

1: Automobile safety - Wikipedia

(a) bolster the security of the United States and our allies and partners, including by defending against external coercion, countering terrorism, and providing capabilities in support of shared.

Cancel February 16, A Message to Our Customers The United States government has demanded that Apple take an unprecedented step which threatens the security of our customers. We oppose this order, which has implications far beyond the legal case at hand. This moment calls for public discussion, and we want our customers and people around the country to understand what is at stake. Answers to your questions about privacy and security The Need for Encryption Smartphones, led by iPhone, have become an essential part of our lives. People use them to store an incredible amount of personal information, from our private conversations to our photos, our music, our notes, our calendars and contacts, our financial information and health data, even where we have been and where we are going. All that information needs to be protected from hackers and criminals who want to access it, steal it, and use it without our knowledge or permission. Compromising the security of our personal information can ultimately put our personal safety at risk. That is why encryption has become so important to all of us. We have even put that data out of our own reach, because we believe the contents of your iPhone are none of our business. We mourn the loss of life and want justice for all those whose lives were affected. We have no sympathy for terrorists. Apple complies with valid subpoenas and search warrants, as we have in the San Bernardino case. We have great respect for the professionals at the FBI, and we believe their intentions are good. Up to this point, we have done everything that is both within our power and within the law to help them. But now the U. They have asked us to build a backdoor to the iPhone. Specifically, the FBI wants us to make a new version of the iPhone operating system, circumventing several important security features, and install it on an iPhone recovered during the investigation. The FBI may use different words to describe this tool, but make no mistake: Building a version of iOS that bypasses security in this way would undeniably create a backdoor. The Threat to Data Security Some would argue that building a backdoor for just one iPhone is a simple, clean-cut solution. But it ignores both the basics of digital security and the significance of what the government is demanding in this case. Once the information is known, or a way to bypass the code is revealed, the encryption can be defeated by anyone with that knowledge. The government suggests this tool could only be used once, on one phone. Once created, the technique could be used over and over again, on any number of devices. No reasonable person would find that acceptable. The same engineers who built strong encryption into the iPhone to protect our users would, ironically, be ordered to weaken those protections and make our users less safe. We can find no precedent for an American company being forced to expose its customers to a greater risk of attack. For years, cryptologists and national security experts have been warning against weakening encryption. Doing so would hurt only the well-meaning and law-abiding citizens who rely on companies like Apple to protect their data. Criminals and bad actors will still encrypt, using tools that are readily available to them. A Dangerous Precedent Rather than asking for legislative action through Congress, the FBI is proposing an unprecedented use of the All Writs Act of to justify an expansion of its authority. The government would have us remove security features and add new capabilities to the operating system, allowing a passcode to be input electronically. Opposing this order is not something we take lightly. We feel we must speak up in the face of what we see as an overreach by the U. We believe it would be in the best interest of everyone to step back and consider the implications. And ultimately, we fear that this demand would undermine the very freedoms and liberty our government is meant to protect.

2: Sebastian Gorka - Wikipedia

Keeping Guns Away from Dangerous and Violent People ≠ Create the "Violent Threat Restraining Order" which will allow a court to prohibit a Homeland Security.

