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JOHN F. DAVIS, CLERK

Number 9 Original

**In the
Supreme Court of the United States**

OCTOBER TERM 1968

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, ET AL.

**Appendix G, Map Exhibits and Related Materials for
Brief of the State of Louisiana in Support of its
Motion for Entry of Supplemental Decree No. 2**

JACK P. F. GREMILLION,

Attorney General,
State of Louisiana,
2201 State Capitol,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

VICTOR A. SACHSE,

PAUL M. HEBERT,

THOMAS W. LEIGH,

ROBERT F. KENNON,

W. SCOTT WILKINSON,

J. J. DAVIDSON,

OLIVER P. STOCKWELL,

J. B. MILLER,

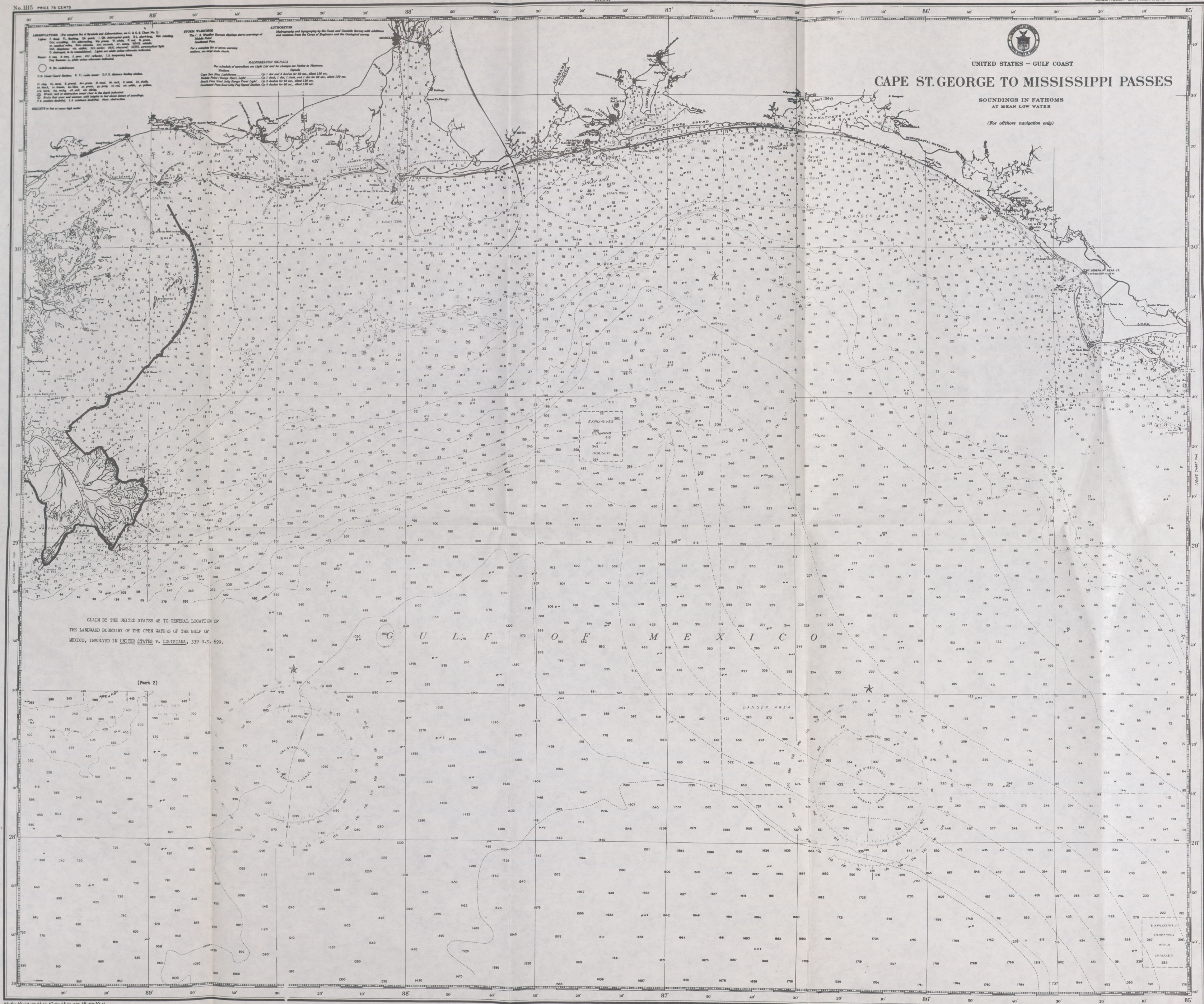
FREDERICK W. ELLIS,

ANTHONY J. CORRERO III,

Special Assistant Attorneys General,
State of Louisiana.

JOHN L. MADDEN,

Assistant Attorney General,
State of Louisiana.



1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

3. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

4. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

5. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

6. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

7. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

8. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

9. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

10. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.



GULF OF MEXICO

Mermaid Projection
Scale 1:120,000 at Lat. 28° 14'

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOW WATER

For offshore navigation only
Detail within the 10 fathom curve is not shown on this chart except on off lying shoals
See 1200 series charts for inshore hydrography within the 10 fathom curve

Compiled from larger scale charts issued by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Hydrographic Office, U.S.S. and British Admiralty and American Geographical Society

PROHIBITED DUMPING GROUND
Dumping of objects and material of any type or class is strictly prohibited

SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA
Submarines may be operating in the indicated area in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina and Key West, Florida. Vessels should proceed with caution.

NOTE A
See Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 5, for navigation regulations in this area. Refer to section number shown with the area designation. Consult the weekly Notice to Mariners and yearly Coast Pilot Supplements for changes subsequent to this Coast Pilot edition date.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see C. & G. S. Chart No. 1)
Light (light or white unless otherwise indicated)
F. Fl. Flashing light
G. Gl. Green light
R. Rd. Red light
W. Wh. White light
B. Br. Blue light
C. C. Constant light
V. V. Variable light
M. M. Morse code
S. S. Sound signal
A. A. Air gun
H. H. Horn
B. B. Bell
C. C. Cannon
F. F. Fog bell
L. L. Lull
S. S. Siren
A. A. Alarm
M. M. Mute
S. S. Silent
A. A. Air gun
H. H. Horn
B. B. Bell
C. C. Cannon
F. F. Fog bell
L. L. Lull
S. S. Siren
A. A. Alarm
M. M. Mute
S. S. Silent

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water
CAUTION
Temporary obstructions are indicated on this chart except where a buoy replaces a fixed aid. See Notice to Mariners.

GULF STREAM CURRENTS
From investigations by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1885, 1886 and 1887
The direction and velocity of the current are indicated at each station by arrows; the long arrow indicates maximum and the short arrow minimum velocity. Figures show speed in miles per hour.
East of Florida (Chart 1100)
South of Florida (Chart 1101)
South of Texas (Chart 1102)

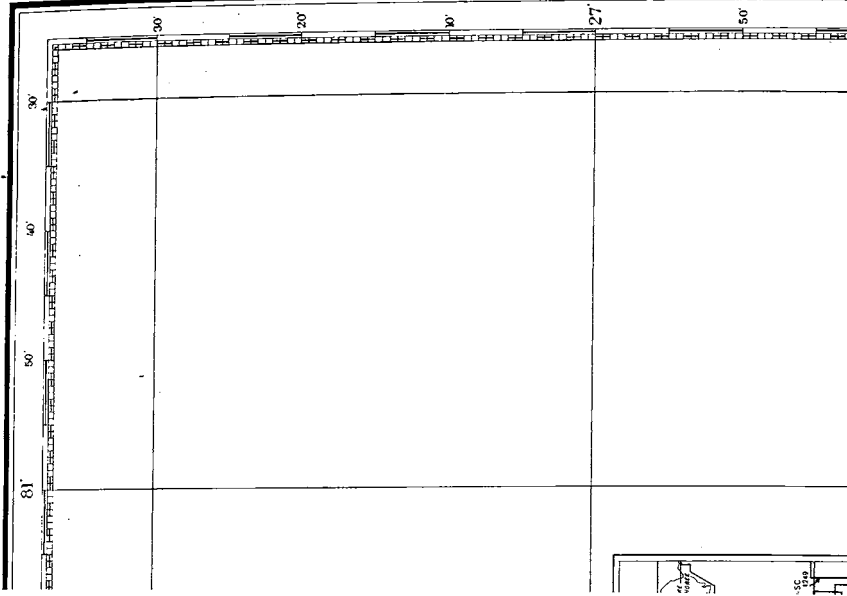
GENERAL EXPLANATION
FREQUENCY CHANNELS (wavelength L or H)
L 1800 Mc
H 1600 Mc
BASIC PULSE RECURRENT RATES
L 1000 Mc
H 1200 Mc
SPECIFIC RECURRENT RATES assigned for station identification (wavelength L or H)
EXAMPLE: 212
RATES ON THIS CHART
116 117 340 341
CAUTION
Changes in the U.S. Coast Guard Loran System - The U.S. Coast Guard will establish Loran transmitting stations in the Gulf of Mexico during 1968, at Grand Isle, Louisiana, Galveston and Port Isabel, Texas. The Loran transmitting station at Grand Isle, Louisiana, will be discontinued and a new tower established at Grand Isle, Louisiana. At that time the Rate 341 as presently charted will be in error and no longer usable.

CAUTION
Numerous oil well structures exist in the water area from Key West, Florida, to Brownsville, Texas. Some wells are submerged and capped. Within the indicated limits of the 100 series charts not outside the 10 fathom curve only those submerged structures of unknown depth and submerged structures of known depth less than 11 fathoms are charted.
See 1200 and 1100 series charts for location of surface wells and wells submerged 11 fathoms or more, and safety fairways thru oil fields.

CAUTION
Only those radio beacons which have been calibrated for surface use. Radio direction finder bearings to submerged structures are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Radio beacons are shown thus:
(Circle with number) (approximate location)

LOREN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

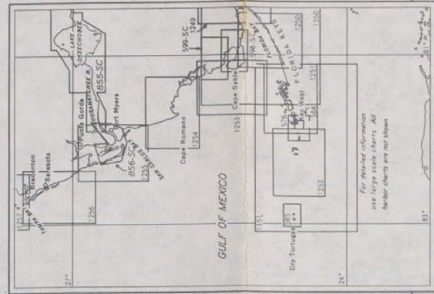






UNITED STATES - GULF COAST
HABANA TO TAMPA BAY

Scale 1:50,000 at Lat. 25° 30'
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOW WATER
(For offshore navigation only)

