

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE OCEANS TOPIC

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The 2014-15 Interscholastic Debate Resolution: *Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its non-military exploration and/or development of the Earth's oceans.*

The resolution on economic engagement topic originated with a proposal submitted by Noah Recker of LaVernia High School in LaVernia, Texas. Mr. Recker and the members of the Topic Selection Committee Wording Committee jointly wrote a topic paragraph for inclusion on the ballot. The paragraph for the oceans topic follows:

TOPIC PARAGRAPH AS INCLUDED ON THE 2014-15 BALLOT: Oceans hold 99 percent of the space for Earth's living organisms; yet many experts argue humans know less about the world's oceans than outer space. This fact solidifies the topic as one which offers an opportunity to examine both U.S. and international law on matters related to the Earth's ocean resources. In early 2012, the National Ocean Council drafted an Implementation Plan to translate President Obama's National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean. The document indicates a readiness by the U.S. government to address oceanic exploration and development policies in the areas of marine planning, coastal communities, commercial fishing, agriculture and energy. Possible affirmative cases would include reducing overfishing, limiting ocean acidification, conducting disease research, restricting invasive species and decreasing ocean dumping. Other affirmatives could deal with changes in Arctic shipping routes or opportunities for oil and natural gas exploration. Negative positions can focus on international issues, especially with China or Russia, in regard to control of the Exclusive Economic Zone of oceans. Some negatives might take the route of environmental challenges or threats that development might encounter. Additionally, there is a wealth of negative information focusing on the burden additional exploration or development would place on the U.S. economy.

Often, the topic paragraph has very little influence on topicality debates – such matters are typically left to the arguments made by debaters in each individual round of policy debate. But consider a situation where the negative team is arguing that the term “development” always means “increased use” rather than “increased protection.” Suppose also that the reason offered for topicality being a voting issue is “fairness” and “notice” – meaning the negative team needed to know that it should prepare to debate the protection of the oceans. In such a circumstance, the topic paragraph directly comes into play as an available affirmative argument. The topic paragraph is included on the ballot sent to every debate team in America. Look at the following sentence: **“Possible affirmative cases would include reducing overfishing, limiting ocean acidification, conducting disease research, restricting invasive species and decreasing ocean dumping.”** All of the cases listed in that sentence involve greater protection of the oceans.

### TOPICALITY VIOLATIONS THAT SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED:

Note: Below is the list of topicality violations supported with evidence and argument in Volume 3 of the Baylor Briefs “Topicality Casebook” prepared by Dr. Ryan Galloway of Samford University.

#### 1. The affirmative is not topical because it does not increase *development* of the earth's oceans.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must strengthen the oceans, not merely use the oceans for any purpose. The affirmative will likely be tempted to use the oceans' resources—be it oil, wind power, or thermal power. However, such cases merely use the oceans, they do not develop them, because the oceans are not strengthened as a result of the plan action. The topic requires for the oceans to be developed, not for resources to be developed on the ocean.

2. The affirmative is not topical because it does not increase *exploration* of The earth's oceans.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must explore the ocean for the purpose of discovery, not merely increase travel through the oceans. Many cases may claim to increase naval trade with other nations by allowing better access to the oceans. However, ocean exploration requires going to untraveled areas of the ocean for the purpose of discovery.

3. The affirmative is not topical because it does not increase *non-military* development of the earth's oceans.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must deal with civilian uses of the ocean, and not military uses of the ocean. A textbook example of such an affirmative is an affirmative which ratifies the Law of the Sea Treaty (UNCLOS). The Law of the Sea Treaty deals with military issues such as the depths at which military submarines are required to travel. Therefore, the Law of the Sea is a military, not a civilian development of the Earth's oceans.

4. The affirmative is not topical because it does not increase *its* development of the earth's oceans.

This topicality argument states that private industry will be the ones developing energy on the oceans, not the federal government. The topic refers to "its" exploration and development, and plans that have private companies take control of oil or renewable energy resources will be not topical.

5. The affirmative plan is not topical because it does not increase *its* exploration and/or development.

This topicality argument states that the Affirmative plan must deal with US exploration and/or development, and not engage in joint projects with other nations. An extremely tempting affirmative option on this topic is to argue that joint exploration and/or development would not only bolster the efficacy of certain ocean projects, but would also build stronger relations with the United States and China, or the United States and Europe. However, the actions by the other nations are not part of the US federal government, and therefore run afoul of the resolution.

