

1: Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress

Volume Reel - Georgia Federal Population Census Schedules - Pickens (cont'd: ED , sheet 9-end) Pierce, Pike, and Polk (part: Eds and ED 86, sheets) Counties.

Court of Appeals of Wisconsin. Submitted on Briefs March 6, Opinion Filed December 23, Hirsch, assistant state public defender of Madison. On behalf of the plaintiff-respondent, the cause was submitted on the brief of Sarah K. Larson, assistant attorney general, and J. Van Hollen, attorney general. Sameeh Pickens was detained outside a hotel because the police suspected that he and others were involved in illegal drug activity at the hotel. The police obtained incriminating evidence from Pickens and from a hotel room in which Pickens was apparently staying. Pickens moved to suppress this evidence, arguing that his detention was illegal and that the evidence was obtained as a result of the illegal detention. The circuit court disagreed and denied the motion. Pickens entered pleas and was convicted of two counts of possession of cocaine with intent to deliver as party to a crime. On appeal, Pickens challenges the suppression rulings. For now, it must suffice to say that we will address the following questions: Initially, the investigation centered on whether a room was acquired by fraud, but, as the investigation progressed, police learned additional facts suggesting illegal drug activity. The man identified himself as Pickens. The officer had seen a flier in a police briefing area stating that Pickens was a suspect in a shooting incident. After the officer questioned Pickens for a short time, the officer placed Pickens in handcuffs and secured him in the back of a squad car while the officer returned to investigate inside the hotel. After Pickens had spent about forty minutes in the back of the squad, an officer asked if Pickens would consent to a search of his person. The door was answered by a lone occupant named Bryana Clark. Clark consented to a search of the room, which yielded drugs and drug paraphernalia on top of and inside a dresser. Using one of the keys they had taken from Pickens, the police unlocked the safe in the room and found cocaine base and heroin. As we shall see, the legality of this level of intrusiveness turns on whether the police had reason to believe that Pickens was dangerous. The prosecutor needed to do more than show that police were entitled to temporarily detain Pickens; the prosecutor needed to show the police were justified in taking these extra measures to restrain him. The legality of this detention, in turn, matters because it led to some of the evidence Pickens seeks to suppress. After that, we address the propriety of the searches of the hotel room and the safe in that room. For example, under the collective knowledge doctrine, an investigating officer with knowledge of facts amounting to reasonable suspicion may direct a second officer without such knowledge to stop and detain a suspect. Proof is not supplied by the mere testimony of one officer that he relied on the unspecified knowledge of another officer. This conclusion flows from the following law. Such a detention requires a reasonable suspicion, grounded in "specific and articulable facts," and reasonable inferences from those facts, that an individual was engaging in illegal activity. The Terry Court explained that courts need the underlying articulable facts in order to perform their neutral oversight function: The scheme of the Fourth Amendment becomes meaningful only when it is assured that at some point the conduct of those charged with enforcing the laws can be subjected to the more detached, neutral scrutiny of a judge United States, U. If the flyer has been issued in the absence of a reasonable suspicion, then a stop As to the suppression hearing in this case, we do not know what the prosecutor could have presented to show that it was reasonable to suspect that Pickens was involved in a prior shooting; we only know that the prosecutor did not present such evidence. The hotel staff thought this was suspicious. A second dispatch alerted police that the female suspect was believed to have gone to a different hotel, the Select Inn. The woman identified herself to the clerk using the name Stephanie Weix and using a credit card number on a piece of paper. The credit card in her possession was so beat up or worn that the numbers on it were not readable. The woman was given Room She was alone when she rented the room, but a short time later was seen with a white male. A black male answered and identified himself as Clifford Robinson. Notably, this time was about two hours before the woman using that name rented the room at approximately 6: Three other individuals were in Room , a black male and two white females. Thus, neither the black female who rented the room nor the white male she had been seen with were present in the room. Another experienced officer testified that often people will rent

