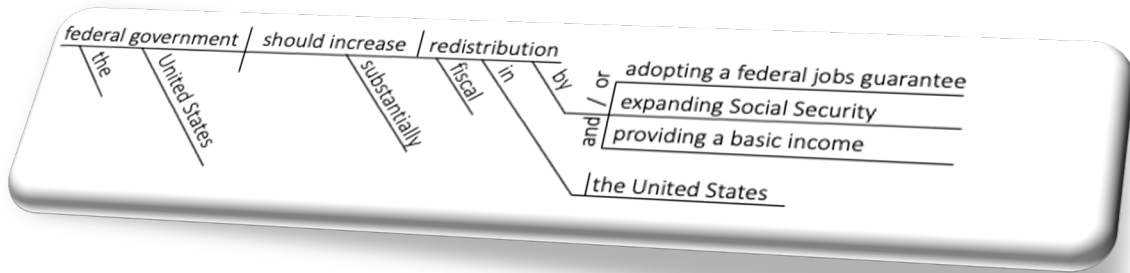


DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE INCOME INEQUALITY TECHNOLOGIES TOPIC

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The 2023-24 Interscholastic Debate Resolution: *Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase fiscal redistribution in the United States by adopting a federal jobs guarantee, expanding Social Security, and/or providing a basic income.*



The resolution on the income inequality topic originated with a proposal submitted by Brett Bricker, Will Katz, John Marshall, and Jacob Wilkus. Brett Bricker is the debate coach at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas and his co-authors are members of the debate team at the University of Kansas. The topic authors and the members of the Topic Selection Committee Wording Committee jointly wrote a topic paragraph for inclusion on the ballot. The paragraph for the income inequality policy topic follows:

TOPIC PARAGRAPH AS INCLUDED ON THE 2023-24 BALLOT: A useful index of the intent of the topic framers is provided by the paragraph which is sent along with the topic selection ballot. The authors of the topic proposal and the members of the Wording Committee jointly wrote this paragraph.

The paragraph on the ballot for the income inequality topic follows:

Economic inequality permeates all areas of American life and has a profound psychological and material influence on American society. Economic inequality influences life expectancy, physical and mental health, economic mobility and educational attainment. Inequality multiplies across generations and generates disenchantment with politics and our entire system of government.

Contemporary times have been dedicated to understanding this important issue from multiple perspectives. Economists, political scientists, legal scholars, philosophers, and people from many other fields have discussed a wide range of causes and potential solutions to the inequality dilemma. Under the proposed topic, affirmative teams would fiscally redistribute resources in three areas: a basic income, federal jobs guarantee and expanded social security. Fiscal redistribution requires a process of tax and transfer of resources. In addition, each of those areas has multiple sub-areas that allow more affirmative specificity. For example, an affirmative could advocate a wealth tax to fund a universal or means-tested basic income. An affirmative could also advocate for a corporate tax to fund a larger Social Security payment or a lower Social Security age.

Negative teams will have a wide arsenal of arguments at their disposal, such as arguments about workability, economic disruption, political feasibility, funding tradeoffs, or alternative ways to address economic inequality without fiscal redistribution. In addition, the negative would have a strong critique of using economics as the starting point for structuring societal changes and a critique of capitalism that is particularly strong versus the jobs and Social Security parts of the resolution.

The public education system portrays itself as a promoter of expanded opportunity, yet fails to focus on inequality and potential solutions. Unfortunately, such a discussion has been relatively sparse in high school debate. Although economic inequality has been an ancillary feature of some recent topics, it has not been the core focus since the 2009-2010 social services topic. This topic allows everyone the chance to debate systemic economic inequality, not solely programs aimed to mitigate absolute poverty.

A season of debate, focused specifically on economic inequality, can create an opportunity to fully engage with such an immense literature base and form fully developed opinions on issues that directly impact their everyday lives. According to Inside Higher Ed, doing so is a precondition for “healing the wounds of the past, generating social solidarity and rebuilding a more just society.”

Usually, the topic paragraph has very little influence on topicality debates – such matters are typically left to the arguments made by debaters in each individual round of policy debate. However, it may be significant to note any particular affirmative or negative positions that the topic authors and the members of the Wording Committee specifically mentioned.

TOPICALITY VIOLATIONS THAT SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED:

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

1. Fiscal redistribution requires a tax and transfer scheme.

This Topicality argument states that the term fiscal redistribution in the resolution means the plan must be funded by an increase in taxes on the wealthy and a transfer of funds to the poor in society. Many teams may not wish to increase taxes because of the numerous disadvantages. According to this argument, such cases would be not topical.

2. A jobs guarantee means everyone in the country must be guaranteed a job.

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must provide a jobs guarantee to the entire country. Many teams may be tempted to provide jobs to a single state, city, town, etc. Another strategy would be to apply a jobs guarantee as reparations. Another strategy would be to exclude undocumented immigrants, to avoid disadvantages that link from application of a jobs guarantee to non-citizens. While such affirmatives might provide jobs, they are not a jobs guarantee.

3. Social Security means the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, not anything under the Social Security Act.

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must deal with the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI), and not any other Title of the Social Security Act. OASDI is what the federal government typically refers to as Social Security, a policy that provides monthly payments to the elderly and disabled in society. However, the affirmative may be tempted to write a plan that deals with other Titles of the Social Security Act, like Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment compensation, etc. This interpretation makes the negative job virtually impossible, as there are eighteen active titles of the Social Security Act.

4. Expansion of Social Security means to apply it to more people, not to increase Social Security benefits.

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must expand Social Security to a new group of people, for example by lowering the age for Social Security benefits.

5. Basic income must be given to all Americans.

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must provide a basic income to all Americans. A temptation on this topic is to provide a basic income only to poor people, thus allowing for the affirmative to have advantages to decreasing wealth inequality. However, the topic calls for a basic income, a term of art that refers to providing income for all Americans.

6. Basic income is unconditional.

This Topicality argument states that a basic income is unconditional, meaning everyone receives it, no matter what actions they take. Many teams may be tempted to add work requirements or drug testing

requirements for recipients of a basic income. However, the very premise of a basic income is to be provided to all Americans, regardless of their actions.

7. *Basic income means cash, not good or services.*

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must provide a basic income in the form of cash payments and not benefits or services. Many teams may be tempted to provide goods or services as part of a basic income. For example, the affirmative might provide child care, food, health care, etc. However, this violation argues that a basic income is only a cash payment.

8. *“Substantially” means dealing with substance and not procedure.*

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must deal with substantive actions to provide fiscal redistribution, and not changing procedures as to how to distribute fiscal redistribution. Many affirmatives may be tempted to deal with the procedures behind the provision of fiscal redistribution to speed up or improve the administration of such services or provide oversight of those who work to provide fiscal redistribution services.

9. *“Substantially” means without qualification: Cases that condition the increase in fiscal redistribution are not topical.*

This Topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must increase fiscal redistribution without conditions. Note the similarity of this violation with violation #7, which is specific to basic income. Many teams may be tempted to put various conditions on an increase in fiscal redistribution, such as work requirements, drug testing, an income level, etc. Such conditions make the plan an insubstantial increase in fiscal redistribution.

10. *“Increase” means a “net increase:” Plans which improve or trade-off with existing redistribution are not topical.*

This argument states that the affirmative plan must increase the overall fiscal redistribution given to recipients. This violation is designed to nip two kinds of affirmative cases in the bud. The first kind of case this violation deals with are cases that improve existing fiscal redistribution efforts, by improving the viability of the Social Security trust fund, for example.

11. *“Federal government” means the central government in Washington, DC: Plans involving implementation and/or funding through the states and localities are not topical..*

This argument states that the affirmative plan must increase fiscal redistribution through the central government in Washington, DC. Many teams may be tempted to adopt their plan through state governments or interstate compacts, arguing that the word federal government allows state actions because a federal government is divided into the national government and the states. However, the federal government means the central government in Washington, DC and not the constituent states under the national government.

I. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE INCOME INEQUALITY TOPIC

A. “Fiscal Redistribution” is defined.

1. Redistribution means a tax and transfer scheme designed to reduce income inequality.

Malte Luebker, (International Labour Office), INCOME INEQUALITY, REDISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY, June 2012. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_183987.pdf It is thus not surprising that redistribution, broadly defined as the use of tax and transfer policies to reduce income inequality, has re-entered the mainstream of the poverty debate — much like income inequality itself has been ‘brought in from the cold’ by the economics discipline in the mid-1990s. Whereas redistributive instruments are generally more developed in the advanced countries — where relative poverty has remained a policy concern — developing countries such as Brazil are now using cash-transfer programmes (along with other policy tools, such as minimum wage legislation) to reduce poverty and to put a dent into sky-high inequality. By contrast, tax and transfer systems have only a negligible impact on inequality in other Latin American countries such as Guatemala or Columbia. Even among developed economies, the welfare state literature has found a wide gulf between the redistributive efforts made in Nordic countries and in the liberal market economies of the Anglo-Saxon world.

2. Fiscal redistribution requires a reduction in income inequality.

SHEFF ECONOMICS RESEARCH, FISCAL REDISTRIBUTION AHEAD OF ELECTIONS TO BOLSTER DEMOCRACY. Feb. 4, 2016. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from https://medium.com/@sheff_economics/democratic-government-policies-tackling-inequality-before-elections-supports-democracy-17006e6eb29 Fiscal redistribution is defined as the reduction in income inequality, brought about by government via taxes and transfers. Their findings indicate that only in countries characterized as young democracies do elections exert a positive impact on fiscal redistribution.

3. Fiscal means of or relating to money.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 319. Fiscal: Of or relating to public money or other financial matters.

4. Fiscal means relating to government revenue.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 505. Fiscal: Of or relating to government revenue, esp. taxes.

5. Fiscal means dealing with financial matters.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 549. Fiscal: Of public revenue; of financial matters.

6. Fiscal means of or pertaining to the treasure or finances of a government.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER’S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 477. Fiscal: Of or pertaining to the treasury or finances of a government.

7. Fiscal means of or relating to government finances.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 613. Fiscal: Of or relating to government finances, esp. tax revenues.

8. Fiscal means dealing with money owned and managed by the government.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 601. Fiscal: Relating to money, taxes, debts, etc., that are owned and managed by the government.

9. Redistribute means to distribute differently

- a. Redistribute means to distribute something differently.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1138. Redistribute: Distribute something differently or again, typically to achieve greater social equality.

- b. Redistribute means to distribute again.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 1258. Redistribute: Distribute again, or differently.

- c. Redistribute means to divide up in a different way than before.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 1375. Redistribute: To give something to each member of a group so that it is divided up in a different way from before.

10. Fiscal redistribution is a term of art requiring a scheme to tax the wealthy and transfer money to the poor.

David Coady, (Senior Lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Tasmania, Australia), & Nghia-Piotr Le, (Expert at International Monetary Fund), DESIGNING FISCAL REDISTRIBUTION: THE ROLE OF UNIVERSAL AND TARGETED TRANSFERS. June 26, 2020. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2020/06/26/Designing-Fiscal-Redistribution-The-Role-of-Universal-and-Targeted-Transfers-49502> Although increasing income inequality has been observed in many countries, the varying experiences across countries, with inequality even decreasing in a sizeable share of countries, suggests that public policy and institutions play an important role in determining such outcomes.² In this respect, fiscal redistribution (i.e., the transfer of income from higher to lower income households via tax and transfer schemes) has a key role to play in addressing income inequality. For instance, evidence from studies of fiscal redistribution shows that over threequarters of the difference in average disposable income inequality between advanced and Latin American countries (with the lowest and highest average disposable income inequality, respectively) is accounted for by differences in the extent of fiscal redistribution rather than by differences in market incomes.

B. "Adopting" is defined.

1. Adopt Means the Legislature

a. Courts and administrative agencies use orders, legislatures adopt.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, (US House of Representatives), CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY. 2012. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://greenbook-waysandmeans.house.gov/2012-green-book/child-support-enforcement-cover-page/legislative-history> Public Law 103-66, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, increased the percentage of children, from 50 to 75, for whom the State must establish paternity and required States to adopt laws requiring civil procedures to voluntarily acknowledge paternity (including hospital-based programs). The act also required States to adopt laws to ensure the compliance of health insurers and employers in carrying out court or administrative orders for medical child support and included a provision that forbids health insurers to deny coverage to children who are not living with the covered individual or who were born outside marriage.

b. Legislatures adopt laws, the judiciary interprets them.