6. The Affirmative plan is not topical because it does not *INCREASE* ocean exploration and/or development.

This argument states that the affirmative plan must increase presently existing ocean exploration and/or development, and not come up with a new ocean policy not already funded by the federal government. Many affirmative teams may argue that existing ocean programs are inadequate for reasons that have nothing to do with the size or funding of the program itself. These affirmatives do not "increase" ocean exploration or development, but rather change the nature of ocean exploration in order to claim an Affirmative advantage.

7. The Affirmative plan is not topical because it does not *INCREASE* ocean exploration or development.

This argument states that the affirmative plan must increase the overall amount of exploration or development, not merely improve existing programs. Many teams may argue for a definition of increase which means to improve exploration or development. For example, they may argue that existing funding for marine fisheries is adequate, but it is misallocated to prioritize enforcement over more effective measures. However, this violation is designed to argue that increase means to make a net increase in funding, to deny the affirmative team the ability to make such an argument.

8. The Affirmative plan is not topical because it does not "substantially" increase ocean exploration or development.

This topicality argument states that the Affirmative plan must increase ocean exploration or development by at least twenty percent compared to the current level of ocean exploration or development. One fear on this topic is that it will devolve quickly into affirmative teams increasing ocean development by a tiny amount, such as a plan to save a single species of fish in one small area of the United States. Such "squirrel cases" will be difficult to defeat, as the negative team is unlikely to have specific evidence on this small facet of ocean development, and the affirmative will attempt to argue that negative disadvantages do not apply because the increase is so small. This violation attempts to rectify such situations by setting a standard by which the Affirmative must increase ocean development or exploration in the Earth's oceans.

9. The Affirmative plan is not topical because it does not *substantially* INCREASE ocean exploration or development.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must unconditionally increase ocean exploration or development. Many affirmative teams may attempt to "condition" the increase in ocean exploration or development on agreements from other nations to also increase ocean exploration or development in the same area—for example to create fisheries management programs, to stop overfishing of a given species, etc. However such "qualifications" on the increase of ocean development or exploration are not topical according to this interpretation.

10. The Affirmative plan is not topical because it does not INCREASE exploration or development in the earth's oceans.

This topicality argument states that the Affirmative plan must affect more than one of the Earth's oceans, because Earth's oceans is plural. Many affirmative teams will be tempted to pick an esoteric case affecting a tiny portion of one ocean—for example to save a single species of fish off the Atlantic Ocean, or to explore a remote area of the Indian Ocean. However, affecting only one ocean violates the plurality of “Earths’ oceans” in the resolution.

11. Framework: the affirmative must defend topical action by the united states federal government.

The final violation in this volume is designed to answer the growing tendency for teams to ignore the resolution altogether by advocating for personal politics or performance outside the resolution. The violation itself is fairly simple: the affirmative team does not propose an action by the federal government in order to address the resolution. Winning that this is a voting issue can be quite difficult against a sustained attack by the affirmative team. Three standards should be utilized to help your case.

## **UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Amy Blackwell, (J.D., Staff, U. Virginia Law Library), THE ESSENTIAL LAW DICTIONARY, 2008, 187. Federal: Relating to the central government of a union of states, such as the national government of the United States.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 308. Federal government: of or connected with the central government

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 308. Federal government: a system of government in which states unite and give up some of their powers to a central authority

Daniel Oran, (Assistant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), ORAN'S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2008, 206. Federal government: The U.S. federal government is the national, as opposed to state, government.

James Clapp, (Member of the New York Bar, Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S POCKET LEGAL DICTIONARY, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 2007, 103. Federal government: Relating to the government and law of the United States, as distinguished from a state.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 377. Federal government: relating to the central government of a federation.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> College Edition, 2007, 290. Federal government: Of the central government.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> College Edition, 2007, 290. Federal government: Of a union of states under a central government.

Susan Spitz, (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 647. Federal: The central government of the United States.

## **SUBSTANTIALLY**

“Substantial” means the “essential” part of something.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Concerning the essentials of something.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 835. Substantially: Essentially, at bottom, fundamentally, basically, in essence, intrinsically.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 835. Substantially: Essential; true in large part.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: in essence, basically, fundamentally.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: concerning the essential points of something

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: fundamental, essential, basic.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> College Edition, 2007, 780. Substantial: In essentials.

“Substantial” means “valuable.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent.

Daniel Oran, (Assitant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), ORAN’S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2008, 510. Substantial: Valuable, real, worthwhile.

“Substantial” means permanent as opposed to temporary.

Richard Bowyer, (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 235. Substantive: Permanent (as opposed to acting or temporary).

