

1: The Citizen's Guide To Lead

*The Citizen's Guide to Lead: Uncovering a Hidden Health Hazard [Barbara Wallace, Kathy Cooper] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Describes the dangers of lead pollution, explains the effects on the human body, traces the history of lead use.*

On this site, users can create a petition for almost any cause and then easily distribute it on Twitter. Application The personal blog of journalist and Gov 2. Blog Developed by Gov. Blog Center for Effective Government formerly OMB Watch This site is an open government resource for policymakers, the media, advocacy groups, community organizations, and the public. Resource Center for Technology in Government The Center for Technology in Government at the University at Albany works to foster public sector innovation, enhance capability, generate public value, and support good governance through applied research, knowledge sharing, and collaborative problem solving at the intersection of policy, management, and technology. University The site is a Google group in which the goal is to assist the nationwide campaign for greater government transparency, from city councils to Capitol Hill. Government City Ethics is a non-profit organization formed in Its purpose is to provide a centralized location for information and resources for all forms of local government ethics programs. Nonprofit CitySourced is a mobile app platform aimed at civic engagement that empowers residents to identify civic issues public safety, quality of life, environmental issues, etc. Application A non-profit group helping governments become more connected through Internet technology, Code for America encourages opportunities for public service, both inside and outside government. It intends to increase transparency in the functioning of government and also opens avenues for innovative uses of government data. Blog This site was developed by the Washington, D. Police Crime Mapping, local transportation information, and D. Open Government Coalition is an advocacy group advocates for transparency and accessibility in D. Nonprofit A citizen led initiative to promote open government in francophone countries. Blog Hosted by Danube University Krems University for Continuing Education, this site focuses on e-governance, featuring news and analysis with an international perspective. Blog Do Tank A project of New York Law School, Do Tank projects address the role of legal and political institutions, social and business practices, and the visual and graphical technologies. Its goal is to strengthen the ability of groups to solve problems and govern themselves by designing software and legal code to promote collaboration. Republic is a publishing, research, event, and new media company focused on the state and local government and education markets. Governing, Government Technology, and Emergency Magazine, among others. Me is social media platform that allows citizens to discuss the social and political issues that affect them in their communities. The site is built around the communities people live and vote in: Application FCW is a news and information site that provides federal technology executives with information, ideas, and strategies to navigate the federal government. Publication Fed Scoop is a media company focused on government technology, as well as a news source and platform for education and collaboration. Publication The Fix My Street platform is an open source project to help people run websites for reporting common street problems, such as potholes and broken street lights. Blog The National Institute on Money in State Politics maintains and monitors statistics for state-level candidates in primary and general elections. It provides information on the influence of campaign money on state-level elections, public policy, and how money is spent. Nonprofit FutureGov is a digital consulting firm in the U. Their blog explores issues in digital government. Blog FutureGov is a publication aimed at informing readers about the governance, efficiency, and citizen engagement of public sector organizations in Asia and the Middle East. Blog GCN delivers technology assessments, recommendations, and case studies to support public sector IT managers who are responsible for technology solutions. Publication Global Integrity is an innovation lab that produces research and creates technology to advance the work of a global network of civic, public, and private reformers pursuing increased transparency and accountability in governments. The publication seeks to advance and improve government performance and outcomes through research, support, and education. Publication Mike Kujawski created this site to compile a central list of current initiatives involving social media engagement by

