TOPICALITY CORE

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# Topicality Shells

## T- Resolved means to take an action

### A. Definition:

The New Oxford American Dictionary, 2005 second edition. Ed. Erin McKean. Oxford University Press, Oxford Reference Online http://www.oxfordreference.com/views/ENTRY.html?subview=Main&entry=t183.e65284

"resolution n." , the action of solving a problem, dispute, or contentious matter: the peaceful resolution of all disputes | a successful resolution to the problem

### B.Violation

The affirmative team violates our definition because they do not take an action to solve the problem. The affirmative plan only sets up the mechanisms for solvency.

### C.Standards

1. Effects Topicality is illegitimate—
   1. The aff meets “resolved” only because of the effects of their plan.
   2. Effects T explodes the topic because it allows the affirmative to claim effects of any action
2. Education: Our definition should be preferred because it allows for a greater education of the issue at hand to be gained during this debate round
3. Limits:Our definition is better because it provides more fair limits

### D.Voters

1. Stock Issues:Topicality is a stock issue, if a case is not topical, you must vote against it.
2. Fairness:You can not promote the unfair treatment of the Neg by the Aff by voting for an untopical case.
3. Jurisdiction—it is not within the jurisdiction of the judge to vote for a case that doesn’t meet the resolution

## T-USFG is not private industry

### Definition

The USFG is three branches

Princeton University, 2008, <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/United+States+government>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | 1. | United States government - the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States  [U.S.](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/U.S.), [U.S. government](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/U.S.+government), [US Government](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/US+Government), [United States](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/United+States)  [federal government](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/federal+government) - a government with strong central powers  [executive branch](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/executive+branch), [Executive Office of the President](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Executive+Office+of+the+President) - the branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws  [legislative branch](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/legislative+branch) - the branch of the United States government that has the power of legislating  [judicial branch](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/judicial+branch) - the branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice |

### B. Violation-

The affirmative uses a private industry rather than any part of the United States federal government.

### C. Standards-

1. **Competitive Equity-** Our definition establishes the clearest starting point in order to start teams off at the same point.
2. **Competing interpretations best-** The neg definition removes judge intervention and allows for a less arbitrary debate.
3. **Limits is the best** prefer depth over breath. By talking specifically about the United States government, we increase education and the depth of the debate.

**AFF**

### D. Voters

1. **Education-** The definition focuses on a less broad topic and increases the education of more United States governmental topics.
2. **Fairness-** By providing a more distinct definition, we increase the fairness to both sides of the round.
3. **Apriori-** Topicality should come before anything else in the round and is the most important issue.

## T-USFG has to be all three branches

### A. Definition: The USFG is three branches

Princeton University, 2008, http://www.thefreedictionary.com/United+States+government

Noun 1.United States government - the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States

U.S., U.S. government, US Government, United States

Federal government - a government with strong central powers

Executive branch, Executive Office of the President - the branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws

Legislative branch - the branch of the United States government that has the power of legislating

Judicial branch - the branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice

### B. Violation- the aff team does not use all branches of the USFG.

### C. Standards-

1. Depth over breath- By talking specifically about the United States government, we increase education by increasing the depth of the debate.

2. Bright line- Our definition provides a clear line between the United States federal government and the private industry.

3. Grammatical Context- Its is possessive of the United States federal government and is therefore limited to the United States government itself.

### D. Voters-

1. Education- By saying the United States federal government, we provide a real world scenario rather than the private industries who aren’t used.

2. Fairness- By providing a more distinct definition, we increase the fairness to both sides of the round.

3. Competing Interpretations: Without this it is up to the judge and judge only on whether or not the aff is “topical”. We need to compare our interpretations to make us logically understand whose interpretation is better.

## T-Substantially Increase=Significant Change

### A Definition-

1)Substantially is a significant change

US Legal 11 (http://definitions.uslegal.com/m/materially-and-substantially-changed/)

Materially and substantially changed is a phrase commonly used in the context of support determinations in domestic relations law, as well as various other contexts. There is no precise definition of this subjective term, but it is generally interpreted as a change which is significant and has a noticeable impact on the current situation. It is a change which is important in terms of value, degree, amount, or extent

2)Increase is from an already-existing policy

Jeremiah Buckley et al, 06 (Founding partner of BUCKLEY KOLLAR LLP, November 13, 2006, Supreme Court, http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/supreme\_court/briefs/06-84/06-84.mer.ami.mica.pdf)

Next, the Ninth Circuit reasoned that because the Insurance Prong includes the words “existing or applied for,” Congress intended that an “increase in any charge” for insurance must “apply to all insurance transactions – from an initial policy of insurance to a renewal of a long-held policy.” 435 F.3d at 1091. This interpretation reads the words “existing or applied for” in isolation. Other types of adverse action described in the Insurance Prong apply only to situations where a consumer had an existing policy of insurance, such as a “cancellation,” “reduction,” or “change” in insurance. Each of these forms of adverse action presupposes an already-existing policy, and under usual canons of statutory construction the term “increase” also should be construed to apply to increases of an already-existing policy

### B) Violation-

The aff’s plan does not increase from an existing policy and make a significant change in the Status Quo

### C) Standards-

1. Bright line- our definition is clear. You are either increasing from an existing policy and make a change or you’re not

2. Fair Limits- by providing an impartial definition we fairly limit the topic. By allowing any change of status quo under limits the topic

3. Depth over breadth - we preserve education because it is better to go in-depth into the topic. By focusing on existing policies we can get more in depth on a topic than if we spread out over existing and new policy.

### D) Voters-

1) Jurisdiction- as a judge it is outside of your jurisdiction to vote on their case.

2) Fairness- in the world of the aff we have unlimited cases giving the neg an unfair research burden and limited preparation.

3)Potential Abuse- the aff’s case can be abusive because it doesn’t use the actual definition of increase and substantially so the neg cannot fairly debate.

## T-Substantially is 90%

### A.Definition

**Substantial is 90 percent**

WORDS & PHRASES, 2000, p. no page. (DRGCL/A44)

N.H. 1949. -The Word "substantially" as used in provision of Unemployment Compensation Act that experience rating of an employer may transferred to' an employing unit which acquires the organization, -trade, or business, or "substantially" all of the assets thereof, is 'an elastic term which does not include a. definite, fixed amount of percentage, and the transfer does not have to be 100 per cent but cannot be less than 90 per cent in the ordinary situation. R.L c. 218, § 6, subd. F, as added by Laws 1945, c. 138, § 16.-Auclair Transp. v. Riley, 69 A.2d 861, 96 N.H. l.-Tax347.1.

### B. Violation- the affirmative does not substantially increase by 90%

### C. Standards

1. Bright line- our definition is clear. You are either 90% or you’re not
2. Fair Limits- by providing a clear percent we fairly limit the topic. By allowing any percent under limits the topic
3. Depth over breadth - we preserve education because it is better to go in-depth into the topic
4. Common man- prefer our definition it is a common dictionary
5. Every word has meaning-if substantially wasn’t supposed to be seen as a big increase like 90% then substantially wouldn’t be in the resolution

### D. Voters

1. Jurisdiction- it is outside the judges jurisdiction to vote for a non-topical case
2. Fairness- it is unfair to the Neg to vote for a non-topical case

## T-Substantially is 50%

### A. Definition

Substantial increase is 50% percent

Carole A. Shifrin, 1987 (“SPACE TECHNOLOGY”; Pg. 26 in Aviation Week & Space Technology, <http://www.lexisnexis.com.proxy1.cl.msu.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/>

Allen cited the space station science program and Earth and ocean sciences as areas in which there are sound programs that are not adequately budgeted. "It is clear that to do the sound plan that NASA already has, at a reasonable pace, would require a very substantial increase in the NASA budget, perhaps as much as 50%," he said. "But that seems somewhat unlikely, under the kind of budget pressures that existed in the past."

### B. Violation- the affirmative does not substantially increase by 50%

### C. Standards

1. Bright line- our definition is clear. You are either 90% or you’re not
2. Fair Limits- by providing a clear percent we fairly limit the topic. By allowing any percent under limits the topic
3. Depth over breadth - we preserve education because it is better to go in-depth into the topic
4. Scientific superiority- our definition is from a scientific article and since we are dealing with a science topic we should use this definition
5. Every word has meaning-if substantially wasn’t supposed to be seen as a big increase like 50% then substantially wouldn’t be in the resolution

### D. Voters

1. Jurisdiction- it is outside the judges jurisdiction to vote for a non-topical case
2. Fairness- it is unfair to the Neg to vote for a non-topical case

## T-Substantially is between 80% and 90%

### A. Definition

Substantially is anything between 80% and 90%

Tax Law Manual 09, section 201.022, July 21, 2009, http://www.twc.state.tx.us/ui/tax/manuals/law/law\_ch3\_03.html

There have been no court cases in Texas or other states construing the words "substantially all" as used in this subsection of the Texas law or in a similar section of other state laws. The words have been used in other statutes, however, and have been defined by court decisions; these decisions, taken together, indicate that "substantially all" may be any percentage between 80 and 90. It seems that 90% or more of the assets may be safely construed as "substantially all." A percentage of assets ranging between 80% and 90% may logically be questioned as not being "substantially all." It can be presumed by field personnel that liability will be established under this subsection if there is an unquestionable finding that as much as 90% of the assets of the predecessor were acquired and that the other conditions of this subsection have been met. If the facts clearly show the acquisition of assets by a percentage figure between 80 and 90, it can be presumed that liability as an employer under this subsection will not be established by the Commission without additional facts supporting a showing that the organization, trade or business has also been acquired. In any situation investigated, the conclusion reached should not be totally based on the percentage of assets acquired if there is a possibility that further facts about the organization, trade or business will make a stronger case for liability.

### B. Violation- the affirmative does not substantially increase between 80% and 90%

### C. Standards

1. Bright line- our definition is clear. You are either 90% or you’re not
2. Fair Limits- by providing a clear percent we fairly limit the topic. By allowing any percent under limits the topic
3. Depth over breadth - we preserve education because it is better to go in-depth into the topic
4. Best definition- prefer our law definition. It is more credible than a dictionary
5. Every word has meaning-if substantially wasn’t supposed to be seen as a big increase like 80% then substantially wouldn’t be in the resolution

### D. Voters

1. Jurisdiction- it is outside the judges jurisdiction to vote for a non-topical case
2. Fairness- it is unfair to the Neg to vote for a non-topical case

## T-Substantially is 20%

### A. Definition

Substantial is at least 20%

WORDS & PHRASES, Vol. 40A, 2002, p. 456-7. (DRGCL/A47)

S.D.N.Y. 1945. Maintenance employees in building seeking to recover overtime compensation and liquidated damages under Fair Labor Standards Act had burden of proving that a substantial number of tenants were engaged in production of goods for commerce, the word "substantial" mean- ing that at least 20 per cent. of building be occupied by tenants engaged in production of goods for commerce. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, §16(h), 29 U.S.C.A. § 216(h).-Ullo v. Smith , 62 F.Supp. 757, affirmed 177 F.2d 101, 12 A.L.R.2d 1122.-Labor I511. I; Mast & S 80(6),

### B. Violation- the affirmative does not substantially increase by 20%

### C. Standards

1. Bright line- our definition is clear. You are either 90% or you’re not
2. Fair Limits- by providing a clear percent we fairly limit the topic. By allowing any percent under limits the topic
3. Depth over breadth - we preserve education because it is better to go in-depth into the topic
4. Scientific superiority- our definition is from a scientific article and since we are dealing with a science topic we should use this definition
5. Every word has meaning-if substantially wasn’t supposed to be seen as a big increase like 50% then substantially wouldn’t be in the resolution

### D. Voters

1. Jurisdiction- it is outside the judges jurisdiction to vote for a non-topical case
2. Fairness- it is unfair to the Neg to vote for a non-topical case

## T-Increase is to make greater- 1NC

### A. Definition-

Increase is to make greater

MLA 11 (“Increase,” Modern Language Association, July 12, 2011,Dictionary.com http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase)

1.to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to: to increase taxes.

2.to become greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality: Sales of automobiles increased last year.

3.to multiply by propagation.

4.to wax, as the moon.

5.growth or augmentation in numbers, size, strength, quality, etc.: the increase of crime.

6.the act or process of increasing.

