

Chapter 1 : New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission

Table of contents for At the wire: horse racing's greatest moments / by Edward L. Bowen. Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Note: Electronic data is machine generated.

Fee for inspecting and testing; inspection of new vessels or vessels under construction a. For each internal and external inspection of vessels specified in subsection a. The fees established under this subsection pursuant to the amendatory provisions of P. For each inspection of vessels specified in subsection b. In determining size rating, the extreme diameter multiplied by the vessel length, or equivalent dimensions, shall be used. The Division of Workplace Standards shall maintain an inspection service for the purpose of providing shop inspection of those vessels regulated by Chapter 7 of Title 34 of the Revised Statutes, which are under construction or new, or which are to be used for a purpose other than that for which originally approved, or which have never been subject to a previous inspection in New Jersey. This service shall be provided for New Jersey builders, owners or users of such vessels upon their request only. The fees for this service shall be set by the commissioner and shall be: Additional external inspection; fee In addition to the annual internal and external inspection, there may be an external inspection if found necessary of each vessel specified in subsection a. The fees established hereunder pursuant to the amendatory provisions of P. Each vessel insured by an insurance company may also be given an external inspection by a certified inspector. Commissioner may order additional inspections Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the commissioner, additional inspections may be made of vessels specified in section Rules and regulations The commissioner may make such rules and regulations covering the manner of conducting inspections, the method of collecting fees, the settlement of accounts and payment of money on the part of certified inspectors by insurance companies or registered inspection agencies as he may deem necessary. Report by insurance company making inspection An insurance company making an inspection of any vessel specified in R. The fee established hereunder pursuant to the amendatory provisions of P. The fees shall be payable by and collected from the owner, lessee or operator by the insurer or inspector at the time of inspection for each boiler insured within the State. It is further provided that payment of these fees may be made by the insurer through other methods when required or allowed by the commissioner, as provided in R. Report by owner; fees The owner of any vessel specified in section The fees for any inspection made under this section shall be paid by the owner to the commissioner. Unfit vessel not to be used If after inspection it is found that any vessel specified in section The owner before resuming its use shall cause proper repairs or replacements to be made and shall on the completion thereof notify the commissioner who shall cause a further inspection to be made. If the inspector finds such vessel fit for use he shall deliver to the owner evidence of approval for further use. Reinspection The owner or operator of any vessel specified in section Upon receipt of the appeal, the commissioner shall direct one of the members of the Mechanical Inspection Bureau to conduct an inspection of such vessel and make a report to him, and he shall thereupon render his decision, which shall be final. Conformance to standards No steam boiler, pressure vessel or refrigeration system shall be sold, installed or used in this State unless it conforms to such rules, regulations and standards as are from time to time adopted by the Board of Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Rules and approval by the commissioner under authority of R. Evidence of approval Upon payment of inspection fees and filing of inspection report, the commissioner shall deliver evidence of approval to the owner or operator of any vessel passing inspection. Refrigeration systems; inspection; fees; certificate All refrigeration systems using flammable or toxic refrigerants of over three tons of refrigerating capacity or requiring over six driving horsepower, and all refrigeration systems using nonflammable and nontoxic refrigerants of over 18 tons of refrigerating capacity or requiring over 36 driving horsepower, having relief devices set over 15 pounds per square inch gage and used in a plant of any size or storage capacity, shall be inspected annually by an inspector of the Mechanical Inspection Bureau or of an insurance company, as provided in subsection a. The fees for such inspection by an inspector of the Mechanical Inspection Bureau shall be as follows: The fees established hereinabove pursuant to the amendatory provisions of P. The annual inspection and inspection reports of refrigeration systems by insurance companies licensed to do business

within this State and otherwise complying with this chapter shall be accepted in lieu of other inspections. Such fee as established pursuant to the amendatory provisions of P. After the owner, lessee or operator has complied with the rules or regulations, a certificate shall be issued by the Mechanical Inspection Bureau, which certificate shall be valid for one year and be the authority for the operation of the refrigeration system during such time. Upon expiration, the certificate shall be renewed by the Mechanical Inspection Bureau if the refrigeration system is found to be in proper condition for operation within the prescribed rules of the Mechanical Inspection Bureau. All fees collected under chapter 7 of Title 34 of the Revised Statutes shall be applied toward enforcement and administration costs of the Division of Workplace Standards in the Department of Labor. Penalties; recovery Any owner, lessee, seller or operator of any steam or hot water boiler or similar equipment specified in R. All civil actions shall be brought by the Department of Labor as plaintiff, and may be brought in the Special Civil Part, Law Division of the Superior Court of the county, or municipal court of the municipality, wherein such violation shall occur. Any sum collected as a penalty pursuant to this section shall be applied toward enforcement and administration costs of the Division of Workplace Standards in the Department of Labor. The protection of life and property in the use of boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration systems; and The licensing of engineers and boiler operators. The design, construction, alteration, repair, operation, use and inspection of boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration systems; and The examination and licensing of operating engineers, boiler operators and operators of long boom cranes. Nonphysical changes such as an increase in the maximum allowable working pressure internal or external or design temperature of a boiler or pressure vessel shall be considered an alteration. A reduction in minimum temperature such that additional mechanical tests are required shall also be considered an alteration. The State of New Jersey; 2. An inspection agency authorized to write boiler and pressure vessel Insurance and having inspectors that are authorized with a valid certificate of competency to inspect; or 3. An owner-user of pressure vessels who maintains an established inspection department, whose organization and inspection procedures comply with the requirements of the National Board or the American Petroleum Institute, as applicable, and which is registered with the Bureau of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Compliance BBPVC. The term "boiler" shall include fired or waste heat units for heating or vaporizing liquids other than water where these units are separate from processing systems and are complete within themselves. High pressure boiler also means a high temperature, high pressure water boiler or heat recovery steam generator. For refrigerant blends assigned dual classifications for their "as formulated" and conditions, the "worst case of fractionation" classification shall apply. A chemical that has a median lethal dose LD50 of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between and grams each; or 2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose LD50 of milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours or less if death occurs within 24 hours with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each; or 3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration LC50 in air of parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or two milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour or less if death occurs within one hour to albino rats weighing between and grams each. Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, might not warrant classification as highly toxic. While this system is basically simple in application, any hazard evaluation which is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons. A building is not deemed to be occupied solely on the basis of attendance by custodial or security personnel. A chemical that has a median lethal dose LD50 of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram, but not more than milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between and grams each; 2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose LD50 of more than milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1, milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours or less if death occurs within 24 hours with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each; or 3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration LC50 in air of more than parts per million but not more than 2, parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than two milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour or less if death occurs within one

hour to albino rats weighing between and grams each. If any repair changes the design temperature or pressure, the requirements for rerating shall be satisfied. A repair can be the addition or replacement of pressure or non-pressure parts that do not change the rating of the boiler or pressure vessel. Any steam boiler, steam generator, hot water boiler for service over degrees Fahrenheit, or similar equipment potentially capable of generating steam having a safety valve or valves set higher than 15 pounds per square inch gauge and rated over six horsepower; 2. A steam or hot water heating plant with an indicated or rated capacity that exceeds either square feet of heating surface or boiler horsepower or 1, kilowatts or 4,, BTU input regardless of pressure or temperature conditions, and only when the building or building being served is deemed occupied; Any steam turbine, steam engine or other prime mover, rated over six horsepower; 4. Any refrigerating plant using a refrigerant which is flammable, highly toxic or toxic and rated over 24 tons of refrigerating capacity; Any hoisting machine with a boom length exceeding 99 feet; or Hot-oil generators or equipment using fluids other than water to produce steam indirectly. Chief engineers are not required for low pressure plants. In the case where the chief engineer is a contract employee, the employee shall be under full time control of facility management responsible for the equipment. The designation shall be in writing and be on file at the plant location where the chief engineer is employed. Every reasonable effort has been made by the employer to obtain a properly licensed chief engineer; The candidate has submitted an acceptable application for examination for the higher grade license; i. The requirement of e 2 above may be waived for acting chief status if it is based upon an increase in plant size which mandates a higher grade license as provided in N. He or she may assume charge of a shift, under the supervision of a properly licensed chief engineer, in installations not over 1, boiler horsepower. When the total capacity exceeds 1, boiler horsepower, he or she may act as boiler operator, under the direction of, and responsible to, a properly licensed engineer in charge of his or her shift. He or she may also act as operating engineer, under the supervision of a properly licensed chief engineer, in installations exceeding the above limits.

