

**Chapter 1 : Laws & Regulations | US EPA**

*Within government, this means the participation and coordination among agencies with a range of responsibilities that include criminal enforcement, labor enforcement, victim outreach and services, public awareness, education, trade policy, international development and programs, immigration, intelligence, and diplomacy.*

The killings began in 2003, as the first genocide in the 21st century. Unrest and violence persist today. The Janjaweed systematically destroy Darfurians by burning villages, looting economic resources, polluting water sources, and murdering, raping, and torturing civilians. As of today, over 300,000 people have been killed, and over 2.5 million Sudanese are displaced. Sudan is the largest country in Africa. The capital, Khartoum, is in the Northeastern part of the country. Darfur is a region in Western Sudan that encompasses an area roughly the size of Spain. Following independence from Britain in 1949, Sudan became embroiled in two prolonged civil wars for most of the remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab, southern Sudanese. Competition for scarce resources played a large role. As nomads began to compete for grazing land, traditional reconciliation measures were no longer able to settle disputes, causing the region to become increasingly militarized. The complexities of desertification, famines, and the civil war raging between North and South Sudan contributed to a rise in regional tensions during the 1990s. Similarly, as oil was discovered in Western Sudan, the Sudanese government and international contributors became increasingly interested in the land in Darfur. Internally displaced persons The first civil war ended in 1995 but broke out again in 2003. The second war and famine-related effects resulted in more than 4 million people being displaced and, according to rebel estimates, more than 2 million deaths over a period of two decades. While the Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended the North-South War in 2005, granting additional political power to South Sudan, it failed to take into account the effects of the war on Darfur. Darfur remained underdeveloped and marginalized at the federal level, lacking infrastructure and development assistance. This neglect, combined with allegations that the government was arming Arab tribesmen Janjaweed to raid non-Arab villages, was cited as the justification for a February rebel attack on a Sudanese Air Force Base at El Fasher, North Darfur. This attack sparked a series of government reprisals on residents of Darfur, contributing to the large-scale human rights atrocities facing Darfurian civilians today. Failed peace talks have allowed for the continuation of the conflict. Present at these negotiations were the Sudanese government and three main rebel groups: However, multiple negotiations have thus far been largely unsuccessful. UNAMID, with a projected strength of 26,000 troops, was authorized to use force to protect civilians. Despite this mandate, however, only 9,000 were sent, and they lacked the necessary equipment to carry out their mission. On March 4, 2009, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese President Omar Bashir for crimes against humanity and, in July 2010, a warrant for arrest on charges of genocide. The government of Sudan, however, has yet to turn him over, and since the issuance of the warrants, the country has seen major protests and increased violence. The government has also forcefully expelled aid agencies from the country that has further jeopardized the conditions for thousands of displaced and marginalized civilians. By all accounts, al-Bashir should be a prisoner in his own country. However, the Arab League has announced its solidarity with al-Bashir. Since the warrant, he has visited Qatar and Egypt. Both countries have refused to arrest him and the African Union also condemned the arrest warrant and asked the United Nations Security Council to delay its enforcement. The Sudanese government and JEM signed a ceasefire agreement in February 2011, with a tentative agreement to pursue further peace. However, talks have been disrupted by accusations that the Sudanese army continues to launch raids and air strikes against Darfur villages. The Janjaweed have also been accused of incursions and attacks in neighboring Chad. Hundreds of aid workers in Chad have already been evacuated due to increased tension between rebel groups and military forces. Meanwhile, the Janjaweed have ventured deep into Chad to conduct assaults, resulting in the fleeing of nearly 100,000 Chadians. In July 2011, South Sudan gained independence and became its own nation. This left thousands displaced and many dead. Conflicts between communities in Central Darfur spread to South Darfur, displacing tens of thousands of people in April 2012. In 2013 and 2014, government forces backed by the Janjaweed led counterinsurgency campaigns in Darfur where they repeatedly attacked

