commission, through the provisions of the Government Code, has been vested with the control and exclusive jurisdiction over the tide and submerged lands. Any annexation by a municipality is not seeking to assert paramount rights to the State of California obviously. Our rights are subservient in the same manner as such territory rests in the jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara at the present time.

Our desire is to annex -- let me explain the chart. The green boundary lines indicate our present city limits. The blue line here, the blue line is the shoreline. City of Santa Barbara since 1899 and again in 1925 has already annexed a one half mile area of the tidelands off its shore, as shown by the green portion here, the shore line being along the blue line. In the last annexation in the '30's of this area to the City of Santa Barbara, the tidelands were not annexed. Consequently, we looked at the 1939 Uninhabited Territory Annexation Act. We found that three elements are required for such a procedure. First, that the land to be annexed is not completely surrounded by unincorporated territory and such element is met in this Secondly; that the annexed area must be contiguous proposal. to the City of Santa Barbara, and that element is met. Thirdly, that no uninhabited territory shall be combined

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with inhabited territory having more than twelve voters. and that has been met. Under the State Legislature's enactment, we feel we are following the procedure for annexation. The District Attorney has stated that we have done this without prior notice or consultation with the county. Our annexation proceeding has not commenced. Ac you gentlemen know, it will commence upon receipt from the County Boundary Commission, which has had our petition for twenty days. For twenty days the County of Santa Barbara has been advised of our intention to proceed. After we receive the report from the County Boundary Commission, then the proceedings commence officially by the adoption of a resolution, when they will state a hearing date and this proceeding shall be advertised publicly in the newspapers. Combining all those times, we should say we have not yet started the annexation proceedings. There is ample opportunity given to Santa Barbara County and our neighboring residents to follow strictly the procedures of the code, which we are doing.

Now, then, we feel that the State Lands Commission, if it desires to protest, should do so because this proposal would infringe or impair its jurisdiction over tidelands; and we do not feel at this point that we have interposed any move that would interfere in the slightest with your jurisdiction. In any event, at the time of the protest

hearing, we certainly do invite any representative of the Land Commission to come, to be certain that we do not impair the jurisdiction of the Cormission. As this comes under the mineral and oil jurisdiction as decided by the State, which clearly states that your jurisdiction is inclusive nor can any city ordinance be in conflict with your regulations and laws without becoming void, it is our intention if city laws are imposed that it shall conform precisely with the Shell-Cunningham laws and the desires of the Commission. So we feel that the action of the City Council is to back up the State in its action to declare this oil sanctuary.

Now, then, it is directly possible the 1939 Annexation law -- which does not differentiate between uplands and tide and submerged lands, and which, contrary to what Mr. Ryan stated, has no policy or statement in it that would prevent any of the action to be taken here by the City Council -- under the 1939 Act it was perfectly possible to take this half mile strip already in the corporate limits of the city and bring them westward and bring them into the airport. There was nothing to prevent that and the reason we have taken, described the tideland sanctuary precisely in the terms in the Cunningham-Shell Act.

This annexation is for a two-fold purpose: (1) back up the State in its action to doclars a sanctuary in the

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25 26 tidelands in a 15-mile strip; (2) annex the airport area now owned by the city to the City of Santa Barbara.

Now, this question of whether or not tide and submerged lands are different for annexation purposes. I believe, is quite important for the consideration of the State Lands There is no statement in the law that they Commission. are different or shall be considered different. There is no different precedent being set up by the City of Santa Barbara. Many cities along the coast have annexed tidelands, some directly in front of their cities, some where they were away such as Huntington Beach. In the San Francisco Bay you have San Pablo, Richmond and two or three cities down near Palo Alto, who have annexed tidelands adjacent to them, all without objection from the State Lands Commission, apparently because the State Lands Commission didn't feel its jurisdiction was impaired in the slightest.

Now, then, if we do treat tide and submerged lands different from uplands, the question is how are they different and to what extent shall those differences go? For instance, in front of the City of Santa Barbara we have the Channel Isles, which are some seventeen-eighteen miles offshore. It is my impression that the State of California is attempting to establish before the Supreme Court of the United States that those are inland waters and the provided purisdiction extends to a point three miles to and beyond

Lands differently from uplands, the question arises whether or not the State of California prejudices its position before the United States, before the Supreme Count, in that position you are taking. We feel also that these are inland waters to the Channel Isles because they are all within the jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara and the County of Santa Barbara actually taxes lands in the Channel Isles and they tax waters within the three mile limit up and down the coast in the tide and submerged lands. If we treat this differently, can counties then assert jurisdiction of tidelands within the three miles to the extent that they are able to tax private interests for oil in the tide and submerged lands?