### B. Violation- the affirmative does not make our current exploration and/or development of space greater

### C. Standards-

1) Limits- The aff under limits the topic by claiming increase is create, exploding the number of cases possible for the aff to use and neg to prepare for because the aff can create anything

2)Brightline- our definition clearly states the definition of increase. You are either topical or non-topical, you’re either creating anew or augmenting an existing variable.

3) Education- the affirmative case destroys our education in this round as they completely change the meaning of a word.

### D.Voters

1) Jurisdiction- as a judge it is outside of your jurisdiction to vote on their case.

2) Fairness- in the world of the aff we have unlimited cases giving the neg an unfair research burden and limited preparation.

3)Potential Abuse- the aff’s case can be abusive because it doesn’t use the actual definition of increase and the neg cannot fairly debate.

## T-Increase is not Create

### A) Definition-

1)Increase is to make greater

APA (American Psychological Association) 11

(“Increase,”Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition, Collins English Dictionary, July 12, 2011, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase, )

1. (vb) to make or become greater in size, degree, frequency, etc;grow or expand

2. (n)the act of increasing; augmentation

3. the amount by which something increases

4. on the increase increasing, esp becoming more frequent

2) Create is to become into being

MLA 11 (“Create,” Modern Language Association, 2011,Dictionary.com http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase)

1.to cause to come into being, as something unique that wouldnot naturally evolve or that is not made by

ordinary processes.

2.to evolve from one's own thought or imagination, as a workof art or an invention.

3.Theater . to perform (a role) for the first time or in the firstproduction of a play.

4.to make by investing with new rank or by designating;constitute; appoint: to create a peer.

5.to be the cause or occasion of; give rise to: Theannouncement created confusion.

6.to cause to happen; bring about; arrange, as by intention or design: to create a revolution; to create an opportunity to ask for a raise.

### B) Violation-

the aff creates a new means of exploration and development, and we clearly state that create and increase are two completely different words

### C. Standards-

1) Limits- The aff under limits the topic by claiming increase is create, exploding the number of cases possible for the aff to use and neg to prepare for because the aff can create anything

2)Brightline- our definition clearly states the definition of increase. You are either topical or non-topical, you’re either creating anew or augmenting an existing variable.

3) Education- the affirmative case destroys our education in this round as they completely change the meaning of a word.

4)Effects Topicality- the aff has to create in order to pass plan so they require several internal links from fiat to actually reach impacts and solvency.

### D.Voters

1) Jurisdiction- as a judge it is outside of your jurisdiction to vote on their case.

2) Fairness- in the world of the aff we have unlimited cases giving the neg an unfair research burden and limited preparation.

3)Potential Abuse- the aff’s case can be abusive because it doesn’t use the actual definition of increase and the neg cannot fairly debate.

## T-Increase needs existing variable

### A)Definition

Increase requires baseline

STATE OF NEW YORK, ET AL ‘05. (PETITIONERS v. U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, RESPONDENT, NSR MANUFACTURERS ROUNDTABLE, ET AL., INTERVENORS, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

June 24 2005, page LN)

Relying on two "real world" analogies, government petitioners contend that the ordinary meaning of "increases" requires the baseline to be calculated from a period immediately preceding the change. They maintain, for example, that in determining whether a high-pressure weather system "increases" the local temperature, the relevant baseline is the temperature immediately preceding the arrival of the weather system, not the temperature five or ten years ago. Similarly, [\*\*\*49] in determining whether a new engine "increases" the value of a car, the relevant baseline is the value of the car immediately preceding the replacement of the engine, not the value of the car five or ten years ago when the engine was in perfect condition.

### B) Violation-

The affirmative violates because there was no baseline to the means of exploration and/or development, they merely created a new one.

### C. Standards-

1) Limits- The aff under limits the topic by claiming increase is create, exploding the number of cases possible for the aff to use and neg to prepare for because the aff can create anything

2)Brightline- our definition clearly states the definition of increase. You are either topical or non-topical, you’re either creating anew or augmenting an existing variable.

3) Education- the affirmative case destroys our education in this round as they completely change the meaning of a word.

4)Effects Topicality- the aff has to create in order to pass plan so they require several internal links from fiat to actually reach impacts and solvency.

### D.Voters

1) Jurisdiction- as a judge it is outside of your jurisdiction to vote on their case.

2) Fairness- in the world of the aff we have unlimited cases giving the neg an unfair research burden and limited preparation.

3)Potential Abuse- the aff’s case can be abusive because it doesn’t use the actual definition of increase and the neg cannot fairly debate.

## T-Increase must come from existing policy

### A)Definition-

Increase is from an already-existing policy

Jeremiah Buckley et al, 06 (Founding partner of BUCKLEY KOLLAR LLP, serves as general counsel for Electronic Signatures and Records Association, and GOODWIN PROCTOR LLP, November 13, 2006, Supreme Court, http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/supreme\_court/briefs/06-84/06-84.mer.ami.mica.pdf)

Next, the Ninth Circuit reasoned that because the Insurance Prong includes the words “existing or applied for,”

Congress intended that an “increase in any charge” for insurance must “apply to all insurance transactions – from an

initial policy of insurance to a renewal of a long-held policy.” 435 F.3d at 1091. This interpretation reads the words “existing or applied for” in isolation. Other types of adverse action described in the Insurance Prong apply only to situations where a consumer had an existing policy of insurance, such as a “cancellation,” “reduction,” or “change” in insurance. Each of these forms of adverse action presupposes an already-existing policy, and under usual canons of statutory construction the term “increase” also should be construed to apply to increases of an already-existing policy

### B)Violation-

The affirmative case creates a new policy that will enact their means of exploration and/or development rather than increasing upon one that already is in existence.

### C. Standards-

1) Limits- The aff under limits the topic by claiming increase is create, exploding the number of cases possible for the aff to use and neg to prepare for because the aff can create any policy they want.

2)Brightline- our definition clearly states the definition of increase. You are either topical or non-topical, you’re either creating anew or augmenting an existing variable.

3) Education- the affirmative case destroys our education in this round as they completely change the meaning of a word.

4)Effects Topicality- the aff has to create in order to pass plan so they require several internal links from fiat to actually reach impacts and solvency.

### D.Voters

1) Jurisdiction- as a judge it is outside of your jurisdiction to vote on their case.

2) Fairness- in the world of the aff we have unlimited cases giving the neg an unfair research burden and limited preparation.

3)Potential Abuse- the aff’s case can be abusive because it doesn’t use the actual definition of increase and the neg cannot fairly debate.

## T- Increase must enlarge

### Definition

Increase is to enlarge

California Superior Courts, 1916 (The Pacific Reporter vol. 158, Google Ebooks, http://books.google.com/books?id=pbKZAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA1063&lpg=PA1063&dq=%22increase+is+to+add%22&source=bl&ots=z2K\_fTs-Yj&sig=e8al1Wg2wLXwtqTa27Jqy3xYkHU&hl=en&ei=eeodTsnRPK\_LsQKfgdGuCA&sa=X&oi=book\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBQQ6AEwADgK#v=onepage&q=%22increase%20is%20to%20add%22&f=false)

'The constitutional provision in question is founded in good sense and Justice, but it cannot justly be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from supplying a manifest ellipsis in the law—to correct an obvious inadvertence whose result, if permitted to remain uncorrected, must be to hamper in no Inconsiderable degree the proper administration of public affairs under a system established by the people themselves through their Constitution. There is nothing in the Constitution implying that persons performing public services shall not be compensated, and adequately compensated, therefor. On the contrary, that instrument contemplates that all public servants shall be justly compensated for their public services. The very provision in question so implies, as reasonably may it even be said of the provision which forbids the payment of judicial officers for their services as such In the form of fees required by the law. to be paid to them for certain official acts. The Constitution has, save in an exceptional instance or two, committed to the Legislature the duty of making that body fails wholly to do Its duty in that regard, it must be assumed that the omission has been due entirely to an oversight or inadvertence. To hold it to be true, then, that In such a case an act, whose purpose is merely to correct the inadvertence and so provide for compensation—provide for something which theretofore had not existed— amounts to an "increase" of compensation within the import of the constitutional provision in question would be to give to that provision a most unreasonable construction or a construction from which most unjust consequences would follow, where the Legislature had failed to do its duty in that regard. But the provision referred to cannot in reason be given such a construction. Indeed, such a construction would amount to a palpable solecism in logic. It would give to the word "Increase" a signification opposed to what it naturally implies, for the act of "increasing" anything necessarily presupposes the existence in some measure or to some extent of something which may be enlarged. In other words, to effect an increase is to add something to or enlarge something already in existence; or, as Webster's Dictionary defines the word "increase," it is "that which is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth—to extend or enlarge in size, extent, quantity, number, Intensity, value, substance," etc. It would be no less absurd to attempt to conceive a process by which something may be added to nothing than it would be to attempt to conceive the subtraction of something from nothing. If a person owning no money or other kind of property suddenly becomes the owner of property or money, his wealth has not thereby been "Increased" within the lexicology or signification of that word. He has simply acquired something which previously he did not have.

### B) Violation-

The affirmative’s case does not enlarge upon an already existing entity.

### C. Standards-

1) Limits- The aff under limits the topic by claiming increase is create, exploding the number of cases possible for the aff to use and neg to prepare for because the aff can create any policy they want.

2)Brightline- our definition clearly states the definition of increase. You are either topical or non-topical, you’re either creating anew or augmenting an existing variable.

3) Education- the affirmative case destroys our education in this round as they completely change the meaning of a word.

4)Effects Topicality- the aff has to create in order to pass plan so they require several internal links from fiat to actually reach impacts and solvency.

### D.Voters

1) Jurisdiction- as a judge it is outside of your jurisdiction to vote on their case.

2) Fairness- in the world of the aff we have unlimited cases giving the neg an unfair research burden and limited preparation.

3)Potential Abuse- the aff’s case can be abusive because it doesn’t use the actual definition of increase and the neg cannot fairly debate.

## T-Increase is Change

### A) Definition-

Increase is change

Ripple, 87 (Circuit Judge, Emmlee K. Cameron, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. Frances Slocum Bank & Trust Company, State Automobile Insurance Associate, and Glassley Agency of Whitley, Indiana, Defendants-Appellees, 824 F.2d 570; 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 9816, 9/4, lexis)

Also related to the waiver issue is appellees' defense relying on a provision of the insurance policy that suspends coverage where the risk is increased by any means within the knowledge or control of the insured. However, the term "increase" connotes change. To show change, appellees would have been required to present evidence of the condition of the building at the time the policy was issued. See 5 J. Appleman & J. Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice, § 2941 at 4-5 (1970). Because no such evidence was presented, this court cannot determine, on this record, whether the risk has, in fact, been increased. Indeed, the answer to this question may depend on Mr. Glassley's knowledge of the condition of the building at the time the policy was issued, see 17 J. Appleman & J. Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice, § 9602 at 515-16 (1981), since the fundamental issue is whether the appellees contemplated insuring the risk which incurred the loss.

### B) Violation-

With the increase from the affirmatives plan we experience no real change to the status quo.

### C)Standards-

1) Education- the affirmative plan doesn’t really give us anything to debate about since they don’t effect anything different from the status quo, the debate loses all of its potential education

2) Limits- our definition fairly limits the topic in a way that makes sense. The aff’s job is to make a plan text with an increase that will make change.

3)Brightline- we clearly put down what is topical and what is not, Your plan will either make a change in the status quo or it will not.

### D)Voters

1)Jurisdiction- as a judge you can neither vote on a nontopical case or on a case that does not do anything to the current problems.

2) Fairness- when the aff puts forth a case that doesn’t cause change through increase it excludes the negative from running any possible disadvantages.

## T-Its is Possesive of USFG

### A. Definition

**Its implies possession.**

**The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 2009**, Fourth Edition, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/its

its (ĭts)

adj. The possessive form of it.

Used as a modifier before a noun: The airline canceled its early flight to New York.

**The USFG is three branches**

**Princeton University, 2008**, http://www.thefreedictionary.com/United+States+government

Noun 1.United States government - the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States

U.S., U.S. government, US Government, United States

federal government - a government with strong central powers

executive branch, Executive Office of the President - the branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws

legislative branch - the branch of the United States government that has the power of legislating

judicial branch - the branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice

### B. Violation- Its is possessive of the United States federal government and the aff team goes through an alternate actor of plan action.

