

Chapter 1 : The State of Rhode Island General Laws

Section Days off; vacations Section Subject to section fifty-nine, members of the fire department of every city which accepted chapter five hundred and forty-six of the acts of nineteen hundred and twelve or chapter ninety-seven of the General Acts of nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be excused from duty for one day out of every five days, without loss of pay.

Unfair methods of competition unlawful; prevention by Commission a Declaration of unlawfulness; power to prohibit unfair practices; inapplicability to foreign trade 1 Unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce , and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce , are hereby declared unlawful. If this subsection applies to such methods of competition only because of the operation of subparagraph A ii , this subsection shall apply to such conduct only for injury to export business in the United States. B All remedies available to the Commission with respect to unfair and deceptive acts or practices shall be available for acts and practices described in this paragraph, including restitution to domestic or foreign victims. The person, partnership, or corporation so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the Commission requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint. Any person, partnership, or corporation may make application, and upon good cause shown may be allowed by the Commission to intervene and appear in said proceeding by counsel or in person. The testimony in any such proceeding shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the Commission. If upon such hearing the Commission shall be of the opinion that the method of competition or the act or practice in question is prohibited by this subchapter, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such person, partnership, or corporation an order requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from using such method of competition or such act or practice. Until the expiration of the time allowed for filing a petition for review, if no such petition has been duly filed within such time, or, if a petition for review has been filed within such time then until the record in the proceeding has been filed in a court of appeals of the United States , as hereinafter provided, the Commission may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any report or any order made or issued by it under this section. The Commission shall determine whether to alter, modify, or set aside any order of the Commission in response to a request made by a person, partnership, or corporation under paragraph [1] 2 not later than days after the date of the filing of such request. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Commission, and thereupon the Commission shall file in the court the record in the proceeding, as provided in section of title Upon such filing of the petition the court shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein concurrently with the Commission until the filing of the record and shall have power to make and enter a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside the order of the Commission, and enforcing the same to the extent that such order is affirmed and to issue such writs as are ancillary to its jurisdiction or are necessary in its judgement to prevent injury to the public or to competitors pendente lite. The findings of the Commission as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. To the extent that the order of the Commission is affirmed, the court shall thereupon issue its own order commanding obedience to the terms of such order of the Commission. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceeding before the Commission, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Commission and to be adduced upon the hearing in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The Commission may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, and its recommendation, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order, with the return of such additional evidence. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the

same shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court upon certiorari, as provided in section of title The verified return by the person so serving said complaint, order, or other process setting forth the manner of said service shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt for said complaint, order, or other process mailed by registered mail or by certified mail as aforesaid shall be proof of the service of the same. Each separate violation of such an order shall be a separate offense, except that in a case of a violation through continuing failure to obey or neglect to obey a final order of the Commission, each day of continuance of such failure or neglect shall be deemed a separate offense. In such actions, the United States district courts are empowered to grant mandatory injunctions and such other and further equitable relief as they deem appropriate in the enforcement of such final orders of the Commission. B If the Commission determines in a proceeding under subsection b that any act or practice is unfair or deceptive, and issues a final cease and desist order, other than a consent order, with respect to such act or practice, then the Commission may commence a civil action to obtain a civil penalty in a district court of the United States against any person, partnership, or corporation which engages in such act or practiceâ€” 1 after such cease and desist order becomes final whether or not such person , partnership, or corporation was subject to such cease and desist order , and 2 with actual knowledge that such act or practice is unfair or deceptive and is unlawful under subsection a 1 of this section. C In the case of a violation through continuing failure to comply with a rule or with subsection a 1 , each day of continuance of such failure shall be treated as a separate violation, for purposes of subparagraphs A and B. In determining the amount of such a civil penalty, the court shall take into account the degree of culpability, any history of prior such conduct, ability to pay, effect on ability to continue to do business, and such other matters as justice may require. Upon request of any party to such an action against such defendant , the court shall also review the determination of law made by the Commission in the proceeding under subsection b that the act or practice which was the subject of such proceeding constituted an unfair or deceptive act or practice in violation of subsection a. In determining whether an act or practice is unfair, the Commission may consider established public policies as evidence to be considered with all other evidence. Such public policy considerations may not serve as a primary basis for such determination. Amendment of Section For repeal of amendment by section 13 of Pub. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section of Title 7 and Tables. See Amendment note below. See Termination Date of Amendment note below. Prior to amendment, par.