We heard a few minutes ago the school boards of Santa Barbara County have protested, yet they do tax the private industries that are drilling for oil in the Elwood area. Can they, therefore, say that the tide and submerged lands can be treated differently when they have annexed to their school districts the tide and submerged lands as suggested here? If this three-mile spread fifteen miles long were completely in the uplands there couldn't possibly be an appearance before the State Lands Commission. I don't think there should be a differentiation between the upland picture and the tide and submerged lands picture when it comes to annexation.

Now, then, the matters, I believe, in essence which have been presented to this Commission are local in nature. They are differences between unincorporated areas and incorporated areas in this region simply from the viewpoint of annexation. Montecito area does not own any publicly owned beaches. Those beaches are owned by private property owners and the upland owners behind the litteral lands have no right to get to the beaches. The chart which I have presented here shows in black something I think that will illustrate the desire of the City of Santa Barbara in a desire to cooperate with the State of California, to insura that this sanctuary will remain inviolate under the Cunningham bill.

First of all, you will recall that as early as 1953
Mayor Montgomery of the City of Santa Barbara came here
with the District Attorney, Vern Thomas, at the time the
Richfield Oil people desired to get an exploration permit.
They at that time asked the Land Commission if the State of
California would consider creating a sanctuary in front of
the city in order to protect the scenic values of this territory. From that point, both the city and county joined hands
until the final adoption of the Cunningham bill. At one
stage of the proceedings, in April '55, there was a draft
of either the Shell or Cunningham Act which I believe you
gentlemen will recall. Mr. Watson, Secretary of this

Commission, will know that that draft declared that the

sanctuary would be created if by January 1, 1956 both the city and county had zoned the uplands up to 1000 to the shore line against oil drilling; and if that were not true the sanctuary would not be created. That prompted a visit of Mr. Thomas, the District Attorney, Mr. Montgomery and me in April 155, when you were considering the contents of the Cunningham bill with Mr. Cunningham. At that time and during those proceedings and thereafter, the Legislature had an amendment to that clause and the amendment is finally adopted in the Shell-Cunningham law, which creates the sanctuary but states if there is any drainage of the cil from the tidelands into the sanctuary from lands owned by other than the State of California, the State Lands Commission is entitled to offset that drainage well for well. then, your secretary appeared informally before the Board of Supervisors and pointed out to them, and it was also pointed out to the city, that in order for the city and county to ask the State to create this sanctuary we must in turn reciprocate by zoning the uplands against oil drilling; that it was not fair for the city and county to state to the State of California "Our area has sunk in value -don't let drilling take place in front of our shores" and at the same time not prohibit it in the uplands.

The City of Santa Barbara for many years, in this green area, has two areas which say that there shall be no drilling for oil in the City of Santa Barbara. The County of Santa

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Barbara has zoned areas in the uplands south of this highway against oil drilling, excepting the one shown in black on this chart. This is the reason for the apprehension of the city at this time. Over here, we have the Vista Tract outside the boundary, which can be drilled for oil. sanctuary can be drained from the uplands as anyone can The portion "airport" is zoned MIX. This property here, which is owned by the Pacific Lighting Corporation is Zone M-2, which permits drilling. In the Hope Ranch area, under deed restrictions -- which are good for successive periods of ten years each (the present one to end in 1964) -- is by deed restriction prohibited from drilling for oil, but each one of those ten-year periods must be renewed affirmatively by 51% of the value of the territory in the Hope Ranch area. Santa Barbara County zoning in the Hope Ranch has a "U" classification, which means that you can drill for oil if you get a permit to do so from the County Board of Supervisors. Back here, in the Arroy Burro area, 1000 above the water mark, this is zoned for drilling by the county. Over here, which is outside of the sanctuary, is zoned for drilling by the county and, of course, you have a (several words unintelligible to reporter). I am not certain of this, but I believe for a distance of 1501 on shore, inside of this sanctuary, it is also unzoned and can be drilled for oil.

It is true that there is nothing legally the City of

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Santa Barbara could do to prevent drainage from these black areas but at 1 ast the City of Santa Barbara wants to increase the sanctuary, zone it in the same language as the Cunningham Act, thereby keeping faith with the State of California. We, the city, recognize your reciprocal principle, that if you are going to prevent drilling in the sanctuary we should prevent it in the uplands; and in our laws we will zone against drilling in the uplands.

That is the basic reason for taking in the entire sanctuary instead of just going from the westerly city limits out to the Goleta section. The other was to annex the airport. The Board of Supervisors has told you that the county cooperates with the city. Well, one year the City of Santa Barbara asked the permission of the County Board of Supervisors to annex to the city 100 acres of the municipal airport under that particular section which says that any municipally owned land which is not contiguous to the city, up to a hundred acres, may be annexed to that city by the Board of Supervisors; and their answer to us was "no", "you can't do it". That's the type of cooperation that the District Attorney has been talking about here.