rooms for other people to engage in illegal activities, including drug activity. Pickens claimed he was staying in Room Pickens declined a request to search the car. The officer testified that he saw no evidence of weapons and did not observe Pickens make any sudden movements. We need not resolve this question because, assuming without deciding that reasonable suspicion justified a temporary investigative detention, the detention became unreasonable when Pickens was handcuffed and secured in the back of a squad car. It is at this juncture that our conclusion that we may not consider the bare fact that Pickens was a suspect in a prior shooting becomes significant. When this information is removed from consideration, there are no other specific, articulable facts indicating that Pickens was armed or otherwise dangerous. As we have stated, the officer who handcuffed Pickens testified that he saw no evidence that any weapons were present and that Pickens did not make any sudden movements. *United States, A.* In the absence of full briefing, we choose not to decide the issue. We note, however, that our research indicates that we would likely reject such an argument. Although courts have frequently observed that illegal drugs and weapons go hand in hand,[4] reasonable suspicion of drug activity is not, by itself, generally a sufficient indicator of dangerousness to justify the level of restraint police imposed on Pickens. See *United States v.* However, as we have explained, such measures generally are reasonable only when particular facts justify the measure for officer safety or similar concerns. Pickens challenges both the search of the room generally, and the interior of the safe. Robinson told police he rented the room for his friend, Pickens. Robinson declined to consent to a search of Room , instead saying that a search was up to whomever was in the room. She told police that she was staying in the room with Pickens. After Clark dressed and returned to the door, an officer asked her consent to search the room and she gave it. Police found cocaine, marijuana, and other evidence on and inside a dresser. Using the safe key they had taken from Pickens, they unlocked the safe in the room and discovered that it contained cocaine base, heroin, and at least one document containing a reference to Pickens. He does not, however, back up this assertion with a developed argument. Thus, it cannot be seriously argued that evidence obtained from Pickens affected whether the police would have gone to Room to continue their investigation. Even if actual authority is lacking, there may be apparent authority when "the information available to the police officers at the time of the search would justify a reasonable belief that the party consenting to the search had the authority to do so. She appeared to have been sleeping and she needed to get dressed. It is true that police had determined that Robinson gave Pickens permission to stay in Room , but the police also knew that Pickens had been found sleeping in a car outside the hotel. Thus, so far as police knew, both Pickens and Clark, like many hotel guests, were temporary occupants. This fact distinguishes the situation from cases Pickens relies on involving guests at more permanent residences. Our review of the record suggests it is unclear when police first became aware that the keys they found on Pickens were for Room Even assuming, however, that police knew Pickens had keys to Room by the time they discovered Clark in the room, police could have reasonably believed that Clark shared authority over the room. It follows that the circuit court properly declined to suppress drug evidence found on and in the dresser. Pickens contends, and the circuit court agreed, that, even if Clark had apparent authority over the room, she did not have actual or apparent authority over the inside of the safe. The room safe was locked and, according to fact finding by the circuit court, Clark could not open the safe and did not even know it was in the room. Moreover, the State does not point to evidence that the police could have reasonably thought otherwise. The State points to case law holding that consent to search an area generally implies consent to search containers within that area, at least in the context of an automobile search and at least when the containers could contain the object of the search. If we could skip past whether Clark had actual or apparent authority, and resolve the propriety of the search based on the area to which her consent applied, then her connections to the safe would not matter. If the existence of probable cause for a warrant excused the failure to obtain a warrant, the protection afforded by the warrant requirement would be much diminished. Judgment reversed; order affirmed in part, reversed in part and cause remanded with directions. But our analysis also applies to testimony that Pickens was "pretty much a known name" to everyone in the police department and to suspicions of prior activity involving other suspects here, including Clifford Robinson. The testimony on these topics similarly lacks underlying facts that would permit neutral judicial oversight. An officer testified he did not frisk Pickens before securing him in the squad car. *Pannell, Idaho , P.*

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2: Pink Franklin v. State of South Carolina.

Reel - Pickens (cont'd: ED , sheet 9-end) Pierce, Pike, and Polk (part: Eds and ED 86, sheets) Counties Reel - Polk (cont'd: ED 86, sheet end), Pulaski, and Putman Counties.

