(those which did not use dynamite as an energy source), 4 conventional seismic surveys, 2 velocity surveys, and 12 gravity surveys. The bulk of this activity will be in State and Federal waters offshore from the west coast of the State in the Gulf of Mexico, though some will be in Atlantic water bottoms and mostly over Federal acreage.

In 1967 there were 51 crew weeks of geophysical activity performed on the Florida mainland, as follows: 24 in Collier County, 5 in Broward County, 5 in Lee County, 4 in Charlotte County, 4 in Dade County, 4 in Hendry County, 4 in Palm Beach County, and 1 in Santa Rosa County.

## LAND

Offshore State leases in 1967 totaled 3,910,460 acres, all under lease to the Coastal Petroleum Company and located offshore from the west coast of Florida.

About 3,700,000 acres on the Florida mainland were held under oil and gas lease during 1967; the corresponding figure for 1965 was 3,075,219 acres. Most of this leased acreage is located in southern Florida, with 15 percent in Collier County, 11 percent in Hendry County, and 9 percent in Palm Beach County. Leases on this acreage were purchased by 10 major oil companies, with about 60 percent going to Humble, 11 percent to Texaco, 10 percent to Amerada, and 8 percent to Sun.

In 1963 about one million acres of the State's water bottoms offshore from northwestern Florida and in Choctawhatchee Bay were restricted by the State from oil and gas leasing at the request of the U.S. Defense Department as shown on figure 6. This restriction was based upon the premise that offshore drilling in these areas would interfere with testing delicate sound detection equipment, and also hamper weapons testing. In March, 1967, after receiving the approval of the Defense Department, the State re-opened to oil, gas and mineral leasing about half of the originally restricted area. As shown on figure 6, all leasing restrictions were removed from most of the area re-opened, but part of the re-opened area remained subject to certain defense activity limitations in connection with leasing.

## PIPELINE FACILITIES

The oil tranmission lines (fig. 7) operated by the Sunniland Pipeline Company transport about 4,100 barrels of oil a day over the 80-mile route from the Sunoco-Felda and Sunniland fields to the terminal at Port Everglades. This volume of crude is the equivalent of 30 oil transport truck loads. Use of the pipeline has resulted in a saving of as much as 20 cents a barrel as compared with movement by truck, thus reducing the transportation cost by more than half.

The facility actually consists of two pieces of welded joint steel pipe: a six-inch diameter pipe from Sunoco-Felda to Andytown, and a four-inch pipe from Sunniland to Port Everglades. The two pipes extend side-by-side from Sunniland to Andytown, and over this distance they are "looped", or serve to tandem. When the "looped" line narrows to the four-inch pipe at Andytown, the