William N. Eskridge, Jr. (John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence), Yale Law School, 2001. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/handle/20.500.13051/749> During the Massachusetts debates, but presumably with an eye to the upcoming Virginia and New York conventions, the Federal Farmer made the "law and equity" argument part of a larger critique of the judicial power.²⁷⁹ His Letter XV started with the proposition that 'Judges and juries, in their interpretations, and in directing the execution of [laws adopted by the legislature], have a very extensive influence for preserving or destroying liberty, and for changing the nature of the government.'²⁸⁰ Even if we were to fix limits on the power, "it will yet be formidable, somewhat arbitrary and despotic-that is, after all our cares, we must leave a vast deal to the discretion and interpretation to the wisdom, integrity, and politics of the judges."²⁸¹ The danger of judicial usurpation, the Farmer observed, is in one respect greater than the danger of legislative and executive usurpation. "A bad law immediately excites a general alarm; a bad judicial determination, though not less pernicious in its consequences, is immediately felt, probably, by a single individual only, and noticed only by his neighbours, and a few spectators in the court."²⁸² For this reason, and the tendency of courts to cleave to their worst follies, "we are more in danger of sowing the seeds of arbitrary government in this department than in any other."

c. Congress adopts, the court interprets.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, STATUTORY INTERPRETATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RECENT TRENDS. Sept. 24, 2014. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.everysreport.com/reports/97-589.html> If Congress reenacts a statute and leaves unchanged a provision that had received a definitive administrative or judicial interpretation, the Court sometimes holds that Congress has ratified that interpretation.³³⁷ The stated rationale is that "Congress is presumed to be aware of an administrative or judicial interpretation of a statute and to adopt that interpretation when it re-enacts a statute without change." Similarly, if Congress in enacting a new statute incorporates sections of an earlier one, "Congress normally can be presumed to have had knowledge of the interpretation given to the incorporated law, at least insofar as it affects the new statute." However, congressional ratification of a judicial interpretation will not be inferred from reenactment unless "the supposed judicial consensus [is] so broad and unquestioned that Congress knew of and endorsed it." Also, the reenactment presumption is usually indulged only if the history of enactment shows that Congress conducted a comprehensive review of the reenacted or incorporated statute, and changed those aspects deemed undesirable. Though the presumption can come into play in the absence of evidence that Congress directly considered the issue at hand, the Court may require other indicia of congressional awareness of the issue before reading significance into reenactment. Congress may have simply overlooked the matter, or may have intended to leave it "for authoritative resolution in the courts."

d. Legislatures adopt laws, judiciaries apply laws.

William N. Eskridge, Jr. (John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence), Yale Law School, 2001. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/handle/20.500.13051/749> Although Marbury is the most counter-textual opinion examined in this Article, its statutory sleight of hand was not a result of carelessness or inability, for the author was the most astute statutory analyst of the founding and consolidating periods. Chief Justice Marshall was a master at arguing from statutory text and structure, and at fitting the arguments into a coherent substantive vision, as he had shown in Bracken and Hylton (and dozens of other appellate cases he argued in the 1790s). His overall project was to position the Court as the guarantor of a federal rule of law-creating predictable, fair, and nationally integrated rules of conduct from federal statutes, treaties, and constitutional rules. To accomplish that end, Marshall polished a methodology that merged logos and equity: The words of the law adopted by the legislature would be vigorously applied, but would be read in light of the policy choices made by the legislature and in light of the fundamental law of the Constitution, the law of nations, and the common law. Thus, Marshall was neither a literalist like Justice Chase nor an equity judge like Justice Washington. His opinions transcended the logos/equity debate of the 1780s and 1790s. Three of Marshall's other early opinions illustrate my thesis.

e. Congress adopts laws, the Supreme Court interprets them.

William N. Eskridge, Jr. (John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence), Yale Law School, 2001. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/handle/20.500.13051/749> Other canons of construction must be understood the same way. For example, the canon *noscitur a sociis* (a thing is known by its associates) ought not be applied without consideration of statutory goals and purposes, as well as other legal values. Thus, the Court was right in *Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter of Communities for a Great Oregon* to read the statutory term "harm" in light of the strong purpose of the Endangered Species Act to protect endangered species against indirect as well as direct threats. Justice Scalia's effort, in dissent, to invoke *noscitur a sociis* was potentially persuasive, because "harm" was part of a list that included direct rather than indirect threats ("pursue," "shoot," "capture," etc.) - but only if Congress had adopted the norm of state noninterference with private property use that did not directly threaten endangered species. *Sweet Home* illustrates my notion that norms will and must influence the reasonable person's understanding of texts. Nonetheless, that notion does not undermine the legitimacy of the Court's interpretation, because Justice Stevens's excellent opinion persuades me that he was internalizing the norms that Congress and administrative practice had set afoot. Creativity and normative influences are not the same as lawlessness. Because he was internalizing Congress's norms, and not his own, Justice Stevens's opinion exemplifies the rule of law in statutory interpretation.

f. Congress adopts policies.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, STATUTORY INTERPRETATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RECENT TRENDS. Sept. 24, 2014. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-589.html> In Hamdan v. Rumsfeld, the Court examined three provisions of the Detainee Treatment Act. In two of the provisions, Congress had immediately restricted access to the courts by individuals in certain pending military proceedings, but the third provision did not expressly limit access to the courts by individuals in pending proceedings through petitions for writs of habeas corpus. The Court recounted that Congress had adopted its final language only after having rejected versions that would have immediately curtailed habeas relief in pending cases: "Congress' rejection of the very language that would have achieved the result the Government urges here weighs heavily against the Government's interpretation."

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, STATUTORY INTERPRETATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RECENT TRENDS. Sept. 24, 2014. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-589.html>

The Supreme Court has expressed an interest "that Congress be able to legislate against a background of clear interpretive rules, so that it may know the effect of the language it adopts." Though the feed-back loop of interpretive practices coming from the courts may not always speak well to actual congressional practice and desires, the judiciary has developed its own set of interpretive tools and methodologies, keeping in mind that there is no unified, systematic approach for unlocking meaning in all cases.

g. Legislation is adopted.

CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO FREE KIDS, COURT CASES AND LEGAL RISKS SUMMARIES OF THE LEGAL CHALLENGES AGAINST PLAIN PACKAGING LAWS. 2018. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/plainpackaging/tools-resources/legal/case-summaries> Legislation providing powers to introduce plain packaging was adopted by the Assemblée Nationale as part of Law n°2016-41 on the Modernization of the Health System and came into force on January 26, 2016. The constitutional appeal was filed by members of parliament and concerned the entirety of the law (of which plain-packaging provisions were just one part). The plain-packaging measures were challenged on the basis of the legislative process, the constitutional rights to property and free enterprise, and on the proportionality of the measures.

CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO FREE KIDS, COURT CASES AND LEGAL RISKS SUMMARIES OF THE LEGAL CHALLENGES AGAINST PLAIN PACKAGING LAWS. 2018. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/plainpackaging/tools-resources/legal/case-summaries> Legislation for plain packaging on all tobacco products was adopted on March 10, 2015, and was due to come into force on May 20, 2016. However, some amendments were required to the law, and the likely coming into force date is now in 2017. JTI issued legal proceedings in 2015 challenging the Irish legislation. Following an initial hearing, JTI confirmed that its claim was based solely on the ground that the law is incompatible with the EU Tobacco Production Directive (TPD). The proceedings were stayed pending the outcome of the Court of Justice of the European Union ruling on the tobacco companies' challenge to the TPD. In addition, JTI explicitly stated that it reserves its position in relation to all other potential grounds pending the outcome of the UK High Court ruling. Once the EU and UK cases were dismissed, JTI's claim was then struck out. Ireland has a constitution that protects property rights with no limitation period; therefore, a constitutional challenge may be brought at some stage whatever the outcomes of the other cases, and it is understood that JTI formally reserved its position on this issue.

2. Courts Can Adopt Actions

a. Courts adopt actions.

CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO FREE KIDS, COURT CASES AND LEGAL RISKS SUMMARIES OF THE LEGAL CHALLENGES AGAINST PLAIN PACKAGING LAWS. 2018. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/plainpackaging/tools-resources/legal/case-summaries> The opinion of the Advocate General (adopted by the Court) confirmed that measures to standardize packs contribute to increasing the visibility of health warnings and that these measures are proportionate because purely economic interests in the functioning of the tobacco market are secondary to the protection of human health.

b. By interpreting laws, the Court can adopt the sense of laws.

William N. Eskridge, Jr. (John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence), Yale Law School, 2001. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/handle/20.500.13051/749> The death of this objection was exceptional, however, for similar objections were made over and over again, incorporated into larger claims or simply reiterated. Consider the complex history of the charge that the consolidation of law and equity in Article III, Section 2 would increase the discretion of federal judges. The Federal Farmer early on claimed that "if the law restrain him [the judge], he is only to step into his shoes of equity, and give what judgment his reason or opinion may dictate." Timothy Pickering responded that the law/equity distinction went mainly to the mode of trial and the kind of relief that could be granted; therefore, a grant of equitable authority did not open up new avenues for judicial thinking. He quoted these passages from Blackstone: "It is also said, that a court of equity determines according to the spirit of the rule, and not according to the strictness of the letter. But so also does a court of law. Both, for instance, are equally bound, and equally profess, to interpret statutes according to the true intent of the Legislature." "There is not a single rule of interpreting laws, whether equitably or strictly, that is not equally used by the judges in the courts both of law & equity." "Each endeavors to fix and adopt the true sense of the law in question; neither can enlarge, diminish, or alter that sense in a single title."

c. Courts can adopt.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, STATUTORY INTERPRETATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RECENT TRENDS. Sept. 24, 2014. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-589.html> Here, as elsewhere, the Justices vary in their inclination toward reaching beyond "plain meaning" if the language of a savings clause arguably is facially consonant with the broader statutory structure. In *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. Whiting*, five Justices straightforwardly adopted the "plain meaning" of a 1986 clause saving state "licensing and similar laws" from preemption by federal employer sanctions, and upheld a later enacted Arizona law suspending or revoking the licenses of businesses found by the state to have employed unauthorized aliens in violation of federal standards. By contrast, two dissenting opinions were troubled that the Arizona sanction was far more severe than that authorized for similar violations under either federal law or state laws in force prior to 1986, and they interpreted the savings law more narrowly to maintain what they perceived as the regulatory balance Congress sought in the 1986 law. 563 U.S. ___, No. 09-115, slip op. (May 26, 2011). See also *Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, & Smith v. Curran*, 456 U.S. 353, 386-87 (1982) ("saving clause" stating that an amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act was not intended to "supersede or limit the jurisdiction" of state or federal courts, placed in the bill to alleviate fears that the new remedies would be deemed exclusive, was an indication of congressional intent not to eliminate an implied private right of action under the act).

d. Courts can adopt an interpretation.

William N. Eskridge, Jr. (John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence), Yale Law School, 2001. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/handle/20.500.13051/749> I found no other reported state case quite like *Porter*, where a court announced that a highly unreasonable application was required by the words of a statute.¹⁰⁸ Indeed, the case's reporter opined that it would have been decided differently after the adoption of the U.S. and South Carolina Constitutions in 1789 and 1790.¹⁰⁹ But there were plenty of state cases where the judges simply applied statutory words, typically without extended discussion.¹ For the most part, the state statutory interpretation decisions were like *Miller and Darby*: the judges attended to the statutory words and the whole statute, read the words in the context of the matter regulated and the spirit of the statute, and were quietly willing to narrow or expand the letter of enacted law in light of the common law, the legislative policy, common sense and good reason, and higher law norms such as the law of nations or constitutional principles. A typical statement of the interpretive task was this: We do not consider ourselves bound by the strictly grammatical construction of the words of the act. The intention of the legislature should be our guide; or, rather, in a case of this nature, we should not hesitate to adopt a construction which the words will clearly warrant, free from those inconveniences which must flow from any other interpretation.

e. Courts can adopt procedures and rationales.