### C. Standards-

1. **Depth over breath**- By talking specifically about the United States government, we increase education by increasing the depth of the debate.

2. **Bright line-** Our definition provides a clear line between the United States federal government and the private industry.

3. **Grammatical Context-** Its is possessive of the United States federal government and is therefore limited to the United States government itself.

4. **Framers Intent-** The United States federal government are the exact words and by adding it’s the intent is to use the United States federal government as the actor.

### D. Voters-

1. **Education**- By saying the United States federal government, we provide a real world scenario rather than the private industries who aren’t used.

2. **Fairness-** By providing a more distinct definition, we increase the fairness to both sides of the round.

3. **Competing Interpretations:** Without this it is up to the judge and judge only on whether or not the aff is “topical”. We need to compare our interpretations to make us logically understand whose interpretation is better.

## T-Funding is not Exploration and/or Development

### Definition

Exploration is defined from

Random House Dictionary 11 (Random House Dictionary, 2011.

http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/exploration)

1. an act or instance of exploring or investigating; examination.

2. the investigation of unknown regions.

Development is defined from

Oxford Dictionaries 2011 Oxford University Press http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/development?region=us

noun

\* 1 the process of developing or being developed:she traces the development of the novelthe development of less invasive treatment

\*2 a specified state of growth or advancement:the wings attain their full development several hours after birth

\*3 a new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

\*4 an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation:I don't think there have been any new developments since yesterday

### Violation

The affirmative provides money to a project. Our definitions above show that money is not exploration and/or development.

### Standards

* + - 1. Effects T is illegitimate

The only way the affirmative can be exploration and/or development is through effects. The plan has to fund a program then it’s the effects of the program that are the exploration and/or development. This is illegitimate because it explodes aff ground. The aff can now do anything that produces the “effects” of increasing exploration and/or development.

* + - 1. Limits—Neg definitions provide fair limits. The aff is limited to anything that is directly exploration and/or development
      2. Ground—by using the definitions of exploration and/or development it provides fair ground for the aff and the neg. Utilizing the aff plan explodes aff ground.

### Voters

Fairness—topicality is a fairness issue. The aff must fairly interpret the topic to provide an equitable debate

Education- allowing the aff to interpret the topic the way they do is not educationally sound. The neg has an unmanageable burden of research with the numbers of cases and that is not educational

Jurisdiction—The judge does not have jurisdiction to vote for a case that does not meet the terms of the resolution

## T-Not Exploration unless human presence

### A. Definition: Exploration is human presence in Earth’s orbit and beyond

**Logsdon 7** (John Logsdon is former Director of the Space Policy Institute at [The George Washington University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_George_Washington_University).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Logsdon#cite_note-0) He is a current member of the [NASA Advisory Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA_Advisory_Council). “A Sustainable Rationale for Human Spaceflight,” 2007. <http://www.issues.org/20.2/p_logsdon.html>)

The August 2003 report of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board (CAIB) noted that, "all members of the Board agree that America's future space efforts must include human presence in Earth orbit, and eventually beyond." As justification for this point of view, the CAIB offered only President George W. Bush's remarks on the day of the Columbia accident: "Mankind is led into the darkness beyond our world by the inspiration of discovery and the longing to understand. Our journey into space will go on."

In parallel, the CAIB was critical of "the lack, over the past three decades, of any national mandate providing NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) a compelling mission requiring human presence in space." In the absence of such a mandate, "NASA has had to participate in the give and take of the normal political process in order to obtain the resources needed to carry out its programs." In this give and take, "NASA has usually failed to receive budget support consistent with its ambitions. The result . . . is an organization straining to do too much with too little."

### B**. Violation:** The affirmative calls for technology, which is not human presence

### C. Standards:

**1. Limits -** The aff severely under-limits the topic, allowing for many small, unpredictable affs to be run.

**2. Common Person –** Our definition is better because it is the most common, widely accepted definition.

**3. Ground –** They hurt negative ground by spiking out of all neg links that apply to human space travel.

### D. Voters:

**1. Fairness –** Topicality is needed to check unpredictable affirmatives.

**2. Education –** Topicality is necessary to make sure that affirmatives remain on topic, and preserve in-round education.

**3. Jurisdiction –** It is not within your jurisdiction as judge to vote for a nontopical case.

## T-Exploration is colonization

### A.Definition --- “space exploration” must be colonization of the Earth, Moon, Mars, or near-Earth objects

ESA 7 (The European Space Agency (“European Objectives and Interests in Space Exploration,” November 8-9,2007. http://esamultimedia.esa.int/docs/exploration/EuropeanThemes/European\_Objectives\_in\_Space\_Exploration.pdf)

“Explore”: (1) travel through an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it; (2) inquire into or discuss in detail; (3) examine by touch. (Oxford English dictionary definitions) “Space exploration”: Extend access and a sustainable presence for humans in Earth-Moon-Mars space, including the Lagrangian Points and near-Earth objects.

### B. Violation – The plan doesn’t colonize and is nontopical

### C. Standard –

1. Limits - They allow robotic missions, satellites, and astronomy --- this, combined with the already broad stem “development” makes the topic unmanageably large --- limits are key to preparation and clash

2. Ground - They allow robotic missions, satellites, and astronomy --- this, combined with the already broad stem “development” makes the topic unmanageably large --- limits are key to preparation and clash

3. Depth over Breadth – It’s better to learn a lot about a specific topic than a little about many topics. Instead of reading the titles of several books, we would read one whole, increasing education.

### D. Voters –

1. Fairness – It is unfair to the negative team for you to vote on a nontopical case.

2. Education – Allowing the affirmative definition would explode the topic and crush education.

3. Jurisdiction – It is outside of your jurisdiction as judge to vote on a nontopical case

## T-And/or means And

### Definition

**And means requires both**

WordsandPhrases07(3A W&P, p. 166)

C.A.Fed. 2001. Inclusion of conjunctive “and” in regulation indicated that all three of the enumerated criteria had to be demonstrated.—Watson v. Department of Navy, 262 F. 3d 1292, certiorari denied 122 S.Ct. 817, 534 U.S. 1083, 151 L.Ed.2d 700.—Admin Law 412.1.

### B. Violation - The affirmative only increases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in order to be topical they must increase both exploration and development.

### C. Standards

1. **Bright line-** Our definition provides a clear line between and/or and states that and over powers or.
2. **Competing interpretations-** without this it is up to the judge and judge only on whether or not the aff is “topical”. We need to compare our interpretations to make us logically understand whose interpretation is better.
3. **Grammatical Context-** in the situation of and/or and takes over and cancels out or.

### D. Voters

1. **Fairness-** Our definition the clearest definition of the words of the resolution. This allows for the aff and neg can get to a point where fairness is equal and balanced. Topicality is key to fairness.
2. **Education**- Our definition makes the affirmative defend a wider variety that way we learn more

## T-Exploration and/or Development

### A. Definition:

**1. Exploration is Human Space Travel**

**Logsdon 9** (John Logsdon is former Director of the Space Policy Institute at [The George Washington University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_George_Washington_University).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Logsdon#cite_note-0)He is a current member of the [NASA Advisory Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA_Advisory_Council). “50 Years of Human Space Flight,” 2009. http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20100025875\_2010028362.pdf )

Many believe that the only sustainable rationale for a government-funded program of human spaceflight is to take the lead in exploring the solar system beyond low-Earth orbit.20 The MIT white paper provides an insightful definition of exploration: Exploration is a human activity, undertaken by certain cultures at certain times for particular reasons. It has components of national interest, scientific research, and technical innovation, but is defined by none of them. We define exploration as an expansion of the realm of human experience, bringing people into new places, situations, and environments, expanding and redefining what it means to be human. What is the role of Earth in human life? Is human life fundamentally tied to the earth, or could it survive without the planet? Human presence, and its attendant risk, turns a spaceflight into a story that is compelling to large numbers of people. Exploration also has a moral dimension because it is in effect a cultural conversation on the nature and meaning of human life. Exploration by this definition can only be accomplished by direct human presence and may be deemed worthy of the risk of human life.

**2. Development involves creating something new**

**Oxford University Press 11** (Oxford University, 2011. <http://oxforddictionaries.com/search?semClass=commercial%20product>)

a new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

### B. Violation: By doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the affirmative is not topical because they neither explore or develop in space.

### C. Standards:

**1. Fair Limits –** Our definition fairly limits the debate topic without limiting it too much.

**2. Ground –** Our definition preserves neg ground by preventing the affirmative team to come here and run any case that they choose, also preserving fairness.

**3. Bright Line –** Our definition draws a clear distinction between what is topical and what is not topical in the debate, whereas the aff definition is vague

### D. Voters: Topicalitiy is a voting issue for the following reasons:

**1. Fairness –** By voting affirmative you promote unfair treatment of the negative team.

**2. Education –** Our definition promotes the most in-round education by allowing for effective debate.

**3. Apriori –** Topicality comes first in the round and you must vote on it before anything else.

## T- Development-new/refined product

### A. Definition:

Oxford University Dictionary 2011

"development." Oxford University Press. 2011. N. pag. Web. 13 July 2011. <http://oxforddictionaries.com/search?semClass=commercial%20product>.

A new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

### B.Violation

The affirmative team violates our definition because by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they do not produce a new product or idea, they improve upon an existing one.

### C.Standards

1. Education: Our definition should be preferred because it allows for a greater education of the issue at hand to be gained during this debate round
2. Common Person:If We're making policy for everyone, we should use definitions everyone can understand. Our definition is widely accepted.
3. Fair Limits:Our definition is better because it draws a clear line of what is topical, and what isn't.

### D.Voters

1. Stock Issues:Topicality is a stock issue, if a case is not topical, you must vote against it.
2. Abuse: Without topicality, the Affirmative team could present any case, putting an extra research burden on the Neg's shoulders. Topicality prevents this from happening.
3. Fairness:You can not promote the unfair treatment of the Neg by the Aff by voting for an untopical case.

## T-development—make more profitable

### A. Definition

Development is only considered to be development when land or water is made more profitable, productive, or useful.

The Free Dictionary, 2011 N. pag. Web. 13 July 2011. <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/development>.

Development - the act of making some area of land or water more profitable or productive or useful; "the development of Alaskan resources"; "the exploitation of copper deposits"

### B.Violation

Since the Affirmative plan doesn't result in a profit, and doesn't turn out to be more useful or productive, it isn't topical.

### C. Standards

1. Ground:The Negative interpretation of the resolution restricts the number of cases the Aff can run that fall under the argument, producing more ground for the Neg.
2. Fairness:Our definition makes it fair for both sides to debate
3. Brightline:Our definition makes it clear what is, and isn't, topical under the resolution.

### D. Voters

1. Education: Debate is about education, and we learn by debating cases that we can prepare for.
2. Debatability:We can only prepare for cases that fall under the resolution, and topicality ensures that cases will fall under the resolution.
3. Jurisdiction:It is not the jurisdiction of the judge to vote for a non topical case

## T-Space beyond satellite orbit

### A. Definition: Space is beyond satellite orbit

Collins Discovery Encyclopedia 2005 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/space

1. the unlimited three-dimensional expanse in which all material objects are located Related adj spatial

2. an interval of distance or time between two points, objects, or events

3. a blank portion or area

4.

a. unoccupied area or room there is no space for a table

b. (in combination) space-saving Related adj spacious

5. (Psychology) freedom to do what a person wishes to for his or her own personal development

6. (Astronomy)

a. the region beyond the earth's atmosphere containing the other planets of the solar system, stars, galaxies, etc.; universe

b. (as modifier) a space probe space navigation

### B. Violation: The affirmative plan develops inside of the Earth’s atmosphere

### C. Standards:

1. Bright Line: Our definition is best because it gives a clear distinction on what is topical or not and allows for fair ground by giving a wide range of possible plans.

2. Education: Our definition allows for the greatest overall education by giving a large range of topic areas and ground for both sides leading to greater competitive equity and more educational debates.

3. Common Person: The negative interpretation uses the most common definition of space available which is best as it allows for wider comprehension of the issue at hand as opposed to a technical or legal definition which is exclusionary and lowers in round education.

### D. Voters

1. Fairness: By voting for a non-topical affirmative its abusive to the negative as the affirmative has infinite prep time and infringes on negative ground.

