

Chapter 1 : NRS: CHAPTER - CORRECTION AND VACATION OF PLATS

U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Regulations most recently checked for updates: Nov 02, All Titles Title 17 Chapter II Part - RULES AND REGULATIONS, INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF

The map or plat of any city or of any part thereof or addition thereto, filed or recorded in accordance with the then existing law or filed and recorded in accordance with this chapter is, by reason of error or mistake, or lack of sufficient description, or by reason of the fact that the original map or plat is lost or destroyed, or by reason of the fact that there have been filed or recorded two or more conflicting maps or plats for such city or part thereof or addition thereto, is uncertain or ambiguous; or 2. The city council, or other legislative board of any such city, upon its own motion or resolution or upon the petition of any property holder and taxpayer within the city, affected by such loss, destruction, uncertainty, ambiguity, confusion or conflict, may instruct and employ the city surveyor or the county surveyor of the county in which the city is situate, or any other professional land surveyor, to make a complete survey of such city or of such part thereof or addition thereto and to prepare a correct and accurate map or plat of such survey, upon which map or plat all of the blocks, lots, streets, alleys, highways, parks, school property, cemeteries and other properties devoted to public use must be shown. The map or plat must show by course and distance accurate ties with well-known and established section, or quarter section, corner or corners, and with some permanent artificial monument or monuments erected or constructed with definite and exact relation to the center line of the streets of such city or such part thereof or addition thereto and with such marks or monuments of original surveys as may be found and identified, together with an accurate description of each such section, or quarter section, corner, monument or mark. The map must be entitled substantially as follows: The map must bear the sworn certificate of the surveyor making the same and must be made upon vellum, tracing cloth or other material of a permanent nature generally used for such purpose in the engineering profession, and must be drawn to a convenient scale sufficiently large to show clearly all lines and corners of blocks, lots, streets, alleys, highways, parks, school property, cemeteries and other property devoted to public use. Where there is any uncertainty as to the correct position, description or line of any lot, block, street, alley or other piece or parcel of property affected, or wherever there is a conflict or contradiction in point, line, numbering, lettering or other description, by reason of conflicting maps, theretofore filed or recorded, or by reason of mistakes or inaccuracies in any prior map or plat, or otherwise, the same must be clearly shown or indicated. Wherever the line on which fences, buildings or other improvements have been built in accordance with prior maps, plats or surveys, or otherwise, and the same appear to be in conflict with the lines, points or directions, as shown in the map or plat herein provided for, such conflict or conflicts must likewise be clearly shown. The map may be prepared in as many sections and with such changes in scale as may be necessary to show clearly the matters herein required. The city council or other legislative board of the city shall allow to the city engineer or county engineer or other engineer employed for making such survey and maps a reasonable compensation for the services of the engineer so employed and for the services of such assistant or assistants as that engineer may employ in the work and such expenses as are necessary to mark permanently the points and lines of such survey. In the event that the engineer employed shall for any reason fail to complete the work within a reasonable time, the board or council may employ such other and further engineers or surveyors as may be necessary to complete the work. When the survey has been completed and the map or maps, or plat or plats, prepared as provided in NRS The notice shall state briefly the filing of the plat or map, the purpose thereof and the places where the same is on display, and shall notify all persons that may be affected thereby to file their written objections or exceptions thereto, if any they have, with the board or council, not more than 60 days from the date of the first publication of the notice and that after the expiration of such period the maps or plats will be filed with the district court for their adoption and approval in accordance with the provisions of NRS The posting shall be made within 5 days of the first publication. If no newspaper is printed or published within the county, the publication shall be made in a newspaper printed and published in one of the counties nearest thereto. The due publication of the notice shall be shown by the affidavit of the manager or publisher