William N. Eskridge, Jr. (John A. Garver Professor of Jurisprudence), Yale Law School, 2001. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/handle/20.500.13051/749> Professor John Yoo, a leading commentator on early American statutory practice, has argued that before 1801 "[c]onfusion reigned due to the Court's failure to adopt any consistent procedure or rationale" for reconciling the competing law and equity traditions. "Under Marshall, the Court resolved the tension between equity and judicial discretion in an innovative way. The Court made the intent of the legislature, as expressed in the text, the controlling factor in construing the laws." Manning follows this line. I do not.

3. Executive Agencies Can Adopt Policies.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, STATUTORY INTERPRETATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RECENT TRENDS. Sept. 24, 2014. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-589.html> Interpreting statutes is not solely a matter for the courts. Executive agencies charged with implementing regulatory statutes adopt policies and processes to put statutes into action. Agency decisions might set operational rules of general application or might arise during agency adjudications; they might be the result of more or less formal processes; they might purport to be more or less binding. But they all involve interpreting the law to some degree, and courts considering challenges to agency decision making face the issue of how much to defer to an agency reading of the law or to proceed to interpret the law on their own.

4. Adopt means either legislation or a government regulation.

NOLO, ADOPT DEFINITION, 2023. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.nolo.com/dictionary/adopt-term.html> 1) Adopt Definition To approve or accept something - for example, a legislative body may adopt a law or an amendment, a government agency may adopt a regulation, or a party to a lawsuit may adopt a particular argument. 2) To assume the legal relationship of parent to another person's child. (See also: adoption)

5. Adopt doesn't mean to enact or pass a bill.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE, GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS. 2023. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(agslrjlzyjnprynf053loszv\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=glossary](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(agslrjlzyjnprynf053loszv))/mileg.aspx?page=glossary) Adoption Approval or acceptance by a house; applied to amendments, resolutions, and joint resolutions. This is in contrast to "pass", which means to enact a bill by the required number of votes.

6. Adopting is different from implementing.

CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO FREE KIDS, COURT CASES AND LEGAL RISKS SUMMARIES OF THE LEGAL CHALLENGES AGAINST PLAIN PACKAGING LAWS. 2018. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/plainpackaging/tools-resources/legal/case-summaries> States should now move forward to adopt laws and implement tobacco plain packaging and can ignore the tobacco industry's false claims about international trade law.

7. Adopt means to follow a course of action.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 22. Adopt: Choose to follow a course of action.

8. Adopt means to choose and follow a plan.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 21. Adopt: To choose and follow a plan.

9. Adopt means to take over.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 21. Adopt: To take over.

10. Adopt means to accept.

a. Adopt means to accept or formally approve.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 22. Adopt: Accept; formally approve.

b. Adopt can mean to accept as a motion or committee report.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 20. Adopt: To vote to accept, as a motion or committee report.

- c. Adopt means to accept or begin to use something.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 11. Adopt: To accept or begin to use something.

- d. Adopt means to vote to accept.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 11. Adopt: If an organization adopts a rule, it votes to accept it.

- e. Adopt means to formally approve.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 20. Adopt: To formally approve a proposal.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 16. Adopt: Formally approve or accept (a report or suggestion).

11. Adopt means to take up.

- a. Adopt means to take up or start to use or follow.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 16. Adopt: Take up or start to use or follow (an idea, method, or course of action).

- b. Adopt means to take and follow as one's own course of action.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 20. Adopt: To take and follow as one's own a course of action.

- c. Adopt means to use as one's own.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 20. Adopt: To take up from someone else and use as one's own.

C. "Federal Jobs Guarantee" is defined.

1. A jobs guarantee is universal.

- a. A federal jobs guarantee means everyone in the country will be guaranteed a job.

Ryan Bhandari, (Former Sr. Policy Adviser, Third Way), WHAT IS THE "FEDERAL JOBS GUARANTEE" AND WHAT ARE PEOPLE SAYING ABOUT IT?, Mar. 25, 2019. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from <https://www.thirdway.org/memo/what-is-the-federal-jobs-guarantee-and-what-are-people-saying-about-it> What is the federal jobs guarantee? A federal jobs guarantee is as simple as it sounds on the surface: everyone in the country will be guaranteed a job by the US government should they desire one. There are two versions right now gaining attention. One plan is written by academics Mark Paul, Sandy Darity, and Darrick Hamilton. The other was written by Pavlina Tcherneva. In general, these plans promise: Guaranteed jobs in infrastructure repair, ecological restoration, caregiving, and community development projects; Benefits like health insurance, paid sick leave/vacation, and retirement plans; Control for state and local governments that will decide which kinds of jobs to create; A reduced uptake of welfare programs and unemployment insurance as well as decreased criminal justice costs.

- b. A job guarantee must be applied to everyone of legal working age who wants to work.

Pavlina Tcherneva, (Analyst, Levy Economics Institute of Bard College), THE JOB GUARANTEE: DESIGN, JOBS, AND IMPLEMENTATION, Apr. 2018. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_902.pdf Core Policy Objective of the Job Guarantee: To provide decent jobs at decent pay on demand to all individuals of legal working age who want to work, irrespective of labor market status, race, sex, color, or creed.

- c. A jobs guarantee means that everyone should be entitled to a good job.

Laura Paddison, (Editor, This New World, Huffington Post) WHAT IS A FEDERAL JOBS GUARANTEE?, July 6, 2018. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from Nexis Uni. So the idea is gaining momentum. But what exactly is a jobs guarantee, and how could it work? The idea The premise is that everyone should be entitled to a good job, one that pays at least \$15 an hour and comes with benefits such as health care, family leave policies and child care. The program would be administered at a local level, with federal funding, and jobs would be fitted to people, not the other way around.

2. A jobs guarantee can be a pilot project applying to a few places.

Ed Dolan, (Sr. Fellow, Niskanen Center, Ph.D. in Economics from Yale U.), THE ECONOMICS OF A JOB GUARANTEE: HOW GREAT IS THE NEED?, May 29, 2019. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from Nexis Uni. Now the idea is undergoing a revival. Several Democratic presidential hopefuls have endorsed it in one form or another. Sen. Bernie Sanders has endorsed a full-scale job guarantee. Sen. Cory Booker introduced legislation in the last Congress that called for JG pilot programs in 15 cities. Not to be left behind, Sens. Elizabeth Warren, Kirsten Gillibrand, and Kamala Harris signed on as co-sponsors. The Green New Deal, introduced in both the Senate and the House with more than 100 co-sponsors, calls explicitly for a job guarantee along with its better-known measures to combat climate change.

3. A jobs guarantee is central to the Green New Deal

- a. A job guarantee is central to the Green New Deal.

Deirdre Shelly, (Analyst, Sunrise Movement), WHAT IS A FEDERAL JOBS GUARANTEE?, Mar. 5, 2021. Retrieved Feb. 22, 2023 from https://www.sunrise_movement.org/theory-of-change/what-is-a-federal-jobs-guarantee/ The job guarantee is central to the mission of the Green New Deal and is a core plank of the Green New Deal resolution. It protects people from the risk of unemployment and establishes a labor force to do the critical work of building green infrastructure and caring for one another. It's the best way for us to marshal the full resources of our government and people to transition our energy grid and transform our society.

- b. Jobs are an essential part of the Green New Deal.

Stephanie Luce, (Prof., Labor Studies, City U. of New York). THE GREEN NEW DEAL AND THE FUTURE OF WORK, 2022, 119. There are many versions of a Green New Deal. The current versions on the table include President Biden's American Jobs Plan and the similar but more ambitious THRIVE Act, which aims to create fifteen million jobs. In this time of crisis there is tension between wanting to formulate realistic policy proposals and the need for some bigger visionary thinking. Jobs are essential and must be a priority of any Green New Deal.

4. The Marshall Plan For America is not a jobs guarantee.

Paul Waldman, (Staff), WASHINGTON POST, Apr. 24, 2018. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from Nexis Uni. The liberal Center for American Progress has proposed "A Marshall Plan for America," which would create an estimated 4.4 million jobs at a cost of \$158 billion a year. It would still be a large public investment in employment, but would be more manageable than some other proposals. We could end up debating something people refer to as a "job guarantee" that is actually something short of a guarantee, in much the same way as many use the term "single payer" to describe proposals that aren't actually single payer.

5. A guarantee is a formal assurance.

- a. A guarantee means a formal assurance.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 723. Guarantee: A formal assurance, esp. in writing, that a produce, service, etc. will meet certain standards or specifications.

- b. A guarantee means a pledge or formal assurance that something will meet stated specifications.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 560. Guarantee: A pledge or formal assurance that something will meet stated specifications or that a specified act will be performed.

6. A guarantee means that certain conditions will be fulfilled.

- a. A guarantee means that certain conditions will be fulfilled.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 594. Guarantee: A formal promise or assurance (typically in writing) that certain conditions will be fulfilled.

- b. A guarantee means to make certain that something will happen.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 719. Guarantee: To make it certain that something will happen.

7. A guarantee means to assure the permanence of.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 651. Guarantee: Assure the permanence.

8. A guarantee is a promise or assurance.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 651.
Guarantee: Give a promise or assurance.

9. A guarantee means a promise that something will be done.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 384. Guarantee: A promise that something will be done or will happen.

10. A guarantee means a promise to do something.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 719. Guarantee: To promise to do something or to promise that something will happen.

11. A guarantee means certainty.

- a. A guarantee is certain.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 384. Guarantee: State of being certain of a particular result.

- b. A guarantee gives certainty.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 594:
Guarantee: Something that gives a certainty of outcome.

- c. A guarantee means to affirm with certainty.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 560. Guarantee: To affirm with certainty; promise; swear.

- d. A guarantee means something which assures an outcome.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 560. Guarantee: Something which assures a given outcome.

12. A guarantee means to make oneself responsible for the obligation of another.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 560. Guarantee: To make (oneself) responsible for the obligation of another.

13. A job means work to earn money.

- a. A job means the work that a person does to earn money.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 468. Job: The work that a person does to earn money.

- b. A job is a paid position of regular employment.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 718.
Job: A paid position of regular employment.

- c. A job is a paid position of employment.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 807.
Job: A paid position of employment.

- d. A job is a situation or position of employment.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 686. Job: A situation or position of employment.

14. The Green New Deal is extra-topical: it requires more than a job guarantee.

Ed Dolan, (Sr. Fellow, Niskanen Center, Ph.D. in Economics from Yale U.), THE ECONOMICS OF A JOB GUARANTEE: HOW GREAT IS THE NEED?, May 29, 2019. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from Nexis Uni. Now the idea is undergoing a revival. Several Democratic presidential hopefuls have endorsed it in one form or another. Sen. Bernie Sanders has endorsed a full-scale job guarantee. Sen. Cory Booker introduced legislation in the last Congress that called for JG pilot programs in 15 cities. Not to be left behind, Sens. Elizabeth Warren, Kirsten Gillibrand, and Kamala Harris signed on as co-sponsors. The Green New Deal, introduced in both the Senate and the House with more than 100 co-sponsors, calls explicitly for a job guarantee along with its better-known measures to combat climate change.

15. A federal jobs guarantee IS at the heart of the Green New Deal.

CLIMATE WIRE, Mar. 10, 2019. Retrieved Apr. 10, 2023 from Nexis Uni. Washington Gov. Jay Inslee is adding a jobs component to his climate plan, already the most detailed in the sprawling field of Democratic candidates for president. Inslee yesterday proposed creating a Climate Conservation Corps that would undertake public works projects domestically and abroad. Divided into three programs, the corps would provide jobs to people who are young, are low-income or have advanced degrees. It would also offer the general public training for long-term careers in climate-related fields. "It will give young people the opportunity to serve in the domestic and global effort to secure a healthy future, and will provide Americans of all ages and backgrounds with education, skills, job-training and employment opportunities to thrive in building our new clean energy economy," Inslee wrote. The Green New Deal, which Inslee supports, calls for a federal jobs guarantee.

