SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

Minutes of Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the District

February 28, 1976

Upon notice duly given, the Board of Directors of the Southern California Rapid Transit District met at a Special Meeting in the Board of Supervisors' Hearing Room No. 381, Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California, at 3:15 p.m. on February 28, 1976, at which time President Byron E. Cook called the meeting to order.

Directors present:

Byron E. Cook
Donald Gibbs
Adelina Gregory
Marvin L. Holen
Thomas G. Neusom

Jay B. Price Ruth E. Richter George Takei Baxter Ward

<u>Directors absent</u>:

George W. Brewster Pete Schabarum

Staff present:

Jack R. Gilstrap, General Manager
Richard T. Powers, General Counsel
Joe Scatchard, Controller-Treasurer-Auditor
George L. McDonald, Manager of Planning & Marketing
Ralph de la Cruz, Principal Analyst
R. K. Kissick, Secretary

Also present were members of the public and the news media.

President Cook announced that the purpose of the meeting was to consider recommendations with respect to pending legislation affecting the Sunset Coast Line Proposal, which legislation is contained in Assembly Bill 2770. He further stated that AB 2770 is presently being considered by an assembly committee in Sacramento, so it was his understanding that consideration could be carried over to the Board's next regular meeting on March 3. President Cook then requested General Counsel Powers to outline the report dated February 27, 1976, copy of which had been furnished to the Board.

Mr. Powers explained the possible ways in which the pending legislation could be amended in order to best protect the RTD.

During the course of discussion, Mr. Donald Hodgman, representing the District's Bond Counsel, O'Melveny & Myers, appeared before the Board and responded to questions.

A transcript of the entire meeting is attached to these Minutes as $\underline{\text{EXHIBIT 1}}$.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the meeting was adjourned at 4:05 p.m.

Secretary



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

Special Meeting Board of Directors

February 28, 1976

Board of Supervisors' Hearing Room No. 381
Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California

Start Time: 3:15 p.m.

BYRON E. COOK, President

[Consider recommendations with respect to pending legislation affecting rapid transit.]

Reported by: FRANK G. HUDGINS, CSR No. 1438



APPEARANCES:

Byron E. Cook, President

*Thomas G. Neusom, Vice-President

George W. Brewster [absent]

Donald Gibbs

Adelina Gregory

Marvin L. Holen

Jay B. Price

Ruth E. Richter

Pete Schabarum [absent]

George Takei

Baxter Ward

Donald R. Hodgman for O'Melveny & Meyers

*Mr. Neusom left meeting at 3:35 p.m.



606 S. Olive Street, Suite 307-309, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014

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PROCEEDINGS

PRESIDENT COOK: The meeting of the Board of Directors will come to order.

Mr. Kissick, may we have a roll call, please.

MR. KISSICK: Byron Cook.

PRESIDENT COOK: Present.

MR. KISSICK: Thomas G. Neusom.

MR. NEUSOM: Present.

MR. KISSICK: George W. Brewster.

[No response.]

Donald Gibbs.

MR. GIBBS: Here.

MR. KISSICK: Adelina Gregory.

MRS. GREGORY: Here.

MR. KISSICK: Marvin Holen.

MR. HOLEN: Here.

MR. KISSICK: Jay B. Price.

MR. PRICE: Here.

MR. KISSICK: Ruth Richter.

MRS. RICHTER: Here.

MR. KISSICK: George Takei.

MR. TAKEI: Here.

MR. KISSICK: Baxter Ward.

MR. WARD: Here.

MR. KISSICK: Pete Schabarum is absent.



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PRESIDENT COOK: Item No. 1 on the agenda is to consider recommendations with respect to pending legislation affecting rapid transit.

I understand that AB2770 is being held up in committee in Sacramento, so the urgency of the Board acting on that resolution with respect to the specific language can and possibly should be deferred until the Board meeting on Wednesday. However, for informational purposes, we will have Mr. Powers outline the matter for us briefly.

Mr. Powers.