governments around the world. University A community for social media engagement for governments around the world. Nonprofit This site was created by the Australian Government Information Management Office to foster the efficient use of information and communications technology ICT by Australian government departments and agencies. Government A division of e. Republic, Government Technology has IT news for state, local, and city government, and includes government events, videos, and articles. Publication GovFresh was founded by Luke Fretwell, an advocate for technology in civic life, and features public servant innovators, civic entrepreneurs, and the ideas and technology changing the way government works. University GovLoop is an online social network for people in and around government. The community includes those in federal, state, and local governments, as well as students, government contractors, and individuals interested in government service. Its goal is to promote government transparency and civic engagement through technology. Application Produced by Deltek, this site aims to support awareness and understanding of issues impacting government and government contractors. Readers are able to create e-petitions for any concern being discussed in Parliament; if it gets at least , signatures, the concern will be considered for debate in the House of Commons. Government IAP2 " the International Association for Public Participation " is an international organization with the goal of advancing the practice of public participation among citizens, governments, and institutions. Nonprofit Influence Explorer, a project of the Sunlight Foundation, provides an overview of campaign finance, lobbying, earmark, contractor misconduct, and federal spending data. Application Knowledge Hub is the U. Government LegiStorm is a nonpartisan organization whose goal is to provide U. Congress salary, financial, and contact information to the public. The site has expanded to include information on Capitol Hill staffers. Resource MapLight MapLight is a nonpartisan research organization that provides information on how finance influences politics in the U. Congress and in the California and Wisconsin state legislatures. It provides tools that connect data on campaign contributions, politicians, legislative votes, industries, companies, and more to show patterns of influence. Nonprofit MeriTalk is an online community and resource for government IT. Social Network This Microsoft website includes articles, tools, guides, and web solutions for Open Government and Gov 2. The organization builds websites that make it easy for people to write to their politicians, and also provides free consultancy and develops free, open source software. NASTD represents information technology professionals from the 50 states who manage government IT services and facilities for state agencies and other public entities, often including hospitals, prisons, colleges, and universities. Blog This site provides updates on transparency, participation, and collaboration from the National Archives and Records Administration. Resource Founded by previous Business. Air Force stories to a broader audience using Internet tools. Resource Nextgov is an information resource for federal technology decision-makers. Through news, analysis, and insights from journalists and other sources, Nextgov provides information on technology and government. Publication Open Forum Foundation " 20 Basics of Open Government A small nonprofit based in Washington, DC, the Open Forum Foundation works both domestically and internationally on citizen engagement, open government, and the complexities of the culture change that these ideas and the advancement of technology are pushing governments into. The 20 Basics of Open Government resource was created to answer the questions: Why should citizens care about open government? How do all the different aspects of open government work together? Resource This Tennessee government page tracks information about services and local municipal spending. Government This site seeks to serve as a hub for the open government community around the world. The Open Knowledge Foundation acts as a community that both creates open data and helps others to do the same. Government The Open Government Partnership is a new multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. Nonprofit OGPL is a joint project from the governments of India and the United States to promote transparency and greater citizen engagement by making more government data, documents, tools, and processes publicly available. OKF is dedicated to promoting open data and open content in all their forms " including government data, publicly funded research and public domain cultural content. Nonprofit Open Local Illinois is a nonprofit education organization that works to educate residents on local government practices through research. Nonpartisan, independent, and nonprofit,