The Institute was established under the leadership of Elbert H. Gary in 1899, after the Panic of 1893 brought an end to industry-wide consolidations. One of the oldest trade associations in the United States, the organization? Gary was a lawyer, who went on to serve two terms as a judge in DuPage County, Illinois from 1900 to 1902. Gary was known as? He retired from twenty-five years of practicing law to become president of the Federal Steel Corporation. He became head of the United States Steel Corporation in 1902 in which several companies including Federal Steel Corporation merged together. During World War I, the Institute under Judge Gary was the primary coordinator with the government for all industry production, allocation and prices. The NIRA worked to arrest the collapse of production and prices by imposing a system of industry-specific? Codes of Fair Competition,? Tower was named executive secretary in September and assumed active management of the Institute through May 1918. The Institute began active technical research in the late 1920s with the appointment of a General Technical Committee. Much of this work focused on standardization. The first of a series of? In the 1930s, the Institute began programs of cooperative research through its Committee on General Research. It also provided its members with up-to-date information on industrial relations, antitrust, health and safety. By 1935, the Institute had 2, individual and ninety-eight corporate members. In recent years, the Institute has focused on trade and environmental issues. Still, the American Iron and Steel Institute remains the major industry trade association. Keller was the chief engineer for construction at the Bethlehem Steel Company in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In many cases there were not even ruins left when Keller attempted to locate the remains; some of the photographs only indicate where the buildings originally existed. In addition, Keller used his contacts throughout the iron and steel industry to gather original photographs and clippings of nineteenth and twentieth century blast furnaces from around the country and a few abroad. Eventually, his collection was purchased in June, 1965, by the American Iron and Steel Institute and became a part of their library holdings. The library added a few more items--some from Clement Starr Brinton, another documenter of early iron blast furnaces to the Keller collection. Woodman was a consulting mechanical engineer who lived in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was very interested in the iron industry of New England and was instrumental in working with American Iron and Steel Institute to restore the Saugus Iron Works and having it designated a national historic mechanical engineering landmark in 1966. Scope and Contents This collection consists of photographs, audio, film, and video which document the history of the steel industry. The Public Relations department photographs series was mostly compiled from companies who were members of the organization. The series has been divided into six subseries: Steel making and processes; Air and water pollution; Historical photographs; People, places and publicity; Color file; and the T. Healy collection of old illustrations. The Steel making and processes subseries images cover the entire scope of the contemporary steel industry from basic raw materials through the multiple aspects of steelmaking. This includes crucible steel making and the four modern ways of making steel the bessemer, open-hearth, electric furnaces and, lastly, the basic oxygen furnace process ; the pouring of ingots; hot mechanical forming blooming mills for rolled steel products ; continuous strip mill for rolling sheets; bar mills for pipe and tubing. Also included are views of annealing furnaces, cluster mills, charcoal furnaces, control pulpits, cooling beds, foundries, ingots and molds, pickling, rail mills, research labs, rod mills, sheet mills, steam hammers, steel workers, strip mills, vacuum degassing, wire mills. In addition to images documenting the technical aspects of steel production, there are photographs showing steel in use. These include a variety of industrial and consumer bicycles, furniture, and appliances applications, and even artwork. Some of these photographs depict the use of steel in other industries such as automobile manufacturing, construction and architecture including buildings, bridges and subways , oil drilling, and shipbuilding. The Air and water pollution subseries consists of images related to the steel industry and environmental issues. These include air and water pollution abatement, solid waste, and recycling. The Historical photographs subseries is made up of images showing different aspects of the iron and steel industry