, and' pursuant to the Home. CHAPTER 5-CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS 28 General Requirements Occupancy Classified 90' Construction.

His sire was Nasrullah , who has the distinction of being a champion sire in both Europe and North America. Bold Ruler was a big, leggy horse, standing This conformation can still be found, especially in horses descended through the Seattle Slew line. Duke and Kentucky Derby winner Iron Liege. However, he injured his back in the Youthful Stakes when he slammed into the starting gate, then developed a hock problem. He then finished second in the Everglade Stakes before taking the Flamingo Stakes while breaking the track record. Duke, who tied the then-world record of 1: He opened up an early four-length lead, but Gallant Man gradually closed ground and surged to the front at the top of the stretch. Bold Ruler then fought back and nosed out Gallant Man in the final strides while setting a new track record of 1: Duke was scratched after he went lame shortly before the race, so Bold Ruler went off as the favorite. He remained in contention until the far turn but faded down the homestretch to finish fourth behind Iron Liege. The race became notorious when Gallant Man , who looked certain to win the race, had his stride briefly checked at the 16th pole by jockey Bill Shoemaker , who had misjudged the position of the finish line. Arcaro had let Bold Ruler run at his own pace and later attributed the loss in the Derby to his attempt to restrain the colt. Bold Ruler went to the early lead but was closely challenged by Bold Nero. The two set fast early fractions before first Bold Nero then Bold Ruler faltered. He finally returned to the racetrack in the Times Square Handicap on September 9, in which he carried top weight of pounds. In the Jerome, Arcaro was able to get the colt to settle behind a fast early pace, then took command turning into the stretch. His three rivals included Gallant Man, who was on a six-race winning streak, and Dedicate, a top-class older horse. Bold Ruler broke well but soon settled into second behind Reneged, who set a brisk early pace. With three furlongs remaining, Bold Ruler moved up to battle for the lead while Gallant Man and Dedicate started to close ground. He battled for the early lead with Nearctic , then started to draw away to win by nine lengths. Over a muddy track and despite being eased by Arcaro down the stretch, he set a track record of 1: He went to the early lead and opened up a six length lead before being eased in the stretch. I never got close enough to see. Gallant Man had won eight races, including wins over Bold Ruler in the Belmont and Woodward, while Round Table had accumulated 14 wins over dirt and turf surfaces, mainly in California. Bold Ruler went to the early lead, opening an advantage of seven or eight lengths going into the far turn. Gallant Man closed the lead to four lengths at the top of the stretch and looked like he might mount a challenge. Round Table was far back in third. I stayed out from the rail, out towards the middle of the track, because the going was better there. In the Horse of the Year poll organised by the publishers of Daily Racing Form , he received 16 votes to beat Gallant Man 9 votes and older horse Dedicate 4 votes. However, in both cases he became injured shortly before the race and was given time off to recover. Carrying top weight of pounds, he settled into third place in the early running then sprinted clear down the stretch to win by half a length over Clem, who was carrying only pounds. Bold Ruler was assigned pounds compared to pounds for Gallant Man. Bold Ruler once again rated close behind the early pace, while Gallant Man was far back. Arcaro attributed the loss to the high weight of pounds combined with a strong headwind, which took its toll in the final furlong of the one-mile race. The only way you can avoid that is to keep them in the barn. He vied for the lead with Clem and Beau Diable for the first half mile, then cut over to the rail and opened a three length lead as they rounded the final turn. Down the stretch, Clem started to close ground and actually got a head in front before Bold Ruler rallied in the final strides to win by a nose. He went straight to the lead and set an even tempo, then "coasted home" to win by three-quarters of a length over Sharpsburg. Despite the apparent ease of the win, Fitzsimmons called it a "real hard race" and said that he might bypass the upcoming Brooklyn Handicap. Bold Ruler settled in third place but was heavily bumped by Sharpsburg on the final turn and faded to seventh. Sharpsburg went on to finish second but was disqualified to last for the interference. His eight titles were the highest for a North American sire in the twentieth century. Although several of his runners won at 10 furlongs or more, Bold Ruler was best known as a sire of precocious

2-year-olds, leading the juvenile sire list a then-record six times. He sired 11 champions:

Chapter 3 : New Jersey Legislature - Chapter Laws

City of Trenton Land Development Ordinance Revised Chapter XIX - Approved Per City of Trenton City Council Ordinance 10 - Â§ General requirements.

Page 67 History of Suspected Association with Pertussis Vaccines Among the earliest case reports suggesting a possible link between infantile spasms and pertussis immunization are those of Baird and Borofsky They described 24 children who had hypsarrhythmia and infantile myoclonic seizures and whose development prior to the onset of spasms was apparently normal. Nine cases of infantile spasms were reported to have occurred between 1 and 5 days after DPT vaccination. Three of these nine children also had a history of perinatal complications that the authors thought might have been related to a risk of infantile spasms. The authors also stated, on the basis of a review of published EEG tracings, that hypsarrhythmia was present in two of the affected children described by Byers and Moll Since these early case reports, additional cases of infantile spasms in association with pertussis immunization have been described in the literature Fukuyama et al. The time intervals reported between vaccination and the onset of infantile spasms have been from minutes to weeks Melchior, Evidence from Studies in Humans Case Reports and Case Series One of the largest case series of infantile spasms following pertussis immunization was published by Millichap Six children ranging in age from 2 to 9 months were included. The time interval from immunization to the onset of spasms was from 6. Except for one case who had experienced myoclonic seizures since birth, no mention was made of the children having seizures prior to immunization. In reviewing the etiology and treatment of infantile spasms, Millichap listed the postulated mechanisms for pertussis-related seizures as 1 a direct neurotoxic effect, 2 an immediate immune reaction, 3 delayed cellular hypersensitivity reaction, and 4 vaccine-induced activation of a latent neurotropic virus infection. In addition to the variability in age at the time of onset of spasms, associated vaccine dose, and time from immunization to the onset of spasms, there was no consistent pattern in the types of neurologic abnormalities reported in conjunction with infantile spasms. These included spastic diplegia, psychomotor retardation, hypotonic diplegia, and progressive neurologic deterioration. Not all children with infantile spasms have other neurologic or developmental problems, and when they do, diversity of expression of these associated neurologic conditions is typically reported Lacy and Penry, Adverse Effects of Pertussis and Rubella Vaccines. The National Academies Press. Although typical of many cases of infantile spasms, information from this series also suggests that there is no consistent syndrome of neurologic manifestations among children whose spasms follow DPT immunization. Complete information on immunization histories and health status prior to vaccination was available for of the infantile spasms cases. Of these children, 22 20 percent had been immunized within 1 month of the onset of spasms, 10 with DPT or DP vaccine alone, 5 with DPT vaccine in combination with one or more other vaccines, 4 with smallpox vaccine alone, 2 with Japanese encephalitis vaccine alone, and 1 with polio vaccine alone. Of the 15 cases of infantile spasms with onset after immunization with either DPT or DP vaccine alone or DPT vaccine in combination with another vaccine, onset occurred after the first immunization in 3 cases, after the second in 10 cases, and after the third in 2 cases. The interval from immunization to the reported onset of spasms ranged from less than 48 hours to more than 7 days. The authors gave no indication that any of the cases had had whooping cough, either before or after the onset of infantile spasms. The authors considered vaccination as the etiology of infantile spasms if cases met the following three criteria: Given these criteria, 5 of the cases were considered by the authors to have infantile spasms caused by vaccination. It was not possible to determine from the data given in the paper how many of these five cases followed administration of DPT vaccine, since detailed information was given only for three of the five cases. At least one of the five cases occurred following smallpox vaccination alone, and at least two occurred following administration of DP vaccine. It could not be determined from the information provided whether cases were representative of all those with infantile spasms from a defined geographic area or whether they were a selected group who were referred to Page 69 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The investigators acknowledged that because there is no biologic marker for vaccine-associated infantile spasms, the assignment of cause was made "solely from the clinical standpoint. Jeavons and