Chapter 2 : UN General Assembly - Resolutions

Section Books of account and financial records Section The town accountant shall keep a complete set of books wherein shall be entered the amount of each specific appropriation, the amounts and purposes of expenditures made therefrom, the receipts from each source of income, the amount of each assessment levied, and the abatements made; and he shall keep his accounts, so far as.

During the Cold War , one of the missions carried out by the United States was the test and evaluation of captured Soviet fighter aircraft. Beginning in the late s, and for several decades, Area 51 played host to an assortment of Soviet-built aircraft. ATIC personnel were sent anywhere where foreign aircraft could be found. The focus of Air Force Systems Command limited the use of the fighter as a tool with which to train the front line tactical fighter pilots. Tactical Air Command selected its pilots primarily from the ranks of the Weapons School graduates. His aircraft was transferred to Groom Lake within a month to study. A joint Air Force-Navy team was assembled for a series of dogfight tests. But air combat was not just about technology. In the final analysis, it was the skill of the man in the cockpit. There were no clear advantages. The problem was not with the planes, but with the pilots flying them. The pilots would not fly either plane to its limits. One of the Navy pilots was Marland W. He was an engineer and a Korean War veteran and had flown almost every navy aircraft. When he flew against the MiG, he would outmaneuver it every time. The Air Force pilots would not go vertical in the MiG He had been watching as Townsend "waxed" the air force MiG pilots. This time the result was far different. Cassidy was willing to fight in the vertical, flying the plane to the point where it was buffeting, just above the stall. After the flight, they realized the MiG turned better than the F-4 at lower speeds. The key was for the F-4 to keep its speed up. What had happened in the sky above Groom Lake was remarkable. An F-4 had defeated the MiG; the weakness of the Soviet plane had been found. Further test flights confirmed what was learned. It was also clear that the MiG was a formidable enemy. United States pilots would have to fly much better than they had been to beat it. This would require a special school to teach advanced air combat techniques. They lost their way and, believing they were over Lebanon, landed at the Betzet Landing Field in northern Israel. One version has it that they were led astray by an Arabic-speaking Israeli. As in the earlier program, a small group of Air Force and Navy pilots conducted mock dogfights with the MiGs. It had an extremely simple, even crude, control system which lacked the power-boosted controls of American aircraft. It was important for the F-4 to keep its distance from the MiG To prevent any sightings, the airspace above the Groom Lake range was closed. On aeronautical maps, the exercise area was marked in red ink. The forbidden zone became known as "Red Square". In contrast, the Air Force rate improved only slightly to 2. The reason for this difference was Top Gun. The Navy had revitalized its air combat training, while the Air Force had stayed stagnant. At Tonopah testing of foreign technology aircraft continued and expanded throughout the s and s. This involved testing Soviet tracking and missile control radar systems. A complex of actual and replica Soviet-type threat systems began to grow around "Slater Lake", a mile northwest of the main base, along with an acquired Soviet "Barlock" search radar placed at Tonopah Air Force Station. They were arranged to simulate a Soviet-style air defense complex. Lockheed test pilots put the YF through its early paces. Taxiways, a concrete apron, a large maintenance hangar, and a propane storage tank were added. After finding a large scorpion in their offices, the testing team Designated "R Unit" adopted it as their mascot and dubbed themselves the "Baja Scorpions". Testing of a series of ultra-secret prototypes continued at Area 51 until mid, when testing transitioned to the initial production of F stealth fighters. The Fs were moved to and from Area 51 by C-5 during darkness to maintain security. The aircraft were defueled, disassembled, cradled, and then loaded aboard the C-5 at night, flown to Lockheed, and unloaded at night before reassembly and flight testing. Groom performed radar profiling, F weapons testing, and training of the first group of frontline USAF F pilots. While the "Baja Scorpions" were working on the F, there was also another group at work in secrecy, known as "the Whalers" working on Tacit Blue. A fly-by-wire technology demonstration aircraft with curved surfaces and composite material, to evade radar, it was a prototype, and never went into production. Nevertheless, this strange-looking aircraft was responsible for many of the stealth technology advances that