the organization aims to create a more educated voter, an involved citizenry, and a more transparent and responsive government. Nonprofit Run by nonprofit organization OpenPlans, this website seeks to facilitate an international effort to build open interoperable systems that allow citizens to more directly interact with their cities. Nonprofit OpenCongress is a nonprofit, nonpartisan public resource that brings together official government data with news and blog coverage to give readers more information about pending legislation. Resource This workspace is for open government practitioners at the federal, state, and local levels to share questions and effective practices about open government. Forum OpenPublic is an organization whose site provides a content management system specially designed for open government goals. Application A product of Red Hat, this blog looks at the intersection of open source and government with a focus on how government can cultivate communities. Blog The Open Source Center OSC provides foreign open source intelligence, including information on foreign political, military, economic, and technical issues. They were formed in to help organize and amplify the voices of government groups, environmentalists, journalists, library and consumer groups, labor, and others who support open government. Nonprofit The P2P Foundation is an international organization focused on studying, researching, documenting, and promoting peer-to-peer practices. Resource Run by entrepreneur and technology strategist Andrew Rasiej, this site promotes citizen engagement, including new ideas, tools, and practices. Nonprofit This site is a collection of information and resources, including videos, aimed at offering citizens a look into government happenings. Application A product of the Sunlight Foundation, PublicEqualsOnline is a national, nonpartisan campaign seeking to create a transparent government built on open data and information. Blog This site, run by Ines Mercel, assistant professor of public administration at Syracuse University, looks at social media policies. It gives a guide and references to help readers move through new media strategies and policies within their own organizations. University Through research, education, and advocacy, SPUR " a nonprofit organization " promotes strong planning and transparent government in the San Francisco Bay Area. Nonprofit Stanford Social Innovation Review is an award-winning magazine covering strategies for nonprofits, foundations, and socially responsible businesses. University The Sunlight Foundations is a nonprofit and nonpartisan organization that develops and encourages new government policies that promote transparency and accessibility. Nonprofit This forum offers users a platform to exchange information and ideas relating to federal, state, and local government as well as defense, intelligence, and education. Forum A content platform for PersonalDemocracy. Publication This blog is a publication from the IBM Center for the Business of Government focused on management issues facing governments today, including e-Government, financial management, human capital management, as well as managing for performance and results. Blog The Civic Commons aims to bring people together with conversation and emerging technology, and provides tools and a platform for citizens to connect with and inform one another and to take action. Social Network The site serves as a resource for public sector information technology, procurement, and business intelligence. Resource Alan Silberberg, a well-known blogger on transparency issues, writes on the progress of Gov 2. Congress Votes Database The U. Data is pulled from several sources, including the House clerk, the U. Senate and the Biographical Directory of the U.

2: The GDPR and The Marketer: A Practical Guide for the Marketo Customer

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Office of Congressional Ethics The OCE is an independent, non-partisan entity charged with reviewing allegations of misconduct against Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives, and referring matters to the House Committee on Ethics when the OCE Board determines such review is warranted. Board members are private citizens, cannot work as lobbyists or be employed by the federal government and must agree not to run for federal office. The Board includes six voting members and two alternates. The Speaker of the House appoints three members and an alternate, designating one Board member as Chairman. The minority leader appoints three members and an alternate, and designates one Board member as Co-chairman. The OCE staff consists primarily of lawyers and other professionals with expertise in ethics law and investigations. The OCE staff is impartial in its investigations and collects all relevant evidence, whether it proves or disproves an allegation of misconduct. Those rules can be found here. Information about alleged violations comes to the Board from a range of sources, including the public. After completing the time allowed for its investigation, the OCE Board decides what to recommend to the Committee on Ethics: The Committee on Ethics then decides whether to conduct further investigation, impose sanctions, or dismiss the matter.

Two-Stage Review There are two stages in the investigative review process: At the end of each stage, the Board must vote to decide whether to proceed to the next phase of review or dismiss the matter. The preliminary review is limited to 30 days, during which the OCE staff investigates whether a violation may have occurred. A second-phase review is initially limited to 45 days, with the option for the Board to extend it by an additional 14 days. At any point during the preliminary review, four members of the Board may vote to terminate a review. All evidence received and interviews conducted by the OCE staff are subject to the False Statements Act, which provides for criminal penalties when witnesses falsify evidence or make false statements during a federal government investigation. The OCE provides notice to the subject of a review at each stage of the review process. If the Board authorizes a preliminary review, the subject of the review is notified and provided with a statement of the nature of the review. The OCE also gives notice to the subject if the Board decides to initiate a second-phase review. If the Board votes to terminate an active preliminary, the subject of the review is notified of this decision. Such a determination does not constitute a finding that a violation has actually occurred.