of the newspaper in which the same is published, and the posting of the notice shall be shown by affidavit of the clerk or of the person posting the notices. The board or council shall also furnish additional blue or blueline prints of the maps or plats at a reasonable cost to any parties desiring such copies. Objections or exceptions to such maps or plats shall be in writing, under the oath of the objecting or excepting party, and shall be filed with the clerk of the board not later than 60 days after the first publication of the notice and the clerk shall endorse his or her filing marks thereon. The objections or exceptions need not be in any precise or particular form, but shall state clearly the nature of the objection or exception and the grounds and facts upon which the same are based, and shall conform so far as may be practicable to pleadings in courts of record. No answer or reply need be made or filed to put such objections or exceptions at issue, but the same shall be considered at issue upon the map or plat and the objections or exceptions thereto. Such objections or exceptions shall be entitled: In the matter of the adoption of a map or plat of and for the City of Such action shall be commenced by the filing of a complaint, in which the plaintiff shall set forth the making and filing of the map or maps, plat or plats, in accordance with the provisions of NRS. Together with the complaint the plaintiff shall file such map or maps, or plat or plats, together with such written objections or exceptions thereto as may have been filed as herein provided, and shall pray the court for an order adopting, fixing and establishing the map or maps, or plat or plats, and fixing, settling, establishing, determining and adjudicating the points, lines, descriptions, metes, bounds, names, numbers and letters of all blocks, lots, streets, alleys, highways, parks, schools, cemeteries and other properties devoted to public use and all lines and corners therein shown. At the time of commencing such action the plaintiff shall cause to be filed in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property is situate, a notice of the pendency of the action, and such notice, when recorded, shall be considered a notice thereof to all persons to the extent and effect now provided by law. The summons in the action need not contain a description by lot or block numbers or by metes and bounds, but shall refer generally to the purpose of the action and shall contain the name of the city or part thereof or addition thereto to be affected by the action. A copy of the summons shall be posted in 3 conspicuous places within the city within 10 days after the filing of the complaint. After the service of the summons and complaint, as herein provided, and the filing of the notice of the pendency of such action and the posting of summons, as in this section specified, all of the property within such city or part thereof or addition thereto shall, for all of the purposes of the action, be conclusively deemed within the jurisdiction of the district court in which such action is brought. If the names of the owner or owners of any of the property within the city shall be unknown to the plaintiff, such fact may be recited in the complaint in the action and any and all such owners impleaded under fictitious names, and the complaint may be thereafter amended if the true names of such fictitious defendants or any of them be thereafter ascertained. The judgment and decree in the action shall be binding and conclusive as to all of the property affected, whether the owners, or one or more thereof, of any of the parcels of property within the city be actually named as party or parties defendant or not. Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; hearing given precedence. Further pleadings may be served and filed in the action in all respects as provided in the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure for other actions and the cause shall proceed in all respects in accordance with the regular practice in courts of record in this State. The findings of fact and conclusions of law and judgment must be made and entered as in other cases, and exceptions, motions for new trial and appeals may be had as provided in NRS and the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure. The court or judge thereof shall in the findings and decree establish a definite map or plat of the city, or part thereof or addition thereto, in accordance with the pleadings and proof, and shall, by reference, make a part of the findings and judgment the map or plat so established. Wherever blocks or parts of blocks in the original lost, destroyed, conflicting, erroneous or faulty maps or plats have been insufficiently or incorrectly platted, numbered or lettered, the omission, insufficiency or fault must be supplied and corrected in accordance with the pleadings and proof. If the map or plat prepared by the surveyor is inadequate or impracticable of use for the judgment, the judgment or decree may require the making of a new map or plat in accordance with the provisions of the findings and judgment. A certified copy of the judgment, together with the map or plat as is established by the court, must be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the action is tried. All the ties and descriptions of section or quarter section corners,