were used on several other aircraft designs, and had a direct influence on the B-2; with first flight of Tacit Blue being performed on 5 February, by Northrop Grumman test pilot, Richard G. As the Baja Scorpions tested the aircraft with functional check flights and L. In the last FA was delivered from Lockheed. After completion of acceptance flights at Area 51 of this last new FA aircraft, the flight test squadron continued flight test duties of refurbished aircraft after modifications by Lockheed. Some testing, especially RCS verification and other classified activity was still conducted at Area 51 throughout the operational lifetime of the F The recently inactivated th Flight Test Squadron traces its roots, if not its formal lineage to the th TG R-unit. The base and its associated runway system were expanded, including expansion of housing and support facilities. According to the judge, the land that overlooked the base was taken to address security and safety concerns connected with their training and testing. The area surrounding the lake is permanently off-limits to both civilian and normal military air traffic. Security clearances are checked regularly; cameras and weaponry are not allowed. Their suit, in which they were represented by George Washington University law professor Jonathan Turley, alleged they had been present when large quantities of unknown chemicals had been burned in open pits and trenches at Groom. Biopsies taken from the complainants were analyzed by Rutgers University biochemists, who found high levels of dioxin, dibenzofuran, and trichloroethylene in their body fat. The complainants alleged they had sustained skin, liver, and respiratory injuries due to their work at Groom, and that this had contributed to the deaths of Frost and Kasza. The suit sought compensation for the injuries they had sustained, claiming the USAF had illegally handled toxic materials, and that the EPA had failed in its duty to enforce the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which governs handling of dangerous materials. They also sought detailed information about the chemicals to which they were allegedly exposed, hoping this would facilitate the medical treatment of survivors. Hamilton, former chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, told 60 Minutes reporter Lesley Stahl, "The Air Force is classifying all information about Area 51 in order to protect themselves from a lawsuit. District Judge Philip Pro of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada in Las Vegas to disallow disclosure of classified documents or examination of secret witnesses, alleging this would expose classified information and threaten national security. Consequently, Pro dismissed the suit due to lack of evidence. Turley appealed to the U. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, on the grounds that the government was abusing its power to classify material. Secretary of the Air Force Sheila E. Widnall filed a brief that stated that disclosures of the materials present in the air and water near Groom "can reveal military operational capabilities or the nature and scope of classified operations. The President continues to annually issue a determination continuing the Groom exception. Government has ever given that Groom Lake is more than simply another part of the Nellis complex. An unclassified memo on the safe handling of F Nighthawk material was posted on an Air Force web site in This discussed the same materials for which the complainants had requested information information the government had claimed was classified. The memo was removed shortly after journalists became aware of it. The guards will not answer questions about their employers, however according to the New York Daily News, there are indications they are employed through a contractor such as AECOM. Some of these motion detectors are placed some distance away from the base on public land to notify guards of people approaching. Photo by Doc Searls, In January, space historian Dwayne A. Day published an article in online aerospace magazine The Space Review titled "Astronauts and Area The memo reported that astronauts on board Skylab 4 had, as part of a larger program, inadvertently photographed a location of which the memo said: There were specific instructions not to do this. Although the name of the location was obscured, the context led Day to believe that the subject was Groom Lake. The memo itself questions the legality of unclassified images to be retroactively classified. But he inclined leave decision to me DCI "I confessed some question over need to protect since: USSR has it from own sats What really does it reveal? The declassified documents do not disclose the outcome of discussions regarding the Skylab imagery. Some of the activities mentioned in such theories at Area 51 include:

CHAPTER Omnibus Property Tax Relief and Replacement Act CHAPTER Adult Education Tax Credit CHAPTER Adult and Child Day Care Assistance and Development Tax Credit.

Chapter 4 : Title 44 - Index of Chapters

State of Rhode Island General Laws NOTE: The Legislature and Legislative Data Systems does try to assure the accuracy and timeliness of the information placed on this page by making regular daily updates.

Chapter 5 : Doctrine and Covenants 45

Rhode Island General Laws Title 28 - Labor and Labor Relations Chapter - Healthy and Safe Families and Workplaces Act Section - Accrual of paid sick and safe leave time.

Chapter 6 : Area 51 - Wikipedia

Product Number: 24 Product Name: AG PHITE 57 Chemical Name and Synonyms: Mixture of monopotassium phosphite and dipotassium phosphite.

Chapter 7 : Wisconsin Legislature:

Section Any city or town which accepts the provisions of this section, may by by-law or ordinance deny any application for, or revoke or suspend a building permit, or any local license or permit including renewals and transfers issued by any board, officer, department for any person, corporation or business enterprise, who has neglected or refused to pay any local taxes, fees, assessments.

Chapter 8 : General Law - Part I, Title VII, Chapter 41, Section 57

(a) Except as otherwise provided, process in any civil action shall be served by leaving a true and attested copy of it, including the declaration or complaint, with the defendant, or at his usual place of abode, in this state. (b) Process in civil actions against the following-described classes of.

Chapter 9 : Chapter - Index of Sections

Utah Code Page 3 (6) The amendments to this section in Laws of Utah , Chapter , have no retrospective operation and shall govern instruments executed and recorded on or after May 5,