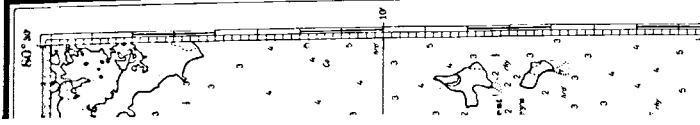


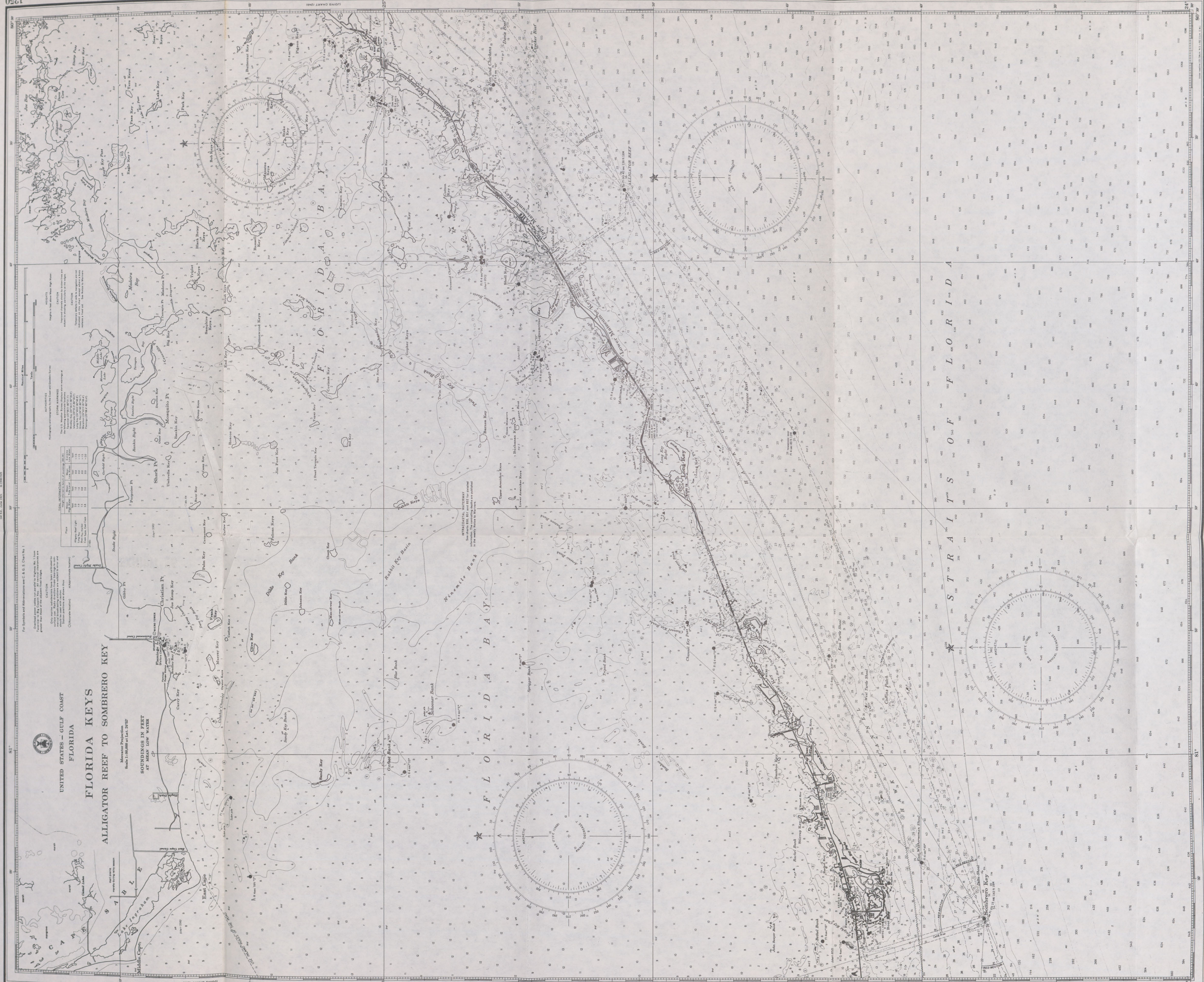
NOTE B
DAKOTA AREA
Area is open to navigation
except for the small island
grouped by the name of
the island. The island is
open to navigation from
the south.

NOTE C
Shipping Safety Forwards
Shipping Safety Forwards
are published in the
Department of the Army
and are available to the
public. The Department
does not expect to do so.
This reservation is
made for the purpose of
protection and consideration
of interested parties and
advance publication
of the information.

NOTE D
Only marine publications have been
checked for accuracy. The
information is not to be
used for navigation. The
Department of the Army
does not expect to do so.
This reservation is
made for the purpose of
protection and consideration
of interested parties and
advance publication
of the information.

NOTE E
Navigation regulations are published
in the Department of the Army
and are available to the
public. The Department
does not expect to do so.
This reservation is
made for the purpose of
protection and consideration
of interested parties and
advance publication
of the information.





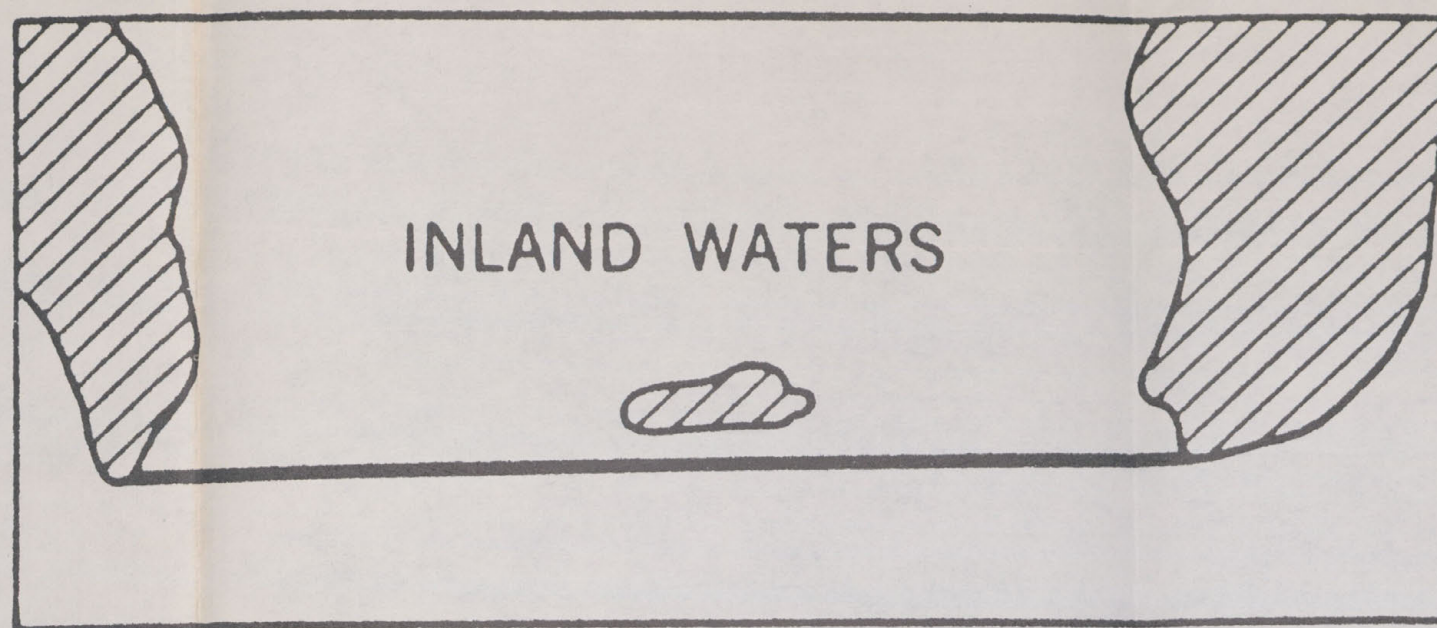


FIGURE 44.—Closing line of bay does not connect with the island.

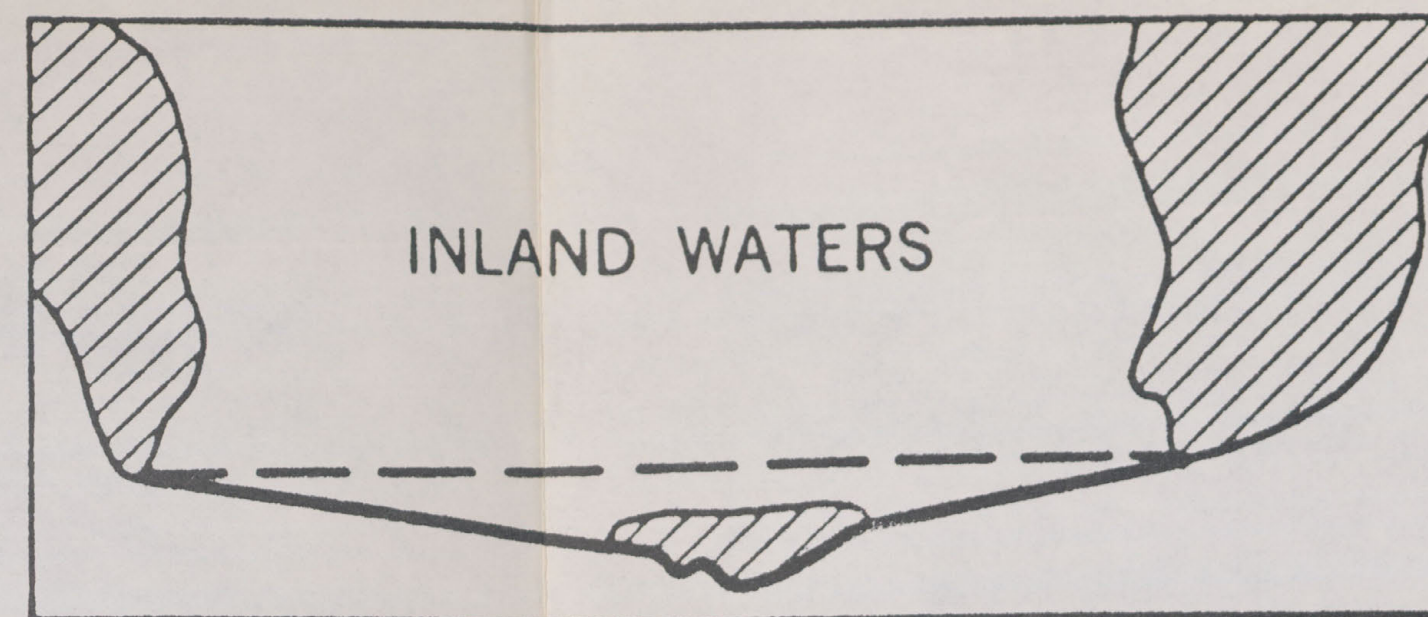


FIGURE 45.—Closing line of bay encompasses the island.