colleagues reported on a follow-up of 98 cases of infantile spasms, 13 of which were attributed to immunization type not specified. The follow-up ranged from 4 to 12 years. Outcomes were similar in the cryptogenic and immunization groups, among whom the survivorship, percent without neurologic abnormality at follow-up, and percent in regular school were higher than for those cases of infantile spasms attributed to perinatal or other causes. Factors that should be considered in evaluating the study findings are that the patient groups were highly selected, the different lengths of follow-up were not considered in comparing outcomes among the groups, criteria for defining mental outcome were not given, and developmental status at follow-up was not ascertained uniformly for all cases. The first weakness affects the generality of the findings, and the last three problems given above make it difficult to compare outcomes between the groups studied.

Mullen, Centers for Disease Control, personal communication, Of these 58 cases, 41 71 percent also received at least one other vaccine at the time of DPT immunization. Controlled Epidemiologic Studies If pertussis immunization were an important cause of infantile spasms, then one could expect a change in the ages at which immunizations were given to be followed by a change in the ages at the time of onset of infantile spasms. This issue was specifically addressed in a study by Melchior that examined changes in the distributions of ages of onset of infantile spasms and changes in the ages of immunization in Denmark. After that date, monovalent pertussis vaccine was given at ages 5 and 9 weeks and 10 months. Page 70 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Although there was some increase from the first to the second time period in the percentage of cases with onset under age 3 months 12 versus 23 percent, there was no significant difference in the overall distributions of age at onset for the two time periods. In both time intervals, the peak ages at onset for infantile spasms were in the 4- to 6-month range. In addition to the comparison of the age distributions, medical records of the cases of infantile spasms from to were examined to determine possible etiologies. Sixty cases were considered by the authors to be symptomatic, 40 were considered to be cryptogenic, and 13 were due to immunization. Of the 13 cases attributed to vaccination, 6 occurred after receipt of the monovalent pertussis vaccine and 7 occurred after receipt of diphtheria-tetanus-polio triple vaccine. Thus, infantile spasms occurring after immunization were reported in approximately equal numbers following administration of pertussis- and non-pertussis-containing vaccines. After mid, the "potency of the pertussis vaccine was reduced by 20 percent and the aluminum adjuvant was removed" Shields et al. Thus, immunization schedule was not the only factor that was different in the two time periods. In addition, the total number of immunizations given in the population for pertussis and for diphtheria-tetanus-polio was not reported, and therefore, the rate of infantile spasms associated with each type of immunization cannot be determined and, therefore, it is not possible to determine whether the risks are equivalent. Thus, it is possible that they had an unusual distribution of onset ages and were not appropriate for comparison with the to cases, which included all children with infantile spasms in Denmark. However, the range of peak age at the time of onset for the cases from the earlier interval corresponds to that usually reported, and thus, they are probably not a biased group with respect to age. A similar analysis, also based on data from Denmark, was done by Shields and colleagues The study considered the frequencies of epilepsy, febrile seizures, infantile spasms as a subgroup of all cases of epilepsy, and CNS infections bacterial meningitis and aseptic meningitis in children aged 1 month to 2 years identified from hospital or outpatient clinic records from 12 of 22 pediatric departments in Denmark. Two time periods, to and to, were selected for comparison to reflect changes in the immunization schedule and in vaccine composition. The exact dates of pertussis immunization were known for children Page 71 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Comparison of the distributions of the ages at the time of immunization for the two time intervals showed a marked difference in the frequency of immunization at different ages, corresponding with the ages at which immunizations were recommended. That is, in the to interval the peak ages at immunization were 5, 6, 7, and 15 months, while for the to interval immunizations peaked at ages 5 and 9 weeks and 10 months. Despite this difference, however, there was no significant difference in the age distributions of incident cases of infantile spasms in the two time periods. The results of this study are thus not consistent with the hypothesis that pertussis immunization is associated with the risk of infantile spasms, since there was no change in the distribution of ages at the time of onset when the ages at immunization were changed. However, only 80 cases were included in the study, and given this relatively small sample size, the study had a low

statistical power to detect a difference in the distributions unless the association of infantile spasms and pertussis immunization was relatively large see Appendix D. For instance, even if 29 percent of all cases of infantile spasms were caused by DPT immunization, the data of Shields and colleagues would have only about a 50 percent chance of finding a significant difference. To have an 80 percent power, about 40 percent of all infantile spasms cases would have to be caused by DPT. The data abstracters were not masked to the hypothesis of the study, but all events in a defined population were included, and no attempt was made during data collection to relate the events to the time of immunization. The North West Thames Study Pollock and Morris, describes voluntary reports of suspected vaccine reactions from through and a separate review of hospitalized cases of neurologic disorders in children for During the 7 years of the study, approximately equal numbers of children in the population completed courses of DPT and DT immunizations , and ,, respectively. Most of these children were also given oral polio vaccine. Of these, 79 percent were considered to be "simple" reactions. Of the remaining reports, 10 percent children experienced anaphylaxis or collapse, convulsions, neurologic disorders, or death. Forty-five 39 percent of these more serious events were observed following receipt of DPT or monovalent pertussis vaccines, 20 18 percent occurred following DT immunization, 37 32 percent followed administration of the measles vaccine, and the remaining 12 11 percent followed immunization for rubella or other infectious diseases. Five of the children with more serious vaccine-associated reactions identified through the voluntary reporting system were diagnosed with infantile spasms. Among these five children, four had received DPT vaccine from 8 days to 6 weeks prior to the onset of spasms, and 1 had received the Page 72 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The onset of infantile spasms reportedly occurred 1 month prior to immunization in the latter case. On the basis of these data, the relative risk RR is 4. Despite the large denominators for these rates, the power of this test is low: In the review of discharge diagnoses for , there were children less than age 2 years who had relevant neurologic illnesses, and hospital records were obtained for of them 94 percent. Five hundred twenty-six 82 percent of these children had febrile convulsions, but only three children with infantile spasms in association with immunization were reported from the review of discharge diagnoses. One child with infantile spasms attributed to Haemophilus influenzae meningitis had received DPT vaccine 19 days prior to the onset of spasms. A second child developed infantile spasms 6 weeks after DPT immunization, and the third child had onset of infantile spasms 12 weeks after immunization with the DT vaccine. Neither the expected number of cases of infantile spasms in a population of the size studied nor the number of cases identified in children who had not been immunized was reported. Thus, it is not possible to determine whether the observed cases were in excess of the expected number. Results based on data from voluntary reporting of events thought to be associated with immunization and those based on data from review of discharge diagnoses are somewhat different. Although the number of cases of infantile spasms is small in both instances, voluntary reporting might suggest that infantile spasms occurred more often after DPT than after DT immunization, whereas review of discharge diagnoses found one case occurring after DPT immunization and one after DT immunization. The opportunity for bias is greater in the voluntary reporting data, since if a particular exposure is under suspicion as a cause of infantile spasms in this case, the exposure being DPT , it is more likely that events occurring in temporal association with that exposure will be reported. Walker and colleagues identified from medical and pharmacy records all cases of neurologic illnesses without an apparent predisposing cause in approximately 26, children born in Group Health Cooperative hospitals from to Medical records for cases and a control group born at the same hospitals during the same calendar period were reviewed for information on immunization status. Fifty-five cases of first afebrile seizures were identified; two of these children had infantile spasms, but the onset of spasms did not occur within 30 days of DPT immunization in either of them. The authors pointed out that since adrenocorticotrophic hormone and steroids were not among the drugs for which pharmacy records were screened, some cases of infantile spasms may have been missed. However, only if these children had also not been hospitalized would they have been Page 73 Share Cite Suggested Citation: In addition, children recently immunized with DPT vaccine would have to be more likely to be missed than children immunized more than 30 days prior to the onset of spasms. The largest controlled study of the association between immunization and risk of infantile spasms was done among cases identified as part of the British National Childhood