Dharna Noor, (Staff, Real News Network), WHY THE GREEN NEW DEAL INCLUDES A JOBS GUARANTEE, Feb. 20, 2019. Retrieved Apr. 10, 2023 from <https://therealnews.com/why-the-green-new-deal-includes-a-jobs-guarantee> The Green New Deal, a plan to rapidly decarbonize the American economy and create millions of jobs, has captured headlines. A resolution introduced by Alexandria Ocasio Cortez, the representative from New York, and Senator Ed Markey outlines the need and plan for the program. And the resolution calls for a very specific policy to ensure the creation of these millions of green jobs, a federal jobs guarantee.

OBERLIN REVIEW, Mar. 1, 2019. Retrieved Apr. 10, 2023 from Nexis Uni. Rather than downplay the daunting scale of this project, the Green New Deal leans into the economic potential of such a transition, promising to leave no one behind. A federal jobs guarantee is central to the proposal, as are racial justice and Indigenous sovereignty. This is a sharp departure from the market-based, deficit-neutral, colorblind climate policies of the past.

Deirdre Shelly, (Analyst, Sunrise Movement), WHAT IS A FEDERAL JOBS GUARANTEE?, Mar. 5, 2021. Retrieved Feb. 22, 2023 from <https://www.sunrisemovement.org/theory-of-change/what-is-a-federal-jobs-guarantee/> The job guarantee is central to the mission of the Green New Deal and is a core plank of the Green New Deal resolution. It protects people from the risk of unemployment and establishes a labor force to do the critical work of building green infrastructure and caring for one another. It's the best way for us to marshal the full resources of our government and people to transition our energy grid and transform our society.

Paul Prescod, (Philadelphia Federation of Teachers), WE NEED A JOBS GUARANTEE NOW MORE THAN EVER, June 24, 2020. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from <https://www.jacobinmag.com/2020/06/case-for-job-guarantee-review-pavlina-tcherneva> The job guarantee could also be an important component of the Green New Deal. For this we can take some inspiration from the New Deal. The Civilian Conservation Corps created thousands of jobs while planting 3 billion trees, controlling soil erosion, and increasing the wildlife population. There are countless potential environmental projects that would create jobs even beyond the huge infrastructure changes a Green New Deal would require. Things like flood control, tree planting, and building fisheries will all be necessary as we deal with the effects of climate change.

Hillary Angelo, (Prof., Sociology, U. California at Santa Cruz). THE GREEN NEW DEAL AND THE FUTURE OF WORK, 2022, 54. The Green New Deal argues that a jobs guarantee is an essential component of addressing climate change and promises to link a transformed environmental movement and progressive labor politics. As the progressive think tank Data for Progress puts it, "A Green New Deal recognizes that.... the trade-off between the environment or the economy is a false one," insisting that "these problems are inherently tied together, and the solutions should be, too."

Robert Reich, (Former U.S. Secretary of Labor & Prof., Economics, U. California at Berkeley), THINKING BEYOND TRUMP: A FEDERAL JOBS GUARANTEE, October 18, 2018. Retrieved Dec. 21, 2022 from <https://www.sandersinstitute.com/blog/beyond-trump-a-federal-jobs-guarantee> A federal jobs guarantee would work; At the same time, a lot of work needs to be done – “greening” our nation’s infrastructure, caring for the elderly, teaching in our public schools, adequately staffing national parks, you name it. So why shouldn’t the federal government create jobs and connect them directly to people who can’t otherwise find one, with decent, predictable hours and at a living wage?

Pavlina Tcherneva, (Prof., Economics, Bard College), THE CASE FOR A JOB GUARANTEE, 2020, 18. The urban fishery is starting a new STEM program with local schools. The historical society is digitizing its maps and records. The Green New Deal has launched a comprehensive weatherization program and green infrastructure projects abound. A project is hiring for that water-pipe replacement that dragged on for years, and the cleanup of the vacant lot behind the municipal park needs workers. Local community groups are running outreach programs for veterans, the homeless, at-risk youths, and former inmates, and community health clinics are offering apprenticeships and training opportunities. A community theater is running afterschool programs for children and evening classes for adults. All of these jobs were either nonexistent or the projects were sorely understaffed before the Job Guarantee was launched.

Stephanie Luce, (Prof., Labor Studies, City U. of New York). THE GREEN NEW DEAL AND THE FUTURE OF WORK, 2022, 119. There are many versions of a Green New Deal. The current versions on the table include President Biden's American Jobs Plan and the similar but more ambitious THRIVE Act, which aims to create fifteen million jobs. In this time of crisis there is tension between wanting to formulate realistic policy proposals and the need for some bigger visionary thinking. Jobs are essential and must be a priority of any Green New Deal.

16. A federal jobs guarantee means everyone is guaranteed a job.

Ryan Bhandari, (Former Senior Policy Advisor, Economic Program), WHAT IS THE "FEDERAL JOBS GUARANTEE" AND WHAT ARE PEOPLE SAYING ABOUT IT? Mar. 25, 2019. Retrieved May 23, 2023 from <https://www.thirdway.org/memo/what-is-the-federal-jobs-guarantee-and-what-are-people-saying-about-it> What is the federal jobs guarantee? A federal jobs guarantee is as simple as it sounds on the surface: everyone in the country will be guaranteed a job by the US government should they desire one. There are two versions right now gaining attention. One plan is written by academics Mark Paul, Sandy Darity, and Darrick Hamilton. The other was written by Pavlina Tcherneva. In general, these plans promise: Guaranteed jobs in infrastructure repair, ecological restoration, caregiving, and community development projects. Benefits like health insurance, paid sick leave/vacation, and retirement plans. Control for state and local governments that will decide which kinds of jobs to create. A reduced uptake of welfare programs and unemployment insurance as well as decreased criminal justice costs. The key difference between the two plans is the minimum wage for the new jobs. The Tcherneva plan establishes a \$15 minimum wage and the Paul et al. plan calls for an \$11.80 minimum wage for all federally guaranteed jobs. Yet, both have the same underlying goal: Permanently solve the problem of involuntary unemployment by making the federal government the employer of last resort.

D. "Expanding" is defined.

1. Expand means to make larger.

a. Expand means to become or make larger or more extensive.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 472. Expand: Become or make larger or more extensive.

b. Expand means to grow larger or wider.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 446. Expand: To grow larger, wider, etc.

2. Expand means to make greater in extent of scope.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 574. Expand: To make or become greater in extent, volume, size, or scope.

3. Expand means to become larger in size, number, or amount

a. Expand means to become larger in size, number, or amount.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 548. Expand: To become larger in size, number, or amount.

b. Expand means to increase in size, number, or importance.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 292. Expand: To increase something in size, number, or importance.

c. Expand means to increase in size or importance.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 507. Expand: Increase in size or bulk or importance.

4. Expand means to give a fuller description.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 507.
Expand: To give a fuller description or account.

5. Expand means to set or write out in full.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 507.
Expand: Set or write out in full.

6. Expand means to develop the details.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 446. Expand: To write or develop in full the details or form of.

7. Expand means to increase the scope of.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 446. Expand: To increase the range, scope, volume, size, etc.

8. Expand means to spread out.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 574.
Expand: To spread out, or be spread out.

E. "Social Security" is defined.

1. Social Security is a government program to assist the elderly or disabled.

a. Social Security is a government program of assistance to the elderly or disabled.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 1442.
Social Security (capitalized): A U.S. government program of assistance to the elderly, disabled, etc., funded by mandatory contributions from employers and employees.

b. Social Security is only paid to the elderly or disabled.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 1571. Social Security (capitalized): A U.S. government program into which workers must make regular payments, and which pays money regularly to old people and people who are unable to work.

c. Social Security is the US government program that provides financial help and services for the elderly or disabled.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 825. Social Security (capitalized): The U.S. government program that provides financial help and services for old people, people whose husbands or wives have died, and people who are unable to work.

d. Social Security is a federal insurance program that provides benefits to retirees, the unemployed, and disabled.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1300.
Social Security (capitalized): In the U.S., a federal insurance program that provides benefits to retired persons, the unemployed, and the disabled.

e. Social Security means OASDI.

AMERICORPS, AMERICORPS MEMBER PUBLIC BENEFITS INFORMATION GUIDE. Sept. 9, 2021. Retrieved May 30, 2023 from https://www.volunteeriowa.org/document/_americorps-member-public-benefits-information-guide The OASDI program—which for most Americans means “Social Security”—is the largest income-maintenance program in the United States. The program provides monthly benefits designed to replace, in part, the loss of income due to retirement, disability, or death. To qualify for Social Security a person must be insured for benefits, which relates to their work history and other qualifying factors such as their age, disability determination, or relation to an insured individual.

2. Supplemental Security Income is not the same as Social Security

a. SSI is not Social Security.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), THE EPOCH TIMES, Feb. 15, 2022. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from https://www.theepochtimes.com/repeat-after-me-ssi-is-not-social-security_4245576.html If I had a million dollars, I'd buy commercial time at the upcoming Super Bowl and run an ad that would say, in big bold letters, "SSI is not Social Security." I have written dozens of past columns about this topic. But I've just got to do so again. It seems to me that just about everyone in this country confuses the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program with the Social Security program.

b. Social Security is distinct from SSI benefits.

National Council on Aging, CAN YOU GET BOTH SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) AND SOCIAL SECURITY?, Feb. 3, 2023. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from <https://ncoa.org/article/can-you-get-both-supplemental-security-income-ssi-and-social-security> What is the difference between Social Security and SSI? The two programs are independent of one another, and distinct. Here are some of the ways they differ: You may receive Social Security benefits if you've worked long enough and paid Social Security taxes. SSI benefits are based on need and not your work history. SSI is for people with limited income and resources. There are no income and resource limits for people receiving Social Security. SSI is financed by general funds from the U.S. Treasury—from sources like corporate and income taxes. Social Security's funding comes from a dedicated payroll tax paid by employers and workers.

c. Social Security is not Supplemental Security Income.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), SOCIAL SECURITY: 100 MYTHS AND 100 FACTS, 2022, 98. Both the Social Security program and the Supplemental Security Income program pay disability benefits. But they are two separate programs that really have nothing to do with each other.

d. Social Security is distinct from SSI.

Internal Revenue Service, DO I HAVE TO PAY TAXES ON MY SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS?, Apr. 11, 2023. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from <https://www.irs.gov/faqs/social-security-income/regular-disability-benefits/regular-disability-benefits> Social security benefits include monthly retirement, survivor and disability benefits. They don't include supplemental security income (SSI) payments, which aren't taxable.

e. Supplemental Security Income is distinct from Social Security benefits.

Andy Markowitz, (Staff, AARP), HOW THE 2023 COLA AFFECTS SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFITS Oct. 20, 2022. Retrieved May 12, 2023 from <https://www.aarp.org/retirement/social-security/info-2022/cola-2023-social-security-disability-benefits.html> Supplemental Security Income is distinct from traditional Social Security benefits — it is funded by general U.S. tax revenue, not Social Security payroll taxes, for one thing — but the SSA administers this safety-net program, delivering monthly benefits to nearly 7.6 million older, disabled and blind people with very low incomes and few financial resources.

f. SSI is distinct from Social Security.

National Council on Aging, CAN YOU GET BOTH SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) AND SOCIAL SECURITY?, Feb. 3, 2023. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from <https://ncoa.org/article/can-you-get-both-supplemental-security-income-ssi-and-social-security> SSI, which is administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA), provides minimum basic financial assistance to adults 65 and older and people with disabilities (regardless of age) who have very limited income and resources. The maximum 2023 monthly SSI benefit amount is \$914 for individuals and \$1,371 for couples. Even though the SSA administers both programs, they are completely different.

g. Social Security and SSI are separate programs.