“Substantial” means relating to the “fundamental substance” of a thing.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1606. Substantial: Of or relating to the basic or fundamental substance or aspects of a thing.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: Of, relating to, or having substance.

“Substantial” means of a “corporeal or material nature.”

Stuart Flexner, (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1897. Substantial: Of a corporeal or material nature; tangible; real.

“Substantially” means more than 25%.

Federal Tax Regulation, Section 1.409A-3(j)6, INCOME TAX REGULATIONS (Wolters Kluwer Business Publication), 2008, 723. For this purpose, a reduction that is less than 25% of the deferred amount in dispute is not a substantial reduction.”

A reduction of less than 15% is not substantial.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 40B, 2002, 326. Where debtor-jewelry retailers historically obtained 15-25% of the inventory of their two divisions through consignments, they were not, as a matter of law, substantially engaged in selling the goods of others. In re Wedlo Holdings, Inc. (North Dakota case)

“Substantial” means “important.”

Amy Blackwell, (J.D., Staff, U. Virginia Law Library), THE ESSENTIAL LAW DICTIONARY, 2008, 477. Substantial: Important, large, considerable, valuable.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 873. Substantially: large in size, value, or importance

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Of considerable importance, size, or worth.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 835. Substantially: Of real importance, value, or validity.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: real, significant, important, major, valuable.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: of great importance, size, or value.

“Substantial” means “mainly.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: for the most part; mainly.

“Substantial” means “markedly.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: greatly, markedly, appreciably.

“Substantial” is an inexact term.

Daniel Oran, (Assitant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), ORAN’S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2008, 510. Substantial: “A lot,” when it’s hard to pin down just how much “a lot” really is. For example, substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla of evidence but less than a full preponderance of evidence.

“Substantial” means “to a great extent.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: to a great extent.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 873. Substantially: to a large degree.

“Substantial” means “large.”

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> College Edition, 2007, 780. Substantial: Material, strong, large.

“Substantial” means “socially important.”

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Important in material or social terms.

“Substantial” means “not imaginary.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: True or real; not imaginary.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: real and tangible rather than imaginary.

Developing the oil and gas resources of the Arctic would be “substantial.”

Rob Huebert, (Prof., Political Science, U. Calgary), CHANGES IN THE ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE LAW OF THE SEA. 2010, 45. At the heart of the promise has been a study conducted by the United States Geological Survey. It has come to the conclusion that the Arctic possibly contains a very substantial proportion of the world’s undeveloped oil and gas resources. It has estimated that up to 13 percent of undiscovered oil resources and 30 percent of undiscovered gas is located in the Arctic. If this number is correct, this equals to the second or third largest reserve of oil behind Saudi Arabia and Canada.

The extension of the extended continental shelf (OCS) enabled by ratifying the Law of the Sea would be substantial.

Leon Panetta, (U.S. Secretary of Defense), THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION, Senate Hearing, June 28, 2012, 17. Fourth, accession would ensure our ability to reap the benefits, again as the Secretary has pointed out, of the opening of the Arctic. Joining the Convention would maximize international recognition and acceptance of our substantial Extended Continental Shelf claims in the Arctic. And, as again pointed out, we are the only Arctic nation that is not a party to this Convention. More importantly, from our navigation and military point of view, accession would secure our freedom of navigation, our freedom of overflight rights throughout the Arctic. And it would strengthen the freedom of navigation arguments with respect to the northern sea route in the Northwest Passage.

The economic benefit from saving whales would be “substantial.”

Erich Hoyt, (Sr. Research Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology), MARINE PROTECTED AREAS FOR WHALES, DOLPHINS, AND PORPOISES, 2011, 42. Cetaceans are not only the high-profile attractions that bring people to the sea, but, by their presence, they advertise the health of that part of the sea since they are known to the public as inhabitants of clean, healthy waters. The tourism and local community benefits from cetaceans, as well as the economic impact, can be substantial. Furthermore, whales, as 'flagship' species, can be a tool for raising awareness about the role of MPAs in marine conservation initiatives.

The potential of the development of renewable energy offshore would be “substantial.”

Chris Goodall, (Staff, The Guardian), TEN TECHNOLOGIES TO SAVE THE PLANET, 2010, 88. Costs have fallen several-fold in the past fifteen years. Marine power has a similar potential to provide a substantial fraction of the electricity supply of coastal countries at prices no higher than coal or gas.

Joining the Law of the Sea would produce a substantial increase in the development of ocean resources.