monuments or marks required by NRS. The judgment may require that all prior existing maps in conflict with the map or plat adopted be so marked or identified by the county recorder to show the substitution of the new map or plat in place thereof. A county recorder who records a map or plat pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after recording the map or plat, provide to the county assessor at no charge: The map or plat and the supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor. In the event of any appeal, as mentioned in NRS. Any number of such appeals may be taken separately by the several parties to such action, or one or more of such appellants may join in one appeal. Except as herein otherwise provided, the proceedings on such appeal shall conform with the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure. The city council, or other legislative board of the city, may cause such action to be commenced and prosecuted by the city attorney of such city or the district attorney of the county in which such city is situated or may retain additional or other counsel for the purpose of the action and may allow a reasonable sum for the compensation of the attorney or attorneys so acting. The court or judge trying the cause may refer any questions of fact arising therein to a master or commissioner for findings and determination, and the findings of such master or commissioner shall be subject to review by such court or judge. The court or judge before whom the cause is tried shall have full jurisdiction over all questions that may be properly at issue upon the pleadings, including such issues that may arise by reason of any conflict between the lots, blocks, streets, alleys, highways, parks, cemeteries, schools and other public properties, or the lines or corners thereof, as shown by the map or maps, or plat or plats, filed with the complaint, and the rights or alleged rights of any one or more of the owners of any of the property described in the complaint or embraced in the map or maps, or plat or plats. In the event that it is necessary, for the purpose of fixing and establishing the map or maps, or plat or plats, to devote any pieces or parcels of property owned by any of the defendants within the city, subdivision or addition to public uses as streets or alleys, it shall be proper for the court or judge to appoint three appraisers, who shall appraise and assess the value of such property, and the court may condition the approval of such map or plat on the payment or proper tender by plaintiff to such party defendant of such assessed sum. Any two of such three appraisers shall be competent to act, and their appraisal or assessment shall be subject to review by the court. The court or judge trying the cause shall have full equitable jurisdiction to settle and determine all rights, conflicts and controversies arising out of any situation wherein it is claimed or alleged that improvements owned by any of the defendants encroach upon any streets, alleys or other public places. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as making it obligatory upon such court or judge to decree or vest title in any such defendant or defendants to property necessary for public use. The court or judge may, in the findings and decree, recognize and approve any stipulation, otherwise appearing to be fair and equitable and without fraud or collusion, between the city or town, on the one hand, as plaintiff, and any of the separate or several individual defendants, as to the establishing of such lines, and no such stipulation shall be invalid by reason of the fact that any other defendant or defendants shall not be parties thereto, save and except where such stipulation shall affect the actual property lines of other defendants. No such findings or decree shall be invalid by reason of misjoinder or nonjoinder of parties in or to the action in the settlement of such individual conflicts. The rights and remedies provided for in NRS. Any owner or owners of platted land in an incorporated city may make application in writing to the city council of the city wherein such land is situated for the vacation of the portion of the plat so owned by them, together with such portion of any and all streets, alleys and public ways as adjoin or abut the same. Such application shall particularly describe the portion of the plat, and of the streets, alleys and public ways sought to be vacated, and shall be signed by the applicant or applicants. A copy of such application shall be published at the expense of the applicant or applicants in a newspaper of general circulation published in such city, at least once a week for 3 successive weeks, which publication shall be deemed due and sufficient notice to all persons interested of the nature and purpose of such application. Upon the filing of such application and proof of publication with the city clerk, the city council shall, at its next regular meeting, proceed to hear, consider and dispose of the same, and if the city council be satisfied that neither the public nor any person will be materially injured thereby, it shall order such portion of the plat, streets, alleys and public ways vacated in accordance with such application, a certified copy of which order shall be duly recorded in the office of the recorder of the county

wherein such land is situated. Such county recorder shall endorse the information contained in the order on the original plat. Such owner or owners shall cause to be prepared, at their expense, a revised plat plainly showing the approved vacation, and record it with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located after such revised plat has been approved by the city council. Such revised plat shall comply with all requirements of this chapter. Any person claiming material injury by any order so made by the city council may at any time within 60 days after the date of such order commence an action in the district court having jurisdiction to have such order set aside.

Chapter 2 : 17 CFR f-3 " Multiple class companies LawServer

§ c-3 Definition of certain terms used in section 3(c)(1) of the Act with respect to certain debt securities offered by small business investment companies § c