National Council on Aging, CAN YOU GET BOTH SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) AND SOCIAL SECURITY?, Feb. 3, 2023. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from <https://ncoa.org/article/can-you-get-both-supplemental-security-income-ssi-and-social-security> SSI and Social Security are separate programs. Qualifying for one doesn't mean you'll qualify for the other, but some people get benefits from both.

h. Social Security is distinct from SSI.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), REPEAT AFTER ME: 'SSI IS NOT SOCIAL SECURITY', Feb. 15, 2022. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from https://www.theepoch-times.com/repeat-after-me-ssi-is-not-social-security_4245576.html SSI is a federal welfare program that has absolutely nothing to do with Social Security other than the fact that it happens to be managed by the Social Security Administration. SSI payments are funded out of general tax revenues—not Social Security taxes.

i. SSI is distinct from Social Security.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), REPEAT AFTER ME: 'SSI IS NOT SOCIAL SECURITY', Feb. 15, 2022. Retrieved May 11, 2023 from https://www.theepoch-times.com/repeat-after-me-ssi-is-not-social-security_4245576.html SSI is a federal welfare program that is managed by the Social Security Administration. And in that column, I said that many people confuse SSI with Social Security. And I specifically wrote that lots of folks (obviously including you) mistakenly think that SSI stands for Social Security Income. It does not. To repeat, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income, which is a welfare program.

j. SSI is distinct from the Social Security retirement program.

Kathleen Romig & Sam Washington, (Analysts, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities), POLICYMAKERS SHOULD EXPAND AND SIMPLIFY SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME, May 4, 2022. Retrieved Jan. 27, 2023 from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/social-security/policymakers-should-expand-and-simplify-supplemental-security-income> SSI provides monthly cash assistance to older or disabled people with little income and few assets. It supplements the incomes of those who aren't eligible for Social Security or whose benefits are very low. SSI is administered by SSA, but it's distinct from the Social Security retirement program because it is means-tested and funded by general revenue, not payroll tax contributions. In March 2022, about one-third of SSI recipients also received Social Security retirement, survivors, or disability benefits. SSI uses the same medical criteria as SSDI to determine eligibility for disability benefits but different financial criteria.

k. SSI has nothing to do with Social Security.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), SOCIAL SECURITY: 100 MYTHS AND 100 FACTS, 2022, 96. SSI is a federal welfare program that has nothing to do with Social Security other than the fact that the program happens to be run by the Social Security Administration.

l. SSI is not funded out of Social Security taxes.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), SOCIAL SECURITY: 100 MYTHS AND 100 FACTS, 2022, 25-26. SSI is a federal welfare program the Social Security Administration manages for the government. It pays a very small monthly stipend to poor elderly and disabled people. SSI benefits, which may indeed go to people who have never worked and paid taxes, are NOT funded out of Social Security taxes. They are financed, like all other welfare programs, out of general tax revenues.

Tom Margenau, (Former Dir., Public Information Office, Social Security Administration), SOCIAL SECURITY: 100 MYTHS AND 100 FACTS, 2022, 98. Although the program is managed by the Social Security Administration, SSI payments are funded out of general tax revenues—NOT Social Security taxes.

3. Supplemental Security Income Is Social Security.

Abigail Abrams, (Politics Writer for Time Magazine), DEMOCRATS WANT TO REFORM THIS PROGRAM THAT HELPS POOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED AMERICANS, July 22, 2021. Retrieved Mar. 30, 2023 from <https://time.com/6082787/democrats-sherrod-brown-ssi/> SSI is administered by the Social Security Administration, along with retirement benefits and Social Security Disability Insurance, and it is meant to help people with disabilities and older Americans living in poverty.

Ann Hodges, (Prof., Law, Emeritus, U. of Richmond), HOFSTRA LABOR & EMPLOYMENT LAW JOURNAL, Spr. 2018, 275. As evidenced by the review of disability income payments above, the only almost universal disability program is the Social Security program. For patients with advanced cancers, the program, whether through SSI or SSDI, provides benefits to those individuals whose cancer will prevent them from working at all for at least one year. Its coverage is limited to those who have a substantial work history, however, with the exception of the very poor, so some individuals with cancer will remain outside the system. And while the adequacy of the payments in terms of replacement income can be debated, the payments do provide some support for many individuals with cancer during long periods of complete inability to work. For the many cancer patients whose inability to work lasts less than a year, however, these programs provide no assistance. Nor do the programs provide income to those who must work reduced hours as a result of cancer.

Jonathan Grossberg, (Prof., Taxation, Robert Morris U. School of Business), WASHINGTON & LEE JOURNAL OF CIVILRIGHTS & SOCIAL JUSTICE, Fall 2019, 23. The largest system of income support in the United States is the Supplemental Security Income program ("SSI"), administered by the Social Security Administration. SSI is structured and presented as a public insurance scheme. Productive contribution is not a factor in the calculation of SSI. SSI beneficiaries receive their benefits based upon a formula which subtracts a recipient's monthly countable income from a maximum base-line established by the federal government. Social Security is specifically intended to assist the elderly and the disabled, groups that elicit certain sympathies based on their perceived condition of dependency.

4. Social Security is not Medicare.

Social Security Administration, May 23, 2023, ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE. Retrieved May 30, 2023 from <https://www.ssa.gov/osss/prd/html/en/moreInfoLink01.html> Social Security pays retirement, disability, family and survivors benefits. Medicare, a separate program run by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, helps pay for inpatient hospital care, nursing care, doctors' fees, drugs, and other medical services and supplies to people age 65 and older, as well as to people who have been receiving Social Security disability benefits for two years or more. Your Social Security covered earnings qualify you for both programs. Medicare does not pay for long-term care, so you may want to consider options for private insurance.

5. Medicare is Social Security.

a. Medicare is Social Security.

Brain Injury Association of America, MEDICARE (TITLE XVIII OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT), May 22, 2022. Retrieved Jan. 10, 2023 from <https://www.biausa.org/public-affairs/public-policy/medicare-title-xviii-of-the-social-security-act> Medicare was established in 1965 under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act as a federal health insurance program for individuals age 65 and older, regardless of income or health status. Individuals pay taxes throughout their working lives and generally become eligible for Medicare when they reach age 65.

Charles Hurst et al., (Prof. Sociology, College of Wooster), SOCIAL INEQUALITY: FORMS, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES, 2020, 55. In 1965, Medicare was added to the Social Security package. Its purpose is to provide hospital and medical insurance to people age 65 or older and those who are disabled but covered by Social Security.

b. Medicare was established under the Social Security Act.

National Center for Biotechnology Information, MEDICARE COVERAGE OF ROUTINE SCREENING FOR THYROID DYSFUNCTION, 2003. Retrieved Jan. 10, 2023 from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK221538/> The Medicare program was established in 1965 under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. The program has become the principal means of providing health insurance coverage to the American population aged 65 and older as well as covering individuals with permanent disabilities or end-stage renal failure.

c. Social Security enrolls one in Medicare.

Social Security Administration, MEDICARE BENEFITS, Jan. 8, 2023. Retrieved Jan. 10, 2023 from <https://www.ssa.gov/benefits/medicare/> Social Security enrolls you in Original Medicare (Part A and Part B). Medicare Part A (hospital insurance) helps pay for inpatient care in a hospital or limited time at a skilled nursing facility (following a hospital stay). Part A also pays for some home health care and hospice care.

d. The Social Security Act administers Medicare and Medicaid.

Social Security Administration, TITLE XVIII: HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED AND DISABLED, Jan. 6, 2023. Retrieved Jan. 10, 2023 from https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title18/1800.htm Title XVIII of the Social Security Act is administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Title XVIII appears in the United States Code as §§1395-1395lll, subchapter XVIII, chapter 7, Title 42. Regulations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services relating to Title XVIII are contained in chapter IV, Title 42, and in subtitle A, Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations.

e. Medicare is administered by the Social Security administration.

Texas Department of Health and Human Services, A-9100, MEDICARE BENEFITS, Mar. 1, 2018. Retrieved Jan. 10, 2023 from https://www.hhs.texas.gov/hand_books/medicaid-elderly-people-disabilities-handbook/a-9100-medicare-benefits Medicare is a federal program under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act and is administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA). Medicare provides health care benefits for individuals age 65 or older, under age 65 with certain disabilities, and any age with permanent kidney failure (called end-stage renal disease).

6. Medicaid is Social Security.

Greg Shaw, (Prof., Political Science, Illinois Wesleyan U.), MEDICARE AND MEDICAID: A REFERENCE HANDBOOK, 2021, 13. The new Medicaid program, located in Title XIX of the Social Security Act, created a stream of federal money to match, or even exceed, state contributions to medical assistance programs that states would administer.

Jane Perkins, (Legal Dir., National Health Law Program), ANNALS OF HEALTH LAW, Summer 2021, 154. Medicaid is the publicly funded health insurance program for low-income people in the United States. Established in 1965 by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, it is jointly funded and administered by the state and federal governments.

Medha Makhoul, (Prof., Law, Penn State U.), NYU LAW REVIEW, Dec. 2020, 1699. The Social Security Act of 1935 is the cornerstone of the modern, federal social welfare system in the United States. It created a national system of retirement benefits and unemployment insurance and established the mechanism by which states receive federal funds to provide a range of public assistance. This Act was the foundation for the creation of Medicare, a health insurance program for aged Social Security recipients, and Medicaid, a health insurance program for low-income people, in 1965.

7. Unemployment Insurance is under the Social Security Act.

Social Security Administration, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, Oct. 7, 2022. Retrieved Feb. 25, 2023 from <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/sspus/unemploy.pdf> Unemployment insurance was initiated on a national basis in the United States as Title III and Title IX of the Social Security Act of 1935. It is a Federal-State coordinated program. Each State administers its own program within national guidelines promulgated under Federal law.

8. Survivors and Disability Insurance are part of Social Security.

Charles Hurst et al., (Prof. Sociology, College of Wooster), SOCIAL INEQUALITY: FORMS, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES, 2020, 54. In addition to the retirement program, survivors' and disability insurance are also a part of Social Security. Under the first type, a worker's surviving dependents receive cash benefits. Disability insurance provides protection against the loss of family income resulting from a "breadwinner" being disabled. In 2018, about 13 percent of the total social security benefits was paid to disabled workers.

9. Social Security is administered by the Social Security Administration.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 1192. Social Security: A Federal program of old-age and unemployment insurance, public assistance to the blind, disabled, and dependent, and material and child welfare services, administered by the Social Security Administration.

F. "Providing" is defined.

1. Provide means to supply.

a. Provide means to furnish or supply.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 1304. Provide: To put at the disposal of; furnish or supply.

- b. Provide means equip or supply someone with something.
Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1093.
Provide: Equip or supply someone with something useful or necessary.
 - 2. Provide means to set down as a condition.
S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 1016. Provide: To set down as a condition; stipulate.
 - 3. Provide is to determine what is to happen in certain contingencies.
Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 1304. Provide: In statutes, documents, etc., to determine what is to happen in certain contingencies, esp. by including a proviso condition.
 - 4. Provide means to make available.
 - a. Provide means to make available for use.
Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1093.
Provide: Make available for use.
 - b. Provide means to give something or make available to.
Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 1320. Provide: To give something to someone to make it available to them.
 - 5. Provide means something will be done.
Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 1320. Provide: If a law, rule, or plan provides for something, it states that something will be done and makes it possible for it to be done.
 - 6. Provide means to give something.
Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 687. Provide: To give something that is needed or wanted to someone.
 - 7. Provide means to equip with necessities.
Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 1204.
Provide: Equip with necessities.
 - 8. Provide means to make provisions.
Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 1204.
Provide: Make provisions, arrange, cater, prepare.
 - 9. Provide means to prepare or make ready.
S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 1016. Provide: To prepare, make ready, or procure beforehand.
 - 10. Provide means to supply sufficient money.
Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1093.
Provide: Supply sufficient money to ensure the maintenance (of someone).
 - 11. Provide means to furnish means of sustenance.
S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 1016. Provide: To furnish means of sustenance.
- G. "Basic income" is defined.
- 1. A basic income is universal.
 - a. A basic income is universal: rich and poor alike receive it.
Matthew Dimick, (Prof., Law, U. at Buffalo School of Law), INDIANA LAW REVIEW, 2017, 480.
Central to the idea of basic income is its claim to universality. As such, basic income is not conditioned on one's level of income, and rich and poor alike receive it in the same amount. This is another feature that distinguishes basic income from both the guaranteed minimum income and negative income tax proposals. Each of these proposals is means tested: receiving a cash transfer depends on having prior income below some designated threshold.

- b. A basic income is universal—it is paid to everyone.