Encephalopathy Study NCES Bellman et al. This study is described in more detail later in this chapter. Briefly, the study included children aged 2 to 35 months admitted to hospitals in England, Scotland, and Wales with a diagnosis of infantile spasms. Two controls were chosen for each case and were matched for age, sex, and area of residence. Risk of infantile spasms associated with immunization was assessed within four time intervals, defined by the following days postimmunization: For the first period, the RR was 1. With a sample of the size used, there was 50 percent power to detect an RR of 2. Among the cases, 9 percent had been immunized with DPT vaccine within the preceding 28 days and 8 percent had been immunized with DT vaccine during the same time interval. Comparable percentages for the matched controls were 13 percent for DPT vaccine and 9 percent for DT vaccine. Immunization with neither DPT nor DT vaccine was statistically significantly associated with an increased risk of infantile spasms in any 7-day interval examined.

Chapter 4 : Road surface marking - Wikipedia

Bold Ruler's dam Miss Disco was a good stakes winner over sprint distances and is a full sister to Metropolitan Handicap winner Loser Weeper and Oaklawn Handicap winner Thwarted.

Gifted with blazing speed, boundless courage and the ability to carry high weights, he usually controlled his races from the front end. With a little more soundness and racing luck, he might have enjoyed an even higher reputation. At stud, he was one of the most successful stallions in American history. Rated at pounds on the Experimental Free Handicap for American juveniles of , 1 pound below champion Barbizon. As an individual Registered as dark bay or brown, Bold Ruler stood According to author Edward Bowen, he was "a tall and lovely colt" although he had slightly long ears that gave his head a plain look. Daily Racing Form writer Charles Hatton described him as having a long pelvis and exceptional length from hip to hock, with well formed joints and hoofs. His hind pasterns could be faulted for being a bit too long and sloped. He was a free-running colt who responded to challenges gamely but would sometimes sulk if not allowed to cruise on or near the lead. Bold Ruler suffered from chronic arthritis and overcame a number of injuries during his career, including a back injury from slamming into the gate at the start of the Juvenile Stakes and a hock problem that caused him to miss the Saratoga meeting. In his first race back from the hock injury, he slammed his head into the gate and came back bleeding from the mouth after a second-place finish. At 3, a nerve problem in a shoulder forced him to sit out the Saratoga meeting, and an ankle injury forced his retirement prior to the major late summer and fall stakes of As a stallion Bold Ruler led the American general sire list eight times and , more than any other stallion in the 20th century; he also led the juvenile sire list a record six times. According to Jockey Club records, Bold Ruler sired winners He stood at his birthplace, Claiborne Farm, until he was humanely destroyed due to sinus cancer in Pedigree notes Bold Ruler is inbred 5x5 to English champion sire Sundridge. He is a full brother to stakes winner Nasco and the good steeplechaser Independence. She was produced from juvenile stakes winner Outdone by Pompey , a full sister to multiple stakes winner Clean Out and a half sister to Charwoman by Discovery , dam of New Orleans Handicap winner Grover B. It was written by Edward Bowen and published in Bold Ruler is one of 50 Thoroughbreds profiled in Royal Blood: Fifty Years of Classic Thoroughbreds. Bold Ruler stands at the head of one of two three-generation chains of Preakness Stakes winners in American racing history. After winning the Preakness in , he sired winner Secretariat, who in turn sired winner Risen Star. The other such chain begins with Preakness winner Polynesian , who sired winner Native Dancer , in turn the sire of winner Kauai King. His shared birthday with Round Table who was born on the same night in the same foaling barn at Claiborne also made the list at Bold Ruler is the first horse to have been given radiation therapy for cancer. The Bold Ruler Handicap was inaugurated in

Chapter 5 : Trenton, New Jersey - Wikipedia

LAWRENCE -- John A. Pege, 90, of St. Joseph's Nursing Center at Morris Hall, died Sunday at Mercer Medical Center, Trenton. Born in Trenton, he was a lifelong area resident. A graduate of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, he worked at the former H.D. Lee Company, Trenton, for more than 40 years.

The provisions of this chapter regulating the movement, parking and standing of vehicles shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles, as defined in this chapter, while the driver of such vehicle is operating the same in an emergency in the necessary performance of public duties. Whenever any law enforcement officer shall find a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions of the chapter, such individual may remove or have such vehicle removed. The owner or other person lawfully entitled to the possession of any vehicle towed or stored shall be liable for the reasonable cost of towing and storage fees. Any such towing or storage fee shall be a lien upon the vehicle prior to all other claims. Any person towing or storing a vehicle shall be entitled to retain possession of such vehicle until such charges are paid. The lien provided for in this section shall not apply to the contents of the vehicle. Related provisions, see Neb. A 1 The governing body may designate parking spaces, including access aisles, for the exclusive use of: RS ; and d Such other motor vehicles, as certified by the municipality, which display such permit. The permit shall be displayed on the dashboard only when there is no rearview mirror. B If the governing body so designates a parking space or access aisle, it shall be indicated by posting aboveground and immediately adjacent to and visible from each space or access aisle a sign as described in Neb. In addition to such sign, the space or access aisle may also be indicated by blue paint on the curb or edge of the paved portion of the street adjacent to the space or access aisle. A The municipality and any person in lawful possession of any off-street parking facility may designate stalls or spaces, including access aisles, in such facility owned or operated by the municipality or person for the exclusive use of: RS ; and 3 Such other motor vehicles, as certified by the municipality, which display such permit. B Such designation shall be made by posting aboveground and immediately adjacent to and visible from each stall or space, including access aisles, a sign which is in conformance with the requirements in Neb. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. A space adjacent to a handicapped parking space or passenger loading zone which is constructed and designed in compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of and the federal rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in response to the Act. Any individual with a severe visual or physical impairment which limits personal mobility and results in an inability to travel unassisted more than feet without the use of a wheelchair, crutch, walker or prosthetic, orthotics or other assistant device, any individual whose personal mobility is limited as a result of respiratory problems, any individual who has a cardiac condition to the extent that his or her functional limitations are classified in severity as being Class III or Class IV, according to standards set by the American Heart Association and any individual who has permanently lost all or substantially all the use of one or more limbs. The violation of any section of this chapter regulating: Any handicapped or disabled person whose personal mobility is expected to be limited in such manner for no longer than one year. A The Municipal Clerk shall take an application, on a form provided by the Department of Motor Vehicles, from a handicapped or disabled person or temporarily handicapped or disabled person or his or her parent, legal guardian or foster parent for a permit which will entitle the holder thereof or a person driving a motor vehicle for the purpose of transporting such holder to park in those spaces or access aisles provided for by this chapter when the holder of the permit will enter or exit the motor vehicle while it is parked in such spaces or access aisles. For purposes of this section, the handicapped or disabled person or temporarily handicapped or disabled person shall be considered the holder of the permit. B A person applying for a permit or for the renewal of a permit shall complete an application, shall provide proof of identity and shall submit a completed medical form containing the statutory criteria for qualification and signed by a physician, physician assistant or advanced practice registered nurse certifying that the person who will be the holder meets the definition of handicapped or disabled person or temporarily handicapped or disabled person. No applicant shall be required to provide his or her Social Security number. In the case of a