1 Shalowitz 225 (1962)

EXHIBIT 57

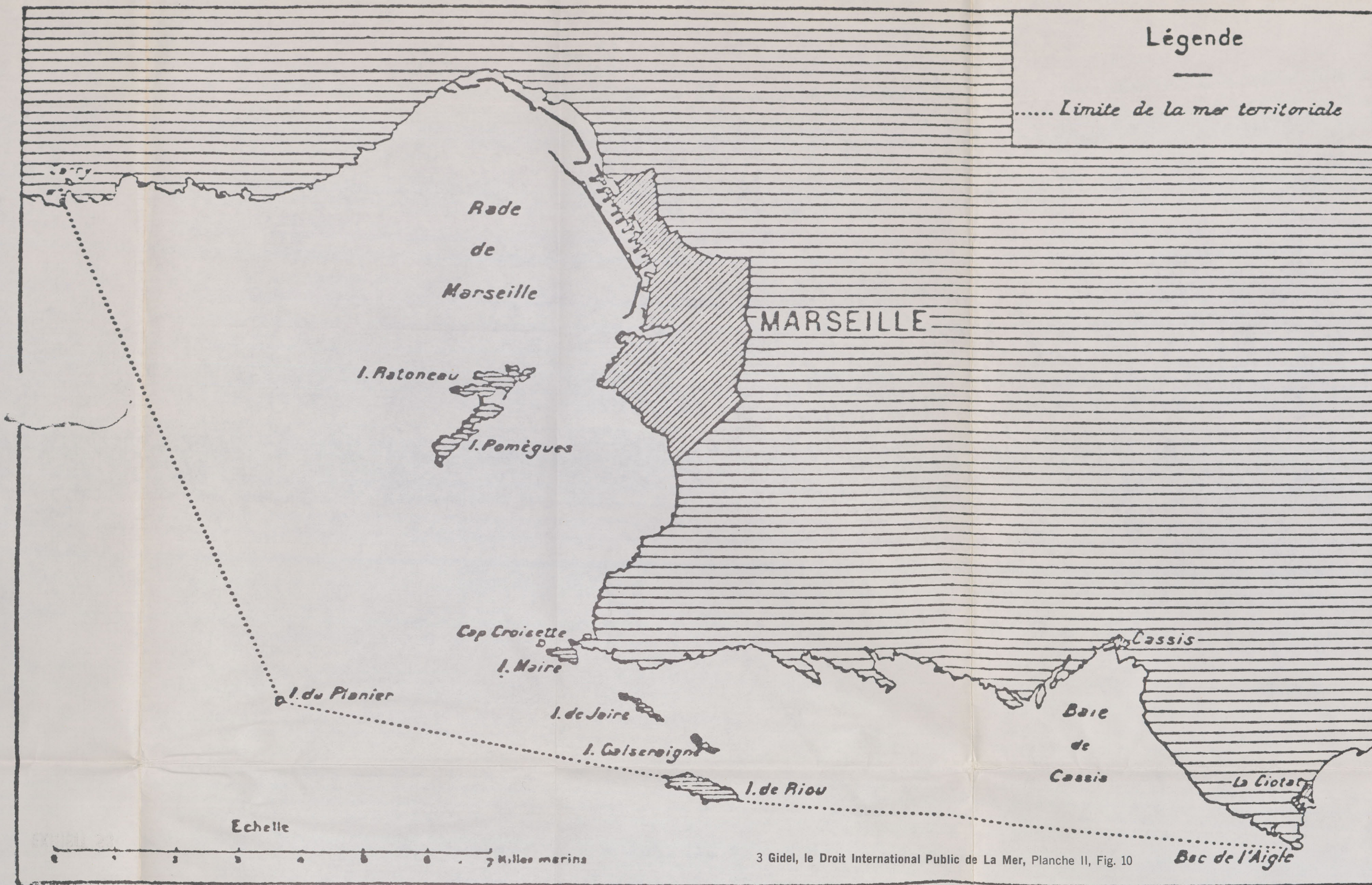
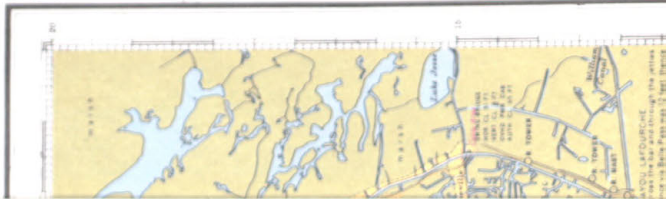
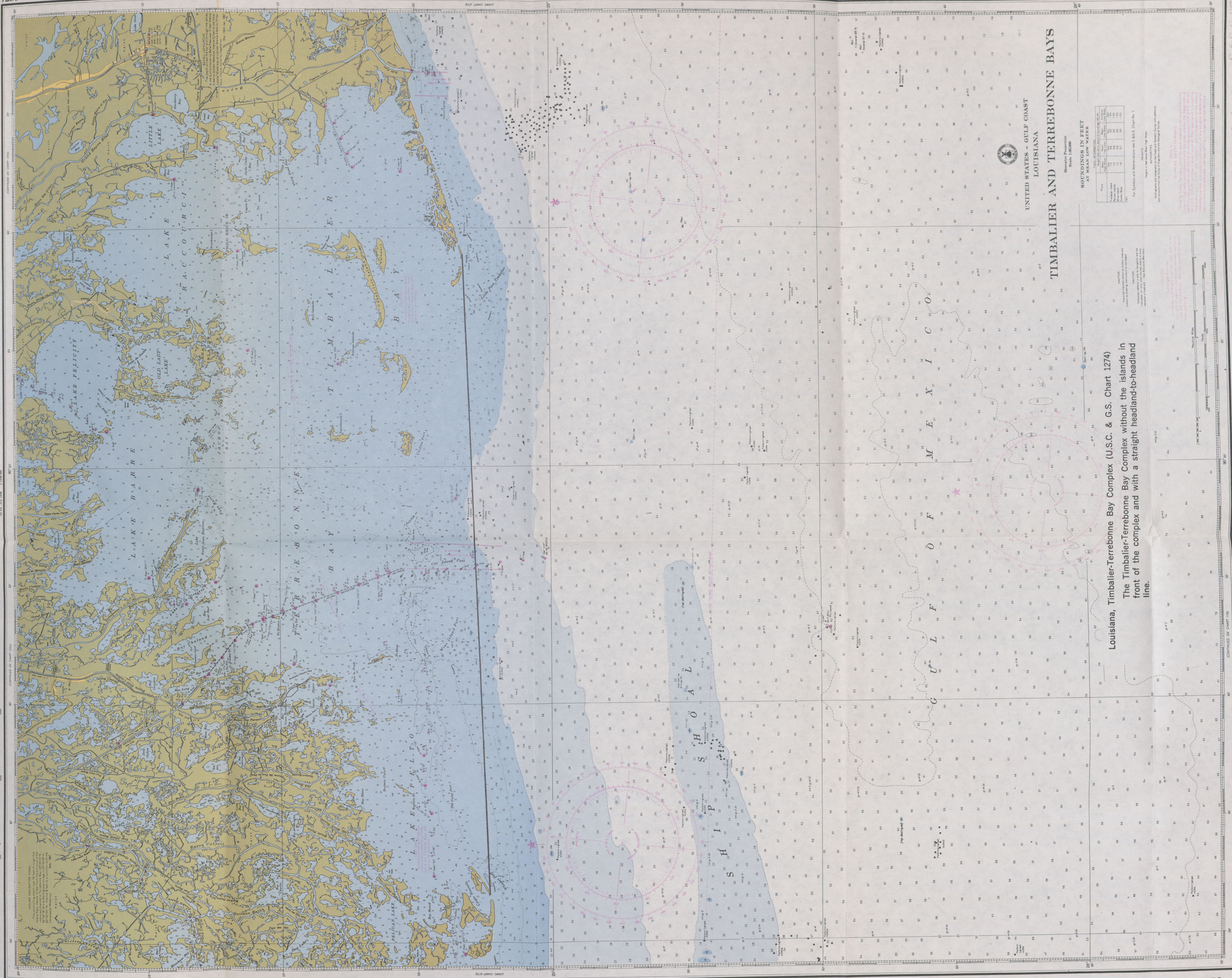


FIGURE 10. — Tracé de la mer territoriale dans une baie comportant des îles.





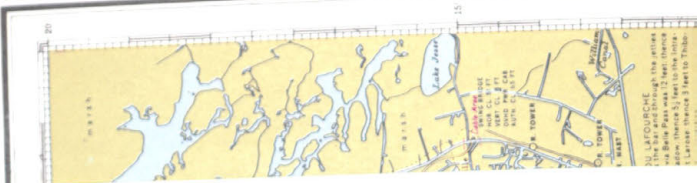
Louisiana, Timbalier-Terrebonne Bay Complex (U.S.C. & G.S. Chart 1274)
The Timbalier-Terrebonne Bay Complex without the islands in front of the complex and with a straight headland-to-headland line.

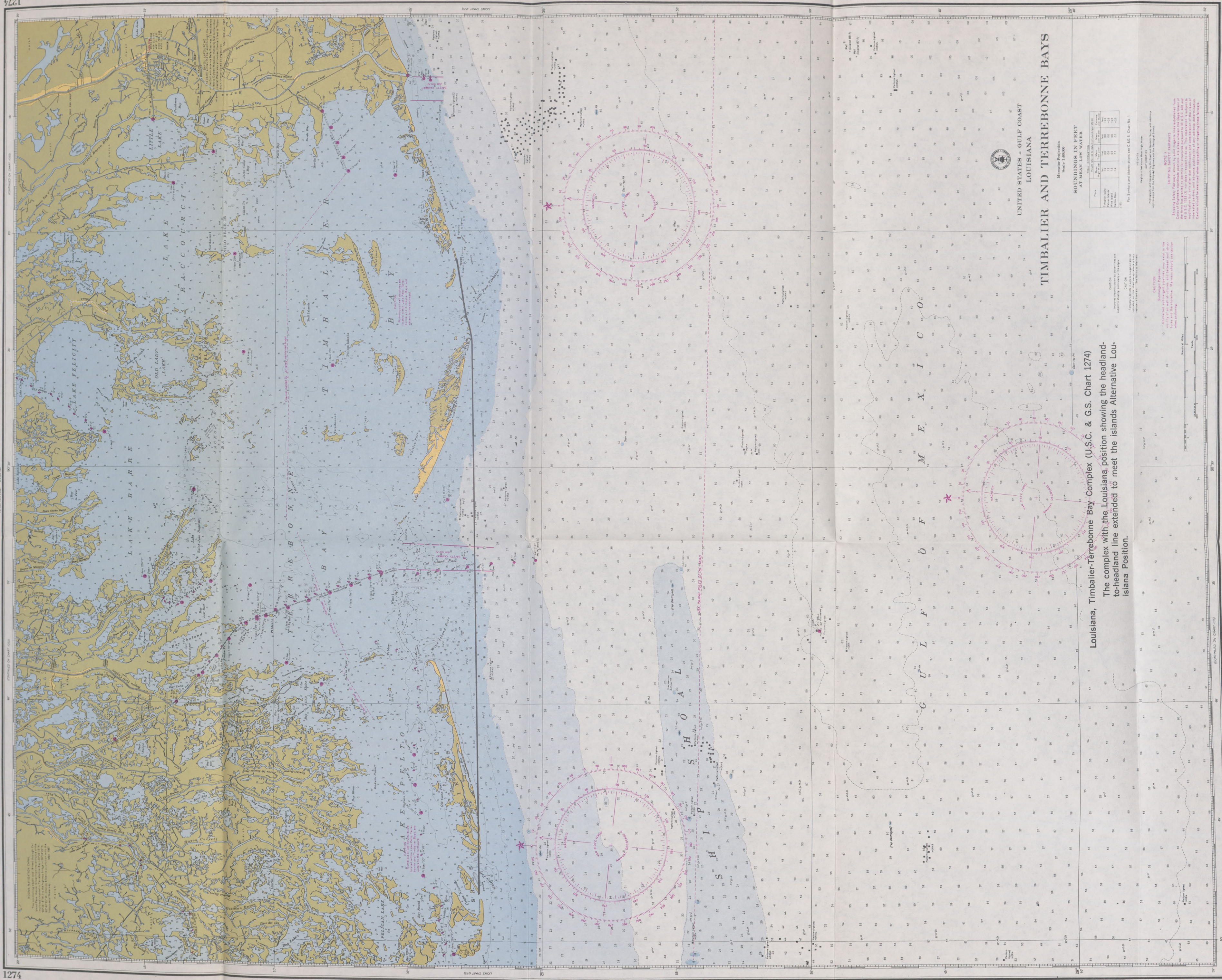
UNITED STATES - GULF COAST
LOUISIANA
TIMBALIER AND TERREBONNE BAYS

Soundings in Feet
Scale 1:100,000
Mean Low Water

Point	Depth	Character	Color	Shape	Size
1	1	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
2	2	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
3	3	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
4	4	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
5	5	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
6	6	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
7	7	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
8	8	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
9	9	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"
10	10	Shoal	Red	Circle	1/2"

For Symbols and Abbreviations see C.G.S. Chart No. 1





Louisiana, Timbalier-Terrebonne Bay Complex (U.S.C. & G.S. Chart 1274)
The complex with the Louisiana position showing the headland-to-headland line extended to meet the islands Alternative Louisiana Position.

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST
LOUISIANA
TIMBALIER AND TERREBONNE BAYS

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOW WATER

Unit	Feet	Fathoms	Meters
1	3	0.5	1.0
2	6	1.0	2.0
3	9	1.5	3.0
4	12	2.0	4.0
5	15	2.5	5.0
6	18	3.0	6.0
7	21	3.5	7.0
8	24	4.0	8.0
9	27	4.5	9.0
10	30	5.0	10.0

For Symbols and Abbreviations see U.S.C. & G.S. Chart No. 1

Published at Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

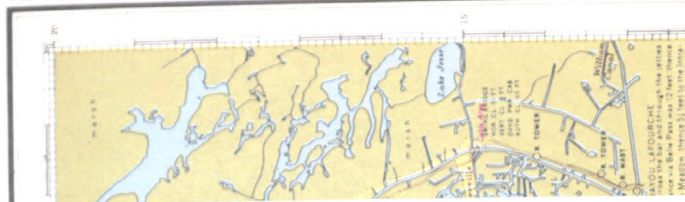
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

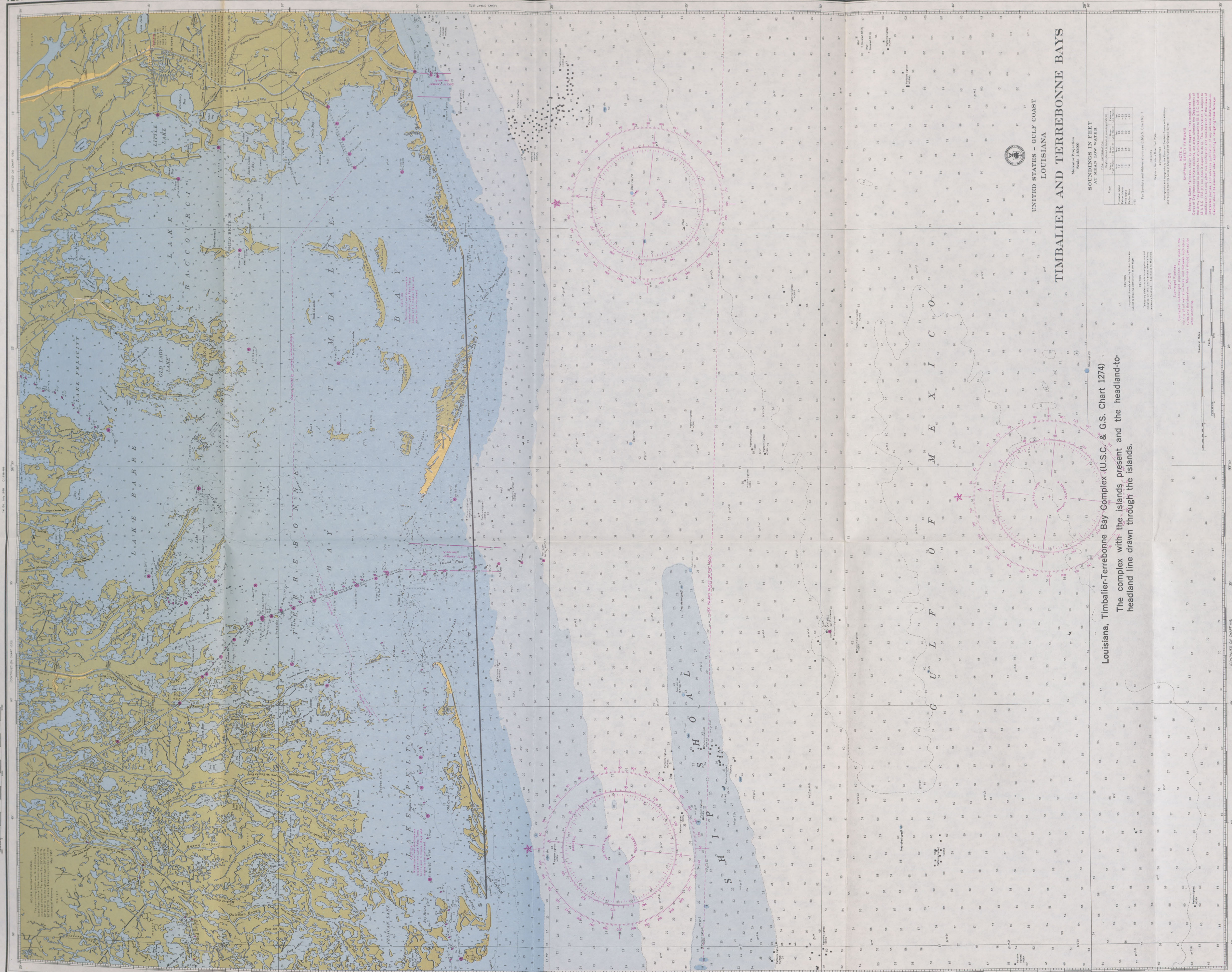
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