Second-Phase Review After the preliminary review stage, the evidence that has been developed is again presented to the Board. In the case of a tie vote, the Board may send the final report to the Committee with the matter unresolved. The Board may also decide that information about the allegations should be referred to another government commission, office, or authority for appropriate action. The report includes the identity of the subject, the nature of the allegation, and the number of votes in favor and opposed. Separate from the report, the Board may also include findings of fact, a description of information that the OCE could not obtain, a recommendation for the use of subpoenas, and citations to relevant law, rules, regulations, or standards or conduct. A copy of the report is also provided to the subject of the review. All information obtained during investigations is confidential unless and until the Committee on Ethics releases an OCE report to the public. The OCE does not make public statements identifying the subjects of its ongoing investigations. The OCE staff does not identify the subject of an investigation when contacting third-party witnesses. Public release is required within 45 days, unless the Committee votes to extend this period by an additional 45 days. The release of the report and findings can also be delayed if the Committee decides to create an investigative subcommittee to investigate the matter. In that case, the OCE report must still be released within a year. If the Board recommends dismissal and the Committee also votes to dismiss the matter, the report does not have to be made public. Release of an OCE report may also be delayed when a law enforcement authority that is taking action in the matter requests that the Committee defer the public release.

Submissions to the OCE The OCE accepts submissions from the public about alleged violations of ethics rules

and laws by Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives. A submission only prompts a preliminary review if it describes a violation that is within the jurisdiction of OCE and the OCE Board determines if there is sufficient basis to authorize a preliminary review. Pursuant to House Rules, all investigations are confidential and the OCE does not comment regarding any pending investigation. Information on what should be included in a submission to the OCE is outlined here.

3: A Citizen's Guide to Open Government, E-Government, and Government - Blog

A Citizen's Guide to LEED for Neighborhood Development How To Use This Guide This guide is a plain-English reference aid designed to help you improve your community and neighborhood.

Photos provided by the South Coast Air Quality Management District, an air quality agency serving the 13 million residents of the four county Los Angeles region. Los Angeles, California, on a high pollution day, as compared to photo inset taken on a clear day when air pollutant levels were low. This publication was prepared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to help people discover ways they can reduce air pollution. While often invisible, pollutants in the air create smog and acid rain, cause cancer or other serious health effects, diminish the protective ozone layer in the upper atmosphere, and contribute to the potential for world climate change. Smog and other types of air pollution can lead to or aggravate respiratory, heart, and other health problems. It can be particularly harmful to people with existing lung or heart disease, the elderly, and the very young. Six of every ten Americans live in areas that fail to meet one or more federal air quality standards during some portion of the year. However, not everyone who lives in such areas will have health problems. Level, extent, and duration of exposure, age, individual susceptibility, and other factors play a significant role in determining whether or not someone will experience pollution-related health problems. Since polluted air can move from one area or region to another, it has the potential to affect virtually all of us. Pollutants in the air can also reduce visibility, obscuring the majestic vistas in national parks such as Grand Canyon and Shenandoah. Air toxics include metals, particles, and certain vapors from fuels and other sources. These and other air pollutants like methane and carbon dioxide also contribute to the suspected accelerated warming of the earth, known as the "greenhouse effect. This publication describes efforts already underway, provides you with some basic air pollution information, and suggests ways that you can do your part in helping to prevent and reduce air pollution. These standards are based on currently available scientific data and health studies. Levels of concern vary from pollutant to pollutant. Odorless and colorless gas emitted in the exhaust of motor vehicles and other kinds of engines where there is incomplete fossil fuel combustion. Light brown gas at lower concentrations; in higher concentrations becomes an important component of unpleasant-looking brown, urban haze. Solid matter or liquid droplets from smoke, dust, fly ash, and condensing vapors that can be suspended in the air for long periods of time. Colorless gas, odorless at low concentrations but pungent at very high concentrations. Lead and lead compounds can adversely affect human health through either ingestion of lead-contaminated soil, dust, paint, etc. This is particularly a risk for young children, whose normal hand-to-mouth activities can result in greater ingestion of lead-contaminated soils and dusts. Includes pollutants such as arsenic, asbestos, and benzene. Chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons CFCs , halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform that are used in refrigerants and other industrial processes. Sources of such harmful pollutants include vehicles, factories, landfills, industrial solvents, and numerous small sources such as gas stations, farm and lawn equipment, etc. It can irritate the respiratory tract, produce impaired lung function such as inability to take a deep breath, and cause throat irritation, chest pain, cough, lung inflammation. Smog components may aggravate existing respiratory conditions like asthma. It can also reduce yield of agricultural crops and injure forests and other vegetation. Ozone is the most injurious pollutant to plant life. Automobiles, buses, trucks, small engines, and some industrial processes. High concentrations can be found in confined spaces like parking garages, poorly ventilated tunnels, or along roadsides during periods of heavy traffic. Reduces the ability of blood to deliver oxygen to vital tissues, affecting primarily the cardiovascular and nervous systems. Lower concentrations have been shown to adversely affect individuals with heart disease e. Higher concentrations can cause symptoms such as dizziness, headaches, and fatigue. Result of burning fuels in utilities, industrial boilers, cars, and trucks. One of the major pollutants that causes smog and acid rain. Can harm humans and vegetation when concentrations are sufficiently high. In children, may cause increased respiratory illness such as chest colds and coughing with phlegm. For asthmatics, can cause increased breathing difficulty. Industrial processes, smelters, automobiles, burning industrial fuels, woodsmoke, dust from paved and unpaved roads, construction, and agricultural