in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These images include furnaces, mills, coke ovens, transporters, steel works, and warehouses. There are also some photographs of steel workers and men related to the steel industry, including Sir Bessemer and Andrew Carnegie. The People, places and publicity subseries includes illustrations from the publication *Steel a Picture Story*, flowcharts the steel making process, a presentation on iron and steel, ephemera, images of steel workers, firefighters and steelmaking. There is one photograph of John P. There are also photos of people involved in war board committees and conferences. There are also a few engravings, postcards, and advertisements for various steel works. The Color file subseries contains images of furnaces, ingots, steel, mills, steel workers, and facilities. These materials are grouped together by the unifying factor of being color photographs. Healy collection of old illustrations subseries contains original clippings in regards to ordnance manufacture from the *Illustrated London News*, and a *Republic Iron and Steel Co.* Subjects found in this grouping include: Healy agency of New York, was a pictorial research service. It is possible that in the early s, the AISI hired the agency to clip and gather steel-related illustrations from nineteenth and some twentieth century British and American journals. Keller photographs series consists of over 2, images taken by Albert T. Keller, an avocational historian of the iron industry, who was the Chief Engineer of Construction for the Bethlehem Steel Company in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The foreign countries represented are Canada, England and Wales. Keller photographed these places in the s. Also included in this series are over fifty blast furnace complexes. Many of these were extant by the s when the photographs were made and collected, but some are of active company sites. There is a particularly nice collection of Bethlehem Steel Company items showing the Sparrows Point plant. This series is arranged alphabetically. Keller sometimes made notes on scraps of paper and recycled envelopes listing book citations used to research the dates of the furnaces. These tracings have been copied on to new envelopes when the collection was rehoused or maintained in their original format. The Hagley Library has some of the volumes that Keller referred to. Woodman photographs and research notes series contains materials about iron furnaces. The series has been divided into two subseries: Iron furnaces and Saugus Iron Works. The Iron furnaces subseries consists of two volumes of notebooks compiled by Woodman which contain newspaper clippings, correspondence, field notes, programs and maps about the early iron industry and furnaces in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. The publication was edited and partially written by Woodman. The work was published posthumously and is dedicated to Woodman. All of which Woodman played an instrumental role in. The Audio series consists of recordings of plant noise from several different steel companies, obtained for a noise study. Also included are sound cassettes and filmstrips for two presentations created by the American Iron and Steel Institute and three sound cassette presentations that do not include their accompanying filmstrips. The Film series contains nineteen 16mm films of informational material about the Iron and Steel Industry. Several are presented by the American Iron and Steel Institute. They boast the usefulness of steel in construction and show the processes of how it is made and used in various engineering projects. There is one Betacam videotape in this collection entitled? Keller photographs, Walter C. Woodman photographs and research notes, Audio, Film, and one Video. Most series are arranged alphabetically.

3: American Iron and Steel Institute photographs and audiovisual materials

Georgia Census Many of the Webmasters on AHGP, provide census information. Not transcribed data, like you see on census sites, but data that gives you a idea of where to look for this information.

Appling, Baker, and Baldwin Counties Reel Banks, Barton, and Berrien part: ED 6, sheet end and Bibb part: EDs Counties Reel Bulloch, Butts, and Burke part: ED 9, sheet end , Calhoun, Camden, and Campbell part: EDs and ED 4, sheets 1 Reel Milton, Mitchell, and Monroe Counties Reel Houston and Irwin Counties Reel Jasper and Jackson Counties Reel Laurens and Liberty part: EDs an Reel Marion, Meriwether, and Miller Counties Reel Gordon, Greene, and Gwinnett part: Montgomery, Moran, Murray, and Newton part: ED end and Muscogee Counties Reel Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, and Pickens part: ED , sheet end Pierce, Pike, and Polk part: EDs and ED 86, sheets 1- Reel Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, and Richmond part: Douglas, Echols, Effingham, and Elbert part: ED 52, sheet end and Chattahoochee Counties Reel Chattooga, Cherokee, and Clarke Counties Reel Clay, Clayton, Clinch, and Cobb part: Coweta, Columbia, and Crawford part: Hancock, Haralson, and Harris part: Floyd County Reel Forsyth, Franklin, and Fulton part: ED 35, sheet end, and EDs , Reel EDs , , , and ED 78, sheets Reel ED 93, sheet end , Stewart, and Sumter part: EDs and ED 66, sheets Reel DeKalb, Dodge, and Dooly part: ED 51, sheet end Reel Taliaferro, Taylor Telfair, and Terrell part: Troup and Union Counties Reel Upson, Walker, and Walton part: Washington, White, and Whitfield part: Rockdale, Schley, Screven, and Spalding part: Wilkinson and Worth Counties Reel

4: German addresses are blocked - www.enganchecubano.com

Union (cont'd: ED 92, sheet end) and Stephenson (part: EDs and ED , sheets) Counties Stephenson (cont'd: ED , sheet end) and Tazewell Counties.