1274

PRICE \$1.50

EXHIBIT 60



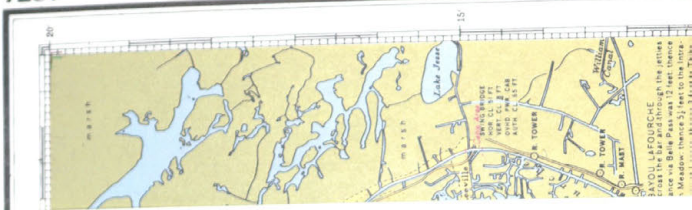


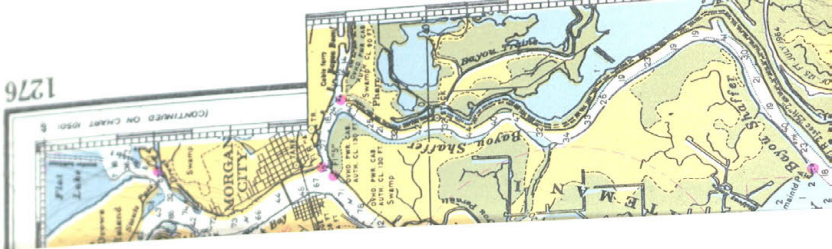
Louisiana, Timbalier-Terrebonne Bay Complex (U.S.C. & G.S. Chart 1274)
The complex with the islands present and the headland-to-headland line drawn through the islands.

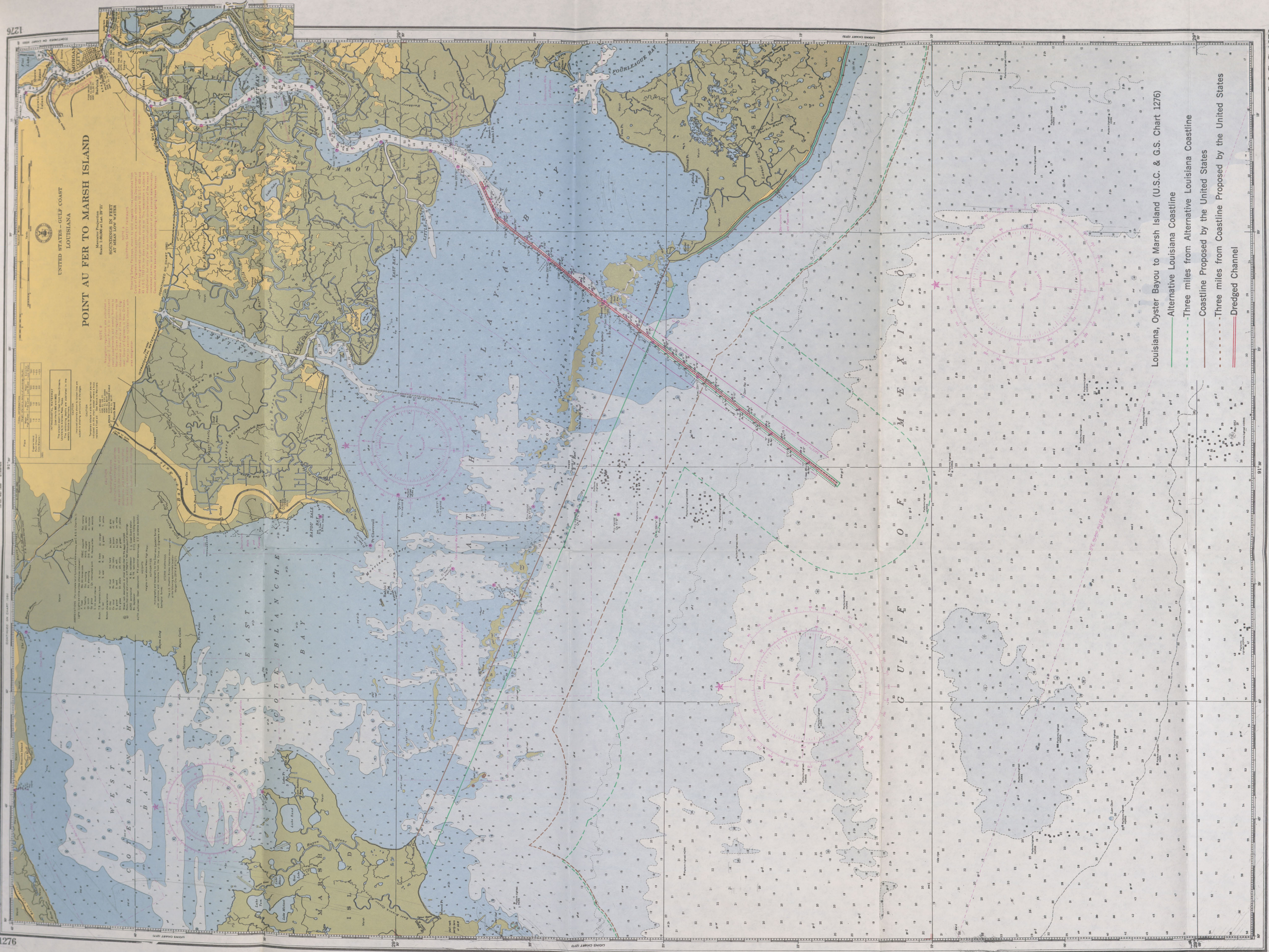
UNITED STATES - GULF COAST
LOUISIANA
TIMBALIER AND TERREBONNE BAYS

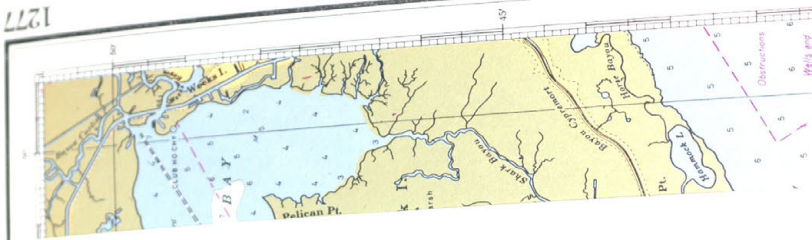
Scale 1:60,000
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOW WATER

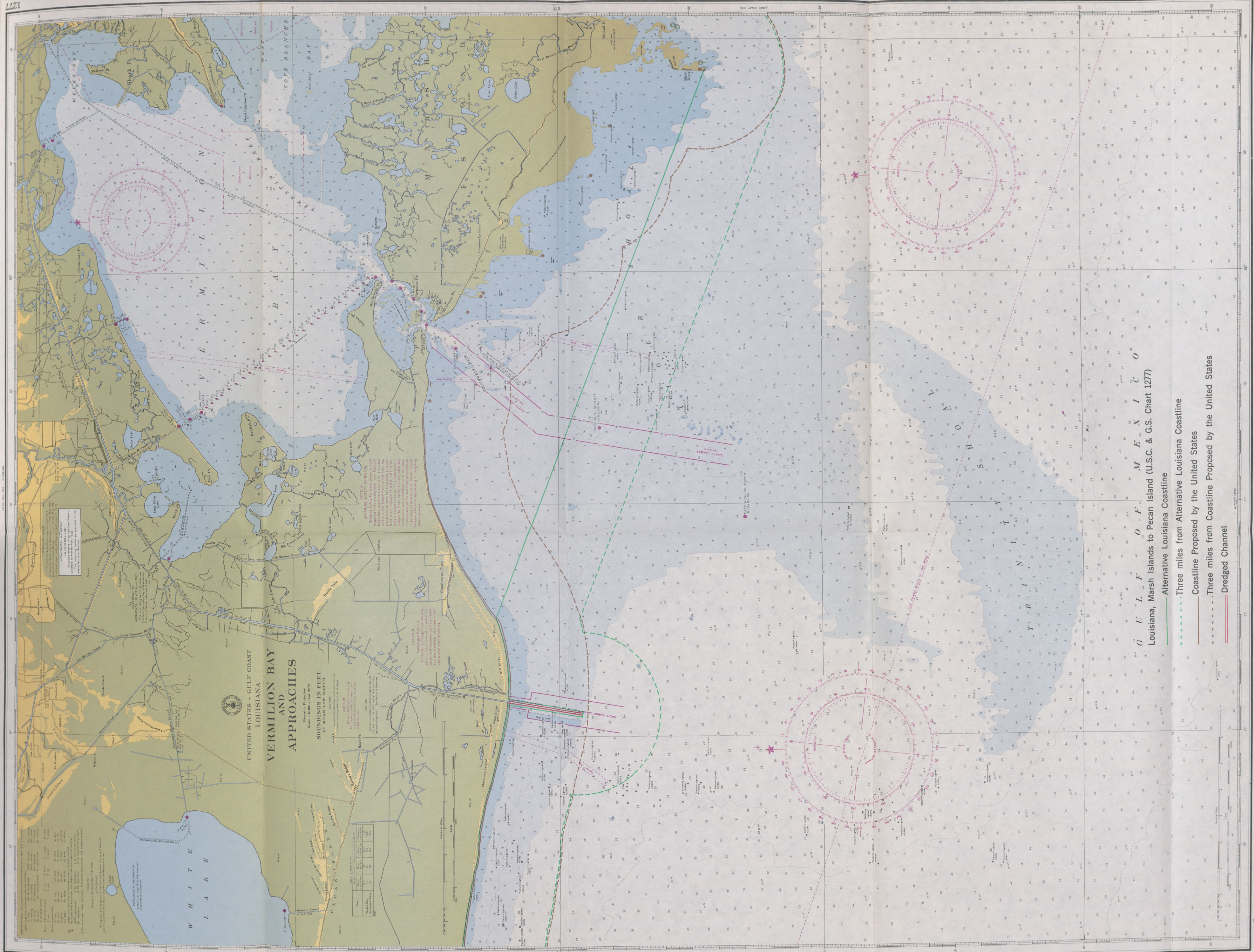
Color	Mean Low Water	Mean High Water	Lowest Tide
Blue	1.0	1.5	2.0
Green	2.0	2.5	3.0
Yellow	3.0	3.5	4.0
Orange	4.0	4.5	5.0
Red	5.0	5.5	6.0
White	6.0	6.5	7.0











UNITED STATES - GULF COAST
LOUISIANA
VERMILION BAY
AND
APPROACHES

Scale 1:60,000 at Lat. 29° 27'
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOW WATER

NOTE: This chart is a reproduction of the original chart, and is not a new edition. It is published for the purpose of providing a more complete and accurate representation of the coast and its approaches.

CAUTION: This chart is not to be used for navigation without the aid of a compass and a sextant. It is not to be used for navigation without the aid of a compass and a sextant.