John Bellinger, (Former Legal Adviser, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State), THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION, Senate Hearing, June 28, 2012, 187. In other words, joining the Convention would attract substantial investment, and produce substantial revenues for the Treasury, that would not otherwise be produced. So, even when the Convention payment is at its highest rate of 7 percent, the U.S. Treasury would still be 11 percent better off with respect to each production site than it would be if the U.S. does not join the Convention. This would be an enormous benefit—not a loss—to the U.S. budget.

Saving the whales would produce a substantial increase in ocean tourism.

Erich Hoyt, (Sr. Research Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology), MARINE PROTECTED AREAS FOR WHALES, DOLPHINS, AND PORPOISES, 2011, 42. Cetaceans are not only the high-profile attractions that bring people to the sea, but, by their presence, they advertise the health of that part of the sea since they are known to the public as inhabitants of clean, healthy waters. The tourism and local community benefits from cetaceans, as well as the economic impact, can be substantial.

Ocean exploration can produce substantial benefits.

National Science and Technology Council, SCIENCE FOR AN OCEAN NATION: UPDATE OF THE OCEAN RESEARCH PRIORITIES PLAN, 2013, 54. These communities, along with ones yet to be discovered, hold huge possibilities for studying biochemical adaptations, pathogen resistance, and the control of disease using genomics. Prior discoveries that now have practical application include pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, molecular probes, and nutritional supplements. Substantial economic benefits have been realized from such “biodiscovery.”

**INCREASE**

“Increase” means to become greater in size or degree.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 441. Increase: to become or make something larger or greater.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 687. Increase: Become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2007, 702. Increase: To become greater or larger.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Build up, enlarge, amplify, expand.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Make or become greater or more numerous.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 751. Increase: To make or become greater in size, amount, etc., or more numerous.

Ian Brookes, (Sr. Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10<sup>th</sup> ed., 2006, 754. Increase: To grow in size or number.

Jean McKechnie, (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 1979, 926. Increase: To become greater in size, quantity, value, degree, etc.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> College Edition, 2007, 396. Increase: To make or become greater, larger.

Sidney Landau, (Sr. Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2008, 440. Increase: To become or make something larger or greater.

“Increase” means to make larger, even if the starting point was zero.

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 2007, 76. Increase: Salary change of from zero to \$12,000 and \$1,200 annually for mayor and councilmen respectively was an “increase” in salary and not merely the fixing of salary. King v. Herron, 243 S.E.2d36, 241 Ga. 5.

“Increase” can refer to a “net change,” meaning there can be some elements going up and others going down so long as the total goes up.

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 2007, 76. Increase: Within insurance company’s superintendent’s employment contract, “increase” meant net increase in premiums generated by agent calculated by subtracting “lapses” or premiums lost on policies previously issued. Lanier v. Trans-World Life Ins. Co., 258 So.2d 103.

“Increase” can mean to extend in time (or duration).

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 2007, 76. Increase: A durational modification of child support is as much an “increase” as a monetary modification. State ex rel. Jarvela v. Burke, 678 N.W.2d 68.15.

“Increase” can mean an improvement in quality or intensity rather than in number.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 526. Increase: Become or make greater in size, amount, or intensity.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Advance in quality, attainment, etc.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 751. Increase: Intensify a quality.

“Increase” means to “extend.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 526. Increase: Intensify, strengthen, extend.

“Increase” means “to multiply” or “reproduce.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2007, 702. Increase: To multiply; reproduce.

“Increase” means to “supplement.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 526. Increase: Make bigger, augment, supplement.

“Increase” refers to that which already exists.

Ian Brookes, (Sr. Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10<sup>th</sup> ed., 2006, 754. Increase: Growth; increment; addition to the original stock.

## **ITS**

“Its” means belonging to the thing previously mentioned.

Augustus Stevenson, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 2010, 924. Its: Belonging to or associated with a thing previously mentioned or easily identified.

“Its” means “relating to itself” or “possessing” something.

Frederick Mish, (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 623. Its: Of or relating to it or itself, esp. as possessor.

“Its” means “belonging to.”

Justin Crozier, (Editor), COLLINS DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2005, 448. Its: Of or belonging to it.

Jean McKechnie, (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 1979, 977. Its: Of, or belonging to, or done by it.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 798. Its: Of itself.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 464. Its: Belonging to or connected with the thing or animal mentioned; the possessive form of it.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1017. Its: The possessive form of it.

“Its” can mean simply “relating to” or “associated with.”