They cover the time of the Afghan War in which he was a surgeon with various Regiments including the 17th both at the Field Hospital in Peshawar and in Afghanistan. His letters describe various incidents and are deeply critical of the political diplomacy with Afghanistan. Also very critical of the Army Medical Department. Obituary from The Stonyhurst Magazine. The records are preserved in a bound volume of typescript copied from the originals which Mrs. They trace the ancestry of the Lyon family and the connections with the families of Radcliffe, Clayton and Gardner. William Lyon in Garrett began his army service in India in a British regiment in In he transferred to the South Waziristan Scouts and by he was second in command of the Zhob Militia. The papers include some thirty typescript sections of a monograph on Frontier forces which Colonel Garrett had prepared in response to a request from Professor T. Farrell in the U. Given by Mrs Garrett. Copy of a memoir entitled "Gilgit and After" by Major W. How Brown and his second in command, Captain A. Three letters concerned with above memoir from and to W. December and March Notes on the Civil Armed Forces Scouts. Written 20 July It covers an historical. Written 8 March Written 10 September Covering the tribal composition of the South Waziristan Scouts and the Zhob Militia and their promotion system. Several British officers are named and characteristic incidents given. Written 21 October covering the following: Why Scouts enlisted; why the Scouts Officers were mistrusted; why there is no history of the Scouts. Written 1 October How the Scout readjusted to his regiment and were the Scouts a back door to the Political Department? Written 15 November The difficulty in finding the type of man adequate to make a Scouts Officer during the war. Several short biographies under pseudonyms. Written 1 April Short outspoken biographies and anecdotes of the following Chief Scouts: Short note on the sillidar system. Covering Orderlies - their use, selection and anecdotal memories. Covering the various types and methods of gashting used in the Frontier Corps including three pages of hand-drawn diagrams. Covering, with diagrams, the Corps organisation and administration. Written in with a later appendix in Written April covering the action at Dargai Sar and includes the official report by D. In Garrett added a note on the personalities mentioned. Written in June Envelope 2 Continuation of monograph. Written in July An account of the Indian Political Service with brief sketches of 23 I. An account of equipment - what the Scout wore. Written in August Further notes on equipment, in particular, musketry training; insignia and uniforms. A note on militarisation. Written in March An account of the Mahsud Battalions. Written in April Extract from a letter from Sir B. Bromhead about an officer. Written in May Note on how Political Officers retained military rank and how the system of "Lay Books" worked. Note on possible connections between the original Frontier Corps and more recently raised Scouts in the Persian Gulf. Written in January Further notes on Gilgit-Chitral. Notes on Armoured Lorries together with photocopy of an article on this subject by Major D. They include further biographical details of officers employed on the Frontier. There is also the draft of an introductory survey of the region.

5: Georgia Census

Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, and Pickens (part: EDs and ED , sheets) Counties Reel Pickens (cont'd: ED , sheet end) Pierce, Pike, and Polk (part: EDs and ED 86, sheets 1- Reel