MR. POWERS: Thank you, Mr. President.

I do think it would be in order for the Board to consider in advance possible amendment of the legislation.

As you know, we requested at the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors to determine if there were any possible ways in which the pending legislation be amended to bring into it some degree, or greater degree of protection for the Board of Directors in the event that the proposition were placed on the ballot and eventually passed and the system constructed.

Now, Mr. President, you had requested specifically that the possibility of indemnity language be looked at. My office has done that. And I might add that this procedure could be followed if it were decided that the district would merely put the measure on the ballot, call an



election and issue the bonds, leaving it to the County of
Los Angeles to design and construct the system in its role
as project coordinator and prime contractor.

In such case, it is understandable that the Board would want the indemnity language. And I had attached to the material which was forwarded to the Board by Mr. Gilstrap, dated February 27th, some proposed language which would accomplish that, which immediately follows the informative letter from O'Melveny & Myers dated February 20.

This language, of course, contemplates the contract between the County and the District, whereby the County would hold harmless and indemnify the District with respect to certain specified exposures and with respect to any liability which might be incurred as a result of the line, the system not conforming exactly to the proposition; the theory behind it being that since the District's role would be only to issue the bonds and consult on policy, and design and construction would be in the hands of the County, and the County would indemnify the District in its limited role.

I would want to emphasize that I have not discussed this at any great length with County Counsel's office, whom I feel sure would want to have some input into that.

And also, as you know, whenever you think about



amending legislation, you're faced with the fact that the legislative council sometimes wants to talk about it in Sacramento.

In any event, I had a very informal discussion with County Counsel's office, with Mr. Ward's staff, and I feel that something could be achieved along the line of indemnity which would satisfy the District's board of directors should the matter proceed in that fashion with the Board's very limited participation.

The second and actually the only other alternative course of action which we have considered was submitted to our Board counsel, O'Melveny & Myers, for their comment.

This approach envisions the District's board of directors retaining the complete authority for the system by means of a step-by-step approval of the planning, designing, property acquisition, engineering and construction. And this, perhaps, would relate to the "partnership" arrangement which the Sunset Coastal Line Report sets forth.

Now, if that system were followed, the County would be project manager, as that term would be defined in the legislation.

In all this material you have here, there is a letter from O'Melveny & Myers, Mr. President, dated February 27th, to which is attached as Exhibit A their suggested language as to how this might be achieved.



directors.

Just to present it to you quite summarily, it sees a County staff being created with its function being spelled out. It further says that the plans, all plans would come before the District board of directors for its approval and that the phases of construction of the system would be a policy decision to be made by the District's board of

And, then, it also addresses itself to the fact that the construction document would be put out for competitive bids, again subject to the Board's approval, and that the lowest bidder selected by the County would be the process of selection, and the bidders would be reviewed by the District's board of directors. In this fashion there would, of course, be no indemnity inasmuch as the protection desired by the District's board of directors would be inherent in the arrangement it had with the County, in that it retain the right of approval in every step of the design and construction of the system.

Mr. Hodgman of O'Melveny & Myers' office, who, incidentally, is here today, should you have any questions, also made two other comments which the Board may wish to consider. And in line with what Mr. Gilstrap said, perhaps now is the time to give a little more talk to that.

One is -- and I am reading from the first page of O'Melveny & Myers' letter of February 27th, which alludes to



a procedure whereby the District would retain some flexibility by means of a less specific bond proposition. And they refer specifically to the two recitations in the first part of the proposition as set forth in AB2770.

In discussing this phase of it with O'Melveny & Myers, they are certainly well aware of the fact that one of the desirable aspects of the proposition in its present form is that it does have specific language which has, naturally, voter appeal. They merely are turning the coin over to suggest that the Board review the fact that by having some specifics there, there may be the problem of being tied in, as it were, to a commitment which may or may not be able to be met.

