

Chapter 1 : Statutes & Constitution :View Statutes : Online Sunshine

*SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES (a) Creditor's Claim by Personal Representative or Representative's (a) Separate Accounting for.*

William Emerson , a Unitarian minister. He first went to Charleston, South Carolina , but found the weather was still too cold. Augustine, Florida , where he took long walks on the beach and began writing poetry. The two engaged in enlightening discussions of religion, society, philosophy, and government. Emerson considered Murat an important figure in his intellectual education. Augustine, Emerson had his first encounter with slavery. At one point, he attended a meeting of the Bible Society while a slave auction was taking place in the yard outside. Although he recovered his mental equilibrium, he died in , apparently from long-standing tuberculosis. His church activities kept him busy, though during this period, facing the imminent death of his wife, he began to doubt his own beliefs. The profession is antiquated. In an altered age, we worship in the dead forms of our forefathers". As he wrote, "This mode of commemorating Christ is not suitable to me. That is reason enough why I should abandon it". Carlyle in particular was a strong influence on him; Emerson would later serve as an unofficial literary agent in the United States for Carlyle, and in March , he tried to persuade Carlyle to come to America to lecture. In October , he moved to Concord, Massachusetts to live with his step-grandfather, Dr. Ezra Ripley , at what was later named The Old Manse. On November 5, , he made the first of what would eventually be some 1, lectures, "The Uses of Natural History", in Boston. This was an expanded account of his experience in Paris. Nature is a language and every new fact one learns is a new word; but it is not a language taken to pieces and dead in the dictionary, but the language put together into a most significant and universal sense. I wish to learn this language, not that I may know a new grammar, but that I may read the great book that is written in that tongue. He gave a lecture to commemorate the th anniversary of the town of Concord on September 12, Edward Waldo Emerson was the father of Raymond Emerson. Literary career and transcendentalism[ edit ] Emerson in On September 8, , the day before the publication of Nature , Emerson met with Frederic Henry Hedge , George Putnam and George Ripley to plan periodic gatherings of other like-minded intellectuals. Its first official meeting was held on September 19, Emerson invited Margaret Fuller , Elizabeth Hoar and Sarah Ripley for dinner at his home before the meeting to ensure that they would be present for the evening get-together. Emerson anonymously published his first essay, "Nature", on September 9, A year later, on August 31, , he delivered his now-famous Phi Beta Kappa address, " The American Scholar ", [74] then entitled "An Oration, Delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge"; it was renamed for a collection of essays which included the first general publication of "Nature" in Though they had likely met as early as , in the fall of , Emerson asked Thoreau, "Do you keep a journal? This was the first time he managed a lecture series on his own, and it was the beginning of his career as a lecturer. He eventually gave as many as 80 lectures a year, traveling across the northern United States as far as St. Louis, Des Moines, Minneapolis, and California. Emerson discounted biblical miracles and proclaimed that, while Jesus was a great man, he was not God: Despite the roar of critics, he made no reply, leaving others to put forward a defense. He was not invited back to speak at Harvard for another thirty years. In the same month, William James was born, and Emerson agreed to be his godfather. Bronson Alcott announced his plans in November to find "a farm of a hundred acres in excellent condition with good buildings, a good orchard and grounds". So we fell apart", he wrote. In , Emerson published his second collection of essays, Essays: This collection included "The Poet", "Experience", "Gifts", and an essay entitled "Nature", a different work from the essay of the same name. Emerson made a living as a popular lecturer in New England and much of the rest of the country. He had begun lecturing in ; by the s he was giving as many as 80 lectures per year. Emerson spoke on a wide variety of subjects, and many of his essays grew out of his lectures. This was more than his earnings from other sources. He wrote that he was "landlord and waterlord of 14 acres, more or less". One of the clearest examples of this can be found in his essay " The Over-soul ": We