ground breaking. These microscopic particles can affect breathing and respiratory symptoms, causing increased respiratory disease and lung damage and possibly premature death. Children, the elderly, and people suffering from heart or lung disease like asthma are especially at risk. Also damages paint, soils clothing, and reduces visibility. Emitted largely from industrial, institutional, utility, and apartment-house furnaces and boilers, as well as petroleum refineries, smelters, paper mills, and chemical plants. One of the major pollutants that causes smog. Can also, at high concentrations, affect human health, especially among asthmatics who are particularly sensitive to respiratory tract problems and breathing difficulties that SO₂ can induce. Can also harm vegetation and metals. The pollutants it produces can impair visibility and acidify lakes and streams. Transportation sources using lead in their fuels, coal combustion, smelters, car battery plants, and combustion of garbage containing lead products. Elevated lead levels can adversely affect mental development and performance, kidney function, and blood chemistry. Young children are particularly at risk due to their greater chance of ingesting lead and the increased sensitivity of young tissues and organs to lead. Chemical plants, industrial processes, motor vehicle emissions and fuels, and building materials. Known or suspected to cause cancer, respiratory effects, birth defects, and reproductive and other serious health effects. Some can cause death or serious injury if accidentally released in large amounts. Industrial household refrigeration, cooling and cleaning processes, car and home air conditioners, some fire extinguishers, and plastic foam products. Increased exposure to UV radiation could potentially cause an increase in skin cancer, increased cataract cases, suppression of the human immune response system, and environmental damage. The main man-made source of carbon dioxide emissions is fossil fuel combustion for energy-use and transportation. Methane comes from landfills, cud-chewing livestock, coal mines, and rice paddies. Nitrous oxide results from industrial processes, such as nylon fabrication. The extent of the effects of climate change on human health and the environment is still uncertain, but could include increased global temperature, increased severity and frequency of storms and other "weather extremes," melting of the polar ice cap, and sea-level rise. The new law builds on the strengths of the Clean Air Acts of and and the environmental lessons learned over the past twenty years. As the provisions of the new law are implemented, we will be breathing cleaner air every year.

Cut Acid Rain In Half Acid rain is caused in large part by power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. These pollutants, which combine with moisture in the atmosphere to produce acid rain, will be dramatically reduced. A two-phase cost-effective system will reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants by more than half. By the year , total annual emissions will be reduced by 10 million tons from levels.

Reduce smog and other pollutants Urban smog or ground-level ozone pollution, produced by motor vehicles and other sources, will be substantially reduced. The object is to reduce volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide, which can cause health problems. Diesel-powered buses in urban areas will be regulated to reduce their exhaust emissions by 95 percent by . In cities with more severe carbon monoxide and ozone levels, states may have to initiate or upgrade inspection and maintenance programs for motor vehicles and adopt new clean fuel programs. In areas where safe levels of particulate matter in the air are not being met, states may have to require use of emissions control measures, limit the use of wood stoves and fireplaces, or both.

