

Fort Bragg's Measure C

(passed by popular vote in 1997)

reads as follows:

"The purpose of this chapter is to provide a permanent ban within the city of Fort Bragg on all activities which relate directly to onshore and/or offshore oil and /or gas exploration, development, production and/or infrastructure in order to preserve and protect the environment and public health, safety and productivity. There shall be no commercial or industrial facilities allowed within the City of Fort Bragg, the purpose of which is onshore and/or offshore oil and gas development activities, nor shall any permit be issued or any agreement to be entered into that would in and of itself allow oil and/or gas development activities to occur."

(to be added to resolution):

Whereas in 1997 the citizens of Fort Bragg passed by popular vote Measure C, which expressly bans all activities and infrastructure related to oil exploration, drilling, or production within the City Limits, and;

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FORT BRAGG

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING OIL AND/OR GAS)
DEVELOPMENT AND/OR INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN)
THE CITY OF FORT BRAGG.)

NO. 790

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF FORT BRAGG DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Chapter is to prohibit within the City of Fort Bragg, all activities which relate directly to onshore and/or offshore oil and/or gas exploration, development, production, and/or infrastructure in order to preserve and protect the environment and public health, safety and productivity. There shall be no commercial or industrial facilities allowed within the City of Fort Bragg, the purpose of which is onshore and/or offshore oil and/or gas exploration, development, production, or support facilities for onshore and/or offshore oil and/or gas development activities, nor shall under the City of Fort Bragg jurisdiction and direction, any permit be issued, or any agreement be entered into, that in, and of itself, would allow oil and/or gas development activities to occur.

Section 2. EFFECT OF ADOPTION.

This ordinance shall remain in effect until amended or repealed by a majority vote of the people of Fort Bragg.

Section 3. ELECTION REQUIRED.

Once effective, this Ordinance shall not become operative unless and until fifty percent (50%) plus 1 of the electors voting on the measure vote to approve the Ordinance at an election called for that purpose to be held on November 5, 1996.

Section 4. SEVERABILITY.

If any provisions of this Ordinance are held to be invalid, the remainder of the Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

Section 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect as provided by Section 4013 of the Elections Code of the State of California.

Section 6. CERTIFY AND PUBLISH.

The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published as required by law.

The foregoing Ordinance was introduced by Councilmember Peters, at a meeting of the City Council of the City of Fort Bragg held on June 24, 1996, and adopted at a regular meeting held on July 8, 1996, by the following

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Lemos, June

From: Andrew Jordan <ajregister@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 8, 2018 10:58 AM
To: Lemos, June; Ruffing, Linda; Peters, Lindy
Subject: California May Have A Way To Block Trump's Offshore Drilling Push

<https://www.npr.org/2018/02/08/583407248/california-may-have-a-way-to-block-trumps-offshore-drilling-push>

Thanks for your time and attention to this matter.

Best Regards,

Andrew Jordan
Fort Bragg, CA



environment and energy collaborative

California May Have A Way To Block Trump's Offshore Drilling Push

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February 8, 2018 · 5:03 AM ET

Heard on Morning Edition

LAUREN SOMMER

FROM **KQED**



The offshore oil drilling platform called Gail, operated by Venoco, Inc., off the coast of Santa Barbara, Calif., in 2009.

Chris Carlson/AP

More than a dozen states oppose the Trump administration's proposal to open up nearly the entire U.S. coastline to offshore oil leasing. Federal officials will get public feedback on the plan in Sacramento on Thursday. The Interior Department says it takes local concerns into account — as happened in a recent controversial move with Florida — but states have no direct say, since the leasing would take place in federally controlled waters.

California thinks it may have found a way around. In fact, it's a strategy used the last time the West Coast was open for offshore oil drilling, in the 1980's, when President Reagan's Interior Secretary James Watt was leading the push.

"We have enough energy to meet America's needs for thousands of years," said Watt at the time, "if we will have a government that will allow for its reasonable development."



THE TWO-WAY

After Florida Gets Offshore Drilling Exemption, Other States Ask For The Same

It was not welcome news for many coastal cities in California. They were still spooked by a 1969 oil spill in Santa Barbara, in which some three million gallons of oil leaked from an offshore drilling operation and coated local beaches.

"We had to respond in kind," recalls John Laird, who's now California's secretary of Natural Resources, but was then mayor of Santa Cruz, a small coastal city south of San Francisco.

Laird called a meeting with drilling opponents and everyone agreed: their response had to have some teeth.

"And I really struggled, thinking: teeth?" Laird says. "We're a city, and this is a federal government wanting to do this with the tacit approval of the state government."

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Then something occurred to him. When oil companies drill offshore, they still need to build infrastructure onshore, things like pipelines and helicopter pads. And it's cities who control the zoning and building permits that allow that, not the federal government.

"A coastal wall of resistance"

Santa Cruz proposed a ballot measure that said if an oil company wanted to build facilities on land, residents would have to vote on it first. It passed. The measure also designated funds to spread the idea, so Santa Cruz hired Dan Haifley to be an anti-oil Johnny Appleseed.

"I would sleep on couches and I would travel the state in my little car, tiny little thing," Haifley says.

He visited local officials along the coast, slide projector in hand. "It was grassroots democracy and grassroots activism at its best," he says.



Workmen in small boats gather oil-soaked hay from the water in Santa Barbara, Calif., on Feb. 8, 1969. Officials announced they had finally capped an underwater oil well which had been leaking oil into the ocean for 12 days, fouling harbors and beaches.

AP

In all, Haifley convinced 26 coastal cities and counties to adopt similar policies. They were challenged by the oil industry, but upheld by a federal court.

Even today, oil companies can't build new infrastructure without voter approval in most of those places. The zoning rules create what Haifley calls "a coastal wall of

resistance" against offshore drilling.