live in succession, in division, in parts, in particles. Meantime within man is the soul of the whole; the wise silence; the universal beauty, to which every part and particle is equally related, the eternal ONE. And this deep power in which we exist and whose beatitude is all accessible to us, is not only self-sufficing and perfect in every hour, but the act of seeing and the thing seen, the seer and the spectacle, the subject and the object, are one. We see the world piece by piece, as the sun, the moon, the animal, the tree; but the whole, of which these are shining parts, is the soul. When he arrived, he saw the stumps of trees that had been cut down to form barricades in the February riots. On May 21, he stood on the Champ de Mars in the midst of mass celebrations for concord, peace and labor. His book *English Traits* is based largely on observations recorded in his travel journals and notebooks. Emerson later came to see the American Civil War as a "revolution" that shared common ground with the European revolutions of 1848. The act of Congress is a law which every one of you will break on the earliest occasion--a law which no man can obey, or abet the obeying, without loss of self-respect and forfeiture of the name of gentleman. This filthy enactment was made in the nineteenth century by people who could read and write. I will not obey it. Emerson responded positively, sending Whitman a flattering five-page letter in response. Joining him were nine of the most illustrious intellectuals ever to camp out in the Adirondacks to connect with nature. Invited, but unable to make the trip for diverse reasons, were: William James Stillman was a painter and founding editor of an art journal called the *Crayon*. Stillman was born and grew up in Schenectady which was just south of the Adirondack mountains. He would later travel there to paint the wilderness landscape and to fish and hunt. He would share his experiences in this wilderness to the members of the Saturday Club, raising their interest in this unknown region. Robert Lowell [] and William Stillman would lead the effort to organize a trip to the Adirondacks. They would begin their journey on August 2, 1842, traveling by train, steam boat, stagecoach and canoe guide boats. This would become known as the "Philosophers Camp [] " This event was a landmark in the 19th-century intellectual movement, linking nature with art and literature. He did, however, give a number of lectures during the pre-Civil War years, beginning as early as November, 1840. In this book, Emerson "grappled with some of the thorniest issues of the moment," and "his experience in the abolition ranks is a telling influence in his conclusions. C, at the end of January 1841 He gave a public lecture at the Smithsonian on January 31, 1841, and declared: I call it destitution Emancipation is the demand of civilization". Chase, the secretary of the treasury; Edward Bates, the attorney general; Edwin M. Stanton, the secretary of war; Gideon Welles, the secretary of the navy; and William Seward, the secretary of state. Emerson delivered his eulogy. He often referred to Thoreau as his best friend, [] despite a falling-out that began in 1841 after Thoreau published *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. Emerson served as a pallbearer when Hawthorne was buried in Concord, as Emerson wrote, "in a pomp of sunshine and verdure". Along the way and in California he met a number of dignitaries, including Brigham Young during a stopover in Salt Lake City. He called for help from neighbors and, giving up on putting out the flames, all attempted to save as many objects as possible. He left on October 23, 1842, along with his daughter Ellen [] while his wife Lidian spent time at the Old Manse and with friends. As Holmes wrote, "Emerson is afraid to trust himself in society much, on account of the failure of his memory and the great difficulty he finds in getting the words he wants. It is painful to witness his embarrassment at times".

## Chapter 2 : Operation Inherent Resolve - Wikipedia

*Tent or croupette: Volume of acetylcysteine solution should be sufficient to maintain a very heavy mist in the tent or croupette for the desired period; maintenance of heavy mist may require up to mL of the 10 or 20% solution for a single, continuous treatment. Administer intermittently or for continuous prolonged periods.*

Providing access to public records is a duty of each agency. As each agency increases its use of and dependence on electronic recordkeeping, each agency must provide reasonable public access to records electronically maintained and must ensure that exempt or confidential records are not disclosed except as otherwise permitted by law. If an agency provides access to public records by remote electronic means, such access should be provided in the most cost-effective and efficient manner available to the agency providing the information. An agency must provide a copy of the record in the medium requested if the agency maintains the record in that medium, and the agency may charge a fee in accordance with this chapter. For the purpose of satisfying a public records request, the fee to be charged by an agency if it elects to provide a copy of a public record in a medium not routinely used by the agency, or if it elects to compile information not routinely developed or maintained by the agency or that requires a substantial amount of manipulation or programming, must be in accordance with s. The time, date, location, and nature of a reported crime. The name, sex, age, and address of a person arrested or of the victim of a crime except as provided in s. The time, date, and location of the incident and of the arrest. Documents given or required by law or agency rule to be given to the person arrested, except as provided in s. Be defamatory to the good name of a victim or witness or would jeopardize the safety of such victim or witness; and b. Impair the ability of a state attorney to locate or prosecute a codefendant. Informations and indictments except as provided in s. I of the State Constitution. Record books should be copied or repaired, renovated, or rebound if worn, mutilated, damaged, or difficult to read. Whenever any state, county, or municipal records are in need of repair, restoration, or rebinding, the head of the concerned state agency, department, board, or commission; the board of county commissioners of such county; or the governing body of such municipality may authorize that such records be removed from the building or office in which such records are ordinarily kept for the length of time required to repair, restore, or rebind them. Any public official who causes a record book to be copied shall attest and certify under oath that the copy is an accurate copy of the original book. The copy shall then have the force and effect of the original. Public officials shall assist the division by preparing an inclusive inventory of categories of public records in their custody. The division shall establish a time period for the retention or disposal of each series of records. Upon the completion of the inventory and schedule, the division shall, subject to the availability of necessary space, staff, and other facilities for such purposes, make space available in its records center for the filing of semicurrent records so scheduled and in its archives for noncurrent records of permanent value, and shall render such other assistance as needed, including the microfilming of records so scheduled. Any person unlawfully possessing public records must within 10 days deliver such records to the lawful custodian of public records unless just cause exists for failing to deliver such records. Such officers-elect shall adopt and implement reasonable measures to ensure compliance with the public records obligations set forth in this chapter. A good faith response includes making reasonable efforts to determine from other officers or employees within the agency whether such a record exists and, if so, the location at which the record can be accessed. If an exemption is alleged to exist under or by virtue of s. If the court finds that the asserted exemption is not applicable, it shall order the public record or part thereof in question to be immediately produced for inspection or copying as requested by the person seeking such access. If a civil action is instituted within the day period to enforce the provisions of this section with respect to the requested record, the custodian of public records may not dispose of the record except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction after notice to all affected parties. Fees for remote electronic access provided to the general public shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section. If, in the judgment of the custodian of public