Secondly, -- and this is somewhat along those lines -- they thought that the Legislature could, perhaps, or that the Board would, perhaps, wish to consider clarification relative to the fact that the program of construction could go forward in the initial stages without being able to define the ultimate cost of the system.

I think this is a means by which the construction could take place in phases or stages independently of what may or may not follow, there being no commitment to complete every one at a given time.

That would sum up my comments, Mr. President, on those two things which you requested we look into with



respect to affording some degree of control or protection to the District Board should the matter go forward.

And, as I mentioned, Mr. Hodgman of O'Melveny & Myers is here, and I think I saw -- yes -- Jerry Crump of the County Counsel's office is here also if you should have any further questions about any of these points.

PRESIDENT COOK: Does anyone have any questions or comments?

MR. WARD: Yes.

Of the two route lines you proposed with regard to indemnification of the partnership, my personal feeling is that the partnership is the better system and would give RTD exactly what is required; the right to call on the County to demand that the County submit everything for review, examination and approval by the RTD Board.

If, in addition to that, the RTD Board would like indemnification that would be something to take up with County Counsel, but as you pointed out, I don't think it would be necessary.

Their proposal at the conclusion of the letter that suggests that the construction be in phases would be a great disappointment, I think, to the voters in the County, and I don't think it would accomplish the purpose of the plan.

We are not saying how long it would take to build,



but we do say that the one-cent sales tax over a period of time that might be extended will accomplish the goals. The goals should be stated on that ballot. And I would request that there be a firmness that the names of the cities on the line to be built to be listed on the ballot, and that the ballot include a map that shows where the lines will go.

Otherwise, I think the whole proposal is doomed to failure.

And if we have an opportunity to get out of our Commitment by some future board that might be sought — there are serious efforts to alter the complexion of the Board or the manner in which transit is to be devised and guided in Southern California, and I would be very suspicious of these efforts, and I am fearful that if there is any successor organization to the RTD that does not represent the outlying interests, there will be consequential efforts to acquire a major portion of the funding and divert it from the outlying sectors to something else closer within.

That would be tragic, misleading, unfortunate, and not serving the purpose of this proposal at all. And I hope that there is no deviation from the insistence that everything be named on that ballot.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT COOK: Thank you, Mr. Ward.

I have a question, Mr. Ward, that's been bothering



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me ever since I looked at this Sunset Coastal Line, and that is these little lines out at the end of the dual-rail system which the legend indicates are feeder distribution lines.

I am sure you're familiar with those.

MR. WARD: Yes.

PRESIDENT COOK: If these are monorail --

MR. WARD: They are not.

PRESIDENT COOK: The question is: Is it your intention that these be monorail?

MR. WARD: No. Let me define them, if the amount is before you or before the members.

Starting with the upper left, there is a line up to Chatsworth. That would be on the route of the existing Southern Pacific Freight Line that goes north. There would have to be a connection from the Ventura Freeway to that freight line. That is the freight line to Chatsworth.

The next one over is the line into North Hollywood that is an extension of the Hollywood Freeway line,
Hollywood Bowl line, but it doesn't go anywhere except to
end in North Hollywood. It is also totally grade separated.
Both of these are totally grade separated from the 85-milean-hour "A" track. But they don't -- they aren't part of
the main line, therefore, in effect; but that one is also
rail.

The next one into Burbank and just beyond is also



an extension of the main line, but it doesn't circle on out to San Fernando. Someday that should be completed to San Fernando along the Golden State, but until it is, we called it in name an extension, but it's totally grade separated, the same kind of track, all signaling conditions, services, everything else as the main line.

PRESIDENT COOK: Is that a dual rail?

MR. WARD: Oh, yes. Regular rail track. That's

85 miles an hour.

PRESIDENT COOK: Do you have any monorail?

MR. WARD: Yes.

PRESIDENT COOK: Where is that line?

MR. WARD: Let me just identify the balance of the rail extensions.

