### Case Ext- 20-40 miles

#### 20-40 miles offshore protects from radiological weapons.

Stephen Wampler, JULY 2, 2010, (Staff Writer) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory News, Plan floated to ship cargo inspection offshore. https://newsline.llnl.gov/\_rev02/articles/2010/jul/07.02.10-ports.ph

While today’s ports that serve huge ocean-going ships are located near major coastal cities of the United States**, tomorrow’s ports may be strategically sited in a new location — in the ocean 20 to 40 miles away from shore.**

**The concept of cargo inspections at off-shore ports in the middle of the ocean has arisen since 9/11 as one way to increase homeland security and to counter the threat of radiation dispersal devices (RDDs) or improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Ships could be inspected or unloaded before they steam near U.S. cities.**

#### Offshore ports should be 20-40 miles offshore.

Float, Inc, 2011, Security Port, http://www.floatinc.org/SecurityPort.

Future U.S. ports could be located in the ocean, 20 to 40 miles from shore, under the proposed Portunus project. The off-shore port concept would allow cargo to be inspected far away from cities as one way to increase homeland security.

### A/T in the United States

#### Plan is within the United States- US exclusive economic zone extends 200 miles offshore for installations and structures.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association, November 17, 2011, The exclusive economic zone is the zone where the U.S. and other coastal nations have jurisdiction over economic and resource management, http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/eez.html

More specifically, **the EEZ includes waters** three **to 200 miles** (five to 322 kilometers) **offshore** (or nine to 200 miles – 14.5 to 322 kilometers – offshore in western Florida and Texas). Coastal states are responsible for inshore waters out to three miles (five kilometers) of the coast (or nine miles, 14.5 kilometers, off the west coast of Florida and off Texas).

**Within the EEZ, the U.S. has**

* **sovereign rights** for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, whether living and nonliving, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
* jurisdiction as provided for in international law **with regard to** **the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations, and structures**, marine scientific research, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment, and
* other rights and duties provided for under international law (Presidential Proclamation No. 5030 of March 10, 1983).

#### Installations up to 200 nautical miles offshore are considered in the US EEZ

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of General Council, February 29, 2012, MARITIME ZONES AND BOUNDARIES, http://www.gc.noaa.gov/gcil\_maritime.html

**Each coastal State may claim an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea that extends seaward up to 200 nm from its baselines** (or out to a maritime boundary with another coastal State). **Within its EEZ, a coastal State has**: (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, whether living or nonliving, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; (b) **jurisdiction as provided for in international law with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations, and structures, marine scientific research, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment**, and (c) other rights and duties provided for under international law.

**The U.S. claimed a 200 nm EEZ in 1983** (Presidential Proclamation No. 5030 of March 10, 1983). The U.S. EEZ overlaps its 12 nm - 24 nm contiguous zone.

#### US sovereignty extends throughout the EEZ

Office of the Press Secretary, March 10, 1983, UNITED STATES OCEANS POLICY, http://www.gc.noaa.gov/documents/031083-white\_house\_fs\_oceans%20Policy.pdf

 **Today the President announced new guidelines for U.S. oceans policy and proclaimed an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the United States.** This follows his consideration of a senior interagency review of these matters.

**The EEZ Proclamation confirms U.S. sovereign rights and control over the living and non-living natural resources of the seabed, subsoil and superjacent waters beyond the territorial sea but within 200 nautical miles of the United States coasts**. This will include' in particular, new rights over all minerals (such as nodules and sulphide deposits) in the zone that are not on the continental shelf but are within 200 nautical miles. Deposits of polymetallic sulphides and cobalt/manganese crusts in these areas have only been recently discovered and are years away from being commercially recover able. But they could be a major future source of strategic and other minerals important to the U.S. economy and security.