Protect the ozone layer Finally, chlorofluorocarbons CFCs and related chemicals that deplete the ozone layer may be phased out of production as early as the end of . CFC recycling, especially for automobile air conditioners and residential, commercial, and industrial cooling and refrigeration systems, will be prioritized to reduce current emissions. Here are some examples of what they are achieving: Denver was once so renowned for its pure mountain air that tuberculosis victims traveled there for treatment. However, in , Denver was under a "brown cloud" much of the time. Pollutants from motor vehicles, industry, and wood stoves clouded the skies and obscured the view of the Rocky Mountains that made the Mile High City a major tourist attraction. The city violated federal carbon monoxide exposure limits 33 days during the winter of . The public, as well as businesses and community leaders, demanded that something be done to bring clean, healthful air back to Denver. How did they do it? What did it all add up to? Carbon monoxide violations dropped from thirty-three in to only three in . Average daily ozone smog levels for the ten highest days dropped considerably. A woodsmoke success story Among the highest particulate matter PM concentrations recorded anywhere in the nation were those which occurred in a southern Oregon community of 37, called

Klamath Falls. In January of , measurements of PM were recorded which were five times the federal health standard. The major problem was smoke from residential woodstoves and fireplaces in conjunction with wintertime inversions that trapped the air, causing woodsmoke concentrations to build to very unhealthy levels. Despite some initial resistance, Klamath County initiated strong public awareness and voluntary woodburning curtailment programs. These programs proved to be insufficient. A health study of school children showing significant declines in lung function during PM episodes alerted the community to the seriousness of the problem. To further improve air quality, in over woodstoves were replaced with alternative heat sources purchased with federal and local funds. In , the community also adopted restrictions on the use of residential wood burning devices when inversions threatened to cause high PM concentrations. As a result, lead emissions have dropped by 97 percent from levels. By , about 95 percent of all gasoline sold in the United States was lead-free. Over the next few years, the remainder will be phased out entirely. About one quarter of the electricity sold in the United States is used for lighting. EPA is encouraging organizations and individuals to voluntarily switch to energy-efficient lighting. In , over companies, state governments and others had enrolled in the Green Lights program and were using 50 percent less electricity while saving money on their electricity bills. The current square footage in the program equals all of the commercial real estate of Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, and New York combined. When all the profitable lighting changes are in place, the reductions will likely add up to thousands of tons of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide and million metric tons of carbon dioxide every year. This is the equivalent of removing 44 million cars from the road, a third of the vehicles in use, simply by making profitable investments in modern lighting.

4: Careers - Citizens

The Citizen's Guide To Lead Publisher: Toronto, NC Press, Toronto, Canada Year Published: Dewey: Resource Type: Book Abstract: The authors of A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO LEAD accuse governments in Canada of dragging their feet in regulating lead, one of the most common, well-known, extensively studied, and dangerous pollutants in our environment.