One goes into Glendora and one down to Whittier, one there and there [indicating]. That is the end of rail line. The monorails are the loop around Torrance here, the loop to the Forum and Inglewood, the racetrack, the loop in Arcadia, the loop around UCLA, the 50-million-dollar central district distribution system, this line here, that line there [indicating]. And that's it.

And the line in Compton, which Compton has indicated instead of running east-west, they would like to have connect onto the main line there and run north-south.

PRESIDENT COOK: That brings up another question.



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Are all those monorail systems interconnected? MR. WARD: No, there is no means possible of connecting a monorail system to any main line track, but the station at which they would get off the main line to board the monorail is a common station. You just get off and walk 30 feet over and there's a monorail line and equipment.

PRESIDENT COOK: If you have all these monorail appendages out at the end of these dual-rail systems, how do you service the monorail cars and where would your service yard be?

Each one will have to have its whole MR. WARD: independent setup, every single one. They would not interconnect, and they would not necessarily be of the same design. You might find on the RTD that you are pleased with one company's proposal in 1980, and in 1982, when it's time to build the next one, you like something else better; it's more successful. And there need be no compatability at all among them. All they have to do is originate at a station on the main line.

They would have their own facilities and servicing equipment.

PRESIDENT COOK: How many service yards do you contemplate to handle these?

MR. WARD: One for each of the monorail systems.



PRESIDENT COOK: How many of these fragmented systems do we have?

MR. WARD: One in Torrance, one to Compton, UCLA, Inglewood, up to South Pasadena, just about, and one there [indicating].

PRESIDENT COOK: That's about eight altogether?

MR. WARD: Yes. I don't know the count.

It would be difficult to have a central servicing facility, because you'd have to cart the cars off. They're not all that -- we hope they would not be all that requiring or needful of service.

The one at Disneyland is a loop, for example, that goes, I guess, two-and-a-half miles. And it has its own service facilities. They would be like that. And Anaheim have its own, for example, Mr. Cook, or the City of Orange.

It is a relatively simple system. It's not highspeed, heavyweight. It goes slowly. They only go maybe 35,
maybe 40 miles an hour. They don't carry many passengers.
They aren't as susceptible to the electrical needs and so on
as the trains and cars on the main line.

PRESIDENT COOK: Does anyone else have any questions?

Mr. Takei?

MR. TAKEI: I wonder if it would be possible for us to call on the Board's counsel to amplify its idea of the



phase construction?

PRESIDENT COOK: Yes.

The gentleman from O'Melveny & Myers, Don Hodgman.

MR. HODGMAN: My name is Don Hodgman. I am with O'Melveny & Myers.

I didn't quite understand what you wanted in the way of amplification.

PRESIDENT COOK: Mr. Takei, would you like to -MR. TAKEI: If you could amplify on the idea you
suggest of phase construction, why, and in the context of
the sale of the bonds, or the reasons why you'd make that
recommendation.

MR. HODGMAN: I think there was some misunderstanding. The point we wished to make in the third item in our letter of February 27th was a legal problem on whether you could complete -- in fact, whether you could begin the entire project if you have a very specific project as set forth in the Board plan.

As we cited in our letter of February 28th, there's a body of cases that say, from the legal standpoint, if you define a specific project, even a very big one, a seven-and-a-half-billion-dollar one, and spell it out that you can't begin that unless you can demonstrate that you can finance the entire project.

There is a famous case which involved building a



seven-and-a-half-mile road near the city of Sebastopol, and when the bonds had been approved and they sold all of the bonds and had the proceeds, there was only enough to build six miles of the road, and the Court held that you couldn't spend any of the bond money.

Now, it was our suggestion, to meet this same possible fact situation in a much more complex illustration, that the language should be added to the legislation so you may begin even though you can't meet the test in the road-to-Sebastopol case, but you can demonstrate practicability to finance the entire project.

Now, it might be that it would be possible to demonstrate this if you actually tested it in court, but in a very complex project that is going to involve a time span such as this one, it seems wise to suggest ways to avoid this problem.

PRESIDENT COOK: Is there any such restriction in the present language of "2770"?