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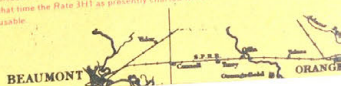
Alternative Louisiana Coastline
Three miles from Alternative Louisiana Coastline
Coastline Proposed by the United States
Three miles from Coastline Proposed by the United States
Dredged Channel

Louisiana, Marsh Islands to Pecan Island (U.S.C. & G.S. Chart 1277)

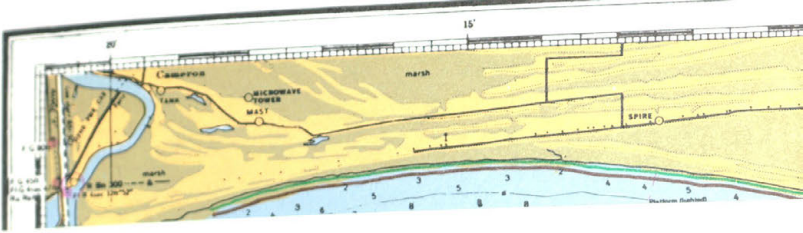
SHIPPING SAFETY FAIRWAYS
Shipping Safety Fairways, shown by solid magenta lines established from Coast of Engineers' immediate positions, are areas wherein the Department of the Army has granted no permits for structures pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 401 and 43 U.S.C. 1331 (c), nor does it expect to do so. This reservation is subject to modification but only after due notification and consideration of the views of interested parties, and advance publication of any adverse determination. Caution should be exercised when approaching or navigating these fairways.

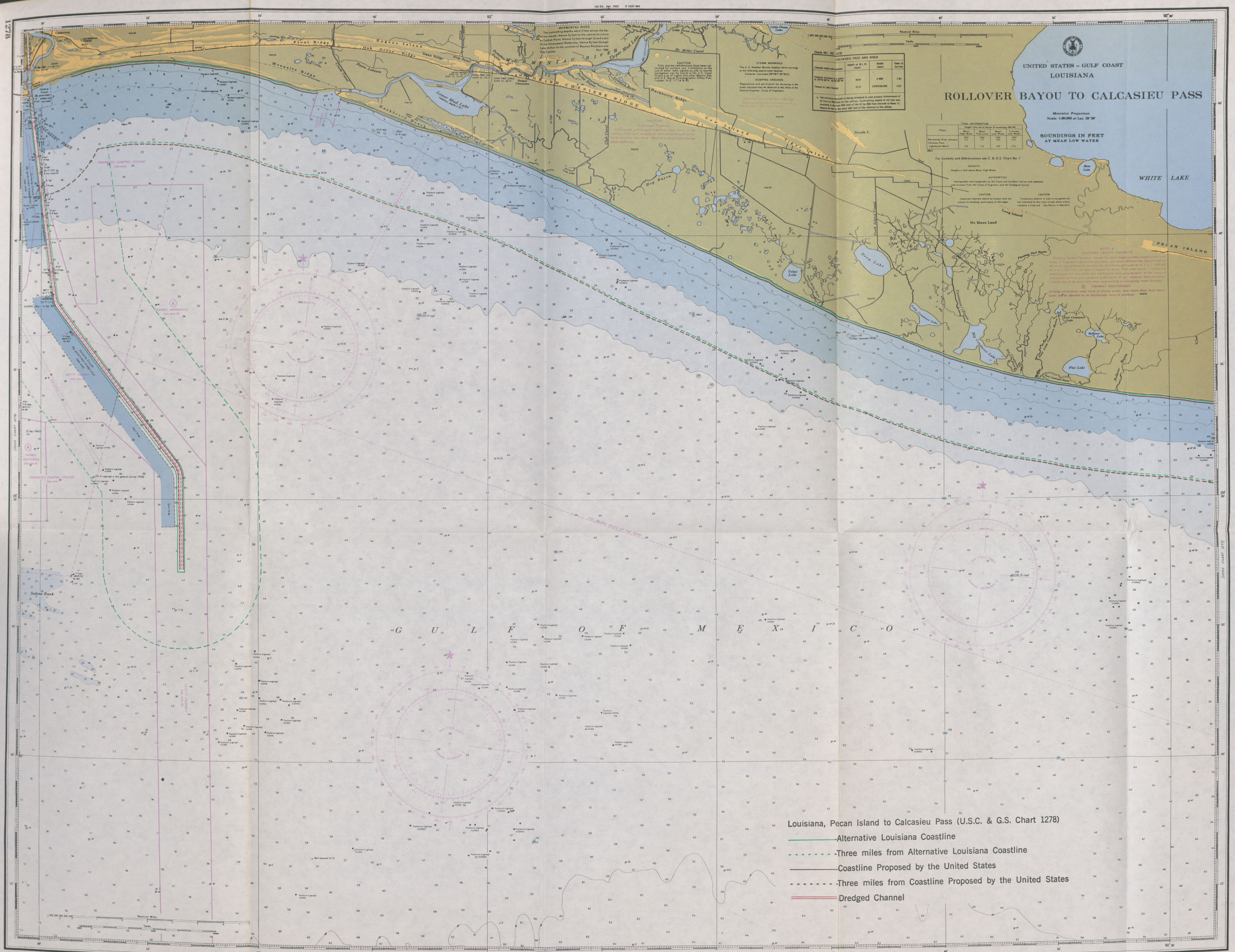
(A) FAIRWAY ANCHORAGES
Existing structures may exist in these areas. Not more than four structures will be allowed in an anchorage area at anytime.

CAUTION
Changes in the U. S. Coast Guard Loran System - The U. S. Coast Guard will establish loran transmitting stations in the Gulf of Mexico during 1968, at Grand Isle, Louisiana, Galveston and Port Isabel, Texas. The Loran transmitter tower now located at Biloxi, Mississippi will be discontinued and a new tower established at Grand Isle, Louisiana. At that time the Rate 3H1 as presently charted will be in error and no longer usable.



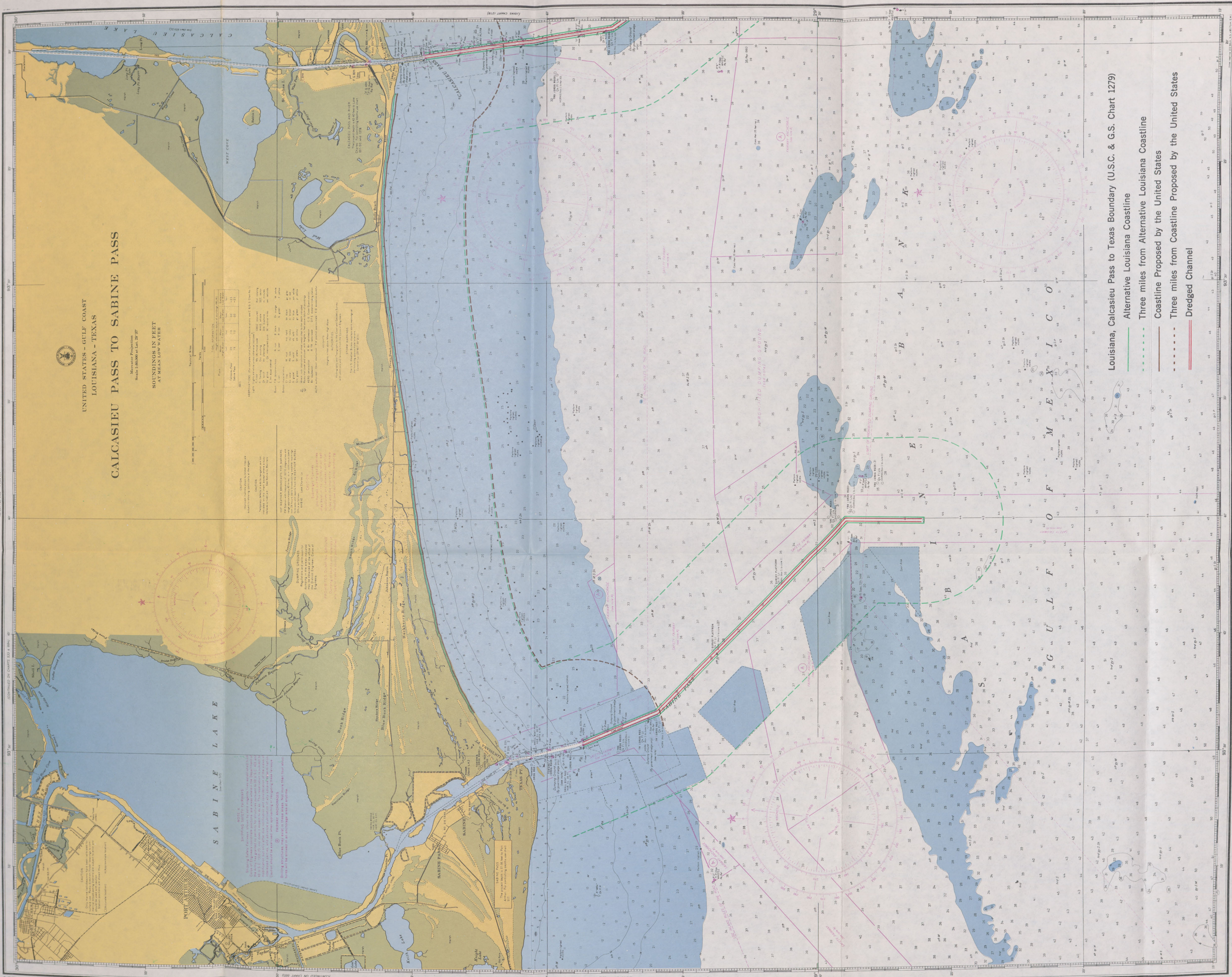






- Louisiana, Pecan Island to Calcasieu Pass (U.S.C. & G.S. Chart 1278)
- Alternative Louisiana Coastline
 - - - Three miles from Alternative Louisiana Coastline
 - Coastline Proposed by the United States
 - - - Three miles from Coastline Proposed by the United States
 - Dredged Channel





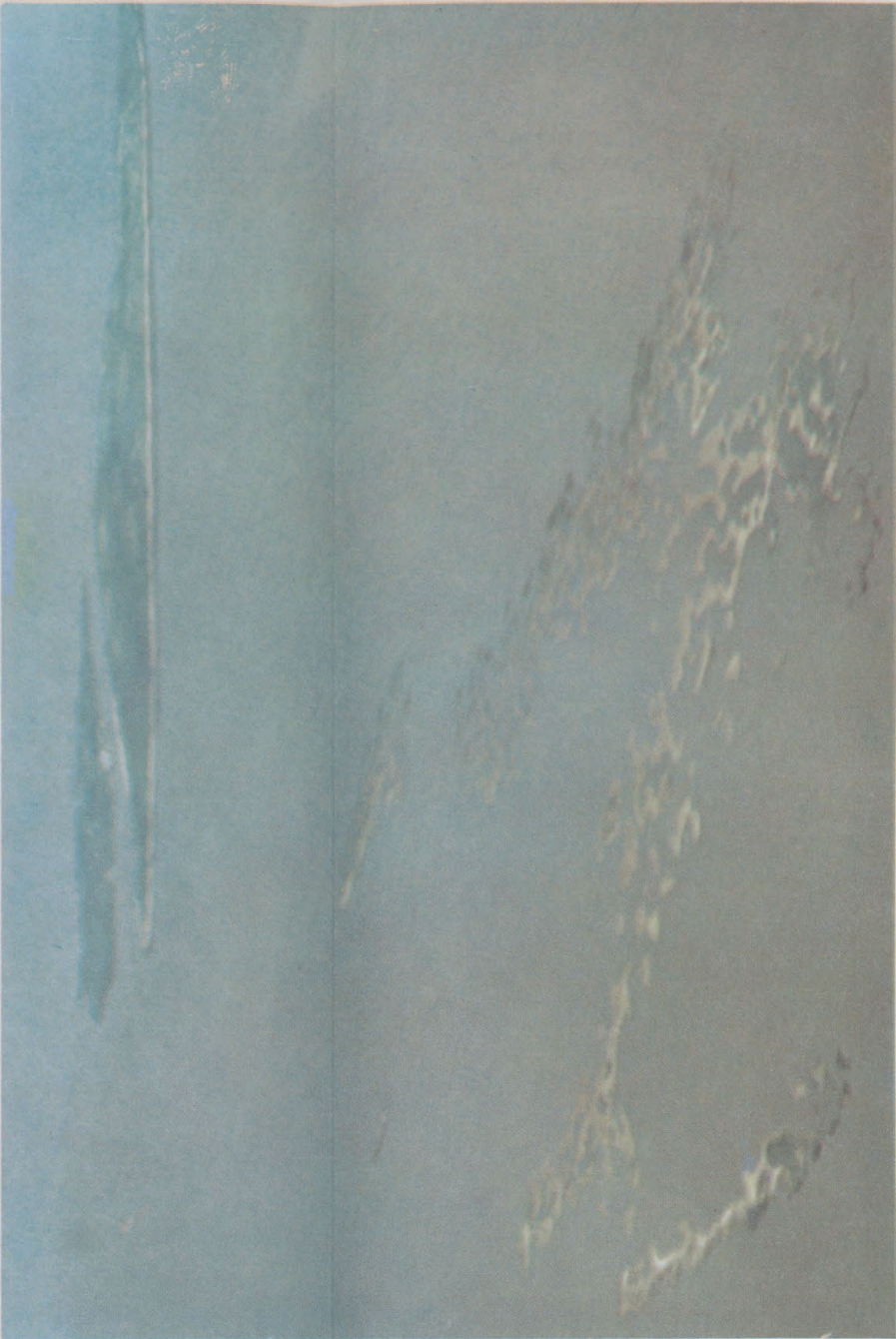
NATURAL ENTRANCE POINTS AT
ATCHAFALAYA BAY

These photographs of the natural entrance points of Atchafalaya Bay were taken by Dr. James P. Morgan, Professor of Geology, Louisiana State University, on June 6, 1968. The tide stage at the time the photographs were taken was slightly above mean low-water. Each individual photograph is identified in the caption under it with the location, bearing, and other pertinent information.