records, this is impossible or impracticable, photographing shall be done in another room or place, as nearly adjacent as possible to the room where the public records are kept, to be determined by the custodian of public records. Where provision of another room or place for photographing is required, the expense of providing the same shall be paid by the person desiring to photograph the public record pursuant to paragraph 4 e. If a fee is not prescribed by law, the following fees are authorized: No more than an additional 5 cents for each two-sided copy; and 3. For all other copies, the actual cost of duplication of the public record. Where provision of another room or place is necessary to photograph public records, the expense of providing the same shall be paid by the person desiring to photograph the public records. The custodian of public records may charge the person making the photographs for supervision services at a rate of compensation to be agreed upon by the person desiring to make the photographs and the custodian of public records. If they fail to agree as to the appropriate charge, the charge shall be determined by the custodian of public records. If the ballots are being examined before the end of the contest period in s. All such candidates, or their representatives, shall be allowed to be present during the inspection or examination. Such person shall maintain the exempt or confidential status of that public record and shall be subject to the same penalties as the custodian of that record for public disclosure of such record. The exemption from s. This section may not be used by any inmate as the basis for failing to timely litigate any postconviction action. Keep and maintain public records required by the public agency to perform the service. Ensure that public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements are not disclosed except as authorized by law for the duration of the contract term and following completion of the contract if the contractor does not transfer the records to the public agency. Upon completion of the contract, transfer, at no cost, to the public agency all public records in possession of the contractor or keep and maintain public records required by the public agency to perform the service. If the contractor transfers all public records to the public agency upon completion of the contract, the contractor shall destroy any duplicate public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements. If the contractor keeps and maintains public records upon completion of the contract, the contractor shall meet all applicable requirements for retaining public records. If the public agency does not possess the requested records, the public agency shall immediately notify the contractor of the request, and the contractor must provide the records to the public agency or allow the records to be inspected or copied within a reasonable time. The court determines that the contractor unlawfully refused to comply with the public records request within a reasonable time; and 2. At least 8 business days before filing the action, the plaintiff provided written notice of the public records request, including a statement that the contractor has not complied with the request, to the public agency and to the contractor. Such notices must be sent by common carrier delivery service or by registered, Global Express Guaranteed, or certified mail, with postage or shipping paid by the sender and with evidence of delivery, which may be in an electronic format. A person who has taken such an examination has the right to review his or her own completed examination. Sealed bids, proposals, or replies received by an agency pursuant to a competitive solicitation are exempt from s. I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of an intended decision or until 30 days after opening the bids, proposals, or final replies, whichever is earlier. If an agency rejects all bids, proposals, or replies submitted in response to a competitive solicitation and the agency concurrently provides notice of its intent to reissue the competitive solicitation, the rejected bids, proposals, or replies remain exempt from s. I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of an intended decision concerning the reissued competitive solicitation or until the agency withdraws the reissued competitive solicitation. A bid, proposal, or reply is not exempt for longer than 12 months after the initial agency notice rejecting all bids, proposals, or replies. I of the State Constitution until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings. For purposes of capital collateral litigation as set forth in s. This exemption is not waived by the release of such public record to another public employee or officer of the same agency or any person consulted by the agency attorney. When asserting the right to withhold a public record pursuant to this paragraph, the agency shall identify the potential parties to

any such criminal or civil litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings. The designation of agency-produced software as sensitive does not prohibit an agency head from sharing or exchanging such software with another public agency. United States Census Bureau address information, including maps showing structure location points, agency records that verify addresses, and agency records that identify address errors or omissions, which is held by an agency pursuant to the Local Update of Census Addresses Program authorized under 13 U. Such information may be released to another agency or governmental entity in the furtherance of its duties and responsibilities under the Local Update of Census Addresses Program. An agency performing duties and responsibilities under the Local Update of Census Addresses Program shall have access to any other confidential or exempt information held by another agency if such access is necessary in order to perform its duties and responsibilities under the program. Active criminal intelligence information and active criminal investigative information are exempt from s. I of the State Constitution, during the period in which the information constitutes active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information. This exemption is remedial in nature, and it is the intent of the Legislature that the exemption be applied to requests for information received before, on, or after the effective date of this paragraph. Any comprehensive inventory of state and local law enforcement resources compiled pursuant to part I, chapter 23, and any comprehensive policies or plans compiled by a criminal justice agency pertaining to the mobilization, deployment, or tactical operations involved in responding to an emergency, as defined in s. I of the State Constitution and unavailable for inspection, except by personnel authorized by a state or local law enforcement agency, the office of the Governor, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Law Enforcement, or the Division of Emergency Management as having an official need for access to the inventory or comprehensive policies or plans. I of the State Constitution, until such time as the criminal case is finally determined by adjudication, dismissal, or other final disposition. All complaints and other records in the custody of any agency which relate to a complaint of discrimination relating to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status in connection with hiring practices, position classifications, salary, benefits, discipline, discharge, employee performance, evaluation, or other related activities are exempt from s. I of the State Constitution until a finding is made relating to probable cause, the investigation of the complaint becomes inactive, or the complaint or other record is made part of the official record of any hearing or court proceeding. This exemption does not affect any function or activity of the Florida Commission on Human Relations. If an alleged victim chooses not to file a complaint and requests that records of the complaint remain confidential, all records relating to an allegation of employment discrimination are confidential and exempt from s. The following criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information is confidential and exempt from s. I of the State Constitution: Any information that reveals the identity of the victim of the crime of child abuse as defined by chapter or that reveals the identity of a person under the age of 18 who is the victim of the crime of human trafficking proscribed in s. Any information that may reveal the identity of a person who is a victim of any sexual offense, including a sexual offense proscribed in s. A photograph, videotape, or image of any part of the body of the victim of a sexual offense prohibited under s. Criminal investigative information and criminal intelligence information made confidential and exempt under this paragraph may be disclosed by a law enforcement agency: In the furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities. For print, publication, or broadcast if the law enforcement agency determines that such release would assist in locating or identifying a person that such agency believes to be missing or endangered. The information provided should be limited to that needed to identify or locate the victim and not include the sexual nature of the offense committed against the person. To another governmental agency in the furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities. This exemption applies to such confidential and exempt criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information held by a law enforcement agency before, on, or after the effective date of the exemption. Any document that reveals the identity, home or employment telephone number, home or employment address, or personal assets of the victim of a crime and identifies that person as the victim of a crime, which document is received by any agency that regularly

