

As a consequence of this discovery, California passed an Act in 1921 authorizing the granting of permits to California residents to prospect for oil and gas on blocks of land off its coast under the ocean. Cal. Stats. 1921, c. 303. This state statute, and others which followed it, together with the leasing practices under them, have precipitated this extremely important controversy, and pointedly raised this state-federal conflict for the first time. Now that the question is here, we decide for the reasons we have stated that California is not the owner of the three-mile marginal belt along its coast, and that the Federal Government rather than the state has paramount rights in and power over that belt, an incident to which is full dominion over the resources of the soil under that water area, including oil.

In the ensuing years a great debate raged over the coastal States' rights to offshore leasing revenues. Finally, in 1953, during my first year in the Senate and on this committee, we considered and passed the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 83-31, 67 Stat. 29 (1953)). That act was a great victory for California and other coastal States. The coastal States were granted title to the natural resources beneath navigable waters within their States' boundaries. This act gave my State ownership of all subsurface minerals from the beaches seaward to the 3-mile limit. In the case of California, we obtained a valuable privilege which has brought \$318,557,484 into the State treasury over the last 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to read the applicable provisions of the Submerged Lands Act into the record.

SEC. 3. RIGHTS OF THE STATES. (a) It is hereby determined and declared to be in the public interest that (1) title to and ownership of the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the respective States, and the natural resources within such lands and waters, and (2) the right and power to manage, administer, lease, develop, and use the said lands and natural resources all in accordance with applicable State law be, and they are hereby, subject to the provisions hereof, recognized, confirmed, established, and vested in and assigned to the respective States or the persons who were on June 5, 1950, entitled thereto under the law of the respective States in which the land is located, and the respective grantees, lessees, or successors in interest thereof.

SEC. 4. SEAWARD BOUNDARIES. The seaward boundary of each original coastal State is hereby approved and confirmed as a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line or, in the case of the Great Lakes, to the international boundary. Any State admitted subsequent to the formation of the Union which has not already done so may extend its seaward boundaries to a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line, or to the international boundaries of the United States in the Great Lakes or any other body of water traversed by such boundaries."

Later in 1953 this committee, and the Congress, approved the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (Public Law 83-212, 67 Stat. 462 (1953)), which provided the method for Federal leasing of the Federal portion of the Outer Continental Shelf seaward of State boundaries. No part of the Outer Continental Shelf which is under Federal control by the terms of these two acts is within the exterior boundaries of any State. The Federal leasing revenues are derived from a part of the Outer Continental Shelf which legally is no more a part of the State of Louisiana or California, than it is a part of the State of Iowa.

This committee inserted an amendment to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act as a caveat to the States, providing that the division of revenues established by these two bills is a final settlement of the interests of the two sovereigns. Let me read that language:

SEC. 4. LAWS APPLICABLE TO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF. (a) (3) The provisions of this section for adoption of State law as the law of the United States shall never be interpreted as a basis for claiming any interest in or