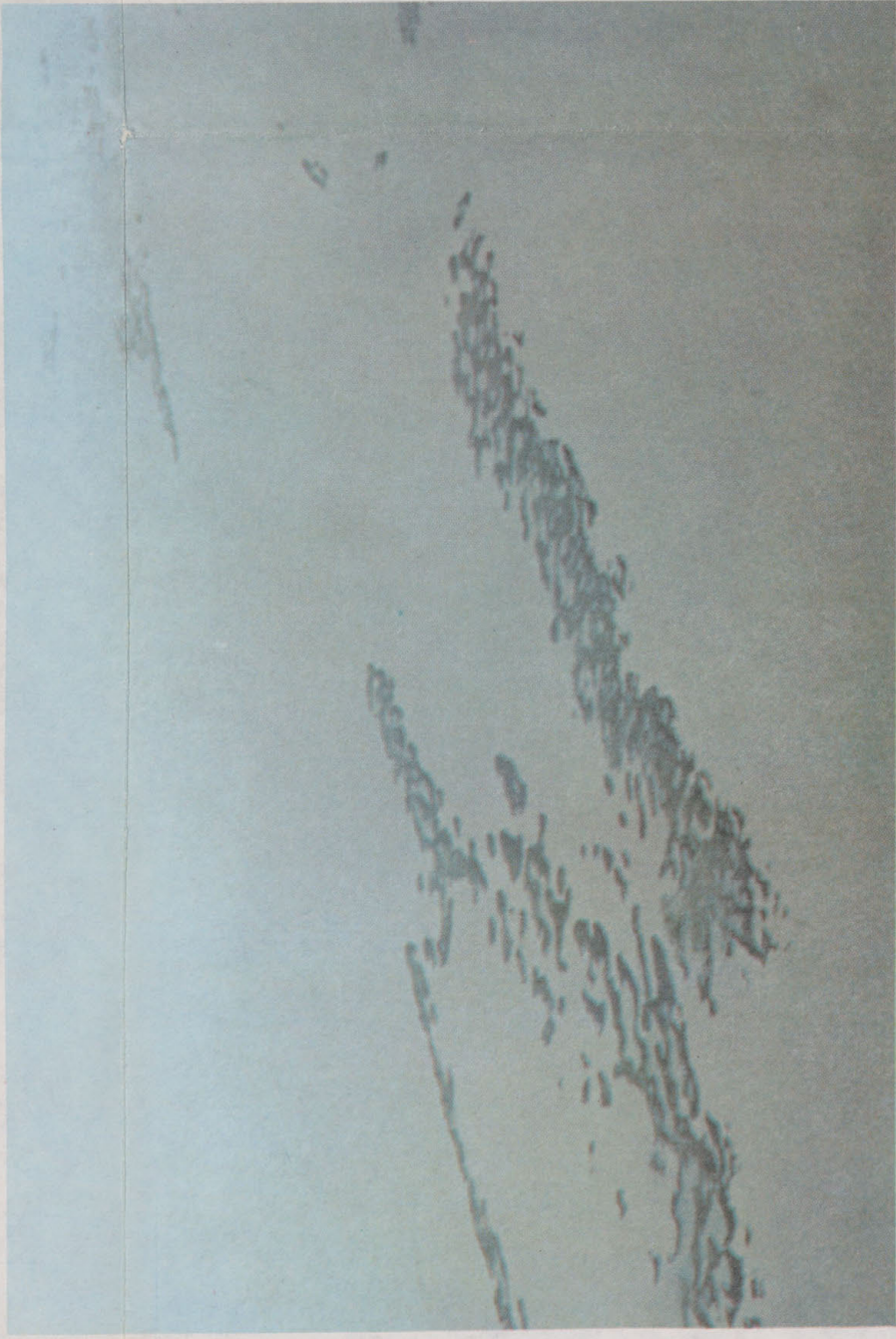
No. 4.....

Pt. au Fer with North Island lying to its left and with a pronounced oyster reef formation in the foreground. The oyster reef serves as the eastern natural entrance point of Atchafalaya Bay.



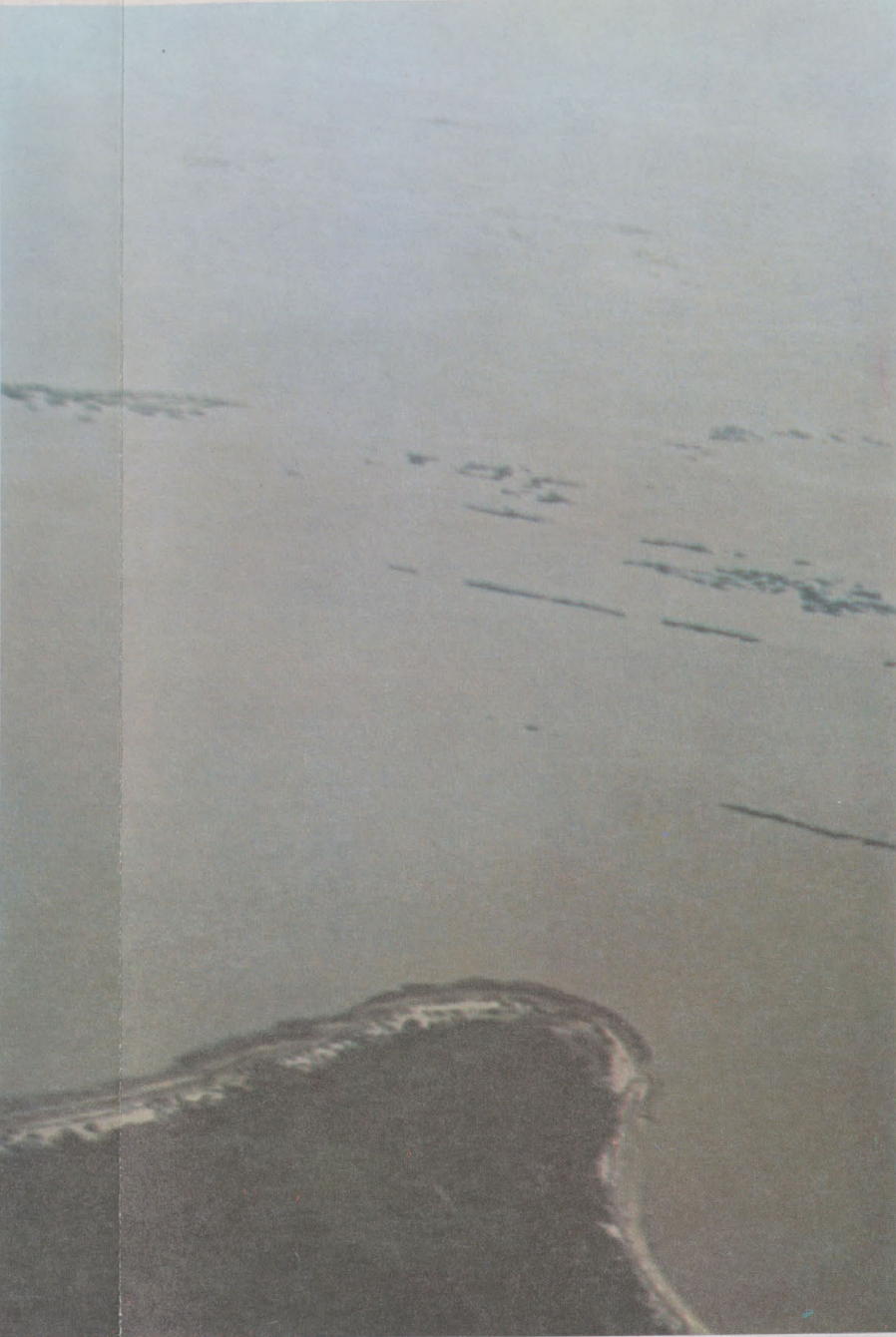
No. 5.....

Closer view of the oyster reef formation off Pt. au Fer. Pt. au Fer and North Island can be seen in the background.



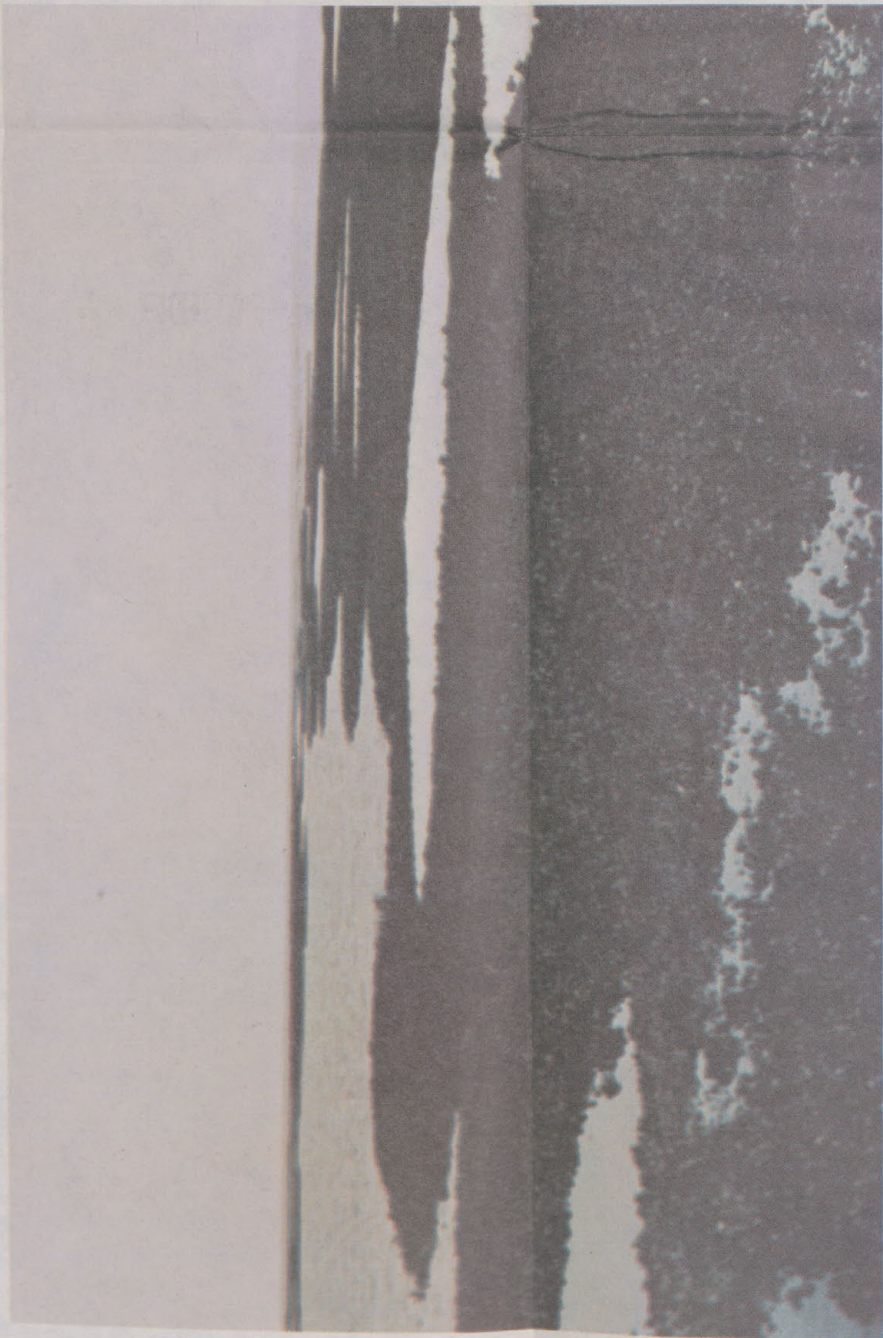
No. 6.....