Code of Federal Regulations Regulations most recently checked for updates: Special purpose entity means a trust, corporation, partnership or other entity organized for the sole purpose of issuing securities that entitle their holders to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from qualifying assets, but does not include a registered investment company. Qualifying assets means financial assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, plus any rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to security holders. A conditional demand feature is not a guarantee. Municipal issuer means a state or territory of the United States including the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision or public instrumentality of a state or territory of the United States. A conduit security does not include a security that is: Government; iii Securities that will mature, as determined without reference to the exceptions in paragraph i of this section regarding interest rate readjustments, or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable, within one business day; or iv Amounts receivable and due unconditionally within one business day on pending sales of portfolio securities. Note to paragraph a For a discussion of additional factors that may be relevant in evaluating certain specific asset types see Investment Company Act Release No. A guarantee includes a letter of credit, financial guaranty bond insurance, and an unconditional demand feature other than an unconditional demand feature provided by the issuer of the security. Government; iii Government securities that are issued by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States that: A Are issued at a discount to the principal amount to be repaid at maturity without provision for the payment of interest; and B Have a remaining maturity date of 60 days or less. It shall be an untrue statement of material fact within the meaning of section 34 b of the Act 15 U. It shall constitute the use of a materially deceptive or misleading name or title within the meaning of section 35 d of the Act 15 U. The government or retail money market fund may continue to use such methods only so long as the board of directors believes that they fairly reflect the market-based net asset value per share and the fund complies with the other requirements of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs c 2 iii and v of this section, and notwithstanding sections 22 e and 27 i of the Act 15 U. A Duration and application of discretionary liquidity fee. Provided however, that if, at the end of a business day, the money market fund has invested thirty percent or more of its total assets in weekly liquid assets, the fund must cease charging the liquidity fee, effective as of the beginning of the next business day. B Duration of temporary suspension of redemptions. Provided, however, that the fund must restore the right of redemption on the earlier of: The money market fund may not suspend the right of redemption pursuant to this section for more than ten business days in any rolling ninety calendar day period. A Amount of default liquidity fee. A liquidity fee may not exceed two percent of the value of the shares redeemed. B Duration and application of default liquidity fee. The requirements of paragraphs c 2 i and ii of this section shall not apply to a government money market fund. Notwithstanding section 27 i of the Act 15 U. The money market fund must maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity appropriate to its investment objective; provided, however, that the money market fund must not: The money market fund must limit its portfolio investments to those United States dollar-denominated securities that at the time of acquisition are eligible securities. A security that is subject to a guarantee may be determined to be an eligible security based solely on whether the guarantee is an eligible security, provided however, that the issuer of the guarantee, or another institution, has undertaken to promptly notify the holder of the security in the event the guarantee is substituted with another guarantee if such substitution is permissible under the terms of the guarantee. A The conditional demand feature is an eligible security; B The underlying security or any guarantee of such security is an eligible security, except that the underlying security or guarantee may have a remaining maturity of more than calendar days. The money market fund must be diversified with respect to issuers of securities acquired by the fund as provided in paragraphs d 3 i and ii of