Basic Income Scotland, WHAT IS A BASIC INCOME? Dec. 22, 2022. Retrieved Feb. 27, 2023 from <https://www.basicincome.scot/what-is-basic-income> A Basic Income is an unconditional, non-withdrawable income for every individual as a right of citizenship. Key elements of a Basic Income are that it is: Basic: A minimum payment, sufficient to meet basic needs; Universal: Paid to everyone, based on rights of residency; Unconditional: Without conditions, and non-withdrawable, irrespective of other sources of income; Individual: Assessed and paid individually (including to children) rather than by household.

- c. A basic income is applied to the rich and the poor.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 16. A basic income differs from conditional minimum-income schemes by virtue of being paid on an individual basis. It also differs from them by virtue of being unconditional in two further senses which are more central to our case for the urgency of a basic income. It is unconditional in the sense of being universal, not subjected to a means test. The rich are entitled to it just as much as the poor.

- d. A basic income is given to all individuals, whether or not they work.

Philip Alston & Nikki Reisch, (Prof., Law, NYU/Dir., Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, NYU), TAX, INEQUALITY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS, 2019, 541. By "basic income," I mean an income due to all individuals, regardless of whether they work or are capable of work, which comes in cash rather than in kind.

- e. A basic income is given to everyone.

Paul O'Brien, (Ph.D., Economic Spokesperson, Green Party), UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME: PENNIES FROM HEAVEN, 2017, 31. The idea of a guaranteed basic income, citizen's dividend, national dividend, or UBI, is fairly straightforward. It involves the state paying a certain amount of money to all, without means testing or work requirement. Those who argue for UBI usually want it to be enough for each person to live on, though basic income could exist in a partial form (as it already does in Alaska).

2. A basic income is unconditional.

- a. A basic income is unconditional—it has no behavioral conditions to receive.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 6. There would be no behavioural conditions, requiring people to behave in certain ways and not others, such as taking jobs or particular types of job, or being willing to do so, in order to qualify for the basic income. This is what both advocates and critics of basic income usually mean when they refer to basic income as an 'unconditional' payment.

- b. A basic income is given unconditionally.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 10. In light of these various clarifications, it should be clear that the word "basic" in basic income is meant to convey the idea of a floor on which one can stand because of its very unconditionality. It is a foundation on which people can build their lives in various ways, including by topping it up with income from other sources. Nothing in the definition entails a specific amount.

- c. A basic income is unconditional and applies to all.

Basic Income Earth Network, COUNTRIES THAT HAVE TRIED UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME, July 26, 2022. Retrieved Jan. 21, 2023 from <https://basicincome.org/news/2022/07/countries-that-have-tried-universal-basic-income/> A Basic Income is a periodic cash payment unconditionally delivered to all on an individual basis, without means-test or work requirement.

- d. A basic income has no strings attached.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 21. A basic income is a regular cash income that is individual and universal. It further differs from conditional minimum-income schemes in having no strings attached; it carries no obligation for its beneficiaries to work or be available on the labor market. In this precise sense, we shall say that a basic income is obligation free.

3. There are five characteristics of a basic income.

Basic Income Earth Network. ABOUT BASIC INCOME, Feb. 23, 2023. Retrieved Feb. 27, 2023 from <https://basicincome.org/about-basic-income/> Here are the 5 Characteristics of Basic Income: 1. Periodic—It is paid at regular intervals (for example every month), not as a one-off grant; 2. Cash payment—It is paid in an appropriate medium of exchange, allowing those who receive it to decide what they spend it on. It is not, therefore, paid either in kind (such as food or services) or in vouchers dedicated to a specific use; 3. Individual—It is paid on an individual basis—and not, for instance, to households; 4. Universal—It is paid to all, without means test; 5. Unconditional—It is paid without a requirement to work or to demonstrate willingness-to-work.

4. A basic income has no restrictions on how it may be used.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 6. There would be no spending conditions; the basic income would be paid without direction or restriction on what, when or how recipients spent the money. This distinguishes basic income from benefits in kind, or vouchers or cash cards, that can only be spent on specific items and are thus inherently paternalistic. A basic income allows people to determine their own spending priorities.

5. A basic income is guaranteed and known in advance.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 6-7. The basic income would be paid at regular intervals, the usual suggestion being monthly, though it could be more frequent or less. Importantly, the amount each month would be similar and paid automatically, without form filling, queuing and so on. Predictability is a crucial component of basic security. Unlike most other forms of state benefit, basic income would be both guaranteed and known in advance.

6. A basic income provides economic security.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 3. The term 'basic' causes a lot of confusion. At the least, it means an amount that would enable someone to survive in extremis, in the society they live in. It could be more. However, the underlying purpose is to provide basic economic security, not total security or affluence. Total security would be neither feasible nor desirable.

7. A basic income is significant in amount.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BATTLING EIGHT GIANTS: BASIC INCOME NOW, 2020, 4-5. Let us start by defining a basic income, bearing in mind that the primary objective is to improve lives while helping to build a twenty-first-century income distribution system that would leave nobody who is currently economically insecure worse off. The defining aspects of a basic income are as follows: Basic. It would be an amount that would make a significant difference to the income of those currently earning or receiving low incomes. It would provide some basic security, but by no means total security. The amount could start at a low level and rise as resources are mobilized and as experience with the impact grows.

8. A basic income goes to citizens or legal residents.

Malcolm Torry, (Visiting Sr. Fellow, London School of Economics), WHY WE NEED A CITIZEN'S BASIC INCOME: THE DESIRABILITY, FEASIBILITY, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN UNCONDITIONAL INCOME, 2018, ix. A 'Citizen's Basic Income'— also known as a 'Basic Income', a 'Citizen's Income', or a 'Universal Basic Income' — is an unconditional and non-withdrawable income paid to each individual by virtue of their citizenship or legal residence.

9. A basic income is given to each individual in a household—not the household as a whole.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 14. A basic income is not paid to one person, the "head of the household," for the benefit of all the household's members. It is given individually to each adult member of the household.

10. A basic income is provided in periodic payments.

Miranda Perry Fleischer & Daniel Hemel, (Prof., Law, U. of San Diego School of Law/Prof., Law, U. Chicago Law School), U. OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW, May 2020, 636. A final feature of a UBI is that it comes in the form of regularly recurring periodic payments. The payment period could be weekly, monthly, annually, or any other stretch.

11. A basic income is distinct from a minimum income.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 7. A stable and predictable basic income, paid come rain come shine, is thus different from a minimum income guarantee, which tops up low incomes to a given level, usually requiring complex means tests. And it is different from a negative income tax or tax credits, which are withdrawn as income rises.

12. A basic income is distinct from a minimum wage.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 18-19. Basic income. This has the virtue of simplicity and familiarity. It differs from 'minimum income', a term usually denoting means-tested schemes, where the state ostensibly guarantees the poor some income if they can prove they are poor and 'deserving' in some way. And it differs from 'guaranteed annual income', a term that has figured prominently in debates in Canada and the US, which seems to signify a means-tested income guarantee, a form of negative income tax. Basic income also differs from the 'minimum wage', a statutory amount usually expressed as an hourly rate, that employers are meant to pay to those in jobs.

13. A basic income doesn't need to tradeoff with other services or be financed by taxes.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BATTLING EIGHT GIANTS: BASIC INCOME NOW, 2020, 1. What is basic income? At its core, it would be a modest regular payment to each individual to help them feel more secure and able to purchase necessities for living. There is nothing in the concept itself to say how much it should be and nothing to say it should be paid instead of any other policy or that it should be financed by a steep rise in income tax, although obviously the funds would have to come from somewhere.

14. A basic income can be of different amounts.

Matthew Bruckner, (Prof., Law, Howard U. School of Law), AMERICAN BANKER INSTITUTE LAW REVIEW, Summer 2021, 176. Second, a common issue that arises with a BIG [basic income guarantee] is the size of the payments. Proposals for a BIG of approximately \$ 1,000 per month are common. For a single person, \$ 1,000 per month is approximately a poverty level benefit. But, there are a lot of alternative proposals as well, and \$ 500 per month is another commonly proposed amount.

15. A basic income can be made to apply only to adults.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 9. Should the amount of the basic income be, by definition, uniform? Not necessarily. First, it could vary with age. Some basic-income proposals are explicitly restricted to adults, and have then a universal child-benefit scheme as their logical complement. Usually, however, a basic income is conceived as an entitlement from birth. In this case, its amount is usually, though not in all proposals, set at a lower level for minors. Second, it could vary with geography. Within countries, a basic income is generally conceived as being uniform, irrespective of measurable differences in cost of living (most notably, housing costs).

16. A basic income can be means-tested or conditioned.

Matthew Bruckner, (Prof., Law, Howard U. School of Law), AMERICAN BANKER INSTITUTE LAW REVIEW, Summer 2021, 175. One reasonable definition of a UBI is that it is unconditional, long-term, distributed to everyone in a set region, not means-tested, and sufficient to cover a person's minimum living expenses. By contrast, a BIG [basic income guarantee] might not be universal because, for example, it might be means-tested or otherwise conditioned. BIG proponents have differing views on all of these issues. For example, some assert a BIG should be given to every person, regardless of age, that lives within a particular geographic boundary. Others think children should be ineligible. Some think there should be a work requirement, but others believe fewer conditions are better. Some think it should be paid only to citizens, but others to all residents. Still, others argue for limiting a BIG to the poor, not only because they need the money more than the well-to-do, but also because it limits the cost of a BIG.

17. A basic income can be restricted to just citizens.

Miranda Fleischer, (Prof., Law, U. San Diego School of Law), WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW, 2017, 1196. Proposals for a universal basic income – sometimes known as a basic income guarantee – call for the government to ensure that all citizens (or, in some versions, all adult citizens, or all citizens and non-citizen residents) receive a minimum income on a periodic basis (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually). Such a minimum income would be paid in "cash" rather than in-kind (though we put "cash" in quotation marks because a UBI could be paid out through checks, debit cards, direct deposit arrangements, or digital currency rather than in physical bills). It would not be dependent on whether the recipient holds a job – and is in this sense distinct from the earned income tax credit, which provides benefits only to wage-earners. Nor would it be dependent on whether the recipient participates in job training or otherwise seeks employment.

18. A basic income is no different than a negative income tax.

Philip Alston & Nikki Reisch, (Prof., Law, NYU/Dir., Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, NYU), TAX, INEQUALITY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS, 2019, 543. Before proceeding further, I should clarify the relationship between a "basic income" and the "negative income tax" proposal with which tax scholars may be more familiar. In short, there is no difference. For example, a \$10,000 basic income coupled with a 30 percent marginal tax rate on market income is arithmetically equivalent to a negative income tax of the form $T = -\$10,000 + 0.3M$, where T represents the tax due to (transfer due from) the government, and M represents an individual's market income.

19. A basic income doesn't need to be paid regularly.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 9. A basic income does not only need to be paid regularly. Its amount must also be stable enough and, in particular, immune to sudden declines. This does not mean that it should be fixed. Once in place, it can meaningfully be linked to a price index or, even more meaningfully, to GDP per capita.

20. Basic means common to everyone.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 105. Basic: Common to, or required by, everyone.

21. Basic means providing a substantial amount of protection.

Hilary Hoynes, (Prof., Economics, U. California at Berkeley), THE COMPLEXITIES OF A UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME, Apr. 3, 2020. Retrieved May 14, 2023 from <https://knowablemagazine.org/article/society/2020/universal-basic-income> "Basic" implies the benefit is large enough to create some substantial amount of protection. So, for example, we wouldn't consider the Alaska Permanent Fund to be basic income, because it's not that large.

22. Basic means fundamentally.

a. Basic means fundamental.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 111. Basic: Fundamental.

b. Basic means essential or fundamental.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 117. Basic: Essential; fundamental.

c. Basic means fundamental or underlying.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 136. Basic: Fundamental; underlying.

23. Basic means the simplest or lowest in level.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 105. Basic: Offering or consisting of the minimum required without elaboration or luxury; simplest or lowest in level.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 111. Basic: Simplest or lowest in level.

24. Basic means to form a starting point.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 105. Basic: Forming an essential foundation or starting point.