Box 5, Folder 13 Drawings bulk MC Series 3 Includes sketches, working drawings and revisions. Arranged chronologically by earliest date of project. Unless otherwise noted, the firm name "Wm. Crampton and Associates" on drawings created between and All drawings are stored in flat files. All container information is provisional until verified. Finding Aid was reformatted from an HTML file with unclear container information; the container information in this series therefore reflects the best guess of the processor. Broughton Senior High School in Raleigh. The folders are labelled Broughton High School. First and second floor 4 sheets: Flat folder 1 Third floor and roof 4 sheets: Flat folder 2 Rear of building, door details, auditorium, and gym 4 sheets: Flat folder 3 Interior elevations and misc. Flat folder 4 Tower, auditorium, and gym 5 sheets: Flat folder 5 Wall and detail elevation, smoke tower, and heating plans , , and undated 4 sheets: Flat folder 6 Framing and heating undated Framing plans 7 sheets and Heating plans 2 sheets: Flat folder 7 Addition: Flat folder 8 Addition: Flat folder 9 Addition: Flat folder 10 Addition: Flat folder 11 4 sheets: Flat folder 12 3 sheets: Flat folder 13 Addition: Flat folder 14 Revisions to home economics room, boiler room, plus color schemes color schemes 1 sheet: Flat folder 16 Gymnasium: Flat folder 17 Boiler Room renovation and alterations , plans, details, sections, and diagrams 4 sheets: Deitrick, William Henley, , Architect ; Knight, John Coleman Architect Flat folder 18 Alterations and additions, primarily auditorium Commission working drawings 2 sheets: Flat folder 20 Alterations and renovation, schematic design Commission plans 6 sheets plus index: Flat folder 21 Alterations and renovation, architectural, mechanical, and electrical plans and details Commission working drawings 11 sheets plus index: Flat folder 22 Phase II: Alterations and renovation, architectural, mechanical, and electrical plans and details Commission first floor plan 1 sheet: First floor plans and library remodel , undated Commission plans and studies 6 sheets: Alterations and renovation, architectural, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical plans and details plus color schedule and library remodel Commission color schedule 3 sheets ; 13 x 28 cm. Flat folder 25 Right half of basement, cafeteria plan 1 sheet: Flat folder 30 Structural plans, surveys, and site improvement details undated 17 sheets: Flat folder 31 4 sheets: Flat folder 32 5 sheets: Flat folder 33 14 sheets: Flat folder 34 Additional drawings and revisions and undated plans, paint schedule, details, elevations and sections 6 sheets: Engineer ; Deitrick, William Henley, , Architect ; Housing Authority of the City of Raleigh Index of plans, property map, and architectural plans 18 sheet: Flat folder 36 Structural and plumbing plans and site improvement details and undated 14 sheets: Flat folder 37 Heating and electrical plans 16 sheets: Flat folder 38 Void and revised electrical drawings and plans for general landscaping, manholes, pilasters, typical units, and site and undated 9 sheets: Edwin Gilbert , , Landscape architect ; Deitrick, William Henley, , Architect ; Housing Authority of the City of Raleigh Property and contour maps and plans index and undated 4 sheets plus index: Flat folder 40 Architectural plans and revisions and undated 21 sheets: Flat folder 41 13 sheets: Flat folder 42 Site improvement and plumbing plans 11 sheets: Flat folder 43 Heating plans and undated 16 sheets: Flat folder 44 8 sheets: Flat folder 45 plans, elevations, plot plans, sections, and details 17 sheets: Flat folder 47 working drawings 11 sheets: Flat folder 48 Void plumbing and heating plans working drawings 13 sheets: Flat folder 49 Void floor plans and furniture layouts undated preliminary drawings 11 sheets: Elevations, sections, and floor plans working drawings 5 sheets Elevations, plans, sections, and details working drawings 5 sheets Elevations, framing plans, sections, and details working drawings 5 sheets Heating and structural plans working drawings 5 sheets Heating and plumbing plans working drawings 5 sheets Plumbing and electrical plans 5 sheets Locker building elevations, sections, and utilities plans working drawings 5 sheets: Flat folder 57 Locker building details and addenda 4 sheets:

6: Centre of South Asian Studies: Archive

Reel - South Carolina - Newberry (cont'd: ED , sheet end) and Oconee Counties) Reel - South Carolina - Orangeburg County) Reel - South Carolina - Pickens and Richland (part: EDs , sheet 26) Counties).