2. Jurisdiction: You as a Judge do not have the Jurisdiction to vote on a non-topical affirmative plan.

3. Apriori: Topicality is an apriori issue, the affirmative plan must clear it before the rest of the can be considered.

## T-Space outside the atmosphere

### A. Definition:

Charles G. Wilber 64 (Emeritus Professor, Department of Economics Fellow, Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, BioScience) Exploration in Space Vol. 14, No. 8 (Aug., 1964), pp. 30-34 Published by: University of California Press on behalf of the American Institute of Biological Sciences Article Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1293175

When a scientist or an engineer talks about space, what is meant? The definition depends upon the point of view. If a physiologist is speaking about space, he is talking about something a little different than the engineer is referring to. There are roughly three general definitions of space: 1) the so-called "space outside the atmosphere" which begins somewhere about 120 miles above the surface of the earth; beyond this re- gion, ordinary aircraft with airfoils can- not function; this region might be called the aerodynamically ineffective atmos- phere. The aerodynamic engineer thinks of space in terms of the kind of vehicle which can navigate space. 2) The physi- ologist would call space any region above about 12 miles. Above this re- gion, man cannot live freely under any circumstances even breathing pure oxygen. The total atmospheric pressure is too low to permit man's body fluids and tissues to remain intact. 3) Finally, the astronomer would refer to space or "deep space" as any region which is be- yond about 1,000,000 miles above the surface of the earth. At about this altitude, the satellite holding power of the earth disappears and the sun's force of gravitation takes over.

### B. Violation: The affirmative plan is not enacted in space

### C. Standards:

1. Limits: Our definition gives equity to the topic by providing a limiting, non-arbitrary definition.

2. Field context: Prefer our definition as it comes from an expert source that specifically deals with space exploration.

3. Bright Line: Our definition eliminates the need for any judge intervention by giving an exact gate of Topicality that any affirmative plan must meet.

### D. Voters

1. Education: Debate is supposed to be about education. By allowing the affirmatives definition the negative cannot effectively compete. As a judge, you must vote our definition as education is what gives debate its value.

2. Fairness: The affirmative definition opens an unfair range of trivially nuanced and unpredictably varied plans that is vastly unfair to the negative team.

3. Clash: The unpredictable nature of the topic lends itself to a lack of, or under-developed, clash. Any clash in the round is sporadic and a matter of chance.

## T-Mesosphere-needs to be beyond

### A. Definition

1. Mesosphere:

Weisstein 7 (Eric W. Weisstein, Math and Science Encyclopedist, http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/astronomy/Mesosphere.html)

The region of the Earth's atmosphere from roughly 50-80 km altitude.

2. Beyond:

Collins English Dictionary Unabridged 2009 http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/beyond

1. at or to a point on the other side of; at or to the further side of: beyond those hills there is a river

2. outside the limits or scope of: beyond this country's jurisdiction

### B. Violation: The affirmatives plan is not enacted beyond the Mesosphere

### C. Standards:

1. Bright Line: The negative definition provides a clear distinction as to what it topical.
2. Fairness: Our definition allows for competitive equity in the debate and fair ground.
3. Expert definition: Prefer our definition since it comes from an expert source that is relevant to the topic. The topic is about science and, as such, we should use the best available scientific definitions.

### D. Voters:

1. Apriori: Topicality is an apriori issue that must be met before the remainder of the debate can be considered.
2. Jurisdiction: As a judge, you cannot vote on a non-topical case.
3. Debatability: You should not vote us down simply because we were unable to debate a non-topical case.

# Topicality Definitions

## Resolved Definitions

### Resolved is to take action to solve a problem

The New Oxford American Dictionary, 2005 second edition. Ed. Erin McKean. Oxford University Press, Oxford Reference Online http://www.oxfordreference.com/views/ENTRY.html?subview=Main&entry=t183.e65284

"resolution n." , the action of solving a problem, dispute, or contentious matter: the peaceful resolution of all disputes | a successful resolution to the problem

### Resolved means able to be resolved

A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage**,** Bryan A Garner, scholar of the English Language, March 2001

Resolvable; resolvible; resoluble. The first is far more common than the other in meaning “able to be resolved” E.g. “We held that the pilot base dispute was a 'major' dispute subject to the court's jurisdiction and not a 'minor' dispute resolvable by the Railway Labor Act's adjustment mechanism. Resoluble has the liability of meaning also “capable of being dissolved again.” The variant spelling resolvible is to be avoided.

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### Resolved is… (broad)

Merriam/Webster Dictionary**,** <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve>

transitive verb

1 obsolete : [dissolve](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dissolve), [melt](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/melt)

2 a : [break up](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/break+up), [separate](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/separate) <the prism resolved the light into a play of color>; also : to change by disintegration b : to reduce by analysis <resolve the problem into [simple](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve) elements> c : to distinguish between or make independently visible adjacent parts of d : to separate (a racemic compound or mixture) into the two components

3 : to cause [resolution](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolution) of (a pathological state)

4 a : to deal with successfully : clear up <resolve doubts> <resolve a dispute> b : to find an answer to c : to make clear or understandable d : to find a mathematical solution of e : to split up (as a vector) into two or more components especially in assigned directions

5 : to reach a firm decision about <resolve to get more sleep> <resolve disputed points in a text>

6 a : to declare or decide by a formal resolution and vote b : to change by resolution or formal vote <the [house](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve) resolved itself into a committee>

7 : to make (as voice parts) progress from dissonance to consonance

8 : to work out the resolution of (as a play)

intransitive verb

1: to become separated into component parts; also : to become reduced by dissolving or analysis

2: to form a resolution : [determine](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/determine)

3: [consult](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consult), [deliberate](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deliberate)

4: to progress from dissonance to consonance

## USFG Definitions

### The USFG is three branches

Princeton University, 2008, <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/United+States+government>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | 1. | United States government - the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States  [U.S.](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/U.S.), [U.S. government](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/U.S.+government), [US Government](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/US+Government), [United States](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/United+States)  [federal government](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/federal+government) - a government with strong central powers  [executive branch](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/executive+branch), [Executive Office of the President](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Executive+Office+of+the+President) - the branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws  [legislative branch](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/legislative+branch) - the branch of the United States government that has the power of legislating  [judicial branch](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/judicial+branch) - the branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice |

### The USFG is the US congress, Executive branch, and Judiciary branch

USlegal, 2011, http://definitions.uslegal.com/u/united-states-federal-government/

The United States Federal Government is established by the US Constitution. **The Federal Government** shares **sovereig**nty **over the United Sates with the individual governments of the States of US. The Federal government has three branches: i) the legislature, which is the US Congress, ii) Executive, comprised of the President and Vice president of the US and iii) Judiciary.** The US Constitution prescribes a system of separation of powers and ‘checks and balances’ for the smooth functioning of all the three branches of the Federal Government. The US Constitution limits the powers of the Federal Government to the powers assigned to it; all powers not expressly assigned to the Federal Government are reserved to the States or to the people.

### The United States is NASA

Britannica Concise Encyclopedia, 2011, http://www.answers.com/topic/nasa#ixzz1RztzC6H2

Independent **U.S. government agency** established in 1958 **for** [**research**](http://www.answers.com/topic/nasa) **and development of vehicles and activities for aeronautics and space exploration.** Its goals include improving human understanding of the universe, the solar system, and Earth and establishing a permanent human presence in space. NASA, previously the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), was created largely in response to the Soviet Union's launch of [Sputnik](http://www.answers.com/topic/sputnik) in 1957. Its organization was well under way in 1961, when Pres. [John F. Kennedy](http://www.answers.com/topic/john-f-kennedy) proposed that the U.S. put a man on the Moon by the end of the 1960s (*see* [Apollo](http://www.answers.com/topic/project-apollo)). Later unmanned programs (e.g., [Viking](http://www.answers.com/topic/viking-1-1), [Mariner](http://www.answers.com/topic/mariner-astro-in-encyclopedia), [Voyager](http://www.answers.com/topic/voyager-in-astronomy), [Galileo](http://www.answers.com/topic/galileo-technology)) explored other [planet](http://www.answers.com/topic/planet)s and interplanetary space, and orbiting observatories (e.g., the [Hubble Space Telescope](http://www.answers.com/topic/hubble-space-telescope)) have studied the cosmos. NASA also developed and launched various [satellite](http://www.answers.com/topic/satellite)s with Earth applications, such as [Landsat](http://www.answers.com/topic/landsat) and communications and weather satellites. It planned and developed the [space shuttle](http://www.answers.com/topic/space-shuttle-program) and led the development and construction of the [International Space Station](http://www.answers.com/topic/international-space-station).

### Federal Government is the government of the United States

Ballentine’s Law Dictionary, 2010 p. LN

The government of the United States; the government of a community of independent and sovereign states, united by compact. (Piqua Bank v Knoup, 6 Ohio St 342, 394.)

### Federal government is a union of sovereign states

John Bouvier 1914, American jurist and legal lexicographer Bouvier’s Law Dictionary and Concise Encyclopedia, Vernon Law Book Company 1914 p. 1192 Google Books

A union or confederation of sovereign states, created either by treaty, or by the mutual adoption of a federal constitution, for the prupose of presenting to the world the appearance of a single state, while retaining the rights and power of internal regulation and administration, or at least of local self-government.

### United States federal government includes assistance to private companies

Steidle 4 (Craig, is a retired Navy Rear Admiral Statement of Craig E. Steidle at House Science Committee Hearing on NASA Aerospace Prizes) Space Ref—NASA Office of Exploration Systems <http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewsr.html?pid=13390> //Donnie)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear today to discuss the past accomplishments and future promise of prize competitions. Prize competitions are proving to be an important tool for innovation, not only for NASA and our Centennial Challenges program, but also for private efforts like the X PRIZE and for other federal agencies like the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and their Grand Challenge competition. Congress's attention and support will be important in the months and years ahead to all of these efforts.

I would like to take a few minutes to describe NASA's new prize competition program, Centennial Challenges, including how it supports NASA's new direction, the program's goals, the past prize competitions that Centennial Challenges is modeled on, and recent developments. I will close by outlining future directions for Centennial Challenges and describing how Congress can help support this exciting new program.

Centennial Challenges and the Vision for Space Exploration

On January 14th, President Bush visited NASA Headquarters and announced a new Vision for Space Exploration. The Vision lays out a strategy for sustained, long-term human and robotic exploration of our [solar system](http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewsr.html?pid=13390) and the worlds that lay beyond. Embedded within the Vision are many difficult technical challenges, from autonomy and communications to power and propulsion to structures and spacecraft. Meeting these challenges will require us to unleash the best innovative talents our Nation has to offer. Recognizing that NASA needs a dynamic mechanism for tapping the ingenuity of our Nation, wherever it may lie, we created Centennial Challenges.

otherwise.

### Private Contractors not USFG

Barbier 2007 (Carl, US District Judge, TIEN VAN COA, ET AL VERSUS GREGORY WILSON, ET AL CIVIL ACTION NO: 07-7464 SECTION: J(1) UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 87653)p. LN

However, in their motion to remand, Plaintiffs argue that as an independent contractor, P&J is not an employee of the federal government, and consequently does not enjoy derivative immunity and cannot invoke the FTCA. Plaintiffs cite United States v. New Mexico in support of the notion that private contractors, whether prime or subcontractors, are not government employees nor are they agents of the federal government. 455 U.S. 720, 102 S. Ct. 1373, 71 L. Ed. 2d 580 (1982). According to the Court, "[t]he congruence of professional interests between the contractors and the Federal Government is not complete" because "the contractors remained distinct entities pursuing private ends, and their actions remained [\*4] commercial activities carried on for profit." Id. at 740; see also Powell v. U.S. Cartridge Co., 339 U.S. 497, 70 S. Ct. 755, 94 L. Ed. 1017 (1950).

### Contractors = USFG--USFG includes private contractors acting as agents of the government

AUSNESS Fall 1986 – Prof of Law, U of Kentucky (RICHARD “Surrogate Immunity: The Government Contract Defense and Products Liability.”, 47 Ohio St. L.J. 985, LN,

The United States Supreme Court affirmed the circuit court's ruling. The Court reasoned that the immunity that protected officers and agents of the federal government acting within the scope of their authority should be extended to private contractors who also acted on the government's behalf. n71 According to the Court: ". . . [I]t is clear that if this authority to carry out the project was validly conferred, that is, if what was done was within the constitutional power of Congress, there is no liability on the part of the contractor for executing its will." n72 The court also observed that the landowner could have sought compensation from the government for his injury in the court of claims. n73 Apparently, it thought that the plaintiff had attempted to circumvent the accepted statutory procedure by suing the contractor instead of the government. n74

## Should Definitions

### Should is mandatory

A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage**,** Bryan A Garner, scholar of the English Language, March **2001**

Should. Oddly, *should*, like *may,* q.v., is sometimes used to create mandatory standards, as in the ABA Code of Judicial Conduct. In that code, in which “[t]he canons...establish mandatory standards unless otherwise indicated,” six of the seven canons begin, “A Judge *should*...” See ought (b) & shall.