temporarily handicapped or disabled person, the certifying physician, physician assistant or advanced practice registered nurse shall indicate the estimated date of recovery or that the temporary handicap or disability will continue for a period of six months, whichever is less. D A copy of the completed application form shall be given to each applicant. The Municipal Clerk shall submit to the Department of Motor Vehicles the name, address and license number of all persons applying for a permit pursuant to this section. E An application for the renewal of a permit under this section may be filed within 30 days prior to the expiration of the permit. The existing permit shall be invalid upon receipt of the new permit. F The Municipal Clerk shall not accept the application for a permit of any person making application contrary to the provisions of Neb. A The Municipal Clerk shall take an application from any person for a motor vehicle permit, which will entitle the holder thereof or a person driving the motor vehicle for the purpose of transporting handicapped or disabled persons or temporarily handicapped or disabled persons to park in those spaces or access aisles provided for by this chapter if the motor vehicle is used primarily for the transportation of handicapped or disabled persons or temporarily handicapped or disabled persons. Such parking permit shall be used only when the motor vehicle for which it was issued is being used for the transportation of a handicapped or disabled person or temporarily handicapped or disabled person and such person will enter or exit the motor vehicle while it is parked in such designated spaces or access aisles. B A person applying for a permit or for the renewal of a permit pursuant to this section shall apply for a permit for each motor vehicle used for the transportation of handicapped or disabled persons or temporarily handicapped or disabled persons, shall complete such forms as are provided to the Municipal Clerk by the Department of Motor Vehicles, and shall demonstrate to the Municipal Clerk that each such motor vehicle is used primarily for the transportation of handicapped or disabled persons or temporarily handicapped or disabled persons. A copy of the completed application form shall be given to each applicant. C No more than one such permit shall be issued for each motor vehicle. D An application for the renewal of a permit under this section may be filed within 30 days prior to the expiration of the permit. E The Municipal Clerk shall submit to the Department of Motor Vehicles the name, address and license number of all persons applying for a permit pursuant to this section. F The Municipal Clerk shall not accept the application for a permit of any person making application contrary to Neb. A No permit shall be issued to any person or for any motor vehicle if any parking permit has been issued to such person or for such motor vehicle and such permit has been suspended pursuant to this section containing permits nontransferable; violations; suspension provisions. At the expiration of such suspension, a permit may be renewed in the manner provided for renewal in this chapter. B A duplicate permit may be provided without cost if the original permit is destroyed, lost or stolen. A All permanently issued permits for handicapped or disabled parking authorized by this chapter shall be issued for a period ending on September 30 of the third year after the date of issuance and shall expire on that date. B All permits authorized under this chapter for temporarily handicapped or disabled parking shall be issued for a period ending not more than six months after the date of issuance but may be renewed one time for a period not to exceed six months. For the renewal period, there shall be submitted an additional application with proof of a handicap or disability. A Permits issued under this chapter shall not be transferable and shall be used only by the party to whom issued or for the motor vehicle for which issued and only for the purpose for which it is issued. No person shall alter or reproduce in any manner a permit issued pursuant to this chapter. No person shall knowingly hold more than one permit or knowingly provide false information on an application for a permit. B No person who is not the holder of a handicapped or disabled parking permit issued to him or her as a handicapped or disabled person shall display a handicapped or disabled parking permit and park in a space or access aisle designated for the exclusive use of a handicapped or disabled person. C No person who is the holder of a handicapped or disabled parking permit issued for the use of such person when transporting a handicapped or disabled person shall display his or her handicapped or disabled parking permit and park in a space or access aisle designated for the exclusive use of a handicapped or disabled person unless a handicapped or disabled person is actually in the vehicle displaying the permit at the time it is parked, has left the vehicle while it was parked, and will return to the vehicle before it leaves the designated space or access aisle. D No person who is not the holder of a handicapped or disabled parking permit issued for use when a vehicle is transporting a handicapped or disabled person shall display a

handicapped or disabled parking permit and park in a space or access aisle designated for the exclusive use of a handicapped or disabled person unless a handicapped or disabled person is actually in the vehicle displaying the permit at the time it is parked, has left the vehicle while it was parked, and will return to the vehicle before it leaves the designated space or access aisle. E Any violation of this section shall constitute a handicapped parking infraction, and shall be cause for suspension of such permit for a period of six months and imposition of the penalty provided for violation of this chapter. At the expiration of such six-month period, a suspended permit may be renewed in the manner provided for renewal in this chapter. A The owner or person in lawful possession of an off-street parking facility, after notifying the municipal police, and the municipality, if it provides on-street parking or owns, operates or provides an off-street parking facility, may cause the removal, from a stall or space, including access aisles, designated exclusively for handicapped or disabled persons or temporarily handicapped or disabled persons or motor vehicles for the transportation of handicapped or disabled persons or temporarily handicapped or disabled persons, of any vehicle not displaying the proper permit or the distinguishing license plates specified in this chapter if there is posted aboveground and immediately adjacent to and visible from such stall or space, including access aisles, a sign which clearly and conspicuously states the area so designated as a tow-in zone. The display on a motor vehicle of a distinguishing license plate or permit issued to a handicapped or disabled person by and under the duly constituted authority of another state shall constitute a full and complete defense in any action for a handicapped parking infraction. If the identity of the person who parked the vehicle in violation of this section cannot be readily determined, the owner or person in whose name the vehicle is registered shall be held prima facie responsible for such violation and shall be guilty and subject to the penalties and procedures described in this section. C In the case of a privately owned off-street parking facility, the municipality shall not require the owner or person in lawful possession of such facility to inform the municipality of a violation of this section prior to the municipality issuing the violator a handicapped parking infraction citation. A For any offense classified as a handicapped parking infraction, a handicapped parking citation may be issued by any peace officer or by any person designated by ordinance by the governing body to exercise the authority to issue a citation for any handicapped parking infraction. B When a handicapped parking citation is issued for a handicapped parking infraction, the person issuing the handicapped parking citation shall enter thereon all required information, including the name and address of the cited person or, if not known, the license number and description of the offending motor vehicle, the offense charged, and the time and place the person cited is to appear in court. Unless the person cited requests an earlier date, the time of appearance shall be at least three days after the issuance of the handicapped parking citation. One copy of the handicapped parking citation shall be delivered to the person cited or attached to the offending motor vehicle. C At least 24 hours before the time set for the appearance of the cited person, either the Municipal Attorney or other person authorized by law to issue a complaint for the particular offense shall issue and file a complaint charging such person with a handicapped parking infraction or such person shall be released from the obligation to appear as specified. D The trial of any person for a handicapped parking infraction shall be by the court without a jury. A person cited for a handicapped parking violation may waive his or her right to trial. E For any handicapped parking citation issued for a handicapped parking infraction by reason of the failure of a vehicle to display a handicapped parking permit issued pursuant to Neb. RS or A It shall be unlawful for any vehicle defined in Neb. RS as a truck other than pickup or sports utility vehicle , truck-tractor, utility trailer, mobile home, trailer, cabin trailer, commercial vehicle, commercial trailer, farm truck or farm trailer shall be parked upon the streets or alleys of the village between the hours of sunset to sunrise without bearing retroreflective sheeting as follows. The rear of each vehicle must be equipped with retroreflective sheeting. Each strip shall be a minimum of two inches in width, and positioned as horizontally as practicable, extending across the full width of the rear of the vehicle, beginning as close to the extreme edges as possible. The centerline of the strip shall be between 15 inches and 60 inches above the road surface. Two additional pair of white retroreflective sheeting, each pair consisting of a strip at least 12 inches long, shall be horizontally and vertically perpendicular, shall be placed at the upper outermost areas along the rear of the vehicle on the left and right sides. B The fact that a vehicle, which is parked in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, is

registered in the name of a person shall be prima facie proof that such person was in control of the vehicle at the time of such parking. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle over or upon any sidewalk or sidewalk space within the village. The tires, wheels or any other portion of the vehicle supporting any portion of its weight, standing, resting or placed upon or over any sidewalk, curb or sidewalk space shall be deemed a violation of this section. The fact that a vehicle which is parked in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, is registered in the name of a person shall be prima facie proof that such a person was in control of the automobile at the time of such parking.