this section, other than with respect to government securities. A Taxable and national funds. Immediately after the acquisition of any security, a money market fund other than a single state fund must not have invested more than: B Single state funds. Immediately after the acquisition of any security, a single state fund must not have invested: For purposes of making calculations under paragraph d 3 i of this section: The acquisition of a refunded security shall be deemed to be an acquisition of the escrowed government securities. A conduit security shall be deemed to be issued by the person other than the municipal issuer ultimately responsible for payments of interest and principal on the security. D Asset-backed securities - 1 General. E Shares of other money market funds. A money market fund that acquires shares issued by another money market fund in an amount that would otherwise be prohibited by paragraph d 3 i of this section shall nonetheless be deemed in compliance with this section if the board of directors of the acquiring money market fund reasonably believes that the fund in which it has invested is in compliance with this section. F Treatment of certain affiliated entities - 1 General. The money market fund must be diversified with respect to demand features and guarantees acquired by the fund as provided in paragraphs d 3 i , iii , and iv of this section, other than with respect to a demand feature issued by the same institution that issued the underlying security, or with respect to a guarantee or demand feature that is itself a government security. Immediately after the acquisition of any demand feature or guarantee, any security subject to a demand feature or guarantee, or a security directly issued by the issuer of a demand feature or guarantee, a money market fund must not have invested more than ten percent of its total assets in securities issued by or subject to demand features or guarantees from the institution that issued the demand feature or guarantee, subject to paragraphs d 3 i and d 3 iii B of this section. B Tax exempt funds. In the case of a security subject to a demand feature or guarantee from an institution by which the institution guarantees a specified portion of the value of the security, the institution shall be deemed to guarantee the specified portion thereof. B Layered demand features or guarantees. In the case of a security subject to demand features or guarantees from multiple institutions that have not limited the extent of their obligations as described in paragraph d 3 iv A of this section, each institution shall be deemed to have provided the demand feature or guarantee with respect to the entire principal amount of the security. A money market fund that satisfies the applicable diversification requirements of paragraphs d 3 and e of this section shall be deemed to have satisfied the diversification requirements of section 5 b 1 of the Act 15 U. The money market fund may not acquire any illiquid security if, immediately after the acquisition, the money market fund would have invested more than five percent of its total assets in illiquid securities. The money market fund may not acquire any security other than a daily liquid asset if, immediately after the acquisition, the fund would have invested less than ten percent of its total assets in daily liquid assets. This provision does not apply to tax exempt funds. The money market fund may not acquire any security other than a weekly liquid asset if, immediately after the acquisition, the fund would have invested less than thirty percent of its total assets in weekly liquid assets. Upon the occurrence of any of the events specified in paragraphs f 1 i through iii of this section with respect to a portfolio security, the money market fund shall dispose of such security as soon as practicable consistent with achieving an orderly disposition of the security, by sale, exercise of any demand feature or otherwise, absent a finding by the board of directors that disposal of the portfolio security would not be in the best interests of the money market fund which determination may take into account, among other factors, market conditions that could affect the orderly disposition of the portfolio security: For purposes of paragraphs f 1 and 2 of this section, an instrument subject to a demand feature or guarantee shall not be deemed to be in default and an event of insolvency with respect to the security shall not be deemed to have occurred if: Included within the procedures adopted by the board of directors shall be the following: Written procedures shall provide: B Prompt consideration of deviation. C Material dilution or unfair results. The written procedures must require the adviser to provide ongoing review of whether each security other than a government security continues to present minimal credit risks. In the case of a variable rate or floating rate security that is not subject to a demand feature and for which maturity is determined pursuant to paragraph i 1 , i 2 or i 4 of this section, written procedures shall require periodic review of whether the interest rate formula, upon readjustment of its interest rate, can reasonably be expected to cause the security to have a market value that approximates its amortized cost value. Written procedures must provide for: The fund adviser must

include a summary of the significant assumptions made when performing the stress tests. For a period of not less than six years following the replacement of existing procedures with new procedures the first two years in an easily accessible place, a written copy of the procedures and any modifications thereto described in this section must be maintained and preserved. For a period of not less than three years from the date that the credit risks of a portfolio security were most recently reviewed, a written record must be maintained and preserved in an easily accessible place of the determination that a portfolio security is an eligible security, including the determination that it presents minimal credit risks at the time the fund acquires the security, or at such later times or upon such events that the board of directors determines that the investment adviser must reassess whether the security presents minimal credit risks. For a period of not less than three years from the date when the assessment was most recently made, a written record must be preserved and maintained, in an easily accessible place, of the determination required by paragraph g 5 of this section that a variable rate or floating rate security that is not subject to a demand feature and for which maturity is determined pursuant to paragraph i 1, i 2 or i 4 of this section can reasonably be expected, upon readjustment of its interest rate at all times during the life of the instrument, to have a market value that approximates its amortized cost. For a period of not less than three years from the date when the determination was most recently made, a written record must be preserved and maintained, in an easily accessible place, of the determinations required by paragraph g 6 of this section the number of ten percent obligors as that term is used in paragraph d 3 ii D of this section deemed to be the issuers of all or a portion of the asset-backed security for purposes of paragraph d 3 ii D of this section. The written record must include: For a period of not less than three years from the date when the evaluation was most recently made, a written record must be preserved and maintained, in an easily accessible place, of the evaluation required by paragraph g 7 of this section regarding asset-backed securities not subject to guarantees. For a period of not less than three years from the date when the evaluation was most recently made, a written record must be preserved and maintained, in an easily accessible place, of the evaluation required by paragraph g 4 of this section regarding securities subject to one or more demand features or guarantees. For a period of not less than six years the first two years in an easily accessible place, a written copy of the report required under paragraph g 8 ii of this section must be maintained and preserved. The documents preserved pursuant to paragraph h of this section are subject to inspection by the Commission in accordance with section 31 b of the Act 15 U. The money market fund must post prominently on its Web site the following information: A With respect to the money market fund and each class of redeemable shares thereof: Government Agency Debt; Non-U. Treasury Repurchase Agreement, if collateralized only by U. Treasuries including Strips and cash; U. Government Agency Repurchase Agreement, collateralized only by U. Government Agency securities, U. If Other Instrument, include a brief description; 3 CUSIP number if any; 4 Principal amount; 5 The maturity date determined by taking into account the maturity shortening provisions in paragraph i of this section i. Such capacity must include the ability to redeem and sell securities at prices that do not correspond to a stable price per share. A government security that is a variable rate security where the variable rate of interest is readjusted no less frequently than every calendar days shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate. A government security that is a floating rate security shall be deemed to have a remaining maturity of one day. A variable rate security, the principal amount of which, in accordance with the terms of the security, must unconditionally be paid in calendar days or less shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the earlier of the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A variable rate security, the principal amount of which is scheduled to be paid in more than calendar days, that is subject to a demand feature, shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the longer of the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A floating rate security, the principal amount of which, in accordance with the terms of the security, must unconditionally be paid in calendar days or less shall be deemed to have a maturity of one day, except for purposes of determining WAL under paragraph d 1 iii of this section, in which case it shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A floating rate security, the principal