### Should means would.

Cambridge Online Dictionary, ’10 (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/should_5>)

should *modal verb* ( WOULD ) used instead of 'would' when the subject is 'I' or 'we'

### Should means the correct or best thing to do.

Cambridge Online Dictionary, ’10 (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/should_1>)

should *modal verb* ( DUTY ) used to say or ask what is the correct or best thing to do

### Should means expected.

Cambridge Online Dictionary, ’10 (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/should_2>)

should *modal verb* ( PROBABLE ) used to show when something is likely or expected

### Should means an obligation

The New Oxford American Dictionary, 2005 <http://www.oxfordreference.com/views/ENTRY.html?entry=t183.e71063>

1. used to indicate obligation, duty, or correctness, typically when criticizing someone's actions: he should have been careful I think we should trust our people more you shouldn't have gone.

• indicating a desirable or expected state: by now students should be able to read with a large degree of independence. • used to give or ask advice or suggestions: you should go back to bed what should I wear? • (I should) used to give advice: I should hold out if I were you.

2. used to indicate what is probable: $348 million should be enough to buy him out the bus should arrive in a few minutes.

3. (formal) expressing the conditional mood:

• (in the first person) indicating the consequence of an imagined event: if I were to obey my first impulse, I should spend my days writing letters. • referring to a possible event or situation: if you should change your mind, I'll be at the hotel should anyone arrive late, admission is likely to be refused.

4. (in the first person) expressing a conjecture or hope: he'll have a sore head, I should imagine “It won't happen again.” “I should hope not.”

• (who/what should —— but) emphasizing how surprising an event was: I was in this store when who should I see across the street but Toby.

- ORIGIN Old English sceolde: past of shall.

(USAGE As with shall and will, there is confusion about when to use should and would. The traditional rule is that should is used with first person pronouns (I and we), as in I said I should be late, and would is used with second and third persons (you, he, she, it, they), as in you didn't say you would be late. In practice, however, would is normally used instead of should in reported speech and conditional clauses: I said I would be late ; if we had known, we would have invited her. In spoken and informal contexts, the issue rarely arises, since the distinction is obscured by the use of the contracted forms I'd, we'd, etc.In modern English, uses of should are dominated by the senses relating to obligation (for which would cannot be substituted), as in you should go out more often, and for related emphatic uses, as in you should have seen her face!)

## Substantially definitions

### Substantially is of considerable size

Collins English Dictionary, 09 (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substantially)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | of a considerable size or value: substantial funds |
| 2. | worthwhile; important: a substantial reform |
| 3. | having wealth or importance |
| 4. | (of food or a meal) sufficient and nourishing |
| 5. | solid or strong in construction, quality, or character: a substantial door |
| 6. | real; actual; true: the evidence is substantial |
| 7. | of or relating to the basic or fundamental substance or aspects of a thing |

### Substantially is a considerable amount

Dictionary.com 11’

(<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substantially>)

1.of ample or considerable amount, quantity, size, etc.: a substantial sum of [money](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/money). 2. of a corporeal or material [nature](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/nature); tangible; real. 3. of solid character or quality; firm, [stout](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/stout), or strong: asubstantial physique. 4. basic or essential; fundamental: two stories in substantialagreement. 5. wealthy or influential: one of [the](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/the) substantial men of thetown. 6. of real worth, value, or effect: substantial reasons. 7. pertaining to the [substance](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substance), matter, or material of a thing. 8. of or pertaining to the essence of a thing; essential, material,or important. 9. being a [substance](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substance); having independent existence. 10. Philosophy . pertaining to or of the nature of [substance](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substance) rather than an accident or attribute.

### Substantially is relating to substance

Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Law, 1996 (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substantially>)

1 a : of or relating to substance b : not illusory : having merit substantial constitutional claim> c : having importance or significance : MATERIAL substantial step had not been taken toward commission of the crime —W. Railroad LaFave and A. W. Scott, Junior>

2 : considerable in quantity : significantly great substantial abuse of the provisions of this chapter —U.S. Code> —compare DE MINIMIS — sub·stan·ti·al·i·ty /-"stan-chE-'a-l&-tE/ noun — sub·stan·tial·ly adverb

### Substantially is a signifigant change

US Legal 2011

<http://definitions.uslegal.com/m/materially-and-substantially-changed/>

Materially and substantially changed is a phrase commonly used in the context of support determinations in domestic relations law, as well as various other contexts. There is no precise definition of this subjective term, but it is generally interpreted as a change which is significant and has a noticeable impact on the current situation. It is a change which is important in terms of value, degree, amount, or extent

### Substantial is 90 percent

WORDS & PHRASES, 2000, p. no page. (DRGCL/A44)

N.H. 1949. -The Word "substantially" as used in provision of Unemployment Compensation Act that experience rating of an employer may transferred to' an employing unit which acquires the organization, -trade, or business, or "substantially" all of the assets thereof, is 'an elastic term which does not include a. definite, fixed amount of percentage, and the transfer does not have to be 100 per cent but cannot be less than 90 per cent in the ordinary situation. R.L c. 218, § 6, subd. F, as added by Laws 1945, c. 138, § 16.-Auclair Transp. v. Riley, 69 A.2d 861, 96 N.H. l.-Tax347.1.

### Substantial is not higher than 50%

WORDS & PHRASES, Vol. 40A, 2002, p. 457. (DRGCL/A46)

S.D.N.Y. 1943. -the phrase "substantial part" as used in rule that an employee, a substantial part of whose activities relates to goods moving in inter- state Commerce, is covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, is not a phrase of mathematical precision but is the converse of insubstantial or immaterial and the word "Substantial" as used therein does not mean the same as when used in the phrase "sub- stantial performance of a contract-" and the requirement is satisfied by less than 50 per cent of employee's activities. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, §§ 3(J), 6, 7, 29 U.S.C.A. §§ 203Q), 206, 207.-Berry v. 34 Irving Place Corp., 52 F.Supp. 875.-Conuncrcc 62.61, 62.62.

### Substantial is at least 20%

WORDS & PHRASES, Vol. 40A, 2002, p. 456-7. (DRGCL/A47)

S.D.N.Y. 1945. Maintenance employees in building seeking to recover overtime compensation and liquidated damages under Fair Labor Standards Act had burden of proving that a substantial number of tenants were engaged in production of goods for commerce, the word "substantial" mean- ing that at least 20 per cent. of building be occupied by tenants engaged in production of goods for commerce. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, §16(h), 29 U.S.C.A. § 216(h).-Ullo v. Smith , 62 F.Supp. 757, affirmed 177 F.2d 101, 12 A.L.R.2d 1122.-Labor I511. I; Mast & S 80(6),

### Substantial is basic or fundamental aspects of something

Collins English Dictionary 11' http://dictionary.reverso.net/english-definition/substantial

1 of a considerable size or value

substantial funds

2 worthwhile; important

a substantial reform

3 having wealth or importance

4 (of food or a meal) sufficient and nourishing

5 solid or strong in construction, quality, or character

a substantial door

6 real; actual; true

the evidence is substantial

7 of or relating to the basic or fundamental substance or aspects of a thing

### Substantially is anything between 80% and 90%

Tax Law Manual,July 21, 2009 section 201.022, http://www.twc.state.tx.us/ui/tax/manuals/law/law\_ch3\_03.html

There have been no court cases in Texas or other states construing the words "substantially all" as used in this subsection of the Texas law or in a similar section of other state laws. The words have been used in other statutes, however, and have been defined by court decisions; these decisions, taken together, indicate that "substantially all" may be any percentage between 80 and 90. It seems that 90% or more of the assets may be safely construed as "substantially all." A percentage of assets ranging between 80% and 90% may logically be questioned as not being "substantially all." It can be presumed by field personnel that liability will be established under this subsection if there is an unquestionable finding that as much as 90% of the assets of the predecessor were acquired and that the other conditions of this subsection have been met. If the facts clearly show the acquisition of assets by a percentage figure between 80 and 90, it can be presumed that liability as an employer under this subsection will not be established by the Commission without additional facts supporting a showing that the organization, trade or business has also been acquired. In any situation investigated, the conclusion reached should not be totally based on the percentage of assets acquired if there is a possibility that further facts about the organization, trade or business will make a stronger case for liability.

### Substantially means extensively, heavily, and largely

Thesaurus.com <http://thesaurus.com/browse/substantially>

Substantially- [considerably](http://thesaurus.com/browse/considerably), [essentially](http://thesaurus.com/browse/essentially), [extensively](http://thesaurus.com/browse/extensively), heavily, inessence, in fact, in reality, in substance, in themain, largely, [mainly](http://thesaurus.com/browse/mainly), materially,  [much](http://thesaurus.com/browse/much), [really](http://thesaurus.com/browse/really)

### Substantial increase is 50% percent

Carole A. Shifrin, 1987 (“SPACE TECHNOLOGY”; Pg. 26 in Aviation Week & Space Technology, <http://www.lexisnexis.com.proxy1.cl.msu.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/>

Allen cited the space station science program and Earth and ocean sciences as areas in which there are sound programs that are not adequately budgeted. "It is clear that to do the sound plan that NASA already has, at a reasonable pace, would require a very substantial increase in the NASA budget, perhaps as much as 50%," he said. "But that seems somewhat unlikely, under the kind of budget pressures that existed in the past."

## Increase definitions

### Increase is to augment

MLA 11 (“Increase,” Modern Language Association, July 12, 2011,Dictionary.com http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase)

1.to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to: to increase taxes.

2.to become greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality: Sales of automobiles increased last year.

3.to multiply by propagation.

4.to wax, as the moon.

5.growth or augmentation in numbers, size, strength, quality, etc.: the increase of crime.

6.the act or process of increasing.

### Increase is to make greater

APA (American Psychological Association) 11

(“Increase,”Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition, Collins English Dictionary, July 12, 2011, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase, )

1. (vb) to make or become greater in size, degree, frequency, etc;grow or expand

2. (n)the act of increasing; augmentation

3. the amount by which something increases

4. on the increase increasing, esp becoming more frequent

### Increase is change

Ripple, 87 (Circuit Judge, Emmlee K. Cameron, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. Frances Slocum Bank & Trust Company, State Automobile Insurance Associate, and Glassley Agency of Whitley, Indiana, Defendants-Appellees, 824 F.2d 570; 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 9816, 9/4, lexis)

Also related to the waiver issue is appellees' defense relying on a provision of the insurance policy that suspends coverage where the risk is increased by any means within the knowledge or control of the insured. However, the term "increase" connotes change. To show change, appellees would have been required to present evidence of the condition of the building at the time the policy was issued. See 5 J. Appleman & J. Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice, § 2941 at 4-5 (1970). Because no such evidence was presented, this court cannot determine, on this record, whether the risk has, in fact, been increased. Indeed, the answer to this question may depend on Mr. Glassley's knowledge of the condition of the building at the time the policy was issued, see 17 J. Appleman & J. Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice, § 9602 at 515-16 (1981), since the fundamental issue is whether the appellees contemplated insuring the risk which incurred the loss.

### Increase requires baseline

STATE OF NEW YORK, ET AL 2005. (PETITIONERS v. U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, RESPONDENT, NSR MANUFACTURERS ROUNDTABLE, ET AL., INTERVENORS, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

June 24 2005, page LN)

Relying on two "real world" analogies, government petitioners contend that the ordinary meaning of "increases" requires the baseline to be calculated from a period immediately preceding the change. They maintain, for example, that in determining whether a high-pressure weather system "increases" the local temperature, the relevant baseline is the temperature immediately preceding the arrival of the weather system, not the temperature five or ten years ago. Similarly, [\*\*\*49] in determining whether a new engine "increases" the value of a car, the relevant baseline is the value of the car immediately preceding the replacement of the engine, not the value of the car five or ten years ago when the engine was in perfect condition.