**DOWNLOAD PDF PERSONAL, 100, 119 ; INDEPENDENT, 103, 119 ;  
SEPARATE, 104, 119; ABSOLUTE, 108, 119.**

receives information from or concerning the victims of crime, is exempt from s. Any information not otherwise held confidential or exempt from s. I of the State Constitution, upon written request by the victim, which must include official verification that an applicable crime has occurred. Such information shall cease to be exempt 5 years after the receipt of the written request. Any information in a videotaped statement of a minor who is alleged to be or who is a victim of sexual battery, lewd acts, or other sexual misconduct proscribed in chapter or in s. A public employee or officer who has access to a videotaped statement of a minor who is alleged to be or who is a victim of sexual battery, lewd acts, or other sexual misconduct proscribed in chapter or in s. A person who violates this provision commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. I of the State Constitution until the investigation ceases to be active, or until the agency provides written notice to the employee who is the subject of the complaint, either personally or by mail, that the agency has either: 1. Concluded the investigation with a finding not to proceed with disciplinary action or file charges; or 2. Concluded the investigation with a finding to proceed with disciplinary action or file charges. As used in this paragraph, the term: An agent must possess written authorization of the recorded person to act on his or her behalf. A body camera recording, or a portion thereof, is confidential and exempt from s. I of the State Constitution if the recording: Is taken within the interior of a private residence; b.

### Chapter 3 : Donald Trump - Wikipedia

*(40 ILCS 5/) (from Ch. 1/2, par. ) Sec. Continuation of prior statutes. The provisions of this Code insofar as they are the same or substantially the same as those of any prior statute, shall be construed as a continuation of such prior statute and not as a new enactment.*

Georgia was brought under this jurisdictional provision to recover under a contract for supplies executed with the state during the Revolution. Four of the five Justices agreed that a state could be sued under this Article III jurisdictional provision and that under section 13 of the Act the Supreme Court properly had original jurisdiction. It did not, as other possible versions of the Amendment would have done, altogether bar suits against states in the federal courts. *Bank of the United States*, 15 the Court, again through Chief Justice Marshall, held that the Bank of the United States 16 could sue the Treasurer of Ohio, over Eleventh Amendment objections, because the plaintiff sought relief against a state officer rather than against the state itself. This ruling embodied two principles, one of which has survived and one of which the Marshall Court itself soon abandoned. The latter holding was that a suit is not one against a state unless the state is a named party of record. Following the war, Congress effectively gave the federal courts general federal question jurisdiction, 19 at a time when a large number of states in the South were defaulting on their revenue bonds in violation of the Contract Clause of the Constitution. Admitting that the Amendment on its face prohibited only the entertaining of a suit against a state by citizens of another state, or citizens or subjects of a foreign state, the Court nonetheless thought the literal language was an insufficient basis for decision. The letter is appealed to now, as it was then, as a ground for sustaining a suit brought by an individual against a State. The reason against it is as strong in this case as it was in that. It is an attempt to strain the Constitution and the law to a construction never imagined or dreamed of. The suability of a State without its consent was a thing unknown to the law. Then, in *Ex parte New York* No. It is true the Amendment speaks only of suits in law or equity; but this is because. Behind the words of the constitutional provisions are postulates which limit and control. Florida, 35 that Congress lacks the power under Article I to abrogate state immunity under the Eleventh Amendment , and with its ruling in *Alden v. Maine* 36 that the broad principle of sovereign immunity reflected in the Eleventh Amendment bars suits against states in state courts as well as federal. Having previously reserved the question of whether federal statutory rights could be enforced in state courts, 37 the Court in *Alden v. Both Seminole Tribe and Alden* were also 5â€™4 decisions with the four dissenting Justices maintaining that *Hans* was wrongly decided. This now-institutionalized 5â€™4 split continued with *Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority*, 40 which held that state sovereign immunity also applies to quasi-judicial proceedings in federal agencies. The operator of a cruise ship devoted to gambling had been denied entry to the Port of Charleston, and subsequently filed a complaint with the Federal Maritime Commission, alleging a violation of the Shipping Act of One view of the Amendment, set out above in the discussion of *Hans v. That view finds present day expression. Jordan*, 44 in which the Court held that a state could properly raise its Eleventh Amendment defense on appeal after having defended and lost on the merits in the trial court. But upon entering the Union the states surrendered their sovereignty to some undetermined and changing degree to the national government, a sovereign that does not have plenary power over them but that is more than their coequal. *Hall*, 58 perfectly illustrates the difficulty. Although it recognized that the rule during the framing of the Constitution was that a state could not be sued without its consent in the courts of another sovereign, the Court discerned no evidence in the federal constitutional structure, in the specific language, or in the intention of the Framers, that would impose a general, federal constitutional constraint upon the action of a state in authorizing suit in its own courts against another state. *Chisholm* held, and enactment of the Eleventh Amendment reversed the holding, that the states had given up their immunity to suit in diversity cases based on common law or state law causes of action; *Hans v. Louisiana* and subsequent cases held that the Amendment in effect codified an understanding of broader immunity to