Frederick Mish, (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 623. Its: Of or relating to it or itself, esp. as possessor.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 867. Its: Belonging to, or associated in some way with.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 464. Its: Belonging to or connected with the thing or animal mentioned; the possessive form of it.

In the case of oil and gas development, private industry would be doing the development, not the federal government.

Layer Mayer, (Dir., Center for Coastal Mapping, U. New Hampshire), THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION: US ACCESSION AND GLOBALIZATION, 2012, 520. The technologies associated with offshore drilling, particularly those used in very deep waters like the Macondo 252 well site in the Gulf of Mexico, are phenomenally complex. In the United States, the high-level technical expertise needed to design, build, implement, and evaluate deep-water drilling technology lies in the industry, not in the government, as those with these very specialized skill sets are paid much higher salaries in the private sector.

## **NON-MILITARY**

“Non-military” means NOT related to the armed forces.

Bryan Garner, (Editor), BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, 2009, 1083. Military: Of or relating to the armed forces.

OXFORD DICTIONARY ONLINE, 2014. Retrieved Apr. 21, 2014 from [http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american\\_english/nonmilitary](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/nonmilitary). Non-Military: Not belonging to, characteristic of, or involving the armed forces; civilian.

The U.S. Coast Guard is military.

U.S. Coast Guard, OVERVIEW OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD, Mar. 20, 2014. Retrieved Apr. 9, 2014 from <http://www.uscg.mil/top/about/>. The U.S. Coast Guard is one of the five armed forces of the United States and the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security.

Melissa Pegna, (Master's Candidate, Bush School of Government, Texas A&M U.), JOURNAL OF MARITIME LAW & COMMERCE, Apr. 2013, 181. The USCG is the main U.S. military branch operating in the Arctic because of their specialized training, assets equipped to operate in the Arctic, and because Executive Order 7521 assigns the USCG with sole responsibility for icebreaker operations. However, the USCG cannot perform the required objectives from the E.O. due to a lack of maritime domain awareness which is the direct result of inappropriate and inefficient Arctic assets.

U.S. Navy, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD, 2007. Retrieved Apr. 10, 2014 from <http://www.navy.org/the-importance-of-the-us-coast-guard/>. The US Coast Guard is officially one of the five branches of the Armed Forces. Like other branches of the military, it includes a comprehensive system of ranked personnel with both enlisted and commissioned officers.

**EXPLORATION**

“Exploration” means to investigate systematically.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 492. Explore: To investigate systematically; examine.

“Exploration” means to search into something.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 492. Explore: To search into, or travel for the purpose of discovery.

“Exploration” means to thoroughly examine a subject.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2005, 594. Exploration: Thorough analysis of a subject or theme.

“Exploration” means to travel through a place.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2005, 594. Exploration: The action of traveling in or through an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it.

Paul Peacock, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 294. Explore: To travel to a new place to learn about it or become familiar with it.

“Exploration” means to search for mineral resources.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2005, 594. Explore: Search for resources, such as mineral deposits.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 530. Exploration: Examination of a region's geology, etc., in search for mineral resources.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 550. Exploration: The act of traveling through a place in order to find out about it or find something such as oil or gold in it.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 13, 2008, 277. Exploration: The mining industry generally defines "exploration" as the activity undertaken to ascertain existence, location, extent or quality of a mineral deposit. — Santa Fe Pac. R. Co. v. U.S., 378 F.2d 72.—Mines 17(1).

**DEVELOPMENT**

Development means to “bring to a more advanced form.”

Paul Peacock, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 229. Develop: To grow or cause to grow or change into a more advanced form.

Chris Park, (Editor), A DICTIONARY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION, 2013, 116. Development: A process in which something changes by degrees to a different stage, particularly a more advanced stage.

“Development” means to exploit the economic resources of a region.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 410. Develop: To exploit the natural resources of a region.

“Development” means to increase industrial activity.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 428. Development: Economic activity; The process of increasing business, trade, and industrial activity.



“Development” means to make a resource available for use.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 12, 2007, 416. Development: For purpose of statute authorizing Alaska Board of Fisheries to adopt regulations for "regulating commercial, sport, guided sport, subsistence, and personal use fishing as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of fisheries," "development" relates to the management of a resource to make it available for use. AS 16.05.251.—Grunert v. State, 109 P.3d 924

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 12, 2007, 419. Development: The "Shoreline Management Act", in its policy provision employing term "development" within scope of the Act, meant a gradual advance or growth through progressive changes, while "use" is more comprehensive concept; a development will always be a use, but a use may not always be a development. West's RCWA 90.58.020

“Development” is not the same thing as “protection.”