Agency History The first general law on the subject of water in the state of Texas was the Irrigation Act of Texas General Laws, Chapter 74 , which authorized counties to regulate the construction, operation, and maintenance of irrigation works. Between and , multiple special laws were passed granting individuals, cities, and corporations the authority to construct dams and other works for the purpose of water development through irrigation enterprises. In these special acts, the Texas legislature granted private companies the power to construct dams and divert water from a river. The Irrigation Act of House Bill , 24th Texas Legislature, Regular Session stated that landowners were no longer automatically entitled to riparian rights on their land. Instead, an entity had to appropriate water rights from the state through established statutory procedures. The act, also known as the Glasscock Act for its sponsor, centralized the statutory water rights inventory process by providing that waters belonging to the state could only be appropriated pursuant to permits issued by that board through procedures provided in the act. The Irrigation Act of House Bill , 35th Legislature, Regular Session clarified the permitting process and added provisions for adjudication of water rights. The Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District, the first government entity of its type in the state, sought to conserve, control, protect, and utilize storm and flood waters of the Brazos River to benefit citizens living in the district. Also, the Texas Department of Health initially had some regulatory power over water issues and also performed early air quality studies for the state. Legislation passed in authorized the department to enforce drinking water standards for public water supply systems Senate Bill 81, 49th Legislature, Regular Session as part of an overall public health legislative initiative. The Texas Water Development Board, created in , forecasted water supply needs and provided funding for water supply and conservation projects House Bill , 55th Legislature, Regular Session. In , the Texas Water Quality Act created the Texas Water Quality Board Senate Bill , 60th Legislature, Regular Session to establish guidelines for wastewater discharge, hold public hearings for permit applications, conduct research relating to water quality, and coordinate efforts with other state agencies to provide for effective water quality control. The Texas Water Development Board remained the legislative and policy-making body for water issues. TNRCC was charged to protect the environment, public health, and safety by reducing the release of pollutants and contaminants, regulating the management and disposal of waste, and expediting the cleanup of contaminated sites. The primary goals of TCEQ are to protect public health and safety and the environment by reducing the release of pollutants and contaminants, regulating the management and disposal of waste, and expediting the cleanup of contaminated sites. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality website, [http:](http://) Scope and Contents of the Records The Texas Water Commission TWC protected surface and groundwater quality for the state while ensuring that utility and water district customers received adequate services. State law requires a water rights document known as a permit, term permit, temporary permit, and certificate of adjudication for uses of surface water. Records consist of plans, maps, and drawings for water use applications created by private and public engineers and surveyors, on behalf of applicants, that were filed with the TWC and its predecessors the Texas Board of Water Engineers, Texas Water Rights Commission, and Texas Department of Water Resources , dating and undated. Applicants include private landowners, municipalities, river authorities, local water districts, country clubs, and private businesses. These maps, drawings, and plans were submitted in association with water rights application files. A water rights document does not guarantee that the water will always be available, and was granted by the TWC or its predecessors if water was available in the area requested at the time. Permits were issued in perpetuity, and were bought and sold like other interests. Before new permits were issued, the existing water rights agency examined the proposed monthly demand and monthly flows in a river or levels in a reservoir over a period of time. If the historical record suggested that most of the water being requested would be available most of the time, the water rights agency granted the permit. Term permits were issued for a specific amount of time, usually 10 years, in basins where waters were fully appropriated but not yet being fully used.

Term permits were issued primarily to industrial, mining, and agricultural enterprises. Temporary permits were issued for up to three years, mainly for road construction projects, and some for mining and irrigation uses. Most of these documents granted "run-of-the-river" rights, meaning users could divert water only when stream flow levels were sufficient. The earliest applications document proposed dams and dam improvements, flood ways, irrigations systems, canals, pumping plants, city water supply projects, water storage reservoirs, lakes, water works and sewage improvements, and rice irrigation projects. Later applications also document proposed sand and gravel mining projects, salt water experiment stations, situation plans for power stations, irrigation systems of state facilities, floodwater embankment plans and profiles, plans of spillways, cooling water supply plans for oil and chemical plants, fish farms, golf course irrigation systems, and water conveyance systems for cities, drainage areas, site grading projects, and planned community development. Early water use drawings are primarily black and white manuscript maps on linen or printed plans on vellum. In later years, diazo copies, brownline prints, and aerial photographs are also present. Paper records are maintained for five years and then microfilmed. Most oversized plans, maps, and drawings are separated at this time and are not microfilmed. These separated oversized materials are the records described in this finding aid. Some folded maps are not separated and remain with the rest of the water right application documentation. As a result, there are gaps in the file numbering system. This series consists of the oversized plans, maps, and drawings separated during the microfilming process. Researchers should note that there are several instances where drawings described in this inventory do not have a corresponding application file listed in the TNRCC water rights application files finding aid and vice versa. Return to the Table of Contents Arrangement of the Records

The drawings are arranged as received from the agency. Records are filed by either application number or reverse application number order, depending on the original box. This scheme is generally chronological, but a large number of project files include multiple maps created at varying dates that document additions or changes made. While most maps belonging to a single project are filed together, some are scattered across projects.

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access Because of the possibility that portions of these records fall under Public Information Act exceptions including, but not limited to: The researcher may request an interview with an archivist or submit a request by mail Texas State Library and Archives Commission, P. Box , Austin, TX , fax , email director. Include enough description and detail about the information requested to enable the archivist to accurately identify and locate the information. If our review reveals information that may be excepted by the Public Information Act, we are obligated to seek an open records decision from the Attorney General on whether the records can be released. The Public Information Act allows the Archives ten working days after receiving a request to make this determination. The Attorney General has 45 working days to render a decision. Alternately, the Archives can inform you of the nature of the potentially excepted information and if you agree, that information can be redacted or removed and you can access the remainder of the records. Materials do not circulate, but may be used in the State Archives search room. Materials will be retrieved from and returned to storage areas by staff members.