suits based on federal causes of action. In other cases, the Eleventh Amendment does not apply because the procedural posture is such that the Court does not view them as being against a state. As discussed below, this latter doctrine is most often seen in suits to enjoin state officials. However, it has also been invoked in bankruptcy and admiralty cases, where the res, or property in dispute, is in fact the legal target of a dispute. The immunity of a state from suit is a privilege which it may waive at its pleasure. A state may expressly consent to being sued in federal court by statute. One of the two primary grounds for finding lack of immunity was that by taking control of a railroad which was subject to the FELA, enacted some 20 years previously, the state had effectively accepted the imposition of the Act and consented to suit. Further, even if a state becomes amenable to suit under a statutory condition on accepting federal funds, remedies, especially monetary damages, may be limited, absent express language to the contrary. *Barnard*, 85 the state had filed a claim for disputed money deposited in a federal court, and the Court held that the state could not thereafter complain when the court awarded the money to another claimant. However, the Court is loath to find a waiver simply because of the decision of an official or an attorney representing the state to litigate the merits of a suit, so that a state may at any point in litigation raise a claim of immunity based on whether that official has the authority under state law to make a valid waiver. If a state voluntarily agrees to removal of a state action to federal court, the Court has held it may not then invoke a defense of sovereign immunity and thereby gain an unfair tactical advantage. The Constitution grants Congress power to regulate state action by legislation. At least in some instances when Congress does so, it may subject the states themselves to suit by individuals to implement the legislation. The clearest example arises from the Civil War Amendments, which directly restrict state powers and expressly authorize Congress to enforce these restrictions through appropriate legislation. Twenty-five years earlier the Court had stated that same principle, 93 but only as an alternative holding, and a later case had set forth a more restrictive rule. The dissenters disputed each of these strands of the argument, and, while recognizing the Fourteenth Amendment abrogation power, would have held that no such power existed under Article I. Article I cannot be used to circumvent the constitutional limitations placed upon federal jurisdiction.

## Chapter 4 : Ralph Waldo Emerson - Wikipedia

*One author 2. Two or more works by the same author(s) Work from a website Online book or part of a book scene, and line numbers; separate them.*

Definitions 2 Except as otherwise provided in this title, as used in this title, the following terms and their variant forms mean the following: The work includes the overall form as well as the arrangement and composition of spaces and elements in the design, but does not include individual standard features. Such works shall include works of artistic craftsmanship insofar as their form but not their mechanical or utilitarian aspects are concerned; the design of a useful article, as defined in this section, shall be considered a pictorial, graphic, or sculptural work only if, and only to the extent that, such design incorporates pictorial, graphic, or sculptural features that can be identified separately from, and are capable of existing independently of, the utilitarian aspects of the article. The offering to distribute copies or phonorecords to a group of persons for purposes of further distribution, public performance, or public display, constitutes publication. A public performance or display of a work does not of itself constitute publication. A work of visual art does not include—

A i any poster, map, globe, chart, technical drawing, diagram, model, applied art, motion picture or other audiovisual work, book, magazine, newspaper, periodical, data base, electronic information service, electronic publication, or similar publication; ii any merchandising item or advertising, promotional, descriptive, covering, or packaging material or container; iii any portion or part of any item described in clause i or ii ; B any work made for hire; or C any work not subject to copyright protection under this title. In determining whether any work is eligible to be considered a work made for hire under paragraph 2 , neither the amendment contained in section d of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of , as enacted by section a 9 of Public Law , nor the deletion of the words added by that amendment—

A shall be considered or otherwise given any legal significance, or B shall be interpreted to indicate congressional approval or disapproval of, or acquiescence in, any judicial determination, by the courts or the Copyright Office. Paragraph 2 shall be interpreted as if both section 2 a 1 of the Work Made for Hire and Copyright Corrections Act of and section d of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of , as enacted by section a 9 of Public Law , were never enacted, and without regard to any inaction or awareness by the Congress at any time of any judicial determinations. Subject matter of copyright: In general 28 a Copyright protection subsists, in accordance with this title, in original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. Works of authorship include the following categories: Compilations and derivative works a The subject matter of copyright as specified by section includes compilations and derivative works, but protection for a work employing preexisting material in which copyright subsists does not extend to any part of the work in which such material has been used unlawfully. The copyright in such work is independent of, and does not affect or enlarge the scope, duration, ownership, or subsistence of, any copyright protection in the preexisting material. National origin 29 a Unpublished Works. Whenever the President finds that a particular foreign nation extends, to works by authors who are nationals or domiciliaries of the United States or to works that are first published in the United States, copyright protection on substantially the same basis as that on which the foreign nation extends protection to works of its own nationals and domiciliaries and works first published in that nation, the President may by proclamation extend protection under this title to works of which one or more of the authors is, on the date of first publication, a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of that nation, or which was first published in that nation. The President may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under a proclamation. For purposes of paragraph 2 , a work that is published in the United States or a treaty party within 30 days after publication in a foreign nation that is not a treaty party shall be considered to be first published in the United States or such treaty party, as the case may