Matt MacDonald, (Consultant, International Energy Agency), OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY: ACCELERATING THE DEPLOYMENT OF OFFSHORE WIND, TIDAL, AND WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, 2012, 123. During recent decades our longstanding relationship with our marine environment has experienced a fundamental shift in many areas of society, and this has entailed a move away from a purely exploitative relationship to one where increasing emphasis is placed on acknowledgement and protection of marine resources.

Pew Oceans Commission, AMERICA'S LIVING OCEANS: CHARTING A COURSE FOR SEA CHANGE, 2003, 58. Recommendation 2. Identify and protect from development habitat critical for the functioning of coastal ecosystems. Congress should provide a significant, permanent, and dedicated source of funding for habitat protection.

Development means “the state of being developed.”

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Development: The state of being developed.

Development means “to expand or enlarge.”

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Develop: To expand or enlarge.

Development means “to make a product or plan better.”

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 428. Development: Improvement; A change that makes a product, plan, idea, etc., better.

Development means “to bring out the potential” of something.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 410. Develop: To bring out what is latent or potential in; to bring to a more advanced or more highly organized state.

“Development” means a significant change.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Development: A significant event, occurrence, or change.

“Development” means to bring from latency to fulfillment.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Develop: To bring from latency to or toward fulfillment.

“Development” means to cause something to grow.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2005, 463. Develop: Grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate.

“Development” means to strengthen.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Develop: To aid in the growth of; strengthen.

“Development” means to improve the quality of a resource.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2005, 464. Develop: Construct or convert (a building) so as to improve existing resources.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Develop: To improve the quality of; refine.

International Institute for Sustainable Development, WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?, 2011. Retrieved Mar. 3, 2014 from <http://www.iisd.org/sd/>. Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs." All definitions of sustainable development require that we see the world as a system—a system that connects space; and a system that connects time.

Pew Oceans Commission, AMERICA'S LIVING OCEANS: CHARTING A COURSE FOR SEA CHANGE, 2003, 10. The essence of sustainable development is using our planet's resources as if we plan to stay. In the long term, economic sustainability depends on ecological sustainability. We must reassess and, where necessary, change our actions to take out no more living things than the system can reliably replace and put in no more contaminants than the system can safely absorb. We must protect what should not be destroyed, and repair as much of the damage as we can.

"Development" means to bring into being gradually.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Develop: To bring into being gradually.

"Development" means to convert or transform.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 388. Develop: To convert or transform.

"Development" means to work out the potentialities of something.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 428. Development: Event; a new event or piece of news that changes a situation.

"Development" means a new event that changes a situation.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 428. Development: Event; a new event or piece of news that changes a situation.

Courts have said that the term "development" should be defined broadly.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 12, 2007, 415-416. Term "operation" does not stand alone, but rather is used in conjunction with terms "exploration," "development," and "production" within meaning of OCSLA provision that district courts have jurisdiction over cases arises out of any "operation" conducted in Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) involving the exploration, development or production of minerals and since terms "exploration" and "development" and "production" are defined broadly, term "operation" should be read equally as broad. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act at Paragraph 23, B, 1.

Development means to bring proper management to fisheries.

Pew Oceans Commission, AMERICA'S LIVING OCEANS: CHARTING A COURSE FOR SEA CHANGE, 2003, 110-111. Enact an emerging fisheries policy. The purpose of the policy should be to allow industry development of new fisheries in a manner that promotes sound scientific management and long-term conservation of the resources being developed and the relevant ecosystem.

Richard Grainger, (Dir., Fisheries, UN Food and Agriculture Organization), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 20. This paper aims to describe past trends in capture fishery and aquaculture production, particularly concerning the development of marine capture fisheries, and to compare the current production with fisheries potential.

Development includes the promotion of coastal tourism.

Biliana Cicin-Sain, (Researcher, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, U. Delaware), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 74. Federal policies and programs essential for sustainable tourism development are interrelated and should be treated as such. Consideration should be given to the creation of a standing interagency group devoted to coastal tourism among the various federal agencies with programs in this area.

Aquaculture is development.

Biliana Cicin-Sain, (Researcher, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, U. Delaware), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 10. DeVoe begins by noting that while domestic aquaculture production has not grown rapidly enough to balance the consumer demand for seafood, the development of the industry is considered to be critical to the future of the United States because it has the potential to produce: (1) high quality seafood to replace declining wild harvests; (2) products for export to aid in the reduction of the nation's foreign trade deficit; (3) stock enhancement of important commercial and recreational fisheries species; (4) economic development opportunities; and (5) new employment opportunities.