Chapter 6 : NJ Department of Community Affairs

Trenton NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LAWS Enacted during the Legislative Session of Chapter 12 (and) Chapter 51 () Chapter 66 SCHOOL LAWS.

You can help by adding to it. January Generally speaking, Canadian pavement marking standards are consistent with those used throughout the United States. Yellow lines are used to separate traffic moving in opposite directions, and white lines are used to separate traffic moving in the same direction, and on the shoulders of paved roads. On one-directional roads, a yellow line appears on the left shoulder, and a white line on the right shoulder. Passing rules are denoted by dashed lines as in the United States. Orange painted lines are sometimes used when the direction of the road is altered temporarily for construction projects. However, the colour scheme was reversed before , when white was formerly used to denote the separation of opposing traffic, and yellow lines, when used, to denote the separation of the paved road from the right-hand shoulder. Broken lines that are wider and closer together than regular broken lines are called continuity lines. Continuity lines on the left side of a lane denote that the lane is about to end and that motorists must soon merge left. Continuity lines on the right mean that the lane will continue, but traffic may merge into it ahead. Ontario has several pavement marking test areas located in various parts of the province. Perhaps the most well-known location is the eastbound lanes of Highway near Belleville. Pavement marking manufacturers from around the world supply a variety of materials for these sites to have their products evaluated and approved for use on provincial highways. Hines , the chairman of the Wayne County , Michigan , Board of Roads, [28] after watching a leaky milk wagon leave a white trail along a road. Bartlett Award for Highway Progress, [30] and was inducted posthumously into the Michigan Transportation Hall of Honor for his innovation, and was honored in with the first Paul Mijksenaar Design for Function Award. Pratt later elected Sheriff , paid for the paint out of his own pocket so that the center line could be painted. June McCarroll of Indio, California developed the idea of white center lines and began advocating for their use, after she was run off the road by a truck while driving along a highway that would later be incorporated into U. McCarroll soon communicated her idea to the local chamber of commerce and the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, with no success. She then took it upon herself to hand-paint a white stripe down the middle of the road, thus establishing the actual width of the lane to prevent similar accidents. Bureau of Public Roads adopted white as the standard color for the new interstate highway system. The changeover to the MUTCD standards took place between and , with most done by the end of , so for two years drivers still had to use the old and new. Yellow was adopted because it was already the standard color of warning signs, and because it was easy to teach drivers to associate yellow lines with dividing opposing traffic and white lines with dividing traffic in the same direction. In turn, this simple mnemonic device greatly reduced head-on collisions and improved road traffic safety. As a result, U. In some areas, such as Colorado and Florida , black material is applied on the surface before a shorter white line is painted. This improves the contrast of the marking against "white" pavements, such as concrete or faded asphalt. The notable exception is the city of Los Angeles which only uses paint. In general, single broken lines mean passing or lane changing is allowed, single solid white lines mean lane changing is discouraged but not prohibited, and double solid white lines mean it is prohibited, [46] as it often is in tunnels. On two-lane roads, a single broken center line means that passing is allowed in either direction, a double solid center line means passing is prohibited in both directions, and the combination of a solid line with a broken line means that passing is allowed only from the side with the broken line and prohibited from the side with the solid line. Marked crosswalks are indicated at a minimum by a pair of white lines. On major boulevards, crosswalks are further highlighted by zebra stripes, which are large white rectangles in the crosswalk perpendicular to traffic. In order to maximize the longevity of zebra crossing stripes, they are usually applied to correspond with the portions of the lane on which the wheels of a car are not usually traveling, thereby reducing wear on the markings themselves. Pavement markings are used in addition to signs in the United States to designate regular and handicap parking spaces. Regular parking spaces are normally marked with white, although other colors are used. Handicap parking spaces are required to be located within

a specified distance of an entrance. Solid double white lines are used to indicate that drivers are not permitted to change lanes. A solid white line with a broken white line indicates that crossing the line is allowed from the lane closer to the broken line. Double solid white lines are in place in all tunnels and underpasses. As in the UK, solid yellow lines are painted along the kerbside to indicate that no parking is allowed, with double solid yellow lines meaning no parking is allowed at any time. Zig-zag lines are used on both ends of zebra crossings. Road studs are also used as in the UK. In Japan, white always separates traffic in the same direction or indicates traffic in the same direction can use a buffered area that is striped in crosshatch patterns such as at right turns on two-way roads since Japan is a country that has left-side driving. White is also used on divided expressways with a solid raised center divider. Two-lane expressways where poles are the only physical barrier between opposing directions of travel always have yellow either side of the row of poles, and white is between the yellow striping and the poles. White is also used to denote passing allowed on other two-lane roads. Yellow indicates no passing is allowed. On all roads, yellow stripes are always solid. On expressways where there are many sharp turns and curves, seen especially in the largest cities, a yellow line indicates no passing between lanes, as follows: Solid yellow beside solid white: Solid yellow beside broken white: Solid yellow line alone: Other markings include in the cities, destination and exit names painted in the lanes, which is done due to the very close proximity of exits, where in many cases it would be impractical to put up many overhead signs, although these are often seen approaching exits, a curved or slanted arrow points to the side of the expressway the exit will be on. A straight arrow following characters indicates the destination of the expressway. Where a solid white line appears between lanes, passing is generally allowed but with caution. Europe[edit] Even within the European Union every country has its own standards. Here is the same road section with German-style at top and French-style below road markings In general European countries follow the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals , which describes what road signs and road markings shall look like. The convention has some flexibility so road markings vary somewhat between the countries. Most European countries reserve white for routine lane markings of any kind. Yellow is used to mark forbidden parking, such as on bus stops. However, for example Norway has yellow markings separating traffic directions. Many countries use yellow, orange, or red to indicate when lanes are being shifted temporarily to make room for construction projects. In the Netherlands , Germany , Sweden , and the UK , so-called "naked roads" have been trialed, whereby all visible road markings, kerbs , traffic lights, and signs are removed, on urban roads. It has been suggested that naked roads force drivers to make eye contact with other road users, and that it is this nonverbal communication that is responsible for the reduction of accidents. It is an experience from the introduction of marking, that at least on narrow roads and in curves, middle lines help make drivers stay on their side when meeting, and therefore reducing meeting accidents[citation needed]. Note that the experiment was on urban roads. In Sweden, local streets generally have no marking[citation needed]. Netherlands[edit] In the Netherlands all general lines are white, while yellow lines are used to mark forbidden stopping interrupted yellow , forbidden parking uninterrupted yellow and for temporarily lining at construction projects. Shoulder lines are generally interrupted outside built-up area to make the driver be aware the presence of crossing bicycles and pedestrians, driveways and stopping cars. Wider roads sometimes have a single, but in most cases have a double centre line. Interrupted center lines mean overtaking is allowed, a solid line means overtaking is not allowed, depending on which side of a double line is solid. Sometimes there is a center line only in sharp curves. Shoulder lines on expressways and motorways are solid to imply the general absence of crossing traffic and residential driveways, as well as the disallowance of leaving the road on places other than specified exits. Expressways always have double centre lines. Furthermore, several traffic signs are painted on the road, such as speed limits and warning signs. Norway[edit] In Norway, yellow lines are used to separate traffic moving in opposite directions and on the left shoulders of paved roads, and white lines are used to separate traffic moving in the same direction, and on the right shoulders of paved roads. Short, broken lines means passing is allowed, long, broken lines means passing is allowed but dangerous, and a double yellow line means passing is forbidden. On motorways, the left shoulder is a yellow line, like in the US. Most other European countries use white lines for all these types of lines. A box junction in London , pictured from atop the Monument in In England , the idea of painting a centre white line was first