be. Any rights in a work eligible for protection under this title that derive from this title, other Federal or State statutes, or the common law, shall not be expanded or reduced by virtue of, or in reliance upon, the provisions of the Berne Convention, or the adherence of the United States thereto. Copyright in restored works 31 a Automatic Protection and Term. B Any work in which copyright is restored under this section shall subsist for the remainder of the term of copyright that the work would have otherwise been granted in the United States if the work never entered the public domain in the United States. Acceptance of a notice by the Copyright Office is effective as to any reliance parties but shall not create a presumption of the validity of any of the facts stated therein. Service on a reliance party is effective as to that reliance party and any other reliance parties with actual knowledge of such service and of the contents of that notice. In the event that notice is provided under both subparagraphs A and B , the month period referred to in such subparagraphs shall run from the earlier of publication or service of notice. If the notice is signed by an agent, the agency relationship must have been constituted in a writing signed by the owner before the filing of the notice. The Copyright Office may specifically require in regulations other information to be included in the notice, but failure to provide such other information shall not invalidate the notice or be a basis for refusal to list the restored work in the Federal Register. Notices of corrections for such minor errors or omissions shall be accepted after the period established in subsection d 2 A i. Notices shall be published in the Federal Register pursuant to subparagraph B. B i The Register of Copyrights shall publish in the Federal Register, commencing not later than 4 months after the date of restoration for a particular nation and every 4 months thereafter for a period of 2 years, lists identifying restored works and the ownership thereof if a notice of intent to enforce a restored copyright has been filed. C The Register of Copyrights is authorized to fix reasonable fees based on the costs of receipt, processing, recording, and publication of notices of intent to enforce a restored copyright and corrections thereto. D i Not later than 90 days before the date the Agreement on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property referred to in section 15 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act enters into force with respect to the United States, the Copyright Office shall issue and publish in the Federal Register regulations governing the filing under this subsection of notices of intent to enforce a restored copyright. If the notice is signed by an agent, the agency relationship must have been constituted in writing and signed by the owner before service of the notice. The President may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under such a proclamation. United States Government works 37 Copyright protection under this title is not available for any work of the United States Government, but the United States Government is not precluded from receiving and holding copyrights transferred to it by assignment, bequest, or otherwise. Exclusive rights in copyrighted works 38 Subject to sections through , the owner of copyright under this title has the exclusive rights to do and to authorize any of the following: Rights of certain authors to attribution and integrity 39 a Rights of Attribution and Integrity. The authors of a joint work of visual art are coowners of the rights conferred by subsection a in that work. Such instrument shall specifically identify the work, and uses of that work, to which the waiver applies, and the waiver shall apply only to the work and uses so identified. In the case of a joint work prepared by two or more authors, a waiver of rights under this paragraph made by one such author waives such rights for all such authors. Transfer of ownership of any copy of a work of visual art, or of a copyright or any exclusive right under a copyright, shall not constitute a waiver of the rights conferred by subsection a. Except as may otherwise be agreed by the author in a written instrument signed by the author, a waiver of the rights conferred by subsection a with respect to a work of visual art shall not constitute a transfer of ownership of any copy of that work, or of ownership of a copyright or of any exclusive right under a copyright in that work. Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use 40 Notwithstanding the provisions of sections and A , the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching including multiple copies for classroom use , scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall includeâ€” 1 the purpose and character of the use, including

whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; 2 the nature of the copyrighted work; 3 the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and 4 the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work. The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors. For purposes of this subsection, a format shall be considered obsolete if the machine or device necessary to render perceptible a work stored in that format is no longer manufactured or is no longer reasonably available in the commercial marketplace. Provided, That such equipment displays a notice that the making of a copy may be subject to the copyright law; 2 excuses a person who uses such reproducing equipment or who requests a copy or phonorecord under subsection d from liability for copyright infringement for any such act, or for any later use of such copy or phonorecord, if it exceeds fair use as provided by section ; 3 shall be construed to limit the reproduction and distribution by lending of a limited number of copies and excerpts by a library or archives of an audiovisual news program, subject to clauses 1 , 2 , and 3 of subsection a ; or 4 in any way affects the right of fair use as provided by section , or any contractual obligations assumed at any time by the library or archives when it obtained a copy or phonorecord of a work in its collections. Provided, That nothing in this clause prevents a library or archives from participating in interlibrary arrangements that do not have, as their purpose or effect, that the library or archives receiving such copies or phonorecords for distribution does so in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work. Effect of transfer of particular copy or phonorecord 42 a Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 , the owner of a particular copy or phonorecord lawfully made under this title, or any person authorized by such owner, is entitled, without the authority of the copyright owner, to sell or otherwise dispose of the possession of that copy or phonorecord. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, copies or phonorecords of works subject to restored copyright under section A that are manufactured before the date of restoration of copyright or, with respect to reliance parties, before publication or service of notice under section A e , may be sold or otherwise disposed of without the authorization of the owner of the restored copyright for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage only during the month period beginning onâ€” 1 the date of the publication in the Federal Register of the notice of intent filed with the Copyright Office under section A A , or 2 the date of the receipt of actual notice served under section A 2 B , whichever occurs first. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall apply to the rental, lease, or lending of a phonorecord for nonprofit purposes by a nonprofit library or nonprofit educational institution. The transfer of possession of a lawfully made copy of a computer program by a nonprofit educational institution to another nonprofit educational institution or to faculty, staff, and students does not constitute rental, lease, or lending for direct or indirect commercial purposes under this subsection. B This subsection does not apply toâ€” i a computer program which is embodied in a machine or product and which cannot be copied during the ordinary operation or use of the machine or product; or ii a computer program embodied in or used in conjunction with a limited purpose computer that is designed for playing video games and may be designed for other purposes. C Nothing in this subsection affects any provision of chapter 9 of this title. B Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of the Computer Software Rental Amendments Act of , and at such times thereafter as the Register of Copyrights considers appropriate, the Register of Copyrights, after consultation with representatives of copyright owners and librarians, shall submit to the Congress a report stating whether this paragraph has achieved its intended purpose of maintaining the integrity of the copyright system while providing nonprofit libraries the capability to fulfill their function. Such report shall advise the Congress as to any information or recommendations that the Register of Copyrights considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection. Such violation shall not be a criminal offense under section or cause such person to be subject to the criminal penalties set forth in section of title Exemption of certain performances and displays 43 Notwithstanding the provisions of section , the following are not infringements of copyright: For purposes of this section the social functions of any college or university fraternity or sorority shall not be included unless the social function is held solely to raise funds for a specific charitable purpose; and 11 the

making imperceptible, by or at the direction of a member of a private household, of limited portions of audio or video content of a motion picture, during a performance in or transmitted to that household for private home viewing, from an authorized copy of the motion picture, or the creation or provision of a computer program or other technology that enables such making imperceptible and that is designed and marketed to be used, at the direction of a member of a private household, for such making imperceptible, if no fixed copy of the altered version of the motion picture is created by such computer program or other technology. The exemptions provided under paragraph 5 shall not be taken into account in any administrative, judicial, or other governmental proceeding to set or adjust the royalties payable to copyright owners for the public performance or display of their works. Royalties payable to copyright owners for any public performance or display of their works other than such performances or displays as are exempted under paragraph 5 shall not be diminished in any respect as a result of such exemption. The term does not refer to activities that use, in 1 or more class sessions of a single course, such works as textbooks, course packs, or other material in any media, copies or phonorecords of which are typically purchased or acquired by the students in higher education for their independent use and retention or are typically purchased or acquired for elementary and secondary students for their possession and independent use. For purposes of paragraph 2 , accreditation” A with respect to an institution providing post-secondary education, shall be as determined by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the Council on Higher Education Accreditation or the United States Department of Education; and B with respect to an institution providing elementary or secondary education, shall be as recognized by the applicable state certification or licensing procedures. For purposes of paragraph 2 , no governmental body or accredited nonprofit educational institution shall be liable for infringement by reason of the transient or temporary storage of material carried out through the automatic technical process of a digital transmission of the performance or display of that material as authorized under paragraph 2. No such material stored on the system or network controlled or operated by the transmitting body or institution under this paragraph shall be maintained on such system or network in a manner ordinarily accessible to anyone other than anticipated recipients. No such copy shall be maintained on the system or network in a manner ordinarily accessible to such anticipated recipients for a longer period than is reasonably necessary to facilitate the transmissions for which it was made. Nothing in paragraph 11 shall be construed to imply further rights under section of this title, or to have any effect on defenses or limitations on rights granted under any other section of this title or under any other paragraph of this section. Secondary transmissions of broadcast programming by cable

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â€” All personal identifying information contained in records relating to an individual's personal health or eligibility for health-related services held by the Department of Health is confidential and exempt from s. (1) and s. 24(a), Art. 1 of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