villages, burned and looted homes, and beat, raped, and executed villagers. Violence continued into Over 3 million are still heavily impacted by the conflict. Air campaigns are often followed by Janjaweed militia raids. All remaining village men, women, and children are either murdered or forced to flee. Looting, burning food stocks, enslaving and raping women and children, and stealing livestock are common. Dead bodies are tossed in wells to contaminate water supplies and entire villages are burned to the ground. On February 18, , President George W. Bush called for the number of international troops in Darfur to be doubled. On September 17, , British Prime Minister Tony Blair wrote an open letter to the members of the European Union calling for a unified response to the crisis. Victims of Genocide Both China and Russia have worked to block many United Nations resolutions in attempts to appease the Sudanese government. China invests heavily in Sudanese oil. For decades, Russia and China have maintained a strong economic and politically strategic partnership. The countries opposed UN peace keeping troops in the Sudan. Russia considers Sudan as an important global ally in the African continent.

**Chapter 2 : Policy Responses to Climate Change - World Nuclear Association**

*The U.S. government response and status of the current drought in southern Madagascar The United States is especially concerned about the alarming levels of food insecurity in southern Madagascar where , people need emergency food assistance.*

Policy Responses to Climate Change Updated June The human enhancement of global warming leading to climate change is seen as a worldwide problem. Policy responses have been led by international negotiation, but have been qualified or indecisive at the national level, and so far largely ineffective, despite strong international agreement on the matter. The principal focus is on reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Nuclear power is seldom acknowledged as the single most significant means of limiting the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations while enabling access to abundant electricity. Emissions of greenhouse gases have a global impact, unlike some other forms of pollution. Whether they are emitted in Asia, Africa, Europe, or the Americas, they rapidly disperse evenly across the globe. This is one reason why efforts to address climate change have been through international collaboration and agreement. However, more recently other international approaches have been put in place, the Asia Pacific Partnership and agreements under the G8, starting with their meeting in Gleneagles, UK. In December the Paris agreement consolidated years of negotiations with agreement among countries to limit carbon dioxide emissions. Although climate change agreements emphasising carbon emission reduction have been reached through international approaches, the policy measures to meet the obligations and objectives set by such agreements have been implemented at the national or regional level. Here they are supplemented by policy instruments such as efficiency standards and incentives to invest in infrastructure which does not give rise to carbon emissions. Pricing carbon emissions is seen as putting a price on a major external cost from energy production and transformation. The convention included the commitment to stabilise greenhouse gas emissions at levels by The Kyoto Protocol set out specific commitments by individual developed countries to reduced emissions by an average of 5. However, it would take three further meetings until the "Marrakesh Accords" were agreed, which provide sufficient detail on the procedures for pursuing objectives set out in the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol involved several decisions: By , developed countries would reduce their collective emissions by 5. The emissions covered by the Protocol are not only carbon dioxide, but also methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride. These commitments would be reckoned on a net basis, considering sinks as well as sources, and each country must credibly measure its contribution and meet its commitment. Countries may fulfil their commitments jointly such as with regional agreements and they may improve the efficiency of compliance through "flexibility mechanisms". In the US Government which had earlier signed the Protocol announced that it would not ratify the Protocol. As the USA emits more than a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions from developed countries, this put the ratification of the Protocol in jeopardy. Australia also declared that it would not ratify, though it would pursue emission reductions as agreed. Eventually, entry into force depended on the decision of Russia, another large greenhouse gas emitter. After some delay Russia notified the United Nations of its decision to ratify the Protocol in November and 90 days later, on February 19, , the Protocol finally came into force. Australia subsequently ratified the Protocol in December While countries that are party to the Protocol are expected to rely mainly on reducing their own emissions domestically, three "flexibility mechanisms" were identified to improve the economic efficiency of reductions and make it easier for parties to comply. The three mechanisms are emissions trading, Joint Implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism. A market-based approach to achieving environmental objectives that allows those countries or entities reducing greenhouse gas emissions below what is required to use or trade the excess reductions to offset emissions at another source, inside or outside the country. In general, trading can occur at the domestic, regional EU , international and intra-company levels. A precedent is the USA acid rain program, which successfully trades permits for sulfur dioxide. A project-based mechanism, whereby one developed country "with emissions caps" can work with another to reduce emissions or enhance sinks, and share the resulting emission reduction units accordingly. A