experimented with in Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham. Following complaints by residents over reckless driving and several collisions, the Sutton Coldfield Corporation decided to paint the line on Maney Corner in the area of Maney. The line was put down as an experiment as there were a lot of accidents there, even in the early days of the motor car. The experiment proved to be so successful that the whole country adopted it as a standard road safety device, and later foreign countries paint lines on their roads, as well. As a result, white lines were painted on the sides of the road and pedestrians were allowed to use a small torch. A broken white line in the direction of travel, where the gaps are longer than the painted lines, indicates the centre of the road and that there are no hazards specific to the design and layout of the road, i. A broken white line in which the gaps are shorter than the painted lines indicates an upcoming hazard, the proportion of white to black indicates the degree of hazard i. Further, "it is in order, if safe to do so, to cross the lines only when the broken one is on your side. It is not in order to cross when the solid line is on your side or to park there. A solid white line with a broken white line parallel to it indicates that crossing the line is allowed for traffic in one direction the side closest to the broken line and not the other. Solid white lines are also used to mark the outer edges of a road. A double yellow line commonly known as just a "Double Yellow" next to the kerb means that no parking is allowed at any time, whilst a single yellow line is used in conjunction with signs to denote that parking is restricted at certain times. Double and single red lines mean that stopping is not allowed at any time or between certain times respectively. The colour of road studs differs according to their location. Those defining the division between lanes are white, red road studs are placed along the hard shoulder of motorways, dual carriageways and other roads to mark the left-hand edge of a running lane; and orange road studs are placed along the edge of the central reservation. Green road studs denote slip roads at grade-separated junctions and also road-side lay-bys. Comprehensive information about highway markings in the UK can be found in the Highway Code and on the gov. Oceania[edit] In areas with high levels of Snow, such as Snowy Mountains NSW, where this picture was taken, yellow lines are used to contrast the white snow. The markers on the side of the road are also taller than other markers in NSW and pink, in order to increase visibility in snowy weather Australia[edit] In Australia, white lines are generally used both to separate traffic flowing in the same direction and traffic flowing in opposite directions. Double solid white center-lines may not be crossed under any circumstances, unless avoiding an obstruction. Dashed lines may be crossed for overtaking, changing lanes or turning, and also in the case of double-line markings provided the dashed line is on your side of the markings.

Chapter 7 : Miscellaneous Mercer County, New Jersey Obituaries

The New Jersey State Legislature Chapter Laws Select a Newspaper Asbury Park Press Atlantic City Press The Record Burlington County Times Courier News Courier Post Daily Record Express Times Home News & Tribune NJBIZ New Jersey Herald New York Times Philadelphia Inquirer Star Ledger Trenton Times Trentonian ROI-NJ.

The date below the name denotes the publish date. Born in Trenton, he was a longtime resident of Yardville, N. Son of the late John C. Local arrangements are by Rogers Funeral Home, Trenton. Born in Trenton, he was a longtime Ewing resident. He was a paralegal for a local law firm. Kramer of Hamilton, Samuel J. Kramer of Chambersburg and George M. Kramer of Mercerville; and many other relatives and friends. Funeral service will be 8 p. Morris, pastor of St. Mark United Methodist Church, officiating. Interment will be private. Calling hours will be 7 p. Born in Hillsborough Township, she was a lifelong area resident. She was a homemaker who enjoyed cooking, reading and telling stories. Graveside service will be 1 p. Thursday in Neshanic Cemetery. There will be no calling hours. Memorial contributions may be made to St. Lewis, 93, died Saturday at Doylestown Hospital. Born in New York City, she was a Yardley resident 14 years. She retired from Equitable Life Assurance Co. Wife of the late Timothy F. Lewis and mother of the late Timothy F. Lewis, John, Christopher and Brian Laker. Funeral service will be 9 a. Funeral Mass will be celebrated 10 a. Calling hours will be 4 to 8 p. Tuesday at the funeral home. Madden, 88, died Monday at a nursing and rehabilitation center. Born in Maddensville, and formerly of Pittsburgh, he was a Yardley-Lower Makefield resident 48 years. He retired in after 38 years with USX Corp. He is survived by his wife of 62 years, Dorothy S. Mannino, 61, died Saturday at home. Born in Cinisi, Sicily, he lived in Milford, Conn. He was a licensed clinical social worker; director of the Easter Seal Society of Hunterdon County, Flemington; and had a private practice in Flemington. Funeral Liturgy will be celebrated 10 a. Magdalen Church, Mine St. Interment will be in St. Magdalen Cemetery , Flemington. Calling hours will be 2 to 4 p. Born in Trenton, he was a lifelong resident. He was educated in Trenton public schools and did volunteer work for Capital Health System. Funeral service will be 11 a. Gaines, pastor of El Bethea Baptist Church, officiating. Interment will be in Ewing Cemetery. Calling hours will be 9 a. Son of the late Cleathem Miles Sr. Jasper Daniels, pastor, officiating. Interment will be in Bordentown Cemetery. Calling hours will be 10 a. Arrangements are by Hughes Funeral Home, Trenton. Born in Trenton, she was a lifelong area resident. She retired after 30 years as a pattern cutter for Dorianne Sportswear. She was a member of St. James Church, its Altar Rosary Society and senior citizens club. Daughter of the late John and Martha Gagliardi Rainiero and sister of the late Mary Fratarcangeli, she is survived by two brothers and a sister-in-law, Michael and Fanny Rainiero and Rocco Rainiero, all of Ewing; and many other relatives and friends. Funeral service will be 7: Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated 9 a. James Roman Catholic Church. Calling hours will be 7 to 9 p. Tuesday at the funeral Home. James Church, E. Born in Trenton, she lived in the Trenton area 63 years. Funeral service will be private. Arrangements are by Brenna Funeral Home, Trenton. Born in Albemarle County, and educated in Coveseville public schools, she was a longtime resident of Lawrenceville, N. Funeral service was Jan. Born in Princeton, she was a longtime Kingston resident before she moved to Mantoloking in Funeral service will be 8: A Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated 9: Interment will follow in Kingston Cemetery , Kingston. Wednesday at the funeral home. Memorial contributions may be made to the Kingston Volunteer Fire Co. Chapter, 12 Roszel Road, Princeton, N. Born in Trenton, she was a lifetime area resident. Daughter of the late Edward Henderson and sister of the late Bruce Henderson, she is survived by a daughter and son-in-law, Tricia M. Private funeral service will be held under the direction of Hartmann Funeral Home, Mercerville, with the clergy of SS. Peter and Paul Church officiating. Private burial will be in SS. Peter and Paul Cemetery , Trenton. Ildefonso, 49, died Sunday at home. Born in Orocoviz, Puerto Rico, he was a longtime area resident. An avid sports fan, he played local basketball. Son of the late Jose M. Funeral service will be in Puerto Rico. Calling hours will be 6 to 8 p. The clergy of St. Born in Jersey City, he was a longtime Hamilton area resident. He worked for the state of New Jersey for 36 years, retiring as chief of the Division of Pensions. An Air Force veteran, he was a parishioner of St. Mahoney was an amateur disc jockey with the Kaleidoscope

School for Broadcasting, Philadelphia. He was also an avid bowler. He is survived by his wife of 38 years, Leona Mahoney; two daughters, Donna L. Lawrence and Dawn M. Mahoney, both of Hamilton; a twin brother, Raymond J. Mahoney of Bear, Del. Interment will follow in Brig.