Another view from a different angle of the oyster reef off Pt. au Fer that is the eastern natural entrance point of Atchafalaya Bay.

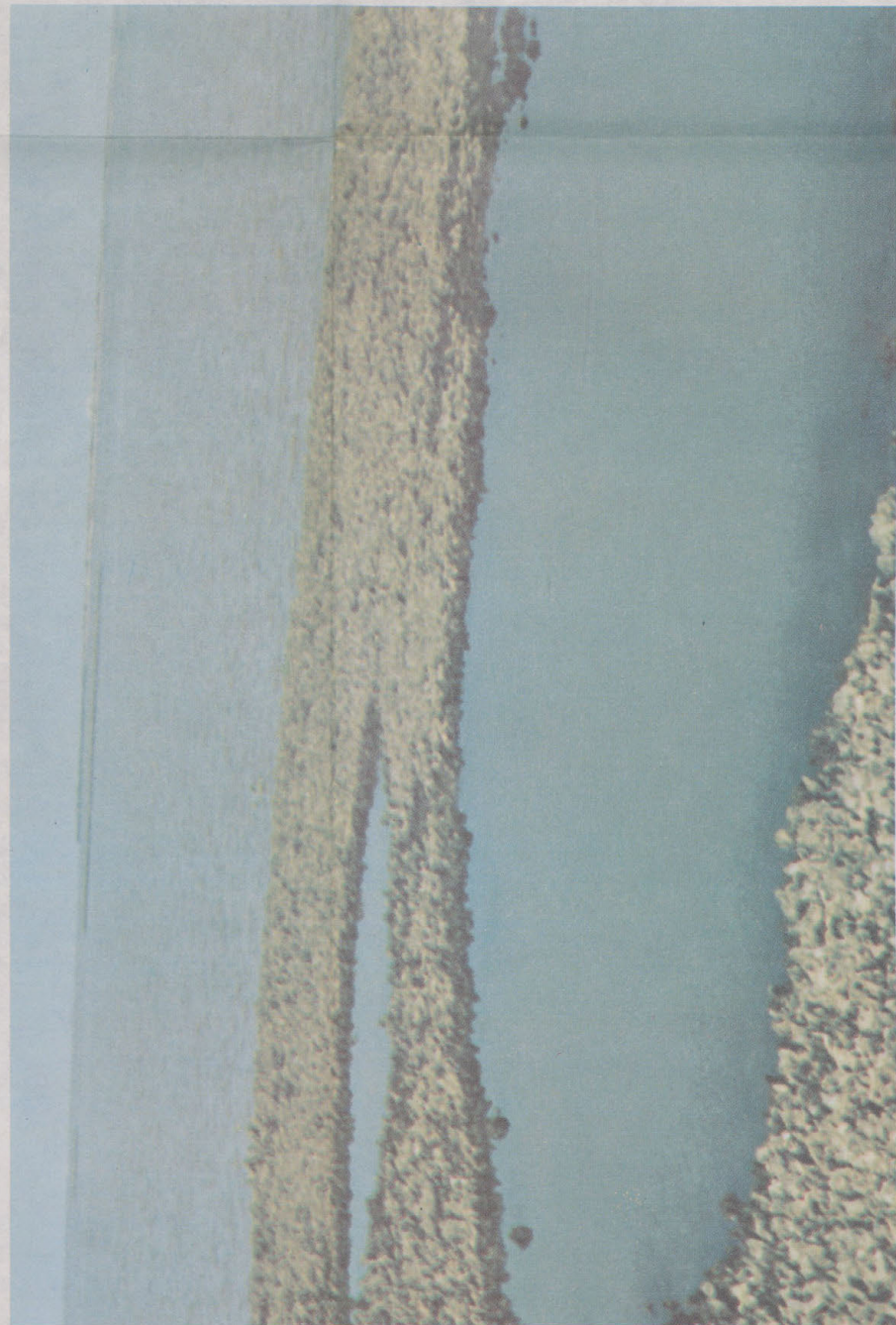


No. 7.....

Looking west at Pt. au Fer and the reef structures beyond.



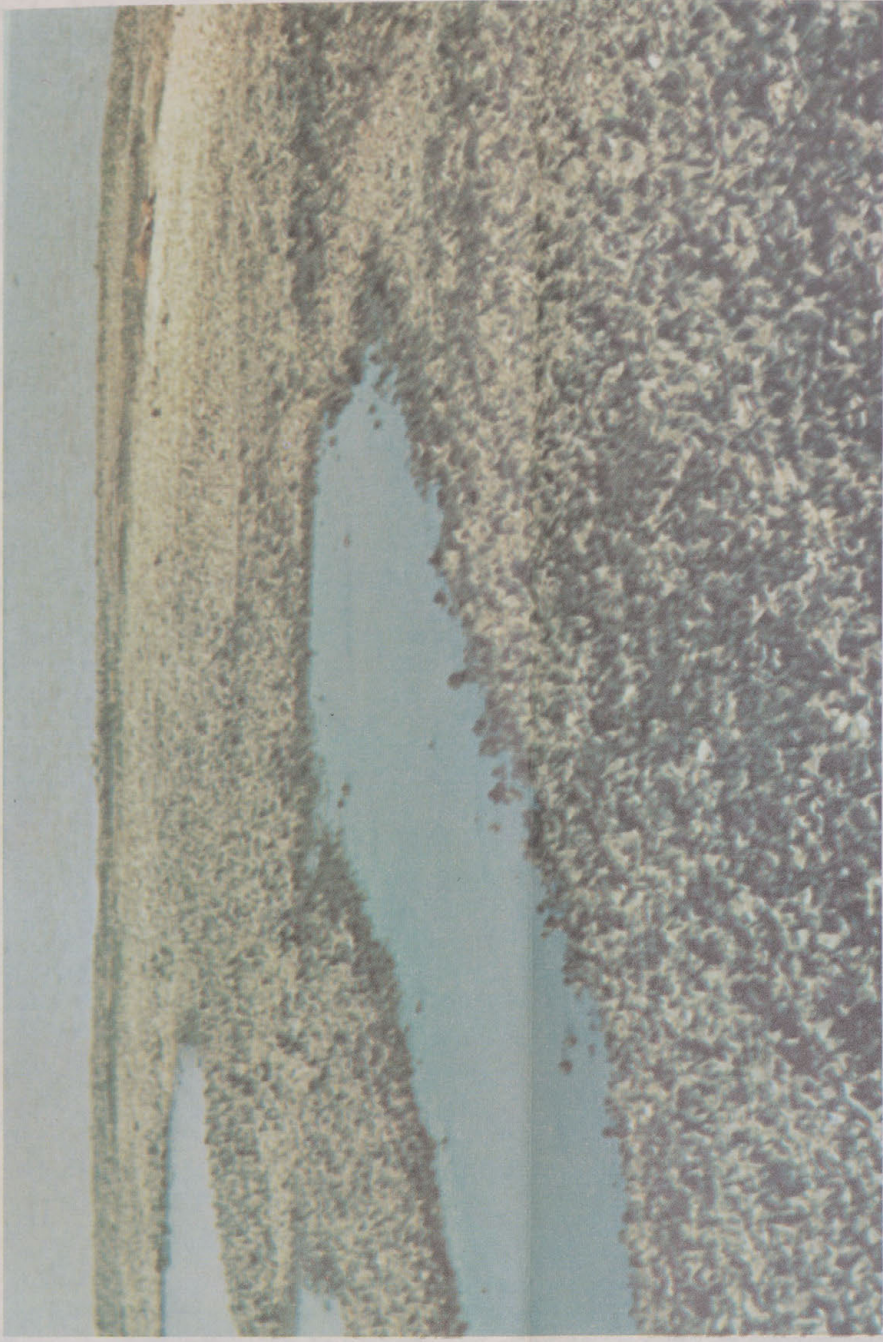
No. 8.....
Close-up from the ground of the reef formation off Pt. au Fer that is the eastern natural entrance point of Atchafalaya Bay.



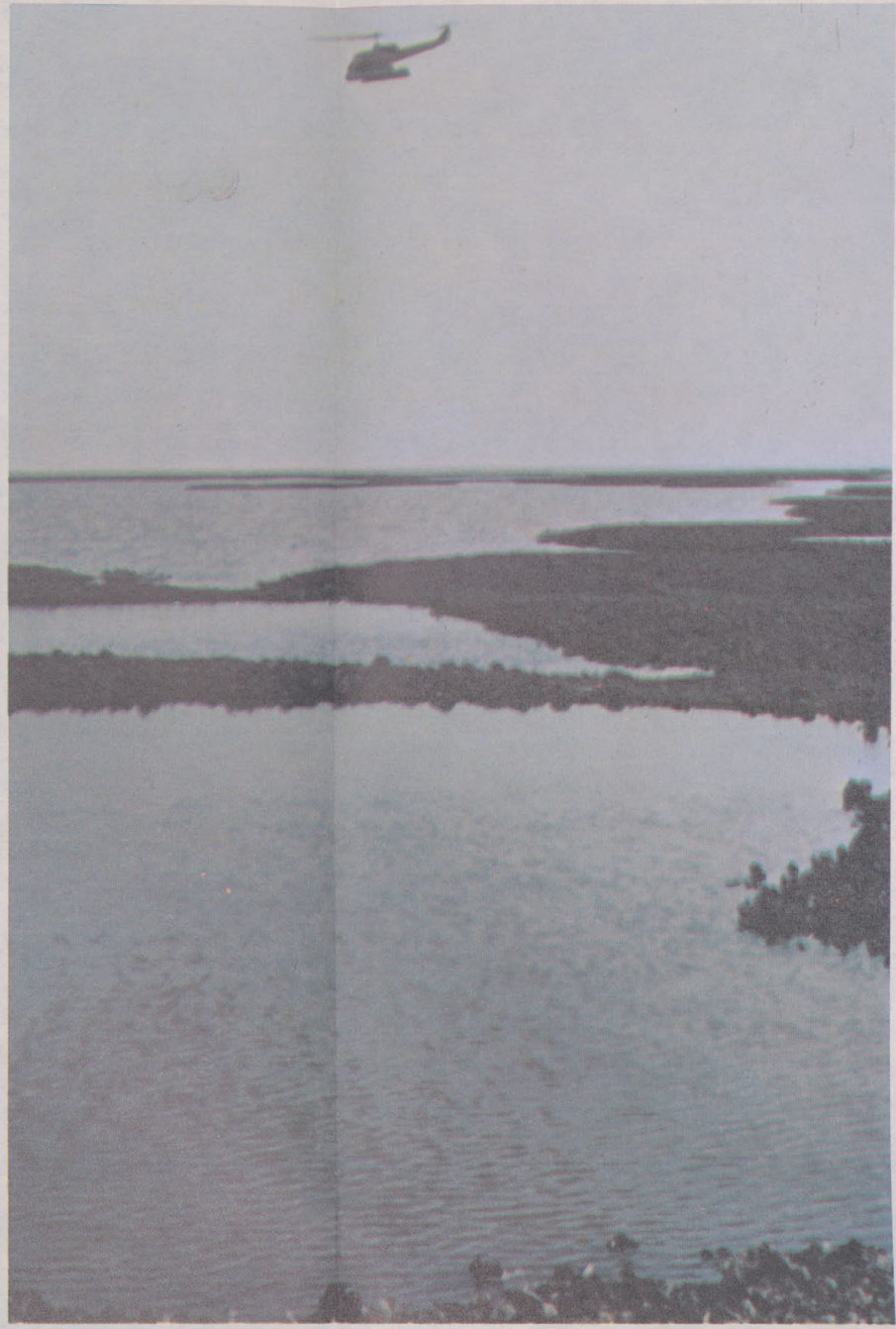
No. 9.....
Another ground photograph of reef formation off Pt. au Fer. Pt. au Fer and intervening reef formations can be seen in the background.



No. 13.....
"Same reef formation stretching out toward the Gulf of Mexico.



No. 10.....
Additional ground photograph of reef formation off Pt. au Fer.