project-based mechanism where certified projects proposed by developed countries or companies from those countries can be used to reduce emissions in developing countries. CDM is primarily focused on development aid and secondly on emission reduction. This was due to the entrenched anti-nuclear position of some of the environment NGOs lobbying at the negotiations and the tendency for national delegations to be dominated by those from Environment Departments, with a historically more negative position towards nuclear energy than their overall national position. Nuclear energy is discriminated against within the Marakesh Accords, specifically within the sections dealing with the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation, but currently the effect of this discrimination is largely symbolic. The Marakesh Accords state: Parties are free to put forward such projects, as they would do any other candidate project. However, the text says that developed countries Annex I Parties should refrain from using any credits earned from those projects for meeting their commitments which are the emissions targets agreed under the Kyoto Protocol. The meaning of "should refrain" is a matter of debate. Annex I Parties are also meant not to exceed their emissions targets. Should they refrain from using nuclear project credits unless it means they would miss their target? Ultimately, this is a symbolic discussion, as the current low price of CDM and JI credits and the short time period over which credits would be awarded mean that the availability of such credits is unlikely to be a significant factor in the decision on whether to invest in nuclear energy. Concerns over the efficacy of CDM and JI in general have been expressed, many potential investors in projects being frustrated by the bureaucratic process involved in gaining approval for a project and the relatively small rewards for doing so. Moreover, there are concerns over the limited geographical distribution of CDM projects, with the majority of projects taking place in China, India and Brazil. However, in the longer term the CDM and JI may become a more viable mechanism for encouraging low carbon projects and development. However, it is also possible that new mechanisms will be introduced in subsequent agreements and the role of the CDM and JI may diminish. Approaches to emissions trading and alternatives, European ETS The question of emission permits of some kind as a basis for trading in them or trading them off has been approached in several different ways. They may be auctioned, or they can be allocated to firms on the basis of historical emissions known as grandfathering. Within countries, emissions e.

**Chapter 3 : Houston Congressman On Government's Response To Harvey Destruction | Here & Now**

*Pandemic Influenza Stages of Federal Government Response stages of government response, goovernment response, influenza, response, pandemic Created Date.*

The pace of change requires our legislative frameworks to be continually reviewed and adapted to these changing needs. The current government is tackling these challenges on numerous fronts including most recently in respect of copyright, anti-spam law CASL , and privacy. Copyright The government has now started its mandatory review of the Copyright Act. The letter underscored the importance of copyright to all stakeholders including that: It is vital our modern economy. A well-functioning copyright framework should contribute to a marketplace and environment where users have access to world-class content and services for information and enjoyment, for education and cultural heritage, and to inspire follow-on creation and innovation. Many business models related, in whole or in part, to copyright have changed significantly. New digital intermediaries and services have taken on significant roles, leaving some feeling ill-served by emerging value chains for copyrighted content. We have heard that for many musicians, authors, developers, and several other creators, copyright protection is central to translating their achievements into earning a living, being competitive on the market, and continuing to create. Ministers Bains and Joly should be commended for their thoughtful approach to copyright reform. A lot, probably too much, has been said in the name of balance. It usually leads to polarized positions, leaving no room for finding common ground. In an era of reconciliation, we should aim to try to change this conversation too. He also went on to state the following about that paragraph: While the rejection of balance ended up on the cutting room floor, assuming the Canadian Heritage language reflects views within the department, it represents a significant departure from the current state of Canadian copyright law. However, there is much to be said in the paragraph that would have warranted keeping it in. Undoubtedly, some people may believe that when rights holders use the term balance they are looking for more legal protection, control over and payment for the uses of their works. Balance is always something that is in the eye of the beholder. There would be more relevant guiding principles just as there are in copyright law. The Supreme Court, as Geist has pointed out, has frequently used the term balance. But, it has made clear that the actual goals of copyright are not balance in an abstract sense. Rather it is to create incentives for and to reward creators and to promote access to works by the public. That notion is untrue as the goal of providing the public with access to works cannot be achieved without providing appropriate incentives to creators. Both creators, users and the public benefit when copyright frameworks promote incentives to produce and distribute works and support functioning legal markets for creative products and services. The public suffers when inappropriate policy choices are shelved or good policy choices are traded away for poorer ones – including when the trade-offs are made to satisfy vocal advocates seeking to undermine copyright and necessary legal frameworks under a guise of pursuing balance. This convergence of interests between creators and users has been expressly recognized by the U. For example, in *Mazer v. Supreme Court* recognized that the encouragement of individual effort by personal gain is the best way to advance public welfare through the talents of authors and inventors. In *Twentieth Century Music Corp.* But the ultimate aim is, by this incentive, to stimulate artistic creativity for the general public good. The impugned draft latter also included a call for the same inquiry. This approach to copyright policy has a long pedigree in Canadian copyright law. This approach is similar to the framework described in the Preamble to the Copyright Modernization Act which stated its objectives were: *Desputeaux, SCC 17 S.* The government was right to focus on the real objectives of copyright. More than ever, Canadians need good forward thinking policies. These need to be pursued based on a shared vision of achieving the goals of copyright and not by seeking compromises with advocates arguing for balance with reform proposals that are inconsistent with appropriate legal frameworks that enable the creative communities, users and the public to flourish. The government recognizes that the more explicit the legislation and its obligations are, the more effective the Act will be. The government response is a positive development. The government should move swiftly to recast this framework law to be more in accord with sound economic and public policy principles. Privacy The