Restrictions on Use Most records created by Texas state agencies are not copyrighted. State records also include materials received by, not created by, state agencies. Copyright remains with the creator. The researcher is responsible for complying with Copyright Law Title 17 U. Technical Requirements Most of the maps are too large to photocopy. Contact Archives staff for additional assistance. Researchers are required to wear gloves provided by the Archives when reviewing photographic materials.

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ALABAMA CENSUS. There is no Alabama census for , , ,

ED , sheet 9-end Pierce, Pike, and Polk part: Eds and ED 86, sheets Counties Reel Appling, Baker, and Baldwin Counties Reel Banks, Barton, and Berrien part: ED 6, sheet end and Bibb part: EDs Counties Reel Bulloch, Butts, and Burke part: ED 9, sheet end , Calhoun, Camden, and Campbell part: EDs and ED 4, sheets 1 Reel Milton, Mitchell, and Monroe Counties Reel Houston and Irwin Counties Reel Jasper and Jackson Counties Reel Laurens and Liberty part: EDs an Reel Marion, Meriwether, and Miller Counties Reel Gordon, Greene, and Gwinnett part: Montgomery, Moran, Murray, and Newton part: ED end and Muscogee Counties Reel Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, and Pickens part: ED , sheet end Pierce, Pike, and Polk part: EDs and ED 86, sheets 1- Reel Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, and Richmond part: Douglas, Echols, Effingham, and Elbert part: ED 52, sheet end and Chattahoochee Counties Reel Chattooga, Cherokee, and Clarke Counties Reel Clay, Clayton, Clinch, and Cobb part: Coweta, Columbia, and Crawford part: Hancock, Haralson, and Harris part: Floyd County Reel Forsyth, Franklin, and Fulton part: ED 35, sheet end, and EDs , Reel EDs , , , , and ED 78, sheets Reel ED 93, sheet end , Stewart, and Sumter part: EDs and ED 66, sheets Reel DeKalb, Dodge, and Dooly part: ED 51, sheet end Reel Taliaferro, Taylor Telfair, and Terrell part: Troup and Union Counties Reel Upson, Walker, and Walton part: Washington, White, and Whitfield part: Rockdale, Schley, Screven, and Spalding part: Wilkinson and Worth Counties Reel

8: State v. Pickens, WI App 5, N.W.2d 1 " www.enganchecubano.com

Census (reels) These microfilm records from the National Archives were placed on the Internet Archive by the Allen County Library Genealogy Center.

9: American Iron and Steel Institute photographs and audiovisual materials,

Federal Population Censuses - Part 7. Arkansas Arkansas, Ashley, Baxter, and Benton (part: EDs , sheet 20) Counties

Apache Days Tombstone Nights General safety practices Pause: A Study of Its Nature and Its Rhythmical Function in Verse . Some Sum of Surrealist Poems Mixed-Effects Models with Incomplete Data (Monographs on Statistics and Applied Probability) Walt Disneys Pinocchio and His Puppet Show Adventure The life cycle of a ladybug The financial mechanism of the United Kingdom The shoebox project canada Classified catalog of the ecumenical movement. Book 8. Internal Revenue Service. The winning of the cane. Literary letters to a woman, I-IV. Integrals and Series Properties of successive sample moment estimators Water balance in land arthropods Outposts of Hell or Portals to Heaven Becoming one : the basis for loving Berlin (MD (Images of America) Folded Map-Michigan City La Porte On the distribution and reference of empty pronouns Master of the survey V. 3. Effects of age, disorder, and rehabilitation. A Neolithic Village at Tell El Kowa (Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization) A Mirror on Which to Dwell The Marlboro man: the perfect campaign Loving thoughts for a perfect day Administration of wills, trusts, and estates A critique of MacIntyre : why philosophy isnt enough. The revolt against nationalism The implicate order : a new approach to the nature of reality David Bohm Force and laws of motion class 9 worksheet Business law text and exercises 8th edition The Devils disciple, by George Bernard Shaw. Or else, The Lightning God other stories 6 Is Small Size a Stimulus or Obstacle to Separatism? 162 Spectrum ing grade 9 The Children of Henry VIII Audio Book! Unabridged, Recorded Books Functional anatomy of the spine Third Reich and the Christian churches