We feel that we stand before the Land Commission jointly with the Board of Supervisors and with our neighboring unincorporated residents, in an effort to maintain the integrity
of the tideland sanctuary; and we are not here to annex
the tidelands in order to obtain tax revenues from the

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ents like Huntington Beach, which wanted to annex tidelands northwards of the city in order to take tax revenues from private corporations which were drilling in those tidelands. Our purpose is the reverse. We want to protect, as far as possible, the integrity of the oil sanctuary and prevent it from being drilled for oil and exert the influence of public opinion behind and in support of the State and upon the Board of Supervisors to see if they will eradicate the black areas which are in such great danger and inimical to everyone concerned in the preservation of the tidelands sanctuary.

We certainly hope you will not protest. We know you have the right to do so. We do not know where and in what sense municipal annexation will interfere with your powers and jurisdiction or any way you may want to control the tidelands. We see where you might, on the other hand, jeopardize your own position by making a clear distinction between the uplands and the tide and submerged lands at the very same time you are trying to eliminate such distinction and state that these are inland waters and should be part of the State of California. In such state, they should be part of the cities and counties as far as their jurisdiction, subservient to y urs.

MR. PEIRCE: Now, Colonel Putnam, you have been investigating this matter in cooperation with the Attorney General's

office and at this time I believe it would be in order for 1 2 you or Mr. Shavelson to indicate whether or not the State 3 Lands Commission has jurisdiction in a matter of this char-4 acter or whether or not this is something that still is to 5 be resolved. 6 MR. PUTNAM: I think it is still to be resolved, Mr. 7 Peirce. We have had some conferences and Mr. Shavelson is 8 making some research; and I waited until this hearing today 9 before I formulated a written request to the Attorney 10 General. I've gotten some clarification as a result of 11 this hearing and I can formulate such a request. 12 MR. PEIRCE: But we have no formal written opinion 13 from the Attorney General with respect to our jurisdiction? 14 MR. PUTNAM: That's correct. 15 **16** position to take action one way or the other. 17 FR. PUTNAM: I would not suggest you were. 18

MR. PEIRCE: We are, therefore, not at this moment in

MR. PETRCE: Pay I ask, Mr. Thomas, how much time is involved before the processes of law will operate at the lower level which would prevent our taking any action?

MR. THOMAS: According to the statutes you have between forty and sixty days after enactment of the resolution, as I recall; that is, if the City Council is insistent upon passing this resolution. As I recall, it's between forty and sixty days protest would have to be filed.

MR. PEIRCE: Ar. Shavelson, is that correct?

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MR. SHAVELSON: It is my understanding that the next meeting of the City Council, at which they may or may not adopt this resolution, is going to be Thursday, the 11th. In any event, that would be the earliest possible date, and the forty days would run from then; and the forty days is the minimum period in which the protests may be filed, and sixty days is the maximum.

MR. PUTNAM: Well, the forty days will run well beyond the next meeting of the State Lands Commission, at which time we will present the views of the Attorney General and recommendations.

MR. PEIRCE: Is there any further discussion?

MR. KIRKWOOD: What sort of recommendation are you thinking of, Colonel? You mean just transmit the views, or would you have in mind perhaps making some specific recommendation for action, if the opinion of the Attorney General is that we do have jurisdiction?

MR. PUTNAM: My thought was, when we get the opinion of the Attorney General and it indicates that the Commission has jurisdiction, I will formulate a recommendation for action and include a statement of the bases for the recommendation.

MR. KIRKWOOD: The jurisdiction will consist of a finding of ownership and that ownership is in effect exercised by the Land Commission, isn't that what the question would be?

Ţ MR. SHAVELSON: There is a little question in connec-2 tion with two sections of the Government Code. It is our 3 tentative view that the Commission will have the jurisdic-4 tion to file a protest. We haven't finalized that. 5 MR. PEIRCE: Any further questions? Anybody else 6 here desire to speak before we adjourn? Senator Hollister. have you anything to say as we conclude our consideration 8 of the subject? 9 SENATOR HOLLISTER: I would just like to thank you for lu the reception given Santa Barbara. I hope in your delibera-11 tions you will come out with a proper decision. 12 MR. PEIRCE: Thank you, Senator. No further business? 13 The meeting will stand adjourned. 14 (Adjourned 12:55 p.m.) 15 16 *ななおおおおおお 17 18 19 50 21 22 23 24 25 26