25. Basic includes extras.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 136. Basic: Excluding extras; e.g. basic pay.

26. Basic means the most important or central.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 63. Basic: Most important or central to something.

27. Basic means the most important or necessary part.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 106. Basic: Forming the most important or most necessary part of something.

28. Basic means that everyone should have it.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 106. Basic: Basic rights, needs are ones that everyone needs or should have.

29. Basic means serving as a base.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 111. Basic: Forming or serving as a base.

30. Basic is a vague term.

Mark Walker, (Prof., Philosophy, New Mexico State U.), FREE MONEY FOR ALL: A BASIC INCOME GUARANTEE SOLUTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, 2016, 4. It would be a mistake to think that the word "basic" in BIG will settle the issue of an appropriate amount. One potential problem in stating an amount stems from the vagueness and ambiguity of the word basic. What exactly does it mean? In one sense, it might mean the bare minimum to avoid dying of starvation or exposure. In that sense, perhaps \$10,000 per annum is far too much. Nine people might be able to share the rent on a bachelor apartment, perhaps three to a bed, sleeping in shifts. Eating noodles and peanut butter sandwiches for many meals might help keep the food bill down. Perhaps by living right on the edge like this, someone might survive on \$5,000 a year in parts of the United States. On the other hand, one might think that basic means something like "minimally decent."

31. Income is money.

- a. Income is money, not another benefit.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 823. Income: The money that you receive from your work or that you receive from investments, the government, etc.

- b. Income means cash and not some other form of benefit.

Hilary Hoynes, (Prof., Economics, U. California at Berkeley), THE COMPLEXITIES OF A UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME, Apr. 3, 2020. Retrieved May 14, 2023 from <https://knowablemagazine.org/article/society/2020/universal-basic-income> And "income" means it's cash rather than some other form of benefit.

- c. Income means cash and not benefits.

Richard McGahey, (Sr. Fellow, New School for Social Research), THE WELFARE STATE REVISITED, 2018, 317. "Income" means, to most proponents, cash, and not some set of in-kind benefits (housing, medical care, vouchers for food or education, etc.).

32. Income can mean more than money.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 822. Income: The amount of monetary or other returns, either earned or unearned, accruing over a given period of time.

33. Income is received on a regular basis.

- a. Income is money received on a regular basis.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 676. Income: Money that is received, esp. on a regular basis, for work or through investments.

- b. Income is received periodically.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 749. Income: The money or other assets received esp. periodically or in a year, from one's business, lands, work.

34. Income can mean a benefit.

S. Stephenson Smith, (Supervising Editor), NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY, 2004, 640. Income: Money or other benefit, periodically received.

35. Income doesn't derive solely from work.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 440. Income: Money that is earned from doing work or received from investments.

36. A basic income is paid in cash, not in kind.

Philippe Van Parijs & Yannick Vanderborght, (Prof., Economic and Social Ethics, U. Louvain/Prof., Political Science, U. St. Louis, Brussels), BASIC INCOME: A RADICAL PROPOSAL FOR A FREE SOCIETY AND A SANE ECONOMY, 2019, 12. Fundamental to the concept of a basic income is that it is paid in cash and not in the form of food, shelter, clothes, and other consumer goods.

37. A basic income applies to all Americans.

Guy Standing, (Research Associate, University of London), BASIC INCOME, AND HOW WE CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN, 2017, 3. We need to start by defining what is meant by a basic income. Although there are a number of variants, which will be discussed in due course, a basic income can be defined as a modest amount of money paid unconditionally to individuals on a regular basis (for example, monthly). It is often called a universal basic income (Um) because it is intended to be paid to all.

H. "Federal government" is defined.

1. Federal government means the central government.

a. Federal government means the government and law of the United States and not the states.

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

b. Federal government refers to the central government of a union of states.

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

c. Federal means of or connected to the central government.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 308. Federal: Of or connected to the central government of some countries.

d. Federal means relating to the central government rather than the government of the states.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 580. Federal: Relating to the central government of a country such as the U.S. rather than the government of one of its states.

e. Federal government means the central government of the United States.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 502. Federal government: Of, relating to, or denoting the central government of the U.S.

f. Federal means denoting the central government of the United States.

Christine Lindberg, (Managing Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 491. Federal: Of or relating to, or denoting the central government of the United States.

g. Federal means relating to the central government.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 532. Federal: Relating to or favoring centralized government.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 596. Federal: Of or relating to the central government of a federation.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 508. Federal: Of, or relating to the central government of a federation as distinct from the governments of its member units.

h. Federal government is the national government.

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

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

i. Federal government means the central government.

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

j. Federal government means central authority and constituent territories.

Mary Cornog, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2007, 297. Federal government: Of or constituting a form of government in which power is distributed between a central authority and constituent territorial units.

2. A federal government is divided.

a. A federal government is divided government.

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

b. Federal means a government in which power is divided by a central authority and constituent units.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 508. Federal: Of, or constituting a form of government in which sovereign power is divided between a central authority and a number of constituent political units.

3. A federal government includes the state governments.

a. Federal government includes the states.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 501-502. Federal government: Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 291. Federal government: Of a system of government in which several states or provinces, etc., form a union but remain independent in internal affairs.

b. Federal government means states united under a central authority.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 377. Federal government: Relating to a system of government in which several states unite under a central authority but remain independent in internal affairs.

c. Federal government includes a union of the states.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 532. Federal: A system of government in which several states or provinces, etc., form a union but remain independent in internal affairs.

d. Federal government can mean a union of the states.

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

I. “Substantially” is defined.

1. Quantitative definitions of substantially.

a. In the context of Social Security benefits, 6% is not substantial.

Josephine Nesbit, (staff writer, Yahoo News), WHY INFLATION’S 6% COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE TO SOCIAL SECURITY COULD BE A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD. Retrieved May 30, 2023 from <https://www.yahoo.com/video/why-inflation-6-cost-living-190008543.html> Social Security benefits are getting a boost for 2022, potentially the biggest bump in the last 40 years. While the annual increase could be as high as 6.2% due to inflation, that monthly check may not go as far as you think. Social Security’s cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), which is calculated each year by using the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, will make the calculation for 2022 based on data through the third quarter, according to CNBC. AARP also noted that the Social Security Administration typically announces the amount of the annual adjustment in October. The increase in benefits typically goes into effect in January. While a 6% increase may seem substantial, it doesn’t necessarily mean a bigger income. “Everything is 6% more expensive these days and is only the minimum needed to maintain the purchasing power that you’ve had all along,” Patrick Hubbard, research associate at the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, told CNBC.

b. A 6.1 percent increase in benefits is a substantial increase, as distinguished from a modest increase.

GREEMAN TOOMEY LAW FIRM, SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS MAY SEE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN BENEFITS IN 2022. 2022. Retrieved May 29, 2023 from <https://www.greemantoomey.com/social-security-recipients-may-see-substantial-increase-in-benefits-in-2022/> SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS MAY SEE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN BENEFITS IN 2022 For years Social Security recipients have seen modest increases in benefits based on cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) increases and some years recipients received no increase in benefits, but that is expected to change in 2022. In a recent story posted by CNBC it was reported that beneficiaries could see a 6.1 percent increase in benefits for 2022. This would be the largest increase in benefits since 1983. The larger than normal increase is due mainly to inflation, according to the story.

c. In the context of Social Security benefits, substantial means 8.7%.

Bob Haegele, (staff writer), SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IN 2023: 5 BIG CHANGES RETIREES SHOULD PLAN FOR. Nov. 27, 2022. Retrieved May 30, 2023 from <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/life/2022/11/28/social-security-benefits-in-2023-5-big-changes-retirees-should-plan-for/69670301007/> Cost of living adjustment (COLA) rises: The SSA has announced that benefit checks will rise 8.7 percent in 2023, a substantial increase even from the 5.9 percent adjustment for 2022, which was already unusually high. In fact, the 2023 COLA is the highest increase since 1981, when it was 11.2 percent. The 8.7 percent adjustment will amount to a \$146 increase in monthly benefits for the average retired worker on Social Security, beginning in January. Specifically, the average check for retired workers will increase from \$1,681 to \$1,827. For a couple with both partners receiving benefits, the estimated payment will increase from \$2,734 to \$2,972, a rise of \$238. Since 1975, the SSA has tied cost of living adjustments to the Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W). The SSA compares the third-quarter CPI-W for the prior year to the third-quarter CPI-W in the current year to determine the COLA. It then adjusts the COLA based on the difference in CPI-W from one year to the next.

d. Substantial means in excess of 35%.

Law Insider, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantial-amount> Substantial Amount means, at the time of determination thereof, an amount in excess of (a) thirty-five percent (35.0%) of total consolidated assets of the Parent and its Subsidiaries determined on a consolidated basis at such time plus (b) consolidated accumulated depreciation of the Parent and its Subsidiaries determined on a consolidated basis at such time.

e. Substantial means in excess of 30%.

Law Insider, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantial-amount> Substantial Amount means, at the time of determination thereof, an amount in excess of 30.0% of total consolidated assets (exclusive of depreciation) at such time of the Borrower and its Subsidiaries determined on a consolidated basis.

f. Substantial means 25%.

Law Insider, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantial-amount> Substantial Amount means, at the time of determination thereof, an amount equal to 25% of Consolidated Total Adjusted Asset Value at such time.

g. Substantial means in excess of 15%.

Law Insider, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantial-amount> Substantial Amount means, at the time of determination thereof, an amount in excess of 15.0% of Total Asset Value as of the last day of the most recently completed fiscal year of the Parent and its Subsidiaries (or, for the period prior to the determination of Total Asset Value for the period ending December 31, 2016, as of the Agreement Date).

h. Substantial means 15% of the sum.

Law Insider, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantial-amount> Substantial Amount means, at the time of determination thereof, an amount greater than or equal to 15% of the sum of (a) total consolidated assets of Borrower and its Subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, at such time, plus (b) accumulated depreciation of Borrower and its Subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, at such time.

i. Substantial means 10%.

Law Insider, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantial-amount> Substantial Amount means, at the time of determination thereof, an amount in excess of 10% of Gross Asset Value at such time.

2. Qualitative definitions of substantially.

a. Substantial means large in size or value.

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

b. Substantial means of considerable size or amount.

Jean McKechnie, (Ed.), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 1817. Substantial: Of considerable size or amount.

c. Substantial means of a considerable size or value.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Eds.), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed. 2006, 1606. Substantial: Of a considerable size or value.

d. Substantial means large in amount or number.

Stephen Bullon, (Ed.), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 4th Ed., 2005, 1657. Substantial: Large in amount or number.

e. Substantial means strong or large.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4th College Edition, 2007, 780. Substantial: Material, strong, large.

f. Substantially means to a large degree.

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

g. Substantially means concerning the essentials of something.

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

h. Substantially means essentially or fundamentally.

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

i. Substantially means concerning the essential points of something.

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

j. Substantially means in essence.

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

k. Substantially means essential.

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

l. Substantially means in essentials.

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

m. Substantial means with regard to essential elements.

Jean McKechnie, (Ed.), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 1817. Substantial: With regard to essential elements.

n. Substantial means of or pertaining to the essence of a thing.

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 2ND Ed., 2001, 1897. Substantial: Of or pertaining to the essence of a thing.

o. Substantial means pertaining to the essence of a thing.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Ed.), RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1306. Substantial: Pertaining to the essence of a thing.

p. Substantial means basic or essential.

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 2ND Ed., 2001, 1897. Substantial: Basic or essential; fundamental.

q. Substantial means fundamental or essential.

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

r. Substantial means of ample or considerable amount.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Ed.), RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1306. Substantial: Of ample or considerable amount, quantity, size, etc.

s. Substantial means of considerable worth.

Jean McKechnie, (Ed.), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 1817. Substantial: Of considerable worth or value.

t. Substantial means of considerable amount or quantity.

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 2ND Ed., 2001, 1897. Substantial: Of ample or considerable amount, quantity, size, etc.

u. Substantially means very much or a lot.

Stephen Bullon, (Ed.), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 4th Ed., 2005, 1657. Substantially: Very much or a lot.

v. Substantially means to a great extent.

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

w. Substantially means to a great or significant extent.