Tweet The Order of the Illuminati is often at the center of debates about the impact of secret societies on human history. Is the Illuminati a myth or does it truly secretly rule the world? As the number of people asking that question has grown, facts about the Order have become diluted with misconceptions and disinformation, making objective research on the subject difficult. This article attempts to shed some factual light on the Order of the Illuminati by reviewing some of the most important documents on the subject. Most have a general idea of the meaning of the term but are confused about the concepts and the ideas relating to it. Is the Illuminati the same thing as Freemasonry? What are their goals? What are their beliefs? Why do they act in secret? Do they practice occultism? Attempting to objectively research the subject can become an arduous task as most sources end up being either dismissive disinformation pieces that deny and even ridicule anything related to the Illuminati or, at the other end of the spectrum, espouse ill-informed fear mongering based on rumors and misconceptions. In both cases, the researcher ends up with the same result: Considering that Secret Societies are supposed to be, by definition, secret and that history is often rewritten by those in power, obtaining the unbiased truth about the Illuminati is a challenge. Whether they are, at the end of the day, critics or apologists of the Illuminati, these authors base their thoughts on credible facts. Some of the most interesting documents on the Illuminati were written by initiates of Secret Societies as they understood the philosophical and spiritual undercurrent driving the movement forward. Using these works, we will look at the origins, the methods and the impacts of the Illuminati on world history. By mixing the occult sciences of Freemasonry and Rosicrucianism while conspiring to achieve precise political goals, the Illuminati became an actor on the world stage. While most Secret Societies of the time catered to rich people and their fascination with occultism, the Bavarian Illuminati actively sought to profoundly change the world. Secret Societies have existed throughout the course of history, each of them with different aims and with different roles in society. While the Egyptian mystery schools were part of the Egyptian institution, other groups were secret due to their subversive and conspiratorial aims. These two next quotes, written by two famous political figures, describe these opposing views on Secret Societies: The first one refers to the spiritual side while the second describes the political side. Not all Secret Societies dwell in the spiritual and not all of them get involved in political machinations. The Bavarian Illuminati operated in both realms. Membership is restricted to those who have an abiding interest in the subject. Thus, a spiritual group will attract people seeking more knowledge of a particular teacher or type of practice. The student is aware of the subject matter in advance and will approach the group for further instruction. In a political secret society, membership is restricted to those who share an ideological affinity with the goals the group represents. At the furthest end of the political spectrum, the mission will be revolution. Such a society will go to great lengths to defend itself. Often credited or blamed for influencing the French Revolution in , the Illuminati taught a doctrine of social and political liberation that hinged on the equality of man, the embrace of rationalism, and the denial of crown and church as the legitimate institutions for the regulation of social and moral values. James Wasserman, *The Mystery Traditions*] While some believe that Adam Weishaupt was the sole mastermind of the Illuminati and that his organization rose to glory and died in less than twelve years, most researchers initiated in occultism believe that the Bavarian Illuminati was the rare appearance of an ancient Brotherhood that could be traced back to the Knight Templars of the Middle-Ages. It periodically became visible throughout History, through different organizations who bore different names. According to him, these groups have a great yet silent impact on society, even transforming the educational system to form future generations. The guilds, trade unions, and similar protective and benevolent Societies had been internally strengthened by the introduction of a new learning. The advancement of the plan required the enlargement of the boundaries of the philosophic overstate. Such a Fraternity could not immediately include all men, but it could unite the activities of certain kinds of men, regardless of their racial or religious beliefs or the nations in which they dwelt. Slowly, the Orders of