Section of Title 18, United States Code, defines child pornography as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor someone under 18 years of age. Visual depictions include photographs, videos, digital or computer generated images indistinguishable from an actual minor, and images created, adapted, or modified, but appear to depict an identifiable, actual minor. Undeveloped film, undeveloped videotape, and electronically stored data that can be converted into a visual image of child pornography are also deemed illegal visual depictions under federal law. Notably, the legal definition of sexually explicit conduct does not require that an image depict a child engaging in sexual activity. A picture of a naked child may constitute illegal child pornography if it is sufficiently sexually suggestive. Additionally, the age of consent for sexual activity in a given state is irrelevant; any depiction of a minor under 18 years of age engaging in sexually explicit conduct is illegal. Federal law prohibits the production, distribution, reception, and possession of an image of child pornography using or affecting any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce See 18 U. Specifically, Section makes it illegal to persuade, induce, entice, or coerce a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for purposes of producing visual depictions of that conduct. Any individual who attempts or conspires to commit a child pornography offense is also subject to prosecution under federal law. Federal jurisdiction is implicated if the child pornography offense occurred in interstate or foreign commerce. This includes, for example, using the U. Mails or common carriers to transport child pornography across state or international borders. Additionally, federal jurisdiction almost always applies when the Internet is used to commit a child pornography violation. Even if the child pornography image itself did not travel across state or international borders, federal law may be implicated if the materials, such as the computer used to download the image or the CD-ROM used to store the image, originated or previously traveled in interstate or foreign commerce. In addition, Section A of Title 18, United States Code, specifically prohibits any parent, legal guardian or other person in custody or control of a minor under the age of 18, to buy, sell, or transfer custody of that minor for purposes of producing child pornography. Lastly, Section of Title 18, United States Code, prohibits any persons outside of the United States to knowingly produce, receive, transport, ship, or distribute child pornography with intent to import or transmit the visual depiction into the United States. Any violation of federal child pornography law is a serious crime, and convicted offenders face severe statutory penalties. For example, a first time offender convicted of producing child pornography under 18 U. A first time offender convicted of transporting child pornography in interstate or foreign commerce under 18 U. Convicted offenders may face harsher penalties if the offender has prior convictions or if the child pornography offense occurred in aggravated situations defined as i the images are violent, sadistic, or masochistic in nature, ii the minor was sexually abused, or iii the offender has prior convictions for child sexual exploitation. In these circumstances, a convicted offender may face up to life imprisonment. It is important to note that an offender can be prosecuted under state child pornography laws in addition to, or instead of, federal law.

5: Citizen's Guide To U.S. Federal Law On Child Pornography | CRIMINAL-CEOS | Department of Justice

A Citizen's Guide to Radon: The Guide to Protecting Yourself and Your Family from Radon Contains basic information about Radon in the home, how to test and read the results. Revised December

6: Citizen's Guide | Office of Congressional Ethics

The citizen's guide to lead: uncovering a hidden health hazard / Barbara Wallace and Kathy Cooper for the Niagara Neighbourhood Association. Author Wallace, Barbara.

THE CITIZENS GUIDE TO LEAD pdf

7: Lead | Definition of Lead by Merriam-Webster

A Citizen's Guide to Radon | THE GUIDE TO PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM RADON 3 cancer is Y Testing Millions resistant. OVERVIEW Radon is a cancer-causing, radioactive gas.

8: Citizens Guide to Urban Renewal in Denver - Denver Urban Renewal Authority

Foreword This Guide is based in part on Indiana's Guide for Citizen Participation, with permission from David Parry of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

Immigration and the 21st Century U.S. workforce How Come There Are No Spots On Me? 2006 Tlvs and Beis Cambridge ielts 11 with audio and answers Banking awareness book Taking a deposition in a foreign country Lisa K. Virani Howell, C. Peasant inheritance customs in the Midlands, 1280-1700. 192 Approach to the patient with alopecia or balding The Best of Garth Brooks The creed of Christ Adobe Illustrator 9.0. Miracles today, continued Personal correspondence of Hildegard of Bingen When grace isnt grace The American scholar in three wars [first published 1942] Turn left at sanity Return of the home run kid lcd 10 cm reference manual Food and mealtimes in dementia care Cbs annual report 2012 Psychology, Custom Publication A vexed question Margaret Hammond Eckerson Tax systems and their bases of taxation Saudi Arabia and Its Royal Fam The Welsh vocabulary of the Bangor district Alpha test medicina The nonprofit guide to the Internet Discord And Direction Tall tales of the Kentucky mountains. Light Reflection Refraction Conceptual and methodological foundations for developing microbial risk assessment models F. Perez-Rodrig Johns worldview and use of scripture Tribute to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary Covalent bonding: orbitals Mtd walkers plc annual report 2010 11 The prescriptions that count Laboratory fume hoods Labradoodles (Designer Dogs Set 7) Picatrix liber atratus edition Gods Animals Color and Activity (Double Fun Pad)