### Increase is from an already-existing policy

Jeremiah Buckley et al, 06 (Founding partner of BUCKLEY KOLLAR LLP, serves as general counsel for Electronic Signatures and Records Association, and GOODWIN PROCTOR LLP, November 13, 2006, Supreme Court, http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/supreme\_court/briefs/06-84/06-84.mer.ami.mica.pdf)

Next, the Ninth Circuit reasoned that because the Insurance Prong includes the words “existing or applied for,” Congress intended that an “increase in any charge” for insurance must “apply to all insurance transactions – from an initial policy of insurance to a renewal of a long-held policy.” 435 F.3d at 1091. This interpretation reads the words “existing or applied for” in isolation. Other types of adverse action described in the Insurance Prong apply only to situations where a consumer had an existing policy of insurance, such as a “cancellation,” “reduction,” or “change” in insurance. Each of these forms of adverse action presupposes an already-existing policy, and under usual canons of statutory construction the term “increase” also should be construed to apply to increases of an already-existing policy

### Increase is to enlarge

California Superior Courts, 1916 (The Pacific Reporter vol. 158, Google Ebooks, http://books.google.com/books?id=pbKZAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA1063&lpg=PA1063&dq=%22increase+is+to+add%22&source=bl&ots=z2K\_fTs-Yj&sig=e8al1Wg2wLXwtqTa27Jqy3xYkHU&hl=en&ei=eeodTsnRPK\_LsQKfgdGuCA&sa=X&oi=book\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBQQ6AEwADgK#v=onepage&q=%22increase%20is%20to%20add%22&f=false)

'The constitutional provision in question is founded in good sense and Justice, but it cannot justly be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from supplying a manifest ellipsis in the law—to correct an obvious inadvertence whose result, if permitted to remain uncorrected, must be to hamper in no Inconsiderable degree the proper administration of public affairs under a system established by the people themselves through their Constitution. There is nothing in the Constitution implying that persons performing public services shall not be compensated, and adequately compensated, therefor. On the contrary, that instrument contemplates that all public servants shall be justly compensated for their public services. The very provision in question so implies, as reasonably may it even be said of the provision which forbids the payment of judicial officers for their services as such In the form of fees required by the law. to be paid to them for certain official acts. The Constitution has, save in an exceptional instance or two, committed to the Legislature the duty of making that body fails wholly to do Its duty in that regard, it must be assumed that the omission has been due entirely to an oversight or inadvertence. To hold it to be true, then, that In such a case an act, whose purpose is merely to correct the inadvertence and so provide for compensation—provide for something which theretofore had not existed— amounts to an "increase" of compensation within the import of the constitutional provision in question would be to give to that provision a most unreasonable construction or a construction from which most unjust consequences would follow, where the Legislature had failed to do its duty in that regard. But the provision referred to cannot in reason be given such a construction. Indeed, such a construction would amount to a palpable solecism in logic. It would give to the word "Increase" a signification opposed to what it naturally implies, for the act of "increasing" anything necessarily presupposes the existence in some measure or to some extent of something which may be enlarged. In other words, to effect an increase is to add something to or enlarge something already in existence; or, as Webster's Dictionary defines the word "increase," it is "that which is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth—to extend or enlarge in size, extent, quantity, number, Intensity, value, substance," etc. It would be no less absurd to attempt to conceive a process by which something may be added to nothing than it would be to attempt to conceive the subtraction of something from nothing. If a person owning no money or other kind of property suddenly becomes the owner of property or money, his wealth has not thereby been "Increased" within the lexicology or signification of that word. He has simply acquired something which previously he did not have.

## CREATE vs Increase

### Create is to become into being

MLA 11 (“Create,” Modern Language Association, 2011,Dictionary.com http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase)

1.to cause to come into being, as something unique that wouldnot naturally evolve or that is not made by

ordinary processes.

2.to evolve from one's own thought or imagination, as a workof art or an invention.

3.Theater . to perform (a role) for the first time or in the firstproduction of a play.

4.to make by investing with new rank or by designating;constitute; appoint: to create a peer.

5.to be the cause or occasion of; give rise to: Theannouncement created confusion.

6.to cause to happen; bring about; arrange, as by intention or design: to create a revolution; to create an opportunity to ask for a raise.

## Its Definitions

### Its implies possession.

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 2009, Fourth Edition, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/its>

its (ĭts)

adj. The possessive form of it.

Used as a modifier before a noun: The airline canceled its early flight to New York.

### Its means related to.

Merriam Websters Online Dictionary, 2010, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/its>

Main Entry: its

Pronunciation: \ˈits, əts\

Function: adjective

Date: circa 1507

: of or relating to it or itself especially as possessor, agent, or object of an action <going to its kennel> <a child proud of its first drawings> <its final enactment into law>

### Its means of itself

The Oxford American Dictionary and Language Guide 99 (Oxford University Press, Inc., “its,” pg. 523)

Its poss. pron. Of it: of itself

## Exploration definitions

### Exploration is the expansion of human influence in outer space

Faith 9 (G. Ryan Faith is an adjunct fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). “Giving NASA a Clear Mission,” August 31, 2009. http://www.thespacereview.com/article/1456/1)

If neither technology-oriented nor destination-oriented objectives seem able to provide a sense of direction to guide the nation’s efforts in space, then what can? To approach this question, it is useful to ask why President Kennedy’s challenge to go to the Moon was so effective in providing NASA with leadership. The critical element of this challenge that, although never explicit, was so important to NASA’s health and growth during this period was the transformation—at least in fact, if not in law—into an exploration agency. If we wish to see NASA act effectively as a space exploration agency, then the most direct way to do this is to amend the Space Act to explicitly task the agency with the job of space exploration. However, before we do so, we must define what space exploration actually is.

Space exploration is the expansion of human influence in space.

This definition of exploration is inherently one of capacity building. Human influence in space is a measure of our ability to do useful things beyond the Earth’s surface. In order to do something useful, there has to be some sort of human presence, either humans themselves or their robotic proxies. Once some measure of human influence has been established at some destination in space, there are two ways a space exploration agency can expand that influence. One, the agency can decrease the costs and increase the benefits of human influence at a given location until such influence becomes sufficiently useful that it is economically self-sustaining, at which point continued use of agency resources is unnecessary. Alternately, human influence can be extended to some new place that may in future become home to some form of self-supporting human influence. The key element is that such a mandate compels each step to build on past accomplishments and lay the groundwork for future missions.

### Exploration can be either manned or unmanned

Encyclopedia Britannica 11 (“Britannica Online Encyclopedia – Space Exploration,” July 12, 2011. http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/557348/space-exploration)

Space exploration - Investigation of the universe beyond Earth’s atmosphere by means of manned and unmanned spacecraft.

### Space Exploration requires the use of astronomy and space technology

NASA 11 (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, “How Space is Explored,” July 12, 2011. http://adc.gsfc.nasa.gov/adc/education/space\_ex/exploration.htm)

Space exploration is the use of astronomy and space technology to explore outer space.

### Exploration is human space travel

Logsdon 9 (John Logsdon is former Director of the Space Policy Institute at The George Washington University. He is a current member of the NASA Advisory Council. “50 Years of Human Space Flight,” 2009. http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20100025875\_2010028362.pdf )

Many believe that the only sustainable rationale for a government-funded program

of human spaceflight is to take the lead in exploring the solar system beyond low-

Earth orbit.20 The MIT white paper provides an insightful definition of exploration:

Exploration is a human activity, undertaken by certain cultures at certain times for particular reasons. It has components of national interest, scientific research, and technical innovation, but is defined by none of them. We define exploration as an expansion of the realm of human experience, bringing people into new places, situations, and environments, expanding and redefining what it means to be human. What is the role of Earth in human life? Is human life fundamentally tied to the earth, or could it survive without the planet? Human presence, and its attendant risk, turns a spaceflight into a story that is compelling to large numbers of people. Exploration also has a moral dimension because it is in effect a cultural conversation on the nature and meaning of human life. Exploration by this definition can only be accomplished by direct human presence and may be deemed worthy of the risk of human life.

### Exploration includes human presence in Earth’s orbit and beyond

Logsdon 7 (John Logsdon is former Director of the Space Policy Institute at The George Washington University. He is a current member of the NASA Advisory Council. “A Sustainable Rationale for Human Spaceflight,” 2007. http://www.issues.org/20.2/p\_logsdon.html)

The August 2003 report of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board (CAIB) noted that, "all members of the Board agree that America's future space efforts must include human presence in Earth orbit, and eventually beyond." As justification for this point of view, the CAIB offered only President George W. Bush's remarks on the day of the Columbia accident: "Mankind is led into the darkness beyond our world by the inspiration of discovery and the longing to understand. Our journey into space will go on."

In parallel, the CAIB was critical of "the lack, over the past three decades, of any national mandate providing NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) a compelling mission requiring human presence in space." In the absence of such a mandate, "NASA has had to participate in the give and take of the normal political process in order to obtain the resources needed to carry out its programs." In this give and take, "NASA has usually failed to receive budget support consistent with its ambitions. The result . . . is an organization straining to do too much with too little."

### Space Exploration includes unmanned missions

Rahls 5 (Chuck Rahls is a staff writer for Physorg, with expertise in space sciences. “Manned vs. Unmanned Space Exploration,” November 23, 2005. http://www.physorg.com/news8442.html)

Robotic space exploration has become the heavy lifter for serious space science. While shuttle launches and the International Space Station get all the media coverage, these small, relatively inexpensive unmanned missions are doing important science in the background.

Most scientists agree: both the shuttle (STS – Space Transport System) and the International Space Station are expensive and unproductive means to do space science.

NASA has long touted the space station as the perfect platform to study space and the shuttle a perfect vehicle to build it. However, as early as 1990, 13 different science groups rejected the space station citing huge expenses for small gains.

Shuttle disasters, first the Challenger followed by Columbia’s catastrophic reentry in February, 2003, have forced NASA to keep mum about crewed space exploration and the International Space Station is on hold.

The last important media event promoting manned flight was Senator John Glenn’s ride in 1998 – ostensibly to do research on the effects of spaceflight on the human body, but widely seen by scientists as nothing but a publicity stunt.

Since each obiter launch cost $420 million dollars in 1998, it was the world’s most expensive publicity campaign to date. Proponents say the publicity is needed to support space program funding. Scientific groups assert the same money could have paid for two unmanned missions that do new science - not repeat similar experiments already performed by earlier missions.

Indeed, why do tests on the effects of zero gravity on humans anyway when they can sit comfortably behind consoles directing robotic probes from Earth?

Space is a hostile place for humans. All their needs must be met by bringing a hospitable environment up from a steep gravity well, the cost of which is enormous. The missions must be planned to avoid stressing our fragile organisms. We need food, water and air requiring complicated and heavy equipment. All this machinery needs to be monitored, reducing an astronaut’s available time to carry out experiments. Its shear weight alone reduces substantially the useful payload.

### Exploration is the investigation of the unknown

Random House Dictionary 11 (Random House Dictionary, 2011.

http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/exploration)

1. an act or instance of exploring or investigating; examination.

2. the investigation of unknown regions.

## And/Or Definitions

### And/Or means you can do both or either.

Pocket Fowler's Modern English Usage, 2008, Ed. Robert Allen, Oxford Reference Online

and/or is a formula indicating that the items connected by it can be taken either togetheror as alternatives. Its principal uses are in legal and other formal documents (These ratios indicated that the changes in the order of crystallinity were similar to those with the water content and/or dehydration and temperature for gelatinization among and/

or within cultivars—Annals of Botany, BrE 2001)

, and in logic (The best philosophy…embodies a picture of the world and/

or a set of values—E. Craig, 2002).

In general use the effect can be ungainly:

Stalin, characteristically insensitive to Western public opinion and/or relying on the political ambiguity of these phrases in the existing context, signed it—Cambridge Review, 1959.

A more comfortable way of expressing the same idea is to use ‘X or Y or both’, and in some cases ‘or’ by itself will do.

### And/or means one or the other or both

WordsandPhrases07 (3A W&P, p. 220)

C.A.1 (Mass.) 1981, Words “and/or,” for contract purposes, commonly mean the one or the other or both.—Local Division 589, Amalgameted Transit Union, AFL-CIO, CLC v. Com. Of Mass., 666 F.2d 618, certiorari denied Local Div. 589, Amalgamated Transit Union AFL-CIO v. Massachusetts, 102 S.Ct. 2928, 457 U.S. 1117, 73 L.Ed.2d 1329.—Contracts 159.