Universal Reformation faded from public attention, and in their places appeared the Orders of World Brotherhood. Everything possible was done to prevent the transitions from being obvious. Even history was falsified to make certain sequences of activity unrecognizable. The shift of emphasis never gave the impression of abruptness, and the motion appeared as a dawning of social consciousness. The most obvious clues to the secret activity have been the prevailing silence about the origin and the impossibility of filing the lacunae in the records of seventeenth- and eighteenth- century fraternal Orders. Like earlier Schools of the Mysteries, these Fraternities were not in themselves actual embodiments of the esoteric associations, but rather instruments to advance certain objectives of the divine plan. It is during this time period that Secret Societies took action, causing revolutions, overthrowing Monarchical and Papal powers and taking hold of the banking system. Is it still active today? His father died when he was seven and his godfather, Baron Ickstatt, entrusted his early education to the most powerful group of the time: Members of the order were the confessors and preceptors of the electors; hence they had a direct influence upon the policies of government. The censorship of religion had fallen into their eager hands, to the extent that some of the parishes even were compelled to recognize their authority and power. To exterminate all Protestant influence and to render the Catholic establishment complete, they had taken possession of the instruments of public education. It was by Jesuits that the majority of the Bavarian colleges were founded, and by them they were controlled. By them also the secondary schools of the country were conducted. Stauffer, *The European Illuminati*] The inner-workings of the Society of Jesus was quite similar to the occult Brotherhoods it was apparently working against. It functioned with degrees, initiation rites, elaborate rituals and esoteric symbols and had been suppressed countless times in several countries due to its subversive tendencies. At that time, the institution was under heavy Jesuitical dominance and that particular position was traditionally held by influential Jesuits. Peter Tomkins, *The Magic of Obelisks*] While some authors believe that the Jesuits who were suppressed by papal bull in used Weishaupt to perpetuate their rule, others state that he was seeking to overthrow their powerful hold on Bavarian. To achieve his aims, he would use Jesuit methods against the Jesuits. As Weishaupt pursued his studies, he also became knowledgeable in occult mysteries and Hermetism. He recognized the attractive power of this mysterious knowledge and understood that Masonic lodges would be the ideal venue to propagate his views. He, therefore, sought to become a Freemason but was quickly disenchanted with the idea. On May 1, , the Order of the Illuminati was founded. Influential deciders, rich industrials, powerful noblemen and mysterious occultists joined the Order and participated in its conspiratorial objectives. Novice, Minerval and Illuminated Minerval. Each grade was designed to achieve particular objectives while assuring complete control and dominance to the apex of the pyramid. Novice Entry-level members of the Bavarian Illuminati were attracted and introduced to the Order using attractive vocabulary the quest for wisdom and betterment and occult lore. They were however introduced to a highly monitored and controlling hierarchy, one that resembles the system of the Jesuits. Such statutes of the order as he was permitted to read impressed upon the mind of the Novice that the particular ends sought in his novitiate were to ameliorate and perfect his moral character, expand his principles of humanity and sociability, and solicit his interest in the laudable objects of thwarting the schemes of evil men, assisting oppressed virtue, and helping men of merit to find suitable places in the world. Having had impressed upon him the necessity of maintaining inviolable secrecy respecting the affairs of the order, the further duties of subordinating his egoistic views and interests and of according respectful and complete obedience to his superiors were next enjoined. An important part of the responsibility of the Novice consisted in the drawing-up of a detailed report for the archives of the order , containing complete, information concerning his family and his personal career, covering such remote items as the titles of the books he possessed, the names of his personal enemies and the occasion of their enmity, his own strong and weak points of character, the dominant passions of his parents, the names of their parents and intimates, etc. Monthly reports were also required, covering the benefits the recruit had received from and the services he had rendered to the order. For the building-up of the order the Novice must undertake his share in the work of recruitment, his personal advancement to the higher grades being conditioned upon the success of such efforts. To those whom he enrolled he became in turn a superior; and thus after a novitiate presumably two years in length, the way was open for his promotion to the next higher grade. Minerval Minerval seals of the Bavarian

Illuminati. These pendants, worn around the necks of Minerval initiates, featured the Owl of Minerva. Also known as the Owl of Wisdom, this symbol is still found today in powerful places: The term Minerval is derived from Minerva who was the Roman goddess of poetry, medicine, wisdom, commerce, weaving, crafts, magic, and the music. She is often depicted with her sacred creature, an owl, which symbolizes her ties to wisdom. An ancient symbol of the mysteries, Minerva is prominently featured in places such as the Library of Congress and the Great Seal of California. The second grade of the Illuminati was one of indoctrination. The initiates were lectured on the spiritual principles of the Order but had little information regarding the true aims of Weishaupt and his close circle of administrators. It also pledged the candidate to be useful to humanity; to maintain a silence eternal, a fidelity inviolable, and an obedience implicit with respect to all the superiors and rules of the order; and to sacrifice all personal interests to those of the society. This privilege alone was a great source of motivation for the new initiates. Most of their work consisted in the study of mankind and the perfection of methods to direct it. Each Illuminated Minerval was entrusted with a small group of Minervals who were scrutinized, analyzed and lead towards specific directions. Lower-grade members of the Order, therefore, became test subjects for techniques that might be applied to the masses in general. To accomplish the latter, i. For his guidance in this difficult task a complicated mass of instructions was furnished him. In these meetings the records of the assemblies of the Minervals were reviewed and rectified and afterwards transmitted to the superior officers of the order. Everything was in place for Weishaupt to achieve an important goal: Knigge would go on to accomplish two important tasks for the Illuminati: He revised the hierarchy of the Order, created new higher grades and allowed the full integration of Masonic lodges into the system. The long-sought higher grades were worked out, and an alliance between the Illuminati and Freemasonry was effected. The new system he devised attracted Freemasons and other powerful figures, which gave the movement great momentum. The second level of the Illuminati incorporated the grades of Freemasonry making, therefore, the Brotherhood simply a part of the wider Illuminist superstructure. At the top of the pyramid was the Magus also known as Areopagites , which comprised the supreme heads of the Order. Their identities were safely guarded and are still difficult to confirm today. Largely because of the fine strategy of seeking its recruits among the officers and other influential personages in the lodges of Freemasonry, one after another of the latter in quick succession went over to the new system. New prefectures were established, new provinces organized, and Provincials began to report a steady and copious stream of new recruits. Distinguished names soon appeared upon the rosters of the lodges of the new system. Suspicions of Illuminati conspiracy against governments and religious arose across Europe.