Biliana Cicin-Sain, (Researcher, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, U. Delaware), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 3. [Richard] Grainger, [director of fisheries at the UN Food and Agriculture Organization] focuses particularly on the contribution of fisheries to food supply and the economy; capture fisheries development and the need for management; improving fisheries management; aquaculture development; and information needs.

Richard DeVoe, (Staff, South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 85. Obviously, domestic aquaculture production has not grown at a rate necessary to offset the consumer demand for seafood. Nevertheless, the development of the U.S. aquaculture industry is felt to be vital to the future of the nation because it promises to produce: (1) high quality seafood to replace that supplied through the harvests of wild stock in decline or at maximum sustainable yields; (2) products for export to help reduce the nation's foreign trade deficit; (3) stock enhancement of important commercial and recreational fisheries species; (4) economic development opportunities for rural and suburban communities; and (5) new employment opportunities for skilled workers.

Richard DeVoe, (Staff, South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 91. Assuming the United States is truly committed to the development of the marine aquaculture industry, mechanisms must be put into place to refine existing and establish new implementation measures to guide its growth.

The act of dredging sand from the seafloor is “development.”

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 12, 2007, 416. Development: Sand extraction from sea floor constituted "development" for purposes of the Coastal Act. West's Ann.Cal.Pub.Res.Code § 30106

Coastal zoning is a form of development.

Ocean Conservancy, MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING: ORDER IN THE OCEAN, 2012. Retrieved Feb. 25, 2014 from <http://tocdev.pub30.convio.net/our-work/marine-spatial-planning/>. When implemented properly, coastal and marine spatial planning provides comprehensive and proactive planning, long-term environmental conservation, and sustainable economic development.

Ocean energy production is a form of development.

James Murley, (Staff, Florida Governor's Ocean Committee), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 123. Of the many issues identified by the Roundtable as important and in need of consideration, fisheries management and marine habitat, the development of ocean energy resources, and marine pollution were identified as top priority issue areas.

Marine biotechnology is a form of development.

Robert W. Knecht, (Researcher, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, U. Delaware), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 105. In spite of the increasing attention on the part of molecular scientists and industry on the potential development of marine biotechnology, there are no coherent guidelines, framework conventions, guiding norms or principles to specifically govern the conduct of marine biotechnology development neither in the United States nor in other countries.

Ocean tourism is a form of development.

Biliana Cicin-Sain, (Researcher, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, U. Delaware), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 74. While there are already programs in place dealing with each of these areas, there is no agency or mechanism in existence to coordinate them toward the overall goal of sustainable tourism development.

Extraction of oil and gas from the seafloor is a form of development.

Tundi Agardy, (Analyst, Conservation International), TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR U.S. NATIONAL AND COASTAL POLICY, Aug. 1999, 55. One key trend has been an increase in the size of ships involved in the rapidly growing maritime industry. Another trend has been the exploration and development of oil and natural gas from deeper waters in coastal and ocean areas.

The National Ocean Policy is “development” of the oceans.

Jim Lanard, (Pres., National Offshore Wind Development Coalition), PRAISE FOR THE NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, Jan. 12, 2012. Retrieved Feb. 25, 2014 from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/01/12/praise-national-ocean-policy-implementation-plan>. A National Ocean Policy will result in the protection of marine ecosystems and will ensure the orderly and economically — and environmentally-sustainable development of ocean resources, in a manner that respects and minimizes conflicts with existing users.”

Climate change policy involves the sustainable development of the oceans.

Rebecca Torr, (Staff), BAHRAIN DAILY NEWS, Oct. 6, 2010. Retrieved Feb. 25, 2014 from Nexis. Oceans and seas were agreed as the fifth area of concern for the region and the global goal chosen related to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which ensured the sustainable development of the oceans, islands and coastal areas.

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea calls for the sustainable development of the oceans.

Serguei Tarassenko, (Dir., Office of Legal Affairs, Division for Ocean Affairs, United Nations), THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNCLOS, July 11, 2012. Retrieved Feb. 21, 2014 from [https://www.sof.or.jp/en/topics/pdf/03\\_Tarassenko\\_Remarks.pdf](https://www.sof.or.jp/en/topics/pdf/03_Tarassenko_Remarks.pdf). The overarching significance of the Convention for the strengthening of international peace and security as well as for concerted action towards sustainable development of the oceans and seas should not be underestimated.