amount of which is scheduled to be paid in more than calendar days, that is subject to a demand feature, shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A repurchase agreement shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the date on which the repurchase of the underlying securities is scheduled to occur, or, where the agreement is subject to demand, the notice period applicable to a demand for the repurchase of the securities. A portfolio lending agreement shall be treated as having a maturity equal to the period remaining until the date on which the loaned securities are scheduled to be returned, or where the agreement is subject to demand, the notice period applicable to a demand for the return of the loaned securities. An investment in a money market fund shall be treated as having a maturity equal to the period of time within which the acquired money market fund is required to make payment upon redemption, unless the acquired money market fund has agreed in writing to provide redemption proceeds to the investing money market fund within a shorter time period, in which case the maturity of such investment shall be deemed to be the shorter period. The board of directors must establish and periodically review written guidelines including guidelines for determining whether securities present minimal credit risks as required in paragraphs d 2 and g 3 of this section and procedures under which the delegate makes such determinations.

Chapter 3 : Chapter II (Ashanti album) - Wikipedia

This is a list of United States Code sections, Statutes at Large, Public Laws, and Presidential Documents, which provide rulemaking authority for this CFR Part.. This list is taken from the Parallel Table of Authorities and Rules provided by GPO [Government Printing Office].

Chapter 4 : It: Chapter Two () - IMDb

(a) Such agreement is made in compliance with the provisions of Â§ b-1; and (b) No other registered management investment company which is either an affiliated person of such company or an affiliated person of such a person is a party to such agreement.

Chapter 5 : 17 CFR a-7 - Money market funds.

All Titles Title 17 Chapter II Part - RULES AND REGULATIONS, INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF View all text of Part [Â§ - Â§ a-1] Â§ e-1 - Brokerage transactions on a securities exchange.

Chapter 6 : NYS OGS - About OGS - Rules, Regulations, and Policies

2. Genetic contributions interact with environmental factors that may trigger genetic vulnerability or "turn on" specific genes. Models for understanding the interaction of genes and the environment: Diathesis-stress model: disorders are the result of underlying risk factors combining with life stressors that cause a disorder to emerge.

Chapter 7 : 17 CFR Chapter II - SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION | US Law | LII / Legal Informa

Section Effect of a Timely and Complete Application Submittal a) An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall not be in violation of the requirement to have a CAAPP permit under Section of the Act if such owner or operator has.

Chapter 8 : 17 CFR e-1 - Brokerage transactions on a securities exchange.

Chapter II - SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (CONTINUED) Section a-2 - Exemption for initial period from vote of security holders on independent public.