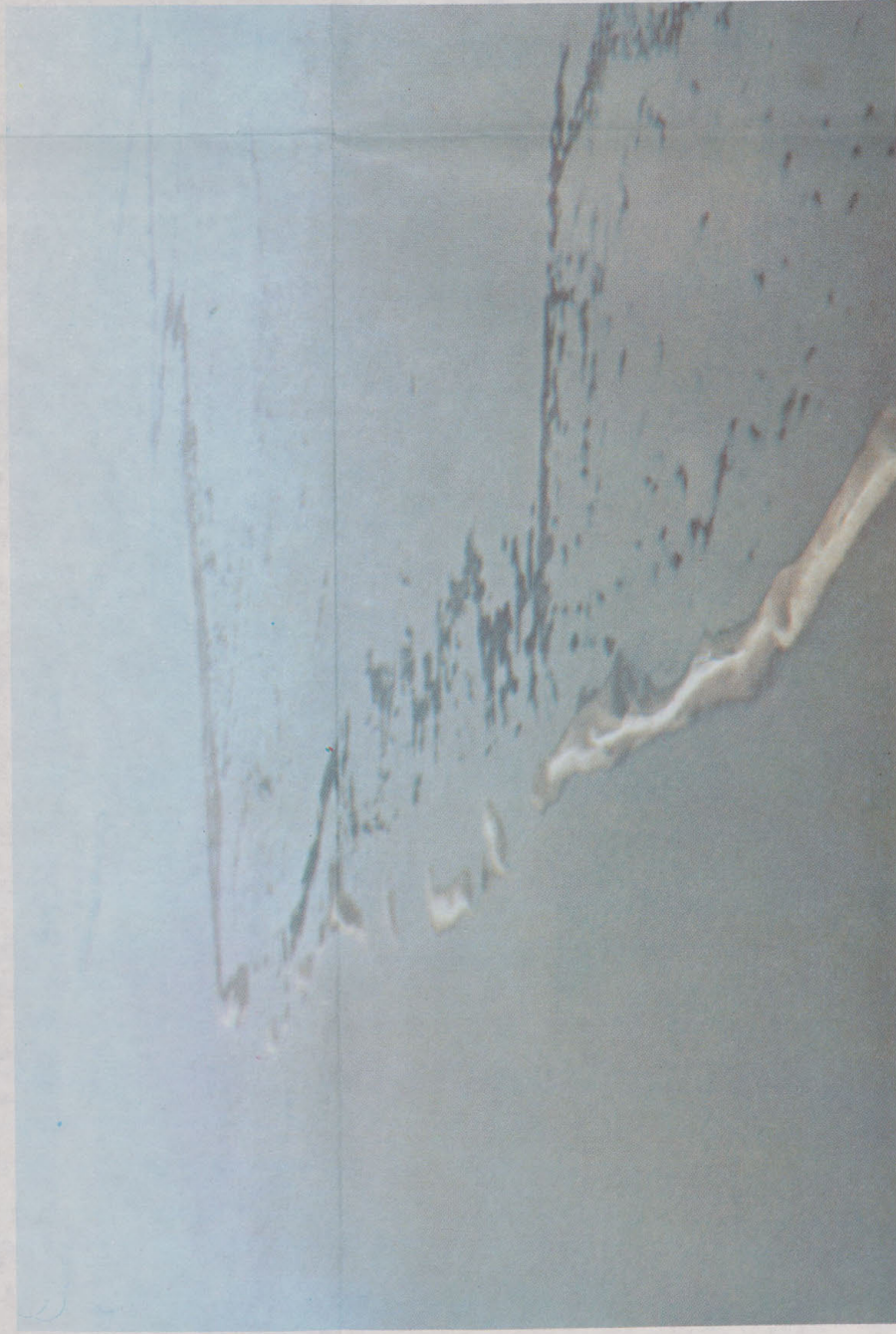
No. 12.....
Reef formation off Pt. au Fer with helicopter in the background to show size and extent of reef.



No. 15.....
Same reef formation. Looking toward east with Pt. au Fer and intervening reef formations in the background.



No. 11.....
Close-up of oysters and shells on eastern natural entrance point of Atchafalaya Bay. Note that some oysters are up-right or in active growth position. Camera lens case is in photograph to show size.



No. 33.....
Looking northward from just above the western natural entrance point of Atchafalaya Bay. Formations in foreground and winding to right background are islands permanently above high-water.



No. 32.....
Shell keys again, but looking more nearly due north.



No. 14.....
A part of the reef formation off Pt. au Fer showing oysters in active growth position.



No. 31.....
Shell Keys formations, looking northeastward.



No. 34.....
Ground photograph on a Shell Keys island. High-tide line is large ridge in right foreground. Note extent of island to left and rear of photograph.



No. 28.....

Some of the reef formations associated with the Shell Keys.



No. 25.....

Looking south past Mound Point on Marsh Island toward numerous reef formations leading out to the Shell Keys.



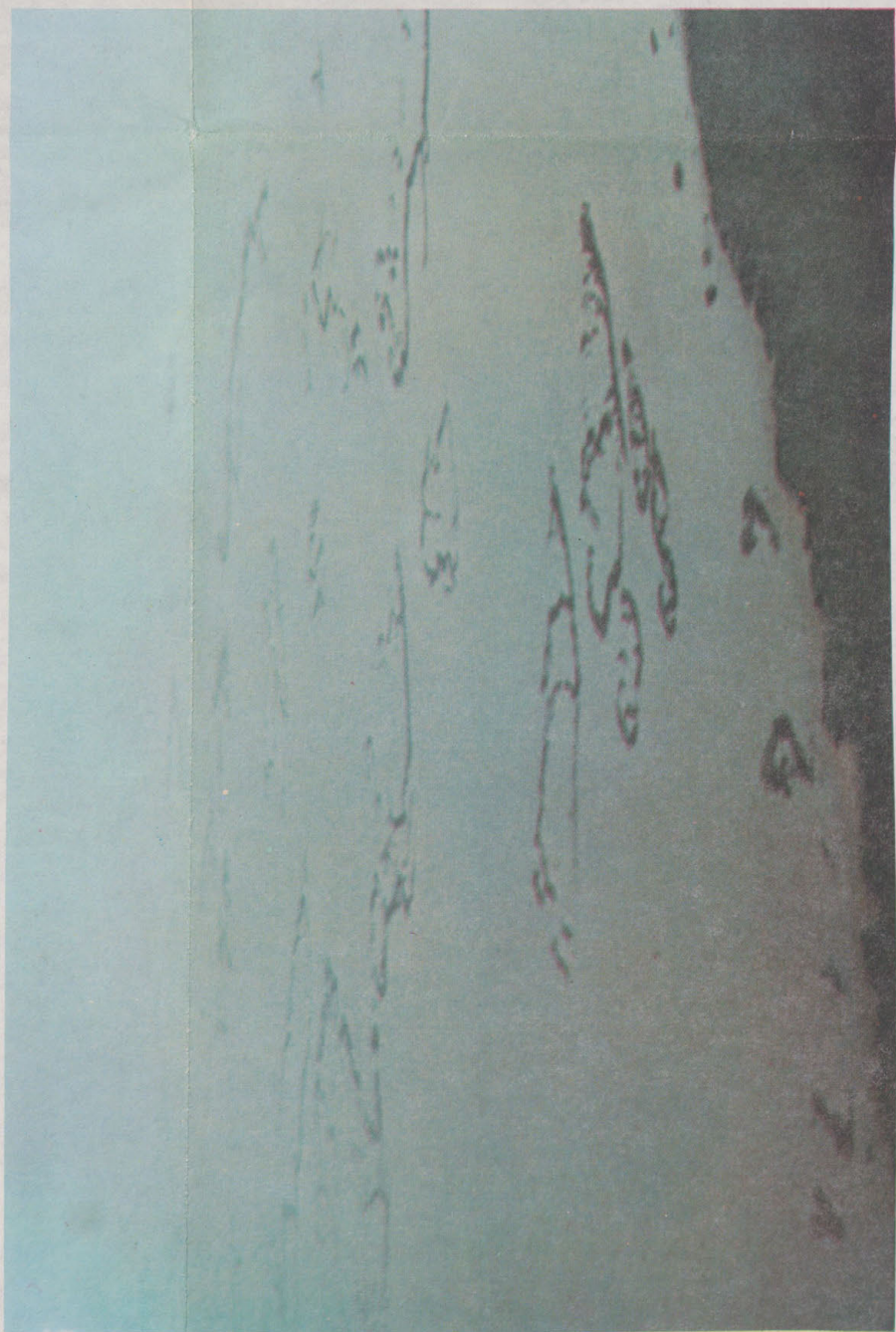
No. 30.....

Looking east at reef formations that form a natural barrier blocking entrance into Atchafalaya Bay in this vicinity. Marsh Island is on the left.



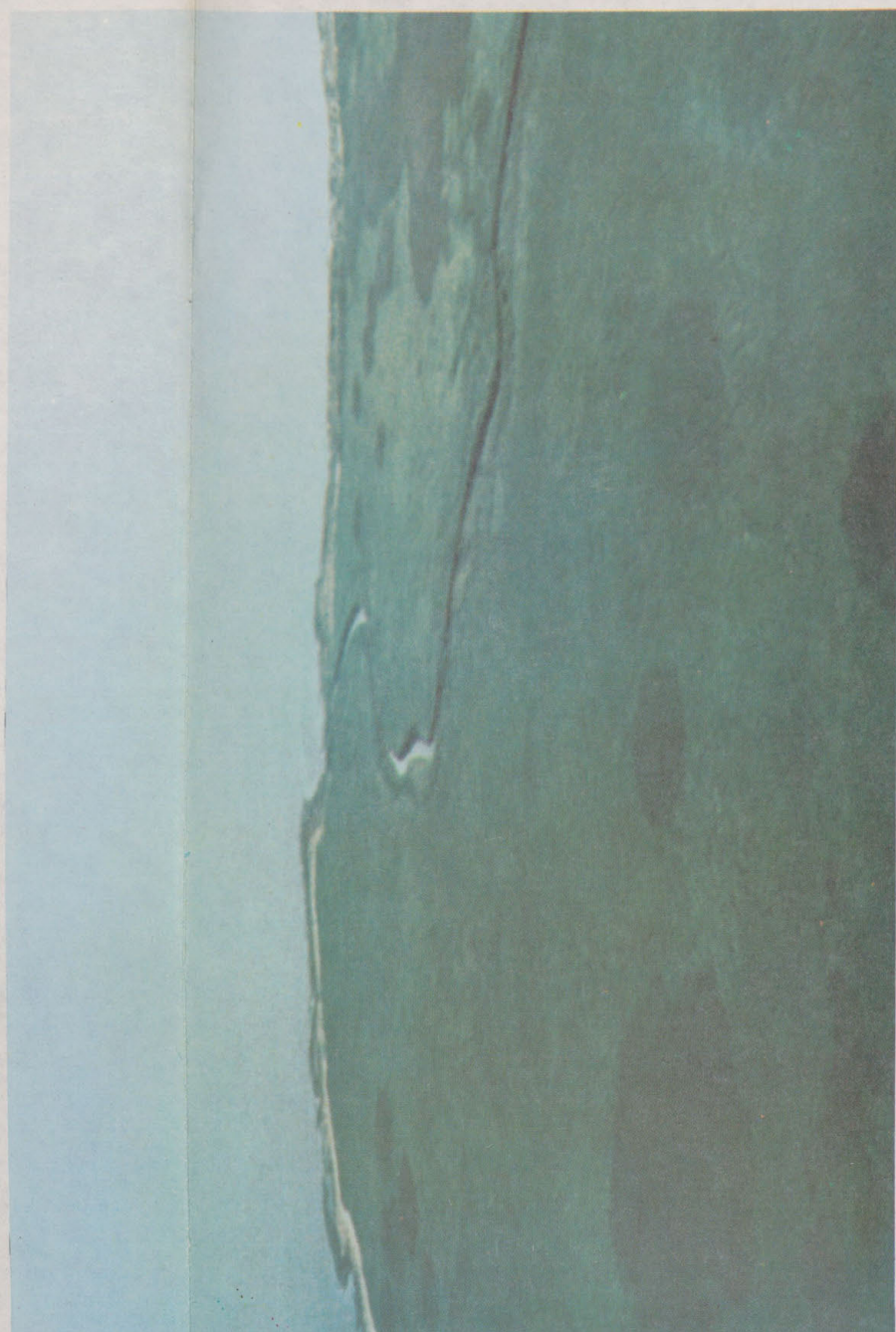
No. 29.....

Looking west along the shoreline of Marsh Island showing reef formations extending toward the Shell Keys.



No. 26.....

Looking south from Marsh Island down the reef formations and Shell Keys.



No. 24.....

Looking south at the western headland Louisiana employs in Atchafalaya Bay. Because the Shell Keys are farther than twenty-four miles from the eastern natural entrance point, Louisiana moves the closing line in to this point. The line Louisiana describes is not quite twenty-four miles long because the shoreline of Marsh Island turns slightly northward just to the right of the point to which Louisiana closes.