government has moved ahead with two important initiatives. The government has now also published the Regulations to the Digital Privacy Act and the Order in Council setting November 1, as the date the new provisions comes into effect.

**Chapter 4 : Current Events - Hampton High School's AP U.S. Government & Politics Course Website**

*Interconnected with the WHO phases are the Federal Government Response Stages (FGRS) which provide a framework for U.S. Federal Government planning/preparatory, response, and recovery actions. Table D-1 provides the relationship between the two.*

An Evaluation By Andrew J. Prior to the s, the U. How terrorists act, react, and even think is thus foreign to U. But the terabytes of data we collect are well beyond human means to wade through, and our human intelligence is deficient. If ever there was a culture and mentality that the U. In the Middle East, from which our current enemy hails, the United States does not have sufficient intelligence personnel who can speak and read the languages and understand their nuances. In contrast, during the Cold War, the U. The difficulty is greater in vetting linguists for sensitive positions. Given the tinderbox nature of the region, this negligence is incomprehensible. These events should have been a wake-up call, but existing policies continued largely unchanged. This study reviews some of the most important current vulnerabilities and what has or has not been done to reduce them. A significant threat to air travel is the use of shoulder-fired surface to air missiles: As cited by Charles Pena, director of foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute, between the s and worldwide there were twenty-nine MANPADS attacks on civilian aircraft involving some five hundred deaths. The new Transportation Security Administration TSA [6] is in charge of security for all transportation modes, but most prominently for air-travel security. General Accounting Office GAO report indicates that federalized security forces performed worse than the private forces still employed by five airports as an experiment. As passengers, we have had to remove footwear, coats, and jackets; are scanned with hand-held magnetometers; and are required to walk through the door-frame-type scanning devices. We have watched as our carry-on baggage is X-rayed and in some cases opened and rummaged through. Our loyalty, honesty, and responsibility stand routinely questioned by people who themselves may be in need of closer scrutiny. In its haste to subject the American public to the federal microscope, TSA has required checked baggage to remain unlocked, making theft by airport screeners and baggage handlers easy. A report issued by the U. What nobody seems to have voiced is that it is easy to insert contraband into unlocked baggage. An improvised explosive device IED or an improvised incendiary device IID can simply be inserted within unlocked baggage stored in the aircraft baggage hold. Since September , the TSA has demanded passenger data for use in a new passenger-screening plan called Secure Flight. The information can include name, flight origin, destination, flight time, duration of flight, seat location, travel agent, form of payment, credit card number, travel itinerary, address, telephone number, and meal requests. Young, [13] a member of the House Transportation Committee. But here is the conundrum in this situation: The United Kingdom and the United States also now have a new passenger-screening system that gives the X-ray vision of Superman to airport officials. The TSA is already using the scanners at U. There seems to be no limits to the degree of intrusion governments will adopt, regardless of whether any security benefit results. Is the public now to be irradiated with ionizing radiation at every turn? People who use X rays routinely are mostly medical personnel, such as radiologists and X-ray technicians. They are licensed and educated in the use and hazards of ionizing radiation and are legally and civilly accountable for their use of this technology. How much knowledge, education, and legal accountability do those persons have who may use such devices in the name of homeland security? Are they qualified beyond the fact that they are government law enforcement officials? The bulk of screening currently done in the United States is of passengers themselves, their carry-on baggage, and their checked baggage. This practice has led to many problems, not the least of which are long lines; of the necessity to remove coats, belts, and shoes; and scrutiny of canes, wheelchairs, walkers, and so on. The efficiency and thoroughness of passenger screening has its limiting factor in the screeners themselves. Poor, repetitive working conditions are a contributor to the turnover rates. Because of the turnover, security checkpoints are rarely staffed by experienced screeners. These firms are certified by the German government, and the individual screeners must be licensed as well. Clearly with licensing comes professional accountability , esprit de corps and with retention of personnel, an institutional memory for avoiding past mistakes, and improving performance. The