But, by the God that made me, I will cease to exist before I yield to a connection on such terms as the British Parliament propose; and in this, I think I speak the sentiments of America. Relations had been deteriorating between the colonies and the mother country since Parliament enacted a series of measures to increase revenue from the colonies, such as the Stamp Act of and the Townshend Acts of Parliament believed that these acts were a legitimate means of having the colonies pay their fair share of the costs to keep them in the British Empire. The colonies were not directly represented in Parliament, and colonists argued that Parliament had no right to levy taxes upon them. Many colonists saw the Coercive Acts as a violation of the British Constitution and thus a threat to the liberties of all of British America , so the First Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in September to coordinate a response. Congress organized a boycott of British goods and petitioned the king for repeal of the acts. These measures were unsuccessful because King George and the ministry of Prime Minister Lord North were determined to enforce parliamentary supremacy in America. As the king wrote to North in November , "blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent". Paine connected independence with Protestant beliefs as a means to present a distinctly American political identity, thereby stimulating public debate on a topic that few had previously dared to openly discuss, [26] and public support for separation from Great Britain steadily increased after its publication. John Adams , a strong supporter of independence, believed that Parliament had effectively declared American independence before Congress had been able to. Delegates had been elected to Congress by 13 different governments, which included extralegal conventions, ad hoc committees, and elected assemblies, and they were bound by the instructions given to them. Regardless of their personal opinions, delegates could not vote to declare independence unless their instructions permitted such an action. For Congress to declare independence, a majority of delegations would need authorization to vote for it, and at least one colonial government would need to specifically instruct its delegation to propose a declaration of independence in Congress. Between April and July , a "complex political war" [32] was waged to bring this about. Historian Pauline Maier identifies more than ninety such declarations that were issued throughout the Thirteen Colonies from April to July Some were formal written instructions for Congressional delegations, such as the Halifax Resolves of April 12, with which North Carolina became the first colony to explicitly authorize its delegates to vote for independence. John Adams wrote the preamble, which stated that because King George had rejected reconciliation and was hiring foreign mercenaries to use against the colonies, "it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed". The part of the resolution relating to declaring independence read: Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. Opponents of the resolution conceded that reconciliation was unlikely with Great Britain, while arguing that declaring independence was premature, and that securing foreign aid should take priority. All Congress needed to do, they insisted, was to "declare a fact which already exists". The final push This idealized depiction of left to right Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson working on the Declaration was widely reprinted by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris , On June 14, the Connecticut Assembly instructed its delegates to propose independence and, the following day, the legislatures of New Hampshire and Delaware authorized their delegates to declare independence. But Samuel Chase went to Maryland and, thanks to local resolutions in favor of independence, was able to get the Annapolis Convention to change its mind on June When Congress had been considering the resolution of independence on June 8, the New York Provincial Congress

told the delegates to wait. Physical history of the United States Declaration of Independence Political maneuvering was setting the stage for an official declaration of independence even while a document was being written to explain the decision. The committee left no minutes, so there is some uncertainty about how the drafting process proceeded; contradictory accounts were written many years later by Jefferson and Adams, too many years to be regarded as entirely reliable—although their accounts are frequently cited. The committee presented this copy to the Congress on June 28, A vote was taken after a long day of speeches, each colony casting a single vote, as always. Pennsylvania and South Carolina voted against declaring independence. The New York delegation abstained, lacking permission to vote for independence. Delaware cast no vote because the delegation was split between Thomas McKean who voted yes and George Read who voted no. The remaining nine delegations voted in favor of independence, which meant that the resolution had been approved by the committee of the whole. The next step was for the resolution to be voted upon by Congress itself. In the Pennsylvania delegation, Dickinson and Robert Morris abstained, allowing the delegation to vote three-to-two in favor of independence. The tie in the Delaware delegation was broken by the timely arrival of Caesar Rodney , who voted for independence. The New York delegation abstained once again since they were still not authorized to vote for independence, although they were allowed to do so a week later by the New York Provincial Congress. With this, the colonies had officially severed political ties with Great Britain. Over several days of debate, they made a few changes in wording and deleted nearly a fourth of the text and, on July 4, , the wording of the Declaration of Independence was approved and sent to the printer for publication. The engrossed copy was made later shown at the top of this article. Note that the opening lines differ between the two versions. The word "unanimous" was inserted as a result of a Congressional resolution passed on July 19, Resolved, That the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title and stile of "The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America," and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress. Independence amounted to a new status of interdependence: America thus became a member of the international community, which meant becoming a maker of treaties and alliances, a military ally in diplomacy, and a partner in foreign trade on a more equal basis. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism , it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government , and to provide new Guards for their future security. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant , is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. The conditions that justified revolution have been shown. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. The conclusion contains, at its core, the Lee Resolution that had been passed on July 2. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor. Two future presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams and a father and great-grandfather of two other presidents Benjamin Harrison were among the signatories. Edward Rutledge age 26 was the youngest signer, and Benjamin Franklin age 70 was the oldest signer. The fifty-six signers of the Declaration represented the new

**DOWNLOAD PDF PERSONAL, 100, 119 ; INDEPENDENT, 103, 119 ;  
SEPARATE, 104, 119; ABSOLUTE, 108, 119.**

states as follows from north to south:

**Chapter 6 : (4R)[(1R)-1,2-Dihydroxyethyl][(1R)phenylethyl]pyrrolidinone**

*i uniform probate code table of contents \_\_\_\_\_ article i general provisions, definitions and probate jurisdiction of court part 1.*

**Chapter 7 : Ancef Monograph for Professionals - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)**

*The averages of 3, interstitial glucose values retrieved from the CGM and their corresponding finger stick capillary blood glucose were  $\pm 21$  and  $\pm 17$  mg/dl, respectively, with a mean absolute difference of  $\pm$  %.*

**Chapter 8 : United States Declaration of Independence - Wikipedia**

*Index. Index A. The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition text © by The University of [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) Chicago Manual of Style 16th edition text © by The.*

**Chapter 9 : FRB: Z.1 Release - Financial Accounts of the United States - Current Release**

*The immunity of a state from suit is a privilege which it may waive at its pleasure. A state may expressly consent to being sued in federal court by statute But the conclusion that there has been consent or a waiver is not lightly inferred; the Court strictly construes statutes alleged to consent to suit.*