Offshore wind programs are a form of “development” of the oceans.

Thomas Jensen, (Washington, D.C. Attorney), PUBLIC LAND & RESOURCES LAW REVIEW, 2013, 101. European countries have installed more than 1,662 offshore wind turbines in marine areas. Japan is planning to build the world's largest offshore wind farm with 143 turbines. China has announced plans to have 5 million kilowatts of offshore wind capacity by 2015. Those countries have relied heavily on financial subsidy programs to encourage ocean wind, and some, particularly those in heavily populated northern Europe, have far less onshore territory for wind projects than the United States, making offshore development more immediately attractive as a development option.

Steven Swanson, (Prof., Law, Yale Law School), CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW, Feb. 2011, 711-712. Even as the cyberworld has opened its doors, technology has multiplied the ways that human beings use the seas. Plans are underway to build the nation's first ocean-based wind farm off Rhode Island's coast. Fish farming in deep offshore waters is beginning to look like it may become economically feasible. Discussions are underway about how to create livable settlements on the high seas.

## **EARTH'S OCEANS**

“Oceans” refers to the interconnected body of salt water that covers most of Earth’s surface.

Elizabeth Geller, (Editor), DICTIONARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, 2003, 280. Ocean: The interconnected body of salt water that occupies almost three quarters of the earth’s surface.

Paul Peacock, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 592. Ocean: The large mass of salt water that covers most of the earth’s surface.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1135. Ocean: The great mass of salt water that covers most of the earth’s surface.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 961. Ocean: The entire body of salt water that covers more than 70% of the earth’s surface.

“Oceans” refers to one or more of the named regions of salt water (Atlantic, Pacific, etc.)

Scott Mandia, (Prof., Physical Science, Suffolk Co., Community College), RISING SEA LEVELS: AN INTRODUCTION TO CAUSE AND IMPACT, 2012, 20. The World Ocean embraces the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean (sometimes considered to be a sea of the Atlantic Ocean), the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean (the largest of the oceans), and the Southern Ocean (a term often used to refer, collectively, to the southern portions of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans). For most purposes, the shape of the World Ocean can be treated as constant and unchanging, although in fact the slow but big-shouldered process of continental drift is always modifying its structure.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 961. Ocean: Any of the principal divisions of the ocean, including the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Arctic oceans.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 1043. Ocean: The vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe; any of its great divisions: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic.

Bryan Garner, (Editor), BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 2009, 1185. Ocean: There are generally considered to be five oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2005, 1117. Ocean: A very large expanse of sea, in particular, each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

The Arctic is an ocean.

James Watkins, (Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired), THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION: US ACCESSION AND GLOBALIZATION, 2012, 68. Other issues also continue to exert influence in the international ocean arena. Most obviously these include climate change, which has significant implications for polar regions, such as the startling rise of Arctic ice melt of 2007, as well as sea level rise and coastal erosion. Many Americans do not know that the Arctic is actually an ocean, many believe it is a continent.

John Moore, (Dir., Center for Oceans Law & Policy, U. Virginia), CHANGES IN THE ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE LAW OF THE SEA. 2010, 18. I think one of the problems is simply that we are overlooking the obvious, one of the very important points in rule of law about the Arctic Ocean. That obvious point is that the Arctic is an ocean. And as an ocean, the Law of the Sea Convention applies as fully to the Arctic as it does to every other ocean.

The words “oceans” and “seas” are to be used interchangeably; they refer to the same thing.

Donald Groves, (Editor), OCEAN WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1980, 241. The words ocean and sea are frequently used interchangeably. For instance, we speak of seafloor, bottom of the sea, and sealife to describe features that can be discussed with equal accuracy by using the word Ocean.

Donald Groves, (Editor), OCEAN WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1980, 241. The word sea does not have a precise scientific definition, nor is it easy to arrive at one that accurately defines all those bodies of water that are so designated. Perhaps a large body of oceanic water with distinctive physical and chemical properties which is partially surrounded by land comes as close as any.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1135. Ocean: One of the very large areas of sea on the earth’s surface.

The South China Sea is part of the Pacific Ocean.

Yann-huei Song, (Research Fellow, Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Taipei), UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII LAW REVIEW, Spr. 2013, 489-490. The South China Sea is also a part of the Pacific Ocean, encompassing an area from the Singapore and Malacca Straits to the Taiwan Strait of around 3,500,000 km.