AN ACT

To amend and reenact R.S. 49:1 and 2, and to enact R.S. 49:3.1, relative to the gulfward boundary and coastline of Louisiana; to provide for such gulfward boundary and coastline; to provide relative to state ownership and sovereignty; to provide certain definitions, terms, conditions, and requirements; to provide relative to legislative intent and purpose; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1.  R.S. 49:1 and 2 are hereby amended and reenacted, and R.S. 49:3.1 is hereby enacted, to read as follows:

§1. Gulfward boundary

A. The historic gulfward boundary of the state of Louisiana extends a distance into the Gulf of Mexico three marine leagues from the coastline.

For the purposes of this Part, "three marine leagues" is equal to nine geographic miles or 10.357 statute miles.

The coast or coastline of the state of Louisiana is accepted and approved as designated and defined in accordance with applicable Acts of Congress, as follows...
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ENROLLED

- From Ship Island Lighthouse to Chandeleuer Lighthouse; thence in a curved line following the general trend of the seaward, high-water shore lines of the Chandeleuer Islands to the Southwesternmost extremity of Errol Shoal; thence to Pass-a-Loutre lighted whistle buoy 4 to South Pass Lighted whistle buoy 2; thence to Southwest Pass entrance midchannel lighted whistle buoy; thence to Ship Shoal lighthouse; thence to Calcasieu Pass lighted whistle buoy 1; thence to Sabine Pass lighted whistle buoy 1, as designated and defined under authority of the Act of Congress of February 19, 1895, 28 Stat. 672, 33 U.S.C. 151 as amended, and as is shown on the attached chart showing the coast line of the state marked thus ______ and showing the State gulfward boundary by a solid line 3 marine leagues from coast, which chart shall be paraphed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and by the Governor to be identified herewith.

B. The coastline of Louisiana shall be the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and shall be not less than the baseline defined by the coordinates set forth in United States v. Louisiana, 422 U.S. 13 (1975), Exhibit "A". Under no circumstances shall the coastline of Louisiana be nearer inland than the baseline established by such coordinates.

C. No provision of this Section shall be construed to relinquish any dominion, sovereignty, territory, property, or rights of the state of Louisiana or its political subdivisions otherwise provided by law.

§2. Sovereignty over waters within boundaries

A. Subject to the right of the government of the United States to regulate foreign and interstate commerce under Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and to the power of the government of the United States over cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction under Section 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the United States, and the powers of the United States Coast Guard as provided by law to patrol and protect the navigable waters of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, the State of Louisiana has full sovereignty over all of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and of the arms of the Gulf of Mexico
within the boundaries of Louisiana, and over the beds and shores of the Gulf and all
arms of the Gulf within the boundaries of Louisiana.

B. The state of Louisiana shall be entitled to all the lands, minerals and
other natural resources underlying the Gulf of Mexico, extending seaward from
its coastline for a distance of three marine leagues.

§3.1. Legislative intent and purpose

A. The gulfward boundary of the state of Louisiana historically consists
of three marine leagues, and it is the intent of the Legislature of Louisiana that
this historic gulfward boundary be recognized and enforced as law.

B. The unequal gulfward boundaries of Gulf Coast states set forth by the
United States Supreme Court in United States of America v. States of Louisiana,
Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, 363 U.S. 1 (1960), have resulted in (1)
economic disparity and hardship for Louisiana citizens and entities; (2)
economic loss to the state of Louisiana and its political subdivisions; and (3) the
inability of the state of Louisiana and its political subdivisions to fully exercise
their powers and duties under the federal and state constitutions and state laws
and ordinances, including but not limited to protection and restoration of
coastal lands, waters, and natural resources, and regulation of activities
affecting them.

C. It is the further intent of the Legislature of Louisiana that, in light of
the continuing effects of coastal erosion, subsidence, and land loss, the coastline
of Louisiana should be recognized as consisting of at least and not less than that
coastline defined by the coordinates set forth in United States v. Louisiana, 422
U.S. 13 (1975), Exhibit "A".

D. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the jurisdiction
of the state of Louisiana or any political subdivision thereof shall not extend to
the boundaries recognized herein until the U.S. Congress acknowledges the
boundary described herein by an Act of Congress or any litigation resulting
from the passage of the Act which originated as Senate Bill No. 145 of the 2011
Regular Session of the Legislature of Louisiana with respect to the legal boundary of the state is resolved and a final non-appealable judgment is rendered.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: __________