Erin McKean, (Ed.), THE NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2005, 1687. Substantially: To a great or significant extent.

x. Substantially means greatly or markedly.

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

y. Substantial means important or large.

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

z. Substantially means important in material or social terms.

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

aa. Substantial means of considerable importance.

Erin McKean, (Ed.), THE NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2005, 1687. Substantial: Of considerable importance, size, or worth.

bb. Substantial means worthwhile or important.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Eds.), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed. 2006, 1606. Substantial: Worthwhile, important

cc. Substantially means of real importance.

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

dd. Substantially means of great importance or size.

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

ee. Substantially means of considerable importance.

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

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

ff. Substantially means for the most part.

Erin McKean, (Ed.), THE NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2005, 1687. Substantially: For the most part; essentially.

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

gg. Substantially means real and tangible.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Real and tangible rather than imaginary.

hh. Substantial means real, not imaginary.

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

ii. Substantially means real and tangible.

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

jj. Substantial means valuable or real.

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

kk. Substantially means real or significant.

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

ll. Substantially means not imaginary.

Jean McKechnie, (Ed.), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 1817. Substantial: Real, true, not seeming or imaginary.

Joseph Pickett, (Ed.), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1727. Substantial: True or real; not imaginary.

mm. Substantially means having substance.

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

nn. Substantially means tangibly.

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 2ND Ed., 2001, 1897. Substantial: Of a corporeal or material nature; tangible.

oo. Substantial means belonging to or having substance.

Jean McKechnie, (Ed.), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 1817. Substantial: Belonging to or having substance.

pp. Substantial means of real worth or value.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Ed.), RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1306. Substantial: Of real worth, value, or effect.

3. Substantial is a vague term that is difficult to pin down.

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

4. Substantial means without qualification.

Keith T. Smith & Shawn H.T. Denstedt, (Bennett Jones Verchere, Calgary), ALBERTA LAW REVIEW, 1992. Retrieved from HeinOnline, May 15, 2018. Black's Law Dictionary defines "substantially" to mean: Essentially; without material qualification; in the main; in substance; materially; in a substantial manner. About, actually, competently, and essentially.

5. Substantial refers to changes in substance, rather than in form or procedure.

Merriam-Webster, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/legal/substantial%20right> Legal Definition of substantial right : an important or essential right that merits enforcement or protection by the law : a right related to a matter of substance as distinguished from a matter of form

J. "Increase" is defined.

1. Increase is distinct from create.

WORDS AND PHRASES, 1960, 381. "Increased," as used in West's Ann.Cal. Const. art. 12, § 11, providing that the stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased without the consent of the person holding the larger amount of the stock, does not include or apply to the first creation of bonded indebtedness. To give it such meaning would be to inject into the provision the word "create."

2. It is possible to increase from zero.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 20B, 2008, 265. Increase: Salary change of from zero to \$12,000 and \$1,200 annually for mayor and councilmen respectively was an "increase" in salary, and not merely the "fixing" of salary; thus, in absence of compliance with Home Rule Act provisions concerning increase in compensation of elected members of governing authority, mayor and councilmen were properly enjoined from receiving further compensation. Code, § 69-1019; Laws 1967, p. 3323. —King v. Herron, 243 S.E.2d 36, 241 Ga. 5

3. Increase means to make greater.

a. Increase means to make greater in size or amount.

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

b. Increase means to become greater or larger.

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

c. Increase means make or become greater or more numerous.

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

d. Increase means to make something larger or greater.

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

e. Increase means to make greater in size or number.

Ian Brookes, (Ed.), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10TH Ed., 2006, 754. Increase: To make greater in size or number.

f. Increase means to make greater in size, amount, or intensity.

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

- g. Increase can mean to become greater in size or number.

Mairi Robinson, (Editor), CHAMBERS 21ST CENTURY DICTIONARY, 1996, 685. Increase: To make or become greater in size, intensity, or number.
- h. Increase means to become greater or larger.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 702. Increase: To become greater or larger.
- i. Increase means to become greater or more numerous.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Make or become greater or more numerous.
- j. Increase can mean to make or become greater.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4th College Edition, 2007, 396. Increase: To make or become greater, larger.
- k. Increase can mean make or become greater in size or amount.

Erin McKean, (Senior Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 751. Increase: Make or become greater in size, amount, etc., or make more numerous.
- l. Increase means to make greater in number or size.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Ed.), RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 669. Increase: To make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality.
- 4. Increase means to make something larger in number or quantity.

Anne Soukhanov, (Editor), ENCARTA WORLD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 1999, 912. Increase: The make something or become larger in number, quantity, or degree.
- 5. Increase means the amount something is increased.

Anne Soukhanov, (Editor), ENCARTA WORLD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 1999, 912. Increase: The amount by which something is increased.

Mairi Robinson, (Editor), CHAMBERS 21ST CENTURY DICTIONARY, 1996, 685. Increase: The amount by which something increases or is increased.
- 6. Increase means to become progressively larger.

Frederick Mish, (Editor), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 589. Increase: To become progressively greater (as in size, amount, number, or intensity).
- 7. Increase means to grow or enlarge.

Bryan Garner, (Editor), BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, 2009, 835. Increase: The extent of growth or enlargement.
- 8. Increase can mean to grow or expand.

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Eds.), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed. 2006, 824. Increase: Grow or expand
- 9. Increase can mean to improve the quality of.
 - a. Increase can mean to advance in quality.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 751. Increase: Advance in quality, attainment, etc.
 - b. Increase means advance in quality.

Frank Abate, (Editor-in-Chief), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND LANGUAGE GUIDE, 1999, 496. Increase: Advance in quality, attainment, etc.
 - c. Increase means to intensify a quality.

Frank Abate, (Editor-in-Chief), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND LANGUAGE GUIDE, 1999, 496. Increase: Intensify a quality
 - d. Increase means to advance in quality.

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

10. Increase can mean greater in degree.

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

Sandra Anderson, et al. (Editors), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2006, 824. Increase: To make or become greater in size, degree, frequency, etc.

11. Increase means to multiply.

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

Wendalyn Nichols, (Ed.), RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 669. Increase: To multiply by propagation.

12. Increase can mean to make greater in strength.

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, 2ND Ed., 2001, 969. Increase: To make greater in number, size, strength, or quality.

13. Increase can mean to amplify.

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

14. Increase can mean in addition to.

Ian Brookes, (Ed.), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10TH Ed., 2006, 754. Increase: Increment; addition to the original stock.

15. Increase can mean augment.

a. Increase can mean to augment.

Jean McKechnie, (Ed.), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 926. Increase: To augment or make greater in size, quantity, number, value, degree, etc.

b. Increase can mean to augment or supplant.

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

c. Increase means to augment in size, strength, or quality.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Ed.), RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 669. Increase: Augmentation in size, strength, or quality.

16. Increase means to make bigger.

Stephen Bullon, (Ed.), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 4th Ed., 2005, 824. Increase: If you increase something, or if it increases, it becomes bigger in amount, number or degree.

Stephen Bullon, (Managing Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2006, 824. Increase: Bigger in amount, number, or degree.

17. Increase can mean to build up or enlarge.

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

18. Increase can mean to intensify.

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

19. Increase can mean to strengthen.

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

20. Increase means a net increase.

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 07, 309. Increase: Term “increase” as used in statute giving the Energy Commission modification jurisdiction over any alteration, replacement, or improvement of equipment that results in “increase” of 50 megawatts or more in electric generating capacity of existing thermal power plant, refers to “net increase” in power plant’s total generating capacity in deciding whether there has been the requisite 50-megawatt increase as a result of new units being incorporated into the plant. Department of Water & Power v. Energy Resources Conservation & Development Com., 3 Cal.Rptr.2d 289, 2 Cal.App.4th 206.

K. “In” is defined.

1. In means throughout.

WORDS AND PHRASES PERMANENT EDITION, 2008. Vol. 20a, p. 207. Colo. 1887. In the Act of 1861 providing that justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction “in” their respective counties to hear and determine all complaints, the word “in” should be construed to mean “throughout” such counties. Reynolds v. Larkin, 14, p. 114, 117, 10 Colo. 126.

2. In means within.

a. In means within limits.

Merriam-Webster, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in> Definition of in (Entry 1 of 11) 1a—used as a function word to indicate inclusion, location, or position within limits in the lake wounded in the leg in the summer

b. In means located inside or within.

Merriam-Webster, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in> Definition of in (Entry 3 of 11) 1a: that is located inside or within the in part

c. In means within or into.

Merriam-Webster, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in> Definition of in- (Entry 9 of 11) 1: in : within : into : toward : on —usually il- before l illuviation

d. In means inside a place or area.

Cambridge Dictionary, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/in> in preposition US /?n/ UK /?n/ in preposition (INSIDE) A1 inside a container, place, or area, or surrounded or closed off by something: Is Mark still in bed?

e. In means within an object or area.

Cambridge Dictionary, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/in> in preposition, adverb [not gradable] US /?n/ in preposition, adverb [not gradable] (WITHIN) positioned inside or within the limits of something, or contained, surrounded, or enclosed by something: There’s a cup in the cabinet.

Cambridge Dictionary, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/in> in adverb (INSIDE) within an object, area, or substance: We’ve been shut in all day. UK Has the soup got any salt in?

3. In means forming a part of something.

Cambridge Dictionary, 2020. Retrieved May 22, 2020 from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/in> in preposition (PART) A2 forming a part of something: He used to be the lead singer in a rock band.

L. “And/or” means either.

Merriam-Webster, 2022. Retrieved May 30, 2023 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/and%2For>, Definition of and/or —used as a function word to indicate that two words or expressions are to be taken together or individually

M. “The” doesn’t mean all.

Jed Handelsman Shugerman (Professor, Fordham University School of Law), VESTING. 2021. Retrieved May 30, 2023 from <https://www.stanfordlawreview.org/print/article/vesting/> However, the Constitution often uses the word “the” not as a mass noun, but as a formalistic style without more significance. Moreover, even if one assumes that the structure implies exclusivity, and even if one assumes, *arguendo*, that “executive power” (or “take care”) implies removal and other powers, one could reasonably conclude that other branches may not exercise executive power directly (e.g., in *Myers*, the Senate being able to block removals; or in *Bowsher v. Synar*, Congress exercising removal on its own).³⁰ However, it still does not necessarily follow that the executive power is “indefeasible,” i.e., beyond Congress’s power to enact moderate checks and balances (like “good cause” requirements or “neglect of duty” standards) while leaving the exercise of the power in the president’s hands. In other words, even if one accepts an implied structural argument for exclusive separation, it would still co-exist with an implied structure of checks and balances, and the word “vesting” (or the phrases “take care” and “faithfully execute”) would not resolve these ambiguities in favor of indefeasible presidential power. Perhaps words like “all” or “sole” might signal a more robust vesting, but without those words, the textual and historical basis for such strict separationism of “indefeasibility” is unclear.

N. “United States” does not include the territories.

Elizabeth Prelogar, (Acting Solicitor General of the United States), BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN UNITED STATES V. JOSE LUIS VAELO-MADERO, June 2021. Retrieved May 23, 2023 from https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/20/20-303/181129/20210607194124315_20-303tsUnitedStates.pdf When Congress created SSI in 1972, it made the program available in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, but not in Puerto Rico or other Territories. Congress provided, subject to exceptions not at issue here, that a person must be “a resident of the United States” to qualify for SSI, and that a person who stays “outside the United States” for the entirety of a month may not receive SSI benefits for that month. Congress defined the term “United States” for purposes of those provisions to mean “the 50 States and the District of Columbia.”

O. Activists should embrace the demand for a Universal Basic Income.

Rich Whitney, (appellate public defender), NONPROFIT QUARTERLY. Sept. 22, 2021. Retrieved May 23, 2023 from <https://nonprofitquarterly.org/how-universal-basic-income-can-help-build-a-solidarity-economy/> Perhaps most important, activists should embrace the demand for UBI because it would directly and substantively address one of the principal reasons for the solidarity economy movement’s existence—ending senseless and avoidable human suffering. We want a solidarity economy because we want a society and governing bodies that care about people and that will put an end to privation and suffering as a first order of business.