Chapter 8 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

If not the race of the century, the Trenton Handicap at Garden State Park was certainly the race of the decade. Gallant Man was favored in the three-horse field, but Bold Ruler jumped out to.

Procedure; limitation on issuance of new permit. Whenever any person fails to comply with any provision of this chapter relating to the sales tax or any regulation of the Department relating to the sales tax prescribed and adopted under this chapter, the Department, after a hearing of which the person was given prior notice of at least 10 days in writing specifying the time and place of the hearing and requiring the person to show cause why his or her permit or permits should not be revoked, may revoke or suspend any one or more of the permits held by the person. The Department shall give to the person written notice of the suspension or revocation of any of his or her permits. The notices may be served personally or by mail in the manner prescribed for service of notice of a deficiency determination. The Department may not issue a new permit after the revocation of a permit unless it is satisfied that the former holder of the permit will comply with the provisions of this chapter relating to the sales tax and the regulations of the Department. For the purpose of the proper administration of this chapter and to prevent evasion of the sales tax, it is presumed that all gross receipts are subject to the tax until the contrary is established. The burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property is not a sale at retail is upon the person who makes the sale unless the person takes from the purchaser a certificate to the effect that the property is purchased for resale and the purchaser: If a sale of tangible personal property is transacted by drop shipment, the third-party vendor is relieved of the burden of proving that the sale is not a sale at retail if: A resale certificate must: Be substantially in such form and include such information as the Department may prescribe; and 2. Unless submitted in electronic form, be signed by the purchaser. If a purchaser who gives a resale certificate makes any use of the property other than retention, demonstration or display while holding it for sale in the regular course of business: If the sole use of the property other than retention, demonstration or display in the regular course of business is the rental of the property while holding it for sale, the purchaser may elect to include in his or her gross receipts the amount of the rental charged rather than the sales price of the property to him or her. Any person who gives a resale certificate for property which the person knows at the time of purchase is not to be resold by the person in the regular course of business for the purpose of evading payment to the seller of the amount of the tax applicable to the transaction is guilty of a misdemeanor. If a purchaser gives a certificate with respect to the purchase of fungible goods and thereafter commingles these goods with other fungible goods not so purchased but of such similarity that the identity of the constituent goods in the commingled mass cannot be determined, sales from the mass of commingled goods shall be deemed to be sales of the goods so purchased until a quantity of commingled goods equal to the quantity of purchased goods so commingled has been sold. An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use or other consumption in this State of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer on or after July 1, , for storage, use or other consumption in this State at the rate of 2 percent of the sales price of the property. The tax is imposed with respect to all property which was acquired out of state in a transaction that would have been a taxable sale if it had occurred within this State. Proposed by the Legislature; adopted by the people at the general election, effective January 1, See Statutes of Nevada , p. Every person storing, using or otherwise consuming in this State tangible personal property purchased from a retailer is liable for the tax. His liability is not extinguished until the tax has been paid to this State, except that a receipt from a retailer maintaining a place of business in this State or from a retailer who is authorized by the Tax Commission, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, to collect the tax and who is, for the purposes of this chapter relating to the use tax, regarded as a retailer maintaining a place of business in this State, given to the purchaser pursuant to NRS Every retailer maintaining a place of business in this State and making sales of tangible personal property for storage, use or other consumption in this State, not exempted under NRS The tax required to be collected by the retailer constitutes a debt owed by the retailer to this State. It is unlawful for any retailer to advertise or hold out or state to the public or to any customer, directly or indirectly, that the tax or any part thereof will be assumed or absorbed by the retailer or that it will not be

added to the selling price of the property sold or that if added it or any part thereof will be refunded. The tax required to be collected by the retailer from the purchaser must be displayed separately from the list price, the price advertised in the premises, the marked price, or other price on the sales check or other proof of sales. Every retailer who sells tangible personal property for storage, use or other consumption in this State shall register with the Department and give: Every business that purchases tangible personal property for storage, use or other consumption in this State shall, at the time the business obtains a state business license pursuant to chapter 76 of NRS, register with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department. For the purpose of the proper administration of this chapter and to prevent evasion of the use tax and the duty to collect the use tax, it is presumed that tangible personal property sold by any person for delivery in this State is sold for storage, use or other consumption in this State until the contrary is established. The burden of proving the contrary is upon the person who makes the sale unless the person takes from the purchaser a certificate to the effect that the property is purchased for resale and the purchaser: If a sale of tangible personal property is transacted by drop shipment, the third-party vendor is relieved of the burden of proving that the property is sold for storage, use or other consumption in this State if: Use of article bought for resale. If a purchaser who gives a certificate makes any storage or use of the property other than retention, demonstration or display while holding it for sale in the regular course of business, the storage or use is taxable as of the time the property is first so stored or used. If the sole use of the property, other than retention, demonstration or display in the regular course of business, is the rental of the property while holding it for sale, the purchaser may elect to pay the tax on the use measured by the amount of the rental charged rather than the sales price of the property to him or her. It is presumed that tangible personal property shipped or brought to this State by the purchaser on or after July 1, , was purchased from a retailer on or after July 1, , for storage, use or other consumption in this State. Except as otherwise provided in NRS This presumption may be controverted by: It is presumed that tangible personal property delivered outside this State to a purchaser was not purchased from a retailer for storage, use or other consumption in this State if the property: As used in this section: I Another state; II A possession or territory of the United States; or III A foreign country; or 2 Points in the same state when such transportation consists of one or more segments of transportation that immediately follow movement of the property into the state from a point beyond its borders or immediately precede movement of the property from within the state to a point outside its borders. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use or other consumption in this State of, tangible personal property the gross receipts from the sale of which, or the storage, use or other consumption of which, this State is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States or under the Constitution of this State. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use or other consumption in this State of, the proceeds of mines which are subject to taxes levied pursuant to chapter of NRS. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale and distribution of, and the storage, use or other consumption in this State of, any combustible gas, liquid or material of a kind used in an internal or combustion or diesel engine for the generation of power to propel a motor vehicle on the highways. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from sales of, and the storage, use or other consumption of: Any form of animal life of a kind the products of which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption. Feed for any form of animal life of a kind the products of which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption or are to be sold in the regular course of business. Seeds and annual plants the products of which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption or are to be sold in the regular course of business. Fertilizer to be applied to land the products of which are to be used as food for human consumption or sold in the regular course of business. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this Act the gross receipts from the sale, storage, use or other consumption in a county of farm machinery and equipment. The term does not include: Proposed by the Legislature; adopted by the people at the General Election, effective January 1, There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this act the gross receipts from sales and the storage, use or other consumption of: The term includes splints, bandages, pads, compresses and dressings. Insulin furnished by a registered pharmacist to a person for treatment of diabetes as directed by a physician shall be deemed to be dispensed on a prescription

within the meaning of this section. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from sales and the storage, use or other consumption of food for human consumption. Proposed by the Legislature; adopted by the people at a special election on June 5, , effective July 1, In administering the provisions of NRS There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use or other consumption in this State of, meals and food products for human consumption served by public or private schools, school districts, student organizations and parent-teacher associations to the students or teachers of a school. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sale of textbooks sold within the University of Nevada System. There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from sales of, and the storage, use or other consumption in this State of: There are exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the gross receipts from the sales, furnishing or service of, and the storage, use or other consumption in this State of, gas, electricity and water when delivered to consumers through mains, lines or pipes.

Chapter 9 : NRS: CHAPTER - SALES AND USE TAXES

Bold Ruler (April 6, - July 11,) was an American Thoroughbred Hall of Fame racehorse who was named the Horse of the Year after a three-year-old campaign that included wins in the Preakness Stakes and Jerome Handicap, in which he defeated fellow Hall of Fame inductees Round Table and Gallant Man.