conflict inherent between encouraging that which you are also to regulate is problematic. With the creation of the TSA, security for all transportation fell to it. Some private firms still perform airport security, but they are very limited in the degree of freedom they have to deviate from the TSA script or from the procedures they must otherwise follow. As noted in a GAO report, TSA was not allowing private screening firms more flexibility in order to ensure standardized procedures, coordination, and consistency of results throughout all airports. The vulnerability of the country and public to contraband air cargo is rivaled only by sea-borne cargo container shipping. For example, less than 10 percent of air cargo is inspected before taking to the skies at Newark Airport. Not long after that report appeared, government officials announced plans to tighten air cargo rules. Those receiving packages must ensure that the cargo is free of explosives, guns, and stowaways. This program employs principles of surveillance and detection for assessing unusual or anxious behavior. Screeners are placed on the lines to screen although they are not yet fully trained to do so. Cannot many of the complaints and problems with current screening be traced back to this unacceptable practice by the TSA? The problems with government screeners has led to argument that private screeners can do the job better. The availability of funds seems not to be a problem. Airport security, whether related to commercial or private aircraft, is realistically no better or worse than the security of the airport itself. And there seems to be a significant and obvious hole in that security. The most common security seals off an airport by the use of chain-link fencing. As we all know from our youth, chain-link fencing is hardly an obstacle to the adventurous or determined. In November , a naked man successfully climbed a fence at Los Angeles International Airport and made it to an aircraft, where he attempted to hide in a wheel well. What if this man had been a terrorist wearing a bomb and had made it to a plane loaded with passengers ready to depart the gate? Not so amusing a story then. All of these issues are in need of closer examination and reasoned remedies. However, problems are not publicized willingly unless an embarrassing incident occurs, such as a breach of aircraft security by a college student with poor judgement who thought he would show how porous security was. In November , a government panel investigating food-supply security found that few safeguards were in place to guard against terrorist attacks. In addition, the departments and agency are to assist agribusinesses in developing preparedness plans of their own. Department of Agriculture USDA is to develop a national veterinary stockpile that would hold sufficient pharmaceuticals to respond to any disease outbreak among livestock. It is also developing an animal identification system designed to track infected livestock. In the event of an agroterrorist attack, the DHS would be the lead agency in charge of the response. Academia is involved in the agroterrorism watch, too. Infection of crops might be missed until an entire crop is lost. Adjoining fields may also need to be destroyed ensure if this is even possible that all the infection has been eradicated. In Tennessee, one effort at combating the vulnerability of agriculture to terrorist attack includes educating farmers, veterinarians, and agricultural agents to identify threats and breaches of agriculture security. The food industry, made up of processors and grocers, has argued that controls on the industry and its products, through regulation by some dozen or more federal agencies, are sufficient to guard against terrorist attacks. To help with the inspections of imported foods and animal feeds for evidence of bioterrorism, the Food and Drug Administration FDA reportedly has employed U. S. Customs agents are trained to do under the Bioterrorism Act is to know what the requirements for prior notice are. If an import shows up at an entry point without the prior-notice documentation, the agents are to seize and hold the material for FDA inspection or, if warranted, refuse admittance and return the import to its point of origin. Of course, this precaution may be for naught because terrorists will likely mislabel anything dangerous and provide it with a passable pedigree. Yet fewer inspections of imported agricultural products have occurred at ports of entry. The USDA is charged with responsibility for administering animal vaccines within twenty-four hours of the outbreak from an agrobioattack, but cannot possibly do so. The only vaccine currently held in stock is that for foot and mouth disease, and even in this case the vaccine must be shipped to the United Kingdom for activation. The consequences of hurricanes in Florida in August and September and the even worse consequences of the August Hurricane Katrina, which effectively erased the southern Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Mobile, Alabama, have been devastating across the board, including the economic costs of the absence of electrical power. Like these natural disasters, a coordinated terrorist attack on several power facilities would also have a