3: NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

The ____ is a top-level executive who helps the organization work with a knowledge management system to create, store, and use knowledge to achieve organizational goals. Experts and Knowledge base

Each person who offers for transportation or transports a hazardous material shall ensure the package is properly labeled. There are a number of exceptions to the labeling requirements contained in Prohibited labeling is contained in The following is a list of additional requirements: Additional labeling Label Specifications Class 7 radioactive material There is a separate section for each of the authorized labels that gives an example of the label and describes the label. Each person who offers for transportation any hazardous materials subject to the HMR shall comply with the applicable placarding requirements. Applicability of placarding requirements Placarding is not required for infectious substances, ORM-D, limited quantities, small quantity shipments, and combustible liquids in non-bulk packages. Placards may not be displayed on any packaging, freight container, unit load device, motor vehicle or rail car unless the placard represents a hazardous material loaded into or onto the conveyance unless the shipment is in accordance with the TDG Regulation, the IMDG Code or the UN Recommendations. General placarding requirements are contained in Each bulk packaging, freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car containing any quantity of hazardous materials must be placarded on each side and each end with the placards specified in Tables 1 and 2. When two or more Table 2 materials are contained in the same transport vehicle, the Dangerous" placard may be used instead of the specific placard required for each hazard class. However, when 1, kg 2, lbs. A frequent problem encountered involves the 1, lbs. Aggregate gross weight is the total weight of all hazardous materials and its packaging loaded on a single transport vehicle. For example, if a vehicle has 1, lbs. There are additional requirements for placarding such as: Placarding for subsidiary hazard Providing and affixing placards by Highway Visibility and display of placards Special placarding provisions by Highway General specifications for placards Providing and affixing placards by Rail There is a section for each placard that gives an example and describes it. For complete definition of hazmat employer and hazmat employee please see definitions contained in appendix A. All hazmat employees must have this training. This training provides information concerning the hazards posed by materials in the workplace and personal protection measures. The training may include basic emergency response procedures but is not intended to satisfy the requirements of 29 CFR Each hazmat employee must receive security awareness training. This training must include an awareness of security risks associated with hazardous materials transportation and methods designed to enhance transportation security. After March 25, , hazmat employees must receive this training at their next scheduled recurrent training, but in no case later than March 24, New hazmat employees must receive this training within 90 days of employment. In addition to the above security awareness training, hazmat employees of employers that are required to have a security plan must receive in-depth security training on the security plan and its implementation. The regulation does not specify sources of training. Training may be in any appropriate format including lecture, conference, self paced instruction, interactive video, etc. The record shall include: The records required by this rule must be produced upon reasonable demand by an authorized employee of the Department of Transportation. Records may be in any format such as paper or electronic files as long as they contain the required information and are readily available. Compliance with the current requirements for a CDL with a tank vehicle or hazardous materials endorsement provides a driver with the general knowledge and skills necessary to safely operate a commercial motor vehicle with hazardous materials cargo. This may satisfy the hazardous materials training requirements. As a hazmat employee, additional specialized training may be required based on the job function and material-specific requirements related to the handling of hazardous materials. The hazmat employer must determine the extent to which the CDL endorsement satisfies all training requirements. The number must be maintained at all times that a shipment is in transit. The use of beepers, answering machines and switchboards is not authorized. The phone number must be to someone capable of providing information on the material. Written emergency response information must be appropriate for the hazardous material being transported.

For transportation by highway, if a transport vehicle contains hazardous materials for which a shipping paper is required and the transport vehicle is separated from its motive power and parked at a location other than a facility operated by the consignee, consignor, or carrier, the carrier shall 1 Mark the transport vehicle with the telephone number of the motor carrier on the front exterior near the brake hose or electrical connection; or 2 have the shipping paper and emergency response information readily available on the transport vehicle. This requirement does not apply if the identification number for each hazardous materials contained therein is marked on the outside of the vehicle on an orange panel or white square on point placard. The employer is also required to train their hazmat employees on the security plan. The purpose of these requirements is to enhance the security of hazardous materials transported in commerce. Each person who offers for transportation in commerce or transports in commerce one or more of the following hazardous materials must develop and adhere to a transportation security plan for hazardous materials that conforms to the requirements of this subpart. As used in this section, "large bulk quantity" refers to a quantity greater than 3, kg 6, pounds for solids or 3, liters gallons for liquids and gases in a single packaging such as a cargo tank motor vehicle, portable tank, tank car, or other bulk container. Any quantity of a Division 1. Conducted by highway or rail; In direct support of their farming operations; and Conducted within a mile radius of those operations. It is a packaging construction system based on performance standards developed in the form of Recommendations by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods UN Recommendations. The UN standards have general requirements for materials, construction and a maximum capacity. Containers must pass or be capable of passing a series of performance tests before they are authorized for the carriage of hazardous materials. The international standards have general requirements for materials, construction and a maximum capacity as compared to detailed DOT specifications for non-bulk packagings formerly contained in 49 CFR, Part Packaging requirements are based on the Packing Group of the material, its vapor pressure, and chemical compatibility between the package and the HM. Non-bulk packaging standards are based upon a number of performance tests. In addition to UN Recommendation performance oriented tests, a vibration test for non-bulk packaging is required domestically. Reuse of plastic and metal is drums based on minimum thickness requirements. This substitutes for the lack of performance tests in UN standards with regard to puncture resistance, abrasion resistance and metal fatigue. Package manufacturers must provide written notification to customers of any specification shortfalls or steps to be taken to conform with applicable specification. Performance tests for UN packaging, including design qualification tests and periodic retests, are included in Part Packaging Groups The packing group designated in the The shipper is responsible for determining the appropriate packing group.

4: FlawedAmmy: Dangerous RAT enters most wanted malware list - Help Net Security

Computer hackers are unauthorized users who break into computer systems in order to steal, change or destroy information, often by installing dangerous malware without your knowledge or consent. Their clever tactics and detailed technical knowledge help them access the information you really don't want them to have.

Straith and physician C. Strickland advocated the use of seat belts and padded dashboards. Strickland founded the Automobile Safety League of America. Should the hydraulic brakes fail, the brake pedal would activate a set of mechanical brakes for the back wheels. It also came with middle headlight that turned with the steering wheel, a front steel bulkhead, and a front safety chamber. Aside from the usual safety features, such as seat belts and padded dashboards, bumper shocks were introduced. Many of the most life saving safety innovations, like seat belts and roll cage construction were brought to market under its auspices. That same year, Volvo engineer Nils Bohlin invented and patented the three-point lap and shoulder seat belt , which became standard equipment on all Volvo cars in . However, in the organization was made completely independent by the Independent Safety Board Act in P. These required shoulder belts for left and right front-seat vehicle occupants, side marker lights , collapsible steering columns, and other safety features. These safety requirements did not apply to vehicles classified as "commercial," such as light-duty pickup trucks. Thus, manufacturers did not always include such hardware in these vehicles, even though many did passenger-car duty. Seat belt laws have since been adopted by 49 states New Hampshire has not. This has yet to be implemented into mainstream Europe or America. In , the Porsche Turbo became the first car to have driver and passenger airbags as standard equipment, and airbags were offered as an available option on the and S. The first airbag was also installed in a Japanese car, the Honda Legend , in . Only the Mazda RX-8 got a 5-star rating. The new standard increased the crush load requirement from 1. However, sharp rises in the price of fuel and related driver behavioural changes are reducing highway fatalities in the U. International comparison[edit] In , the U. Fatality Analysis Reporting System , show other countries achieving safety performance improvements over time greater than those achieved in the U.

5: A New Wave Of Bad Ads Is Hijacking Even Top-Tier Websites

An executive order gave the right-wing agitator a full seat on the principals committee of the National Security Council, a startling elevation of a political adviser.

Test Benefits This course will equip delegates to understand how lithium batteries work and what hazards do they pose during transportation. On completion of the course delegates will have sufficient knowledge to transport lithium batteries by air which would help raising the safety bar. Certification Delegates who successfully complete the examination will receive a certificate. The participants will learn the key concepts and principles applicable in the Air Cargo Industry. **Course Outcome** On completion of the training participants should be able to: Have a solid background, knowledge and skills in cargo operations. Gain Insight into rules, regulations, safety and security as it affects Cargo Handling functions. Understand the cargo industry and how it operates. Identify different types of special loads requiring special handling. Understand the importance of correct ULD handling procedures and their serviceability. You can choose to use the theme as a blog, use the preset layout settings or go for the widget driven setup so you can choose how you want your site layout to be. As well as that you can choose to have a right sidebar, left sidebar or no sidebar. **Header Tab** With the Header tab you can choose to show a full page title description. On top of that you can add some footer text and include your own site analytic code. **Amazing Customer Support** We care a lot about our customers. You should have the best experience possible with Obox and our themes. Amazing customer support is important to us and something which you should have. We offer full theme documentation as well as our dedicated support forum staffed by our support gurus. You can either have a left sidebar, right sidebar or no sidebar. On top of that you also get an extra unique sidebar for the shop template. There are various options which come with each page template. With the contact template you can add your address which displays on a large google map.

6: Customer Letter - Apple

On February 20, , Secretary John Kelly signed a memorandum implementing the president's Executive Order entitled "Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements," issued on January 25,

However, when a certain special relationship exists between the owner or occupier of a business and its guest, the courts have generally carved out exceptions to this no-duty rule. The Restatement of Torts, underscores this willingness of the courts to find liability when such special relationships exist, stating: Business Premises Open to Public: Acts of Third Persons or Animals A possessor of land who holds it open to the public for entry for his business purposes is subject to liability to members of the public while they are upon the land for such a purpose, for physical harm caused by the accidental, negligent, or intentionally harmful acts of third persons or animals, and by the failure of the possessor to exercise reasonable care to: Duty to police premises. He may, however, know or have reason to know, from past experience, that there is a likelihood of conduct on the part of third persons in general which is likely to endanger the safety of the visitor, even though he has no reason to expect it on the part of any particular individual. If the place or character of his business, or his past experience, is such that he should reasonably anticipate careless or criminal conduct on the part of third persons, either generally or at some particular time, he may be under a duty to take precautions against it, and to provide a reasonably sufficient number of servants to afford a reasonable protection. The first occurs when the owner knows or has reason to know that a third party is harming or is about to harm a guest. At this point, the owner may be able to protect the guest by warning him or her, alerting police authorities, or employing available security measures. In the latter scenario, the owner may be liable for failing to adopt security measures which might have prevented the third person from inflicting harm upon the guests. The distinction between these situations is critical, since the duty to foresee a general risk of criminal activity and to take necessary steps to safeguard guests from it may require substantial expenditures on the part of the owner or occupier. Whichever approach is recognized by a jurisdiction under a given set of facts, however, the issue which must ultimately be addressed is that of foreseeability. Approaches to Foreseeability Obviously, regardless of jurisdiction, liability for premises owners is still predicated upon fault. Under the latter, more restrictive, approach, which generally requires actual knowledge of imminent danger, evidence of prior assaults will be inadmissible. In these jurisdictions, knowledge of prior purse snatching, for example, may not render the risk of forcible rape foreseeable. In those jurisdiction adopting a still more expansive view of foreseeability, a jury question may arise when evidence is introduced showing that the owner had reason to foresee criminal assault when burglaries or unarmed robberies are common in the surrounding area. Few jurisdictions continue to recognize the no duty rule. The rationale of the no duty approach is perhaps best illustrated by the New Jersey Superior Court in a somewhat dated decision, *Goldberg v. The court held that although Virginia follows the no duty rule, an exception to this rule applies where a special relationship exists. The rule has the effect of discouraging landowners from taking adequate measures to protect premises which they know are dangerous. This result contravenes the policy of preventing future harm. Moreover, under the rule, the first victim always loses, while subsequent victims are permitted recovery. Surely a landowner should not get one free assault before he can be held liable for criminal acts which occur on his property. The Kansas Supreme Court recently joined the trend toward liberality in *Seibert v. Lannon*, [89] holding that an owner owes a non-delegable duty to use reasonable care to protect invitees from foreseeable misconduct, including intentional criminal conduct ; *Reitz v. Las Vegas Hilton Corp. Intentional Acts Off-Premises* Another evolving issue in the area of premises liability is the liability of an owner for injuries to guests which occur off-premises. The gravamen of claims alleging such an injury is that the owner should have implemented security measures beyond his premises to protect the invitee from criminal assault. A duty of reasonable care may be extended beyond the business premises when it is reasonable for invitees to believe that the invitor control premises adjacent to his own or where the invitor knows his invitees customarily use such adjacent premises in connection with the invitation. Superior Court, [] genuine issue of material fact existed as to whether store exercised actual or constructive control over vacant lot adjoining store where third parties*

attacked customer. Apportionment of Fault to the Tortfeasor Finally, an issue which has generated concern among both the defense and plaintiff bars, is whether the trial court will allow apportionment of fault to an intentional tortfeasor in the premises liability setting. In other words, is the owner entitled to inclusion of the assailant on the jury verdict form? California appears to have resolved the issue in favor of allowing possible allocation of fault to the assailant. The plaintiff sued the bar and the bar owner alleging negligent security. The plaintiff argued that the comparative fault principles do not apply when a party acts intentionally. In rejecting those arguments, the Weidenfeller court stated that it would be absurd to interpret the comparative fault statute as benefiting a negligent tortfeasor only when there are equally culpable defendants, but eliminating the benefit when the other tortfeasor acted intentionally. Coleman, [] the Supreme Court of New Mexico likewise held that imposing full liability to a premises owner is inconsistent with holding tortfeasors responsible only for their percentage of fault. The Court reasoned that the liability of the premises owner must be reduced by the percentage of fault attributable to the tortfeasor. Thus, Weidenfeller, Blazovic and Barth each rely upon many of the same policy considerations. At least three jurisdictions have apparently refused to permit apportionment of fault to the assailant. The act is characterized by willfulness, rather than by inadvertence, it transcends negligence-[it] is different in kind. To an owner, however, resolution of the issue may be a million dollar consideration.

7: THE LAW OF PREMISES LIABILITY - AN OVERVIEW - Groelle & Salmon P.A.

Security_____ have both technical knowledge and managerial skills and analyze and design security solutions within a specific entity. Security In a general sense, _____ may be defined as the necessary steps to protect a person from property or harm.

8: Courses ã,Â» Safety and Security Training | Aviation Training Center Dubai

On January 25, the New York Times reported on a leaked draft executive order (EO) draft to impose a moratorium on joining new multilateral treaties and establish a review committee to reconsider participation in all such treaties to which the United States is a party or might join.

The violent spirit The Complete Flute Player Anglo saxon heroic poetry Chinese ceramics in the collection of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam Water Plants (The New Plant Library) Facilities Construction Cost Data, 2000 (Facilities Construction Cost Data) Woodwind music of Black composers The logic of subchapter K Parental role differentiation, by P. Slater. Learning definition in education John hopkins antibiotic guide 2017 Emergency and high acuity care Transactional drafting Inviting Positive Classroom Discipline Integrated chemical microsensor systems in CMOS technology Algorithms in c parts 1-4 3e The expanding frontiers of American mass culture The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1997 The Precious Treasury of Pith Instructions (The Seven Treasuries Series) Death and heaven, or, The last enemy conquered and separate spirits made perfect . Linux administrator ument for beginners The Ethics of Cyberspace Outpatient services, ambulatory surgery centers, and hospitals The last knights of Wundagore. 2001 Directory of Corporate Affiliations (Directory of Corporate Affiliations, 2001) Agents of the Revolution Classical and Modern Thought on International Relations The Best of Diana Krall Disability and the city Radiation effects on nonelectronic materials Outlines Highlights for Brief Calculus: An Applied Approach by Larson, ISBN Benedetto cotrugli the book of the art of trade Saratoga and Kay-ad-ros-se-ra Transnationalization of television in Western Europe Research methods in second language acquisition Stories of Greenbean County Mr cold book 2 Natural History Survey Working with disaster, pleasure, and time Managerial Psychology