### And/or means one or the other or both

Pullum08 (Geoffrey K., Professor of General Linguistics – University of Edinburgh, “And/or: "and AND or", or "and OR or"?”, Language Log, 4-14, <http://languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/nll/?p=35>)

Does *and/or* mean "and and or", or "and or or"? That is, if I say I am interested in *A* and/or *B*, do I mean I'm interested in *A* and *B* and I'm interested in *A* or *B*, or do I mean that I'm interested in *A* and *B* or I'm interested in *A* or *B*? (You may want to say that it means I'm interested in *A* and *B* and/or I'm interested in *A* or *B*; but in that case I repeat my question.) Having reflected on it for a little while, I am convinced that the answer has to be that *A and/or B* must mean "*A and B* or *A or B*". That is, if an entity *A* is claimed to have the property of being *F and/or G*, the claim amounts to saying that either (i) *A* has the property of being both *F* and *G* or (ii) *A* has the property of being either *F* or *G*. And to claim that *F* is a property of entities *A and/or B* is to claim that either (i) *F* holds for *A* and *B* or (ii) *F* holds for *A* or *B*. However, in that case *and/or* is effectively identical in meaning with *or*, so it is at first rather hard to see why *and/or* exists at all. But I do have a guess. The right theory of what *or* means in English is that it is in general inclusive but that sometimes the exclusive special case is conveyed as a conversational implicature. *I'm going to study linguistics at either York or Edinburgh* would often be taken to have the exclusive sense: since you typically go to a single university to take a single degree, and during the degree course you have no time to study elsewhere, a decision to choose York would normally exclude choosing Edinburgh as well. The exclusive sense is thus conveyed: one or the other of York and Edinburgh will be chosen, and if it is York it will not be Edinburgh, and if it is Edinburgh it will not be York. But of course if you think about it, someone who says she is choosing between those two universities does not commit herself for life to never studying at the other. When the two alternatives exclude each other, then the exclusive meaning is the only one that makes sense. If you are asked whether you want to sit in the stalls or in the balcony, it's one or the other but not both, because you can only be in one place at one time. When they don't exclude each other, it's always understood that *or* allows for both: obviously someone whose ambition is to win either an Oscar or an Olympic medal wouldn't feel a failure if they won both. Winning both would satisfy the ambition in spades. So my guess would be that *and/or* is a way of underlining the point that the *or* is to be understood in its inclusive sense rather than its exclusive sense. Sometimes you want to explicitly indicate "or more than one of the above", and *and/or* does that. Take the first example of *and/or* in the *Wall Street Journal* corpus of 1987-1989 (a 44-million-word collection of random articles that linguists often use as a source for real-life examples because the Linguistic Data Consortium — the host for the giant Language Log servers — made it available in 1993 nice and cheap). The example (which actually happens to be a quotation from the *Washington Post*) is this: *Too many of his attitudes, claims and complaints are careless, conflicting, dubious, inaccurate, mean, petty, simplistic, superficial, uninformed and/or pointlessly biased.* I take it as obvious that if one hundred percent of the hapless man's attitudes, claims and complaints had all ten properties — every single one was careless and conflicting and dubious and inaccurate and mean and petty and simplistic and superficial and uninformed and pointlessly biased — then the quoted claim would be regarded as true, not false. An *or* would have done the job here, but the *and/or* injects a (logically redundant) reminder that it may well be the case that more than one of the list of ten properties applies to the miserable individual in question.

### And means requires both

WordsandPhrases07(3A W&P, p. 166)

C.A.Fed. 2001. Inclusion of conjunctive “and” in regulation indicated that all three of the enumerated criteria had to be demonstrated.—Watson v. Department of Navy, 262 F. 3d 1292, certiorari denied 122 S.Ct. 817, 534 U.S. 1083, 151 L.Ed.2d 700.—Admin Law 412.1.

### Or doesn’t have to be both

Webster’s96(Revised Unabridged Dictionary, “Or”, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/or>)

1. One of two; the one or the other; -- properly used of two things, but sometimes of a larger number, for any one.

### Or means only one

Quirk93 (Randolph, Professor of Linguistics – University of Durham, and Sidney Greenbaum, “A University Grammar of English”, <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/conjunctions.htm>)

OR To suggest that **only one** possibility can be realized, excluding one or the other: "You can study hard for this exam or you can fail." To suggest the inclusive combination of alternatives: "We can broil chicken on the grill tonight, or we can just eat leftovers. To suggest a refinement of the first clause: "Smith College is the premier all-women's college in the country, or so it seems to most Smith College alumnae." To suggest a restatement or "correction" of the first part of the sentence: "There are no rattlesnakes in this canyon, or so our guide tells us." To suggest a negative condition: "The New Hampshire state motto is the rather grim "Live free or die." To suggest a negative alternative without the use of an imperative (see use of and above): "They must approve his political style or they wouldn't keep electing him mayor."

### Or does not mean and

Words and Phrases7 (3A W&P, p. 167)

Ct.Cl. 1878. The word “or” in a contract will not be construed to mean “and,” where it connects propositions reasonably in the alternative. Thus, the word in a contract which binds the contractor to supply so many pounds, more or less, as may be required for the wants of certain government stations between a certain time, cannot be construed to mean “and,” and does not entitle the constractor to furnish all the oats which may be needed at the station.—Merriam v. U.S., 14 Ct.Cl. 289, affirmed 2 S.Ct. 536, 107 U.S. 437, 17 Otto 437, 27 L.Ed. 531.

### And does not mean or

Words and Phrases 7 (3A W&P, p. 167)

C.A.5 (Tex.) 1988. The word “and” is to be accepted for its conjunctive connotation rather than as a word interchangeable with “or” except where strict grammatical construction would frustrate clear legislative intent.—Bruce v. First Federal Sav. And Loan Ass’n of Conroe, Inc., 837 F.2d 712—Statut 197.

### Or means and

### **Words and Phrases 07** (3A W&P, p. 167)

C.A.2 (Conn.) 1958. Where words in will are placed in the disjunctive, and intent of testator is clear, word “or” is often construed as “and”.—Hight v. U.S., 256 F.2d 795.—Wills 466.

### And/Or means you can do both or either.

Pocket Fowler's Modern English Usage, 2008, Ed. Robert Allen, Oxford Reference Online

and/or is a formula indicating that the items connected by it can be taken either togetheror as alternatives. Its principal uses are in legal and other formal documents (These ratios indicated that the changes in the order of crystallinity were similar to those with the water content and/or dehydration and temperature for gelatinization among and/

or within cultivars—Annals of Botany, BrE 2001)

, and in logic (The best philosophy…embodies a picture of the world and/

or a set of values—E. Craig, 2002).

In general use the effect can be ungainly:

Stalin, characteristically insensitive to Western public opinion and/or relying on the political ambiguity of these phrases in the existing context, signed it—Cambridge Review, 1959.

A more comfortable way of expressing the same idea is to use ‘X or Y or both’, and in some cases ‘or’ by itself will do.

### And/Or is contextual

Words and Phrases 07 (3A W&P, p. 224)

N.D. 1964. “And/or” as used in contract may mean either “and” or “or”, and interpretation should be one which will best effect purpose of parties as determined in light of equities of the case.—Hummel v. Kranz, 126 N.W.2d 786—Contracts 159.

## Development definitions

### Development is a event, occurrence, or change,

The American Heritage®2011 Dictionary of the English Language Houghton Mifflin Company. . <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/development

development de·vel·op·ment (dĭ-věl'əp-mənt)

n.

The act of developing.

The state of being developed.

A significant event, occurrence, or change.

The natural progression from a previous, simpler, or embryonic stage to a later, more complex, or adult stage.

### Development is a progression from a more simple, previous stage,

The American Heritage®2011 Dictionary of the English Language . Houghton Mifflin Company. . <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/development

development de·vel·op·ment (dĭ-věl'əp-mənt)

n.

The act of developing.

The state of being developed.

A significant event, occurrence, or change.

The natural progression from a previous, simpler, or embryonic stage to a later, more complex, or adult stage.

### Development is a new product or idea,

Oxford University Press. 2011. N. pag. Web. 13 July 2011. <http://oxforddictionaries.com/search?semClass=commercial%20product>.

A new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

### Development is only considered to be development when land or water is made more profitable, productive, or useful.

The Free Dictionary, 2011 . N. pag. Web. 13 July 2011 <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/development>.

Development - the act of making some area of land or water more profitable or productive or useful; "the development of Alaskan resources"; "the exploitation of copper deposits"

### Development refers to a process or a specific state

Oxford Dictionaries 2011 Oxford University Press http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/development?region=us

noun

\* 1 the process of developing or being developed:she traces the development of the novelthe development of less invasive treatment

\*2 a specified state of growth or advancement:the wings attain their full development several hours after birth

\*3 a new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

\*4 an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation:I don't think there have been any new developments since yesterday

## Of Definitions

### Of is… (broad)

**Costello, Random House 1995** (Robert B. Costello, editor in chief of Macmillan dictionary for children, 1995 (“Random House Webster’s College Dictionary”))

Of:

1. Used to indicate distance or direction from.

2. Used to indicate derivation or origin

3. Used to indicate cause or reason

4. Used to indicate material substance, or contents

5. Used to indicate apposition or identity

6. Used to indicate possession or associate

7. Used to indicate inclusion in a number, class, or whole

8. Used to indicate the object of the action noted by the preceding noun, verb, or adjective

9. Used to indicate qualities or attributes

10. Used to indicate a specific time

11. Before the hour of; until

12. On the part of

13. Set aside for or devoted to

14. A*rchaic* by

15. Usage: Of with an adjective after the adverb *how* or *too* is largely characteristic of informal speech

## Space definitions

### Space is the region past Earth’s atmosphere

Collins English Dictionary 2003, Free Dictionary http://www.thefreedictionary.com/space

space [speɪs]

n

1. the unlimited three-dimensional expanse in which all material objects are located Related adj spatial

2. an interval of distance or time between two points, objects, or events

3. a blank portion or area

4.

a. unoccupied area or room there is no space for a table

b. (in combination) space-saving Related adj spacious

5. (Psychology) freedom to do what a person wishes to for his or her own personal development

6. (Astronomy)

a. the region beyond the earth's atmosphere containing the other planets of the solar system, stars, galaxies, etc.; universe

b. (as modifier) a space probe space navigation

7. (Astronomy)

a. the region beyond the earth's atmosphere occurring between the celestial bodies of the universe. The density is normally negligible although cosmic rays, meteorites, gas clouds, etc., can occur. It can be divided into cislunar space (between the earth and moon), interplanetary space, interstellar space, and intergalactic space

b. (as modifier) a space station a space simulator

### Space is the celestial bodies of the universe

American Heritage Dictionary 09 (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/space>)

The region beyond the earth's atmosphere occurring between the celestial bodies of the universe.

### Space is the Universe

American Heritage Dictionary 09 (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/space>)

 The expanse in which the solar system stars, and galaxies exist; the universe.

### Space is the region past the atmosphere

American Heritage Dictionary 09 (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/space>)

The region of this expanse beyond Earth's atmosphere.

### Beyond is outside the limits of

Random House Dictionary 11 (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/beyond>)

outside the understanding, limits, or reach of; past: *beyond comprehension; beyond endurance; beyond help.*

### Space is three different definitions

Exploration in Space

Charles G. Wilber 64 ([Emeritus Professor, Department of Economics](http://www.nd.edu/~economic) [Fellow, Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies](http://www.nd.edu/~krocinst)) BioScience Vol. 14, No. 8 (Aug., 1964), pp. 30-34

Published by: [University of California Press](http://www.jstor.org.proxy2.cl.msu.edu/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=ucal) on behalf of the [American Institute of Biological Sciences](http://www.jstor.org.proxy2.cl.msu.edu/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=aibs) Article Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1293175>

When a scientist or an engineer talks about space, what is meant? The defi- nition depends upon the point of view. If a physiologist is speaking about space, he is talking about something a little different than the engineer is referring to. There are roughly three general defi- nitions of space: 1) the so-called "space outside the atmosphere" which begins somewhere about 120 miles above the surface of the earth; beyond this re- gion, ordinary aircraft with airfoils can- not function; this region might be called the aerodynamically ineffective atmos- phere. The aerodynamic engineer thinks of space in terms of the kind of vehicle which can navigate space. 2) The physi- ologist would call space any region above about 12 miles. Above this re- gion, man cannot live freely under any circumstances even breathing pure oxygen. The total atmospheric pressure is too low to permit man's body fluids and tissues to remain intact. 3) Finally, the astronomer would refer to space or "deep space" as any region which is be- yond about 1,000,000 miles above the surface of the earth. At about this altitude, the satellite holding power of the earth disappears and the sun's force of gravitation takes over.