devastating impact on the economy of a region and, depending upon the region, perhaps on the United States as a whole. But the main issue of concern is not the effects on the economy, but the destruction and death associated with any such attacks. Hydroelectric and other dams are also lucrative targets. There are some 79, dams in the United States. States have declared approximately 3, dams unsafe or deficient. Certainly, not all of these dams are as large and imposing on the landscape as the Hoover Dam, but they all have one thing in common regardless of size: If they were to be breached, the flooding would kill many unsuspecting people downstream. Thus, the double-edged sword is disruption of any hydroelectric power they produce and the lethality of the torrents of water catastrophically released from them. Although terrorist attacks against petroleum and natural-gas facilities and against dams would be very serious, resulting in fire and rampant flooding, respectively, that would threaten to spread to surrounding areas, a much greater hazard lies in an attack on a nuclear facility. Any attack on a nuclear reactor facility would compromise the containment building and the reactor itself. This effect does not mean a nuclear detonation. The best example of just how dangerous such an attack would be can be seen in the Chernobyl reactor facility catastrophe in the former Soviet Union in April. The GAO published a study of nuclear power plant security in September. Running a close second to nuclear plants for the possible devastation caused by an attack are the myriad hazardous materials production and disposal facilities scattered around the United States. Chemical and pharmaceutical plants and nuclear waste facilities are particular targets of this sort. The accidental release of a toxic industrial chemical precursor for insecticides in the Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India, in 1984 offers sufficient proof of the hazards posed to a surrounding population if a chemical plant were to be effectively and successfully attacked by terrorists. The Union Carbide accident resulted in fatalities ranging from a reported low of 6, to a staggering high of 25, with an estimated , treated or compensated. Large concerns remain regarding chemical plants as potential targets for terrorism.

### Chapter 5 : Puerto Rico governor: More needed, but feds have helped - CNN

*The deficit occurs because the U.S. government spending of \$ trillion is higher than its revenue of \$ trillion. The deficit is 18 percent greater than last year. The FY budget created a \$ billion deficit.*

### Chapter 6 : Darfur Genocide Â« World Without Genocide -

*The government response is a positive development. Fixing CASL is fully consistent with the government's policy of removing red tape and promoting innovation. The government should move swiftly to recast this framework law to be more in accord with sound economic and public policy principles.*

### Chapter 7 : Canadian government response to copyright and digital policy issues Â» Barry Sookman

*In HHS declared a public health emergency and announced a 5-Point Strategy To Combat the Opioid Crisis Download the Opioid Epidemic in the U.S. The Opioids By The Numbers" graphic and PDF are currently undergoing review.*

### Chapter 8 : Flint Drinking Water Response | US EPA

*The current to pressure transducer EQ report lists the temperature range as to degrees Fahrenheit, and the linearity as percent of span. The current temperature range specification is 0 to degrees Fahrenheit, and the linearity is percent of span.*