But Would It Work Today?

The idea has reemerged, now that the Trump administration is proposing a dramatic expansion of oil leasing. California legislators are considering a bill that would ban new oil pipelines and piers in state-controlled waters, which extend up to three miles offshore. California's lieutenant governor, who chairs the State Lands Commission, has also threatened to block any pipeline permits to transport oil.

So, would that give an oil company pause?

"Absolutely," says Bob Fryklund with IHS Markit, which does research and consulting for the oil industry. "The companies look at that. They look at the ease of operation."



THE TWO-WAY

Interior Secretary Zinke: Florida Offshore Oil Drilling Is 'Off The Table'

But California's policies may not work as well as they once did. Fryklund says technology has improved and now companies can get oil without having to build a pipeline to shore. Just they use floating oil rigs, known as FPSOs.

"You have a giant ship that fills up full of oil and then goes off to a nearby port or refinery within that country or off somewhere else," he says. "That's pretty standard operations around the world."

That method is more expensive. So, oil companies would have to be enticed by large oil reserves and high oil prices to make that worth it. Since many offshore areas in the Pacific and Atlantic haven't been surveyed for oil in decades, for now, the oil industry is waiting and seeing.

trump administration oil companies offshore drilling

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What do MPAs do?

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- MPAs foster diverse and healthy habitats that help safeguard the ocean's resources for economic, recreational, and environmental benefits now and into the future.

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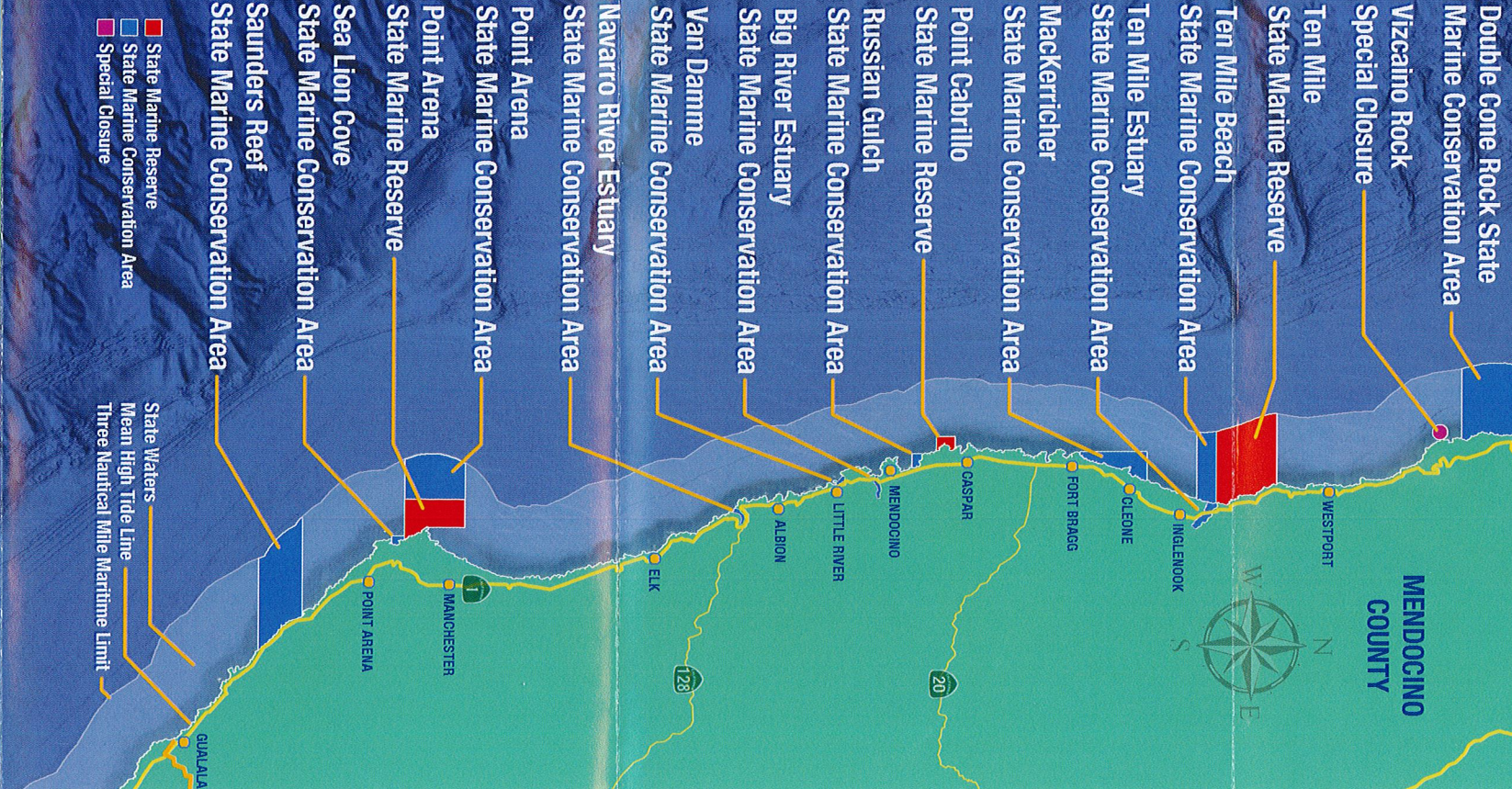
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Anna Neumann
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- ☐ I would like to speak to the Council under "Public Comments on Non-Agenda, Consent Calendar & Closed Session Items"
- ☒ I do not wish to speak but want to submit the following comments to the Council

NAME:

Genye Reinhardt

COMMENTS (ONLY IF YOU DO NOT PLAN TO SPEAK):

I support the resolution -
Great to see the fact sheet by the Center
for Biological Diversity - excellent

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