### **Space is the Void**

Time and Space, Barry Dainton 01 (Liverpool University department of Philosophy)

([books.google.com/books?id=FZIpo06bdCsC&pg=PA132#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=FZIpo06bdCsC&pg=PA132#v=onepage&q&f=false))

space is the void that exists beyond any [celestial body](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celestial_body), including the [Earth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth)

### Mesosphere is the area between the stratopause and mesopause

IUPAC 2010. Compendium of Chemical Terminology, 2nd ed. (the "Gold Book"). Compiled by A. D. McNaught and A. Wilkinson. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford (1997). XML on-line corrected version: http://goldbook.iupac.org (2006-) created by M. Nic, J. Jirat, B. Kosata; updates compiled by A. Jenkins. ISBN 0-9678550-9-8. [doi:10.1351/goldbook](http://dx.doi.org/10.1351/goldbook).

Last update: [2010-12-22](http://goldbook.iupac.org/history.html#rel-2.2); version: [2.2](http://goldbook.iupac.org/history.html#rel-2.2).

That region of the atmosphere which lies above the [stratopause](http://goldbook.iupac.org/S06042.html) (about ) and below the [mesopause](http://goldbook.iupac.org/M03848.html) (about ) and in which temperature decreases with increasing height; this is the region in which the lowest temperatures of the atmosphere occur.

### Beyond is past current understanding

The American Heritage Dictionary 11 (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/beyond>)

**1.**On the far side of; past:

**2.**Later than; after:

**3.**To a degree that is past the understanding, reach, or scope of:

**4.**To a degree or amount greater than:

**5.**In addition to:

## Space and Space Beyond Definitions

### “Space beyond” should only be used for peaceful purposes.

The Air Force Law Review 02 (53 A.F. L. Rev. 135, http://www.lexisnexis.com.proxy2.cl.msu.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/ )

C. WILFRED JENKS, SPACE LAW 97 (Fredrick A. Praeger 1965); see, e.g., JOHN COBB COOPER, High Altitude Flight and National Sovereignty, Address Delivered at the Escuela Libre de Derecho, Mexico City (Jan. 5, 1951), in EXPLORATIONS IN AEROSPACE LAW 256, 263 (Ivan A. Vlasic ed., 1968) [hereinafter AEROSPACE LAW] ("It is obvious we must agree there is an upper boundary in space to the territory of the subjacent State. Under no possible theory can it be said that a State can exercise sovereign rights in outer space beyond the region of the earth's attraction.").

\*Parenthesis in the original file.

### Space is beyond the atmosphere.

The Cambridge Dictionary 11 (http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/space\_2)

the empty area outside the Earth's atmosphere, where the planets and the stars are

### Space is infinite beyond the atmosphere.

Merriam-Webster Dictionary 11 (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/space?show=0&t=1310523694)

1: a period of time; also : its duration

2

a : a limited extent in one, two, or three dimensions : distance, area, volume

b : an extent set apart or available <parking space> <floor space>

c : the distance from other people or things that a person needs in order to remain comfortable <invading my personal space>

3: one of the degrees between or above or below the lines of a musical staff — compare line

4

a : a boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur and have relative position and direction <infinite space and time>

b : physical space independent of what occupies it —called also absolute space

5: the region beyond the earth's atmosphere or beyond the solar system

### Beyond is outside something’s limits.

Collins English Dictionary Unabridged 2009 http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/beyond)

1. at or to a point on the other side of; at or to the further side of: beyond those hills there is a river

2. outside the limits or scope of: beyond this country's jurisdiction

### Exploration is the expansion of human influence in outer space

Faith 9 (G. Ryan Faith is an adjunct fellow at the [Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)](http://csis.org/). “Giving NASA a Clear Mission,” August 31, 2009. <http://www.thespacereview.com/article/1456/1>)

If neither technology-oriented nor destination-oriented objectives seem able to provide a sense of direction to guide the nation’s efforts in space, then what can? To approach this question, it is useful to ask why President Kennedy’s challenge to go to the Moon was so effective in providing NASA with leadership. The critical element of this challenge that, although never explicit, was so important to NASA’s health and growth during this period was the transformation—at least in fact, if not in law—into an exploration agency. If we wish to see NASA act effectively as a space exploration agency, then the most direct way to do this is to amend the Space Act to explicitly task the agency with the job of space exploration. However, before we do so, we must define what space exploration actually is.

Space exploration is the expansion of human influence in space.

This definition of exploration is inherently one of capacity building. Human influence in space is a measure of our ability to do useful things beyond the Earth’s surface. In order to do something useful, there has to be some sort of human presence, either humans themselves or their robotic proxies. Once some measure of human influence has been established at some destination in space, there are two ways a space exploration agency can expand that influence. One, the agency can decrease the costs and increase the benefits of human influence at a given location until such influence becomes sufficiently useful that it is economically self-sustaining, at which point continued use of agency resources is unnecessary. Alternately, human influence can be extended to some new place that may in future become home to some form of self-supporting human influence. The key element is that such a mandate compels each step to build on past accomplishments and lay the groundwork for future missions.

### Exploration can be either manned or unmanned

Encyclopedia Britannica 11 (“Britannica Online Encyclopedia – Space Exploration,” July 12, 2011. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/557348/space-exploration>)

Space exploration - Investigation of the universe beyond Earth’s atmosphere by means of manned and unmanned [spacecraft](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/557506/spacecraft).

### Space Exploration requires the use of astronomy and space technology

NASA 11 (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, “How Space is Explored,” July 12, 2011. [http://adc.gsfc.nasa.gov/adc/education/space\_ex/exploration.htm](http://adc.gsfc.nasa.gov/adc/education/space_ex/exploration.html))

Space exploration is the use of astronomy and space technology to explore outer space.

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Logsdon 9 (John Logsdon is former Director of the Space Policy Institute at [The George Washington University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_George_Washington_University).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Logsdon#cite_note-0) is a current member of the [NASA Advisory Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA_Advisory_Council). “50 Years of Human Space Flight,” 2009. http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20100025875\_2010028362.pdf )

Many believe that the only sustainable rationale for a government-funded program

of human spaceflight is to take the lead in exploring the solar system beyond lowEarth orbit.20 The MIT white paper provides an insightful definition of exploration: Exploration is a human activity, undertaken by certain cultures at certain times for particular reasons. It has components of national interest, scientific research, and technical innovation, but is defined by none of them. We define exploration as an expansion of the realm of human experience, bringing people into new places, situations, and environments, expanding and redefining what it means to be human. What is the role of Earth in human life? Is human life fundamentally tied to the earth, or could it survive without the planet? Human presence, and its attendant risk, turns a spaceflight into a story that is compelling to large numbers of people. Exploration also has a moral dimension because it is in effect a cultural conversation on the nature and meaning of human life. Exploration by this definition can only be accomplished by direct human presence and may be deemed worthy of the risk of human life.

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### Space Exploration includes unmanned missions

Rahls 5 (Chuck Rahls is a staff writer for Physorg, with expertise in space sciences. “Manned vs. Unmanned Space Exploration,” November 23, 2005. <http://www.physorg.com/news8442.html>)

Robotic space exploration has become the heavy lifter for serious space science. While shuttle launches and the International Space Station get all the media coverage, these small, relatively inexpensive unmanned missions are doing important science in the background.

Most scientists agree: both the shuttle (STS – Space Transport System) and the International Space Station are expensive and unproductive means to do space science.

NASA has long touted the space station as the perfect platform to study space and the shuttle a perfect vehicle to build it. However, as early as 1990, 13 different science groups rejected the space station citing huge expenses for small gains.

Shuttle disasters, first the Challenger followed by Columbia’s catastrophic reentry in February, 2003, have forced NASA to keep mum about crewed space exploration and the International Space Station is on hold.

The last important media event promoting manned flight was Senator John Glenn’s ride in 1998 – ostensibly to do research on the effects of spaceflight on the human body, but widely seen by scientists as nothing but a publicity stunt.

Since each obiter launch cost $420 million dollars in 1998, it was the world’s most expensive publicity campaign to date. Proponents say the publicity is needed to support space program funding. Scientific groups assert the same money could have paid for two unmanned missions that do new science - not repeat similar experiments already performed by earlier missions.

Indeed, why do tests on the effects of zero gravity on humans anyway when they can sit comfortably behind consoles directing robotic probes from Earth?

Space is a hostile place for humans. All their needs must be met by bringing a hospitable environment up from a steep gravity well, the cost of which is enormous. The missions must be planned to avoid stressing our fragile organisms. We need food, water and air requiring complicated and heavy equipment. All this machinery needs to be monitored, reducing an astronaut’s available time to carry out experiments. Its shear weight alone reduces substantially the useful payload.

### Exploration is the investigation of the unknown

Random House Dictionary 11 (Random House Dictionary, 2011. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/exploration>)

1. an [act](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/act) or instance of [exploring](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/explore)  or investigating; examination.

2. the investigation of unknown regions.

## Mesosphere Definitions

### The Mesosphere is between the stratosphere and ionosphere.

Weather Channel 11 (Weather Channel – Weather Glossary, “M”, http://www.weather.com/glossary/m.html)

MESOSPHERE

The layer of the atmosphere located between the stratosphere and the ionosphere, where temperatures drop rapidly with increasing height. It extends between 31 and 50 miles (17 to 80 kilometers) above the earth's surface.

### The Mesosphere is between 50 and 80 km above earth.

Weisstein 7 (Eric W. Weisstein, Math and Science Encyclopedist, http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/astronomy/Mesosphere.html)

The region of the Earth's atmosphere from roughly 50-80 km altitude.

### The mesosphere lies between the stratopause and mesopause.

Labitzke 80 (Karin, March 6, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Mathematical and Physical Sciences, http://www.jstor.org/stable/36431)

The zona! mean temperature cross section for July, figure 4, is based on retrieved temperatures from satellite measured radiances. Several years of data were available for the stratosphere, but on July 1975 for the mesosphere. The main figures of the mesosphere are, however, well reflected: the very strong temperate decrease over high latitudes from the stratopause to the mesopause during summer and reversed horizontal temperature gradient with temperatures increasing from the summer pole to the winter pole. Over the Northern Hemisphere the differences from the C.I.R.A (1972) are below 4K during this time of the year.

### The mesosphere lies on the edge of space.

Simmons 08 (The Times (London), January 21, More noctilucent clouds shimmer in colder space, http://www.lexisnexis.com.proxy2.cl.msu.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/)

The highest clouds in the world lie 80km (50 miles) high in the mesosphere, on the edge of space and more than five times higher than any other cloud. These are called night-shining, or noctilucent clouds, after the way they shimmer silvery-blue long after the sun has set.

They appear in the summer, and used to be seen only in polar regions. But since their discovery in 1885, noctilucent clouds have become more widespread and grown brighter.

Satellites that have followed noctilucent clouds seem to indicate that they are changing as the Earth's climate changes. Just a few degrees Celsius change in temperature can make a huge difference to the formation of the clouds.

The atmosphere in the mesosphere is a thousand times drier than the Sahara and temperatures drop to minus 148C (-235 degrees F). But the mesosphere is growing colder as the lower atmosphere traps more heat. Also, carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere reflects heat away, instead of absorbing heat as it does in the lower atmosphere.

### The Mesophere runs up to 53 miles above the earth’s surface

Georgia Law Review 09 (43 Ga. L. Rev. 901, http://www.lexisnexis.com.proxy2.cl.msu.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/)

The layers of Earth's atmosphere are the troposphere (from the Earth's surface to 4-12 miles), the stratosphere (from the tropopause up to 31 miles), the mesosphere (from the stratopause up to 53 miles), the thermosphere (from the mesopause up to 430 miles), and the exosphere (from the thermopause up to 6,200 miles). National Weather Service JetStream, Layers of the Atmosphere (Dec. 14, 2007)