MR. HODGMAN: Not so much a restriction as a permission, and there is none now.

MR. PRICE: Mr. President?

PRESIDENT COOK: Mr. Price.

MR. PRICE: In line with Mr. Ward's fear, where he has stated that this is a commitment to the public that it will be built but you would not have your feet in concrete



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as to the time it is to be built or commitment to be built, then, are you saying that you feel that "2770" bond requirements could also so be worded that it would be funded but there would be no setting in concrete; in other words, you believe this flexibility can be built in?

MR. HODGMAN: Yes. In other words, you say, quite honestly, that we want to begin this thing; we expect to build the whole thing, but we're not sure we can demonstrate, because of its size and the amount involved, that our financing, if we sell all the bonds right now, would be enough to do it.

MR. PRICE: In effect, you're saying that it could be properly worded, then?

MR. HODGMAN: Yes.

MR. GIBBS: How does that leave the guarantee to the voters?

MR. WARD: As I understood it, the phasing was to permit the beginning rather than the actual phasing.

MR. HODGMAN: Right. I think phasing is somewhat of a misnomer.

MR. WARD: A start would be allowed?

MR. HODGMAN: Yes.

MR. WARD: Thank you.

MR. HOLEN: Exhibit B to the O'Melveny letter, is that the language we're talking about?



MR. HODGMAN: Yes, it is.

MR. HOLEN: And that simply states that the monies authorized by legislation may be used to commence the construction of the system and the construction go forward, even though the monies may not be sufficient to complete construction of the system; is that correct?

MR. HODGMAN: Yes, even though we couldn't demonstrate at that point, which was the requirement in some of
these cases, that, you know, we could finance the whole thing.

The cases involving somewhat similar projects, such as the road case I mentioned, where you could quite clearly say, you know, it's a seven-and-a-half-mile-long road and we have enough money to build it or we don't.

MR. HOLEN: So, then, we could not guarantee, in effect, that the route line as contained in the ballot proposition would, in fact, be the full route lines completed and constructed under the ballot proposition?

MR. HODGMAN: We would try to do it in such a way that -- in other words, we didn't feel we were given, in spite of the fact that the report is quite precise, in other words, as far as the 280 miles that you say you will do; we don't say we will do any less than the 280 miles. We say we feel we can do this. So we wouldn't put this to the electorate. But we want, without having to test in court the ability given by the Legislature, to commence the first mile



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of the 280 miles without having to demonstrate by selling all of the bonds...

You see what I mean? It's really an impossibility to mark it seven-and-a-half-billion-dollars' worth of bonds at the front end to demonstrate that you can actually meet the cases.

MR. HOLEN: Would an application take the form of an injunctive proceeding against spending of any of the funds?

MR. HODGMAN: That I think would be the tack if they followed these older cases that say you can't start unless you can show us you can do the whole 280 miles, that you have enough money to do it.

MR. HOLEN: What would be the normal time delay before such litigation could be -- I know this is a very difficult question to answer, but what would be the normal time delay before such litigation could be resolved?

MR. HODGMAN: Well, we're suggesting, of course, if we have the legislation that would preclude --

MR. HOLEN: If the legislation did not contain your Exhibit B, what would it be?

MR. HODGMAN: I really think that any estimate I made -- I would say anything less than a year would be surprising.

MR. TAKEI: Mr. Hodgman, could you comment on this



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point that's been raised about the marketability of a bond of this magnitude as it's proposed?

I don't really think I can. MR. HODGMAN: that's a question for a financial expert, an investment banker, and I really can't ...

Is there in the works of the proposed MR. GIBBS: ballot measure an assurance that a certain percentage of it will be spent on capital improvements until the full line is built rather than the thing that may happen if so much of it got built and then the operating expenses soak up all the availability increase in sales tax and, therefore, the capital improvement process would stop and some of the areas would still go unserved that voted for the service? I think, as I read "2770," it's

MR. HODGMAN: