

### III. THE BUSINESS OF GROUND-JUMPING 31 pdf

1: 31 CFR - General definitions. | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute

*The Jumping Ground is an animated science fiction-action-sitcom created by Lee Eisenhower and Conrad Vernon for the Cartoon Network television network. Originally airing on Showtime and intended for mature audiences, the show has become famous for its crude language and dark, surreal humor that.*

The resulting consolidated matrices may be included in agency acquisition regulations. Since they are subject to revision from time to time, all provisions, clauses, and alternates are dated; e. To avoid questions concerning which version of any provision, clause, or alternate is operative in any given solicitation or contract, its date shall be included whether it is incorporated by reference or in full text. This instruction also applies to provisions completed as annual representations and certifications. However, the contracting officer, upon request, shall provide the full text of any provision or clause incorporated by reference. Solicited firms and contractors will be advised of the meaning of this insertion through the use of the 1 provision at The above mentioned provision and clause are prescribed in The FAR prescribes alternates to a given provision or clause in the FAR subject text where the provision or clause is prescribed. In these circumstances, each of the applicable alternates shall be cited, whether incorporated by reference or in full text; e. However, under no circumstances may an alternate to a specific provision or clause be applied to any other provision or clause. This subpart sets forth the text of all FAR provisions and clauses see As prescribed in section 2. Definitions Nov When a solicitation provision or contract clause uses a word or term that is defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation FAR , the word or term has the same meaning as the definition in FAR 2. End of Clause As prescribed in 3. End of Provision As prescribed in 3. Gratuities Apr a The right of the Contractor to proceed may be terminated by written notice if, after notice and hearing, the agency head or a designee determines that the Contractor, its agent, or another representative -- 1 Offered or gave a gratuity e. This subparagraph c 2 is applicable only if this contract uses money appropriated to the Department of Defense. Covenant Against Contingent Fees May a The Contractor warrants that no person or agency has been employed or retained to solicit or obtain this contract upon an agreement or understanding for a contingent fee, except a bona fide employee or agency. For breach or violation of this warranty, the Government shall have the right to annul this contract without liability or to deduct from the contract price or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of the contingent fee. Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government Sep a Except as provided in b of this clause, the Contractor shall not enter into any agreement with an actual or prospective subcontractor, nor otherwise act in any manner, which has or may have the effect of restricting sales by such subcontractors directly to the Government of any item or process including computer software made or furnished by the subcontractor under this contract or under any follow-on production contract. End of Clause Alternate I Oct For acquisitions of commercial items, the prohibition in paragraph a applies only to the extent that any agreement restricting sales by subcontractors results in the Federal Government being treated differently from any other prospective purchaser for the sale of the commercial item s. Anti-Kickback Procedures May a Definitions. Such reports shall be made to the inspector general of the contracting agency, the head of the contracting agency if the agency does not have an inspector general, or the Attorney General. The Contracting Officer may order that monies withheld under subdivision c 4 ii of this clause be paid over to the Government unless the Government has already offset those monies under subdivision c 4 i of this clause. In either case, the Prime Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer when the monies are withheld. Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity May a The Government, at its election, may reduce the price of a fixed-price type contract and the total cost and fee under a cost-type contract by the amount of profit or fee determined as set forth in paragraph b of this clause if the head of the contracting activity or designee determines that there was a violation of 41 U. The total final price established in accordance with the incentive price revision provisions of the contract shall be reduced by an amount equal to the initial target profit specified in the contract at the time of contract award and such reduced price shall be the total final contract price. The rights and remedies of the Government specified herein are not exclusive, and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this contract. The

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offeror, by signing its offer, hereby certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that no Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress on its behalf in connection with the awarding of this contract. If any registrants under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of have made a lobbying contact on behalf of the offeror with respect to this contract, the offeror shall complete and submit, with its offer, OMB Standard Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, to provide the name of the registrants. The offeror need not report regularly employed officers or employees of the offeror to whom payments of reasonable compensation were made. Submission of this certification and disclosure is a prerequisite for making or entering into this contract imposed by 31 U. End of Provision This term excludes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or any other Indian organization eligible to receive Federal contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or loans from an agency, but only with respect to expenditures by such tribe or organization that are made for purposes specified in paragraph b of this clause and are permitted by other Federal law. An officer or employee who is employed by such person for less than working days within 1 year immediately preceding the date of the submission that initiates agency consideration of such person shall be considered to be regularly employed as soon as he or she is employed by such person for working days. In accordance with 31 U. The prohibition in paragraph b of this clause does not apply under the following conditions: For purposes of this paragraph, providing any information specifically requested by an agency or Congress is permitted at any time. Persons other than officers or employees of a person requesting or receiving a covered Federal action include consultants and trade associations. An imposition of a civil penalty does not prevent the Government from seeking any other remedy that may be applicable. Nothing in this clause makes allowable or reasonable any costs which would otherwise be unallowable or unreasonable. Conversely, costs made specifically unallowable by the requirements in this clause will not be made allowable under any other provision. The Contractor or subcontractor that awards the subcontract shall retain the declaration. The prime Contractor shall, at the end of the calendar quarter in which the disclosure form is submitted by the subcontractor, submit to the Contracting Officer within 30 days a copy of all disclosures. Each subcontractor certification shall be retained in the subcontract file of the awarding Contractor. It does not requireâ€” i A Contractor to waive its attorney-client privilege or the protections afforded by the attorney work product doctrine; or ii Any officer, director, owner, or employee of the Contractor, including a sole proprietor, to waive his or her attorney client privilege or Fifth Amendment rights; and 3 Does not restrict a Contractor fromâ€” i Conducting an internal investigation; or ii Defending a proceeding or dispute arising under the contract or related to a potential or disclosed violation. To the extent permitted by the law and regulation, such information will not be released by the Government to the public pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act request, 5 U. Section , without prior notification to the Contractor. This paragraph c does not apply if the Contractor has represented itself as a small business concern pursuant to the award of this contract or if this contract is for the acquisition of a commercial item as defined at FAR 2. The Contractor shall establish the following within 90 days after contract award, unless the Contracting Officer establishes a longer time period: A Assignment of responsibility at a sufficiently high level and adequate resources to ensure effectiveness of the business ethics awareness and compliance program and internal control system. D An internal reporting mechanism, such as a hotline, which allows for anonymity or confidentiality, by which employees may report suspected instances of improper conduct, and instructions that encourage employees to make such reports. E Disciplinary action for improper conduct or for failing to take reasonable steps to prevent or detect improper conduct. F Timely disclosure, in writing, to the agency OIG, with a copy to the Contracting Officer, whenever, in connection with the award, performance, or closeout of any Government contract performed by the Contractor or a subcontractor thereunder, the Contractor has credible evidence that a principal, employee, agent, or subcontractor of the Contractor has committed a violation of Federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in Title 18 U. G Full cooperation with any Government agencies responsible for audits, investigations, or corrective actions. End of clause Display of Hotline Poster s Oct a Definition. Except as provided in paragraph c â€” 1 During contract performance in the United States, the Contractor shall

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prominently display in common work areas within business segments performing work under this contract and at contract work sitesâ€” i Any agency fraud hotline poster or Department of Homeland Security DHS fraud hotline poster identified in paragraph b 3 of this clause; and ii Any DHS fraud hotline poster subsequently identified by the Contracting Officer.

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#### 2: Bungee jumping - Wikipedia

*The following is a complete list of episodes for the animated series The Jumping Ground.. After the creators, producers, directors, and writers -- Lee Eisenhower and Conrad Vernon made a deal with Showtime, The Jumping Ground was born and the first episode aired on January 28,*

**Ways to Jump**  
**Body Harness** The most common ways to attach yourself to the cord are by using a body harness or a leg harness. If the only way of connecting yourself to the cord is a body harness you should have at least a sit harness and a shoulder harness, or a full body harness see the harnesses section. Jumping with just a sit harness is not recommended. If you are jumping with just a body harness you are afforded quite a bit of freedom to move around, your arms and legs are free to flail around. The cord will be attached to a point close to your belly your center of gravity, making spins and flips easier.  
**Leg Harness** The leg harness comes in different styles. Some let you jump with just one leg harnessed, but most with both. You should always have a backup harness when using leg harnesses, usually just a normal climbing sit harness. This is especially important if you are to be brought back up to the jump point since being brought up upside down is uncomfortable. The leg harness can really give you the feeling of flying and is the best ground rush there is especially for water touchdowns. While you are rebounding, if you are at the right angle, you can tuck at the top and flip right over for another beautiful swallow dive for your second fall. It is important when jumping with a leg harness that when the cord becomes tight your body is facing along the line of the cord, otherwise you will get thrown around quite a bit and maybe even break your ankles.  
**Arm Harness** It is possible to jump with a harness on your arms; which is usually just a regular leg harness. Your arms are not usually used to support your whole body weight, so this could easily lead to dislocated shoulders etc Jumping with an arm harness is not recommended.  
**Swallow Dive** By far the best way to jump - just take a nice leap away from the platform, arms stretched out wide and soar like a bird down towards the earth. By the time the cord starts to stretch you should be pointing straight down and the deceleration should be very smooth. If you are jumping with just a body harness connected at the front you will need to rotate even more in the air so that when the cord becomes taut you will be facing upwards.  
**Back Dive** Slightly harder than a swallow dive to get right since many people that try it lean back a little, but end up falling feet first. You must really throw yourself into it so that at the bottom of the fall you are pointing towards the ground. If you are jumping with just a body harness connected at the front you will need to either just drop backwards or rotate even more in the air so that when the cord becomes taut you will be facing upwards again.  
**Railing Jump** This is most common when jumping off bridges with a railing. Instead of climbing over the railing, you climb onto the railing. Two people stand behind you with their arms up and hands in a fist: By holding onto them you can balance right on the edge of the railing and then jump from there.  
**Top of Cage** Like a railing jump, but when you jump from a cage below a crane, climb on top of the cage and jump from the top.  
**Bat Drop** You maneuver yourself so you are hanging upside down with your toes or someone else holding you to the jumping platform, then you just drop like a rock straight down.  
**Elevator aka Pile Driver on Mil. Spec cord** Like an inverted bat drop; just jump from the platform with your feet pointing down. When you get to the end of the cord, you will be flipped the right way round. Spec it will almost certainly hurt a lot hence the Pile Driver name, and you could even break your ankles.  
**Thrown** Instead of jumping, why not get a gang of friends to throw you from the bridge!  
**Water Touchdown** Many sites are so confident that they can judge how much the cord will stretch that they offer water touchdowns. You jump as normal, but at the bottom you will go into the water. This is best attempted over DEEP water see this disaster. The way you jump affects how much the cord will stretch, and whether there is a spotter someone dropping the cord beside you. If you jump far away from the bridge you will drop less than if you were to jump straight down.  
**Cutaway** You can be facing forwards or backwards to feel the rush of a cutaway. A piece of webbing is tied to the platform and then to your waist so that you are leaning out at 45 degrees from the platform you can be facing either up or down at this point. Make sure you are looking straight up or down and NOT at the webbing. The webbing is then slowly cut; eventually it will break, sending you plummeting to the ground.  
**Tandem** Two jumpers jump at the same time. You jump holding a heavy

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weight; once you get to the bottom of the drop, you let go of the weight. All of the extra elastic energy the weight put into the cord is now transferred to you, making you fly MUCH higher than the place you jumped from. Hence, you could fly back into the platform at great speed! If you jump from the opposite side of a bridge opposite to the side the cord is attached you may bounce back above the bridge if you are lucky. You need to account for your weight and the weight of the sandbag when working out what cord to use. Since subsequent rebounds will be just you on a cord designed for a heavier weight, they will be pretty harsh. Plus, you must make sure you can hold onto the sandbag until the end of your first drop.

**Types of Bungee**

**Bungee Jump** Just your regular old bungee jump. You jump perhaps in one of the ways described above and then rebound several times giving you about 2 to 4 great feelings of weightlessness.

**Catapult** This is similar to bungee jumping except that you start on the ground. The cord is stretched away from you; when the cord is stretched you are released from the ground. You shoot up into the air at approximately a gagillion miles per hour, eventually stoping and continuing like you would any normal jump. Since the nature of the cord is to pull you towards wherever it is fixed, there is considerable danger that you could shoot into the anchor for the cord usually a crane cage. Catapult is also known as "Reverse Bungee" and "Bungee Rocket".

**Twin Tower** Very similar to a catapult, but they have solved the problem of running into the cord anchor. There are two towers, each with a cord leading to you in between; the cords are stretched, and you are relased. Since both cords are pulling you, you shoot straight up and then bounce around. Some places use this technique, but you are strapped into a metal cage, and this requires much stronger bungee cords. One company that offers this is Bungee Adventures; they call it the Ejection Seat. Usually the bungee run is in a big inflatable bouncy castle, however it has been known to be right in the middle of a bar with not much to protect you at all. I saw it on a TV show in America; it was based on the lives of some mountain rescue people in Colorado I think kind of like Northern exposure, but based on a mountain rescue team. Anyway, these stoner adrenaline junkies hiked all the way upto the top of a mountain, with their bungee cords and a canoe. They attached one end of the cord to the canoe and the other to the top of the mountain. They all climbed into the canoe and shot down the mountain with the cord behind them. Upon reaching the end of the stretch of the cord, three of them fell out - leaving one poor sucker in the canoe. Just like sandbagging the extra force in the canoe from the three ejected people shot the canoe and sucker at mach 3 UP the hill. Upon reaching the top, the canoe was still moving at a fair old speed and shot right over the top and when it finally came down it was dangling from the cord on a vertical cliff. Cue hero rescue types for another enthralling show This section is still under development! More will be coming soon, but here is a taste of what is to come. If you would like to submit content for any of the titles below, please just email them to webmaster bungeezone. Safest the cord is pulled up via a static line a short distance, disconnected from the bridge and then the jumper and cord is lowered to the ground at the bottom of the bridge Buildings with platforms.

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#### 3: PART 52 Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- *The Jumping Rules and its Annexes, 26th edition, effective 1 January* - *CSI Invitation Rules according to Annex V of the FEI Jumping Rules and its Annexes 25 th edition, effective 1 January*

A partnership is dissolved, and its business must be wound up, only upon the occurrence of any of the following events: Under UPA Section 29, a partnership is dissolved every time a partner leaves. That reflects the aggregate nature of the partnership under the UPA. Even if the business of the partnership is continued by some of the partners, it is technically a new partnership. Under RUPA, not every partner dissociation causes a dissolution of the partnership. Only certain departures trigger a dissolution. The basic rule is that a partnership is dissolved, and its business must be wound up, only upon the occurrence of one of the events listed in Section a. With only three exceptions, the provisions of Section are merely default rules and may by agreement be varied or eliminated as grounds for dissolution. The first exception is dissolution under Section 4 resulting from carrying on an illegal business. The other two exceptions cover the power of a court to dissolve a partnership under Section 5 on application of a partner and under Section 6 on application of a transferee. The partnership continues for the limited purpose of winding up the business. In effect, that means the scope of the partnership business contracts to completing work in process and taking such other actions as may be necessary to wind up the business. Winding up the partnership business entails selling its assets, paying its debts, and distributing the net balance, if any, to the partners in cash according to their interests. The partnership entity continues, and the partners are associated in the winding up of the business until winding up is completed. When the winding up is completed, the partnership entity terminates. Section continues two basic rules from the UPA. First, it continues the rule that any member of an at-will partnership has the right to force a liquidation. Second, by negative implication, it continues the rule that the partners who wish to continue the business of a term partnership can not be forced to liquidate the business by a partner who withdraws prematurely in violation of the partnership agreement. In that event, although there is a technical dissolution of the partnership and, at least in theory, a temporary contraction of the scope of the business, the partnership entity continues and the scope of its business is restored. See Section b and Comment 2. Section 2 provides three ways in which a term partnership may be dissolved before the expiration of the term: Thus if a term partnership had six partners and one of the partners dies or wrongfully dissociates before the end of the term, the partnership will, as a result of the dissociation, be dissolved only if three of the remaining five partners affirmatively vote in favor of dissolution within 90 days after the dissociation. The corresponding UPA Section 38 2 b rule requires unanimous consent of the remaining partners to continue the business, thus giving each partner an absolute right to a reactive liquidation. Under [the revision of RUPA], if the partnership is continued by the majority, any dissenting partner who wants to withdraw may do so rightfully under the exception to Section b 2 i , in which case his interest in the partnership will be bought out under Article 7. The Section dissociations giving rise to a reactive dissolution are: Those statutory grounds may be varied by agreement or the reactive dissolution may be abolished entirely. Under Section 6 i , a partner is dissociated upon becoming a debtor in bankruptcy. The bankruptcy of a partner or of the partnership is not, however, an event of dissolution under Section That is a change from UPA Section 31 5. See Comment 8 to Section That is merely an expression of the general rule that the partnership agreement may override the statutory default rules and that the partnership agreement, like any contract, can be amended at any time by unanimous consent. That rule reflects the belief that the remaining partners may find transferees very intrusive. This provision has been deleted, however, because the liquidation is easily accomplished under Section 2 ii by first expelling the transferor partner under Section 4 ii. Subsection 2 iii must be read in conjunction with Section Under Section a , if the partners continue the business after the expiration of the term or the completion of the undertaking, the partnership will be treated as a partnership at will. Moreover, if the partners continue the business without any settlement or liquidation of the partnership, under Section b they are presumed to have agreed that the partnership will continue, despite the lack of a formal agreement. Section 3 provides for dissolution upon the occurrence of an event specified in the partnership agreement as

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resulting in the winding up of the partnership business. The partners may, however, agree to continue the business and to ratify all acts taken since dissolution. Section 4 continues the basic rule in UPA Section 31 3 and provides for dissolution if it is unlawful to continue the business of the partnership, unless cured. If the illegality is cured within 90 days after notice to the partnership, it is effective retroactively for purposes of this section. The requirement that an uncured illegal business be wound up cannot be varied in the partnership agreement. See Section b 8. Section 5 provides for judicial dissolution on applica- tion by a partner. A court may order a partnership dissolved upon a judicial determination that: No significant change in result is intended, however, since the interpretation of UPA Section 32 1 f is compa- rable to the specific grounds expressed in subsection 5. It is based on UPA Section 32 2 and authorizes dissolution upon a judicial determination that it is equi- table to wind up the partnership business i after the expiration of the partnership term or completion of the undertaking or ii at any time, if the partnership were a partnership at will at the time of the transfer or when the charging order was issued. The requirement that the court determine that it is equitable to wind up the business is new. The rights of a transferee under this section cannot be varied in the partnership agreement.

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#### 4: III | Improving public understanding of insurance-what it does and how it works

*Jumpin' Frogz - Wilson Rd, Harlingen, Texas - Rated based on 31 Reviews "It's been a long time sends I have been there, and the food and.*

When used in this chapter and in forms prescribed under this chapter, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this subpart. Terms applicable to a particular type of financial institution or specific part or subpart of this chapter are located in that part or subpart. Terms may have different meanings in different parts or subparts. The Attorney General of the United States. Each agent, agency, branch or office within the United States of any person doing business in one or more of the capacities listed below: The Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, its amendments, and the other statutes relating to the subject matter of that Act, have come to be referred to as the Bank Secrecy Act. These statutes are codified at 12 U. The bank or foreign bank identified in a payment order in which an account of the beneficiary is to be credited pursuant to the order or which otherwise is to make payment to the beneficiary if the order does not provide for payment to an account. A broker or dealer in securities, registered or required to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except persons who register pursuant to section 15 b 11 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Any person engaged in the business of transporting individuals or goods for a fee who holds himself out as ready to engage in such transportation for hire and who undertakes to do so indiscriminately for all persons who are prepared to pay the fee for the particular service offered. Any sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell as described in section 1a 7 of the CEA, 7 U. The coin and paper money of the United States or of any other country that is designated as legal tender and that circulates and is customarily used and accepted as a medium of exchange in the country of issuance. Currency also includes official foreign bank notes that are customarily used and accepted as a medium of exchange in a foreign country. Deposit accounts include transaction accounts described in paragraph ccc of this section, savings accounts, and other time deposits. When used herein, refers to the doing of business within the United States, and limits the applicability of the provision where it appears to the performance by such institutions or agencies of functions within the United States. The execution date may be determined by instruction of the sender but cannot be earlier than the day the order is received, and, unless otherwise determined, is the day the order is received. Each agent, agency, branch, or office within the United States of any person doing business, whether or not on a regular basis or as an organized business concern, in one or more of the capacities listed below: A casino or gambling casino that: The term includes the principal headquarters and every domestic branch or place of business of the casino. The term includes the principal headquarters and every domestic branch or place of business of the establishment.

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#### 5: List of The Jumping Ground Episodes | The Jumping Ground Wikia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*From the trailer we've been shown it looks a lot like Black Ops III, though the game 'takes place' between the second and third game. Treyarch has confirmed that the game is 'boots on the ground.'*

A bank must implement a written Customer Identification Program CIP appropriate for its size and type of business that, at a minimum, includes each of the requirements of paragraphs a 1 through 5 of this section. If a bank is required to have an anti-money laundering compliance program under the regulations implementing 31 U. Until such time as credit unions, private banks, and trust companies without a Federal functional regulator are subject to such a program, their CIPs must be approved by their boards of directors. The CIP must include risk-based procedures for verifying the identity of each customer to the extent reasonable and practicable. The procedures must enable the bank to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of each customer. At a minimum, these procedures must contain the elements described in this paragraph a 2. The CIP must contain procedures for opening an account that specify the identifying information that will be obtained from each customer. Except as permitted by paragraphs a 2 i B and C of this section, the bank must obtain, at a minimum, the following information from the customer prior to opening an account: A taxpayer identification number; passport number and country of issuance; alien identification card number; or number and country of issuance of any other government-issued document evidencing nationality or residence and bearing a photograph or similar safeguard. Note to paragraph a 2 i A 4 ii: When opening an account for a foreign business or enterprise that does not have an identification number, the bank must request alternative government-issued documentation certifying the existence of the business or enterprise. B Exception for persons applying for a taxpayer identification number. Instead of obtaining a taxpayer identification number from a customer prior to opening the account , the CIP may include procedures for opening an account for a customer that has applied for, but has not received, a taxpayer identification number. In this case, the CIP must include procedures to confirm that the application was filed before the customer opens the account and to obtain the taxpayer identification number within a reasonable period of time after the account is opened. C Credit card accounts. In connection with a customer who opens a credit card account , a bank may obtain the identifying information about a customer required under paragraph a 2 i A by acquiring it from a third-party source prior to extending credit to the customer. The CIP must contain procedures for verifying the identity of the customer , using information obtained in accordance with paragraph a 2 i of this section, within a reasonable time after the account is opened. The procedures must describe when the bank will use documents, non-documentary methods, or a combination of both methods as described in this paragraph a 2 ii. A Verification through documents. For a bank relying on documents, the CIP must contain procedures that set forth the documents that the bank will use. These documents may include: B Verification through non-documentary methods. For a bank relying on non-documentary methods, the CIP must contain procedures that describe the non-documentary methods the bank will use. C Additional verification for certain customers. The CIP must include procedures for responding to circumstances in which the bank cannot form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of a customer. These procedures should describe: The CIP must include procedures for making and maintaining a record of all information obtained under the procedures implementing paragraph a of this section. At a minimum, the record must include: A All identifying information about a customer obtained under paragraph a 2 i of this section; B A description of any document that was relied on under paragraph a 2 ii A of this section noting the type of document, any identification number contained in the document, the place of issuance and, if any, the date of issuance and expiration date; C A description of the methods and the results of any measures undertaken to verify the identity of the customer under paragraph a 2 ii B or C of this section; and D A description of the resolution of any substantive discrepancy discovered when verifying the identifying information obtained. The bank must retain the information in paragraph a 3 i A of this section for five years after the date the account is closed or, in the case of credit card accounts, five years after the account is closed or becomes dormant. The bank must retain the information in paragraphs a 3 i B , C , and D of this section for five years after the record is made. The CIP

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must include procedures for determining whether the customer appears on any list of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations issued by any Federal government agency and designated as such by Treasury in consultation with the Federal functional regulators. The procedures must require the bank to make such a determination within a reasonable period of time after the account is opened, or earlier, if required by another Federal law or regulation or Federal directive issued in connection with the applicable list. The procedures must also require the bank to follow all Federal directives issued in connection with such lists. The CIP must include procedures for providing bank customers with adequate notice that the bank is requesting information to verify their identities. Notice is adequate if the bank generally describes the identification requirements of this section and provides the notice in a manner reasonably designed to ensure that a customer is able to view the notice, or is otherwise given notice, before opening an account. For example, depending upon the manner in which the account is opened, a bank may post a notice in the lobby or on its Web site, include the notice on its account applications, or use any other form of written or oral notice. If appropriate, a bank may use the following sample language to provide notice to its customers: Important Information About Procedures for Opening a New Account To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means for you: When you open an account , we will ask for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. The appropriate Federal functional regulator, with the concurrence of the Secretary, may, by order or regulation, exempt any bank or type of account from the requirements of this section. The Federal functional regulator and the Secretary shall consider whether the exemption is consistent with the purposes of the Bank Secrecy Act and with safe and sound banking, and may consider other appropriate factors. The Secretary will make these determinations for any bank or type of account that is not subject to the authority of a Federal functional regulator. Nothing in this section relieves a bank of its obligation to comply with any other provision in this chapter, including provisions concerning information that must be obtained, verified, or maintained in connection with any account or transaction. It is not guaranteed to be accurate or up-to-date, though we do refresh the database weekly. More limitations on accuracy are described at the GPO site.

#### 6: Â§ - Business Associations

*(iii) All negotiable instruments (including personal checks, business checks, official bank checks, cashier's checks, third-party checks, promissory notes (as that term is defined in the Uniform Commercial Code), and money orders) that are either in bearer form, endorsed without restriction, made out to a fictitious payee (for the purposes of.*

#### 7: An Olympic long jumper leaves the ground at an angle of 23 degrees and travels through

*(iii) For a person other than an individual (such as a corporation, partnership, or trust), a principal place of business, local office, or other physical location; and (4) Identification number, which shall be.*

#### 8: The Insurance Institute

*Introduction. The effect of wind on jumping distance is well known in ski jumping, but it is not widely studied or documented. Based on computer simulations on the effect of wind in all directions within the plane of flight trajectory, MÅ¼ller et al. ( MÅ¼ller, W., Platzer, D. and SchmÅ¼lzer, B.*

#### 9: List of The Jumping Ground episodes | Idea Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Commercial Small business, big risk: Lack of cyber insurance is a serious threat Cyber incidents hit one of every 10 U.S. small businesses last year yet only 31 percent of them have cyber insurance, according to the Insurance Information Institute and J.D. Power Commercial Cyber Insurance and Security Spotlight Surveyâ„*, .

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*Macroeconomics with Student Resource Disk and Economics in Action 5.1 (Package (5th Edition) Griffiths 5-Minute Clinical Consult 2004 for PDA Art of Simon Dinnerstein The effects of anxiety on gross motor performance Jason capital power switch Have You Ever Made Mud Pies On A Hot Summer Day? The johari window model History of Australia Introduction to thermodynamics: classical and statistical Planning local economic development theory and practice 60 Minute Strategic Plan Social media research topics 15. Peer influences Annette M. La Greca and Ryan R. Landoll Robbins and cotran pathologic basis of disease 9th ed Jlg 600a parts manual Congress and its members University of oklahoma application First Aid for the USMLE Step 3 (First Aid) Four Trojan Horses Childrens books of long ago. The story of Anne Ange How the captain made Christmas. Wake on lan tutorial V. 5. Knapp Commission report The best graduate business schools Elegant lessons, or, The young ladys preceptor United States contract law Guy langman crime scene procrastinator Unwritten natasha bedingfield piano Green corn tamales = Discipleship and Imagination European social security law Scientific notation practice test Insulation coordination study report Air quality in the national parks. Celestial objects for common telescopes Extremely loud and incredibly close piano Toilets, toasters telephones Greek and Roman Actors Introduction to social network methods*