By Senator Broxson

1-00784-18 2018550

Senate Resolution

A resolution supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line.

4 5

6

7

8

9

1

2

3

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature represents the military bases and personnel that maintain, manage, and use the Gulf of Mexico Range Complex (GOMEX Range Complex) which provides for the common defense of this state and the nation, and

10 11

12

WHEREAS, defense is the State of Florida's fourth largest industry, accounting for more than 775,000 jobs, \$80 billion in economic impact, and 65 percent of the regional economy of Northwest Florida, and

1314

15

16

WHEREAS, testing and training activities conducted from Florida's air and sea bases are considerably dependent on unconstrained access to the Eastern Gulf of Mexico airspace and seaspace, and

1718

19

WHEREAS, the GOMEX Range Complex is a unique national resource, and

20 21

22

23

WHEREAS, the range is larger than all other training ranges inside the continental United States combined, stretching from the Florida Panhandle south to Key West and encompassing the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, and

2425

WHEREAS, surrounding the GOMEX Range Complex are numerous United States Department of Defense installations, ranges, and airspaces, which make the complex unique, and

2728

29

26

WHEREAS, originally a place to practice air-to-air engagements and air-to-surface bombing and strafing, the GOMEX Range Complex has served the nation for over 60 years, and

30

31

32

3334

35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

4546

47

48 49

50

51

52

5354

5556

5758

1-00784-18 2018550

WHEREAS, after World War II, the GOMEX Range Complex was used to test surface-to-air rockets against drones and, with the advent of fifth-generation aircraft at Tyndall and Eglin Air Force Bases, has been used extensively to test future weapons systems, and

WHEREAS, the military missions require day and night access to the airspace, from the surface up to 60,000 feet, for high-speed flying and maneuvering, as well as day and night access to the seaspace, from the sea surface to the subsurface areas, for use by ships and submarines, and

WHEREAS, the military uses live ammunition and missiles against remotely piloted full-scale targets and drones, resulting in large debris fields of dangerous objects, and

WHEREAS, for well over a decade and through two presidential administrations, the United States Department of Defense policy has been to keep the Eastern Gulf of Mexico free from obstruction, and

WHEREAS, oil exploration and offshore platforms placed in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico could jeopardize military missions and severely reduce the state's appeal in keeping military installations, and

WHEREAS, without access to airspace in order to test modern and emerging weapons systems and train the aircrews that support such systems, Florida would lose its primary reason for hosting the GOMEX Range Complex, and

WHEREAS, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) of 2006 restricts oil and gas leasing in all areas east of the Military Mission Line established at 86°41′ W. longitude and bans oil and gas leasing within 125 miles of the Florida

1-00784-18 2018550

coastline in the Eastern Planning Area and in a portion of the Central Planning Area until 2022, and

WHEREAS, attempts to reduce restrictions on oil and gas exploration and production arose in 2013 and 2015, when the members of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives developed and introduced bills to change GOMESA without addressing the military need to maintain the GOMEX Range Complex, and

WHEREAS, in 2013, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act was introduced by United States Representative Doc Hastings of Washington to propose changes in oil and gas drilling and exploration locations, and

WHEREAS, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act of 2015 was introduced by United States Senator Bill Cassidy of Louisiana, to increase oil and gas exploration and production, most notably through reducing the exclusion area east of the Military Mission Line from 125 miles to 50 miles offshore and through shortening the time limit of the moratorium from 2022 to 2017, but the bill ultimately did not advance past committee, and GOMESA remained intact for the time being, and

WHEREAS, the United States Secretary of Defense, the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, and fifteen members of the United States Congress from Florida have written letters requesting an extension to the moratorium, which is essential for developing and sustaining the military's future capabilities and for guaranteeing long-term capabilities for future test missions that may enable new technologies such as hypersonic fifth-generation fighters, advanced subsurface weapons systems, and other projects that require enlarged testing and training

1-00784-18 2018550

footprints well beyond 2022, and

WHEREAS, without the certainty of an extension to the moratorium, investment in upgrades in telemetry, tracking, and other important improvements are at risk, and

WHEREAS, in March 2017, twenty local county commissions, chambers of commerce, local economic development councils, and military affairs committees drafted resolutions in support of the moratorium and submitted them to the Florida Legislature, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:

That the State of Florida must maintain a united front in supporting an extension of the current moratorium on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico east of the Military Mission Line.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that to allow drilling east of the Military Mission Line would mean loss of range areas and possible relocation of aircraft and bases to other unrestricted range areas.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Florida Senate supports an indefinite extension of the restriction, specified in the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, oil and gas leasing in all areas east of the Military Mission Line established at 86°41′ W. longitude and indefinite extension of the Act's ban oil and gas leasing within 125 miles of the Florida coastline in the Eastern Planning Area and in a portion of the Central Planning Area.